

Friday, December 16, 2011  
Agrahayana 25, 1933 (Saka)

# **LOK SABHA DEBATES**

## **(English Version)**

**Ninth Session**  
**(Fifteenth Lok Sabha)**



सत्यमेव जयते

**LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT**  
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## LOK SABHA DEBATES

### LOK SABHA

Friday, December 16, 2011/Agrahayana 25, 1933 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock.

[MADAM SPEAKER in the Chair]

...(Interruptions)

11.01 hrs.

(At this stage, Shri Subhash Bapurao Wankhede, Shri S. Semmalai, Shri Shailendra Kumar and some other hon. Members came and stood on the floor near the Table)

...(Interruptions)

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Yes, the supplementary please.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Nothing else will go on record except whatever Shri Raghuvir Singh Meena says.

...(Interruptions)\*

### ORAL ANSWER TO QUESTION

[English]

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Q. 321, Shri Raghuvir Singh Meena.

#### Participatory Notes

\*321. <sup>+</sup> SHRI RAGHUVIR SINGH MEENA:  
SHRI AVTAR SINGH BHADANA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the salient features and objectives including the norms for investment through Participatory Notes (PNs);

(b) whether any violations have been noticed in investment/futures trading by the Foreign Institutional Investors (FIIs) through PNs and hedge funds accounts;

(c) if so, the details thereof alongwith the stipulated time for disclosure of investment to the Securities Exchange Board of India (SEBI) made by the FIIs through various routes;

(d) the mechanism to control the total exposure in the futures trading taken by FIIs through their various sub-accounts; and

(e) the corrective action taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) to (e) A statement is placed on the Table of the House.

#### Statement

An Offshore Derivatives Instrument (ODIs)/ Participatory Notes (PNs) in the Indian context, is a derivative instrument issued in a foreign jurisdiction by a Foreign Institutional Investor (FII) or one of its associate entities which has Indian securities as the underlying instrument. The underlying instrument can also be a basket of securities with a mix of Indian and securities of other jurisdictions. The investor in PN has neither the ownership of the Indian securities nor any voting rights.

Investors in foreign jurisdictions invest in PNs for several reasons including price fluctuations in the underlying securities.

According to Regulation 15(A) of the Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI) Regulations, 1995, PNs can be issued only to those entities which are regulated by the relevant regulatory authority in the countries of their incorporation and are subject to compliance of "Know Your Client" norms. Down-stream issuance or transfer of the instruments can also be made only to a regulated entity. Further, the FIIs who issue PNs against underlying Indian securities are required to report the issued and outstanding PNs to SEBI in a prescribed format. In addition, SEBI can call for any information from FIIs under Regulation 20(A) of the SEBI (FII) Regulations concerning off-shore derivative instruments issued by it, as and when and in such form as SEBI may require.

\*Not recorded.

FII's issuing PNs are required to submit monthly reports to SEBI. These reports require the communication of details such as name and constitution of the subscribers to PNs, their location, nature of Indian underlying securities etc.

Further, FII's can issue PNs to regulated entities only and are further required to submit an undertaking which states that they have not issued PNs to Non-Resident Indians (NRIs)/Resident Indians.

SEBI has noticed certain suspected cases of violations in the reporting of figures relating to ODIs/PNs. In the last three years (2008-09, 2009-10-and 2010-11), three such cases were noticed. In two of these cases, SEBI after investigation took punitive action against them. The case of the third entity is under adjudication.

According to the extant provisions, FII's are required to report ODIs/PNs positions on a monthly basis.

Exposure in the derivatives market for different classes of market participants, including FII's through their sub accounts, is regulated through position limits. The Stock Exchanges monitor and enforce these position limits on a daily basis.

[Translation]

SHRI RAGHUVIR SINGH MEENA (Udaipur): Hon. Madam Speaker, the hon. Minister in his reply informed that in three years from 2008 to 2011. There are three such expected cases of victims which have come into light and are within the ambit of investigation. Through you, I would like to know from the hon. Minister the name of such companies in the knowledge of the SEBI and the quantum of loss in term of impress in crore suffered due to these companies. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: Madam, I can explain it in detail. Insofar as the FII is concerned; FII is a mode of investment in the Indian system. It started first from October. ... *(Interruptions)* Thereafter, it went on. A substantial quantum of money came in 2004 as percentage of PNs. The proportion of the AUC was 31 per cent, in 2005; 30 per cent in 2006; 34 per cent in 2007; 56 per cent in 2008; 39 per cent in 2009; 20 per cent in 2010; 18 per cent in 2011 and 20 per cent up to October.

It started the registration since 1992 under the Government of India Scheme. ...*(Interruptions)* SEBI and FII have come to an agreement in 1995. As on 15th December, 2011, the total number of FII's registered under SEBI were 1759. Out of these, only 30 are permitted to issue PNs for overseas derivative investment. As of today, that is 16th December, 2011, sub-accounts registered with SEBI are 6222. But the sub-accounts are not permitted to issue PNs.

## WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[Translation]

### Promotion of Tourism in Tribal Areas

\*322. SHRI MANIKRAO HODLYA GAVIT:  
SHRI MAROTRAO SAINUJI KOWASE:

Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has taken adequate steps to promote tourism in tribal areas for showcasing their rural life, art, culture and tribal heritage;

(b) if so, the details thereof including the number of proposals received in this regard by the Union Government during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise alongwith the follow-up action taken by the Government thereon;

(c) the number of foreign and domestic tourists who visited various tribal destinations alongwith the revenue earned therefrom during the said period; and

(d) the further steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to promote tourism in the tribal areas?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM (SHRI SUBODH KANT SAHAY): (a) and (b) Development and promotion of various tourism projects, including those in tribal areas, are primarily the responsibility of respective State Governments/Union Territory (UT) Administrations. The project proposals submitted by the State Government/UT Administration are identified for Central Financial Assistance (CFA) based on discussions in the prioritisation meetings held in Ministry of Tourism (MOT). MOT extends CFA for such identified projects subject to adherence to scheme guidelines, inter-se-priority, availability of funds and completion of old projects.

The state-wise details of projects of tourism infrastructure development, rural tourism, Institutes of Hotel Management (IHMs)/Food Craft Institutes (FCIs) and fairs & festivals sanctioned in districts having tribal areas during the years 2008-09, 2009-10, 2010-11 and 2011-12 (upto 30.09.2011) are given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(c) No separate data on tourist visits to tribal destinations is available. However, based on the data received from States/UTs, total number of domestic tourist visits (DTV) and foreign tourists visits (FTV) to different States/UTs during the last three years is given in the enclosed Statement-II.

The foreign exchange earnings from tourism for the country as a whole during 2008, 2009 and 2010 in Rupee terms are estimated at Rs. 51294 crore, Rs. 54960 crore and Rs. 64889 crore respectively.

(d) MOT has earmarked 2.5% of its annual plan budget of 2011-12 for development and promotion of tourism in tribal areas. This is in addition to the 10% of the annual budget earmarked for the North East Region. MOT has also carried out publicity campaigns including on domestic television, in the last three years to promote tourism in the North East Region.

**Statement I**

*State-wise number and amount of tourism projects\* sanctioned during 2008-09, 2009-10, 2010-11 and 2011-12 in districts with tribal areas\*\**

(Amt. Rs. in lakhs)

Project Category	2008-09		2009-10		2010-11		2011-12 (upto 30.9.11)	
	No.	Amt.	No.	Amt.	No.	Amt.	No.	Amt.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
<b>ANDHRA PRADESH</b>								
Tourism infrastructure	1	312.00	3	609.00	0	0	2	1064.00
Rural Tourism	0	0	1	20.00	3	109.8	1	48.12
<b>Total</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>312.00</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>629.00</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>109.8</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>1112.12</b>
<b>ARUNACHAL PRADESH</b>								
Tourism infrastructure	10	3122.00	8	3564.00	9	3157.00	3	1291.88
Rural Tourism	0	0	2	64.66	1	17.00	1	45.52
Fairs & Festivals	2	15.00	3	15.00	2	35.00	2	24.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>3137.00</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>3643.66</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>3209.00</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>1361.4</b>
<b>CHHATTISGARH</b>								
Tourism infrastructure	0	0	0	0	1	1362.00	0	0
Fairs & Festivals	0	0	0	0	1	40.80	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1402.80</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>HIMACHAL PRADESH</b>								
Fairs & Festivals	1	5.00	1	5.00	0	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>5.00</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>5.00</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>



1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
<b>JHARKHAND</b>								
Tourism infrastructure	0	0	0	0	1	235.30	0	0
Fairs & Festivals	0	0	1	5.00	2	50.00	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>5.00</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>285.30</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>MADHYA PRADESH</b>								
Tourism infrastructure	1	284.59	1	457.32	1	542.00	1	710.00
Fairs & Festivals	0	0	0	0	1	15.00	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>284.59</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>457.32</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>557.00</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>710.00</b>
<b>MAHARASHTRA</b>								
Tourism infrastructure	0	0	0	0	2	1117.02	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1117.02</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>MEGHALAYA</b>								
Tourism infrastructure	2	1213.54	3	1428.38	7	2212.93	0	0
Rural Tourism	0	0	1	20.00	0	0	0	0
Fairs & Festivals	4	25.00	2	10.00	2	40.00	2	40.00
IHMs/FCIs	1	475.00	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>1713.54</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>1458.38</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>2252.93</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>40.00</b>
<b>MIZORAM</b>								
Tourism infrastructure	0	0	6	2395.93	3	1014.02	3	1290.92
Rural Tourism	0	0	0	0	1	20.00	1	50.00
Fairs & Festivals	3	20.00	1	10.00	3	50.00	2	40.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>20.00</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>2405.93</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>1084.02</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>1380.92</b>
<b>NAGALAND</b>								
Tourism infrastructure	4	2390.46	5	2234.87	5	2864.89	4	2577.00
Rural Tourism	4	134.20	6	205.10	0	0	0	0
Fairs & Festivals	4	25.00	1	5.00	5	45.00	2	10.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>2549.66</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>2444.97</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>2909.89</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>2587.00</b>
<b>ODISHA</b>								
Tourism infrastructure	0	0	1	616.00	2	877.40	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>616.00</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>877.40</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
<b>RAJASTHAN</b>								
Tourism infrastructure	1	241.37	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fairs & Festivals	0	0	1	8.00	0	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>241.37</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>8.00</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>DADRA AND NAGAR HAVELI</b>								
Tourism infrastructure	1	9.88	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fairs & Festivals	2	15.00	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>24.88</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>

\*Includes tourism infrastructure projects, rural tourism projects, IHMs/FCIs and Fairs & Festivals.

\*\*Includes (i) Scheduled Areas as per the Fifth Schedule under Article 244(1) of the Constitution, (ii) Tribal Areas as per the Sixth Schedule under Article 244(2) of the Constitution, and (iii) predominantly tribal States/UTs of Arunachal Pradesh, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Lakshadweep.

**Statement**

*Domestic and Foreign Tourist Visits to States/UTs during 2008 to 2010*

(In lakhs)

Sl.No.	State/UT	2008		2009		2010	
		Domestic	Foreign	Domestic	Foreign	Domestic	Foreign
1	2	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1.24	0.13	1.42	0.14	1.81	0.15
2.	Andhra Pradesh	1326.85	7.89	1574.90	7.95	1557.90	3.23
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	1.49	0.03	1.95	0.04	2.28	0.03
4.	Assam	36.17	0.14	38.51	0.15	40.51	0.15
5.	Bihar	118.90	3.46	157.85	4.23	184.92	6.36
6.	Chandigarh	9.09	0.35	9.15	0.38	9.05	0.39
7.	Chhattisgarh*	4.43	0.01	5.12	0.01	5.66	0.02
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	5.05	0.06	5.07	0.07	4.96	0.02
9.	Daman and Diu	4.65	0.05	5.63	0.06	7.74	0.05
10.	Delhi**	21.33	23.39	88.34	19.58	135.58	18.94
11.	Goa	20.20	3.51	21.27	3.77	22.02	4.41
12.	Gujarat	155.05	1.11	159.10	1.03	188.61	1.31
13.	Haryana	59.73	0.87	64.08	1.37	69.15	1.06

1	2	4	5	6	7	8	9
14.	Himachal Pradesh	93.73	3.77	110.37	4.01	128.74	4.54
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	76.39	0.55	92.35	0.54	99.73	0.48
16.	Jharkhand**	60.30	0.06	76.10	0.14	68.85	0.16
17.	Karnataka**	127.98	3.15	327.02	3.27	382.02	3.81
18.	Kerala	75.91	5.99	77.89	5.49	85.95	6.59
19.	Lakshadweep	0.02	0.02	0.07	0.04	0.08	0.02
20.	Madhya Pradesh	220.89	2.52	231.06	2.01	380.80	2.50
21.	Maharashtra**	205.53	20.57	306.28	24.26	484.65	50.83
22.	Manipur	1.12	0.00	1.24	0.00	1.14	0.00
23.	Meghalaya	5.50	0.05	5.91	0.05	6.53	0.04
24.	Mizoram	0.56	0.01	0.57	0.01	0.57	0.01
25.	Nagaland	0.21	0.01	0.21	0.01	0.21	0.01
26.	Odisha	63.58	0.44	68.92	0.46	75.92	0.50
27.	Puducherry	8.28	0.60	8.51	0.54	8.36	0.51
28.	Punjab**	5.09	1.58	53.70	1.10	105.84	1.37
29.	Rajasthan	283.59	14.78	255.59	10.73	255.44	12.79
30.	Sikkim	5.12	0.21	6.16	0.18	7.00	0.21
31.	Tamil Nadu	982.85	20.29	1157.56	23.69	1116.37	28.05
32.	Tripura	2.45	0.04	3.18	0.04	3.42	0.05
33.	Uttar Pradesh	1248.43	15.85	1348.32	15.50	1447.55	16.75
34.	Uttarakhand	205.46	1.00	219.35	1.06	302.06	1.27
35.	West Bengal	193.14	11.34	205.29	11.80	210.72	11.92
Total		5630.34	143.81	6688.00	143.72	7402.14	178.53

\*Estimated using All India Growth Rate.

\*\*Figures have been estimated based on the information available in the Ministry of Tourism.

### Black Money

\*323. SHRI ARJUN ROY:  
SHRI BALIRAM JADHAV:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has constituted any committee to examine ways and means to strengthen laws to curb generation and illegal transfer of black money and its recovery;

(b) if so, the details of the terms of reference thereof alongwith its composition;

(c) whether the committee has submitted its report to the Government and if so, the recommendations made by the committee alongwith the follow-up action taken by the Government thereon;

(d) if not, the time by which the committee is likely to submit its report; and

(e) the updated position regarding the action taken by the Government to unearth black money?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) Yes, Madam.

(b) Government has constituted a Committee headed by the Chairman, CBOT to examine ways to strengthen laws to curb generation of black-money in India, its illegal transfer abroad and its recovery. The Committee is to examine the existing legal and administrative framework to deal with the menace of generation of black money through illegal means including, *inter alia*:

- (i) declaring wealth generated illegally as national asset;
- (ii) enacting/amending laws to confiscate and recover such assets; and
- (iii) providing for exemplary punishment against its perpetrators.

The composition of the Committee is as under-

- (i) Chairman, CBDT - Chairman
- (ii) Member (investigation), CBDT - Co-Chairman
- (iii) Member (Legislation & Computerization), CBDT
- (iv) Director of Enforcement
- (v) Director General, DRI
- (vi) Director General (Currency)
- (vii) Director, FIU-IND
- (viii) Joint Secretary, Ministry of Law
- (ix) Joint Secretary (FT&TR), CBDT
- (x) Commissioner of Income Tax (investigation), CBDT-Member Secretary.

(c) No, Madam.

(d) The Committee is likely to submit its report by 31.01.2012.

(e) The Government has framed a comprehensive five pronged strategy in order to bring back the country's money illegally stashed abroad. The strategy comprises:

- (i) Joining the global crusade against black money;
- (ii) Creating an appropriate legislative framework;

(iii) Setting up institutions for dealing with Illicit money;

(iv) Developing systems for implementation; and

(v) Imparting skills to the manpower for effective action.

Drive against tax evasion is a continuous and ongoing process. The Income Tax Department takes several punitive and deterrent steps to unearth unaccounted money and curb tax evasion. These include scrutiny of tax returns; surveys, search and seizure actions; imposition of penalty; and launching of prosecution in appropriate cases. Information technology is used in a systematic way for collection and collation of information for taking anti-evasion action against tax evaders.

#### Research in Medical Science

\*324. SHRI PREMDAS:  
SHRI MANICKA TAGORE:

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

(a) whether the research works/projects undertaken in the field of medical science in the country are at par with the global standards;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the parameters set by the Government in this regard;

(c) the major research projects in medical science undertaken in medical colleges/institutes alongwith the achievements made as a result thereof in the country during each of the last three years and the current year, State/UT-wise;

(d) the funds allocated and spent on the above research projects/works during the said period, State/UT-wise; and

(e) the further measures taken/proposed by the Government to encourage research in medical science and setting up proper infrastructure for the same in medical colleges and institutes?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) There are no defined global or Indian norms/guidelines for judging research projects/works undertaken in the field of medical science. However, a large number of research works from the country are published in indexed journals and listed

in data bases like PubMed or Scopus. Qualitatively, output from India is at par with global standards, however quantitatively, the global share of Research output from India continues to be small.

(c) and (d) Research projects are undertaken in a large number of Government and Private medical colleges, apart from Public institutions, and philanthropic organisations. Private sector companies also undertake/funds medical research. No central data base or information is maintained of the Research projects undertaken by all these organisations or the funds allocated or spent on them.

(e) The Indian Council of Medical Research and the Department of Health Research (DHR) have taken various steps to promote medical research in India. These include enhanced funding for human resources development targeted to various categories of scientists like Summer Studentships, Senior Research Fellowships, Post-doctoral fellowships, ad hoc research projects to medical teachers to take up research and support to students and teachers to participate in international seminars/workshops, short term international fellowships for training abroad.

In addition to these specific, focused training project development workshops on Research Methodology and project writing have been organized in medical colleges in States and the North-east that have relatively few grant applications sanctioned earlier.

In addition, DHR has formulated schemes on infrastructure support to medical colleges and establishment of Model Rural Research Units in the states; Human resource development; development of network of research labs for viral and other infectious diseases and grant in aid scheme.

#### **Curbing of Non-Plan Expenditure**

\*325. SHRI SURENDRA SINGH NAGAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Non-plan expenditure both revenue and capital is on the rise, in recent times;

(b) if so, the details of such expenditure for the last three years and the current year, year-wise;

(c) whether the Government has taken steps to cut down such expenditure;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the estimated amount of revenue likely to be saved as a result of austerity measures?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) Yes Madam.

(b) The details of Non-Plan expenditure during the last 3 years are as follows:-

	Actuals 2008-09	Actuals 2009-10	RE 2010-11	BE 2011-12
Revenue	559024	657925	726749	733558
Capital	49697	63171	94803	82624
Total	608721	721096	821552	816182

(c) to (d) Instructions on expenditure management have been issued in May, 2011 and July, 2011. While no general cut in Non-Plan expenditure has been imposed in 2011-12, the instructions advise adherence to budgeted estimates of 2011-2 and contain economy measures such as 10% cut in allocation for Seminars/Conferences, ban on purchase of vehicles and restrictions on Foreign Travel, Consultancy Assignments, etc.

(e) The savings on account of austerity measures are utilized towards additional allocation as per requirements in other heads/schemes/programmes in the revised estimates.

[English]

#### **Cases of Depression**

\*326. SHRIMATI MANEKA GANDHI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the number of people suffering from depression and consumption of anti-depressant drugs have shown a disturbing trend in the country;

(b) if so, the details of such cases reported during each of the last three years and the current year so far alongwith the reasons therefor, State/UT-wise;

(c) the steps taken by the Government to curb the rising cases of depression in the country;

(d) whether the Government proposes to launch mass awareness programme, particularly in the rural areas to educate the masses about depression and other forms of mental illness; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) There are no long term population based studies in India to suggest that the number of cases of depression and consumption of antidepressant drugs are increasing in the country. However, as per a study conducted simultaneously at 11 centers in India, it was determined that the chance of an individual developing an episode of depression during the life time was 9% (life time prevalence). The study also revealed that the chance of developing an episode of major depression at any point of time in any 12 month period is 4.5% (period prevalence).

(b) Health being a State subject, the details of number of people suffering from depression, state-wise/UT wise are not centrally maintained in this Ministry. However, no single factor can be attributed for depression. Depression can be caused under a variety of circumstances such as genetic, biological, psychosocial and other stress related situations like marital stress, unemployment, profession related stress etc.

(c) To address the huge burden of mental disorders, the Government of India has introduced the National Mental Health Programme (NMHP) in the country since 1982. A total of 123 districts in 30 States/UTs have been covered under the District Mental Health Program (DMHP) to provide detection, management and treatment of mental disorders/illness. With the objective to address the shortage of mental health professionals in the country, 11 Centers of Excellence in Mental Health and 25 PG training departments in mental health specialties to increase the PG training capacity in mental health as well as improving the tertiary care treatment facility have been funded. Besides, three Central Institutions viz. National Institute of Mental Health And Neuro Sciences, Bangalore, Lokpriya Gopinath Bordoloi Regional Institute of Mental Health, Tezpur and Central Institute of Psychiatry, Ranchi, have been strengthened for augmenting the human resources in the area of mental health and for capacity building in the country. During the 11th Five Year Plan, the National Mental Health Programme has been restructured to include additional components like suicide prevention services, work place stress management, life skills training and counseling in schools and colleges. It also provides for upgradation of Psychiatry wings of Government Medical Colleges/General Hospitals, modernization of State run Mental Hospitals, support for Central/State Mental Health Authorities, Research and Training and Information, Education and Communication (IEC) activities.

National Mental Health Programme provides community based mental health services at district level

for mental illnesses. It also provides for early detection, management and treatment of mental illness in the community through training of existing doctors at CHC/PHC level to provide mental health services and provision of basic drugs.

(d) and (e) The Information, Education and Communication activities are integral part of NMHP to generate awareness among the masses towards mental illness. Awareness messages in local newspapers and radio, street plays, wall paintings etc. the different IEC activities that are organized under DMHP.

#### Medical Consultancy

\*327. SHRI VARUN GANDHI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the status of induction of IT solution in the field of healthcare delivery and medicine, especially in far-flung and inaccessible areas;

(b) whether the Government proposes to provide medical consultancy through wireless broadband and video conferencing for the people in the rural areas who do not have direct access to doctors;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (d) The Government recognizes that e-health initiatives can be used to expand the reach, range and quality of health care services that are being provided under the existing public health systems. The elements of text and sound combined with the medical images using high speed bandwidth telecommunication systems can be used to provide health services to the poor citizens across the country covering the far flung areas. However, this would depend on availability of connectivity and network.

As a part of the initiative, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare is implementing a Scheme of net-working of the Government medical colleges. Under the scheme, Sanjay Gandhi Post-Graduate Institute of Medical Science, Lucknow, has been identified to function as the National Resource Centre (NRC) as well as Regional Resource Centre (RRC) and the national network hub supported by five other regional hubs viz. All India Institute of Medical Science, New Delhi, Post-Graduate Institute of Medical Education and Research, Chandigarh, Jawaharlal Institute of Postgraduate Medical Education and Research, Puducherry, K.EM Medical College, Mumbai and North-Eastern Indira Gandhi Regional Institute of Health and

Medical Sciences, Shillong. This project will provide platform for tel-education, training, distance learning, continuing professional development and sharing of information on healthcare, education and research in the first phase.

Under the scheme, Rs. 18.78 crores was given to the State Governments to facilitate establishment of National Rural Telemedicine Network for delivery improved Primary Health Services in rural and underserved areas; Rs. 1.43 crores was for Onconet India Project and Rs. 3.37 crores for Tele-ophthalmology. Besides this, some state governments have also taken initiative to provide IT enabled services in health care.

[Translation]

#### Maternal and Child Health Schemes

\*328. SHRI KUNVARJIBHAI M. BAVALIA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the schemes formulated by the Government for maternal and child healthcare in the country;

(b) the details of the funds allocated under the above schemes during each of the last three years and the current year, State/UT-wise;

(c) the present status of utilization of the funds, State/UT-wise;

(d) whether some deficiencies have been reported in the implementation of these schemes; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and the corrective measures taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) The Reproductive and Child Health Programme Phase-II (RCH-II), under the National Rural Health Mission is a holistic programme aimed at improving maternal and child health care in the country.

(b) and (c) Details of funds allocated and status of utilization under the Reproductive and Child Health Programme Phase-II during each of the last three years and the current year, State/UT-wise are given in the Statement enclosed.

(d) and (e) The implementation of the Reproductive and Child Health Programme Phase-II is rigorously monitored through Joint Review Missions (JRM) and Common Review Mission (CRM). So far 7 JRMs and 4 CRMs have been completed in which Officials from the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Public Health Experts, Development Partners and Civil Society members carry out field visits for first hand assessment. Some of the areas of concern highlighted by the JRMs and CRMs pertain to:

1. Lack of human resources, particularly specialists.
2. Gaps in rational deployment of HR.
3. Weak supportive supervision at the State level;
4. Inadequate attention to quality of care;
5. Need to improve training capacity as well as quality of training;
6. Need for focussed attention on child health interventions.

The findings of the JRMs and CRMs are disseminated at both the Central and State level for initiating appropriate remedial action.

#### Statement

*Allocation, Release and Expenditure under RCH Flexible Pool for the Financial Years 2008-09 to 2011-12*

(Rs. in crore)

Sl.No.	States	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	0.82	0.82	0.41	0.88	0.80	0.54	1.00	0.94	0.47	1.18	0.00	2.46
2.	Andhra Pradesh	176.53	176.53	166.22	187.22	186.86	138.71	212.55	209.19	87.92	235.74	0.00	58.86

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	9.46	9.46	13.57	12.92	12.92	13.57	12.14	19.73	16.90	12.93	12.89	7.66
4.	Assam	230.33	230.33	182.08	314.78	314.65	154.62	295.64	148.00	241.38	316.76	0.00	150.49
5.	Bihar	251.17	351.17	258.21	266.36	266.36	331.76	302.41	327.41	425.95	333.91	333.91	154.35
6.	Chandigarh	2.11	1.29	1.43	2.23	2.22	1.28	2.53	2.10	1.73	2.76	0.00	1.40
7.	Chhattisgarh	63.01	63.01	45.66	77.12	77.12	58.55	87.56	97.56	90.64	96.58	72.44	44.09
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.53	0.41	0.54	0.55	0.59	0.80	0.62	2.42	1.55	0.79	0.00	0.99
9.	Daman and Diu	0.38	0.11	0.28	0.39	0.46	0.40	0.44	0.25	0.32	0.40	0.15	0.56
10.	Delhi	32.12	20.13	17.32	34.07	34.01	18.70	38.69	29.02	22.46	42.18	0.00	15.38
11.	Goa	3.13	2.18	0.66	3.32	1.84	0.99	3.77	2.00	2.34	4.34	0.00	0.45
12.	Gujarat	117.94	79.09	94.58	125.09	124.85	122.81	142.02	162.02	170.11	156.90	156.90	48.10
13.	Haryana	49.16	49.16	35.53	52.12	52.12	37.21	59.18	59.18	62.95	65.44	65.44	30.49
14.	Himachal Pradesh	18.42	14.06	11.95	22.54	22.49	11.67	25.59	19.19	20.43	28.38	0.00	4.39
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	30.51	28.74	12.87	37.34	37.27	25.21	42.40	42.40	37.91	46.91	46.91	10.69
16.	Jharkhand	81.55	81.55	138.72	99.79	99.60	54.39	113.29	110.35	109.14	124.97	122.91	50.57
17.	Karnataka	122.92	12.92	113.36	130.37	130.37	155.00	148.01	183.01	163.59	163.60	163.60	70.34
18.	Kerala	74.23	74.23	75.19	78.71	78.56	86.13	89.36	78.62	78.37	98.56	63.51	28.09
19.	Lakshadweep	0.15	0.06	0.49	0.15	0.53	0.91	0.17	0.87	0.60	0.40	0.40	1.05
20.	Madhya Pradesh	183.00	316.84	350.57	194.07	244.07	340.74	220.34	271.34	375.84	242.84	182.13	146.13
21.	Maharashtra	225.55	82.95	170.25	239.19	236.12	159.85	271.56	234.61	189.69	299.61	299.61	108.97
22.	Manipur	20.60	15.66	14.92	28.16	28.16	8.37	26.44	0.00	13.45	25.86	0.00	1.95
23.	Meghalaya	19.93	12.64	6.08	27.23	23.48	6.64	25.58	0.00	10.29	27.71	0.00	2.11
24.	Mizoram	7.77	7.77	8.62	10.62	10.43	8.72	9.97	16.04	12.47	10.62	0.00	6.75
25.	Nagaland	17.22	17.22	10.99	23.54	20.59	9.25	22.11	0.00	17.17	23.55	16.58	6.70
26.	Odisha	111.24	111.24	128.08	117.97	117.97	159.73	133.94	153.94	191.05	147.83	147.83	85.16
27.	Puducherry	2.28	1.40	1.63	2.41	2.40	2.61	2.73	3.73	3.88	3.15	3.15	2.54
28.	Punjab	56.63	56.63	41.54	60.05	59.81	46.14	68.18	68.18	68.08	75.30	58.53	15.17
29.	Rajasthan	171.15	297.44	289.45	181.50	181.50	279.94	206.06	231.06	286.90	227.07	113.54	151.16
30.	Sikkim	4.73	4.73	5.16	6.46	6.35	4.62	6.07	3.65	4.04	6.46	5.16	2.99
31.	Tamil Nadu	144.79	144.79	95.49	153.55	153.55	133.82	174.33	163.08	152.69	193.17	96.59	86.44



1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
32.	Tripura	27.69	25.2	14.16	37.85	36.79	19.25	35.55	23.73	16.64	37.86	0.00	6.65
33.	Uttar Pradesh	503.25	373.25	459.16	533.68	533.68	555.97	605.90	605.90	655.09	668.60	334.30	220.90
34.	Uttarakhand	25.71	25.71	40.85	31.45	31.45	29.16	35.70	40.70	37.91	39.42	39.42	19.63
35.	West Bengal	187.02	157.02	122.78	198.32	197.94	146.63	225.17	133.58	140.96	247.97	177.82	98.19
	Grand Total	2973.03	2955.83	2928.80	3292.00	3327.91	3124.69	3647.00	3443.80	3710.91	4009.75	2513.72	1641.85
36.	Others	3.00	2.56	0.00	3.00	1.17	0.00	3.00	0.21	0.00	3.00	0.00	0.00
	Grand Total	2976.03	258.39	2928.80	3295.00	3329.08	3124.69	3650.00	3444.01	3710.91	4012.75	2513.72	1641.85

Note: Expenditure for the F.Ys. 2010-11 and 2011-12 (upto 30.9.2011) are provisional.  
Expenditure for the F.Y. 2011-12 for the States of Goa, Jammu and Kashmir, Manipur, Meghalaya and Punjab is upto 30.6.2011.  
Release for the F.Y. 2011-12 are provisional and updated to 5.11.2011. The above Release relate to Central Government grants & do not include State share contribution.

### Banking in Rural Areas

\*329. SHRI TUFANI SAROJ:  
SHRI DILIP KUMAR MANSUKHLAL GANDHI:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has taken note of lack of banking facilities in the rural areas and also the inter-state and intra-state disparity in banking operations;

(b) if so, the details of the low banking penetration in some of the States and the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the Government has taken up the matter with the concerned State Governments/banking industry so as to provide adequate banking facilities in the unbanked areas;

(d) if so, the details thereof and the road map envisaged for the purpose, State-wise; and

(e) the corrective steps taken/being taken by the Government to bring the unbanked areas of the country under the banking network?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) Yes, Madam.

(b) to (e) There are 375 underbanked districts in the country on the basis of Average Population Per Bank branch being above the national average. The Government has adopted a multi-pronged strategy to extend banking facilities to hitherto unserved areas. This includes opening

of more bank branches in such areas, by extending banking services through technology based solutions using the business correspondents, extending coverage under Kisan Credit Cards and General Credit Cards. Based on the announcement in budget 2010-11, over 73,000 villages having population above 2000, have been identified for extending banking services by March, 2012. By November, 2011, over 46,000 villages have been covered. State-wise details are given in the Statement enclosed.

### Statement

#### FIPs—State-wise progress as on 30.11.2011

Sl.No.	Name of the State	Total Villages	Villages Covered upto 30.11.2011
1	2	3	4
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	9	8
2.	Andhra Pradesh	6661	4769
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	11	3
4.	Assam	2327	877
5.	Bihar	9213	4402
6.	Chhattisgarh	1050	645
7.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	30	18

1	2	3	4
8.	Daman and Diu	7	3
9.	Delhi	110	63
10.	Goa	41	41
11.	Gujarat	3502	2124
12.	Haryana	1838	1508
13.	Himachal Pradesh	48	37
14.	Jammu and Kashmir	795	628
15.	Jharkhand	1541	1135
16.	Karnataka	3395	2639
17.	Kerala	120	120
18.	Lakshadweep	0	0
19.	Maharashtra	4292	3330
20.	Manipur	186	35
21.	Meghalaya	39	17
22.	Mizoram	14	1
23.	Madhya Pradesh	2736	1609
24.	Nagaland	196	38
25.	Odisha	187	1177
26.	Puducherry	4	42
27.	Punjab	157	1181
28.	Rajasthan	388	3055
29.	Sikkim	4	30
30.	Tamil nadu	438	3536
31.	Tripura	41	369
32.	Uttar Pradesh	1627	8820
33.	Uttarakhand	21	133
34.	West Bengal	748	4348
Total		7435	46741

Source: SLBC Banks

**Drug Testing/Clinical Trials**

\*330. SHRI KAMESHWAR BAITHA:  
SHRI JOSE K. MANI:

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

(a) the details of the drugs testing laboratories operating in the country, State/UT-wise;

(b) whether some of the above drugs testing laboratories are non-functional or are under-performing;

(c) if so, the details thereof, the reasons for their under performance along with the corrective measures taken in this regard, State/UT-wise including Jharkhand;

(d) whether deaths have been reported on account of administration of un-tested drugs and also during clinical trials of drugs;

(e) if so, the details of the socio-economic profile of the deceased both for terminally ill cases and those died due to clinical trials alongwith the amount of compensation paid to the victims; and

(f) the details of code of ethics followed by the investigating teams, institutions, drug companies and patients for clinical trials alongwith the measures taken/proposed to ensure that poor and vulnerable sections of the society are not subjected to drug trials?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) The requisite information on the Central Government Drugs Testing Laboratories and the drug testing laboratories of the State/Union Territory Governments are enclosed at Statements-I & II respectively.

(b) and (c) The Central Government is aware that some of the drug testing laboratories of the State/UT Governments are not functioning properly. For example in the States of Jharkhand and Chhattisgarh, the drugs testing laboratories are not functional at present because of manpower shortage. The State Governments are responsible for their functioning.

(d) and (e) There are no reports of death on account of administration of un-tested drugs as it is mandatory for the manufacturers to test each batch of the drug before release for sale. However, death may occur during clinical trials due to various reasons. These could be

disease related deaths as in case of cancer or administration of the drug to critically ill patients or side-effects or unrelated causes, etc. Such deaths are investigated for causal relationship by the investigator and by the medical experts of the sponsor. 22 cases of trial related deaths were reported in clinical trials in the year 2010 and compensations have been paid in all these cases. Details of the compensation paid in these cases are at Statement-III.

So far the socioeconomic profiles of the trial subjects have not been included in the format for Informed Consent taken at the time of their enrollment.

(f) The clinical trials on a new drug are initiated only after the permission has been granted by the Licensing Authority under Rule 21(b) *i.e.* Drugs Controller General (India) [DCG (I)] and the approval obtained from the respective Ethics Committee. The responsibilities of sponsor, investigator and ethics committee have been prescribed in the Schedule "Y" of Drugs and Cosmetics Rules and Good Clinical Practice (GCP) guidelines for clinical trials in India recognized under Schedule "Y". The Investigator is responsible for the conduct of the trial according to the protocol and the GCP Guidelines. The Sponsor of the clinical trial is responsible for implementing and maintaining quality assurance systems to ensure that the clinical trial is conducted and data generated, documented and reported in compliance with the protocol and Good Clinical Practice (GCP) Guidelines for clinical trials in India.

It is the responsibility of the Ethics Committee (EC), which reviews and accords its approval to a trial protocol, to safeguard the rights, safety and well-being of all trial subjects. The Ethics Committee is required to exercise particular care to protect the rights, safety and well being of all subjects participating in the trial.

In order to strengthen the regulations relating to clinical trials, a Draft Notification GSR 821(E) dated 18.11.2011 for amendments in Drugs and Cosmetics Rules has been published. This Notification contains the following provisions:-

1. Incorporation of provisions for providing financial compensation to the trial subjects in case of trial related injury or death.
2. Enhancement of responsibilities of EC, Sponsor & Investigator to ensure that financial compensation as well as medical care is provided to the trial subjects who suffer trial related injury or deaths.

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.

#### **Statement I**

##### *List of Central Government Drug Testing Laboratories*

Sl.No.	Name
1.	Central Drug Testing Laboratory, Mumbai
2.	Central Drug Laboratory, Kolkata
3.	Central Drug Testing Laboratory, Chennai
4.	Central Drug Testing Laboratory, Hyderabad (new laboratory, being operationalized)
5.	Central Drug Laboratory, Central Research Institute, Kasauli
6.	Regional Drug Testing Laboratory, Guwahati, Assam
7.	Regional Drug Testing Laboratory, Chandigarh
8.	National Institute of Biologicals, Noida

#### **Statement II**

##### *Drug Testing Laboratories of State/UT Governments*

Sl.No.	Name of States	No. of Drug Testing Laboratories
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2
2.	Bihar	1
3.	Chhattisgarh	1-non functional
4.	Delhi	1
5.	Goa	1
6.	Gujarat	1
7.	Haryana	1
8.	Himachal Pradesh	1
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	2
10.	Jharkhand	1-non functional

1	2	3	1	2	3
11.	Karnataka	3	18.	Punjab	1
12.	Kerala	1	19.	Rajasthan	2
13.	Madhya Pradesh	1	20.	Tamil Nadu	2
14.	Maharashtra	2	21.	Tripura	1
15.	Meghalaya	1	22.	Uttar Pradesh	1
16.	Odisha	1	23.	West Bengal	1
17.	Puducherry	1		Total	29

**Statement III***Details of compensations paid in the cases of clinical trial related deaths in 2010*

Sl.No.	Sponsor	Investigational Product (II)	compensation
1.	Merck	Safinamide	Rs. 1,50,000/-
2.	Wyeth	Temsirolimus	Rs. 1,50,000/-
3.	Quintiles	MLN0002/Placebo	Rs. 20,00,000/-
4.	Quintiles	BI 1744/Trial Procedure	Rs. 3,00,000/-
5.	Lilly	H3E-MC-JMHR	Rs. 1,08,000/-
6.	Lilly	H3E-EW-S124	Rs. 2,00,000/-
7.	Lilly	Pemetrexed	Rs. 2,00,000/-
8.	Bayer	Rivaroxaban/Placebo/Warfarin	Rs. 2,50,000/-
9.	Bayer	Rivaroxaban	Rs. 2,50,000/-
10.	Bayer	Clexane/Placebo	Rs. 3,50,000/-
11.	Bayer	Rivaroxaban	Rs. 2,50,000/-
12.	Bayer	Rivaroxaban	Rs. 2,50,000/-
13.	Amgen	AMG-706	Rs. 1,50,000/-
14.	Amgen	AMG-479/AMG-102	Rs. 1,50,000/-
15.	Bristol Mye	Brivanibalaninate/Sorafer	Rs. 2,50,000/-
16.	Sanofi	Blind	Rs. 1,50,000/-
17.	Sanofi	Blind	Rs. 1,50,000/-
18.	Sanofi	Blind	Rs. 2,00,000/-
19.	PPD	XL-184/Placebo	Rs. 10,00,000/-
20.	Pfizer	Sitaxsentan/Placebo	Rs. 1,50,000/-
21.	Pfizer	Sitaxsentan/Placebo/Sildenafil	Rs. 2,25,000/-
22.	Pfizer	Axitinib	Rs. 1,50,000/-

[English]

**Schemes for Adolescent Girls**

\*331. SHRI KAMLESH PASWAN:  
SHRI M.B. RAJESH:

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

(a) the status of Kishori Shakti Yojana (KSY) and Rajiv Gandhi Scheme for Empowerment of Adolescent Girls (RGSEAG) - SABLA to address multidimensional problems of adolescent girls during the last three years and the current year;

(b) whether the Government proposes to include more components in these schemes and if so, the details thereof;

(c) the funds sanctioned and released and its utilisation reported by the State Governments during the said period for the purpose;

(d) whether the Government has received any complaints of corruption/irregularities under these schemes; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) and (b) Kishori Shakti Yojana (KSY) was introduced by the Ministry of Women and Child Development in the year 2000 for addressing the needs of self development, nutrition and health status, literacy and numerical skills, vocational skills, etc. of 11 to 18 years Adolescent Girls. The scheme was extended to 6118 Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) projects in the year 2005.

In 2010-11, the Government introduced Rajiv Gandhi Scheme for Empowerment of Adolescent Girls—Sabla, a comprehensive scheme for the development of 11-18 years adolescent girls in 200 districts across the country. Sabla has replaced KSY in these 200 districts. However, at present, KSY is being implemented in 4194 projects in the Non-Sabla districts.

(c) Funds released and its utilisation under these schemes as reported by the State Governments/UT Administrations during last three years and the current year is as under:

(Rs. in crores)

Year	KSY		Sabla	
	Funds released	Funds Utilised	Funds released	Funds Utilised
2008-09	52.25	50.94	Scheme was introduced in 2010-11	
2009-10	37.05	35.54		
2010-11	33.64	23.47	296.73	44.28
2011-12	23.06	7.36	489.32	90.21

(d) The Government has not received any complaints of corruption/irregularities under these schemes.

(e) Question does not arise, in view of (d).

**Promotion of Tidal Energy**

\*332. SHRI S. SEMMALAI:  
SHRI DHANANJAY SINGH:

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

(a) the present status of obtaining renewable energy from tidals and the locations identified for the purpose;

(b) the funds allocated and utilised for harnessing tidal energy during the last two years and current year;

(c) whether the Government has any plan to promote use of tidal energy and also formulate ocean energy policy in the country; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH): (a) Ministry of New

and Renewable Energy (MNRE) has sanctioned a demonstration project for setting up 3.75 MW capacity Tidal Energy Power Plant at Durgaduani Creek in Sunderbans region to West Bengal Renewable Energy Development Agency (WBREDA), Kolkatta. The project is being executed by National Hydro Power Corporation (NHPC) Ltd.

A study was undertaken for the assessment of tidal energy potential in the country. According to the report of the study, there is an estimated potential of about 8000 MW of tidal power in the country. This includes about 7000 MW in the Gulf of Cambay, 1200 MW in the Gulf of Kutch in the State of Gujarat and about 100 MW in the Gangetic Delta in the Sunderbans region of West Bengal. In order to exploit tidal wave power, Government of Gujarat has signed a Memorandum of Understanding in January 2011 for establishing a 250 MW tidal wave based power project amongst Gujarat Power Corporation Ltd. (GPCL), M/s Atlantis Resource Corporation (U.K.) and Perfect Mining Energy Solutions (PMES), Singapore. A Special Purpose Vehicle has been incorporated in May, 2011. GPCL has taken up a 50 MW tidal wave power project to start with.

(b) Funds allocated Funds utilized

Year	Budget	Outlay
2009-10	Rs. 2.00 crore	Nil
2010-11	Rs. 2.00 crore	Rs. 2.00 crore
2011-12	Rs. 10.00 lakh	(as on 30.11.2011)

(c) Yes, Madam.

(d) MNRE has policy guidelines on support to research and development, survey and investigation and taking up demonstration projects in the area of Tidal Energy.

**Demand of Power**

\*333. SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK:  
DR. KIRODI LAL MEENA:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the demand of power for domestic, agricultural and industrial sectors is increasing rapidly in the country;

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

(c) whether any study has been conducted to ascertain the future power needs of these sectors in the country;

(d) If so, the details thereof; and

(e) the other steps taken or proposed to meet the demand of power of these sectors?

THE MINISTER OF POWER (SHRI SUSHILKUMAR SHINDE): (a) and (b) The demand for the Electricity in domestic, agricultural and industrial sectors in the country has shown an increasing trend during 2007-08, 2008-09 and 2009-10. The electricity consumption in domestic, agricultural and Industrial sectors in the country for the years 2007-08, 2008-09 and 2009-10 is given below:

Sl. No.	Sector	2007-08 (Million Unit)	2008-09 (Million Unit)	2009-10 (Million Unit)
1.	Domestic	1,20,918	1,30,057	1,41,845
2.	Agriculture	1,04,182	1,07,776	1,19,492
3.	Industry	1,89,424	1,95,927	2,09,209

The State-wise, Region-wise and All India details of electricity consumption and growth in respect of domestic, agricultural and Industrial sector are given at enclosed Statements-I, II and III respectively.

(c) and (d) Central Electricity Authority (CEA) conducts Electric Power Survey (EPS) in the country after every five years. The 17th EPS published by CEA in March, 2007 provides annual projections of sector-wise electricity consumption upto 2011-12 and long-term forecasts of total electricity consumption in various States/UTs for the year 2016-17 and 2021-22. According to 17th EPS, the projected electricity consumption in respect of domestic, agricultural and Industrial sectors in 2011-12 is 2,20,372 Million Unit, 1,52,931 Million Unit and 2,60,748 Million Unit respectively.

(e) The steps taken/being taken by the Government to mitigate shortage of power in the country are given below:

- (i) Acceleration in generating capacity addition.
- (ii) Rigorous monitoring of capacity addition of the on-going generation projects.
- (iii) Development of Ultra Mega Power Projects of 4000 MW each to reap benefits of economies of scale.

- (iv) Augmentation of domestic manufacturing capacity of power equipment.
- (v) Coordinated operation and maintenance of hydro, thermal, nuclear and gas based power stations to optimally utilize the existing generation capacity.
- (vi) Thrust to import of coal by the power utilities to meet the shortfall in coal supplies to thermal power stations from domestic sources.
- (vii) Renovation, modernization and life extension of old and inefficient generation units.
- (viii) Strengthening of Inter-state and Inter-regional transmission capacity for optimum utilization of available power.
- (ix) Strengthening of sub-transmission and distribution network as a major step towards loss reduction.
- (x) Thrust to rural electrification through Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana.
- (xi) Promoting energy conservation, energy efficiency and demand side management measures.

**Statement I***State-wise Total Consumption (GWh) in Domestic Sector for the Years 2007-08 to 2009-10*

States/UTs	Domestic		
	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
1	2	3	4
Haryana	3476.52	3772.23	4323.78
Himachal Pradesh	1050.84	1089.12	1112.13
Jammu and Kashmir	1399.08	1399.08	1390.97
Punjab	6348.79	6458.66	7007.5
Rajasthan	4463.83	5014.92	5822.57
Uttar Pradesh	13704.2	15890.5	16327.76
Uttarakhand	1162.9	1162.9	1387.23
Chandigarh	435.66	420.71	471.91
Delhi	7142.07	7792.92	9020.84
Sub-Total (NR)	39183.89	43001.04	46864.69
Gujarat	7565.45	7809.54	8339.89
Madhya Pradesh	4943.01	5067.71	5181.27
Chhattisgarh	1883.07	2183.28	2579.9
Maharashtra	15389.36	16945.89	18222.7
Goa	602.08	626.52	628.04
Daman and Diu	51.62	56.49	57.76
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	48.27	50.65	47
Sub-Total (WR)	30482.86	32740.08	35056.56
Andhra Pradesh	10678.52	11674.85	13220.26
Karnataka	6206.88	6696.01	7278.41

1	2	3	4
Kerala	5624.18	5952.02	6616.98
Tamil Nadu	13006	13502	13939
Puducherry	393	353.74	454.39
Lakshadweep	16.44	15.88	17.67
Sub-Total (SR)	35925.02	38194.5	41526.71
Bihar	1699.98	1768.27	1964.73
Jharkhand	1345.87	1619.58	2256.03
Odisha	3312.89	2946.7	3326.5
West Bengal	7001.24	7631.12	8293.32
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	72.16	75.49	83.96
Sikkim	61.62	63.74	114.57
Sub-Total (ER)	13493.76	14104.9	16039.11
Assam	991.99	1073.97	1251
Manipur	118.25	120.12	127.49
Meghalaya	211.65	226.69	264.16
Nagaland	127.02	145	208.19
Tripura	220.12	241.85	262.24
Arunachal Pradesh	47.75	97	115.41
Mizoram	115.91	111.33	129.16
Sub-Total (NER)	1832.69	2015.96	2357.65
Total (All India)	120918.22	130056.48	141844.72

**Statement II**

*State-wise Total Consumption (GWh) in Agriculture Sector  
for the Years 2007-08 to 2009-10*

States/UTs	Domestic		
	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
1	2	3	4
Haryana	7335.37	7365.4	9190.03
Himachal Pradesh	26.52	28.74	36.82
Jammu and Kashmir	271.42	271.42	204.88



1	2	3	4
Punjab	10022.2	9325.42	10469.31
Rajasthan	8144.56	9790.86	12072.59
Uttar Pradesh	6200.04	6860.36	7340.72
Uttarakhand	300.2	300.2	298.1
Chandigarh	1.31	1.35	1.02
Delhi	37.08	52.77	39.67
Sub-Total (NR)	32338.7	33996.52	39653.14
Gujarat	10946.44	11729.71	12813.8
Madhya Pradesh	7535.59	6217.5	5985.65
Chhattisgarh	1458.6	2049.93	1751.6
Maharashtra	12675.64	13066.12	13264.22
Goa	38.6	40.18	110.76
Daman and Diu	2.41	2.47	2.49
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	8.77	9.2	3
Sub-Total (WR)	32666.25	33115.11	33931.52
Andhra Pradesh	15241.05	16604.57	18825.02
Karnataka	10844.02	11314.43	12384.77
Kerala	240.78	234.98	266
Tamil Nadu	10717	10529	11951
Puducherry	81.63	73.48	73.8
Lakshadweep	0	0	0
Sub-Total (SR)	37124.48	38756.46	43500.59
Bihar	659.12	798	794.01
Jharkhand	66.85	69.62	65.72
Odisha	171.99	141.49	149.57
West Bengal	1110.07	843.28	1322.97
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0.7	0.74
Sikkim	0	0	0
Sub-Total (ER)	2008.03	1853.09	2333.01
Assam	19.54	20.86	32
Manipur	0.09	0.12	0.71

1	2	3	4
Meghalaya	0.61	0.5	0.63
Nagaland	0	0.04	0
Tripura	23.99	33.39	39.73
Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0
Mizoram	0	0	0.5
Sub-Total (NER)	44.23	54.91	73.57
Total (All India)	104181.7	107776.09	119491.83

**Statement III***State-wise Total Consumption (GWh) in Industrial Sector for the Years 2007-08 to 2009-10*

State/UTs	Industrial Power		
	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
1	2	3	4
Haryana	4,989.87	5,439.25	6,054.00
Himachal Pradesh	3,099.89	3,406.59	3,596.86
Jammu and Kashmir	950.06	950.06	705.54
Punjab	10,558.11	10,437.77	10,633.64
Rajasthan	7,406.98	7,858.30	8,301.30
Uttar Pradesh	8,591.31	11,863.12	11,179.86
Uttarakhand	2,287.65	2,287.65	3,399.16
Chandigarh	279.52	249.28	278.60
Delhi	2,831.62	2,665.37	2,901.78
Sub-Total (NR)	40,995.01	45,157.39	47,050.74
Gujarat	20,238.47	20,892.36	22,558.81
Madhya Pradesh	7,516.14	5,430.01	5,795.63
Chhattisgarh	5,149.56	5,605.99	5,122.76
Maharashtra	29,033.85	28,895.74	30,916.58
Goa	1,590.12	1,620.82	1,553.46
Daman and Diu	1,194.62	1,225.75	1,358.17
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	2,719.83	2,853.88	3,131.24
Sub-Total (WR)	67,442.59	66,524.55	70,438.65

1	2	3	4
Andhra Pradesh	15,383.47	17,512.99	18,405.31
Karnataka	11,104.84	9,069.04	9,772.02
Kerala	3,198.11	3,352.47	3,880.48
Tamil Nadu	21,113.62	21,269.92	23,068.33
Puducherry	1,422.96	1,280.81	1,182.32
Lakshadweep	0.32	0.27	0.32
Sub-Total (SR)	52,223.32	52,485.50	56,308.78
Bihar	1,103.16	1,430.98	1,667.54
Jharkhand	8,700.67	9,496.76	9,324.30
Odisha	6,019.86	6,653.41	6,544.45
West Bengal	11,335.36	12,394.93	16,103.54
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	8.03	7.67	8.72
Sikkim	88.63	97.78	45.23
Sub-Total (ER)	27,255.71	30,081.53	33,693.78
Assam	833.65	923.39	1,071.00
Manipur	8.86	8.68	8.81
Meghalaya	507.66	528.54	468.64
Nagaland	13.09	13.90	1.71
Tripura	65.35	84.97	86.72
Arunachal Pradesh	77.12	116.47	77.63
Mizoram	1.68	1.61	2.38
Sub-Total (NER)	1,507.41	1,677.56	1,716.89
<b>Total (All India)</b>	<b>189,424.04</b>	<b>195,926.52</b>	<b>209,208.83</b>

#### Ultra Mega Power Projects

\*334. SHRI SANJAY DINA PATIL:  
DR. SANJEEV GANESH NAIK:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether power purchase agreements for supply of electricity from Ultra Mega Power Projects have been signed with the respective States, project developers/companies and the power procuring utilities in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government is aware that certain State Governments are facing difficulties in the implementation of the agreements, so signed;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF POWER (SHRI SUSHILKUMAR SHINDE): (a) and (b) Power Purchase Agreements have been signed for the awarded Ultra Mega Power Projects

(UMPPs) at Sasan in Madhya Pradesh, Mundra in Gujarat, Krishnapatnam in Andhra Pradesh and Tilalya in Jharkhand between the developer and the procurers. The details of procuring agencies for these projects are given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) and (d) (i) Coastal Gujarat Power Ltd. (CGPL), the developer of Mundra Ultra Mega Power Project (UMPP), has approached this Ministry for its Intervention to address the Issue of increase in Indonesian coal price from where the company is sourcing its coal. Government of Gujarat has also requested to resolve the issue.

(ii) Central Electricity Authority (CEA) has informed that the work has been stopped by the developer of

Krishnapatnam UMPP due to *inter-alia*, the increase in the prices of Indonesian coal. The State Government of Andhra Pradesh has requested this Ministry's intervention in this regard.

(e) Since the Power Purchase Agreement (PPA) is a legally binding document exclusively between the procurer and the developer, the Ministry has advised the lead procurers *i.e.* Government of Andhra Pradesh for Krishnapatnam UMPP and Government of Gujarat for Mundra UMPP that any issue arising therein is to be settled within the provisions of PPA by the contracting parties for which the lead procurer is to take necessary action.

### **Statement**

#### *Details of procuring agencies for Ultra Mega Power Projects*

Sl. No.	Name of UMPP	Name of Developer	Date of signing of PPA	State Power Procuring Utilities
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Sasan UMPP (6x660 MW)	Sasan Power Ltd. (Reliance Power Ltd.)	7.8.2007 (Original) 15.10.2008 (Supplementary)	<p><b>Delhi</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• North Delhi Power Ltd.</li> <li>• BSES Yamuna Power Ltd.</li> <li>• BSES Rajdhani Power Ltd.</li> </ul> <p><b>Haryana</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Haryana Power Purchase Centre</li> </ul> <p><b>Madhya Pradesh</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• IMP Power Trading Company</li> </ul> <p><b>Punjab</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Punjab State Electricity Board</li> </ul> <p><b>Rajasthan</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Jaipur Vidyut Vitran Nigam Limited</li> <li>• Ajmer Limited</li> <li>• Jodhpur Limited</li> </ul> <p><b>Uttar Pradesh</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Paschimanchal Nigam Limited</li> <li>• Poorvanchal Vidyut Vitran Nigam Limited</li> <li>• Madhyanchal Vidyut Vitran Nigam Limited</li> <li>• Dakshinanchal Vidyut Vitran Nigam Limited</li> </ul> <p><b>Uttarakhand</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Uttarakhand Power Corporation Limited</li> </ul>

1	2	3	4	5
2.	Mundra, UMPP (5x800 MW)	Coastal Gujarat Power Ltd. (Tata Power)	23.4.2007 (Original)  31.7.2008 (Supplementary)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Gujarat Urja Vikas Nigam Ltd. (GUVNL)</li> <li>• Maharashtra State Electricity Distribution Company Ltd. (MSEDCL)</li> <li>• Punjab State Power Corporation Ltd. (PSPCL)</li> <li>• Haryana Power Generation Corporation Ltd. (HPGCL)</li> <li>• Ajmer Vidyut Vitran Nigam Ltd.</li> <li>• Jaipur Vidyut Vitran Nigam Ltd.</li> <li>• Jodhpur Vidyut Vitran Nigam Ltd.</li> </ul>
3.	Krishnapatnam UMPP (6x660 MW)	Coastal Andhra Power Ltd. (Reliance Power Ltd.)	23.3.2007  27.9.2010 (Amended)	<p><b>Andhra Pradesh</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Andhra Pradesh Central Power Distribution Co. Ltd.</li> <li>• Andhra Pradesh Southern Power Distribution Co. Ltd.</li> <li>• Andhra Pradesh Eastern Power Distribution Co. Ltd.</li> <li>• Andhra Pradesh Northern Power Distribution Co. Ltd.</li> </ul> <p><b>Karnataka</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Hubli Electricity Supply Company Ltd.</li> <li>• Bangalore Electricity Supply Company Ltd.</li> <li>• Chamundeshwari Electricity Supply Company Ltd.</li> <li>• Gulbarga Electricity Supply Co. Ltd.</li> <li>• Mangalore Electricity Supply Co. Ltd.</li> </ul> <p><b>Maharashtra</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Maharashtra Electricity Distribution Company Ltd.</li> </ul> <p><b>Tamil Nadu</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Tamil Nadu Electricity Board</li> </ul> <p><b>Jharkhand</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Jharkhand State Electricity Board</li> </ul> <p><b>Bihar</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Bihar State Electricity Board</li> </ul> <p><b>Punjab</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Punjab State Electricity Board</li> </ul> <p><b>Uttar Pradesh</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Paschimanchal Vidyut Vitran Nigam Limited</li> <li>• Purvanchal Vidyut Vitran Nigam Limited</li> <li>• Dakshinanchal Vidut Vitran Nigam Limited</li> </ul>
4.	Tilalya UMPP (6x660 MW)	Jharkhand Integrated Power Ltd. (Reliance Power Ltd.)	7.8.2009	

1	2	3	4	5
				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Madhyanchal Vidyut Vitran Nigam Limited</li> <li>• Kanpur Electric Supply Company Limited</li> </ul> <p><b>Madhya Pradesh</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• IMP Power Trading Company</li> </ul> <p><b>Rajasthan</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Jaipur Vidyut Vitran Nigam Limited</li> <li>• Ajmer Vidyut Vitran Nigam Limited</li> <li>• Jodhpur Vidyut Vitran Nigam Limited</li> </ul> <p><b>Haryana</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Dakshin Haryana Bijiivitrان Nigam Limited</li> <li>• Uttar Haryana Bijiivitrان Nigam Limited</li> </ul> <p><b>Maharashtra</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Maharashtra State Electricity Distribution Company Ltd.</li> </ul> <p><b>Gujarat</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Gujarat Urja Vikas Nigam Limited</li> </ul> <p><b>Delhi</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• North Delhi Power Ltd.</li> <li>• BSES Rajdhani Power Ltd.</li> <li>• BSES Yamuna Power Ltd.</li> </ul>

#### Identification of Mineral Resources

\*335. SHRI PRALHAD JOSHI:  
SHRI RAMEN DEKA:

Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the approximate quantity and value of mineral reserves/deposits available in the country at present alongwith their total number of mines in the private and public sectors, State-wise;

(b) the surveys conducted by the Geological Survey of India (GSI) and other concerned agencies in various States alongwith the outcome of such investigations during each of the last three years and the current year;

(c) the expenditure incurred on exploration of mineral resources during the said period, State-wise and mineral wise,

(d) the details of the new mineral rich areas identified by GSI and other agencies, particularly in mineral rich tribal areas alongwith the progress made in this regard; and

(e) the measures taken/to be taken for exploration of the nation's rich deposits including participation of international/foreign companies therein alongwith the safeguard measures taken or conditions laid down to seek their expertise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MINES (SHRI DINSHA PATEL): (a) State-wise and mineral wise information on total reserves/resources are given in the Indian Mineral Year Book published by the Indian Bureau of Mines, a copy of which has been supplied to the Parliament Library. Details of value of reserves, total reporting mines in private and public sector (mineral-wise and State-wise) for important minerals are given in the enclosed Statement.

(b) and (c) As per available information, details of various mineral investigations/surveys carried out by Geological Survey of India (GSI), Directorate of Geology and Mining in State Governments (DGM), Mineral Exploration Corporation Limited (MECL) and other agencies, and details of minerals found in the last three years are given below:

Year	No. of Mineral investigations				Minerals found	States in which minerals found
	GSI	DGM	MECL	others		
2008-09	77	48	4	14	Copper, Gold, Lead- Zinc, Limestone, Dolomite, Rock	Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh, Haryana, Jammu and Kashmir,
2009-10	92	53	5	15	Phosphate, Friable Quartzite Glass sand,	Jharkhand, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Meghalaya, Odisha, Rajasthan, Sikkim, Nagaland, West Bengal, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh
2010-12	116	NA	5	NA	Manganese ore, iron ore, Graphite, Granite, Granitic, Quartz, Base metal, Gypsum, Laterite, Bentonite, Calcite, Wollastonite, China clay, Clay, Felspar, Sillimanite, Pyrophyllite, Chromite, Sand stone, Granite, Silica sand, Sandstone, Gneiss, Dolomite.	

As per available information, the total expenditure incurred on mineral investigation in various States by GSI and MECL is given below:

(Rs. in lakhs)

Agency	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
GSI	1184.75	1033.70	1304.00	630.45 (upto October 2011)
MECL	900.00	565.00	700	492.00 (upto November 2011)

(d) and (e) In terms of National Mineral Policy 2008, draft Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Bill 2011 (MMDR Bill) has been introduced in the

Parliament. The new MMDR Bill aims to introduce better legislative environment for attracting investment and technology in to the mining sector.

#### **Statement**

*Details of value of reserves, total reporting mines in private and public sector (mineral-wise and State-wise) for important minerals*

Mineral	Total reserves	Value of reserves (in Rs. crore)	Reporting mines during 2010-11		State in which reserves available
			Public	Private	
1	2	3	4	5	6
Apatite (in thousand tonnes)	2090	418.11	1	1	Andhra Pradesh, West Bengal
Bauxite (in thousand Tonnes)	592938	22221.54	19	168	Chhattisgarh, Goa, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Karnataka, Odisha, Jharkhand, Gujarat, Tamilnadu

1	2	3	4	5	6
Asbestos (in thousand tonnes)	2510	12541.65	-	5	Andhra Pradesh, Rajasthan
Ball clay (in thousand tonnes)	16778	354.69	2	34	Andhra Pradesh, Rajasthan, Gujarat, Tamil Nadu
Barytes(in thousand Tonnes)	31584	3588.16	1	4	Andhra Pradesh, Rajasthan, Himachal Pradesh,
Chromite (in thousand tonnes)	53970	29068.94	8	13	Maharashtra, Karnataka, Odisha
Calotte (in thousand tonnes)	2664	88.29	-	3	Rajasthan
Copper (in thousand tonnes)	4767 (metal)	216911 (metal)	2		Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Rajasthan, Sikkim
Iron ore (in thousand tonnes)	8115301	1464446.64	27	270	Chhattisgarh, Goa, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Karnataka, Odisha, Jharkhand, Rajasthan, Andhra Pradesh
Manganese ore (in thousand tonnes)	141977	67493.59	20	121	Andhra Pradesh, Goa, Gujarat, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Odisha, Rajasthan
Gold (in kg)	85120	16355.3	3	1	Jharkhand, Karnataka
Diamond (in carat)	1045318	806.99	2	—	Madhya Pradesh
Dolomite (in thousand tonnes)	738185	21922.62	8	104	Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Karnataka, Odisha, Rajasthan, Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh
Felspar** (in thousand tonnes)	38050	801.07	3	63	Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Maharashtra, Karnataka, Rajasthan, Jharkhand
Fireclay** (in thousand tonnes)	59301	1040.32		50	Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat,, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Karnataka, Odisha,, Rajasthan, Jharkhand, West Bengal, Tamil Nadu
Fluorite (in thousand tonnes)	4712	7121.83	3	—	Gujarat, Maharashtra, Rajasthan
Garnet (in thousand tonnes)	20976	1223.09	1	61	Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh
Graphite (in thousand tonnes)	8031	329.37	1	14	Jharkhand, Odisha, Tamil Nadu
Gypsum (in thousand tonnes)	39096	1172.88	26	3	Gujarat, Jammu and Kashmir, Rajasthan
Kaolin (in thousand tonnes)	177158	3646.27	6	68	Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Odisha, Rajasthan, West Bengal
Kyanite (in thousand tonnes)	1575	167.31	2	1	Jharkhand, Maharashtra
Sillimanite (in thousand tonnes)	4085	3641.58	4	—	Kerala, Maharashtra, Odisha
Limestone** (in million tonnes)	12715	172483.65	40	495	Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Meghalaya, Odisha, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh



1	2	3	4	5	6
Lead (in thousand tonnes)	2245.1 (metal)	30510 (metal)		6	Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Odisha, Rajasthan, and Sikkim
Zinc (in thousand tonnes)	12453.26 (metal)	1597255 (metal)			
Magnesite (in thousand tonnes)	41950	6236.24	5	4	Karnataka, Tamil Nadu, Uttrakhand
Mica (in kg)	190741	0.57	—	31	Andhra Pradesh, Rajasthan
Ochre (in thousand tonnes)	56232	719.43	—	23	Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan
Pyrophyllite (in thousand tonnes)	23275	517.43	1	28	Madhya Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh, Jharkhand, Uttar Pradesh, Odisha
Quartzite (in thousand tonnes)	86599	2668.89	—	12	Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Odisha, Rajasthan
Quartz/Silica sand*** (in thousand tonnes)	771508	8571.45	8	178	Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Odisha, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, West Bengal
Steatite** (in thousand tonnes)	15526	1027.73	—	112	Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Gujarat, Odisha, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Uttrakhand
Vermiculite (in thousand tonnes)	1704	103.76	1	4	Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh
Wollastonite (in thousand tonnes)	2487	204.43	—	2	Rajasthan
Dunite (in thousand tonnes)	17137	478.96	1	—	Karnataka

\*Reserves as on 1.4.2005

[Translation]

#### Distribution of Nutritional Meals

\*336. SHRI RAM SINGH KASWAN:  
SHRI UDAY SINGH:

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

(a) whether cases of alleged corruption/irregularities/black marketing in the distribution of nutritional meal under the Integrated Child Development Services(ICDS) Scheme have come to the notice of the Government recently;

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

(c) the details of the norms for distribution of nutritional meals received from various sources;

(d) whether the Government proposes study to review the existing system of distribution of nutritional meal through AnganwadiCentres under ICDS Scheme; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) to (e) Under the Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) Scheme, the responsibility for procurement and distribution of food for Supplementary Nutrition Programme (SNP) and management thereof rests with the States/UTs. Thus, any complaint of corruption/irregularity/black marketing, if received by the Government

of India, is referred to the concerned States/UTs for appropriate action in the matter.

Since April 2011 till now a total of 18 complaints have been received regarding SNP, 1 from Madhya Pradesh, 2 from Rajasthan, 10 from Uttar Pradesh, 1 from Jharkhad, 1 from Uttarakhand, 1 from Haryana, 1 from Delhi and 1 from Nagaland. All these complaints are about irregularities in management of SNP. These have been forwarded to the State Governments for appropriate action and report.

The types of food/feeding, financial and nutritional norms for supply of Supplementary Nutrition under ICDS Scheme are given in the enclosed Statement. There is no proposal at present to undertake study to review the

existing system of distribution of nutritional meals. However, ICDS being a Centrally Sponsored Scheme, its implementation is monitored through prescribed monthly and annual progress reports, reviews, as well as supervision visit, etc. Food samples are also collected by the field unit of Food and Nutrition Board (FNB) for quality assessment. Based on the inputs and feedback received, State Government/UT Administration are addressed through letters and review meetings to address the deficiencies and work towards better implementation of the Scheme. Further, in order to improve the implementation of ICDS Scheme including the delivery of SNP, Government has recently set up a 5-tier monitoring & review mechanism at National, State, District, Block and Anganwadi Levels and has issued the guidelines on 31.3.2011.

### **Statement**

#### *Supplementary Nutrition Norms*

#### **SNP for different categories of beneficiaries:**

Sl.No.	Category	Type of Food/feeding
1.	Children (0-6 months)	Exclusive Breast feeding for first 6 months of life.
2.	Children (6-36 months)	Take Home Ration may be given in the form that is palatable to the child. It could be given in the form of micro-nutrient fortified food and/or energy dense food.
3.	Severely malnourished children (6-36 months)	Same type of food as above with food supplement of 800 calories of energy and 20-25 Gms. Of Protein.
4.	Children (3-6 years)	Morning snack in the form of milk/banana/egg/seasonal fruits etc. And Hot cooked Meal.
5.	Severely malnourished children (3-6 years)	Additional 300 calories of energy and 8-10 Gms. of Protein in the form of micro-nutrient fortified food and/or energy dense food.
6.	Pregnant women and Nursing mothers	Take Home Ration may be given in the form of micro-nutrient fortified food and/or energy dense food.

**Financial Norms:-** The Government of India has revised the cost of supplementary nutrition for different category of beneficiaries vide this Ministry's letter No. F.No. 4-2/2008-CD.II dated 07.11.2008, the details of which are as under:-

Sl.No.	Category	Old rates	Revised rates (per beneficiary per day)
1.	Children (6-72 months)	Rs. 2.00	Rs. 4.00
2.	Severely malnourished children (6-72 months)	Rs. 2.70	Rs. 6.00
3.	Pregnant women and Nursing mothers	Rs. 2.30	Rs. 5.00

**Nutritional Norms:-** Revised *vide* letter No. 5-9/2005-ND-Tech Vol. II dated 24.2.2009

Sl.No.	Category	Old norms		Revised norms (per beneficiary per day)	
		Calories (K Cal)	Protein (g)	Calories (K Cal)	Protein (g)
1.	Children (6-72 months)	300	8-10	500	12-15
2.	Severely malnourished children (6-72 months)	600	20	800	20-25
3.	Pregnant women and Nursing mothers	500	15-20	600	18-20

[English]

### Developmental Programmes for Tribals

\*337. SHRI PRABODH PANDA: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government is implementing various developmental programmes for tribals in the Maoist influenced areas;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the tribals in such areas are unable to reap the benefits of the schemes due to the slow pace of implementation of the programmes;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the corrective steps taken/being taken by the Government to expedite the implementation of said programmes?

THE MINISTER OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF PANCHAYATI RAJ (SHRI V. KISHORE CHANDRA DEO): (a) and (b) The Ministry of Tribal Affairs is implementing Central Sector, Centrally Sponsored and Special Area Programme for the integrated socio-economic development of all Scheduled Tribes in the country. These schemes/programmes are meant for welfare of the tribal people, including those living in Maoist affected areas. A list of major schemes/programmes of the Ministry is enclosed as Statement. As per the information received from the Planning Commission, the Integrated Action Plan (IAP) was approved on 25.11.2010 for 60 selected tribal and backward districts of nine States with a block grant of Rs. 25 crore and Rs. 30 crore per district during 2010-11 and 2011-12 respectively. This grant is utilized by the implementing agencies for a plan drawn up by District

Level Committee which includes activities for public infrastructure and services such as school Building, Anganwadi Centres, Primary Health Centres, Drinking Water, Electric lights in public places etc.

(c) to (e) As per information received from the Planning Commission, implementation of the Integrated Action Plan (IAP) in Selected Tribal and Backward Districts has commenced and Rs. 25 crore per district for 2010-11 has been released. For the year 2011-12 an amount of Rs. 10 crores per district has also been released to all the districts and the next tranche of Rs. 10 crore to 40 district *i.e.* an amount of Rs. 1000 crores has been released. The expenditure reported by the districts is Rs. 1421 crore *i.e.* about 56.84% of the total amount of Rs. 2500 crore released so far. Planning Commission has also developed a Management Information System (MIS) to monitor the progress of implementation of the major schemes in these Selected Tribal and Backward Districts covered under the Integrated Action Plan (IAP).

### Statement

#### *Major Schemes/Programmes of The Ministry of Tribal Affairs for the Welfare and Development of Scheduled Tribes*

#### Central Sector Schemes

1. Grant-in-Aid to Voluntary Organizations (under which residential, non-residential schools, computer training centres and knitting, weaving and handloom training centres run by NGOs for Scheduled Tribes students are supported, apart from hospitals, mobile dispensaries etc.).
2. Vocational Training in Tribal Areas. The Schemes of Vocational Training in Tribal Areas a self-employment or employment oriented scheme aimed at benefiting ST boys and girls equally.

3. Scheme of Strengthening Education among Schedules Tribes (STs) Girls in Low Literacy Pockets.
4. Development of Primitive Tribal Groups
5. Rajiv Gandhi National Fellowship for STs.
6. Top Class Education for ST students.
7. Scheme of National Overseas Scholarships for STs.

#### Centrally Sponsored Schemes

8. Schemes of Post Matric Scholarship for ST students.
9. Upgradation of Merit of ST Students.
10. Scheme of construction of hostel for ST Girls and Boys.
11. Scheme of Establishment of Ashram Schools in Tribal Sub Plan Areas

#### Special Area Programme

12. Special Central Assistance to Tribal Sub Plan for employment-cum-income generation activities.
13. Grant-in-Aid under Article 275(1) of the Constitution for promotion of Welfare of Scheduled Tribes and upgradation of the levels of administration of Scheduled Areas. A part of grant under Article 275(1) of the Constitution is used for setting up of "Ekalavya Model Residential Schools" for providing quality education of ST students (both girls and boys) from Class VI to XII.

This Ministry is also implementing the Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006 which seeks to recognize and vest forest rights over forest land in forest dwelling STs and other traditional forest dwellers.

#### Monitoring Health Care Facilities

\*338. SHRI NAVEEN JINDAL: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has formulated any mechanism to monitor the healthcare facilities available at Sub-Centres (SCs), Primary Health Centres (PHCs) and Community Health Centres (CHCs) across the country under the National Rural Health Mission (NRHM);

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any benchmarking has been done by the Government in respect of these health centres under the NRHM and if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the health centres under the NRHM in the country are under facilitated; and

(e) if so, the details thereof, State/UT-wise alongwith the reasons therefor and the action taken/proposed to strengthen these health care centres?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) Health being a State subject, primary responsibility of monitoring health care facilities available at Sub-Centre (SCs), Primary Health Centre (PHCs) and Community Health Centre (CHCs) across the country under the National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) rests with the State Governments. NRHM has also set up following monitoring mechanisms at the national level to monitor the implementation of NRHM and delivery of health services in the health facilities:

1. Annual Common Review Missions (CRM): The Mission is undertaken in 12-15 States every year. The CRM teams comprise of senior officers of Government of India, development partners, public health experts and civil society representatives. The teams visit health facilities in the States as part of CRM exercise.
2. Joint Review Missions (JRM): Joint Review Missions are undertaken every year to review the Reproductive and Child Health (RCH) component of NRHM. Mission teams include professionals from civil society, development partners and public health experts.
3. Health Management Information System (HMIS) is an integrated web-based system which compiles progress on key parameters using a web based interface.
4. Community Monitoring: Performance of health facilities is monitored by the community through the community monitoring process undertaken by Advisory Group on Community Action (AGCA) constituted by the Government of India. The 1st phase of Community Monitoring has been taken up in 9 States.
5. High Focus Districts—integrated Monitoring Teams have been constituted consisting of Government officials, regional directors and public health management professionals to monitor implementation of NRHM in 264 High Focus Districts.

(c) Indian Public Health Standards (IPHS) have been formulated for various public health facilities including Sub-Centre, Primary Health Centre (PHC) and Community Health Centre (CHC). They prescribe norms which include assured services for Reproductive and Child Health Programmes, other National Disease Control Programmes and supportive services like laboratory services, electricity, water etc. to be provided by these health centers. The IPHS guidelines also provide details of human resources required, list of essential drugs, equipments and consumables at each level. The norms for physical infrastructure, waste disposal, record maintenance and reporting, Quality Assurance, etc. are also covered in IPHS.

(d) and (e) Under NRHM States are provided financial assistance for new construction, upgradation and renovation of health facilities including Sub-Centres, PHCs and CHCs to upgrade them to IPHS norms. Financial assistance is also provided for augmentation of manpower by engaging human resources on contract basis. Annual Maintenance Grants, United Funds and Rogi Kalyan Samiti Grants are also provided to each public health facility.

States project their requirements in their Annual Programme Implementation Plan (PIP) based on their priorities and felt needs, which are appraised and approved by the Government of India based on the recommendations of the National Programme Coordination Committee (NPCC) for implementation by the States.

[Translation]

#### Banking Coverage

\*339. SHRI MAHESHWAR HAZARI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the percentage of population covered by the banking network in the country, State/UT-wise;

(b) whether absence of adequate banking facilities have hindered implementation of public welfare schemes/works and other development programmes of the Government;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) to (d) A statement-I indicating the

banking coverage in the country is enclosed. The Government has adopted a multi-pronged strategy to extend banking facilities to hitherto unserved areas. This includes opening of more bank branches in such areas, by extending banking services through technology based solutions using the business correspondents, extending coverage under Kisan Credit Cards and General Credit Cads. Based on the announcement in budget 2010-11, over 73,000 villages having population above 2000, have been identified for extending banking services by March, 2012. By November, 2011, over 46,000 villages have been covered. State-wise details are given in the enclosed Statement-I.

#### Statement I

Sl. No.	State	Banking Coverage Avg. Population Per Bank Branch (in thousand) September 2011	No. of branches 30-Sep-11
1	2	3	4
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	9.0	42
2.	Andhra Pradesh	11.2	7587
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	15.9	87
4.	Assam	20.5	1523
5.	Bihar	24.2	4289
6.	Chandigarh	3.7	283
7.	Chhattisgarh	18.0	1419
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	9.5	36
9.	Daman and Diu	8.7	28
10.	Delhi	6.5	2576
11.	Goa	3.1	469
12.	Gujarat	12.0	5035
13.	Haryana	9.4	2703
14.	Himachal Pradesh	6.3	1084
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	12.0	1049
16.	Jharkhand	16.8	1959

1	2	3	4
17.	Karnataka	9.5	6428
18.	Kerala	7.3	4601
19.	Lakshadweep	5.3	12
20.	Madhya Pradesh	16.5	4412
21.	Maharashtra	13.0	8655
22.	Manipur	32.8	83
23.	Meghalaya	13.6	218
24.	Mizoram	10.9	100
25.	Nagaland	20.9	95
26.	Odisha	13.8	3038
27.	Puducherry	8.0	156
28.	Punjab	7.1	3912
29.	Rajasthan	15.4	4449
30.	Sikkim	7.2	84
31.	Tamil Nadu	10.7	6749
32.	Tripura	15.2	242
33.	Uttar Pradesh	18.2	10974
34.	Uttarakhand	7.9	1284
35.	West Bengal	16.4	5587
All India		13.3	91248

Note: (1) Data on number of branches is as per Master Office File (MOF) maintained by the Bank Branch Statistics Division, Department of Statistics and Information Management, Reserve Bank of India, updated till November 17, 2011.

(2) Data on number of branches excludes administrative offices/controlling offices.

### **Statement II**

#### *FIPs—State-wise progress as on 30.11.2011*

Sl.No.	Name of the State	Total Villages	Villages Covered upto 30.11.2011
1	2	3	4
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	9	8

1	2	3	4
2.	Andhra Pradesh	6661	4769
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	11	3
4.	Assam	2327	877
5.	Bihar	9213	4402
6.	Chhattisgarh	1050	645
7.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	30	18
8.	Daman and Diu	7	3
9.	Delhi	110	63
10.	Goa	41	41
11.	Gujarat	3502	2124
12.	Haryana	1838	1508
13.	Himachal Pradesh	48	37
14.	Jammu and Kashmir	795	628
15.	Jharkhand	1541	1135
16.	Karnataka	3395	2639
17.	Kerala	120	120
18.	Lakshadweep	0	0
19.	Maharashtra	4292	3330
20.	Manipur	186	35
21.	Meghalaya	39	17
22.	Mizoram	14	1
23.	Madhya Pradesh	2736	1609
24.	Nagaland	196	38
25.	Odisha	1877	1177
26.	Puducherry	42	42
27.	Punjab	1576	1181
28.	Rajasthan	3883	3055
29.	Sikkim	43	30
30.	Tamil Nadu	4385	3536
31.	Tripura	419	369
32.	Uttar Pradesh	16270	8820
33.	Uttarakhand	216	133
34.	West Bengal	7486	4348
Total		74358	46741

Source: SLBC Banks

[English]

#### Digitisation of Medical Data

\*340. SHRI R. THAMARASELVAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to digitize medical data of all citizens right from birth to death and a committee in this regard has been constituted;

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

(c) whether the said committee has recommended the Unique Identification (UID) number on the basis of the digitization process; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) No. However, the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare has recently launched a name based Mother and Child Tracking System (MCTS) in collaboration with the States/UTs with the objective to provide comprehensive maternal and child health services to all pregnant women and new born in an effort to reduce maternal, infant and child mortality in the country.

(b) to (d) Do not arise.

#### Food Testing Laboratory

3681. SHRI BISHNU PADA RAY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any proposal to establish Hill- fledged food testing laboratory in Andaman and Nicobar Islands with sufficient manpower;

(b) If so, whether machineries supplied by the World Health Organisation (WHO)/United Nations International Children's Education Fund (UNICEF) six years back have been damaged and unserviceable in Andaman and Nicobar Islands;

(c) if so, whether the post of microbiologist/public analyst for the proposed laboratory is likely to be filled up immediately;

(d) if so, whether the Food Safety and Standard Act, 2006 and Food Safety And Standard Rules, 2011 is being implemented in Andaman and Nicobar Islands; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI SUDIP BANDYOPADHYAY): (a) No. There is a food testing laboratory in Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

(b) Some of the equipment received under the World Bank Assisted Capacity Building Project require minor repairs.

(c) One post of Public Analyst sanctioned by Government of India has already been notified on 25th August, 2011 and advertised for selection.

(d) and (e) Steps taken for implementation of Food Safety and Standard Act, 2006 and Food Safety and Standard Rules, 2011 *inter alia*, include:

- The Director of Health Services, A and N Islands has been appointed as Commissioner, Food Safety.
- The Additional District Magistrates and District Magistrates have been appointed as Adjudicating Officers for the three different districts.
- The Deputy Director (Health) Medical Superintendent, Car Nicobar and Medical Officer i/c North and Middle Andaman have been appointed as Designated Officers in their respective Districts.
- The Food Inspectors appointed under provision of Food Adulteration Act have been appointed and notified as Food Safety Officers.
- Campaigns have been launched for creating awareness among the Food Business operators and general public about provisions of the Act and Rules etc.

#### Parking at AIIMS

3682. SHRI ANANDRAO ADSUL: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has taken note of inconvenience caused to general/public visiting All India Institute of Medical Sciences (AIIMS) as general parking is located 2.5 kilometers away from the emergency ward of the Institute and a parking fee of Rs. 15 levied for parking;

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

(c) whether another parking slot near to the Emergency Ward charges Rs. 100 for first 4 hours and thereafter Rs. 15 for each hour as parking fee;

(d) if so, the reasons for such abnormal rates; and

(e) whether the Government proposes to reduce the parking fee at parking stand near the Emergency Ward and also locate general parking in the vicinity of OPDs and General Wards if so, the details thereof; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) Due to space constraints, it has not been possible to create large parking site in the hospital area of AIIMS. The general parking for scooters and cars are located at a distance of 0.7 Km and 0.85 Km respectively from the Emergency Ward of AIIMS. It is true that a fee of Rs. 15 is charged for car parking. However, institute provides free ferry service from parking site to the Main Hospital and other centres of the Institute for convenience of the patients and their attendants. Additionally, a free parking site has been developed recently at a distance of about 0.4 Km from Main Casualty.

(c) and (d) The parking site with rate of Rs. 100 for four hours is in front of Dr. R.P. Centre for Ophthalmic Sciences. This site primarily caters to the patients in private wards. This parking is next to the metro station and was also being used by commuters travelling in metro causing congestion and inconvenience to Private Ward patients. The parking fee of Rs. 100 for initial four hours has been imposed to deter commuters travelling in metro from parking their vehicles in lots meant for Private Ward patients.

(e) and (f) No space is available for setting up new parking site near the existing general OPD. However, a three level underground parking is under construction which is adjacent to the proposed new OPD Block.

#### Employees Engaged in NTPC Units

3683. SHRIMATI J. SHANTHA: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of employees engaged by contractors in the National Thermal Power Corporation Limited (NTPC) units, unit-wise;

(b) the number of contracted workers engaged in perennial nature of jobs, unit wise;

(c) the minimum rate of wage paid to these workers, category-wise;

(d) whether the NTPC management in many units are refusing to intervene as principal employer in cases of labour law violation by the contractors viz. minimum wages, provident fund contribution by the contractors, etc.;

(e) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(f) if not, the specific guidelines to NTPC units management regarding their role as principal employer?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL): (a) The number of employees engaged by contractors in the NTPC units, unit-wise is given in the enclosed Statement.

(b) NTPC deploys its regular manpower in core activities related to generation of electricity in its power plants. As such, no contract labour is engaged by NTPC in perennial nature of job.

(c) The latest Information regarding payment of minimum rate of wages to the workers is being collected from the respective Units of NTPC.

(d) No, Madam.

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

(f) NTPC has informed that an effective and robust system has been put in to ensure statutory compliance. This is also a part of General Conditions of Contract (GCC) so as to ensure statutory compliance.

#### Statement

##### *Details of Contract Workers Engaged by Contractors in NTPC Units*

Project/Unit	Contractors' Workers
1	2
Ramagundam STPS	945
Simhadri STPP	348
Kayamkulam CCPP	116
Rihand STPP	721
Singrauli STPS	728



1	2
Tanda STPS	422
Unchahar STPP	268
Dadri STPS	845
Badarpur TPS	427
Faridabad GPP	43
Anta GPP	105
Auralya GPP	74
Korba STPS	810
Vindhyachal STPP	1004
Sipat STPP	920
Kawas GPP	45
Jhanor Gandhar GPP	2
Mouda STPP	59
Eastern Region-I HQ	39
Farakka STPS	516
Kolkata Office	35
Kahalgaoon STPP	1521
Talcher STPP, Kaniha	1003
Talcher TPS	470
Koldam HEP	140
Khasiabara HEP	53
Loharinag-Pala HEP	53
Tapovan HEP	146

**Note 1 :** Data is as per available records, however, no. of contractors' workers being dynamic in nature varies from time to time.

TPP : Thermal Power Project  
 STPP : Super Thermal Power Project  
 STPS : Super Thermal Power Station  
 CCPP : Combined Cycle Power Project  
 HEP : Hydro Electric Project  
 GPP : Gas Power Project

[Translation]

#### Scheme of State Governments for Tribals

3684. SHRI SURESH KASHINATH TAWARE: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government approves the schemes of State Governments for tribals;

(b) if so, the number of proposals of such schemes received/sanctioned/pending with the Union Government, State-wise including Maharashtra; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI MAHADEO SINGH KHANDELA): (a) to (c) No Madam. The Ministry of Tribal Affairs does not approve the schemes of State Governments for tribals. However, the Ministry processes the proposals received from various State Governments/UT Administrations including Maharashtra, for release of funds under the Schemes implemented by the Ministry and releases the funds as per the norms of its Schemes.

[English]

#### Tribal Nationality Certificate

3685. SHRI BIBHU PRASAD TARAI: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is issuing tribal nationality certificates to the entire tribal population of the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether enormous delay has been reported in issuance of such certificates;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to expedite the project?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI MAHADEO SINGH KHANDELA): (a) No, Madam. There is no such proposal to issue Tribal Nationality Certificate. However, a person belonging to Scheduled Tribes may get the Scheduled Tribe certificate in the prescribed form from any one of the designated authorities. The issuance and verification of Scheduled Tribe certificate/social status rests with the State Government concerned.

(b) to (e) In view of (a), does not arise.

#### Micro-Financing in India

3686. SHRI R. DHARUVANARAYANA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to take micro-finance to 100 million households by 2050;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the areas including rural and remote areas identified so far in this regard;

(d) whether the growth of the Micro-finance sector is linked with growth of the rural economy; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and steps being taken in this direction for the remaining period of Eleventh Five Year Plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (e) The Self Help Group-Bank linkage programme is being promoted by National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD).

While NABARD is targeting the entire country, it is giving emphasis on 13 priority states *viz.* Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Himachal Pradesh, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, Uttarakhand, Maharashtra, Gujarat, West Bengal, Odisha, Assam and Chhattisgarh, which exhibit ample potential for formation of SHGs.

Micro-finance contributes positively to the growth of overall country. The Government of India and the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) have taken several steps to encourage SHGs:

- (i) To give an impetus to microfinance the RBI has categorized microfinance under priority sector lending subject to certain conditions and lending to SHGs has been brought under advances to weaker sections in priority sector lending. Once SHGs attain maturity in handling their own resources, Banks grade them and extend credit to the qualified Groups in multiples of their savings.
- (ii) RBI has permitted banks to use the services of Non Governmental Organizations (NGOs)/SHGs, Micro Finance Institutions (MFIs) and other Civil Society Organisations as intermediaries in providing financial and banking services through Business Facilitator (BF) and Business Correspondent (BC) models.
- (iii) RBI has advised banks to provide adequate incentives to their branches for financing SHGs.

(iv) The National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) extends refinance to Banks for on lending to SHGs.

(v) NABARD has introduced training and capacity building of SHGs/grading of SHGs, etc.

(vi) A Microfinance Development and Equity Fund has been set up in NABARD with a corpus of Rs. 200 crore. This corpus has been enhanced by another Rs. 200 crore in the Financial Year 2010-11.

(vii) Creation of Women SHG development fund with a corpus of Rs. 500 crore to empower the women by promotion of Women SHGs.

[*Translation*]

#### Franchises under RGGVY

3687. SHRI BHOOPENDRA SINGH: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether franchisees have been appointed under Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana in the country including Madhya Pradesh;

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

(c) the details of works entrusted to these franchisees along with works accomplished and village covered by these?

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

(b) and (c) Deployment of franchisee for management of local distribution in rural areas is considered desirable to ensure revenue sustainability and improve services to the consumers.

Franchisees for the management of rural distribution could be non-governmental organizations (NGOs), Use' Associations, Cooperatives or individual entrepreneurs.

The State-wise details of franchisees deployed under Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana, including Madhya Pradesh, are given in the enclosed Statement-I.

The names of the organizations/associations/institutions/cooperatives and entrepreneurs which have been appointed as franchisees in Madhya Pradesh along with details of works entrusted and number of villages covered, are given in the enclosed Statement-II.

**Statement I***State-wise Status of Franchisee*

(As on 12.12.2011)

Sl.No.	Name of State	Type of Franchisees	Cumulative Progress			
			No. of Franchisee	Villages RGGVY	Others	Total
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Revenue collection	1444	2421	278	2699
2.	Assam	Input based	973	441	3810	4251
3.	Bihar	Revenue collection	126	0	1829	1829
4.	Chhattisgarh	Revenue collection	46	860	0	860
5.	Gujarat	Revenue collection	13929	16438	0	16438
6.	Haryana	Revenue collection	3	6237	0	6237
7.	Karnataka	Revenue collection	12302	24284	0	24284
8.	Madhya Pradesh	Revenue collection	160	614	0	614
9.	Maharashtra	Revenue collection	138	40292	0	40292
10.	Meghalaya	Revenue collection	14	71	8	79
11.	Nagaland	Input based	586	586	0	586
12.	Odisha	Revenue collection	48	16404	761	17165
13.	Rajasthan	Revenue collection	140	36	134	170
14.	Tripura	Revenue collection	18	600	107	707
15.	Uttar Pradesh	Revenue collection	477	3724	14741	18465
16.	Uttarakhand	Revenue collection	22	184	0	184
17.	West Bengal	Revenue collection	576	7092	6786	13878
Total			31002	120284	28454	148738

**Statement II**

Sl. No.	District Name	Name of Organization/ Association/Institution/ Cooperatives and Enterprenures	Work entrusted	No. of village covered
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Damoh District	Shri Jagdeesh Prashad Kurmi, Sarra Tendukheda	Meter reading, Bill distribution, Revenue collection, Theft prevention etc.	1
2.	Damoh District	Shri Basori Singh, Pondi Tendukheda	Meter reading, Bill distribution, Revenue collection, Theft prevention etc.	1

1	2	3	4	5
3.	Damoh District	Shri Jawahar Singh, Samanpur Tendukheda	Meter reading, Bill distribution, Revenue collection, Theft prevention etc.	1
4.	Damoh District	Shri Puroshottam Patel, Imlai Damoh	Meter reading, Bill distribution, Revenue collection, Theft prevention etc.	1
5.	Damoh District	Shri Ved Kumar Ahirwar, Imlai Damoh	Meter reading, Bill distribution, Revenue collection, Theft prevention etc.	1
6.	Anuppur District	Shri Dharmendra Soni	Meter reading, Bill distribution, Revenue collection, Theft prevention etc.	1
7.	Anuppur District	Shri Shyam Kishore Mishra	Meter reading, Bill distribution, Revenue collection, Theft prevention etc.	1
8.	Rewa District	Shri Yadunandan Singh Gram & Post khira Distt. Rewa	Meter reading, Bill distribution, Revenue collection, Theft prevention etc.	1
9.	Rewa District	Shri Rameshwar Prashad Shukla gram Dewara Post Khira Distt. Rewa	Meter reading, Bill distribution, Revenue collection, Theft prevention etc.	1
10.	Satna District	Shri Govind Badgaiya Vill. Telhuda Post-Jura Distt. Satna	Meter reading, Bill distribution, Revenue collection, Theft prevention etc.	1
11.	Satna District	Shri Vishnu Prashad Vill. Telhunda Post-Bhita Distt. Satna	Meter reading, Bill distribution, Revenue collection, Theft prevention etc.	1
12.	Satna District	Shri Jagendra Prashad Shukla Vill. & Post-Khamakhujha Distt. Satna	Meter reading, Bill distribution, Revenue collection, Theft prevention etc.	1
13.	Satna District	Shri Ram kishore Shukla Vill. & Post-Itma Nadi Teer Distt. Satna	Meter reading, Bill distribution, Revenue collection, Theft prevention etc.	1
14.	Panna District	Paras Swayam Sewak Sanstha, Raipura	Meter reading, Bill distribution, Revenue collection, Theft prevention etc.	1
15.	Panna District	Shivram Swayam Sewak Sanstha, Puraina	Meter reading, Bill distribution, Revenue collection, Theft prevention etc.	2
16.	Panna District	Parasmani Swayam Sewak Sanstha, Bajhwar Kala	Meter reading, Bill distribution, Revenue collection, Theft prevention etc.	1
17.	Panna District	Ganesh Swayam Sewak Sanstha, Kunwarpur	Meter reading, Bill distribution, Revenue collection, Theft prevention etc.	1
18.	Panna District	Shiva Swayam Sewak Sanstha, Puraniya	Meter reading, Bill distribution, Revenue collection, Theft prevention etc.	2
19.	Panna District	Sidhiki Swayam Sewak Sanstha, Amarchhi	Meter reading, Bill distribution, Revenue collection, Theft prevention etc.	4
20.	Panna District	Sanyasi Baba Swayam Sewak Sanstha, Rampur	Meter reading, Bill distribution, Revenue collection, Theft prevention etc.	2

1	2	3	4	5
21.	Panna District	Shiv Shakti Swayam Sewak Sanstha, Bandha	Meter reading, Bill distribution, Revenue collection, Theft prevention etc.	2
22.	Panna District	Vivekanand Swayam Sewak Sanstha, Nayagaon	Meter reading, Bill distribution, Revenue collection, Theft prevention etc.	2
23.	Panna District	Maa Durga Nehru Yuva Mandal, Kakrahati	Meter reading, Bill distribution, Revenue collection, Theft prevention etc.	1
24.	Panna District	Balram Swayam Sewak Sanstha, Barach	Meter reading, Bill distribution, Revenue collection, Theft prevention etc.	1
25.	Panna District	Mahila Bal Vikas Swayam Sewak Sanstha	Meter reading, Bill distribution, Revenue collection, Theft prevention etc.	1
26.	Panna District	Kamta Swayam Sewak Sanstha, Beera	Meter reading, Bill distribution, Revenue collection, Theft prevention etc.	1
27.	Indore District	Sarpanch Gram Panchyat, Kqampel	Meter reading, Bill distribution, Revenue collection, Theft prevention etc.	1
28.	Dhar District	Sarpanch Gram Panchyat, Sundrel	Meter reading, Bill distribution, Revenue collection, Theft prevention etc.	1
29.	Khargone District	Sarpanch Gram Panchyat, Sangvi	Meter reading, Bill distribution, Revenue collection, Theft prevention etc.	1
30.	Khargone District	Sarpanch Gram Panchyat, Rahimpur	Meter reading, Bill distribution, Revenue collection, Theft prevention etc.	1
31.	Khargone District	Sarpanch Gram Panchyat, Bhasner	Meter reading, Bill distribution, Revenue collection, Theft prevention etc.	1
32.	Khargone District	Sarpanch Gram Panchyat, Temla	Meter reading, Bill distribution, Revenue collection, Theft prevention etc.	1
33.	Ratlam District	Sarpanch Gram Panchyat, Rupakheda	Meter reading, Bill distribution, Revenue collection, Theft prevention etc.	1
34.	Ratlam District	Sarpanch Gram Panchyat, Dharad	Meter reading, Bill distribution, Revenue collection, Theft prevention etc.	1
35.	Ratlam District	Sarpanch Gram Panchyat, Dhaturiya	Meter reading, Bill distribution, Revenue collection, Theft prevention etc.	1
36.	Guna District	Gram Panchyat Franchisee (40 franchisees)	Meter reading, Bill distribution, Revenue collection, Theft prevention etc.	40
37.	Ashok Nagar District	Gram Panchyat Franchisee (43 franchisees)	Meter reading, Bill distribution, Revenue collection, Theft prevention etc.	106
38.	Betul District	Gram Panchyat Franchisee (40 franchisees)	Meter reading, Bill distribution, Revenue collection, Theft prevention etc.	425
Total				614

*[English]***Koodankulam Transmission Line**

3688. SHRI KODIKKUNNIL SURESH: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Koodankulam transmission line pass above populated areas and plantations in Kerala;

(b) if so, whether the Government has decided final settlement of compensation to the victims of above said project;

(c) if so, whether the Government has decided to upgrade the existing 220 KV line; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL): (a) The route alignment of 400kV Edamon-Muvatlupuzha (Cochin) Transmission line, under Kudankulam Transmission Project, passes through Kollam, Pathanamthitta, Kottayam and Emakulam districts of Kerala. All efforts have been undertaken during the surveys to minimize the passing of transmission line through populated areas and plantations.

(b) In case of transmission lines, special compensation package has been given by Government of Kerala *vide* GO(Rt) No. 581/2010/RD dated February 4, 2010 and GO(Rt) No. 2674/1 0/RD dated June 4, 2010 towards utilization of affected land along the route alignment. However, final settlement of compensation has not been done so far.

(c) and (d) Government of Kerala had set up a seven member Committee to examine any other feasible/practical alignment in the segment of Edamon—Cochin sector where works have been interrupted or whether the existing alignment would be enough for 400KV transmission line. The Committee comprising of senior officials from KSEB, PGCIL and representative from Action Council in its report have studied three options (i) using corridors of existing 220KV lines, (ii) alternate route through Kuttanad, and (iii) original route proposed by PGCIL.

In the report, the Committee has brought out the issues involved in all the three options and it is observed that utilization of RoW of existing 220KV lines involves much larger and complex issues besides being a costly proposition. Accordingly, it has been recommended to adopt the original route proposed for the construction of Edamon—Cochin section.

*[Translation]***Integrated Tribal Development Project**

3689. SHRIMATI KAMLA DEVI PATLE: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received any proposal from the State Government of Chhattisgarh regarding re-structure of Integrated Tribal Development Project;

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

(c) the time by which the said proposal is likely to be approved?

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

(b) The Government has received the proposals from State Government of Chhattisgarh for reorganisation of Narayanpur, Bhanupratappur and Kondagaon Integrated Tribal Development Projects (ITDPs) in Bastar – District, after creation of new Districts in the State. The proposals were incomplete. Deficiencies have been communicated to the State Government.

(c) The proposals for reorganisation of ITDPs are examined in consultation with the concerned State Government, which takes time. Therefore, it is not possible to indicate the time frame for approval of the proposal for reorganisation of ITDPs of the State Government of Chhattisgarh.

*[English]***Power Project at Nilgiri Hills**

3690. SHRI O.S. MANIAN: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been delay in commissioning of 500 Mega Watt power project at Nilgiri hills;

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

(c) 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 (c) A Detailed Project Report (DPR) for 500 MW Kundah Pumped Storage Scheme (PSS) at Nilgiri Hills in Tamil Nadu, submitted to Central Electricity Authority (CEA) was examined in CEA/Central Water Commission (CWC)/ Geological Survey of India. The scheme is located in Cauvery basin and requires either the clearance from Cauvery Water Dispute Tribunal or the concurrence of the party States for accord of Inter-State clearance. Since above clearances were not available, the DPR of the project was not accorded inter-State clearance by CWC under the Ministry of Water Resources. As such, DPR was returned by CEA on 26.12.2007 for resubmission after resolution of Inter-State issues. The Government of Tamil Nadu has not so far submitted the revised DPR.

#### Setting up of CGHS Dispensaries

3691. SHRI HAMDULLAH SAYEED: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state;

(a) the number of CGHS dispensaries and their beneficiaries in the country, State-wise including Haryana;

(b) whether the Government proposes to set up more CGHS dispensaries in the country in order to cater the need of the beneficiaries;

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

(d) whether the said dispensaries are facing shortage of Doctors and Para-medical staff; and

(e) if so, the details thereof, as on date and the reasons therefor alongwith the number of Doctors and Para-medical staff in such dispensaries, as on date?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) Details of Central Government Health Scheme (CGHS) dispensaries state wise and their beneficiaries including Haryana are enclosed as Statement.

(b) and (c) No, there is no proposal to expand CGHS dispensaries to new cities/locations.

(d) and (e) Yes, CGHS has shortage of qualified medical and paramedical professionals. Details of sanctioned doctors and staff in dispensaries-statewise and the persons in position are at enclosed Statement. There is an overall shortage of Quality doctors and paramedical man power in the country. Steps have been taken to appoint retired doctors in CGHS on a contract basis.

#### Statement

##### *The details of CGHS Wellness Centres as on Date*

Sl.No.	States	Total	No. of Beneficiaries	Sanctioned Doctors and Paramedical Staff	Existing Strength	Short Fall
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Gujarat	7	24716	73	61	12
2.	Uttar Pradesh	38	424506	691	548	143
3.	Karnataka	14	114315	294	214	80
5.	Odisha	3	17355	20	18	2
6.	Chandigarh	1	19318	20	19	1
7.	Tamil Nadu	18	87605	418	311	107
8.	Uttarakhand	1	1067	6	5	1
9.	Assam	4	47543	51	42	9
10.	Andhra Pradesh	19	193684	422	314	108

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
11.	Madhya Pradesh	4	131263	24	23	1
12.	Rajasthan	7	19466	154	135	19
14.	West Bengal	22	210354	400	365	35
18.	Maharashtra	55	414596	1042	809	233
19.	Bihar	7	60395	147	147	2
21.	Jharkhand	2	9712	31	23	8
22.	Meghalaya	1	6544	19	12	7
23.	Kerala	5	30443	39	39	0
24.	Delhi	122	1396420	2210	1847	393
25.	Haryana (Faridabad and Gurgaon)	2	55197	29	28	1
26.	Jammu	1	270	3	0	3
Total		333	3209572	6093	4930	1163

#### TDS from Pension of North-East Residents

3692. SHRI MITHILESH KUMAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether residents of North-Eastern States are exempted from Income Tax for their income from any sources;

(b) if so, whether some Central Government Pensioners are paid pension amount by Banks after deducting Tax Deduction at Source (TDS); and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor and reaction of the Union Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI. S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) As per section 10(26) of the Income-tax Act, 1961 in the case of members of Scheduled Tribes [as defined in clause (25) of article 366 of the Constitution], residing in area or States given below, any income which accrues or arises:

- (i) from any source in such areas or States, or,
- (ii) by way dividend or interest on securities from all over India, does not form part of total income.

The member of Scheduled Tribe should be residing in any area specified in Part I or Part II of the Table

appended to paragraph 20 of the Sixth Schedule to the Constitution or in the States of Arunachal Pradesh, Manipur, Mizoram, Nagaland and Tripura or in the areas covered by notification No. TAD/R/35/50/109, dated the 23rd February, 1951, issued by the Governor of Assam under the proviso to sub-paragraph (3) of the said paragraph 20 as it stood immediately before the commencement of the North-Eastern Areas (Reorganization) Act, 1971.

(b) These pensioners whose income is exempt under section 10(26) of the Income Tax Act, 1961 are paid pension by banks without deducting tax at source, if a certificate u/s 197 of Income Tax Act, 1961, is produced.

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

#### Foreign Investment in Power

3693. SHRI TARACHAND BHAGORA: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether a United States based electricity producer has decided to wind up its operations, while retaining a stake it owns in Orissa Power Generation Corporation (OPGC);

(b) if so, whether the said concern has decided to not pursue any new projects except remaining in OPGC and exit from everything else;



(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether Indian power sector will need an additional 400 billion dollars investment in the 12th Plan; and

(e) if so, the steps taken by the Government to meet the requirement of funds for the power sector?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL): (a) Government of India has no information in this regard.

(b) and (c) Do not arise in view of reply at (a) above.

(d) and (e) Planning Commission has constituted a Working Group on power for formulation of 12th Plan including fund requirement along with steps proposed to be taken by Government to meet the fund requirement in power sector.

*[Translation]*

#### **Purchase of Equipments for Sports Injury Centre**

3694. SHRIMATI SEEMA UPADHYAY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether award of contract to a company on higher rates in purchase of equipments in sports injury centre in Safdarjung Hospital, New Delhi has come to the notice of the Government;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the number of complaints received by the Government in this regard and the action taken by the Government thereon; and

(d) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to prevent such frauds in the hospitals in the country?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (d) As far as procurement of equipments in Sports Injury Centre is concerned, all equipments have been procured through Advertisements Tender Enquiry as per GFR 150. The Technical Bids received against the referred Tender were evaluated by the Technical Evaluation Committee of Sports Injury Centre, which included outside Experts also, from the same specialty. The contracts of all the equipments procured are awarded after obtaining approval from Joint Purchase Committee (JPC) and the competent authority.

However, one complaint against a doctor of the Sports Injury Centre (SIC) has been received in this Ministry from Central Vigilance Commission. Action as per extant procedures has already been initiated.

*[English]*

#### **Model Villages for ST Community**

3695. SHRI RAMSINH RATHWA: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has any proposal to chalk out a programme to develop model villages for Scheduled Tribes (STs) community in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the salient features of the programme along with the villages identified for the purpose, State-wise;

(c) the funds allocated and released and its utilisation reported by State Governments for the same during the last three years and the current year, year-wise;

(d) whether Government proposes to include more villages in the said programme; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI MAHADEO SINGH KHANDELA): (a), (c) and (d) No Madam. However, the Ministry supplements the efforts of Central Ministries and States, mainly in the areas of education, livelihood and infrastructure for integrated socio-economic development of scheduled tribes through its various Central Sector Schemes, Centrally Sponsored Schemes and Special Area Programmes.

(b) and (e) In view of the above, the question does not arise.

*[Translation]*

#### **Atrocities on Forest Dwellers**

3696. SHRI MAHESHWAR HAZARI: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received information regarding any kind of atrocities by the local administration against forest dwellers claiming land rights;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the reaction of the Government thereto; 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) Complaints have been received over a period of time concerning denial of rights under the Forest Rights Act, 2006 and eviction of tribals from forest etc. These complaints have been sent to respective States/UTs for taking necessary action as the implementation of the Act lies with the States/UTs.

[English]

#### Alternative for Soft Drinks

3697. SHRI SURESH KUMAR SHETKAR: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether food safety regulator recommends natural alternative for soft drink concentrates, chewing gums and others; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the extent to which it is likely to be useful to the common man?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI SUDIP BANDYOPADHYAY): (a) and (b) The Food Safety and Standards Authority of India has not made any such recommendation.

[Translation]

#### Tax from Commodity Market and Export

3698. SHRI DEVENDRA NAGPAL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the category-wise duties/levies/taxes applicable to commodity exchanges and details of profits made in commodity trading and also in export of food items during the last three years; and

(b) the amount collected therefrom during each of the last three years, category-wise, region-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) Service tax is levied on the commodity exchange service @ 10% under service head 'services provided by a recognized/registered association in relation to assisting, regulating or controlling the business of the sale or purchase of

any goods or onward contracts and includes services provided in relation to trading, processing, clearing and settlement of transactions in goods or forward contracts'. So far as direct taxes are concerned, the tax on income/wealth as applicable to the commodity exchanges, profits made in commodity trading and in export of food items is levied as per the provisions of the Income Tax Act, 1961 and Wealth Tax Act, 1957 respectively.

(b) During the financial years 2008-09, 2009-10 and 2010-11, the Service tax collected under the above service head is Rs. 18.25 crore, Rs. 23.17 crore and Rs. 32.34 crore respectively. However, data about the direct taxes collected from commodity exchanges, profits made by entities engaged in commodity trade and export of food items is not maintained centrally and therefore, the tax collected from these can not be provided.

[English]

#### Renewable Energy Development

3699. SHRI HARISHCHANDRA CHAVAN: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Indian Renewable Energy Development Agency (IREDA) finances solar thermal power plant, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether IREDA has designed any model solar thermal plant alongwith capacity of such plant;

(c) if so, the details thereof alongwith the location and capacity of the plant;

(d) whether such model plants have been made operational and are commercially viable in the country; and

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

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH): (a) The Indian Renewable Energy Development Agency (IREDA) has not financed any solar thermal power plant.

(b) IREDA being a financial institution provides loans for setting up of renewable energy projects. Designing of solar or other power projects is not within the mandate of IREDA.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) There are no model plants in this category. However, under Jawaharlal Nehru National Solar Mission (JNNSM), the first 2.5 MW Solar Thermal Power Plant has been commissioned this year. Solar thermal power plants are commercially viable only with higher tariffs.

(e) This plant is located at Bikaner in Rajasthan and installed by the M/s ACME Telepower.

#### **Obstetrics Care**

3700. SHRI UDAY SINGH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether six lakh still-births take place in India every year according to the information released by Lancet;

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

(c) the details of improvement planned for obstetrics care in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI SUDIP BANDYOPADHYAY): (a) and (b) The Lancet Series on still births, April, 2011 has given estimates of a still birth rate of 22.1 per 1,000 live births in the year 2009 for India, which translates into approximately 5.8 lakh still births in that year. However, as per the Registrar General of India—Sample Registration System 2009 (RGI-SRS 2009), the estimates for stillbirth rate at national level is 8 per 1,000 live births in the year 2009, which translates into approximately 2.1 lakh stillbirths in the same year.

(c) Under the National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) and within its umbrella the Reproductive and Child Health Programme Phase II, many interventions have been launched to improve the quality of obstetric care for the mothers in the country and these include the following:

- Promotion of institutional deliveries through Janani Suraksha Yojana.
- Capacity building of health care providers in basic and comprehensive obstetric care.
- Operationalisation of sub-centres, Primary Health Centres, Community Health Centres and District Hospitals for providing 24x7 basic and comprehensive obstetric 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.
- Antenatal, Intranatal and Postnatal care including Iron and Folic Acid supplementation to pregnant and lactating women for prevention and treatment of anemia.
- Engagement of more than 800,000 Accredited Social Health Activists (ASHAs) to generate demand and facilitate accessing of health care services by the community.
- Village Health and Nutrition Days in rural areas as an outreach activity, for provision of maternal and child health services.
- Health and nutrition education to promote dietary diversification, inclusion of iron and folate rich food as well as food items that promote iron absorption.
- 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.

#### **Purchase of Ayurvedic Medicines**

3701. SHRI MAHENDRASINH P. CHAUHAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Ayurvedic drugs manufacturing companies which supply local purchased Ayurvedic medicines to CGHS Ayurvedic-Dispensaries of Delhi are charging very high rate whereas same medicines at less rates are available from other reputed Ayurvedic manufacturing companies;

(b) if so, whether there is a nexus between the chemists and CGHS employees for supply of medicines at high rates;

(c) if so, the details thereof and the time by which the Government proposes to stop purchasing high rate

medicines from companies and start purchasing medicines with reputed/branded companies which are of higher quality and cheap rates;

(d) whether the Government proposes to authorize the Dispensary to reject medicines; and

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

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (c) No, Bills for generic medicines supplied by the authorized local chemists are scrutinized and restricted to lower rates for payment.

(d) and (e) As per the agreement entered with the local chemist, there is a provision to reject medicines supplied by the local chemist in specified circumstances.

[*Translation*]

#### ICDS

3702. SHRI HARISH CHOUDHARY:  
SHRI IYARAJ SINGH:

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

(a) whether the benefits accrued are commensurate with funds allocated under the Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) Scheme;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) the reaction of the Government thereto; and

(d) the corrective steps taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) to (d) The Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) Scheme is one of the flagship programmes of the Government of India and is largest community based outreach programme for early childhood development. It is implemented by the State Governments/UT Administrations by providing a package of services such as supplementary nutrition, pre-school non-formal education, nutrition & health education, immunization, health check up and referral services. The scheme is a well-conceived one to address health, nutrition and developmental needs of under-six children as well as pregnant and lactating women.

Initiated on a pilot basis in 1975 with 33 projects and 4891 Anganwadi Centres (AWCs), the Scheme expanded to 5652 projects and about 6 lakh sanctioned AWCs in the country by the end of IXth Plan. In 2008-09, the Scheme was universalized with approved number of 7076 projects and 14 lakh AWCs.

Over the years, the ICDS Scheme has registered significant progress in terms of increase in number of operational projects, Anganwadi Centres (AWCs) and coverage of beneficiaries. The figures for the last 5 years are given in the enclosed Statement. As may be seen, 4.44 lakh new AWCs/mini-AWCs have become operational during XI Plan (as on 30.9.2011) compared to 2.99 lakh during Xth Plan. Number of beneficiaries for supplementary nutrition has increased from 705.43 lakh at the end of X Plan to 950.35 lakh during XI Plan (as on 30.9.2011). The increase in the number of beneficiaries is an indicator of the acceptability of the Scheme. Further, several studies including National Family Health Survey-3 (NFHS-3) have revealed that the programme has contributed positively towards achieving some of the key programme objectives such as reduction of child malnutrition, improvement in caring practices and improved early child hood development outcomes including quality pre-school education.

There are no doubt challenges in the implementation of the scheme in regard to convergence in the health system and community participation. There are also issues relating to infrastructure and drinking water supply, building for Anganwadi centres, sanitation facility at the AWCs, etc.

There is also an erroneous perception that the Anganwadi Centre is only a feeding centre which in fact is a centre for holistic child development. Due to this as well as programmatic and operational gaps, there has been unevenness in implementation of the Scheme across the States/UTs. This is reflected in mixed results and outcomes among the States/UTs.

However, to make good these gaps and weaknesses, Government has decided to strengthen and restructure the Scheme including re-designing and defining of the set of services. This is proposed to be achieved through a range of programmatic, managerial and institutional reforms. It is also envisaged to put ICDS Scheme in Mission Mode on the lines of SSA and NRHM. All this is at an advanced stage of consideration.

**Statement**

Year	Number of operational projects	No. of operational AWCs	No. of Supplementary nutrition beneficiaries			No. of pre-school education beneficiaries (in lakh)
			6 mths-6 yrs	P & L mothers	Total (in lakh)	
31.03.2006	5659	748229	467.18	95.00	562.18	244.92
31.03.2007	5829	844743	581.85	123.58	705.43	300.81
31.03.2008	6070	1013337	696.44	146.82	843.26	339.11
31.03.2009	6120	1044269	721.96	151.47	873.43	340.60
31.03.2010	6509	1142029	727.89	156.45	884.34	354.93
30.09.2011	6771	1288463	770.84	179.51	950.35	379.41

*[English]***ECG Technician**

3703. SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the number of posts of ECG Technician, staff lying vacant in Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia Hospital alongwith reasons for its vacancy;

(b) whether some ECG technicians have been appointed on contractual basis since last three years;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government proposes to grant age relaxation to candidates working as ECG Technician on contract basis who have subsequently become over-age for regular recruitment process;

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

(f) the time by which these vacancies are likely to be filled on regular basis?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) The information is given in the enclosed Statement.

(b) and (c) Two ECG technicians have been appointed on contract basis.

(d) and (e) The relaxation of age in respect of any post is governed by the extant rules of the Government.

(f) No time line can be fixed for filling of these vacancies.

**Statement***Cadre of ECG Technicians*

Sl. No.	Name of the Post	Sanctioned Posts	Filled Posts	Vacant Post	Reasons for vacant
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Technical Officer	01	Nil	01	Newly created post for Electro Physio Lab, Recruitment Rules is not available. Framing of RR is under process.
2.	Technical Supervisor (Cardiology)	01	01	Nil	

1	2	3	4	5	6
3.	Technical Supervisor (Cath Lab)	01	Nil	01	Newly created post for Electro Physio Lab, Recruitment Rules is not available. Framing of RR is under process.
4.	Technical Supervisor (Pediatic Surgery)	01	Nil	01	Newly created post for Pediatrics Surgery, Recruitment Rules is not available. Framing of RR is under process.
5.	Sr. Technical Assistant (Cardiology)	07	02	05	04 posts are newly created, Process of promotion has started.
6.	Sr. Technical Assistant (Electro Physio Lab)	02	Nil	02	Newly created post for Electro Physio Lab, Recruitment Rules is not available. Framing of RR is under process.
7.	Sr. ECG/fyionitoring Technician	20	10	10	09 (Nine) newly created posts. Process of filling up of the vacant posts has been started and filled up very soon.
8.	Pacing Lab. Technician	01	Nil	01	Recruitment Rules is not notified. Framing of RR is under process.

#### Framing New Norms on Health Insurance

3704. SHRI RAJIAH SIRICILLA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government/Insurance Regulatory Development Authority (IRDA) has framed/proposes to frame new norms with regard to change of their health insurers by the policy holders;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the manner in which the said norms are likely to be helpful to the policy holders;

(d) whether the views of the experts in this field were sought; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and the extent to which their views have been incorporated?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority (IRDA) has issued guidelines *vide* circular dated 9.9.2011 implementing portability of health insurance policies amongst non-life insurance companies *w.e.f.* 1.10.2011. The health insurance policy holder by virtue of the said circular can, at the time of renewal, switch:—

(i) from one insurance company to another insurance company of his choice; or

(ii) from one insurance plan to another insurance plan with the same insurance company. By the process, the policy holder will not lose the credits gained in terms of waiting periods for pre-existing conditions, time-bound exclusions, etc.

(c) The Health Insurance Policy Holder can at the time of Renewal of his/her policies can shift to another Insurance Company for a similar product, if he is not satisfied with the present Insurance Company for any reason, without losing the Credits gained, if renewed with the existing company. This was not the case earlier; because change in insurance company or plans amounted to loss of these credits and the policies started as new, carrying all time limitations afresh.

Thus "Portability" helps to have a level playing field for all insurance companies and the Customer can choose and compare benefits across products and Companies. IRDA has also provided a portability portal facilitating easy data transfer between the insurance companies.

(d) and (e) The views of the General Insurance Council and Life Insurance Council were taken into account by IRDA while finalizing the Portability circular dated 9.9.2011.

#### **Taxes Foregone on Foreign Residents**

3705. SHRI RAYAPATI SAMBASIVA RAO: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has forgone a huge amount in taxes that it could have mopped up from transactions involving foreign residents of over five years; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) and (b) No Madam. The C and AG in the report 'Taxation of Payment to Non-residents' (Report No. 18 of 2010-2011 concerning Performance Audit) has observed a tax gap on tax deducted at source on remittance, over the period 2003-04 to 2007-08. This tax gap has been calculated in the report on the basis that every remittance is liable to tax deduction at source. This is not correct. Tax deduction at source is required to be carried out in accordance with the provisions of Income-tax Act, 1961, read with relevant Double Taxation Avoidance Agreement which provides very little scope for source based taxation. C and AG in the same report has also agreed with the view of CBDT that tax gap so calculated is bound to exist.

Further, the Income Tax Department has a system in place, under the Income-tax Act, 1961, which verifies the deduction of tax at source at the time of remittance.

Appropriate action is taken, whenever there is a shortfall in deduction of tax at source.

#### **Shortage of Doctors in CGHS Dispensaries**

3706. DR. ARVIND KUMAR SHARMA:  
SHRI TUFANI SAROJ:

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

(a) whether there is shortage of doctors and paramedical staff in CGHS dispensaries in Delhi;

(b) if so, the details of sanctioned strength and the actual staff/doctors in the above allopathy/ayurveda/homoeopathy CGHS dispensaries in Delhi;

(c) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to meet the shortage of doctors and paramedical staff in the above dispensaries in Delhi;

(d) whether X-Ray machine and other medical equipment in the CGHS dispensaries including at Tilak Nagar are not functioning properly for the last one year; and

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

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

(b) The details are as under:

Category	Sanctioned Strength	In position	Vacant
Gr. A	736	670	66
Gr. B	11	2	9
Gr. C	1355	1004	351
Gr. D	1230	905	325

(c) Department of Health and Family Welfare and Department of AYUSH are filling these vacant posts through UPSC/Deputation. However, in order to meet the immediate requirement of Doctors, CGHS is filling these vacant posts on a contract basis. Action has been taken to expedite the requirement of non Gazetted staff.

(d) and (e) All the medical equipments in Tilak Nagar are functioning normally except X-ray machine. Action has been initiated to get the machine in order.





1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Haryana	1	1	-	1	1	-	2.00	4.21	-
Himachal Pradesh	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	2.00	-
Jammu and Kashmir	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Jharkhand	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Karnataka	1	1	-	1	1	-	20.00	85.00	-
Kerala	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Madhya Pradesh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Maharashtra	1	2	-	1	2	-	3.00	22.82	-
Odisha	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Punjab	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rajasthan	1	5	-	1	5	-	2.55	121.32	-
Tamil Nadu	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Uttrakhand	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Uttar Pradesh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
West Bengal	-	3	-	-	3	-	-	2.87	-
Delhi	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Puducherry	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lakshadweep	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Andhra Pradesh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bihar	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chandigarh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chhattisgarh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Arunachal Pradesh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Assam	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Meghalaya	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manipur	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mizoram	1	4	-	1	4	-	8.18	32.00	-
Nagaland	-	3	-	-	3	-	-	32.00	-
Tripura	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sikkim	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>35.73</b>	<b>399.43</b>	<b>-</b>



1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Andhra Pradesh	1								
Bihar									
Chandigarh									
Chhattisgarh									
Arunachal Pradesh									
Assam									
Meghalaya	1				1		20.00		
Manipur	1	1	1						
Mizoram									
Nagaland									
Tripura	1			1			19.79		
Sikkim									
Total	72	42	23	8	10		347.50	1271.58	NIL

**Statement III***Name of the Scheme: Central Sector Scheme for upgradation to Centres of Excellence*

Name of the State	No of proposals received			No of proposals approved			Amount sanctioned		
	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Andaman and Nicobar Islands									
Andhra Pradesh	3				1		250.56		
Bihar	1								
Chandigarh									
Chhattisgarh		1							
Daman and Diu									
Dadra Nagar and Haveli									
Gujarat	1				1		500		
Goa									
Haryana	1								
Himachal Pradesh					2		1000		
Jammu and Kashmir	1	1							
Jharkhand									
Karnataka	1	2		1			500		

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Kerala	7	5	1	1	1	1	190.81	499.235	500
Madhya Pradesh		1							
Maharashtra	4	3	3	2	2		645.92	680.785	
Odisha									
Punjab									
Rajasthan	1								
Tamil Nadu	2	5		1	4		365	1541	
Uttarakhand		2			1			500	
Uttar Pradesh		2			1			297.08	
West Bengal									
Delhi		2							
Puducherry									
Lakshadweep									
Andaman and Nicobar Islands									
Arunachal Pradesh		1							
Assam									
Meghalaya									
Manipur			1						
Mizoram									
Nagaland									
Tripura									
Sikkim									
<b>Total</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>3452.29</b>	<b>3518.1</b>	<b>500</b>

**Statement IV***Name of the Scheme: Revitalization of Local Health Traditions*

(Rs. in lakhs)

Name of the State	No of proposals received			No of proposals approved			Amount sanctioned		
	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Andaman and Nicobar Islands									
Andhra Pradesh	3	1	6						

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Bihar	1	1	2						
Chandigarh									
Chhattisgarh									
Daman and Diu									
Dadra Nagar and Haveli									
Gujarat			1						
Goa									
Haryana									
Himachal Pradesh									
Jammu and Kashmir	1				1			30.00	
Jharkhand			1						
Karnataka		1	7	2			58.56		
Kerala			2						
Madhya Pradesh	2	1							
Maharashtra	1	105	27						
Odisha	1	2	5			1			10.00
Punjab									
Rajasthan		1	2						
Tamil Nadu	12	6	1	5	3		128.06	84.00	
Uttarakhand			4		1			30.00	
Uttar Pradesh	7	2	6						
West Bengal	1	1							
Delhi	2	4	1		1			30.00	
Puducherry									
Lakshadweep									
Andaman and Nicobar Islands									
Chandigarh									
Chhattisgarh		1		1			29.97		
Arunachal Pradesh	2	3							
Assam	1	1							
Meghalaya		4			4			96.00	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Manipur		2	4						
Mizoram	1								
Nagaland									
Tripura									
Sikkim									
<b>Total</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>136</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>216.59</b>	<b>270.00</b>	<b>10.00</b>

**Statement V***Name of the Scheme: AYUSH Industry Cluster*

(Rs. in lakhs)

Name of the State	No of proposals received			No of proposals approved			Amount sanctioned		
	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Andaman and Nicobar Islands									
Andhra Pradesh		1			1			200	
Bihar									
Chandigarh									
Chhattisgarh									
Daman and Diu									
Dadra Nagar and Haveli									
Gujarat									
Goa									
Haryana									
Himachal Pradesh									
Jammu and Kashmir									
Jharkhand									
Karnataka	1			1			200		
Kerala	1			1			400		
Madhya Pradesh									
Maharashtra	2			2			354		
Odisha		1			1			120	







1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Assam									
Meghalaya	1			1			21		
Manipur									
Mizoram		1			1			35	
Nagaland			1			1			35
Tripura	1		1	1		1	35		35
Sikkim									
<b>Total</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>266</b>	<b>280</b>	<b>210</b>

**Statement VII***Centrally Sponsored Scheme of "National Mission on Medicinal Plants"*

(Rs. in lacs)

Sl. No.	Name of State	No. of proposal received in accordance with the scheme			No. of proposal approved			Amount released @ 75% of approved funds (upto 30.11.2011)		
		2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1	1	1	1	1	1	900.00	700.00	203.43
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1	1	-	1	1	-	281.56	58.85	0.00
3.	Assam	-	1	-	-	1	-	0.00	332.80	0.00
4.	Bihar	1	-	-	1	-	-	150.00	0.00	0.00
5.	Chhattisgarh	1	-	-	1	-	-	350.00	0.00	0.00
6.	Gujarat	1	-	1	1	-	1	161.35	0.00	47.35
7.	Haryana	1	-	1	1	-	1	175.70	0.00	85.46
8.	Himachal Pradesh	-	1	1	-	1	1	0.00	106.11	63.22
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	1	-	-	1	-	-	294.40	0.00	0.00
10.	Jharkhand	1	1	1	1	1	1	563.33	165.18	199.924
11.	Karnataka	1	1	-	1	1	-	100.00	372.22	0.00
12.	Kerala	1	1	1	1	1	1	131.25	96.14	166.96744
13.	Madhya Pradesh	-	1	1	-	1	1	0.00	737.58	222.26
14.	Maharashtra	-	1	1	-	1	1	0.00	243.49	163.371
15.	Manipur	1	-	1	1	-	1	126.24	0.00	87.25

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
16.	Meghalaya	1	1	-	1	1	-	306.60	68.50	0.00
17.	Mizoram	1	1	1	1	1	1	188.16	124.05	120.00
18.	Nagaland	1	1	1	1	1	1	265.70	181.63	129.54362
19.	Odisha	1	1	1	1	1	1	236.10	166.69	279.18
20.	Punjab	-	1	-	-	1	-	0.00	96.00	0.00
21.	Rajasthan	1	1	-	1	1	-	169.80	100.00	0.00
22.	Sikkim	1	1	1	1	1	1	366.10	4.17	55.81677
23.	Tamil Nadu	1	1	1	1	1	1	300.00	834.70	658.20
24.	Uttar Pradesh	1	-	-	1	-	-	760.00	0.00	0.00
25.	Uttarakhand	1	1	-	1	1	-	414.11	280.98	0.00
26.	West Bengal	1	1	-	1	1	-	684.60	107.54	0.00
Total		21	19	14	21	19	14	6925.00	4776.63	2481.97

**Statement VIII**

*Name of the Scheme:- Centrally Sponsored Scheme (Development of AYUSH Institutions)*

(Rs in lakhs)

Name of the State	No of proposals received			No of proposals approved & GIA Sanctioned			Amount sanctioned		
	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
Andhra Pradesh	2	3	0	1	0	0	69.00	0.00	0.00
Bihar	0	2	0	1	1	0	201.62	93.77	0.00
Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
Chhattisgarh	1	1	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
Dadra Nagar and Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
Gujrat	1	3	0	0	2	0	0.00	230.73	0.00
Goa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
Haryana	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
Himachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
Jammu and Kashmir	0	2	0	0	2	0	0.00	1600.00	0.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Jharkhand	0	0	1	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
Karnataka	1	1	2	2	1	0	230.28	102.95	0.00
Kerala	3	3	0	2	1	0	208.10	150.00	0.00
Madhya Pradesh	0	2	0	0	1	0	0.00	223.54	0.00
Maharashtra	5	5	1	6	3	0	1003.00	368.00	0.00
Odisha	0	1	0	0	1	0	0.00	70.39	0.00
Punjab	0	1	1	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
Rajasthan	0	0	1	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
Tamil Nadu	0	1	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
Uttarakhand	3	1	0	1	0	0	118.00	0.00	0.00
Uttar Pradesh	2	5	0	1	1	0	170.00	80.00	0.00
West Bengal	0	1	1	0	1	0	0.00	98.01	0.00
Delhi	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
Puducherry	0	3	0	0	1	0	0.00	600.00	0.00
Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
Assam	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
Meghalaya	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
Manipur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
Mizoram	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
Tripura	0	1	1	0	1	0	0.00	800.00	0.00
Sikkim	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2000.00</b>	<b>4417.39</b>	<b>0.00</b>

**Statement IX**

*Funds release to State-wise/UT-wise under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Development of AYUSH Hospitals and Dispensaries for year 2009-10 to 2011-12*

(Rs. in lakhs)

As on Sl.No.	15-Dec-11 Name of The State	2009-10 Central Release Amount	2010-11 Central Release Amount	2011-12* Central Release Amount
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1.25	1191.04	0.00
2.	Arunanchal Pradesh	0.00	117.34	0.00

1	2	3	4	5
3.	Assam	77.42	4.68	0.00
4.	Bihar	2617.75	1734.26	0.00
5.	Chhattisgarh	0.00	8.50	0.00
6.	Gujarat	0.00	1220.93	0.00
7.	Haryana	1615.00	2.33	0.00
8.	Himachal Pradesh	1118.87	2154.13	0.00
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	572.02	37.40	0.00
10.	Jharkhand	2026.00	0.00	0.00
11.	Kanataka	484.70	3559.92	0.00
12.	Kerala	1184.83	4014.19	0.00
13.	Madhya Pradesh	1276.88	798.13	0.00
14.	Meghalaya	323.00	0.00	0.00
15.	Manipur	1052.25	6.90	0.00
16.	Mizoram	99.72	6.90	765.00
17.	Maharashtra	27.00	6.38	0.00
18.	Nagaland	305.29	187.92	0.00
19.	Odisha	463.46	1383.12	0.00
20.	Punjab	1119.70	6.00	0.00
21.	Rajasthan	2170.68	5800.64	0.00
22.	Tripura	240.60	289.54	0.00
23.	Tamil Nadu	4834.38	0.00	0.00
24.	Uttarakhand	463.00	805.85	0.00
25.	Uttar Pradesh	0.00	0.00	0.00
26.	West Bengal	186.57	11.73	0.00
27.	Sikkim	0.00	0.00	0.00
28.	Delhi	0.00	0.00	0.00
29.	Goa	0.00	0.00	0.00
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.00	0.00	0.00
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.00	0.00	0.00
32.	Daman and Diu	0.00	3.83	3.83
33.	Lakshadweep	0.00	50.76	75.99
34.	Puducherry	45.30	0.00	0.00
35.	Chandigarh	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total		22305.66	23402.41	844.82

\*Note:- Due to pending Ucs in respect of Grant released up to financial year 2009-10, fresh grants could not be released to most of the States during 2011-12.

**Statement X**

*Centrally Sponsored Scheme for Development of AYUSH Hospitals and Dispensaries  
Status of Proposals/Programme Implementation Plan (PIPs) received from States/UTs for year 2011-12*

Sl. No.	Name of State	Proposals/Programme Implementation Plan (PIPs)	Financial Assistance Sought by State (Rs. in lakhs)	Pending UCs upto 2009-10 (Rs. in lakhs)	Funds released for year 2011-12 (Rs. in lakhs)	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Upgradation of 16 AYUSH hospital	1013.76	2780.38	Nil	Funds could not be released due to pending UCs upto 2009-10
		Essential drugs to 1048 AYUSH hospital & dispensaries	784.75			
		upgradation of 919 AYUSH dispensaries	9281.90			
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	Setting up of Speciality Clinic 22 Homoeopathy	402.60	0.00	Nil	Funds could not be released due to pending UCs upto 2009-10
		Setting up of Speciality Clinic 3 Ayurveda	54.90			
		Setting up of 1 ayush hospital	200.00			
		Supply of essential drugs -88 Units	26.50			
		Recurring assistance to 23 Speciality clinic	74.10			
		Assistance for Programme Management Unit	19.36			
3.	Assam	Establishment of Programme Management Unit	13.83	2078.19	Nil	Funds could not be released due to pending UCs
		10 bedded (New Component)	348.00			
4.	Bihar	Recurring assistance for AYUSH OPD at 250 Additional Primary health centre	1281.00	2712.04	Nil	Funds could not be released due to pending UCs upto 2009-10
		Supply of essential drugs -1511 AYUSH Units	1295.25			
		Assistance for Programme Management Unit	11.50			
5.	Chhattisgarh	Upgradation of 3 AYUSH Hospital	190.08	1824.50	Nil	Funds could not be released due to pending UCs upto 2009-10
		Assistance for Programme Management Unit	15			
6.	Gujarat	Setting Up of Programme Management Unit	16.98	4830.84	Nil	Funds could not be released due to pending UCs upto 2009-10
		Establishment of Health Management Information System	10.16			
		Essential drugs to 739 AYUSH dispensaries ( 523-Ayurveda, 216-Homoeopathy)	464.00			

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
7.	Haryana	Upgradation of 62 AYUSH dispensaries	532.20	2248.06	Nil	Funds could not be released due to pending UCs upto 2009-10
		Procurement of Medicines for 50 primary health centres, 40 Community Health Centre (CHCs), 21 District Hospitals	451.20			
		Supply of essential drugs for 504 AYUSH Dispensaries	247.00			
		Salary of Programme Management Unit Staff	5.18			
8.	Himachal Pradesh	Colocation under NRHM at PHCs/Community Health Centre (CHCs)/District Hospitals	4904.00	3291.37	Nil	Funds could not be released due to pending UCs upto 2009-10
		Upgradation of AYUSH hospitals	490.88			
		Upgradation of AYUSH dispensaries	2980.95			
		Supply of essential drugs to AYUSH Hospitals & Dispensaries	559.50			
		Establishment of 50 bedded integrated AYUSH Hospital	1121.00			
		Assistance for Programme Management Unit	25.10			
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	Supply of essential drugs to 630 ayurveda, 30 homo. Dispensaries	332.50	575.13	Nil	Funds could not be released due to pending UCs upto 2009-10
		AYUSH OPD in 427 primary health centres	1281.00			
		Setting up of AYUSH wings in 17 District Hospitals	264.40			
		AYUSH IPD in 5 Community Health Centre (CHCs)	152.50			
		upgradation of 2 AYUSH Hospital	27.38			
		Programme Management Unit	15.90			
		Public Private Partnership (PIP)	95.00			
		Rogi Kalyan Samities	208.50			
		Health Management Information system	5.50			
		50 bedded AYUSH Hospital (New Component)	1120.00			
10.	Jharkhand	No Proposal/PIP received		2760.25	Nil	
11.	Karnataka	Upgradation of 268 AYUSH Dispensaries	2278.00	1150.20	Nil	Funds could not be released due to pending UCs upto 2009-10
		Setting up of yoga OPDs 19 Taluka Hospitals				
		Supply of essential drugs for 677 units	360.82			

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
12.	Kerala	Recurring assistance for upgradation of 30 AYUSH hospitals	135.62	1184.83	Nil	Funds could not be released due to pending UCs upto 2009-10
		upgradation of 70 Homo. Dispensaries	700.00			
		Recurring assistance for essential drug to 341 NRHM Homo dispensaries	85.25			
		Supply of essential drugs to 1122 ASU dispensaries	561.00			
		Recurring assistance for upgradation of 68 AYUSH hospitals.	908.00			
		Recurring & Non recurring assistances for upgradation of 51 AYUSH hospitals	3231.36			
		Recurring and Non recurring assistance for upgradation 585 AYUSH dispensaries	5908.50			
		Non recurring assistance for upgradation 162 AYUSH dispensaries	162.00			
13.	Madhya Pradesh	Essential drugs to 1623 AYUSH hospital & dispensaries	776.00	2745.85	Nil	Funds could not be released due to pending UCs upto 2009-10
		Upgradation of AYUSH dispensaries	1250.00			
		Recurring assistance for 373 Primary Health Centre (primary health centres) and 36 District Hospitals	260.45			
14.	Meghalaya	No Proposal/PIP received		524.60	Nil	
15.	Manipur	50 bedded AYUSH Hospital (New Component)	1288.00	1824.70	Nil	Funds could not be released due to pending UCs upto 2009-10
16.	Mizoram	Collocation of PHC/Community Health Centres (CHCs)/ District Hospitals	82.00	0.00	765.00	
		Supply of essential drugs	0.75			
		upgradation of AYUSH hospital and dispensaries	10.10			
		Setting up of 50 bedded hospital (New Component)	970.00			
		Setting up of Programme Management Unit	15.90			
17.	Maharashtra	Recurring Assistance to Dr. Panjabrao Alias Bhausahabe Deshmukh Memorial Medical College, Amarvati	15.00	525.74	Nil	Funds could not be released due to pending UCs upto 2009-10
		Establishment of 851 PHCs	15573.30			
		AYUSH IPD in 236 Community Health Centre [Community Health Centre (CHCs)]	7198.00			
		Setting up of AYUSH wing in 23 DH	583.60			

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		Supply of essential drugs to 805 (780 Ayu +25 Unani)	402.50			
		upgradation of 200 AYUSH dispensaries	2020.00			
		Programme Management Unit	5.98			
		Health Management Information system	6.60			
18.	Nagaland	Finacial assistance for Manpower, Civil wo Rogi Kalyan Samities, medicines, Monitoring & Evaluation	143.55	306.90	Nil	Funds could not be released due to pending UCs upto 2009-10
		Establishment of 8 Homoeopathy specility clinic at 8 primary health centres	146.40			
		Establishment of 10 Ayurvedic specility clinic at 10 primary health centres	183.00			
19.	Odisha	No Proposal/PIP received		2722.19	Nil	
20.	Punjab	Essential Drugs to Homoeopathy Dispensaries	2584.95	1564.07	Nil	Funds could not be released due to pending UCs upto 2009-10
		Establishment of Programme Management Unit	2.10			
21.	Rajasthan	Building renovation for 1500 AYUSH dispensaries	2200.97	1687.67	Nil	Funds could not be released due to pending UCs upto 2009-10
		Supply of medicine to 3886 AYUSH dispensaries	1943.00			
		Supply of equipment to 3000 dispensaries	450.00			
		Supply of furniture to 3000 AYUSH dispensaries	1500.00			
		Contingency to 3015 AYUSH dispensaries	301.50			
22.	Tripura	50 bedded AYUSH Hopsital (New Component)			Nil	
23.	Tamil Nadu	Colocation for PHCs	3202.50	6228.38	Nil	Funds could not be released due to pending UCs upto 2009-10
		Colocation for 44 DHs, 92 Taluka Hosptial, 345 PHCs	9694.20			
24.	Uttarakhand	Essential Drugs for 107 Homoeopathy wing	26.75	1794.74	Nil	Funds could not be released due to pending UCs upto 2009-10
		Co-location of AYUSH Units at 38 PHC, 6 Community Health Centre [Community Health Centre (CHCs)]	878.40			
		Recurring Assistance for medicines at 116 primary health centres, 23 Community Health Centre [Community Health Centre (CHCs)] & 13 District Hospitals	843.80			
		Upgradation of 17 Ayurveda Hospitals	339.00			
		Upgradation of 148 Ayurveda Dispensaries	1494.80			



1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		Supply of essential drugs for 489 Ayurvedic Dispensaries	244.50			
		Recurring assistance of 32 Homoeopathy Dispensaries at primary health centres & Community Health Centre [Community Health Centre (CHCs)]	56.00			
25.	Uttar Pradesh	Proposal for essential drugs	500.00	1934.30	Nil	Funds could not be released due to pending UCs upto 2009-10
26.	West Bengal	Establishment of AYUSH OPD in 25 primary health centres	427.80	692.21	Nil	Funds could not be released due to pending UCs upto 2009-10
		Setting up AYUSH wing in 15 District Hospitals	499.20			
		Supply of essential drugs to Hospitals & Dispensaries (2018 Units)	629.00			
		upgradation of 20 AYUSH dispensaries	200.00			
		Assistance for Programme Management Unit	5.50			
		Upgradation of 4 AYUSH hospitals	203.00			
27.	Sikkim	Proposal for 10 bedded AYUSH hospital	3.01	176.50	Nil	
28.	Delhi	Essential drug to MCD dispensaries	5644.00	34.75	Nil	Funds could not be released due to pending UCs upto 2009-10
29.	Goa	No Proposal/PIP received		0.00	Nil	
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	No Proposal/PIP received		0.00	Nil	
31.	Dadar and Nagar Haveli	Supply of essential drugs to 1-AYUSH dispensaries	2.00	0.00	Nil	Proposal could not be considered due to non-submission 15% State/UT commitment
		Supply of essential drugs to 1-Community Health Centre (CHCs)	1.00			
		Supply of essential drugs to 5-primary health centres	5.00			
		Assistance to State Programme Management Unit under NRHM	2.06			
32.	Daman and Diu	Supplies of Essential drug	4.50	0.00	3.83	
33.	Lakshadweep	Co-location of 4 primary health centres, 3 CHCs, 2 DHs	266.50	0.00	75.99	
		Programme Management Unit	25.00			
34.	Puducherry	Proposal of Rs. 410.27 Lakh received through PIP received	417.03	87.38	Nil	Proposal is not as per guideline of the Department
35.	Chandigarh	No Proposal/PIP received		43.60	Nil	

**Ayurvedic Dispensaries**

3708. SHRI KAILASH JOSHI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether not even a single Ayurvedic dispensary' is functioning in Madhya Pradesh due to which the Central Government employees are deprived of this facility; and

(b) if so, whether any action will be taken for opening Ayurvedic and Unani Dispensaries in Bhopal and Jabalpur?

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

(b) CGHS is not in a position to open new dispensaries due to manpower and logistic constraints.

[English]

**Amendment of Take Over Code**

3709. SHRI N. KRISTAPPA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether many Industrial Associations have pointed out some lacunae in the recent amendment to Take Over Code by Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI) in relation to disclosure of encumbered shares;

(b) if so, the details thereof and action taken by SEBI thereon; and

(c) the steps being taken by the Government/SEBI to ensure greater transparency while enacting such laws?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) The Ministry of Finance had received a representation from the All India Association of Industries (AIAI), regarding the disclosure of encumbered shares by promoters of listed companies addressed to several officials of the Ministry. This representation was referred to the Securities and Exchanges Board of India (SEBI). The representation was, however, received after SEBI notified the Substantial Acquisition of Shares and Takeover Regulations, 2011 (New Takeover Regulations) on September 23, 2011.

(b) AIAI had *inter-alia* represented as under:

- (i) SEBI Takeover Regulations 2011 has mandated promoters of all listed companies to make disclosures of 'encumbrances' on their shareholding. The earlier requirement was limited to disclosure of pledged shares only.

(ii) The above modification was neither discussed, nor approved at the SEBI Board meeting in July 2011.

(iii) The proposed modification has far reaching consequences and likely to further destabilise the already declining Indian capital Markets.

(iv) The requirement to disclose such 'encumbrances' is unnecessary and will be exploited by unscrupulous short sellers to destroy sentiment and precipitate sharp decline in stock market.

(v) The previous requirement of disclosure of 'pledged' shareholding was appropriate, and more than adequate which is not the case with 'encumbrances'.

SEBI has informed that the requirement of disclosures of shares pledged or otherwise encumbered by the promoters has been in the listing Agreement since February, 2009. The Takeover Regulations Advisory Committee (TRAC), had recommended, alignment of the requirements of Takeover Regulations with that of the Listing Agreement.

The SEBI Board after considering all the relevant inputs placed before it, approved the new Takeover code giving due weightage to the recommendations of TRAC and the comments received thereon. SEBI has also clarified the nature of encumbrances which need to be disclosed by the promoters in terms of New Takeover Regulations on December 12, 2011. These are available in the Frequently Asked Questions (FAQs) section of SEBI website ([www.sebi.gov.in](http://www.sebi.gov.in)).

(c) As a general practice, SEBI formulates Rules/Regulations through a consultative process that usually includes discussions with various stake holders like representative bodies. Public comments on the draft Rules/Regulations etc. are also normally invited before submitting proposals to the Board of SEBI for its decision. Through this process, SEBI is able to promote transparency in decision making.

**Ingredients in Food/Beverage Items**

3710. SHRI PRASANTA KUMAR MAJUMDAR: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is mandatory for all drug manufacturers to indicate the quantity of all the ingredients in their products;

(b) if so, whether the same principle will be applied to food items like cold drinks, breads, biscuits, etc.;

(c) if so, whether the Supreme Court has given instructions to mention all the ingredients in cold drinks in view of pollutants found in them; and

(d) if so, the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to comply the directions of the Supreme Court?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI SUDIP BANDYOPADHYAY): (a) A correct statement of the net content of active ingredients is required to be given on the label of innermost container of a drug and every other covering in which the container is packed.

(b) Food Safety and Standards (FSS) Regulations, 2011 requires the list of ingredients to be indicated on the label of the food product in descending order of their composition at the time of its manufacture.

(c) and (d) No instructions have been given by the Supreme Court where the appeal against the order of the Rajasthan High Court is pending. However, disclosure of ingredients is already covered under the FSS Regulations, 2011.

#### **Parking ECB Funds In Local Banks**

3711. SHRI C. SIVASAMI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) had asked the corporate to park funds raised through external commercial borrowings for domestic expenditures with local banks;

(b) if so, the response of the corporate world in this regard;

(c) whether any assessment of the likely impact of the same has been made; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and steps taken or being taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) Considering the volatility in the external environment and on a review of the macro economic conditions, Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has decided with effect from November

23, 2011, that the proceeds of the External Commercial Borrowings (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 by the borrowers for credit to their Rupee accounts with AD Category- I banks in India. In other words, ECB proceeds meant only for foreign currency expenditure can be retained abroad pending utilization. The rupee funds, however, will not be permitted to be used for investment in capital markets, real estate or for inter-corporate lending, as hitherto.

(c) and (d) As per provisional data available with the RBI, as on September 30, 2011, an amount of USD 12.7 billion was parked abroad, out of which USD 2.4 billion (approximately 19%) was meant for Rupee expenditure in India. It is expected that once the ECB proceeds earmarked for Rupee expenditure are brought into India, it would help improve the liquidity position.

*[Translation]*

#### **Development of Mega Destination and Tourist Circuit**

3712. SHRI RAKESH SINGH:  
SHRI B.Y. RAGHAVENDRA:

Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) the details of scheme for Development of Mega Destinations/Circuits in the country, State/UT-wise;

(b) the criteria laid down for selection of a tourist spot under the said Scheme;

(c) the names of the tourist destinations of the country included or proposed to be included in the said scheme alongwith funds allocated therefor, State/UT-wise;

(d) whether the Government proposes to include more such tourist sites under the said scheme; and

(e) if so, the details thereof, State/UT-wise and project-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI SULTAN AHMED): (a) to (e) The Ministry of Tourism, at present, has identified 45 Mega Tourist Destinations/Circuits in consultation with the concerned State Governments/Union Territories (U.T.) Administrations on the basis of footfalls and their future tourism potential. Out of the 45 identified projects, 30 have already been

sanctioned. The details of mega tourist destinations/circuits are given in the enclosed Statement.

For each identified mega destination and circuit, the Ministry of Tourism contribution as central financial assistance is capped at Rs. 25.00 crore and Rs. 50.00 crore respectively under the scheme of "Product/Infrastructure Development for Destinations and Circuits".

Identification and sanctioning of mega tourism projects are continuous process. Proposals submitted by States/ U.Ts for mega tourist destinations/circuits, are sanctioned based on prioritization meetings held with the State Governments/U.T. Administrations, subject to availability of funds, *inter-se* priority and adherence to scheme guidelines.

**Statement**

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl.No.	States/UTs	Name of the Mega Project/Circuits	Year of Sanction	Amt. Sanctioned
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Charminar area of Hyderabad-Destination	2007-08	994.75
2.		Tirupati Heritage Circuit	2008-09	4652.49
3.		Kadapa Heritage Tourist Circuit	2008-09	3692.89
4.	Assam	National Park Mega Circuit covering Manas, Orang, Nameri, Kaziranga, Jorhat, Sibsagar & Majouli	Identified in 2010-11	
5.	Bihar	Bodhgaya-Rajgir-Nalanda-Circuit	2006-07	1922.42
6.	Chhattisgarh	Jagdulpur-Tirathgarh-Chitrakoot-Barsur-Dantewada-Tirathgarh Circuit	2008-09	2347.39
7.	Delhi	Illumination of monuments-Circuit	2006-07	2375.09
8.		Development of Dilli Haat, Janakpuri	Identified in 2010-11	
9.	Goa	Churches of Goa Circuit	2008-09	4309.91
10.	Gujarat	Dwarka-Nageshwar-Bet Dwarka Circuit	2008-09	798.90
11.		Shuklatirth-Kabirvad-Mangleshwar-Angareshwar Circuit	2011-12	4650.97
12.	Haryana	Panipat-Kurukshetra-Pinjore Circuit	Phase-I 2006-07 (S-1630.03) (R-1161.23) Phase-II 2008-09 (S-1545.22) (R-35.54)	3175.25
13.	Himachal Pradesh	Eco and Adventure Circuit (Kullu-Katrain-Manali)	Identified in 2009-10	
14.	Haryana and Himachal Pradesh	Panchkula-Yamunanagar (Haryana)-Ponta Sahib	2010-11	3253.06
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	Mubarak Mandi Heritage Complex, Jammu-Destination	Identified in 2010-11	

1	2	3	4	5
16.		Naagar Nagar Circuit (Watlab via Hazratbal, Tulmullah, Mansbal and Wullar Lake), Srinagar	2011-12	3814.56
17.		Development of Mega Circuit in Leh	Identified in 2010-11	
18.	Jharkhand	Mega Destination at Deoghar	2011-12	2371.19
19.	Karnataka	Hampi Circuit	2008-09	3283.58
20.	Kerala	Muziris Heritage Circuit connecting historically and archaeologically important places of Kodungalloor	2011-12	4052.83
21.	Madhya Pradesh	Development of Chitrakoot as Mega Destination	2009-10	2401.98
22.		Jabalpur as Mega Circuit	Identified in 2010-11	
23.		Bundelkhand comprising of Tikamgarh, Damoh, Sagar, Chhatarpur and Panna as Mega Circuit	Identified in 2011-2012	
24.	Maharashtra	Vidarbha Heritage Circuit	2008-09	3738.19
25.		Aurangabad Destination	Identified in 2008-09	
26.		Mahaur-Nanded Vishnupuri-Back Water Kandhar Fort as Mega Circuit	Identified in 2011-2012	
27.	Manipur	INA Memorial	2010-2011	1238.59
28.	Meghalaya	Umiam (Barapani) as Mega Destination	Identified in 2011-2012	
29.	Odisha	Bhubaneswar-Puri-Chilka-Circuit	2008-09	3022.80
30.	Puducherry	Puduchery Destination	2010-11	4511.00
31.	Punjab	Amritsar Destination	2008-09	1585.53
32.	Rajasthan	Ajmer-Pushkar Destination	2008-09	1069.68
33.		Desert Circuit (Jodhpur-Bikaner-Jaisalmer)	Identified in 2010-11	
34.	Sikkim	Gangtok-Destination	2008-09	2390.70
35.	Tamil Nadu	Mahabalipuram-Destination		1312.69
36.		Pilgrimage Heritage Circuit (Madurai-Rameshwaram-Kanyakumari)	2010-11	3647.95
37.		Thanjavaur	2010-11	1475.00

1	2	3	4	5
38.	Uttarakhand	Haridwar-Rishikesh-Munikireti-Circuit	2008-09	4452.22
39.		Nirmal Gangotri	Identified in 2010-11	
40.	Uttar Pradesh	Agra Circuit	Phase-I East Gate 2005-06 (S-848.49) (R-848.49) West Gate 2006-07 (S-933.40) (R-933.40) Phase-II 2009-10 (S-1976.44) (R-988.22)	3758.33
41.		Varanasi-Sarnath-Ramnagar Circuit	Phase-I 2006-07 (S-786.00) (R-628.80) Phase-II 2008-09 (S-1416.31) (R-708.16)	2202.31
42.		Development of Mathura-Vrindavan including renovation of Vishramghat (Mathura) as Mega Destination	Identified in 2011-12	
43.	West Bengal	Ganga Heritage River Cruise Circuit	2008-09	2042.35
44.		Dooars (Jalpaiguri District)	Identified in 2010-11	
45.	Tripura	Mega Lake Circuit including Mata Bari	Identified in 2010-11	

### Tourism Policy

3713. SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to take necessary steps to formulate new tourism policy to protect Indian culture and heritage properly;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI SULTAN AHMED): (a) to (c) The latest Tourism Policy of the Government was formulated in 2002 after detailed interactions with the industry associations, concerned Ministries & Departments of Central Government, State Governments and other stakeholders. The main objectives of the policy are to position tourism as a major engine of economic growth and to harness

its direct and multiplier effects for employment and poverty eradication in a sustainable manner.

At present, there is no proposal before the Government to bring out a new tourism policy.

[English]

### Harmful Effects of Tobacco Products

3714. SHRI BHAUSAHEB RAJARAM WAKCHAURE: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Hon'ble Supreme Court has issued an order dated 7th December, 2010 in SLP 16308/2007 to undertake a comprehensive analysis and study of the contents of gutkha, tobacco, pan masala and similar articles manufactured in the country and harmful effects of consumption of such articles;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has excluded cigarettes from the purview of health report submitted to Hon'ble Supreme Court in this regard;

(d) if so, the reasons for the same; and

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

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) Yes, the Hon'ble Supreme Court had given directions to the learned Solicitor General in the matter of *Ankur Gutkha Vs. Indian Asthma Society (SLP 16308/2007)* for instructing the concerned Ministries to approach National Institute of Public Health to undertake a comprehensive analysis and study of the contents of gutkha, tobacco, pan masala and similar articles manufactured in the country and harmful effects of consumption of such articles.

In compliance to the said direction, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare in consultation with the National Institute of Health and Family Welfare (NIHFW) has prepared and submitted the report before the Hon'ble Supreme Court.

(c) to (e) Ministry of Health and FW is not a party in the Court case SPL 16308/2007 - *Ankur Gutkha Vs. -Indian Asthma Society*. The said study has been prepared under the directions of Hon'ble Supreme Court. There was no suggestion/direction from Hon'ble Supreme Court on the inclusion of cigarette in the said study.

#### Sale of Nicotine

3715. SHRI KULDEEP BISHNOI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether highly toxic addictive drug Nicotine is being manufactured, stored, distributed and sold in the country outside the purview of Drugs and Cosmetics Act;

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

(c) the steps taken/proposed by the Government for sale of Nicotine on prescription;

(d) whether the Government proposes mandatory labelling indicating amount of nicotine available in a product; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (c) The manufacture and sale of nicotine formulations as a drug are regulated under the Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940. Nicotine based drug formulations can, therefore, be manufactured under a valid drug manufacturing license. However, sale of formulation of nicotine gum containing 2mg of nicotine only is exempted from the requirement of a sale license under the Drugs and Cosmetics Rules. This exemption was provided as the nicotine gum is used as nicotine replacement therapy for smoking cessation. There is no proposal to withdraw this exemption.

(d) and (e) It is mandatory under the Drugs and Cosmetics Rules, 1945 to indicate contents of active ingredients on the label of drug formulations.

[Translation]

#### Medicines to CGHS Beneficiaries

3716. SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR:  
SHRI MAKAN SINGH SOLANKI:

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

(a) whether the Central Government Health Scheme (CGHS) beneficiaries are not getting prescribed quantity of medicines or getting least quantity of medicines from Kendriya Ayurvedic Dispensary due to arbitrary conduct of officers/doctors of the Department of Health;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the Government is contemplating to conduct any inquiry for stopping/restricting the supply of the medicines in this manner;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the action being taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) No. The Central Government Health Scheme (CGHS) beneficiaries are provided all the medicines duly prescribed by CGHS Ayurvedic doctors.

(b) to (e) In view of (a) above, question does not arise.

[*English*]

#### **Resettlement of Displaced People**

3717. SHRI NILESH NARAYAN RANE: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the resettlement of the people of Kurli Ghansari Project and Tilari Project in Sawantwadi in Maharashtra are pending;

(b) if so, the percentage of rehabilitation made;

(c) whether the rehabilitation works are incomplete; and

(d) if so, the time by which the said work is likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL): (a) to (d) The information is being collected from the Government of Maharashtra and will be laid on the Table of the House.

#### **Promotion of Khadi and Village Industries in Rural Areas**

3718. SHRI NRIPENDRA NATH ROY:  
SHRI NARAHARI MAHATO:

Will the Minister of PANCHAYATI RAJ be pleased to state:

(a) whether Ministry of Panchayati Raj has formulated any Joint Venture with Khadi and Village Industries Commission (KVIC) to promote khadi and village industries in rural areas;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether certain potential projects have been identified in this regard; and

(d) if so, the details thereof, *inter-alia* indicating those that are located in West Bengal and North Eastern States?

THE MINISTER OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF PANCHAYATI RAJ (SHRI V. KISHORE CHANDRA DEO): (a) and (b) The Ministry of Panchayati Raj and Khadi and Village Industries Commission (KVIC) had signed a Memorandum of Cooperation (MoC) on 4th August 2008 to work jointly towards the Rural Business Hubs in rural areas by converging Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP), Scheme

of Fund for Regeneration of Traditional Industries (SFURTI) and other schemes of Khadi and Village Industries Commission (KVIC). Seven pilot projects had been identified, but they could not be implemented. This joint working arrangement was for a period of three years only. Thereafter no joint venture has been formulated between this Ministry and Khadi and Village Industries Commission (KVIC),

(c) and (d) Do not arise in view of the above.

#### **Misuse of Staff Cars**

3719. SHRI OM PRAKASH YADAV: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received complaints concerning misuse of staff cars by senior officers of the Government and if so, the details thereof and measures taken to check such misuse;

(b) whether the Government has issued any guidelines in this regard and if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to prevent misuse of Government vehicles?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (c) Complaints received relating to misuse of staff car are sent to the concerned Ministry/Department for necessary action. No centralised data on such complaints is maintained. Staff Car Rules contain provisions to ensure proper and bona fide use and prevent misuse of Staff Cars. Instructions are in place to prohibit use of staff cars for non duty or unauthorised purposes.

[*Translation*]

#### **Akhil Bharatiya Samajik Swasthya Sangh Shakha**

3720. SHRI PREMCHANDRA GUDDU: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the proposal for establishment of "Akhil Bharatiya Samajik Swasthya Sangh Shakha" in Madhya Pradesh is pending with the Government;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the estimated cost of the project; and

(c) the time by which the proposal is likely to be cleared?



THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI SUDIP BANDYOPADHYAY): (a) and (b) No. As per information provided by Government of Madhya Pradesh, no such proposal is pending with them. Further no such proposal has been received under National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) in this Ministry.

(c) Does not arise.

[English]

#### Assaults on Doctors

3721. SHRI DUSHYANT SINGH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Medical Association (IMA) has expressed concern over the growing number of incidents of assaults on doctors and demanded that such incidents are thoroughly probed to reach the root cause so that the guilty could be punished; and

(b) if so, the concrete remedial measures taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) As informed by Indian Medical Association (IMA), while expressing concern over growing number of assaults on doctors and hospitals, IMA vide their three identical letters dated 18.12.2009 addressed to Shri Ghulam Nabi Azad, Minister of Health and Family Welfare, Shri P. Chidambaram, Minister of Home Affairs and Shri M. Veerappa Moily, Minister of Law and Justice, inter alia, requested to bring a legislation by the Central Government immediately to

deal with cases of violence against doctors and hospitals, as such legislation has already been passed by 8 states.

#### National Urban Health Mission

3722. SHRI BHAUSAHEB RAJARAM WAKCHAURE: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to launch National Urban Health Mission (NUHM) on the lines of the National Rural Health Mission (NRHM);

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the ratio of funding between the Centre and States under NUHM;

(d) the details of the fund allocated for Urban Healthcare to States/UTs during the last three years and the current year, State/UT-wise and for this project; and

(e) the steps taken proposed by the Government for effective implementation of NUHM?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI SUDIP BANDYOPADHYAY): (a) to (c) Yes. To address the health care needs of urban population and to bring renewed focus on public health services delivery, there is a proposal for launching National Urban Health Mission (NUHM) in the country. The contours of the Mission will be finalized through wider stakeholders consultation including States/UTs Government and concerned Central Ministries/Department and Planning Commission.

(d) The details are given in the enclosed Statements-I and II.

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

#### Statement I

*Allocation of funds for Urban F.W. Centres & Urban Health Posts during Financial Years 2008-09 to 2011-12*

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl.No.	States/UTs	2008-09		2009-10		2010-11		2011-12	
		UFWCs	Health Posts	UFWCs	Health Posts	UFWCs	Health Posts	UFWCs	Health Posts
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andhra Pradesh	884.00		834.88		944.00		968.00	
2.	Bihar	265.00		250.28		284.00		530.00	
3.	Chhattisgarh	88.00	160.00	83.12	154.00	92.00	174.00	104.00	195.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
4.	Goa								
5.	Gujarat	1010.00	260.00	953.83	250.24	1068.00	304.00	1300.00	405.00
6.	Haryana	140.00	104.00	132.20	100.12	150.00	116.00	160.00	120.00
7.	Himachal Pradesh	290.00		273.88		308.00		400.00	
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	63.00		59.48		70.001		75.00	
9.	Jharkhand	136.00		128.44		144.00		150.00	
10.	Karnataka	782.00		738.56		820.00		900.00	
11.	Kerala								
12.	Madhya Pradesh	494.00	552.00	466.56	531.28	524.00	598.00	600.00	650.00
13.	Maharashtra	590.00	2510.00	557.20	2415.88	624.00	2700.00	700.00	2830.00
14.	Odisha	99.00	82.00	93.43	78.92	106.00	92.00	110.00	100.00
15.	Punjab	198.00	546.00	187.00	525.52	212.00	590.00	230.00	700.00
16.	Rajasthan	462.00	324.00	436.32	311.84	484.00	350.00	500.00	400.00
17.	Tamil Nadu	244.00	918.00	230.44	883.60	260.00	982.00	300.00	1300.00
18.	Uttar Pradesh	885.00	1438.00	835.80	1384.08	934.00	1544.00	1417.00	2200.00
19.	Uttarakhand	38.00	92.00	35.88	88.52	44.00	100.00	80.00	200.00
20.	West Bengal	1087.00		1026.60		1142.00		1400.00	
21.	Arunachal Pradesh	74.00		81.08		93.00		83.36	
22.	Assam	96.00		105.20		121.00		330.00	
23.	Manipur	28.00		30.68		36.00		35.60	
24.	Meghalaya	15.00		16.44		20.00		18.92	
25.	Mizoram	15.00		17.72		22.00		27.00	
26.	Nagaland								
27.	Sikkim	15.00		16.44		20.00		37.04	
28.	Tripura	57.00		62.44		74.00		9.44	
29.	Delhi	430.00	232.00	1220.00	360.00	1000.00	350.00	800.00	400.00
	Grand Total	8485.00	7218.00	8874.00	7084.00	9596.00	7900.00	11265.36	9500.00

**Statement II***Statement showing the Allocation of Urban RCH for the F.Ys 2008-09 to 2011-12*

(Rs. in crore)

Sl.No.	State	Allocation			
		2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12 (upto 30.09.2011)
1	2	3	4	5	6
<b>A. High Focus States</b>					
1.	Bihar	3-12	1.58	1.08	0.54
2.	Chhattisgarh	0.15	-	-	-
3.	Himachal Pradesh	-	-	0.45	0.68
4.	Jammu and Kashmir	1.35	1.54	1.80	2.02
5.	Jharkhand	2.61	0.68	0.80	0.24
6.	Madhya Pradesh	2.55	1.80	1.53	1.94
7.	Odisha	3.24	2.28	2.94	2.89
8.	Rajasthan	12.57	10.00	7.69	4.62
9.	Uttar Pradesh	18.92	16.92	16.74	12.74
10.	Uttarakhand	1.24	-	3.69	4.59
	Sub Total	45.75	34.79	36.73	30.25
<b>B. NE States</b>					
11.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.26	0.22	0.46	0.34
12.	Assam	6.69	5.66	6.16	8.02
13.	Manipur	0.76	0.73	0.80	0.88
14.	Meghalaya	1.30	2.00	2.71	0.44
15.	Mizoram	0.19	0.19	0.31	0.31
16.	Nagaland	0.20	-	-	-
17.	Sikkim	0.15	0.21	0.53	0.10
18.	Tripura	0.35	1.00	1.15	0.21
	Sub Total	9.89	10.01	12.12	10.32
<b>C. Non-High Focus States</b>					
19.	Andhra Pradesh	5.58	3.53	6.94	7.53
20.	Goa	0.08	0.01	0.01	0.01

1	2	3	4	5	6
21.	Gujarat	21.43	7.90	28.53	23.70
22.	Haryana	2.61	3.29	10.97	9.20
23.	Karnataka	1.47	3.69	4.81	5.76
24.	Kerala	655	1.00	5.00	6.00
25.	Maharashtra	40.16	29.04	25.00	22.16
26.	Punjab	1.53	1.66	1.90	2.07
27.	Tamil Nadu	3.50	0.01	0.02	
28.	West Bengal	2.01	0.50	0.58	0.58
	Sub Total	84.92	50.63	83.76	77.02
<b>D. Small States/UTs</b>					-
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	-	-	-	-
30.	Chandigarh	-	-	-	-
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	-	-	-	-
32.	Daman and Diu	-	-	-	-
33.	Delhi	0.48	0.60	0.55	0.56
34.	Lakshdweep	-	-	-	-
35.	Puducherry	0.03	0.07	0.05	0.05
	Sub Total	0.51	0.67	0.60	0.61
Grand Total		141.07	96.10	133.20	118.20

[*Translation*]

#### Harassment of Customers by Banks

3723. SHRI ASHOK KUMAR RAWAT: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received complaints against banks for harassing their customers not only after issuing credit cards/disbursal of loans to them but even after repayment of the loans by them;

(b) if so, the details thereof for each of the last three years and the current year alongwith the action taken on such complaints; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) Credit card

related complaints are generally received from the customers on the grounds of non-adherence by banks or its subsidiaries to the instructions of Reserve Bank of India on credit card operations.

(b) Number of complaints received by the office of the Banking Ombudsman relating to credit card operations of Scheduled Commercial Banks are as under:

Year (From July to June)	No. of complaints
2008-09	17603
2009-10	17098
2010-11	11800
July–Nov. 2011	5554

\*Note: Data on complaints regarding harassment by banks not only after issuing credit cards/disbursal of loans but also after repayment of loans are not available.

(c) RBI has issued instructions from time to time to all Scheduled Commercial Banks advising them to follow guidelines issued for engagement and training of recovery agents, methods to be followed by them, as well as for avoiding adoption of uncivilised, unlawful and questionable behaviour of recovery agents during the process of recovery, as banks are responsible for the acts of their agents. In order to mitigate the problems faced by the customers, banks and their agents are required to follow the 'Code of Bank's Commitment to Customers' issued by the Banking Codes and Standards Board of India (BCSBI) and Fair Practice Code for the Lenders.

RBI had also introduced Banking Ombudsman Scheme (BOS) to provide expeditious and inexpensive forum to resolve all complaints of customers of all Scheduled Commercial Banks, Regional Rural Banks and even Primary Cooperative Banks. There are 15 offices of Banking Ombudsman spread all over the country who have power to award compensation upto Rs. 1 lakh in case of complaints arising out of credit card operations by banks, taking into account the loss of complainant's time, expenses incurred by the complainant, harassment and mental anguish suffered. Complaints relating to harassment by recovery agents while collecting credit card dues are also being dealt with as per extant provisions.

#### **Children's Rights Index**

3724. SHRIMATI DARSHANA JARDOSH: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has prepared a Children's Rights Index; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) The Union Government has not prepared a Children's Rights Index.

(b) Does not arise.

#### **Mining Blocks to Value Added Industries**

3725. SHRI NARANBHAI KACHHADIA: Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received certain representations for giving emphasis to value added industries like steel, power and cement plants by allocation of mining blocks to them;

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

(c) whether the Government proposes to allot mining blocks to captive industries on priority basis to accelerate pace of economic development in the country; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MINES (SHRI DINSHA PATEL): (a) to (d) Representations had been received from State Governments of Chhattisgarh and Odisha for allowing State Governments to give preference to value addition in grant of mineral concessions. Accordingly, the draft Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Bill, 2011 (MMDR Bill) proposes that a State Government can give preference to value addition through weightage in the techno-economic and financial competitive bidding process in grant of mineral concession. The draft MMDR Bill, 2011 has been introduced in Lok Sabha on 12.12.2011.

[English]

#### **NABARD's Assistance for Cold Storages**

3726. SHRI HARIBHAU JAWALE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) has started any subsidy scheme for construction and extension of cold storages and other developmental activities;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the amount of subsidy allocated to each State, particularly to Gujarat and Maharashtra for the above purpose under this scheme during each of the last three years and the current year;

(d) the amount utilised by each State alongwith the funds lying unutilised with State Governments; and

(e) the steps being taken to ensure proper utilisation of the funds by the State Governments?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (e) There is no allocation for States under this Scheme since the Scheme is demand driven *i.e.* subsidy is disbursed based on projects sanctioned in each State. NABARD was disbursing subsidy to banks for passing on the same

to entrepreneurs under Cold Storage Schemes of National Horticulture Board (NHB) and National Horticulture Mission (NHM).

The State wise details of subsidy released by NABARD for the last 3 years and the current year are given in the enclosed Statements-I to IV.

**Statement I**

*Subsidy released by NABARD under various Cold Storage Schemes*

Year : 2008-09

(in lakh)

Sl.No.	Name of the State	Total Subsidy released		
		Cold Storage Scheme-NHB	Cold Storage Scheme-NHM	Cold Storage Scheme—NER& Hilly Areas
1.	Andhra Pradesh		111.11	
2.	Assam			
3.	Bihar	101.57	171.91	
4.	Chhattisgarh	26.01	53.77	
5.	Gujarat		139.20	
6.	Himachal Pradesh			
7.	Jammu and Kashmir			210.00
8.	Jharkhand		19.34	
9.	Karnataka	145.82	242.52	
10.	Kerala	23.59		
11.	Madhya Pradesh	42.76	12.98	
12.	Maharashtra	2.97	44.21	
13.	New Delhi	6.41		
14.	Odisha	21.56	24.65	
15.	Punjab	114.05	392.75	
16.	Rajasthan		6.62	
17.	Tamil Nadu			
18.	Tripura			
19.	Uttar Pradesh	880.10	807.88	
20.	Uttarakhand			
21.	West Bengal	38.21	59.01	
	Total	1403.15	2085.95	210.00
	Grand Total		3699.10	

**Statement II***Subsidy released by NABARD under various Cold Storage Schemes*

Year : 2009-10

(in lakh)

Sl.No.	Name of the State	Total Subsidy released		
		Cold Storage Scheme-NHB	Cold Storage Scheme-NHM	Cold Storage Scheme-NER& Hilly Areas
1.	Andhra Pradesh	186.36		
2.	Assam			6.00
3.	Bihar	205.36		
4.	Chhattisgarh	12.50		
5.	Gujarat	232.22		
6.	Himachal Pradesh			
7.	Jammu and Kahsmir			154.42
8.	Jharkhand			
9.	Karnataka	75.00		
10.	Kerala			
11.	Madhya Pradesh	41.24		
12.	Maharashtra	26.54		
13.	New Delhi			
14.	Odisha			
15.	Punjab	182.43		
16.	Rajasthan	0.00		
17.	Tamil Nadu	35.00	22.00	
18.	Tripura			
19.	Uttar Pradesh	1938.00		
20.	Uttarakhand			
21.	West Bengal	25.00		
	Total	2959.65	22.00	214.42
	Grand Total	3196.07		

**Statement III***Subsidy released by NABARD under various Cold Storage Schemes*

Year : 2010-11

(in lakh)

Sl.No.	Name of the State	Total Subsidy released		
		Cold Storage Scheme-NHB	Cold Storage Scheme-NHM	Cold Storage Scheme-NER & Hilly Areas
1.	Andhra Pradesh	115.23		
2.	Assam			59.64
3.	Bihar	198.22		
4.	Chhattisgarh	49.34		
5.	Gujarat	571.29		
6.	Himachal Pradesh			799.80
7.	Jammu and Kashmir			189.52
8.	Jharkhand	86.67		
9.	Karnataka	47.59		
10.	Kerala			
11.	Madhya Pradesh	26.20		
12.	Maharashtra	69.23		
13.	New Delhi			
14.	Odisha			
15.	Punjab	177.08		
16.	Rajasthan	91.23		
17.	Tamil Nadu	72.63		
18.	Tripura			56.77
19.	Uttar Pradesh	2873.32		
20.	Uttarakhand	12.00		
21.	West Bengal	34.93		
	Total	4424.96	0.00	1105.73
	Grand Total	5530.69		



**Statement IV***Subsidy released by NABARD under various Cold Storage Schemes*

Year : 2011-12

(in lakh)

Sl.No.	Name of the State	Total Subsidy released		
		Cold Storage Scheme-NHB	Cold Storage Scheme-NHM	Cold Storage Scheme-NER& Hilly Areas
1.	Andhra Pradesh	274.60		
2.	Assam			33.33
3.	Bihar	39.02		
4.	Chhattisgarh			
5.	Gujarat	65.19		
6.	Himachal Pradesh			
7.	Jammu and Kahsmir			533.00
8.	Jharkhand			
9.	Karnataka			
10.	Kerala			
11.	Madhya Pradesh	44.25		
12.	Maharashtra			
13.	New Delhi			
14.	Odisha			
15.	Punjab	12.50		
16.	Rajasthan	30.92		
17.	Tamil Nadu			
18.	Tripura			
19.	Uttar Pradesh	1571.33		
20.	Uttarakhand			
21.	West Bengal	41.97		
	Total	2079.78	0.00	566.33
	Grand Total	2646.11		

**Modernisation of CGHS Dispensaries**

3727. SHRI K.P. DHANAPALAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has provided any financial assistance for modernisation of Central Government Health Scheme (CGHS) dispensaries in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof, State-wise and dispensary/hospital-wise alongwith its status as on date; and

(c) the funds allocated and released for this purpose?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (c) Yes. All CGHS dispensaries (allopathic) have been computerized. Upgradation and modernization of Central Government Health Scheme (CGHS) dispensaries is a continuous process and is under taken on case to case basis depending upon the requirements.

Funds utilized during the last three years on this accounts are as under:

(Rs. in crores)	
2008-09	9.83
2009-10	10.70
2010-11	24.95
2011-12	20.34 (as on 12.12.2011)

**Construction of PHCs Buildings**

3728. SHRIMATI SHRUTI CHOUDHRY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry has received any proposals from the State Government of Haryana to take up construction of buildings for Primary Health Centres in Haryana State including Village Sandwa, Block Tosham, district Bhiwani in the Eleventh Five Year Plan;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the projects taken up in the said period;

(c) the funds released and spent for the period, project-wise in Haryana State; and

(d) the parameters adopted to construct such PHC buildings?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI SUDIP BANDYOPADHYAY): (a) and (b) Under National Rural Health Mission [NRHM], all the State Governments including Government of Haryana, incorporate their requirements of funds as per their felt needs including for construction of Primary Health Centres [PHCs] in their annual Programme Implementation Plans. As per the information received from Government of Haryana, proposals for construction of 79 PHCs were sent under NRHM. Funds for the same have been provided to the State by the Government of India.

Further the Government of Haryana has approved an amount of Rs. 250.90 Lakhs under State Plan Budget to carry out construction of building for Primary Health Centre at Village Sandwa, Block Tosham, district Bhiwani.

(c) A statement showing the allocation of funds and expenditure incurred by Government of Haryana for construction of buildings of Health Institutions under NRHM for the years 2007-08 to 2011-12 is enclosed.

(d) As per the information received from Government of Haryana, the parameters adopted to construct a PHC in the State of Haryana are as below:

- Population = 30,000
- Land = 2-2<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> acres, the land is provided free of cost by the concerned Gram Panchayat alongwith an undertaking to provide a suitable building at their cost for running the PHC till the new building is constructed by the Government.

**Statement**

*The allocation of funds and expenditure incurred by Government of Haryana for the construction of buildings of Health Institutions under NRHM for the years 2007-08 to 2011-12*

(Rs. in lakhs)		
Financial Year	Funds released by NRHM	Expenditure Incurred
2007-08	1535.98	00
2008-09	8100.00	1973.79
2009-10	4000.00	12262.19
2010-11	2500.00	2500.00
2011-12	1000.00	1000.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>17135.98</b>	<b>17735.98</b>

**Indirakranthi Patham Scheme**

3729. SHRI M. SREENIVASULU REDDY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Andhra Pradesh has requested the Union Government to reduce the interest rate on loans taken under Indirakranthi Patham Scheme and also in case of the persons who repay their loan on time;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether there is also a request that the reduced interest rate should be borne by the Union Government instead of State of Andhra Pradesh; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and action taken in this regard so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (d) The Andhra Pradesh Government had suggested to the Union Government an interest subvention scheme for Women Self Help Group (SHG) members on the lines of subvention of crop loans.

The Interest Subvention Scheme of the Government of India (GoI) is applicable only to farmers for availing short term crop loan upto Rs. 3 lakh for a period of one year. The objective of the Scheme is to increase agriculture production.

The GoI, has announced in the Budget 2011-12 to create a 'Women SHG's Development Fund' with a corpus of Rs. 500 crore.

[Translation]

**Public Sector Banks**

3730. SHRI JAGDISH SINGH RANA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of public sector banks (PSBs) and their branches in the country, as on date, State-wise and bank-wise;

(b) the total amount deposited in the said banks and the total loan disbursed by them during each of the last three years and the current year, bank-wise;

(c) whether the branches of the said banks have achieved the targets fixed for disbursing of loans during the said period;

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

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) There are 26 Public Sector Banks (PSBs) including IDBI Bank Ltd. The State-wise and bank-wise details of number of branches of PSBs as on 30.09.2011 are given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(b) The bank-wise details of total deposits and total advances by PSBs as at the end of March 2009, 2010, 2011 and September, 2011 are given in the enclosed Statement-II.

(c) to (e) The Reserve Bank of India (RBI) does not fix targets for overall loan disbursement by the banks. Based on its assessment of the overall growth of the economy, the RBI only gives indicative projections for the growth of credit during the year. However, Government has put in place a mechanism of Statement of Intent on Annual Goals (SOI) to monitor the performance of the Public Sector Banks on various performance parameters such as deposits, advances, priority sector lending, reduction in Non-Performing Assets (NPAs), profit, CRAR, Return on Assets, etc. The targets are arrived at after consultation between Government and top management of the Bank.

**Statement I**

*State-wise and bank-wise number of bank branches of Public Sector Banks as on 30.09.2011*

Name of the State	No. of Branches	Name of the Bank	No. of Branches
1	2	3	4
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	41	Allahabad Bank	2387
Andhra Pradesh	5315	Andhra Bank	1610

1	2	3	4
Arunachal Pradesh	65	Bank of Baroda	3478
Assam	1021	Bank of India	3474
Bihar	2655	Bank of Maharashtra	1534
Chandigarh	228	Canara Bank	3306
Chhattisgarh	870	Central Bank of India	3843
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	21	Corporation Bank	1289
Daman and Diu	21	Dena Bank	1197
Delhi	1909	Indian Bank	1883
Goa	377	IDBI Bank Ltd.	889
Gujarat	3953	Indian Overseas Bank	2228
Haryana	1931	Oriental Bank of Commerce	1668
Himachal Pradesh	875	Punjab & Sind Bank	967
Jammu and Kashmir	342	Punjab National Bank	4922
Jharkhand	1452	Syndicate Bank	2541
Karnataka	4192	UCO Bank	2212
Kerala	2636	Union Bank of India	3085
Lakshdweep	12	United Bank of India	1559
Madhya Pradesh	3041	Vijaya Bank	1186
Maharashtra	6485	State Bank of Bikaner & Jaipur	916
Manipur	52	State Bank of Hyderabad	1219
Meghalaya	147	State Bank of India	13347
Mizoram	36	State Bank of Mysore	702
Nagaland	77	State Bank of Patiala	1019
Odisha	1975	State Bank of Travancore	801
Puducherry	102		
Punjab	3178		
Rajasthan	2810		
Sikkim	73		
Tamil nadu	4745		
Tripura	118		
Uttar Pradesh	7303		
Uttarakhand	968		
West Bengal	4236		
<b>Total</b>	<b>63262</b>		<b>63262</b>

Note: (1) Data is as per Master Office File (MOF) maintained by the Bank Branch Statistics Division, Department of Statistics and Information Management, Reserve Bank of India, updated till November 17, 2011.

(2) Data excludes administrative offices/controlling offices.

**Statement II***Data on Deposits and Advances of PSBs as at end of*

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	Bank Name	Total Deposits				Total Gross Advances			
		Mar-09	Mar-10	Mar-11	Sep-11	Mar-09	Mar-10	Mar-11	Sep-11
1.	Allahabad Bank	84,810	1,05,774	1,31,506	1,41,486	58,956	71,510	91,585	92,412
2.	Andhra Bank	59,407	77,688	92,156	94,435	44,428	56,505	72,154	74,519
3.	Bank of Baroda	1,51,409	1,85,283	2,33,323	2,44,720	1,09,977	1,33,589	1,71,801	1,71,375
4.	Bank of India	1,59,487	1,96,585	2,52,963	2,44,535	1,15,354	1,35,194	1,65,147	1,59,310
5.	Bank of Maharashtra	52,255	63,304	66,845	69,376	34,817	40,926	47,487	50,882
6.	Canara Bank	1,82,979	2,28,445	2,85,132	3,02,128	1,35,520	1,63,291	2,02,724	2,06,909
7.	Central Bank of India	1,31,272	1,62,107	1,79,356	1,88,286	86,053	1,06,103	1,31,390	1,30,443
8.	Corporation Bank	73,984	92,734	1,16,748	1,20,613	48,927	63,629	87,213	81,935
9.	Dena Bank	43,051	51,344	64,210	64,236	28,984	35,721	45,163	43,100
10.	IDBI Bank Limited	1,12,401	1,67,648	1,80,083	1,73,745	1,03,914	1,38,584	1,55,996	1,53,382
11.	Indian Bank	69,659	85,307	1,02,332	1,11,311	48,861	59,963	72,587	81,827
12.	Indian Overseas Bank	95,434	1,05,434	1,40,381	1,58,108	68,479	73,026	1,03,087	1,13,935
13.	Oriental Bank of Commerce	98,369	1,20,258	1,39,054	1,49,552	69,065	84,184	96,839	1,05,612
14.	Punjab & Sind Bank	34,676	49,155	59,723	60,635	24,698	32,739	42,833	42,347
15.	Punjab National Bank	2,09,760	2,49,330	3,12,899	3,41,799	1,56,098	1,88,306	2,43,999	2,51,864
16.	Syndicate Bank	1,08,688	1,09,688	1,26,796	1,33,569	74,164	82,599	97,535	1,02,358
17.	UCO Bank	93,213	1,15,956	1,36,414	1,21,716	64,020	77,568	93,246	89,289
18.	Union Bank of India	1,38,703	1,69,670	2,02,461	1,94,856	98,265	1,18,273	1,53,022	1,40,057
19.	United Bank of India	54,536	68,180	77,845	78,244	35,727	42,756	53,934	54,842
20.	Vijaya Bank	54,535	61,932	73,248	77,802	35,875	41,935	49,222	54,304
21.	State Bank of Bikaner & Jaipur	39,224	46,059	53,852	57,080	30,088	35,563	41,744	44,691
22.	State Bank of Hyderabad	62,449	72,971	88,628	94,398	43,938	53,297	65,423	67,410
23.	State Bank of India	7,10,032	7,64,717	8,87,152	9,17,289	4,63,006	5,44,409	6,62,444	6,85,248
24.	State Bank of Indore	28,332	30,624	NA	NA	21,747	23,949	NA	NA
25.	State Bank of Mysore	32,916	38,880	43,225	43,905	25,870	29,859	34,426	35,915
26.	State Bank of Patiala	60,006	64,552	68,066	72,960	43,961	47,051	52,331	53,904
27.	State Bank of Travancore	42,042	50,883	58,158	62,373	32,972	38,802	46,471	48,480
	<b>Total</b>	<b>29,83,628</b>	<b>35,34,509</b>	<b>41,72,558</b>	<b>43,19,157</b>	<b>21,03,763</b>	<b>25,19,331</b>	<b>30,79,804</b>	<b>31,36,350</b>

Source: Latest updated off-site returns submitted by banks, domestic operations and provisional.

### Destitute Women

3731. SHRI BADRI RAM JAKHAR: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of widows, divorcee and deserted women in Rajasthan;

(b) whether the Government has conducted or proposes to conduct any scientific survey regarding such deserted women who despite not getting a divorce are living away separately from their husbands;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the action taken by the Government for the welfare of such women?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) The number of widowed and divorced/separated women in Rajasthan, as per the Census 2001, was 1589726 and 49544 respectively.

(b) and (c) No, Madam.

(d) The Union Government has been implementing several schemes/programmes for the welfare of women including widows and deserted women such as:

- (i) Swadhar and Short Stay Homes for relief and rehabilitation of women in difficult circumstances.
- (ii) Support for Training & Employment Programme (STEP) under which skill upgradation training is provided to assetless marginalised women with special focus on SC/ST households, women headed households and families below poverty line.
- (iii) Scheme of Working Women Hostel under which assistance is provided for the construction/expansion/renting of hostel building with the objective of providing safe accommodation to single working women who are unmarried, widowed, divorced or separated as well as to the married women whose husband or immediate family does not reside in the same area.
- (iv) Indira Gandhi National Widow Pension Scheme (IGNWPS) under which pension is provided to the widow in the age group of 40-64 years who is living below poverty line.
- (v) Integrated Programme for Older Persons under which financial assistance is given to voluntary organizations for running and maintenance of old

age homes, mobile medical units etc. for the destitute senior citizens and for setting up of Multi Facility Care Centre for Older Widow Women to provide full time shelter, care, training in income generating activities, conduct of religious programmes, yoga etc. to older widows.

Further, the Government of Rajasthan is taking a number of measures such as:

- (i) Implementing the "Mahila Swaymsiddha Scheme" under which widowed, divorced/separated, deserted women are provided free vocational training for self employment.
- (ii) An amount of Rs. 10,000/- is being provided as financial assistance for the marriage of upto two daughters of widows.
- (iii) Under the "Vidwa Vivah Uphaar Yojana" widows who are entitled to pension, are given a gift of Rs. 15,000/- at the time of their re-marriage.
- (iv) 10% positions of teachers have been reserved for widows/divorcees of which 8% are for widows and 2% for divorcees.

### Family Planning Operations

3732. SHRI DILIP SINGH JUDEV: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of number of family planning operations carried out during each of the last three years and current year in the country, gender-wise and State/UTwise; and

(b) the details of facilities being provided to affected people in case of failure of operation, death or other post operative complications in the person?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) As per the data uploaded by the States/UTs on the Health Management Information System (HMIS) Portal of the Ministry, the number of family planning operations done during the last three years and the current year in the country was as under:

Year	Number*
2008-09	4963132
2009-10	4997571
2010-11	5148279
2011-12 (Upto Sept. 2011)	1529717

\*Provisional figures except 2008-09.

Details of the family planning operations conducted during the last three years and current year gender-wise and State/UT-wise are given in the enclosed Statement.

(b) National Family Planning Insurance Scheme has been implementing since 2005 to compensate the sterilization acceptors for failures, complications and deaths and also to provide indemnity insurance cover to doctors as detailed below.

Coverage	Limit
Death following sterilization (inclusive of death during process of sterilization operation) in hospital or within 7 days from the date of discharge from the hospital.	Rs. 2 lakh
Death following sterilization within 8-30 days from the date of discharge from the hospital	Rs. 50,000
Failure of Sterilization	Rs. 30,000
Cost of treatment in hospital and upto 60 days arising out of complication following exceeding operation (inclusive of complication during process of sterilization operation) from the date of discharge.	Actual not Sterilization Rs. 25,000
Indemnity Insurance per Doctor/Facility but not more than 4 cases in a year	Upto Rs. 2 Lakh per claim

**Statement**

*Family Planning (Sterilization) Operations conducted during 2008-09, 2009-10, 2010-11 and 2011-12 (upto 30.09.2011)*

Sl.No.	State/U.T	2008-09		2009-10*		2010-11*		2011-12 (upto 30.09.2011)*	
		Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andhra Pradesh	30,414	668,110	22,867	642,533	14,276	543,158	5,080	214,395
2.	Assam	1,239	46,825	13,926	67,186	13,016	62,935	3,494	27,486
3.	Bihar	29,507	221,043	35,088	277,123	10,110	481,246	2,573	82,456
4.	Chhattisgarh	10,567	158,166	8,970	164,665	7,340	142,691	2,741	22,435
5.	Gujarat	11,586	308,929	9,945	303,688	7,183	318,565	1,717	99,551
6.	Haryana	9,922	78,998	8,955	77,285	6,206	73,997	3,653	33,506
7.	Jharkhand	11,618	99,075	7,144	106,210	13,182	114,537	5,114	16,260
8.	Karnataka	6,616	408,469	12,341	383,987	6,787	324,061	2,067	163,735
9.	Kerala	4,657	123,226	3,767	97,664	2,686	102,347	866	48,805
10.	Madhya Pradesh	34,008	417,754	18,607	416,099	42,818	639,032	6,530	71,175

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
11.	Maharashtra	37,544	498,091	34,994	481,490	19,867	490,621	8,012	193,764
12.	Odisha	5,678	89,512	6,500	111,455	13,762	125,486	1,296	42,114
13.	Punjab	12,545	74,187	11,231	65,146	16,373	65,194	4,133	31,789
14.	Rajasthan	12,219	344,704	9,314	336,586	8,200	330,374	2,266	86,210
15.	Tamil Nadu	3,024	340,177	2,564	341,344	2,172	325,090	1,566	178,021
16.	Uttar Pradesh	13,663	379,913	12,506	457,688	9,044	405,632	4,427	51,010
17.	West Bengal	40,940	268,224	33,860	277,862	17,921	256,957	5,638	66,039
18.	Arunachal Pradesh	11	1,889	6	1,384	3	1,654	3	338
19.	Delhi	3,717	21,372	4,200	17,490	2,801	15,339	1,335	8,465
20.	Goa	29	5,325	26	4,149	24	3,752	55	4,318
21.	Himachal Pradesh	3,940	26,873	3,184	24,432	2,618	21,020	191	1,624
22.	Jammu and Kashmir	1,891	19,346	1,446	18,666	1,117	18,139	366	3,367
23.	Manipur	900	1,248	172	814	222	1,246	60	906
24.	Meghalaya	9	1,924	25	1,805	14	2,016	27	1,756
25.	Mizoram	106	3,263	3	2,533	5	2,368	0	720
26.	Nagaland	53	437	68	1,144	7	1,639	0	1,076
27.	Sikkim	151	121	142	407	93	146	25	46
28.	Tripura	1,090	6,228	593	3,152	412	3,631	97	2,585
29.	Uttarakhand	3,868	29,554	3,003	21,459	3,778	28,774	582	3,124
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	7	690	6	819	1	1027	0	701
31.	Chandigarh	39	2,047	45	2,028	65	1,951	54	786
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	1,114	0	1,160	1	1,044	2	393
33.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0	8	383	0	171
34.	Lakshadweep		2	1	7	0	32	0	18
35.	Puducherry	19	9,177	22	9,082	13	11,205	3	5,218

\*Figures are provisional.

Note: State/UT totals will be less than the Country figures as the sterilization operations conducted by the Ministry of Defence and Railways are not included in the above statement.



### Identification of Mineral Rich Areas

3733. SHRI PRABHATSINH P. CHAUHAN: Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to give approval for identifying mineral rich areas in various States and to develop them as Special Mining Zones (SMZs);

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether gross domestic production is likely to increase as a result of speedy allotment of SMZs for potential ancillary industries in iron and power sectors; and

(d) if so, the steps proposed to be taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MINES (SHRI DINSHA PATEL): (a) to (d) No, Madam. However, the draft Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Bill, 2011 provides for the State Government to identify mineral bearing areas and grant prospecting and mining lease through competitive bidding as a measure to streamline and make the process of grant of concessions more transparent. This proposal is likely to increase investments in the mining sector.

### Welfare of Children of Prisoners

3734. KUMARI SAROJ PANDEY: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has formulated any action plan to provide education and care to those children whose parents are languishing in jails;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the number of such children benefitted during each of the last three years and the current year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) and (b) Children upto six years of age are allowed to stay with the female prisoners, where they are provided crèche/playway activities in line

with the Supreme Court guidelines in R.D. Upadhyay case. Children six years of age and above are not allowed in the prison premises and are taken care of by the State Governments/UT Administrations.

The Government is implementing a centrally sponsored scheme, namely, Integrated Child Protection Scheme (ICPS) from 2009-10 through State Governments/ Union Territory (UT) Administrations. ICPS provides care and rehabilitation services to children in need of care and protection, including children of prisoners.

Under the ICPS, financial assistance is provided to State Governments/UT Administrations for setting up of and maintenance of Children's Homes for children in need of care and protection. The children, whose parents are languishing in jails, may be kept in these Homes if nobody is taking care of them. Such children are provided care, treatment, education, training, development and rehabilitation services in these Homes.

(c) Separate information for children of prisoners is not maintained. The number of children benefitted in various types of Homes, including Children's Homes under ICPS, is as under:

Year	Number
2009-10	19,035
2010-11	76,035
2011-12	24,869

[English]

### Population Control

3735. SHRI S. PAKKIRAPPA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state the details of the funds allocated and utilised for population stabilisation in the country during the last three years and the current year; State/UT-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI SUDIP BANDYOPADHYAY): (a) State/UT-wise allocation of funds for family planning services and utilization thereof for the last three years and the current year is given in the enclosed Statement.

**Statement***Expenditure under F.D. & F.Ys. 2008-09 to 2011-12*

<b>A. High Focus States</b>		(Rs. in crore)							
1.	Bihar	37.94	30.08	58.15	44.43	82.42	46.10	79.17	8.41
2.	Chhattisgarh	20.69	10.61	21.21	13.65	22.23	14.25	19.11	3.70
3.	Himachal Pradesh	4.02	2.85	4.02	3.67	3.97	2.87	4.20	0.44
4.	Jammu and Kashmir	3.79	1.78	2.70	1.79	2.76	1.96	3.05	0.73
5.	Jharkhand	22.60	22.03	19.06	15.48	24.52	16.22	17.08	4.28
6.	Madhya Pradesh	34.98	47.36	59.00	41.09	59.28	65.44	72.12	8.90
7.	Odisha	19.74	11.24	18.28	13.03	16.90	14.67	16.78	4.00
8.	Rajasthan	41.80	36.88	40.90	35.07	50.82	38.78	47.49	8.05
9.	Uttar Pradesh	61.97	71.26	84.81	51.43	83.45	44.27	79.06	3.25
10.	Uttarakhand	5.57	4.53	3.65	3.65	5.19	3.47	4.55	0.64
<b>B. NE States</b>									
11.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.55	0.34	0.30	0.12	0.34	0.21	0.34	0.04
12.	Assam	9.30	3.25	17.25	5.94	19.17	16.48	18.66	5.09
13.	Manipur	0.23	0.20	0.45	0.12	0.48	0.22	0.10	0.08
14.	Meghalaya	0.38	—	0.46	0.05	0.82	0.38	0.74	0.01
15.	Mizoram	0.30	0.34	0.47	0.30	0.45	0.28	0.53	0.15
16.	Nagaland	0.54	0.11	0.39	0.05	0.56	0.34	0.37	0.01
17.	Sikkim	0.23	0.22	0.14	0.15	0.10	0.07	0.10	0.01
18.	Tripura	1.21	0.89	2.21	0.58	1.89	0.72	1.61	0.30
<b>C. Non-High Focus States</b>									
19.	Andhra Pradesh	73.50	52.98	62.82	61.28	27.80	30.20	34.31	7.50
20.	Goa	0.23	0.08	0.14	0.09	0.11	0.12	0.18	0.07
21.	Gujarat	26.30	20.74	23.32	18.35	24.69	16.23	24.28	3.87
22.	Haryana	9.83	6.76	13.69	6.56	10.49	4.96	12.04	2.07
23.	Karnataka	35.50	19.92	45.15	23.71	54.46	30.12	37.36	9.70
24.	Kerala	5.22	4.20	5.20	4.38	4.47	3.50	4.11	1.26
25.	Maharashtra	56.63	39.44	59.13	38.02	45.99	38.56	43.14	11.61
26.	Punjab	9.35	8.49	11.17	7.82	11.28	8.47	10.71	3.59
27.	Tamil Nadu	34.28	19.74	31.21	26.36	34.05	26.26	31.43	13.14
28.	West Bengal	23.00	20.06	41.13	22.73	42.50	22.41	39.96	5.92

**D. Small States/UTs**

29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.09	0.03	0.10	0.05	0.10	0.05	0.04	0.03
30.	Chandigarh	0.25	0.07	0.17	0.09	0.15	0.10	0.17	0.05
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.11	0.11	0.14	0.11	0.15	0.11	0.19	0.04
32.	Daman and Diu	0.03	0.02	0.05	0.02	0.05	0.01	0.03	0.00
33.	Delhi	2.90	2.21	3.12	1.72	3.63	1.46	3.63	0.30
34.	Lakshadweep	-	-	0.05	-	0.02	0.01	0.02	-
35.	Puducherry	0.00	0.00	-	0.39	0.77	0.62	0.70	0.31
<b>Grand Total</b>		<b>543.02</b>	<b>438.87</b>	<b>630.03</b>	<b>450.30</b>	<b>636.06</b>	<b>449.93</b>	<b>607.33</b>	<b>108.55</b>

**Note:** The above Expenditure for the F.Ys 2008-09 to 2011-12 are as per FMR and are Provisional.

**Tourist Police Stations**

3736. SHRI S.S. RAMASUBBU: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has set up tourist police stations exclusively to deal with the problems of foreign tourists;

(b) if so, the details thereof during each of the last three years and the current year, State/UT-wise Including Tamil Nadu;

(c) whether there is proposal to set up more such police stations in various parts of the country so as to protect the visiting foreign tourists in the country;

(d) if so, the details thereof alongwith the locations identified for setting up of the same; and

(e) the time by which they are likely to be set up?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI SULTAN AHMED): (a) 'Public Order' and 'Police' are State subjects as per the Seventh Schedule of the Constitution of India. As such, prevention of crime, including crime against tourists and setting up of tourist police stations is the primary responsibility of the State Governments/Union Territories.

(b) Ministry of Tourism does not compile any statistics related to crime against foreign tourists or setting up of specialized tourist police stations exclusively to deal with the problems of foreign tourists.

(c) to (e) At present, there is no proposal in the Ministry of Tourism for setting up of tourist police stations to protect foreign tourists visiting the country.

However, in order to ensure safety and security of tourists, Ministry of Tourism has advised all the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations to deploy Tourist Police in the States/Union Territories. The State Governments of Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Goa, Kerala, Maharashtra, Himachal Pradesh, Rajasthan, Jammu and Kashmir, Uttar Pradesh, Delhi etc., have deployed Tourist Police, in one form or the other.

Further, Ministry of Tourism has also circulated guidelines for formation of Tourist Security Organization(s) comprising Ex-Servicemen, for the safety and security of tourists, to State Governments/Union Territory Administrations.

**GSI Work in Kesharipur**

3737. SHRI LAXMAN TUDU: Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Geological Survey of India has undertaken any work in Kesharipur area of Mayurbhanj district for exploration of Silver and Copper;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the said work has been suspended;

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

(e) the reaction of the Government to re-start the suspended work?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MINES (SHRI DINSHA PATEL): (a) Yes, Madam. Geological Survey of India (GSI) undertook investigation only for Copper mineralization in Kesharipur area of Mayurbhanj district.

(b) The Kesharipur area has presence of three groups of old workings viz., (i) Main Kesharipur block where the workings extend over a distance of about 1,000 m (ii) Madansahi block where the old workings extend over about 600 m and (iii) Dudhiasol block.

(c) GSI has completed the said work as per schedule and the report has been circulated.

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

(e) GSI has completed the regional resource evaluation of the area.

#### Child Abuse

3738. SHRI N. CHELUVARAYA SWAMY: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cases of sexual and physical child abuse reported and taken cognizance of by the Central Government during the last three years and the current year, year-wise, State-wise;

(b) the number out of them relating to sexual abuse by the family members and others;

(c) whether the Government proposes any amendments in the concerned laws and procedures to more effectively deal with cases of child abuse in a more effective manner;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) As per data maintained by National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB) relating to sexual and physical offences year-wise, State-wise number of cases of sexual and physical abuse against children for 2007, 2008, 2009 and 2010 are given in the enclosed Statements-I and II. NCRB has not released data for the current year.

Separately National Commission for Protection of Child Rights (NCPDR) has received 1059 complaints related to sexual and physical abuse of children from 1st January, 2007 to 10th December, 2011.

(b) In respect of complaints received by NCPDR, 156 cases are related to sexual abuse by family members and others.

(c) to (e) The Government has introduced "The Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Bill, 2011" in the Rajya Sabha on 23rd March, 2011 to deal with cases of child abuse in a more effective manner.

#### Statement I

##### *Cases of sexual and physical abuse against children (year-wise)*

Sl.No.	Crime head	2007	2008	2009	2010
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Murder	1377	1296	1488	1408
2.	Infanticide	134	140	63	100
3.	Rape	5045	5446	5368	5484
4.	Kidnapping and Abduction	6377	7650	8945	10670
5.	Foeticide	96	73	123	111
6.	Abetment of Suicide	26	29	46	56
7.	Exposure and Abandonment	923	864	857	725

1	2	3	4	5	6
8.	Procurement of Minor Girls	253	224	237	679
9.	Buying of Girls for Prostitution	40	30	32	78
10.	Selling of Girls for Prostitution	69	49	57	130
11.	Other Crimes	6070	6699	6985	7253
Total		20,410	22,500	24,201	26,694

**Statement II***Cases of sexual and physical abuse (State/Union Territory-wise)*

Sl.No.	State	2007	2008	2009	2010
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1499	1321	1719	1823
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	4	24	33	20
3.	Assam	167	183	44	197
4.	Bihar	675	766	1016	1843
5.	Chhattisgarh	1024	1167	1319	1463
6.	Goa	70	80	92	79
7.	Gujarat	1110	1074	968	1006
8.	Haryana	325	269	353	303
9.	Himachal Pradesh	151	205	221	246
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	26	10	18	17
11.	Jharkhand	74	71	60	54
12.	Karnataka	266	388	308	409
13.	Kerala	487	549	587	596
14.	Madhya Pradesh	4290	4259	4646	4912
15.	Maharashtra	2707	2709	2894	3264
16.	Manipur	49	89	72	73
17.	Meghalaya	71	62	83	110
18.	Mizoram	64	22	14	50
19.	Nagaland	7	3	0	10
20.	Odisha	201	141	194	194
21.	Punjab	527	389	729	627

1	2	3	4	5	6
22.	Rajasthan	1252	1223	1407	1318
23.	Sikkim	31	24	40	29
24.	Tamil Nadu	441	666	634	810
25.	Tripura	63	163	163	227
26.	Uttar Pradesh	2248	4078	3085	2332
27.	Uttarakhand	101	38	33	31
28.	West Bengal	361	513	484	880
	Total (States)	18291	20486	21216	22923
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	10	47	41	51
2.	Chandigarh	53	66	71	59
3.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	11	17	11	13
4.	Daman and Diu	3	4	2	2
5.	Delhi	2019	1854	2839	3630
6.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0
7.	Puducherry	23	26	21	16
	Total (UTs)	2119	2014	2985	3771
	Total (All India)	20410	22500	24201	26694

### Exaggerated Product Advertisements

3739. SHRI P. KARUNAKARAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has taken note that there is a significant increase in the number of exaggerated product advertisement making tall claims regarding efficacy of certain anti-aging creams, fairness creams, weight loss programmes and vitamins/dietary supplements;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has conducted any inquiry/taken any measures to put a check on these misleading advertisements; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the remedial measures taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (d) The regulatory control over manufacture of cosmetics is exercised by

the State Governments under the provisions of the Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940 and the Drugs and Cosmetics Rules, 1945. The Drugs and Cosmetics Rules, 1945 were amended in 2009 by inserting rule 148-B which provides prohibition against false and misleading claims for cosmetics. Complaints about tall or unsubstantiated claims are examined by the concerned State authorities under whose jurisdiction the manufacturer is located. During the meeting of the statutory Drugs Consultative Committee held on 14.11.2011, the State Drugs Control Authorities were asked to take action on misleading advertisements originating from their States.

As regards the advertisement of food items, Section 24 of the Food Safety and Standards Act, 2006 provides for restriction on advertisement of any food which misleads or contravenes the provisions of the Act or the rules and regulations made thereunder. Under Section 53 of the said Act, there is a provision for penalty for misleading advertisement, which makes it liable to a fine which may extend to ten lakh rupees. The regulatory control in this regard is also exercised by the State Governments.

[Translation]

### Development of Microfinance

3740. SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a lot of potential for development of financial services like microfinances in various States in the country including Bihar;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the action being taken/proposed to be taken by the Government in this regard; and

(d) the number of such institutions in the country, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (d) Microfinance is an effective tool for poverty alleviation as it meets various needs of the poor like thrift, credit, remittances and insurance. Therefore, there is immense potential for development of such financial services especially in less developed states including Bihar.

The poor in rural India are being provided microfinance mainly through the Self Help Group (SHG) - Bank linkage model and the Micro Finance Institution (MFI) - Bank Linkage Model.

The State wise details of progress under microfinance-Saving of SHGs as on 31st March 2011 are given in the enclosed Statement-I. The details of Non Banking Financial Companies (NBFC)- MFIs registered with Reserve Bank of India are given in the enclosed Statement-II.

The Government of India and the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) have taken several steps to encourage SHGs:

(i) To give an impetus to microfinance the RBI has categorized microfinance under priority sector lending subject to certain conditions and lending to SHGs has been brought under advances to weaker sections in priority sector lending, Once SHGs attain maturity in handling their own resources, Banks grade them and extend credit to the qualified Groups in multiples of their savings.

(ii) RBI has permitted banks to use the services of Non Governmental Organizations (NGOs)/SHGs,

Micro Finance Institutions (MFIs) and other Civil Society Organisations as intermediaries in providing financial and banking services through Business Facilitator (BF) and Business Correspondent (BC) models.

(iii) RBI has advised banks to provide adequate incentives to their branches for financing SHGs.

(iv) The National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) extends refinance to Banks for on lending to SHGs.

(v) NABARD has introduced training and capacity building of SHGs/grading of SHGs, etc.

(vi) A Microfinance Development and Equity Fund has been set up in NABARD with a corpus of Rs. 200 crore. This corpus has been enhanced by another Rs. 200 crore in the Financial Year 2010-11.

(vii) Creation of Women SHG development fund with a corpus of Rs. 500 crore to empower the women by promotion of Women SHG.

### Statement I

*Progress under Microfinance—Saving of SHGs Region-wise/State-wise/Agency-wise position as on*

(Amount Rs. lakh)

Sl.No.	Region/State	31st March 2011	
		No. of SHGs	Savings-Amount
1	2	3	4
<b>A Northern Region</b>			
1.	Haryana	35319	9920.45
2.	Himachal Pradesh	53113	3708.50
3.	Punjab	40919	4385.16
4.	Jammu and Kashmir	5569	387.14
5.	Rajasthan	233793	14031.70
6.	New Delhi	3095	323.55
7.	Chandigarh	964	100.66
	Total	372772	32857.16

1	2	3	4
<b>B</b>	<b>North Eastern Region</b>		
1.	Assam	245120	8196.60
2.	Meghalaya	10653	376.12
3.	Nagaland	9866	362.99
4.	Tripura	34312	3395.30
5.	Arunachal Pradesh	7079	186.31
6.	Mizoram	4592	178.11
7.	Manipur	10306	240.23
8.	Sikkim	2811	168.94
	Total	324739	13104.60
<b>C</b>	<b>Eastern Region</b>		
1.	Bihar	248197	10857.31
2.	Jharkhand	87205	14195.76
3.	Odisha	521152	35354.72
4.	West Bengal	666314	80314.14
5.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands (UT)	4750	115.68
	Total	1527618	140837.61
<b>D</b>	<b>Central Region</b>		
1.	Chhattisgarh	118167	8428.99
2.	Madhya Pradesh	153817	11674.09
3.	Uttarakhand	44295	3965.37
4.	Chandigarh	470157	36269.56
	Total	786436	60338.01
<b>E</b>	<b>Western Region</b>		
1.	Goa	7926	818.73
2.	Gujarat	192834	17303.13
3.	Maharashtra	760161	64779.27
	Total	960921	82901.13
<b>F</b>	<b>Southern Region</b>		
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1466225	130780
2.	Karnataka	564545	96502.87

1	2	3	4
3.	Kerala	493347	42143.58
4.	Lakshadweep	164	10.36
5.	Tamil Nadu	943098	99723.87
6.	Puducherry	22081	2430.87
	Total	3489460	371591.77
	Grand Total	7461946	701630.28

**Statement II**

Sl.No.	State	Name of the NBFC (MFI)
1	2	3
1.	Gujarat	Chandan Dhara Finance Ltd.
2.	Karnataka	Ujivan Financial Services Ltd.
3.		Microfinance Private Ltd.
4.		Janalakshmi Financial Services Ltd.
5.	Odisha	M/s. Ashikar Micro Finance Pvt. Ltd.
6.	Andhra Pradesh	Asmitha Microfin Limited
7.		Future Financial Services Ltd.
8.		Maanaveeya Holdings & Investment Pvt. Ltd.
9.		Share Microfin Ltd.
10.		SKS Microfinance Private Ltd.
11.		Spandana Sphoorty Finance Ltd.
12.		Nano Financial Services India Pvt. Ltd.
13.		Micro support Financial Services Ltd.
14.		CRESA Financial Services Pvt. Ltd.
15.		Keertana Financial Ltd.
16.		SWAWS Microcredit Cor. India Pvt. Ltd.



1	2	3
17.		G.P Mass Finance Ltd.
18.		Sai Adarsha Finance & Investments India Pvt. Ltd.
19.		The Beliwether Microfinance Found Pvt. Ltd.
20.		Bharatiya Samrudhi Finance Ltd.
21.		Jacinth Finvest Pvt. Ltd.
22.		Saadhana innovative Financial Prducts and Servoces Ltd.
23.		Dovefin Microfinance Pvt. Ltd.
24.	Uttar Pradesh	Nimisha Financial India Pvt. Ltd.
25.		Sonata Finance Pvt. Ltd.
26.	West Bengal	Grameen Financial Services Pvt. Ltd.
27.		Bandhan Financial Services Pvt. Ltd.
28.		Village Financial Services Pvt. Ltd.
29.		Disari Savings & Credit Corpn Ltd.
30.	New Delhi	Saija Finance Pvt. Ltd.
31.		Star Global Resources Pvt. Ltd.
32.		Vokram Finlease Pvt. Ltd.
33.		Mimoza Enterprises Finance Ltd
34.		Bharatiya Samrudhi Finance Ltd.
35.		Comet Leasing & Finance Ltd.
36.	Rajasthan	Sahayata Microfinance Pvt. Ltd.

[English]

#### Implementation of RCHP

3741. SHRI C.M. CHANG: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the details and present status of the implementation of the phase-II of the Reproductive and Child Health Programme (RCHP) initiated under the National Rural Health Mission (NRHM);

(b) the funds allocated and released under this programme during each of the last three years and the current year; and

(c) the extent to which child mortality has been addressed through this programme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI SUDIP BANDYOPADHYAY): (a) The Reproductive and Child Health Programme Phase-II (RCH-II), under the National Rural Health Mission integrates several health interventions, strategies and schemes aimed at improving maternal and child health care in the country. The programme is operational from 2005-2012 and focuses on reducing maternal mortality ratio, infant mortality rate and total fertility rate.

A detailed note on the programme interventions under each of the components is attached as Statement-I.

(b) Details of funds allocated and released under RCH-II programme during each of the last three years and the current year is attached as Statement-II.

(c) Under RCH-II programme, the infant mortality has decreased from 58 in 2005 to 50 per 1000 live births in 2009.

#### Statement I

*Note on Reproductive and Child Health Programme, Phase-II (RCH-II)*

#### Background

Reproductive and Child Health, Phase II (RCH II) is a comprehensive sector wide flagship programme, under the bigger umbrella of the Government of India's (GoI) National Rural Health Mission (NRHM), to deliver the RCH II targets for reduction of maternal and infant mortality and total fertility rates. RCH II aims to reduce social and geographical disparities in access to, and utilisation of quality reproductive and child health services. Launched in April 2005 in partnership with the State Governments, it is consistent with GoI's National Population Policy-2000, the National Health Policy-2001 and the Millennium Development Goals.

RCH programme is being implemented with flexible programming approach by allowing the States to develop need based annual plans known as State Programme Implementation Plan. It also has a monitoring system in place to assess the State's progress against set target.

A gist of the key interventions and progress under RCH programme is given below:

### I. Maternal Health Interventions

**1.1 Demand Promotion: Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY):** It is a national conditional cash transfer scheme to incentivise women of low socio economic status to give birth in a health facility.

#### *Scale of Cash Assistance (in Rs.) for Institutional Delivery*

Category	Rural Area		Urban Area	
	Mother's Package	ASHA Package	Mother's Package	ASHA Package
In LPS	1400	600	1000	200
In HPS	700	200*	600	200*
In HPS**	700	600		

\* Effective from April 1, 2009.

\*\* Effective from June 15, 2010 for facilitating institutional delivery among tribal women residing in the rural areas of Notified Tribal Areas of Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Karnataka, Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu, Himachal Pradesh, West Bengal, Kerala, Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Dadra and Nagar Haveli, Daman and Diu and Lakshadweep.

*JSY has seen a phenomenal growth since its inception in 2005 as per the following details*

Year	No. of Beneficiaries (in lakhs)	Expenditure (in crores)
2005-06	7.39	38.29
2006-07	31.58	258.22
2007-08	73.29	880.17
2008-09	90.37	1241.33
2009-10	100.78	1473.76.
2010-11*	113.38	1618.39

\*Figures are provisional

The table above shows that there has been a phenomenal increase in the number of JSY beneficiaries since the launch of JSY *i.e.* from 7.39 lakhs in 2005-06 to 31.58 lakhs in 2006-07 to 73.29 lakhs in 2007-08 to 90.37 lakhs in 2008-09 to 100.78 lakhs in 2009-10. As per the provisional reports for 2010-11 nearly 113.37 lakhs mothers have been benefitted under JSY.

Further, as per the Coverage Evaluation Survey, 2009 conducted by UNICEF, the institutional deliveries have gone up to 72.9%, JSY scheme is being considered as one of the contributing factor.

### 1.2 Strengthening of health services

**1.2.1 Ensuring early registration of pregnancy, Ante Natal Care and Post Natal Care services:** Full ANC has increased from 18.8% (DLHS-III) to 26.5% (CES-2009, UNICEF).

**1.2.2 Essential and Emergency Obstetric Care, including:**

#### 1.2.3

- **Skilled Attendance at birth** (domiciliary and health facilities)—Nearly 32291 nursing personnel (Staff Nurse, ANM/LHV) have been trained in SBAS as on Sept., 2011.
- **Operationalizing facilities**—2510 First Referral Units (FRUs) hve been set up till June 2011 which includes 566 District Hospitals, 713 Sub-Divisional Hospitals and 1231 CHCs and other level hospitals. As on June 2011; 7823 Primary Health Centres (PHCs), 4000 community Health Centres (CHCs) and 949 facilities other than CHCs at or block level but below district level have been elaborated as 24x7 facilities.
- **Multi-skilling of doctors** to overcome shortage of critical specialities-training on Life Saving Anaesthesia Skills (LSAS) and Emergency Obstetric Care (EmOC). 1070 Medical Officers have been trained in LSAS and 601 Medical Officers have been trained in Comprehensive EmOC which includes C-section, as on Sept., 2011
- A 10 day training on Basic Emergency Obstetric Care (BEmOC) Skills has been initiated in the states for which training of Master Trainers is currently under progress at NIHFV, New Delhi.

### 1.3 Strengthening referral systems through Public Private Partnership (PPP), voucher schemes, referral funds at all levels

**1.3.1 Referral transport:** Funds for referral transport of mother have been provided to all the states under Janani Suraksha Yojana. In order to further strengthen the referral services, funds have been provided for the

States for implementation of the following referral transport schemes:

- Swasthya Vaahan Sewa No. 102 in Haryana
- Centralised Accident and Trauma Services (C.A.T.S.) in New Delhi
- Janani Express Yojana in Madhya Pradesh
- Ambulance Scheme in West Bengal
- Emergency Management and Research Institute (EMRI) Service in Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Gujarat, Karnataka, Uttarakhand, Goa, Rajasthan Tamil Nadu, Madhya Pradesh and Meghalaya
- Emergency Medical Sendees in Bihar
- Janani Suraksha Vahini in Karnataka
- JSY Helpline and ambulance services in Jharkhand
- Rural Ambulance to Transport Women with Obstetric Emergencies and Sick Newborns in Tripura

**1.4 Safe Abortion Services: Under The RCH programme following strategies have been adopted:**

- 1.4.1 Provide at least MVA (Manual Vacuum Aspiration) upto 8 weeks at 24 x 7 PHCs and MCH Level 2 facilities
- 1.4.2 Provide comprehensive MTP services at all FRUs and MCH Level 3 facilities (District Hospitals and sub-district level facilities) including MVA/EVA/MMA.
- 1.4.3 Encourage private and NGO sectors to provide quality MTP services.
- 1.4.4 Spread awareness regarding safe MTP in the community and the availability of services thereof.
- 1.4.5 Train Medical officers in safe MTP techniques.
- 1.4.6 Train ANMs, ASHAs and other field functionaries to provide confidential counseling for MTP and promote post-abortion care through these workers.
- 1.4.7 Comprehensive Safe Abortion Care-Training and Service Delivery Guidelines have been disseminated to the States.

**1.5. Village Health and Nutrition Days** (providing community level comprehensive Maternal and Child Health and family planning, including immunization): A total of 2.7 Crore Village Health and Nutrition Days have been organized till March 2011 (NRHM-MIS) since the launch of NRHM.

**II. Child Health and Immunization Interventions:**

**2.1. Integrated Management of Neonatal and Childhood Illnesses (IMNCI):** which includes Pre-service and In-service training of providers, improving health systems (e.g. facility up-gradation, availability of logistics, referral systems), Community and Family level care. IMNCI is being implemented in 433 districts across the country and 492611 health personnel have been trained in IMNCI till October 2011.

**Home Based New Born Care (HBNC):** A new scheme has been launched to incentivize ASHA for providing Home Based Newborn Care. ASHA will make visits to all newborns according to specified schedule up to 42 days of life. The proposed incentive is Rs. 50 per home visit of around one hour duration, amounting to a total of Rs. 250 for five visits. This would be paid at one time after 45 days of delivery', subject to the following:

- (a) recording of weight of the newborn in MCP card
- (b) ensuring BCG, 1st dose of OPV and DPT vaccination
- (c) both the mother and the newborn are safe till 42 days of the delivery, and
- (d) registration of birth has been done

This will be confirmed through recording in MCP cards and ASHA visit from.

**2.2. Facility Based Newborn and Child Care:**

- 293 Sick New Born Care Units (SNCUs) have been established till October 2011;
- 1134 New Born Stabilisation Units (NBSUs) have been established till .October 2011;
- 8582 New Born Care Corners (NBCs) have been established till October 2011.

**2.3. Navjat Shishu Suraksha Karyakram (NSSK)** is a programme aimed to train health personnel in basic newborn care and resuscitation. 44,977 medical personnel have been trained in NSSK till October 2011.

**2.4. Infant and Young Child Feeding:** Promotion of early initiation of breast feeding (within one hour of delivery) and exclusive Breast feeding till 6 months and timely complementary feeding with continued breast feeding is emphasized under the infant and young child feeding programme.

**2.5. Nutritional Rehabilitation Centres (NRC)** to treat severe acute malnutrition amongst children. 455 NRCs have been established across the country till October 2011.

**2.6. Reduction in morbidity and mortality due to Acute Respiratory Infections (ARI) and Diarrhoeal Diseases:** Promotion of zinc and ORS supplies is ensured.

**2.7. Supplementation with Micronutrients:** through supplies of Vitamin A and iron supplements.

**2.8. School Health Programme** for screening, health care and referral for school going children: Govt. of India is providing support to the State Governments in carrying out school health programme. In the financial year 2010-11, 70165698 students in 3,95,960 schools were covered.,

**2.9 Immunization Programme** is one of the key interventions for protection of children from life threatening conditions, which are preventable. Under the Universal Immunization Programme Government of India is providing vaccination to prevent seven vaccine preventable diseases i.e. Diphtheria, Pertussis, Tetanus, Polio, Measles, Childhood Tuberculosis and Hepatitis B. In addition, pulse polio programme is conducted for polio eradication and Japanese Encephalitis (JE) vaccine is provided to children in JE endemic areas. Each year nearly 90 lakh immunization sessions are conducted at sub-centers and community level targeting 2.6 crore children and 3 crore pregnant mothers.

**2.10 Pulse Polio Immunization** Year 2010 has documented the lowest number of polio cases ever since the inception of Polio eradication programme in the country. There were 42 polio cases detected in 2010 compared to 741 cases of polio detected in 2009. During 2011, 1 polio case has been detected in the entire country (during January 2011 In West Bengal) as compared to 42 cases detected in 2010 (till 2nd December 2011). The progress becomes even more significant as for the past 10 months no polio case has been reported in the country which has never been foreseen in the programme. The number of affected districts has also

declined from 90 in 2008 to 56 in 2009 to 17 in 2010 and to just 1 in 2011 so far (2nd December 2011)

#### **2.11 Other major initiatives under Immunization:**

- Universalization of Hepatitis B vaccine to all states in the country
- Introduction of Pentavalent vaccine (DPT+Hep B+ Hib) in Tamil Nadu and Kerala
- Establishment of State and District AEFI committees for rapid response to any adverse event following Immunization

### **III. Family Planning Interventions**

#### **3.1. Addressing the unmet need in contraception through**

- 3.1.1 Assured delivery of family planning services
- 3.1.2 Capacity building of service providers
- 3.1.3 Increasing male participation through No Scalpel Vasectomy (NSV)
- 3.1.4 Promotion of Intra Uterine Contraceptive Device (IUCDs) as a short and long term spacing method

#### **3.2 Family planning insurance scheme**

#### **3.3 Promoting Public Private Partnerships**

- 3.3.1 Ensuring quality care in family planning services by establishing Quality Assurance Committees at central, state and district levels and regular monitoring

#### **3.4 Increasing basket of choices in contraception**

### **IV. Human Resources for Health:**

- 4.1. In order to meet the shortfall in Human resources for health, funds are provided to the States to hire staff on contractual basis. Till March 2011, 60268 ANMs, 7063 specialist doctors and 33667 Staff Nurses have been appointed.
- 4.2. 8.49 lakhs ASHA workers have been appointed nationwide till march 2011 to create awareness on health and its social determinants and mobilize the community towards local health planning and increased utilization of the existing health services and promotion of good health practices.

- 4.3. 15095 Programme Management staff has been appointed under the programme to support the states in providing management support in planning and execution of the programmes.

## V. Programme review, and monitoring

### 5.1. Review Missions

To assess the progress made by the States in RCH programme, annual review is being conducted. The review which is known as Joint Review Mission (JRM) is being led by Gol with support and participation from state governments and DPs. Based on the field observations an aide memoire is prepared with the recommendations and shared with the States. So, far seven JRMs have been held. The seventh JRM was held during the period from July-August 2010.

### 5.2. Monitoring and Evaluation

In addition to the annual review missions, several other mechanisms are put in place to assess the programme implementation of the States. The monitoring is being done both internally by the officials of MoHFW as well in support from the externally agencies.

- 5.2.1 As a part of internal monitoring a team of officials and consultants of the ministry regularly visits the states for a week. During the visit the team observes various technical components of the RCH programme in terms of services delivery at the health facilities. The monitoring also concentrates in the other parts of the programmes i.e. training, human resources, programme management etc. Based on the field observation recommendations in the form of report is being shared with the States.

- 5.2.2 **Evaluation Surveys:** M and E division organizes periodic surveys namely National Family Health Survey (NFHS) District Level Household Surveys (DLHS), Facility Surveys.

- 5.2.3 **Regional Evaluation Survey (RET):** RET's monitor and evaluate the programme implementation.

## VI. New Strategies and Interventions under RCH programme

### 6.1 Mother and Child Tracking System

Government of India has taken a policy decision to track every pregnant woman by name for provision of

timely ANC, Institutional Delivery, and PNC alongwith immunization of the new-born. While States like Gujarat, Tamil Nadu and Rajasthan already have such a tracking system in place, others are moving ahead for adopting and expanding this system. All States have since collected data on the hard copy from 1st April, 2010 and an off line version of the MCTS has also been launched which will speed up the data capturing status. The current position of data uploading on the MCTS Central Server is that data for around 128.90 lakhs pregnant women have been captured and for 71.17 lakhs children till 14.12.2011.

### 6.2. Maternal Death Review

A decision has been taken to review every- maternal death both at the health facilities and in the community through formation of Maternal Death Review (MDR) Committees at district level and a task force at State Level. The purpose of the review is to find the gaps in the service delivery which leads to maternal deaths and take corrective action to improve the quality of service provision. Government order for MDR has been issued by all the states.

### 6.3. Differential planning and supportive supervision

In order to accelerate the achievement of the MDG goals, 264 backwards districts have been identified with special focus to reduce regional disparities and to fast track improvements in RCH outcomes by extensive district planning and ensuring supportive supervision through dedicated teams comprising officials of Ministry of Health, development partners and professionals.

### 6.4. Janani Shishu Suraksha Karyakram (JSSK)

A new initiative namely Janani Shishu Suraksha Karyakram (JSSK) has been launched on 1st June, 2011, which entitles all pregnant women delivering in public health institutions to absolutely free. Under this scheme the following are the free entitlements for pregnant women and sick new born till 30 days after birth:

1. Free and cashless delivery
2. Free C-Section
3. Free drugs and consumables
4. Free diagnostics
5. Free diet during stay in the health institutions

6. Free provision of blood
7. Exemption from user charges
8. Free transport from home to health institutions
9. Free transport between facilities in case of referral
10. Free drop back from Institutions to home after 48 hrs stay

While 32 of the 35 States and Union Territories have initiated implementation of the scheme, 19 have rolled out all the entitlements, 13 have also initiated implementation of the scheme except for 1 or 2 entitlements and the remaining: 3 States in the North-East (Sikkim, Mizoram and Nagaland) are expected to initiate shortly. More than Rs. 1,437 crores have been allocated to the States for the year 2011-12 for providing the free entitlements under JSSK.

**Statement II**

*Allocation, Release and Expenditure under RCH Flexible Pool for the F.Ys. 2008-09 to 2011-12*

(Rs. in crore)

Sl.No.	States	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	0.82	0.82	0.41	0.88	0.80	0.54	1.00	0.94	0.47	1.18	0.00	246
2.	Andhra Pradesh	176.53	176.53	166.22	187.22	186.86	138.71	212.55	209.19	87.92	235.74	0.00	58.86
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	9.46	9.46	13.57	12.92	12.92	13.57	12.14	19.73	16.90	12.93	12.89	7.66
4.	Assam	230.33	230.33	182.08	314.78	314.55	154.62	295.64	14800	241.38	316.76	0.00	15049
5.	Bihar	251.17	351.17	258.21	266.36	266.36	331.76	30241	327.41	425.95	333.91	333.91	154.34
6.	Chandigarh	2.11	1.29	1.43	2.23	2.22	1.28	2.53	2.10	1.73	2.76	0.00	1.40
7.	Chhattisgarh	63.01	63.01	45.66	77.12	77.12	58.55	87.56	97.56	90.64	96.58	72.44	44.09
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.53	0.41	0.54	0.55	0.59	0.80	0.62	2.42	1.55	0.79	0.00	0.99
9.	Daman and Diu	0.38	0.11	0.28	0.39	0.46	0.40	0.44	0.25	0.32	0.40	0.15	0.56
10.	Delhi	32.12	20.13	17.32	34.07	34.01	18.70	38.69	29.02	22.46	42.18	0.00	15.38
11.	Goa	3.13	2.18	0.66	3.32	1.84	0.99	3.77	2.00	2.34	4.34	0.00	0.45
12.	Gujarat	117.94	79.09	94.58	125.09	124.85	122.81	142.02	162.02	170.11	156.90	156.90	48.10
13.	Haryana	49.16	49.16	35.53	52.12	52.12	37.21	59.18	59.18	62.95	65.44	65.44	30.49
14.	Himachal Pradesh	18.42	14.06	11.95	22.54	22.49	11.67	25.59	19.19	20.43	28.38	0.00	4.39
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	30.51	28.74	12.87	37.34	37.27	25.21	42.40	42.40	37.91	46.91	46.91	10.69
16.	Jharkhand	31.55	81.55	138.72	99.79	99.60	54.39	113.29	110.35	109.14	124.97	122.91	50.57
17.	Karnataka	122.92	122.92	113.36	130.37	130.37	155.00	148.01	183.01	163.59	163.60	163.60	70.34
16.	Kerala	74.23	74.23	75.19	78.71	78.56	86.13	89.36	78.62	78.37	98.56	63.51	28.09
19.	Lakshadweep	0.15	0.06	0.49	0.15	0.53	0.91	0.17	0.87	0.60	0.40	0.40	1.05

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
20.	Madhya Pradesh	18300	316.84	350.57	194.07	244.07	340.74	220.34	271.34	375.84	242.84	182.13	146.13
21.	Maharashtra	225.55	82.95	170.25	23919	236.12	159.85	271.56	234.61	189.69	299.61	299.61	108.97
22.	Manipur	20.60	15.66	14.92	28.16	28.16	8.37	26.44	0.00	13.45	25.86	0.00	1.95
23.	Meghalaya	19.93	12.64	6.08	27.23	23.48	6.64	25.58	0.00	10.29	27.71	0.00	2.11
24.	Mizoram	7.77	7.77	8.52	10.62	10.43	8.72	9.97	16.04	12.47	10.62	0.00	675
25.	Nagaland	17.22	17.22	10.99	23.54	20.59	9.25	22.11	0.00	17.17	23.55	16.58	6.70
26.	Odisha	111.24	111.24	128.08	117.97	117.97	159.73	133.94	153.94	191.05	147.83	147.83	85.16
27.	Puducherry	2.28	1.40	1.63	2.41	2.40	2.61	2.73	3.73	3.88	3.15	3.15	2.54
28.	Punjab	56.63	56.63	41.54	60.05	59.81	46.14	68.18	68.18	68.08	75.30	58.53	15.17
29.	Rajasthan	171.15	297.44	28945	181.50	181.50	279.94	206.06	231.06	286.90	227.07	113.54	151.16
30.	Sikkim	4.73	4.73	5.16	6.46	6.35	4.62	6.07	3.65	4.04	6.46	5.16	2.99
31.	Tamil Nadu	144.79	144.79	95.49	153.55	153.55	133.82	174.33	163.08	152.69	193.17	96.59	86.44
32.	Tripura	27.69	25.29	14.16	37.85	36.79	19.25	35.55	23.73	16.64	37.86	0.00	6.65
33.	Uttar Pradesh	503.25	373.25	459.16	533.6E	533.68	555.97	605.90	605.90	655.09	668.60	334.30	220.90
34.	Uttarakhand	25.71	25.71	40.85	31.45	31.45	29.16	35.70	40.70	37.91	3942	39.42	19.63
35.	West Bengal	187.02	157.02	122.78	198.32	197.94	146.63	225.17	133.58	140.96	247.97	177.82	98.19
	Grand Total	2973.03	2955.83	2928.80	3292.00	3327.91	3124.69	3647.00	3443.80	3710.91	4009.75	2513.72	1641.85
36.	Others	3.00	2.56	0.00	3.00	1.17	0.00	300	021	0.00	3.00	0.00	0.00
	Grand Total	2976.03	2958.39	2928.80	3295.00	3329.01	3124.69	3650.00	344401	3710.91	4012.75	2513.72	1641.85

Note: \*Denotes inclusive of kind grants.

Expenditure for the F.Ys. 2010-11 and 2011-12 (upto 30.09.2011) are provisional

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

Release for the F.Y. 2011-12 are provisional and updated to 05.11.2011

The above Releases relate to Central Government grants and do not include state share contribution.

[Translation]

#### Health Care Facilities for Pilgrims

3742. SHRI BALKRISHNA KHANDERAO SHUKLA:  
Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether the tourists visiting Jammu/Srinagar and Amarnath pilgrimage face inclement weather conditions; and

(b) if so, the details of the steps taken/being taken by the Government to provide various facilities to such tourists?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI SULTAN AHMED): (a) and (b) It is the responsibility of the State Government of Jammu and Kashmir to provide health care facilities and other amenities to the Amarnath pilgrims.

However Ministry of Tourism, Government of India provides Central Financial Assistance for projects which are prioritized in consultation with the State Government.

During 10th and 11th Plan period, the Ministry of Tourism has sanctioned the following projects for

development of tourism infrastructure relating to Amarnath Yatra in Jammu and Kashmir:

1. Strengthening of infrastructure on Amarnath Yatra Circuit for Rs. 100.00 lakh.
2. Establishment of Temporary Camps/Other facilities at Shri Amarnathji Camps under integrated development of Amarnathji tourist circuit scheme for Rs. 700.00 lakh.
3. Development of Sonamarg Bowl and Wayside amenities enroute Shri Amarnathji Shrine up to Baltal Base Camp under Destination Development Scheme for Rs. 443.92 lakh.

[English]

#### Treatment of Pensioners

3743. SHRI PURNMASI RAM:  
SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR SINGH:

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

(a) whether applications of pensioners seeking permission for treatment including serious illness were pending in the office of Director CGHS/Ministry for an average period of two years and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether death of some pensioners due to non grant of permission for more than one year for the orthotropic liver transplantation by Director CGHS, Delhi has come to the notice of the Government and if so, the facts in this regard;

(c) whether the Government inquired into the matter and taken any action against the officer responsible for causing the death of the pensioner;

(d) if so, whether the Government has compensated bereaved family suitably and if not, the reasons therefor;

(e) whether there is any proposal to allow pensioners to take cashless treatment in any private hospital of their choice without seeking permission from CGHS authorities to avoid any incident as happened in the above cases; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) to (d) Sri Bada Saheb holding CGHS Card No. 93444 was suffering from HCV related Chronic Liver disease with carcinoma liver and he was advised Pegylated interferon (Pegasys 90 meg). The patient had requested for liver transplant on 21.7.2005. The Directorate asked for the requisite documents and other information from the patient to process the case. This was never received by CGHS neither any further communication was received from the patient. The case relates to 2005-06. Liver transplant is not an approved procedure under CGHS. The cases requiring liver transplant are therefor examined by the Technical Committee to ascertain the necessity of such a costly procedure. Prior permission for inpatient treatment/investigation is a feature of all Government funded Medical Schemes essentially to prevent the likely misuse of the facility.

(e) and (f) Under the existing arrangements in CGHS, pensioners are entitled for cashless treatment in any CGHS empanelled hospital of his/her choice after obtaining the referral from CGHS. This cashless facility is extended under the terms of bilateral agreements entered into between CGHS and the hospitals. It is not possible to extend the cashless facility through non-empanelled hospitals.

#### India's One Billionth Baby

3744. SHRIMATI BOTCHA JHANSI LAKSHMI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has declared any child, one billionth baby;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has made any commitment to the child on being the country's billionth baby; 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) No.

(b) to (d) Do not arise.



**Condition of Nurses**

3745. SHRI ANTO ANTONY:  
 SHRI JAGDISH SHARMA:  
 SHRI P.T. THOMAS:  
 SHRI GAJANAN D. BABAR:  
 SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJI:  
 SHRI ANANDRAO ADSUL:  
 SHRI ANANTHA VENKATARAMI REDDY:  
 SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR:  
 SHRI NITYANANDA PRADHAN:

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

(a) whether the Government has taken note of the miserable conditions of nursing profession across the country particularly in private hospitals;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether complaints have been received regarding treatment of nurses as bonded labourers, payment of low salary, long working hours, lack of medical facilities etc.;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether there is any proposal under consideration of the Government to bring uniform policy for Government as well as private hospitals to fix minimum wages and working hours for nurses; and

(f) if so, the details thereof alongwith the instructions issued by the Government to the State Governments to take action against the hospitals, insisting nurses to sign a bond for not leaving the job for one year or more and not paying the minimum wages?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (f) Keeping in view numerous complaints received from various quarters the matter has been examined by the Government. Health being a State subject, the matter pertaining to improving and regulating the service conditions of nurses working in the private hospitals comes under the purview of the State Government in which the private hospitals are located. All the State Governments have been asked vide letter dated 07.07.2010 to take necessary measures for enacting a comprehensive Legislation for improvement of service conditions including minimum salary, etc. of the nurses working in the private sector.

Further, Indian Nursing Council has taken an initiatives and issued a circular on 23rd September, 2011 to all the State Governments stipulating that if the unethical practice of obtaining service bond/forcefully retaining the original certificate of the student comes to notice then in that event penal action would be taken against such erring institutions.

**Swiss Hospitality Group**

3746. SHRI BAIJAYANT PANDA:  
 SHRI NITYANANDA PRADHAN:

Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether Swiss hospitality group, Movenpick is making a big foray in the hotel management in India;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the present presence in the country;

(c) whether they have identified new locations in the country;

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

(e) whether Government proposes to encourage foreign companies in this field by way of granting certain concessions to them in the matter; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI SULTAN AHMED): (a) to (d) Development and construction of hotels is primarily a private sector activity. Ministry of Tourism gives project approval for upcoming hotels and classifies operational hotels as per guidelines. Due to the growth of tourism sector in India, many national and international brands are investing or planning to invest in the hotel sector in India. It has been reported in the newspapers that Movenpick Hotels and Resorts plans to open hotels in India.

(e) and (f) The following steps have been taken by the Government of India to augment growth of hotel accommodation in the country:

- (i) Hotel and Tourism related industry declared as high priority industry and Foreign Direct Investment upto 100%, under the automatic route is permitted in 'Hotels and Tourism Sector', subject to applicable laws/regulations, security and other conditionalities.

- (ii) To encourage the growth of hotels, on the request of Ministry of Tourism, a five Year Tax Holiday was announced in the Budget of 2008-09 for two, three and four star hotels that are established in specified districts which have UNESCO declared 'World Heritage Sites' except the revenue districts of Mumbai and Delhi. The hotel should be constructed and start functioning during the period April 1, 2008 to March 31, 2013.
- (iii) The Government has recently announced the extension of Investment Linked Tax incentive under Section 35 AD of the Income Tax Act to new hotels of 2-Star Category and above anywhere in India.
- (iv) The Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has also issued revised Guidelines on Classification of exposures as Commercial Real Estate (CRE) Exposures. Thus, RBI has classified exposures to hotels outside the CRE Exposure.

#### **Accounts of Legislative Bodies**

3747. SHRI RUDRAMADHAB RAY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the accounts of Legislative bodies both at Centre and State levels are subject to audit by the Government;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the steps proposed to be taken to monitor the heavy expenditure being incurred by the Legislative bodies in the country?

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

(b) These bodies are audited under section 13 of CAG's (DPC) Act, 1971.

(c) Not applicable.

(d) This expenditure is audited as per the risk based annual audit plans of the concerned audit office.

[*Translation*]

#### **Corruption in Banks**

3748. SHRI HUKMADEO NARAYAN YADAV: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of persons of nationalized banks against whom inquiries are being conducted for involvement in corruption and embezzlement cases, bank-wise/post-wise;

(b) the reasons for proceedings being delayed against such persons;

(c) the number of persons promoted despite their conduct being under a cloud; and

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

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

[*English*]

#### **Programme to Generate Income for Tribals**

3749. SHRI VIRENDER KASHYAP:  
SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR:

Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Special Central Assistance under Tribal Sub-Plan being given to Below Poverty Line (BPL) families of Scheduled Tribes of Himachal Pradesh under the State Government programme to generate income has been discontinued by the Union Government;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government of Himachal Pradesh has requested the Union Government to restart the Central Assistance and approve the expenditure incurred under the said scheme;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the time by which the said approval is likely to be granted?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI MAHADEO SINGH KHANDELA): (a) and (b) Under programme of Special Central Assistance to Tribal Sub-Plan (SCA to TSP) funds are released to eligible proposals in line with the scheme guidelines received from 22 States including Himachal Pradesh. These funds are released for employment-cum-income generation activities of BPL ST families annually.

(c) to (e) Under the programme of SCA to TSP, the State of Himachal Pradesh has been submitting the proposals conforming to guidelines and receiving the grants. During the last three years and the current year grants released to Himachal Pradesh under the programme are as below:

Year	Amount (in lakh)
2008-09	1276.00
2009-10	1179.40
2010-11	1506.00
2011-12	750.00

[Translation]

#### Charges against Senior Officials in Banks

3750. SHRI RAMKISHUN:  
SHRI BAIDYANATH PRASAD MAHTO:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

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

(b) if so, the details thereof;

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

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

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

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. The institutionalized mechanism is prescribed in the Vigilance Manual of the Central Vigilance Commission (CVC). Anti-corruption measures of the Central Government are the responsibility of (i) Administrative Vigilance Division (AVD) in the Department of Personnel & Training (ii) Central Bureau of Investigation; and (iii) Vigilance units in the Ministries/Departments of Government of India, Central Public Enterprises and other autonomous organizations; (iv) the disciplinary authorities; and (v) the Central Vigilance Commission. In addition, a Special Investigation Cell in the Department of Banking Supervision (DBS) in RBI and a Group of Officers in the Cabinet Secretariat, also examine the complaints received against the Board level appointees of Public Sector Banks (PSBs).

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

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

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

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

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

During this period (2007 to till June 2011), CBI has investigated 62 cases out of which 44 cases have been disposed off and 18 cases are still under investigation.

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

- (i) DBOD Circular dated 25.8.1992 on recommendation of the Committee to enquire into various aspects relating to frauds and malpractices in banks
- (ii) DBS Circular dated 1.11.1996 conveying recommendations of the Working Group on

internal controls and inspection of audit systems in banks.

- (iii) DBS Circular dated 20.9.2004 on strengthening of internal vigilance machinery in banks and financial institutions.
- (iv) DBS circular dated 16.9.2009 on fraud prevention and management function.
- (v) DBS circular dated 31.5.2011 on findings and forensic scrutiny - guidelines for prevention of frauds.

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

#### **Statement**

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

Sl.No.	Name of Banks	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Allahabad Bank	2	5	3	7	1
2.	Andhra Bank	-	2	3	2	1
3.	Bank of India	12	5	2	2	4
4.	Bank of Maharashtra	1	2	1	1	-
5.	Bank of Baroda	1	7	2	1	1
6.	Canara Bank	-	2	4	4	2
7.	Central Bank of India	2	11	5	11	5
8.	Corporation Bank	-	2	1	2	1
9.	Dena Bank	2	2	5	-	2
10.	Indian Bank	-	-	2	1	3
11.	Indian Overseas Bank	1	3	2	1	-
12.	Oriental Bank of Commerce	3	2	4	4	1
13.	Punjab National Bank	5	18	8	20	4
14.	Punjab & Sind Bank	7	9	9	7	2
15.	State Bank of India	2	-	1	2	-
16.	State Bank of Bikaner & Jaipur	3	2	-	1	1
17.	State Bank of India	6	12	24	19	5

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
18.	State Bank of Hyderabad	1	-	-	-	-
19.	State Bank of Mysore	1	-	-	1	-
20.	State Bank of Patiala	2	-	-	5	2
21.	State Bank of Travancore	-	1	-	-	-
22.	Syndicate Bank	13	12	9	1	1
23.	UCO Bank	5	1	4	7	3
24.	Union Bank	12	14	9	7	5
25.	United Bank of India	1	1	3	1	2
26.	Vijaya Bank	1	3	-	-	2
Grand Total		83	116	101	107	48

[English]

#### Taxes on Mining Companies

3751. SHRI TATHAGATA SATPATHY: Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any proposal to impose new taxes on the mining companies so that they can share a part of their profits for local development;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the mineral-rich States including Odisha have raised similar demands recently;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the action taken by the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MINES (SHRI DINSHA PATEL): (a) and (b) As per the draft Mines and Mineral (Development and Regulation) Bill, 2011 (MMDR Bili) introduced in Lok Sabha on 12th December, 2011, the Central Government may levy and collect a cess not exceeding two and one half percent on major minerals on the basis of customs and excise duty. The draft Bill further provides that State Governments may levy and collect a cess on major minerals and minor minerals not exceeding ten percent of the royalty. The draft Bill also provides that all mining lease holders shall pay annually into a District Mineral Foundation set up at District level for local development:

(i) a sum equivalent to royalty in case of major minerals (other than coal)

(ii) a sum equivalent to 26% of profit in case of coal minerals; and

(iii) in case of minor minerals a sum prescribed by the State Government.

(c) to (e) The State Governments of Chhattisgarh and Odisha had requested that mining law should provide for setting apart amounts expressed in terms of multiples of royalty for local development. The draft MMDR Bill, 2011 suitably provides for addressing this concern of the State Government.

[Translation]

#### Yoga to CGHS Beneficiaries

3752. SHRI MAHABAL MISHRA:  
SHRIMATI DEEPA DASHMUNSI:

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

(a) whether the Government proposes to teach yoga to the beneficiaries of the Central Government Health Scheme (CGHS) free of cost in various yoga institutes including Morarji Desai National Institute of Yoga in New Delhi; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) Yes. Preventive Health Care Unit of Yoga in CGHS Delhi was established with effect from December, 2007 in 10 Wellness Centers namely; (1) Kingsway Camp (2) NOIDA (3) Janak Puri (4) Nagalraya (5) Hari Nagar (6) Delhi Cantt. (7) Pandara Road (8) M.B. Road (9) Sadiq Nagar and (10) Kidwai Nagar.

Recently, in addition to the above, 10 more Yoga Centres have been established at CGHS Wellness Centres with effect from June, 2011 at (1) Pusa Road (2) Palam Colony (3) Ghaziabad (4) Laxmi Nagar (5) Shahdara (6) Chanakayapuri (7) R.K. Puram-VI (8) Laxmibai Nagar (9) Lajpat Nagar and (10) Pushp Vihar. All these centres are managed by Morarji Desai National Institute of Yoga in New Delhi.

#### Employment to Dependents of Deceased

3753. DR. BALIRAM: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the State-wise number of officers/employees working in various departments under his Ministry died in service during the last three years till date;

(b) the number of dependents of the deceased officers/employees to whom employment had been provided in various departments year-wise, State-wise and the criteria dopted for the same; and

(c) the time by which all the dependents of the deceased officers/employees are to be provided employment?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) There are four Departments under the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare:

1. Health and Family Welfare
2. Health Research
3. Department of AYUSH
4. Department of National AIDS Control Organization (NACO).

The following officers/employees working in above four Departments under this Ministry died in service during the last three years till date:-

1. Shri Nahar Singh, Sr. PPS
2. Shri Sunil K. Sainani, SO

3. Shri J.P. Pandey, SO
4. Shri Satish Kumar, PS
5. Shri L.C. Bhagia, PS
6. Shri Praveen, V.S., LDC
7. Ms. Manmoliini Shukla, UDC
8. Shri Azad Singh, UDC
9. Shri M.S. Kataria, UDC
10. Shri Rakesh Bhatia, Programmer Officer
11. Shri Ghural Mehto, Graphotype Operator
12. Smt. Rajkumari Tahilramani, Statistical Investigator Grade II
13. Shri K.D. Chakraborty, Coder
14. Shri P.K. Home, Assisat Director
15. Shri Bhubneshwar Prasad, Peon
16. Shri Chander, Safaiwala

(b) Ministry of Health and Family Welfare has not provided employment to any of the dependents of the deceased during the last three years.

(c) Each case is to be considered on merit based on availability of vacancies.

#### Pre-natal and Post-natal Deaths

3754. SHRI BRIJBHUSHAN SHARAN SINGH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of pre-natal and post-natal deaths repotted in the country during each of the last three years and current year, State/UT-wise; and

(b) the corrective measures taken/proposed in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI SUDIP BANDYOPADHYAY): (a) The data on number of prenatal and postnatal deaths is not maintained at national level. However, Office of Registrar General of India publishes annual reports on Perinatal mortality (still birth and death

within 7 days of birth) and Neo-natal mortality (deaths within 28 days of birth). Details on Perinatal mortality and Neo-natal mortality during last three years are given for major states of India are given in the enclosed Statement.

(b) Under the National Rural Health Mission the following interventions are being implemented to bring down the mortality rate of children in the country:

- (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 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 and provision of micronutrients. 480 Nutritional Rehabilitation Centres have been established for management of severe acute malnutrition. As breastfeeding

reduces nec-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.

**Statement***Peri-natal mortality and Neo-natal mortality in major States in India*

Major States	Peri-natal mortality rate			Neo-natal mortality rate		
	SRS, 2007	SRS, 2008	SRS, 2009	SRS, 2007	SRS, 2008	SRS, 2009
India	37	35	35	36	35	34
Andhra Pradesh	37	36	37	33	34	33
Assam	36	33	37	34	34	33
Bihar	28	27	27	31	32	31
Chhattisgarh	52	51	45	41	39	38
Delhi	24	22	24	20	19	18
Gujarat	36	34	33	37	37	34
Haryana	29	30	32	34	34	35
Himachal Pradesh	35	37	40	31	33	36
Jammu and Kashmir	37	39	38	39	39	37
Jharkhand	25	26	27	28	25	28
Karnataka	35	35	36	26	24	25
Kerala	12	13	13	7	7	7
Madhya Pradesh	46	45	45	49	48	47
Maharashtra	32	30	28	25	24	24
Odisha	49	47	45	49	47	43
Punjab	32	30	24	29	28	27
Rajasthan	43	43	39	44	43	41
Tamil Nadu	26	24	25	23	21	18
Uttar Pradesh	45	42	43	48	45	45
West Bengal	30	28	30	28	26	25

Note: SRS 2009 is the most recent and estimates for current year are not available.

**Power Projects of Bhakra Beas Management Board**

3755. DR. RAJAN SUSHANT: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Supreme Court has given any direction to give share to Himachal Pradesh in power projects of Bhakra Beas Management Board (BBMB);

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the amount of fund provided to Himachal Pradesh since November 1, 2011 in this regard; and

(d) the amount of funds actually released thereunder to Himachal Pradesh for each projects separately?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL): (a) to (d) The Hon'ble Supreme Court *vide* judgment dated 27.09.2011 in Original Suit No. 2/96-State of Himachal Pradesh Vs. Union of



India & Others have, *inter-alia*, ordered that the plaintiff State *i.e.* Himachal Pradesh, is entitled to 7.19% of the power from the Bhakra-Nangal Project with effect from 01.11.1966 and from Beas Project with effect from the dates of production in Unit I and Unit-II. As decreed in the judgment, Himachal Pradesh would be given its share of 7.19% with effect from November, 2011. In deference to the aforesaid Judgment, Government of India has issued an order on 31.10.2011 in respect of the allocation of energy from Bhakra-Nangal and Beas Projects with effect from 1st November, 2011. Further, no financial transaction is involved except for the re-adjustment of energy share of the power generated from Projects and the re-conciliation of accounts due to reallocation of energy shares.

#### **Supplementary Nutrition and Essential Drugs**

3756. SHRI A.T. NANA PATIL: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has implemented any scheme to provide supplementary nutrition and essential drugs to pregnant women, lactating mothers and children in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the funds sanctioned and released and its utilization reported by the State Governments 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) Ministry of Women & Child Development is administering a centrally sponsored scheme named Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) Scheme which is being implemented through the State Governments /UT Administrations, all over the country. It aims at holistic development of children below 6 years of age and pregnant and lactating mothers by providing a package of six services (i) Supplementary nutrition (ii) Pre-school non-formal education (iii) Nutrition and health Education (iv) Immunization (v) Health check-up and (vi) Referral services.

Three services *viz.* Immunization, Health check-up and Referral services are provided in convergence with Public Health Systems of the Ministry of Health & Family Welfare. Under the RCH and NRHM Programme of the said

Ministry, pregnant and lactating mothers and children are provided health coverage facilities which include institutional delivery, medicines, health check-up etc.

Further, there is a provision for medicine kits amounting to Rs.600/- per Anganwadi Centre (AWC) at each AWC each year containing basic medicines.

Supplementary Nutrition under ICDS is provided to children below 6 years of age and pregnant & lactating mothers primarily to bridge the gap between the Recommended Dietary Allowance (RDA) and the Average Daily Intake (ADI).

The provision of supplementary nutrition under ICDS Programme prescribed for various categories of beneficiaries is as follows:

- (i) Children in the age group of 6 months to 3 years: Food supplement of 500 calories of energy and 12-15 gms. of Protein per child per day as Take Home Ration (THR) in the form of Micronutrient Fortified Food and/or energy-dense food marked as 'ICDS Food Supplement'.
- (ii) Children in the age group of 3-6 years: Food supplement of 500 calories of energy and 12-15 gms of Protein per child per day. Since a child or this age group is not capable of consuming of meal of 500 calories in one sitting, the guidelines prescribed provision of morning snack in the form of milk/banana/seasonal fruits/ Micronutrient Fortified Food etc. and a Hot Cooked Meal.
- (iii) Severely underweight children: Food supplement of 800 calories of energy and 20-25 gms of Protein per child per day in the form of Micronutrient fortified and/or energy dense food as Take Home Ration.
- (iv) Pregnant Women and Lactating Mothers: Food supplement of 600 calories of energy and 18-20 gms of Protein per day in the form of Micronutrient Fortified Food and/or energy dense food as Take Home Ration.

(c) The ICDS Scheme is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme and the Government releases Grant-in-aid to the States/UTs on a sharing ratio of 90:10 for all components including Supplementary Nutrition Programme [SNP] for North East and 50:50 for SNP and 90:10 for all other components for all States other than North East.

The details of funds released and expenditure reported by the State Governments/UT Administrations under ICDS (General) and Supplementary Nutrition

Programme under ICDS during last three years, as on 30.11.2011, are given in the enclosed Statements-I and II.

**Statement I**

*The release and expenditure reported under ICDS (G) and Training for last two years and current year 2008-09 to 2011-12 (as on 30.11.2011)*

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl.No.	State	2008-09		2009-10		2010-11		2011-12
		Funds released	Exp. Reported by States	Funds released	Exp. Reported by States	Funds released	Exp. Reported by States	Funds released
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Andhra Pradesh	27748.55	33821.8	36306.76	40007.13	36639.25	36852.43	25338.51
2.	Bihar	18002.32	21283.32	29764.48	32710.1	25185.2	29650.4	24619.83
3.	Chhattisgarh	8992.46	12289.24	14393.91	14381.15	12064.647	16233.02	12212
4.	Goa	406.56	633.18	839.01	827.87	802.74	802.05	846.52
5.	Gujarat	16693.96	15803.67	15987.35	21081.8	18932.53	22249.69	15383.54
6.	Haryana	8536.59	8908.91	8176.56	11018.88	10817.842	11673.88	7431.67
7.	Himachal Pradesh	8281.59	7215.12	7088.51	8336.86	8727.11	8702.19	5392.04
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	4557.8	8529.92	8329.08	8383.48	14751.62	10596.73	7999.97
9.	Jharkhand	9897.08	9991.49	12891.82	14360.21	17918	15304.85	12658.89
10.	Karnataka	19681.07	22683.08	21036.48	22841.08	19388.69	26410.21	20150.31
11.	Kerala	15045.24	13857.39	14287.04	14189.21	12751.76	16581.9	11086.28
12.	Madhya Pradesh	29535.48	24617.76	20518.38	34346.56	31172.69	38211.43	28221.17
13.	Maharashtra	32300.31	28280.62	32238.38	47432.87	42503.36	47659.35	29498.02
14.	Odisha	17176.47	18331.75	22504.1	20791.79	21677.68	24640.66	22170.28
15.	Punjab	9142.53	8777.7	9260.96	10582.99	11832.38	12602.77	9458.66
16.	Rajasthan	19577.64	20339.84	22550.03	20466.87	17014.35	24500.33	19085.25
17.	Tamil Nadu	18163.08	17344.49	17967.07	23734.47	26319.84	22183.2	18506.26
18.	Uttarakhand	4627.72	3298.89	3717.73	5281.32	3857.79	5242.07	7058.27
19.	Uttar Pradesh	54656.48	48569.3	51542.93	55950.04	48631.35	62800.77	51437.23
20.	West Bengal	33798.66	33391.08	37016.49	37362.32	30717.03	40899.47	38184.12
21.	Delhi	3916.87	3282.96	3209.81	3014.83	3644.46	3526.1	2442.93
22.	Puducherry	332.37	254.44	249	303.84	355.54	350.62	357.53

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
23.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	299.1	296.05	291.63	292.06	325.3	328.99	261.79
24.	Chandigarh	252.01	233.51	254.5	252.29	244.45	244.45	374.84
25.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	85.87	88.89	129.84	126.57	137.53	69.94	90.11
26.	Daman and Diu	58.81	58.48	56.55	56.65	58.18	58.16	42.45
27.	Lakshadweep	62.87	75.87	121.03	75.87	27.49	96.87	45.31
28.	Arunachal Pradesh	3408.86	2758.95	3178.72	3521.15	6391.528	4720.91	2944.09
29.	Assam	26033.82	19868.27	23849.59	19010.81	36402.43	29525	17875.2
30.	Manipur	2916.69	3000.62	3387.5	2464.68	3707.71	3783.96	3455.81
31.	Meghalaya	1832.72	1611.67	2102.15	2560.51	2482.89	2448.01	1864.52
32.	Mizoram	1613.98	1617.09	2089.23	1693.57	2315.956	2131.7	1063.53
33.	Nagaland	2539.84	2514.36	5025.41	2530.22	2264.01	4578.34	1711.57
34.	Sikkim	895.735	485.8	683.53	647.6	503.29	724.62	492.38
35.	Tripura	3043.05	2864.55	7398.20	3329.42	8132.205	4306.4	3301.7
Total		404114.19	396980.06	438443.76	483967.07	478698.83	530691.47	403062.58

**Statement II**

*State-wise position of funds released and expenditure reported under supplementary nutrition programme during the year 2008-09 to 2010-11 and funds released in 2011-12 (upto 30.11.2011)*

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl.No.	State	2008-09		2009-10		2010-11		2011-12
		Releases	Expenditure including State share reported by the States	Releases	Expenditure including State share reported by the States	Releases released	Expenditure including State share reported by the States	Releases released
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Andhra Pradesh	18994.92	35091.02	31285.70	52316.99	16003.74	69979.08	30207.51
2.	Bihar	15346.08	53026.76	40695.19	92263.92	48335.94	57052.77	25507.10
3.	Chhattisgarh	5429.43	18362.40	7461.68	21324.67	14211.95	16591.02	7193.62
4.	Goa	123.83	314.62	375.94	918.75	418.23	570.44	195.96
5.	Gujarat	7464.33	13083.58	8696.39	24690.50	11985.65	42046.64	12084.16
6.	Haryana	5143.00	11513.23	6884.01	14571.00	5211.60	872.70	3817.78

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
7.	Himachal Pradesh	2282.58	4542.58	2939.36	5939.35	2466.48	3398.70	1310.58
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	697.98	4326.66	1671.09	NR	1949.78	NR	1949.76
9.	Jharkhand	6545.80	18897.10	16893.64	53308	23438.78	16576.41	10867.72
10.	Karnataka	10936.42	24644.90	26325.26	56641.93	23585.19	32619.62	13514.30
11.	Kerala	5597.50	11847.50	7545.81	15826.29	8071.33	7303.60	3664.22
12.	Madhya Pradesh	8290.06	27156.38	22339.36	51990.71	38917.63	58625.81	31000.50
13.	Maharashtra	20646.17	38836.76	20350.12	48660.00	20350.12	73509.16	20934.06
14.	Odisha	8729.46	20449.24	13968.2	32185.78	19490.01	37773.10	14135.66
15.	Punjab	2282.68	4560.02	1748.03	8825.70	4402.84	1754.42	4612.06
16.	Rajasthan	10957.94	23694.28	11014.23	30464.83	20449.06	26231.86	13525.24
17.	Tamil Nadu	5428.14	13752.00	13268	26558.00	12395.76	38109.00	7735.84
18.	Uttar Pradesh	57090.72	108780.47	86778.09	178809.82	138267.06	198737.39	78369.76
19.	Uttarakhand	1202.36	1062.94	740.47	1488.21	1303.60	622.74	1313.20
20.	West Bengal	16810.60	30208.15	13577.01	55101.17	35274.00	67097.58	20119.18
21.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	108.78	444.01	144.80	511.84	106.95	428.98	60.85
22.	Chandigarh	96.87	206.87	193.78	216.31	129.88	279.88	145.83
23.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	47.33	121.93	91.58	55.30	62.90	0.00	53.10
24.	Daman and Diu	27.48	2.96	50.37	179.63	33.58	21.83	31.07
25.	Lakshadweep	50.92	113.96	42.87	NR	29.69	NR	29.69
26.	Delhi	1417.03	4865.10	4171.53	6878.70	4004.05	8960.11	2017.30
27.	Puducherry	82.97	446.19	139.91	462.19	395.95	257.23	1016.39
28.	Arunachal Pradesh	326.68	880.27	856.32	956.32	3047.89	2834.01	1465.04
29.	Assam	10541.20	9539.82	17660.74	17590.73	21579.99	17876.97	26082.76
30.	Manipur	1129.16	2371.87	1477.61	2422.45	4449.60	2572.54	2248.30
31.	Meghalaya	1362.96	3151.73	5301.00	6972.28	5650.42	4505.16	2701.72
32.	Mizoram	766.71	1494.85	2020.79	2496.63	2241.65	2359.56	1120.82
33.	Nagaland	1303.31	2503.31	2658.79	3304.66	4782.37	2113.14	2115.22
34.	Sikkim	95.53	634.95	794.39	622.59	362.44	367.41	260.42
35.	Tripura	774.40	1906.42	2851.68	3617.54	3464.40	1297.50	6746.08
Total		228131.33	492834.83	373013.74	818172.79	496870.51	793346.36	348152.80

### Juvenile Crimes

3757. SHRI JAYWANT GANGARAM AWALE: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the juvenile crime is on the rise in the country;

(b) if so, whether the Union Government proposes to set up Juvenile Courts in the High Courts of each State to deal with the matters related to juvenile crimes; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) No, Madam. As per the data being maintained by the Government in the National Crime Records Bureau, there is no increase in the crimes by juveniles under Indian Penal Code (IPC) and Special and Local Laws (SLL) reported across the country during the last three years.

(b) and (c) No, Madam. However, the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2000 mandates constitution of a Juvenile Justice Board (JJB) in every district to deal with matters related to the juveniles in conflict with law. As reported by the State Governments/UT Administrations, JJBs have been set up in 561 districts across the country.

[English]

### Interest Subvention Scheme

3758. SHRI M.I. SHANAVAS: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposed to remove interest subvention scheme on handicrafts, carpets, handlooms and small and medium enterprises;

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

(c) whether the Government has sought opinion of the related industries 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) No Madam.

(b) and (c) Does not arise.

(d) Government of India has extended the scheme of interest subvention of 2% on rupee export credit with effect from April 1, 2011 to March 31, 2012 to the following sectors:

(i) Handicrafts

(ii) Handlooms

(iii) Carpet

(iv) Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs).

### Difficulties Faced by ASHAs

3759. DR. ANUP KUMAR SAHA:  
SHRIMATI J. SHANTHA:

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

(a) the number of Accredited Social Health Activist (ASHAs) presently working in the country, State/UT-wise including Karnataka;

(b) the States in which fixed monthly remuneration is being given to ASHAs alongwith the remuneration being given to them;

(c) whether the Government has taken note of the low remuneration, promotion avenues and other difficulties faced by ASHAs;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether any study has been conducted to evaluate the working of ASHAs and changes in IMR and MMR in States in which they are working;

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

(g) the remedial measures being taken/proposed to be taken to remove the difficulties faced by them alongwith their remuneration and promotion avenues?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI SUDIP BANDYOPADHYAY): (a) The State/UT-wise number of Accredited Social Health Activists (ASHAs) presently engaged in the country including in Karnataka is given in the enclosed Statement.

(b) ASHAs engaged are voluntary workers, hence no fixed monthly remuneration is paid to them under National Rural Health Mission(NRHM). They are paid performance linked incentives.

(c) and (d) Issue of payment of fixed honorarium to ASHAs and their low remuneration was discussed in the meeting of Mission Steering Group(MSG) of NRHM held on 21.6.2011. The general consensus of the MSG was that it would not be desirable to provide fixed remuneration to the ASHAs. However enhancement of incentive amount as well as expansion of areas where incentive could be paid, could be considered so that the monthly honorarium available to ASHAs can go up substantially. The MSG also decided to involve ASHAs in motivational activities and payment of incentives for the same including home based new born care, distribution of contraceptives by ASHAs at the doorsteps of beneficiaries by charging nominal amount from the beneficiaries.

(e) A study "Evaluation of ASHA programme" was conducted in eight states by the National Health System Resource Centre (NHSRC).

(f) The study does not attribute IMR/MMR changes to ASHAs work.

(g) States have been asked to take following measures to improve working conditions of ASHAs, redress their grievances and to provide carrier advancement avenues to them.

- (i) States to ensure rest rooms for ASHAs at district health Centres and other levels.
- (ii) Priority may be given to eligible ASHAs in providing insurance under Rashtriya Swasthya Beema Yojana (RSBY).
- (iii) Issue identity cards to ASHAs.
- (iv) Periodical reviews should be done to ensure that there is no laxity in the payment of incentives to ASHAs.
- (v) Organise ASHA sammelans and ASHA divas at least once in three months to evaluate performance of ASHAs and solve their issues.
- (vi) Preferential treatment be given to ASHAs who have served 10 years or more while selecting candidates for appointment of ANMs. 10% of the seats should be earmarked in nursing schools/colleges for ASHAs, who have the required educational qualification and at least 5 years of experience.

**Statement**

*State-wise No. of Accredited Social Health Activity (ASHA) in the Country*

Sl.No.	Name of the State/UT	No. of ASHAs engaged after training in first module
1	2	3
1.	Bihar	69402
2.	Chhattisgarh	60092
3.	Himachal Pradesh	16888
4.	Jammu and Kashmir	9500
5.	Jharkhand	40115
6.	Madhya Pradesh	48159
7.	Odisha	40765
8.	Rajasthan	40310
9.	Uttar Pradesh	135130
10.	Uttarakhand	11086
11.	Arunachal Pradesh	3862
12.	Assam	27926
13.	Manipur	3878
14.	Meghalaya	6250
15.	Mizoram	987
16.	Nagaland	1700
17.	Sikkim	666
18.	Tripura	7367
19.	Andhra Pradesh	70700
20.	Goa	0
21.	Gujarat	28809
22.	Haryana	12825
23.	Karnataka	32939
24.	Kerala	30719
25.	Maharashtra	56854

1	2	3
26.	Punjab	15481
27.	Tamil Nadu	2650
28.	West Bengal	29552
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	407
30.	Chandigarh	30
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	85
32.	Daman and Diu	0
33.	Delhi	2680
34.	Lakshadweep	83
35.	Puducherry	0
Total		807897

#### Tourism Scheme

3760. SHRI PONNAM PRABHAKAR: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether the tourism marketing and development assistance scheme has set up committees to help tour operators by familiarizing them with international hospitality standards;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI SULTAN AHMED): (a) No, Madam.

(b) and (c) Does not arise.

[Translation]

#### Self-Defence Training

3761. SHRI ADHI SANKAR:  
SHRI A.T. NANA PATIL:

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

(a) whether the Government proposes to launch any programme to train women and girls in the art of self-defence;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the details of central assistance being provided by the Union Government to State Governments to run such programmes in the country, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) and (b) No, Madam.

(c) No Central assistance is provided for the purpose.

#### Ban on Politicians for Raising Bank Loans

3762. SHRI SAJJAN SINGH VERMA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether ban has been imposed on politicians for raising business/home/car loans from Banks;

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

(c) whether Government intends to instruct all the banks to provide facilities for business /home/car loans to the elected representatives;

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

(e) the other 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) No, Madam.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) to (e) No, Madam. All banks have their Board approved credit/loan policy and appraise all applications for loans in the light of such policy.

[English]

#### UNICEF Projects

3763. SHRI KISHANBHAI V. PATEL:  
SHRI PRADEEP MAJHI:

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

(a) whether United Nations International Children Education Fund (UNICEF) projects are being implemented in India through the master plan of operations;

(b) if so, the aim and objectives of the master plan of operations;

(c) the details of funds allocated by UNICEF to India under the said plan during the Eleventh Five Year Plan;

(d) the names of States in which the said programme is being implemented and the funds allocated to each such State during each year of the said plan period; and

(e) the extent to which the programme has been able to achieve its objectives in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) to (e) Currently the Government of India collaborate with UNICEF based on an agreed five-year Country Programme Action Plan (CPAP) during 2008-12. The overall goal of the CPAP is to advance the fulfillment of the rights of all children and women in India to survival, development, participation and protection by reducing social inequalities based on gender, caste, ethnicity or region. The CPAP 2008-12 ends on 31 December 2012. Total funds allocated by UNICEF under the CPAP 2008-12 is US\$ 513 million.

Besides supporting the concerned Central Ministries of Government of India, UNICEF programmes are also implemented in the States of Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Kerala, Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Gujarat, Odisha, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal and Tamil Nadu. State-wise expenditures during the period 2008 to 2011 is annexed as Statement.

Most of the programme activities under the Gol-UNICEF Programme Cooperation are inter-twined or catalytic to the existing Government policies and programmes and hence it is difficult to assess the exact extent to which UNICEF Programme has been able to achieve its objectives. However, recent assessment and interactions undertaken for the purpose of preparing the next plan of programme cooperation highlights that the UNICEF programme has contributed both directly and indirectly to Gol's flagship schemes e.g. ICDS, NRHM, SSA, TSC etc., and have complemented capabilities of the State Governments in achieving some of the programme goals through providing technical support wherever required, building partnerships with the community, and advocacy efforts with various stakeholders.

#### *Statement*

*State and year-wise budget/expenditures for Gol-UNICEF Country Programme 2008-2012, in respect of Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 3763 regarding 'UNICEF Projects' for 16.12.2011*

(in '000 US\$)

Sl.No.	State/Dehi HQs	2008 Expenditure	2009 Expenditure	2010 Expenditure	2011 Obligation*
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Delhi HQs [support to Govt. of India]	23,169	34,143	29,545	25,554
2.	West Bengal	4,064	4,046	4,841	4,187
3.	Tamil Nadu	1,778	2,065	2,983	2,133
4.	Kerala	156	292	1,080	589
5.	Maharashtra	4,241	4,671	5,750	6,014
6.	Assam	2,716	3,207	3,750	2,769
7.	Odisha	4,125	3,535	2,822	3,985
8.	Andhra Pradesh	2,601	3,593	3,081	2,875
9.	Karnataka	1,244	1,801	2,262	2,310



1	2	3	4	5	6
10.	Jharkhand	2,955	4,565	5,150	4,451
11.	Chhattisgarh	3,418	2,868	2,586	2,523
12.	Uttar Pradesh	10,453	10,722	15,043	14,960
13.	Madhya Pradesh	4,575	5,209	6,146	4,759
14.	Rajasthan	4,495	5,782	5,789	4,851
15.	Bihar	12,053	13,547	12,586	12,499
16.	Gujarat	1,690	2,744	3,932	3,745
17.	Technical Assistance	18,373	19,017	22,606	18,436
Total (includes Programme Support Costs)		1,04,716	1,24,502	1,34,732	2,60,186

\*As on 2 December 2011.

#### Rehabilitation of Displaced Persons

3764. SHRI VIJAY BAHUGUNA: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the funds released by his Ministry and Tehri Hydro Development Corporation Limited (THDC) to the State of Uttarakhand for the rehabilitation of displaced persons and development of affected areas due to the construction of Tehri dam;

(b) whether any survey has been carried out of villages around the dam which are been affected by landslides due to soil erosion;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the losses suffered by the Public Sector Undertakings due to the abandoning of certain power projects midway in State of Uttarakhand?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL): (a) The Rehabilitation and Resettlement (R and R) works were earlier done by Uttar Pradesh Irrigation Department and thereafter by THDCIL. After formation of Uttarakhand, the R and R works were taken up by Government of Uttarakhand (GoUK) with funds provided by THDCIL. The total expenditure incurred on Rehabilitation is about Rs. 1483 cr., as on date. The funds released by THDCIL to State of Uttarakhand for Rehabilitation of displaced persons and development of affected areas due to construction of Tehri Dam is around Rs. 960 cr.

(b) and (c) Yes, Madam, survey has been carried out in villages around the lake of Tehri reservoir which have been affected by landslides to ascertain the real cause of slide. A committee of experts from different departments was constituted by GoUK to visit the affected villages and submit the report. It was categorically divided into two parts; one affected due to last monsoon in 2010 and the other due to draw down effect of reservoir. Details are given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(d) Details of losses suffered by CPSUs due to abandonment of power projects are annexed as Statement-II.

#### Statement I

##### *Survey/Study carried out in the villages around the Tehri Dam*

During monsoon season in 2010 (July to September) the water level in the Tehri reservoir rose to EL-831.42 m. Government of Uttarakhand (GoUK) constituted a Joint Expert Committee (JEC) consisting of members from different departments from Government of India, Government of Uttarakhand, IIT Roorkee, Central Soil and Water Conservation Research and Training Institute, Dehradun and THDCIL with the Director Rehabilitation, Tehri Dam Project, as the Member Secretary to inspect the villages and establish reasons for damages reported in agricultural land and properties.

The JEC made visit to a total number of 25 villages in Bhagirathi and 19 villages in Bhilangana valley. The

Committee submitted its report to GOUK. The Committee in its report of April, 2011 observed that there were damages in few villages due to filling of Tehri reservoir whereas in few villages situated on steep slopes the damages were due to slope failure caused by heavy rains in September, 2010. It was recommended by the Committee to relocate the human habitation from these areas preferably before the onset of next monsoon. Slope stabilization measures were recommended in few villages. It was advised to carry out road side plantations all along the road/periphery of Dam Reservoir extending from Ghansali to Chinyalisaur. Adoption of Soil conservation measures was also recommended. It was recommended to keep the area above the rim of Tehri reservoir under monitoring for a period of at least next three years as per the guidelines enumerated in the draft bulletin No. 5A of the International Commission on Large Dams (ICOLD) 2002. The period of monitoring may be extended further depending upon the pattern and progress of damages, if caused due to fluctuations of reservoir.

### **Statement II**

*Details of losses suffered by Central Public Sector Undertakings due to the abandonment of power projects midway in Uttarakhand*

#### **NTPC**

An amount of Rs. 737.58 crores has been incurred by NTPC on the Loharinag Pala hydroelectric power project in the State of Uttarakhand till December, 2011. In addition to this, other liabilities that may arise with contractors on account of commitments already entered into and short closure of contracts, as well as costs towards safety and stabilization measures to be undertaken, if any.

#### **THDCIL**

THDCIL had suffered losses due to forced abandoning of its project namely Gohana Tal hydroelectric project (60 MW) in the state of Uttarakhand due to allotment of other projects in its reach. The project was allotted to THDCIL by GoUK on 07.04.2005 for which implementation agreement was signed between GoUK and THDCIL on 21.11.2005 and preparation of Feasibility Report (FR) taken up by THDCIL. Subsequently, three other projects i.e. Birahi Ganga (4.8 MW), Birahi Ganga-I (4.4 MW) and Birahi Ganga-II (5.4 MW) on river Birahi Ganga were allotted by GoUK to Private Developers in the reach of Gohana Tal hydroelectric project. Due to this, the project

has become unviable and may have to be abandoned. THDCIL has incurred an expenditure of Rs. 240.50 lacs on preparation of feasibility report of this project. GoUK has been requested to cancel allotment of other projects in the reach of Gohana Tal hydroelectric project or reimburse the expenditure of Rs. 240.50 lacs incurred by THDCIL on preparation of feasibility report.

#### **Indian Red Cross Society**

3765. DR. SHASHI THAROOR: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the pay and other service conditions of employees of the State branches of the Indian Red Cross Society are grossly inadequate;

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

(e) whether the Government proposes to take any measures to bring about uniformity in the pay and other service conditions of the State branches of the society across the country;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) The State/UT Branches of the Indian Red Cross Society are independent autonomous and are free to fix the pay and other service conditions of their employees.

(c) to (e) Indian Red Cross Society (IRCS) has been established as an autonomous body under the Indian Red Cross Society Act XV of 1920 (As amended by Act No. 22 of 1956 and the adaptation of Laws (No. 4) Order 1957 and Act 14 of 1992). There is no proposal to interfere in the matter by the Government as these bodies are autonomous bodies.

#### **Dialysis Facilities**

3766. DR. P. VENUGOPAL: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a huge demand for dialysis facilities and that the procedures remained expensive and inaccessible;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government is considering to make available dialysis facilities in all Government hospitals across the country; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) In so far as three Central Government Hospitals in Delhi are concerned, the dialysis facilities are available in Safdarjung Hospital and Dr. RML Hospital. The number of patients requiring dialysis has been increasing in these two hospitals. It is estimated that average cost of dialysis is about Rs. 2000. The patients belonging to Below Poverty Line (BPL) category are provided this facility free of charges and for other patients the cost is by and large subsidized in the above referred Central Government Hospitals in Delhi.

(c) and (d) "Health" being a state subject, it is the responsibility of the State Government to make necessary health care facilities available to the people in accordance with their requirement and available resources.

The Government of India has taken following steps in this direction:

- (i) The Indian Public Health Standards guidelines have been prepared for providing dialysis sendees along with equipment and beds for dialysis at District Hospitals.
- (ii) Stand Alone Dialysis Unit outside hospital environment has been established under CGHS Delhi on a pilot basis.
- (iii) In collaboration with the Indira Gandhi National Open University (IGNOU), the Physician Training program in Dialysis has been started to improve the availability of tiained physicians for dialysis.

#### **Kolar Gold Field**

3767. SHRI BAL KUMAR PATEL: Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is planning to re-open the Kolar Gold Field which was declared sick and shut down during the year 2001;

(b if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any study has been conducted to find the quantum of gold reserve lying unexplored; and

(d) if so, the details and outcome thereof alongwith further action taken by the Government in this regard?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No, Madam.

(d) Does not arise.

[Translation]

#### **Prevention of Trafficking**

3768. SHRI CHANDRAKANT KHAIRE: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has co-ordinated with other countries to prevent and combat trafficking of women and children;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to counter this problem of trafficking?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) to (c) Yes Madam, the Government of India has ratified the South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC) Convention on Preventing and Combating Trafficking in Women and Children for Prostitution. To facilitate implementation of the Convention, Standard Operating Procedures were adopted by all SAARC Members States at the 3rd meeting of the Regional Task Force held on 28-29th May 2009. A decision has also been taken for establishment of uniform regional toll-free numbers for women and children.

India has also ratified the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organised Crime including the Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, especially Women and Children.

The Government is taking measures to combat trafficking for commercial sexual exploitation in the country.

The Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act, 1956 supplemented by the Indian Penal Code (IPC) prohibits trafficking in human beings, including children and lays down penalties for trafficking. Advisories for combating trafficking have been issued on 09.09.2009 and 12.10.2011 by the Government of India to all States/Union Territories. Further, the Ministry has been implementing the "Ujjawala" Scheme, under which financial assistance is being provided, amongst others, for rescue and rehabilitation of victims of trafficking for commercial sexual exploitation including repatriation of cross border victims. The Scheme is being implemented mainly by the Non-Governmental Organisations.

[English]

#### Supply of Fake/Substandard Drugs

3769. DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH:  
SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB:

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

(a) the guidelines proposed/formulated by the Government for centralised drug, procurement in order to ensure supply of medicines at the genuine and affordable cost under various healthcare programmes;

(b) the mechanism put in place by the Government to check quality, genuineness and originality of medicines supplied to Government hospitals and dispensaries meant for patients;

(c) the cases of supply/issue of fake or substandard medicines to the hospitals including Army hospitals, dispensaries and patients reported during each of the last three years and the current year alongwith the action taken thereon, State/UT-wise;

(d) the estimated quantity of medicines in the market which do not adhere to standard quantity;

(e) whether the sub-group constituted to address the menace of spurious drugs, has since submitted its report to the Government; and

(f) if so, the details of the recommendations made alongwith the follow up action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) The Central Government

in the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Department of Health and Family Welfare procures drugs, medicines and vaccines for RCH, 'IB, Malaria, Family Welfare and Universal Immunization Programme through a rigorous and transparent competitive bidding process. These medicines and vaccines, so procured, are distributed to various States. For centralized procurement, it has been decided to set up Centralized Procurement Agency under the Societies Registration Act, 1860 for procuring and distributing quality medicines, vaccines, contraceptives, medical equipment and other medical supplies to the State/Union Territory Governments under the various Centrally Sponsored Schemes,

(b) Before offering stores for inspection, the manufacturers are required to get the stores tested in their own laboratory. Again, before dispatch of the stores to the consignees, all the batches are tested by Central Government approved laboratories which are accredited with National Accreditation Board for Testing and Calibration Laboratories (NABL). In case a batch fails quality control test, the manufacturer is required to replace it.

(c) The requisite information about the hospitals of States/Union Territories is not maintained by the Central Government. A statement containing the details of medicines found sub-standard found in Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia Hospital, New Delhi is annexed. The Ministry of Defence has denied any case of supply/issue of fake or substandard medicines in Army Hospitals.

(d) As per a countrywide survey conducted by the Government in 2009 to assess the extent of spurious drugs in the country, out of 24,136 samples collected for analysis, only 0.046% samples were found spurious. Further, as per the available information received from State Drug Controllers, the drug samples tested all over the country during four years from 2007-2008 to 2010-2011 reveal that only about 0.25% of around 43,000 samples per annum have been found to be spurious/adulterated.

(e) and (f) The sub-group has submitted its report to the Task Force on the subject of spurious drugs. The subgroup has, *inter-alia*, made recommendation for strengthening of drug regulatory mechanism both at the Centre and in the States.

**Statement**

Year	Name of the Company	Name of Medicine/drugs (found substandard)	Batch No.	Remarks
2008-09	M/s Jakson Laboratories	Inj. Sodabocard	1-9614	This hospital had stopped purchase of all supplies from this firm till date.
		Inj. Benzaihine Penicillin	1-9085	
		Inj. Pantaperazoie 40 mg	1-0868	
		Inj. Phenobarbitane 200 mg	1-8233	
		Inj. Hydrocortisone	1-0869	
		Inj. Lignocaine Adraniline	1-0948	
	M/s Durga Pharma	Vit. B-6 Phridonine	7722	Replacement was taken from the firm.
2009-10	NIL	NIL	NIL	—
2010-11	M/s Hindustan Pharma	Inj. Multi Vitamin	049	Replacement was taken from the respective firms.
	M/s Vulcan	Inj. Phenyntain	3353	
	M/s Hindustan Pharma	Inj. Calcium Gluconate	545	
	M/s Physio	Paraffine Wax (42°C to 52°C) 1000 gm for MP	F10102303	
	M/s Omega Biotech	Syrup promethazme 100 ml	OSG1034	
	M/s Omega Biotech	Syrup Cypro Heptadine 200 ml	SG1038	
2011-12 (till 13.12.2011)	M/s Hindustan Pharma	Inj. Calcium gluconate	556	Replacement was taken from the respective firms.
	M/s Vulcan	Inj. Phenyntain Sod.	3643	

**Community Health Insurance Scheme**

3770. SHRI ANANDRAO ADSUL:  
SHRI DHARMENDRA YADAV:  
SHRI GAJANAN D. BABAR:  
SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJI:

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

(a) the details of the Central funding for implementation of Community Health Insurance Scheme (CHIS) across the country under the National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) programme during the last three years and till date, State/UT-wise, Year-wise;

(b) the total number of people covered under CHIS in each State during this period; and

(c) the details of the benefits and facilities being provided under CHIS?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (c) There is no scheme currently under implementation in the country for providing Health Insurance cover under the National Rural Health Mission (NRHM).

**Funds for Development of Infrastructure**

3771. SHRI MADHU GOUD YASKHI:  
SHRI DHARMENDRA YADAV:  
SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJI:  
SHRI ANANDRAO ADSUL:  
SHRI GAJANAN D. BABAR:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to set up a dedicated India Investment Fund for development of infrastructure in the country;

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

(c) the time by which the final decision is likely to be taken in this regard;

(d) whether the idea designed to promote the flow of foreign investment into the roads, highways and other areas of infrastructure in India is still at the initial stage; and

(e) if so, the reasons thereon and time by which the idea is likely to be implemented/fructified?

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

(b) and (c) Do not arise, Madam.

(d) and (e) Several initiatives have been taken to promote offshore funding of infrastructure sectors including tax incentives for Infrastructure Debt Funds, raising the limit of investments by FIs into infrastructure sector and relaxation of ECB norms for investment in infrastructure.

#### Industrial Sickness

3772. SHRI MANGANI LAL MANDAL:  
SHRI SUBHASH BAPURAO WANKHEDE:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the current level of industrial sickness in the country;

(b) the steps being taken/proposed to be taken to find out the reasons for industrial sickness and for their revival in a time bound manner;

(c) the number of references made to BIFR during each of the last three years and the number of industries recommended for revival by BIFR, State-wise; and

(d) the number of such sick industries revived during each of the last three years, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) The industrial growth measured in terms of Index of Industrial Production (IIP) has steadily increased during the last three years. Overall IIP for the years 2008-09, 2009-10 and 2010-11 are 2.5%, 5.3% and 8.2% respectively. Various steps have been taken by the Government to boost industrial production which, *inter-alia*, include promotion and facilitation of industrial investment including the foreign direct investment; improvement in business environment; development of industrial and other infrastructure through public private initiatives; incentivizing research and development; and development of industry related skills. Government in November 2011 also announced a National Manufacturing Policy with the objective of enhancing the share of manufacturing in GDP to 25% within a decade and creating 100 million jobs. The policy seeks to empower rural youth imparting necessary skill sets to make them, employable.

(c) and (d) State-wise details regarding cases registered, revival scheme sanctioned and companies discharged from Board for Industrial and Financial Reconstruction (BIFR) [on being net worth positive] for the years 2008, 2009 and 2010 are annexed as Statement.

#### Statement

*State-wise Details of Cases Registered, Revival Schemes Sanctioned and Companies Discharged from BIFR on being Networth Positive*

Sl.No.	State Name	Cases Registered			Revival scheme sanctioned			Cases Discharged being Net worth positive		
		2008	2009	2010	2008	2009	2010	2008	2009	2010
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands			3						

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
2.	Andhra Pradesh	6	5	1	5	8	4	6	6	12
3.	Arunachal Pradesh									
4.	Assam						1			
5.	Bihar									
6.	Chandigarh									
7.	Chhattisgarh									
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli				1					1
9.	Goa						1	1		
10.	Gujarat	9	5	10	6	4	9	5	3	8
11.	Haryana	2	2	1	2		2		2	5
12.	Himachal Pradesh	1			1		2			
13.	Jammu and Kashmir					1				
14.	Jharkhand	2				2				
15.	Karnataka	2	9	7	8	4		7	3	2
16.	Kerala	5	3		3	2		2	2	2
17.	Lakshadweep (B)									
18.	Madhya Pradesh	3	6	2	5	4	2		7	1
19.	Maharashtra	13	16	16	22	14	11	13	15	12
20.	Manipur									
21.	Meghalaya					1		1		
22.	Mizoram									
23.	Nagaland					1				
24.	NCT Delhi	5	10	8	6	16	3	6	8	10
25.	Odisha	2	1		1	2				1
26.	Puducherry									
27.	Punjab	3	3	6	1	3	1	3	2	9
28.	Rajasthan		1	2	2	5		1		1
29.	Sikkim									
30.	Tamil Nadu	1	5	7	7	4	5	9	14	6
31.	Tripura									
32.	Uttar Pradesh	2		4	9	6	1	2	3	7
33.	Uttanchal		1		1				2	
34.	West Bengal	1	4	5	11	5	6	4	4	6

**Cash Sorting Machines in Banks**

3773. SHRI SONAWANE PRATAP NARYANRAO: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the private and public sector banks have obtained requisite permission for installation of cash sorting machines;

(b) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor alongwith the action taken against erring banks;

(c) whether the said machines disseminate pollution adversely affecting the health of the operator;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the corrective steps taken/being taken by the Government/RBI to protect the health of the operator of the said machines?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) To ensure that all bank Notes in the denomination of Rs.100 and above are processed through machines conforming to the standards and parameters prescribed by the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) before issuing them over their counters or through ATMs, RBI has issued directive under section 35A of the Banking Regulation Act, 1949 to all banks that all bank branches having average daily cash receipt of more than Rs. One crore, and above Rs.50 lakh to Rs. one crore should use Note Sorting Machines by March, 2010 and March, 2011, respectively.

(c) and (d) No such specific incidence has been brought to the notice of the Government either by RBI (regulator) or by the Indian Banks' Associations (IBA).

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

**Mining Activities**

3774. SHRI P. VISWANATHAN:  
SHRI G.M. SIDDESHWARA:

Will the Minister of MINES to be pleased to state:

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

(b) whether mining activities in some of the States have been banned/suspended/abandoned;

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

(d) whether some of the State Governments have urged for revival of such mines;

(e) if so, the details thereof and the follow-up action taken by the Union Government thereon;

(f) whether the Government has made any study about impact on environment due to mining in the country; and

(g) if so, the details thereof alongwith the remedial measures taken/to be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MINES (SHRI DINSHA PATEL): (a) As per available information the number of reporting mines in the country are placed below:

State	2010-11 (P)
Andhra Pradesh	369
West Bengal	10
Rajasthan	261
Tamil Nadu	163
Himachal Pradesh	24
Chhattisgarh	88
Goa	75
Jharkhand	117
Karnataka	230
Madhya Pradesh	215
Maharashtra	102
Odisha	129
Kerala	26
Jammu and Kashmir	3
Assam	4
Bihar	6
Maghalaya	8
Uttar Pradesh	18
Uttarakhand	36

P-Provisional



(b) and (c) As per available information for current leases for major minerals, details on 'the total number of mines where mining was stopped by Court direction on account of environmental hazard is given below:

Sl.No.	Name of State	Number of Mines
1.	Madhya Pradesh	64
2.	Goa	10
3.	Karnataka	142
4.	Rajasthan	157
5.	Haryana	87
6.	Tamil Nadu	2
7.	Uttar Pradesh	12

(d) to (g) No, Madam. However, some industry association have requested Government intervention in revival of legal mines working within the regulatory framework. The Government has recently carried out a study on Macro Level Environment Impact Assessment study in Bellary District of Karnataka by Indian Counsel of Forestry Research and Education, Dehradun, which has been submitted to the Supreme Court. Another technical assessment of the Reclamation and Rehabilitation Plan for mines in Aravali region of Haryana has been completed by the Indian Bureau of Mines. These matters are presently sub-judice.

#### Slide in Sensex

3775. SHRI KIRTI AZAD: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has acknowledged the recent sharp slide of the sensex in stock market;

(b) if so, whether any study has been commissioned to ascertain the reasons for the same; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) Sensex has slid 18.38% in this financial year (from 31st March 2011 to December 12, 2011). During this period, Sensex came down from 19445.22 to 15870.35.

(b) and (c) The securities markets regulator, Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI), has not commissioned any study specifically to ascertain the reasons for the recent fall in indices. The global markets

have on the whole been affected by the present economic crisis. Further, SEBI maintains constant vigil in the market, and in case of any wrongdoing, takes appropriate action against the concerned entities. As part of surveillance activity, SEBI monitors economic factors, domestic and international events, market sentiments etc influencing the Indian stock market and prepares periodic reports which are also forwarded to the Government, which maintains a close watch on the global developments.

#### Formalin in Fish

3776. SHRI KHAGEN DAS: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has taken note that the fish sold in the market in various parts of the country contains formalin—a highly toxic and carcinogenetic chemical used to prevent fish from deterioration which is a major threat to health on consumption;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has taken any steps to crack the illegal use of formalin and issued any directions to the State Governments to punish the offenders; 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) to (d) Formalin, commonly known as Formaldehyde is used as disinfectant, in the manufacture of Resins and various organic synthesis reactions and other industrial applications. Its manufacture and uses carry no restrictions.

There is no provision under the Food Safety and Standards Regulations, 2011 for use of formalin to preserve fish. The implementation of Food Safety and Standards Act/Rules/Regulations rests with State/U.T. Governments. The Commissioners, Food Safety are requested from time to time to keep a strict vigil to conduct and regular checks on food articles for daily use and take legal action in case of violation of the provision of the FSS Act, 2006 and its Regulations.

[Translation]

#### Contaminated Bottled Water

3777. SHRI PRATAPRAO GANPATRAO JADHAV: SHRI LAXMAN TUDU:

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

(a) whether the Government has taken note of contaminated bottled water in the country including unacceptably high levels of pesticide contamination;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the action taken/proposed by the Government to rein in these companies producing contaminated bottled water;

(d) the number of persons/companies penalised for the same during each of the last three years and the current year;

(e) whether the Bureau of Indian Standards proposes to change the testing norms in this regard; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI SUDIP BANDYOPADHYAY): (a) to (c) The standards for packaged drinking water have been prescribed under Food Safety and Standards Regulations 2011 wherein limits for pesticides have also been laid down. To regulate the quality control of packaged drinking water, there is a mandatory provision that no person shall manufacture, sell or exhibit for sale packaged drinking water except under Bureau of Indian Standards (BIS) Certification mark. In this regard, random samples are drawn regularly by the State/U.T. Governments and penal action is taken against the offenders, in cases where samples are found to be not conforming to the provisions of the Act.

(d) The implementation of the Food Safety and Standards Act 2006/Rules & Regulations made there under are carried out by the State/UT Governments who take action in case of any violation of the Food Safety and Standards Regulations, 2011. No data is maintained centrally.

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

[*English*]

#### Loan Waiver Scheme

3778. SHRI N.S.V. CHITTHAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has waived any loan taken up by the farmers in Tamil Nadu due to floods or otherwise during the current year;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has initiated any alternative measures for the farmers in this regard; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (d) In order to provide relief to bank borrowers in times of natural calamities, Reserve Bank of India has issued standing guidelines to banks. These are as under:

(a) conversion of the principal amount outstanding in the crop loans and agriculture term loans as well as accrued interest thereon into term loans.

(b) conversion/rescheduling loans and the interest accrued thereon for periods ranging from 3 to 10 years depending upon the frequency of crop failures/intensity of damage to crops;

(c) fresh crop loans for affected farmers;

(d) treatment of converted/rescheduled agri-loans as 'current dues';

(e) non-compounding of interest in respect of loans converted/rescheduled etc;

(f) relaxed security and margin norms;

(g) provision of consumption loans to agriculturists whose crops have been damaged; and

(h) moratorium period of at least one year, while restructuring.

In the State of Tamil Nadu, under the Agricultural Debt Waiver and Debt Relief Scheme (ADWDRS), 2008, Regional Rural Banks and Cooperative Banks have provided Debt Waiver and Debt Relief to 1.51 lakh farmers account to the extent of Rs. 216.07 crore.

[*Translation*]

#### Sale of Non-Iodised Salt

3779. SHRI JAGDISH SHARMA:  
SHRI KODIKUNNIL SURESH:  
SHRI MAROTRAO SAINUJI KOWASE:

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

(a) whether the Government proposes to promote the use of iron fortified iodised salt in the country particularly among women and children;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has estimated the quantity of iron fortified iodised salt needed for distribution among women and children in the country and if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government proposes to make it mandatory to put a yellow logo on iodised salt as suggested by UNICEF and if so, the details thereof; and

(e) whether the Government plan to ban the sale of non-iodised edible salt and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI SUDIP BANDYOPADHYAY): (a) and (b) It has been decided to promote the use of double fortified salt (DFS) with iron and iodine. Department of Industrial Promotion and Policy has been mandated to promote manufacture of double fortified salt with private industry and cooperatives.

(c) No such estimation has been made.

(d) The smiling sun in yellow colour is already the official logo of National Iodine Deficiency Disorders Control Programme (NIDDCP) promoting consumption of adequately iodated salt at household.

(e) At present, sale of non-iodated salt for direct human consumption in the country is prohibited in order to prevent and control iodine deficiency disorders.

[English]

### Food Safety and Standards Authority

3780. SHRI ASHOK TANWAR:  
SHRI RAMEN DEKA:

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

(a) whether the Food Safety and Standards Authority of India has the authority to check the quality of products by any commercial unit of food processing;

(b) if so, the details of samples tested State/UT-wise during the last three years and the current year; and

(c) the action taken against units/firms responsible for production of sub-standard food products?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI SUDIP BANDYOPADHYAY): (a) As per provisions of Food Safety and Standards (FSS) Act-2006, the Food Safety and Standards Authority of India has the authority to check the food products for its safety.

(b) and (c) The available data in respect of samples collected and tested during the last three years and the number of cases filed etc. are given in the enclosed Statements-I and II.

### Statement I

#### Comparative Statement on Percentage of Adulterated Food Articles

Sl.No.	Name of the State/U.T.	2008			2009			2010		
		Examined	Adulterated	Percentage	Examined	Adulterated	Percentage	Examined	Adulterated	Percentage
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	Andhra Pradesh	12310	627	5.09	11615	974	4.08	11343	465	4.10
2.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	Nil	Nil	Nil	0	0	0	0	0	0.00
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	390	4	1.03	405	11	2.72	270	16	5.93
4.	Assam	1220	84	6.89	1193	127	10.65	1062	122	11.49
5.	Bihar	1474	230	15.60	1170	237	20.26	2169	366	16.87
6.	Chandigarh	121	10	8.26	232	39	16.81	191	32	16.75
7.	Chhattisgarh	121	10	8.26	232	39	16.81	191	32	16.75

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	72	7	9.72	28	7	N.A.	17	0	0.00
9.	Daman and Diu	5	0	0	2	0	0.00	28	0	0.00
10.	Delhi	3178	212	6.67	3124	159	5.09	3668	143	3.90
11.	Goa	341	12	3.52	474	8	1.69	716	9	1.26
12.	Gujarat	5994	297	4.95	9920	565	5.70	9747	663	6.80
13.	Haryana	3196	328	10.26	3466	496	14.31	3115	457	14.67
14.	Himachal Pradesh	713	141	19.78	1078	216	20.04	726	145	19.97
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	1223	132	10.79	1519	209	N.A.	1001	101	10.09
16.	Jharkhand	805	110	13.66	501	46	9.18	200	36	18.00
17.	Karnataka	5122	255	4.98	5571	213	3.82	5591	263	4.70
18.	Kerala	14220	367	2.58	12872	292	2.27	10660	282	2.65
19.	Lakshadweep	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Nil	Nil	Nil
20.	Madhya Pradesh	1782	218	12.23	5001	885	17.70	4596	939	14.46
21.	Maharashtra	15093	1382	9.16	17648	1860	10.54	17394	1817	10.45
22.	Manipur	59	1	1.69	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	26	0	0.00
23.	Meghalaya	Nil	Nil	Nil	8	0	0.00	32	0	0.00
24.	Mizoram	Nil	Nil	Nil	0	0	0.00	0	0	Nil
25.	Nagaland	154	5	3.25	133	3	2.26	109	17	15.60
26.	Odisha	104	24	23.08	597	109	N.A.	248	36	14.52
27.	Puducherry	196	4	2.04	276	1	0.36	242	0	0.00
28.	Punjab	3139	623	19.85	3813	664	N.A.	8269	1203	14.55
29.	Rajasthan	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	6216	1068	17.18	7752	1738	22.42
30.	Sikkim	102	9	8.82	51	7	13.73	51	6	11.76
31.	Tamil Nadu	4322	711	16.45	4910	644	13.12	8256	952	11.53
32.	Tripura	Nil	Nil	Nil	210	29	13.81	281	10	3.56
33.	Uttar Pradesh	18107	2360	13.03	20864	3613	17.32	16564	4746	28.65
34.	Uttarakhand	254	23	9.6	135	17	12.59	250	84	33.60
35.	West Bengal	609	89	14.61	707	91	12.87	385	77	20.00
Total		94470	8304	8.79	113969	12692	11.14	117062	14806	12.65

Indication:

N.A. = Not Available

0 = Nil

**Statement II**

*Comparative Statement regarding Number of cases registered/Challaned, convicted under Prevention of Food Adulteration Act, 1954 during the last three years*

Sl.No.	Name of the State/U.T.	2008		2009		2010	
		No. of Cases Registered/Challaned	No. of Cases Convicted	No. of Cases Registered/Challaned	No. of Cases Convicted	No. of Cases Registered/Challaned	No. of Cases Convicted
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	333	53	415	32	382	37
2.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	Nil	Nil	0	0	0	0
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	3	Nil	10	1	16	7
4.	Assam	72	17	105	11	103	10
5.	Bihar	230	Nil	237	0	293	N.A.
6.	Chandigarh	10	78	153	7	121	118
7.	Chhattisgarh	Nil	Nil	0	0	N.A.	N.A.
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	7	Nil	3	0	0	0
9.	Daman and Diu	N.A.	N.A.	0	0	0	0
10.	Delhi	204	18	225	99	0	127
11.	Goa	3	Nil	9	0	2	0
12.	Gujarat	266	82	619	44	683	99
13.	Haryana	328	116	496	71	457	192
14.	Himachal Pradesh	47	12	143	18	106	11
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	509	316	2661	1230	532	491
16.	Jharkhand	110	Nil	0	0	26	0
17.	Karnataka	170	Nil	56	0	91	2
18.	Kerala	Nil	Nil	0	0	N.A.	N.A.
19.	Lakshadweep	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Nil	Nil
20.	Madhya Pradesh	166	13	533	23	562	22
21.	Maharashtra	632	82	445	68	537	48
22.	Manipur	Nil	Nil	N.A.	N.A.	0	0
23.	Meghalaya	Nil	Nil	0	0	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
24.	Mizoram	Nil	Nil	0	0	0	0
25.	Nagaland	Nil	3	3	2	3	3
26.	Odisha	18	3	82	3	29	6
27.	Puducherry	1	1	0	0	0	0
28.	Punjab	287	22	310	34	516	30
29.	Rajasthan	N.A.	N.A.	1022	3	806	18
30.	Sikkim	8	0	3	1	3	1
31.	Tamil Nadu	313	47	N.A.	N.A.	127	110
32.	Tripura	Nil	Nil	0	0	0	0
33.	Uttar Pradesh	2747	169	3492	287	3789	540
34.	Uttarakhand	23	1	17	8	52	25
35.	West Bengal	19	Nil	22	0	22	0
Total		6506	1034	11061	1942	9258	1897

Indication:

N.A. = Not Available

0 = Nil

#### Autopsies by Trained Doctor

3781. SHRI P.L. PUNIA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the non-professionals perform autopsies in morgues instead of trained doctors in most hospitals;

(b) if so, whether the Government has prescribed any code of procedure for autopsy;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to encourage medical officers to perform autopsies?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (d) 'Health' being a state subject, no such information is maintained centrally. However, as far as Central Government Hospitals in Delhi are concerned, autopsies are done in Safdarjung Hospital and LHMC and Smt. S.K. Hospital by trained doctors only and not by non-professionals.

#### [Translation]

#### Construction of New Emergency Wing in RML Hospital

3782. SHRI GHANSHYAM ANURAGI: SHRIMATI SUSHILA SAROJ:

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

(a) whether any negligence has come to notice in the construction of the new emergency wing in the Ram Manohar Lohia Hospital, New Delhi;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the said construction has come to a halt; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (d) No such incidence of negligence has come of notice in the

construction of new emergency wing in Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia Hospital, New Delhi. The construction is presently running through its 6th milestone.

[English]

#### Power Saving in Agriculture Sector

3783. SHRI GAJANAN D. BABAR:  
SHRI GHANSHYAM ANURAGI:  
SHRI DHARMENDRA YADAV:  
SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJI:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether there was a proposal under consideration of the Union Government to launch a pilot project for power saving in the agricultural sector;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the present status of the aforesaid proposal;

(c) the names of the States selected for launching a pilot project for power saving in the agricultural sector;

(d) whether the aforesaid project has been implemented in Maharashtra also;

(e) If so, whether the Union Government had prepared detailed project reports of the short listed demand side management (DSM) projects; and

(f) if so, the details thereof and the instruction issued by the Union Government for DSM?

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

(b) The first pilot project was launched by Hon'ble Minister of Power In Solapur District of Maharashtra. Under this pilot project, as of date, 1150 pumps have been replaced in Solapur region under Public Private Partnership (PPP) mode. The Implementation Is being done by Maharashtra State Electricity Distribution Company Limited (MSEDCL) under the guidance of Bureau of Energy Efficiency (BEE).

(c) Eleven Detailed Project Reports (DPRs) have been prepared in 8 States namely Maharashtra, Punjab, Rajasthan, Gujarat, Haryana, Madhya Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka.

(d) If Under the project In Maharashtra, 1150 pumps have already been replaced in Solapur Region.

(e) Yes, Madam.

(f) DPRs prepared in eight States have already been sent to the respective Distribution Companies (DISCOMs) for Implementation and no instructions have been Issued to DISCOMs by the Ministry of Power, Government of India.

#### Norms for Food and Dietary Supplements

3784. SHRI P. KUMAR: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Food Safety Standard Authority of India (FSSAI) has notified regulatory norms for functional foods and dietary supplements;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is a fact that at present food supplements escape regulatory scrutiny from both drug regulatory agency and FSSAI as these products do not come under the classical definition of medicines or food; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the action taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI SUDIP BANDYOPADHYAY): (a) to (d) At present food supplements are being regulated as per the section 22 of the Food Safety and Standards Act, 2006 and the manufacturer/importer has to obtain approval from the Food Safety and Standards Authority of India (FSSAI) before manufacture/import of any proprietary food and novel food including food supplements and dietary supplements. After the promulgation of the Act w.e.f. 5th August, 2011, all food business operators manufacturing any article of food containing ingredients or substances or using technologies or processes or combination thereof whose safety has not been established through these regulations or which do not have a history of safe use or food containing ingredients which are being introduced for the first time into the country, have been brought under the purview of Central Licensing. It will also require product approval by the FSSAI before the license is granted.

[Translation]

#### Agreement for Supply of Power

3785. SHRI DATTA MEGHE: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has signed new agreements with foreign countries in order to meet the shortage of power in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the names of the countries with which said agreements have been signed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL): (a) to (c) We have not signed new agreement with any foreign country directly to meet the shortage of power in the country; however, agreement has been signed during 2011-12 (till 30.11.2011) with Japanese International Cooperation Agency (JICA), a funding agency of Japan, Asian Development Bank (ADB) and International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD) as per details are given in the enclosed Statement.

**Statement**

*Details of new agreements signed with multilateral/bilateral funding agencies during 2011-12 (till 30.11.2011) to meet shortage of power in the country*

Sl.No.	Name of Project	Multilateral/Bilateral Funding Agency (Currency)	Loan Amount (Million)	Executing Agency	Loan Agreement Date	Loan Terminal Date
1.	A.P. Rural High Voltage Distribution System Project	Japanese International Cooperation Agency (JY)	18590.00	APTRANSCO	16.06.2011	16.06.2019
2.	M.P. Transmission System Modernization Project	Japanese International Cooperation Agency (JY)	18475.00	MPPTCL	16.06.2011	22.09.2018
3.	Vishnugad Pipalkoti Hydro Electric Project	International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (USD)	648.00	THDC	10.08.2011	31.12.2017
4.	M.P. Power Sector Investment Programme Tranche-6	Asian Development Bank (USD)	69.00	East, West & Central Discoms	10.05.2011	30.06.2014
5.	M.P. Energy Efficiency Improvement Investment Programme	Asian Development Bank (USD)	200.00	East, West & Central Discoms	17.08.2011	28.02.2015
6.	Bihar Power System Improvement Project	Asian Development Bank (USD)	132.20	BSEB	15.06.2011	30.06.2016

**Expenditure for Panchayat**

3786. SHRI RAJIV RANJAN SINGH ALIAS LALAN SINGH:  
SHRI DINESH CHANDRA YADAV:

Will the Minister of PANCHAYATI RAJ be pleased to state:

(a) whether an amount of Rs. 90,000 crore is proposed to be spent by around 2,50,000 panchayatfcs annually for social welfare in the country;

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

(c) whether the desired results are not forthcoming despite spending of this huge amount every year;

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

(e) the corrective steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF PANCHAYATI RAJ (SHRI V. KISHORE CHANDRA DEO): (a) and (b) There is no such proposal with the Ministry of Panchayati Raj. However, there are



three major programmes/sources of Central Government from which funds are routed through Panchayats are:-

- (i) Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA)—Minimum 50% of the total annual allocation (current year allocation is Rs. 40000 crore) is to be spent by the Gram Panchayats as per MGNREG Act.
- (ii) Backward Regions Grant Fund (BRGF)—Total annual allocation of untied grant of Rs. 5050 crore is distributed among the 250 backward districts which is spent by Panchayati Raj Institutions and Urban Local Bodies (allocation between PRIs and Urban Local Bodies is made by the State Governments) for infrastructure development and capacity building of elected representatives.
- (iii) Thirteenth Finance Commission—Untied Grant under Thirteenth Finance Commission (tentative current allocation Rs. 9136 crore) is spent by the Panchayati Raj Institutions as per their felt need.

(c) to (e) Under various Centrally Sponsored Schemes and ACAs, Panchayati Raj Institutions do create social infrastructure and employment in die rural areas. However, the impact of these development schemes varies from State to State and scheme to scheme. Appropriate amendments and revisions of the scheme guidelines are made from time to time by various Ministries keeping in view the feedback regarding the impact of these programmes.

[English]

#### Alternative Fuels for Petrol and Diesel

3787. SHRI SAMEER BHUJBAL: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government is planning any alternative fuels for petrol and diesel;
- (b) if so, the details thereof including the steps taken to make the same available to consumers;
- (c) whether any research has been conducted to make alternative fuels using plant resources; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH): (a) Yes, Madam.

(b) With a view to supplement the consumption of petrol and diesel, initiatives have been taken to explore the possibility of utilizing biofuels namely bio-ethanol and bio-diesel, and hydrogen. A National Policy on Biofuels has been developed and was announced in December, 2009. A target of 5% blending of bio-diesel with diesel and bio-ethanol with petrol has been fixed.

(c) Yes, Madam.

(d) Research and Development (R and D) work has been initiated by various scientific organizations/institutions. R and D has been undertaken for development of improved varieties of planting material for improving yields of non-edible oil seeds and their oil content for increasing the production of biodiesel. Large scale field trials of the improved planting material are currently in progress in the States of Chhattisgarh, Karnataka, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, etc. Besides, R and D work has also been undertaken for development of second generation technologies for production of bio-ethanol from agricultural and forest residues/wastes.

#### Social Audit of Schemes

3788. SHRI MANISH TEWARI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of States with highest prevalence of malpractices in Central Government social sector schemes under National Rural Health Mission (NRHM);

(b) whether the Ministry has proposed a social audit of welfare schemes run by the Central Government alongwith the need, advantages and details of welfare programmes to be brought under the ambit of social audit;

(c) the level at which such social audits be conducted and the methodology to be followed in this regard;

(d) whether State Governments are proposed to be given additional resources for meeting administrative expenses to carry out such audits and if so, the details thereof; and

(e) whether any pilot study has been carried out in this regard and if so, the details and outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI SUDIP BANDYOPADHYAY): (a) The implementation of NRHM is entrusted with the State Governments. The irregularities noticed time to time have been referred to the respective

State Governments for taking necessary action. Special teams are also sent to the States if any irregularity is brought to the notice of the Government. In case of Uttar Pradesh, special teams were sent December, 2010, and May, 2011, which found deficiencies several areas. The State Government instituted inquiries by senior officers in these irregularities.

On request of the Government of India, GAG has started conducting special audit of NRHM in UP since its inception.

(b) Government has constituted Advisory Group on Community Action (AGCA) to facilitate community monitoring of NRHM and to advise on ways of developing community partnership and ownership for the Mission. Community monitoring has been piloted in 9 States *i.e.* Assam, Jharkhand, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Chhattisgarh, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Odisha.

(c) As per the Report of pilot phase of Community Monitoring under NRHM titled "Reviving Hopes Realising Rights", the community monitoring process in the States mentioned above was done at different levels starting from State, District, Blocks and Village levels. In each State, three to five districts were selected considering the geographical spread, in each district three blocks, in each block three PHCs and in each PHC five villages were selected. The first round of community monitoring process thus covered over 1600 villages and 300 facilities. The methodologies adopted in the Community Monitoring process are formation and strengthening of Community Monitoring and Planning Committees at the Village levels, orientation of members of the Community Monitoring and Planning Committee, orientation or service providers, preparation of village and facility level report cards.

(d) Financial assistance is provided to the States for community monitoring activities on the basis of requirement projected under the State Programme Implementation Plan, which is appraised and approved by Government of India based on the recommendations of National Programme Coordination Committee (NPCC).

(e) The Report of pilot phase of Community Monitoring under NRHM titled "Reviving Hopes Realising Rights", *inter alia* mentions the following:

- Improvement in implementation of JSY scheme.
- Frequency of visits of ANM and MPWs in villages improved leading to improved health services and immunization coverage.

- Interaction between local health providers and community has improved.

Provided Mobile Medical Unit on demand from community.

#### **Alternative of Petrol**

3789. SHRI P.C. GADDIGOUDAR: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the private companies have made investment for Research and Development (R and D) Unit to make available free alternative of petrol; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH): (a) and (b) Research and Development (R and D) work on production of bio-ethanol, bio-butanol, etc., which can be blended with petrol is being carried out by various scientific organizations/institutions. Along with the above, a few private companies namely M/s Nagarjuna Group, Hyderabad; Praj Industries, Pune and M/s Royal Energy, Mumbai have reported expenditure of about Rs. 42.00 crore, Rs. 73.00 crore and Rs. 50.00 lakh, respectively, during last three years on R and D on production of green fuels as an alternative to petrol.

#### **Private-Public Partnership for Health Care**

3790. SHRI SUVENDU ADHIKARI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has started any health project under Private Public Partnership (PPP) model to improve the health of people in the country; and

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

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) No. The Central Government has not started any health project under Private Public Partnership (PPP) model.

#### **Acquisition of Research Vessel for GSI**

3791. SHRI PRADEEP MAJHI:  
SHRI KISHANBHAI V. PATEL:

Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to acquire a new Research Vessel for Geological Survey of India [GSI] for execution of seabed survey and exploration of non-living resources;

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

(c) the criteria adopted by the Government for selection of the Research Vessel;

(d) the estimated expenditure likely to be incurred therein; and

(e) the time by which a new Research Vessel is likely to be received by GSI?

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

(b) GSI is procuring the new Research Vessel as a replacement of the existing Research Vessel 'Samudra Manthan' possessed by GSI at present for undertaking seabed surveys and exploration of non-living resources. This vessel has an endurance of 45 days and Geological Survey of India has prepared a long-term programme for the vessel in the EEZ and beyond. The vessel is capable of surveying to the full ocean depth (6000 m). The details of the Research Vessel are given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) GSI has hired two consultants viz., the Shipping Corporation of India [SCI], being a Government of India undertaking appointed as first consultant on nomination basis and M/s Wartsila Ship Design, Norway [WSDN] appointed as the second (foreign) consultant through global tendering process. Concept Design and technical specifications have been prepared by the M/s WSDN and SCI as per the requirements of GSI. Further, the selection of the shipyard i.e. M/s Hyundai Heavy Industries [HHI], Korea has also been done through global tendering process. The dimensions and concept design have been finalised after a number of interactions and discussions with the consultants, experts from various allied organisations. The specifications of the scientific equipments have been finalised on the basis of global market survey, discussions with experts in the field. The SCI scrutinised and verified all parameters of the vessel.

(d) The cost of the vessel is Rs. 549.5 crore [including payments to both Consultants] (cost of the Research Vessel: Rs. 531.00 crore (equivalent to USD 117.73 million); payment to consultants: Rs. 18.5 crore (NOK 12,400,000 to M/s WSDN and Rs. 8.0 crore to SCI) subject to fluctuations in foreign exchange rates.

(e) The vessel is expected to be delivered by September 2013.

#### **Statement**

The details of dimensions and the scientific equipments proposed to be installed onboard the new Research Vessel are as follows:

The main dimensions of the new vessel are:

Length overall: 103.60 m v  
 Length between p.p: 93.60 m  
 Beam: 19.20 m  
 Depth to 01 acc. deck: 10.60 m  
 Depth to 1st deck: 8.50 m  
 Depth to 2nd deck: 5.10 m  
 Draught scantling: 6.20 m  
 Design draft: 5.00 m  
 Summer draft: 6.00 m  
 Frame spacing: 600 mm  
 Web frame spacing: 2400 mm

The following scientific equipment will be fitted onboard the new vessel:

Acoustic Doppler Current Profiler (ADCP)  
 Deep water Multibeam echo sounder  
 Shallow water Multibeam echo sounder  
 Single beam echo sounder  
 Sub-bottom profiler  
 Single streamer Multi-channel Seismic system  
 Marine gravimeter specification  
 Marine magnetometer upgradeable to marine gradiometer  
 Side scan sonar with image processing  
 Marine Data management (MDM)  
 Acoustic positioning system  
 Observation class Remote Operated Vehicle (ROV) with camera  
 Heading and Motion sensors  
 Heat flow measuring system  
 Current meter  
 Conductivity Depth and Temperature (CDT) System

Acoustic Finger  
 DC PS  
 Vibro corer  
 Grabs  
 Spade corer  
 Dredge  
 Core splitter  
 Core cutter  
 Piston Coring system  
 Core scanner  
 Synthetic Aperture Sonar System (SAS)

#### LRG Projects Scheme

3792. SHRI G. M. SIDDESHWARA:  
 SHRI HARISH CHOUDHARY:  
 SHRI S. ALAGIRI:

Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is sufficient tourism infrastructure in the country to attract tourists;

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

(c) whether the Government assists public-private partnership for development of tourism through the Large Revenue Generating (LRG) Projects Scheme;

(d) if so, the details thereof alongwith the scope of the scheme and the details of partners of above scheme; and

(e) the details of the work under implementation in the said scheme, location-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI SULTAN AHMED): (a) and (b) The development of tourism infrastructure in the country is primarily undertaken by the State Governments/Union Territory (UT) Administrations. However, Ministry of Tourism provides financial assistance to them for projects relating to development of tourism infrastructure, prioritized in the meetings held with them, subject to availability of funds, inter-se priority and adherence to scheme guidelines.

(c) to (e) The Ministry of Tourism has a scheme of Assistance for Large Revenue Generating Projects for development of tourism infrastructure, in order to bring in

private sector, corporate and institutional resources as well as techno-managerial efficiency. The projects admissible under this scheme should be of tourist's attraction or used by tourists to generate revenue through levy of fee or user charges on the visitors.

Some of the important items which are covered under this scheme are: Tourist trains, Cruise vessels, Cruise Terminals, Convention Centres, Golf Courses, Health and Rejuvenation facilities and last mile connectivity to tourist destinations, etc.

The subsidy under the scheme will have a cap of Rs. 50 crore subject to a maximum of 25% of total project cost or 50% of equity contribution of the promoters, whichever is lower.

Projects sanctioned in this scheme are mainly luxury tourist trains, ropeways, development of Golf Courses, etc.

#### Tax on Packaged Software

3793. SHRI SANJAY NIRUPAM: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of duties, taxes etc. leviable on import of Packaged Software;

(b) whether Service Tax is also applicable on import of Packaged Software;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government to ensure that the State Governments do not charge Value Added Tax on Packaged Software where Service Tax is applicable?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) The details of duties, taxes etc. leviable by the Central Government on import of packaged Software are as follows:

- (i) Additional Duty of Customs (commonly known as CVD) under Section 3(1) of Customs Tariff Act 1975: 10%
- (ii) Additional Duty of Customs (commonly known as SAD) under Section 3(5) of Customs Tariff Act 1975: 4%

(b) Yes, in specified cases as given below.

(c) Service Tax is leviable on the import of Packaged Software when the Retail Sale Price is not required to be declared on the package under the provisions of the Legal Metrology Act, 2009 or the rules made thereunder or any other law for the time being in force.

(d) Centre has no role in the levy of Value Added Tax by the respective State Governments.

#### Central Electricity Regulatory Commission

3794. SHRI SURESH ANGADI: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Electricity Regulatory Commission (CERC) has set up a Renewable Energy Fund (REF) to promote renewable energy projects in the country; .

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

(c) the target set and the quantum of power generation through these projects under the said REF in comparison to the non-renewable energy projects?

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH): (a) No, Madam.

(b) and (c) Does not arise.

#### Abolition of STT

3795. SHRI ANAND PRAKASH PARANJPE:  
SHRI EKNATH MAHADEO GAIKWAD:  
SHRI SANJAY BHOI:  
SHRI BHASKARRAO BAPURAO PATIL  
KHATGAONKAR:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received any proposals from investors community and others for abolition of Security Transaction Tax (STT);

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

(c) whether the revenue loss likely to occur as a result of implementation of the request has been calculated by the Government and if .so, the details thereof; and

(d) the steps taken or proposed to be taken in the matter?

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

(b) Representations have been received for the abolition or rationalisation of Securities Transaction Tax (STT) in order to reduce transaction costs in the securities market.

(c) The total collection of STT in the FY 2010-11 was 5985.07 crore which would represent the estimated revenue loss if there is no levy of STT.

(d) The Government does not propose to abolish Securities Transaction Tax.

[Translation]

#### NCPCR

3796. SHRI SUDARSHAN BHAGAT:  
SHRI JAGDISH THAKOR:

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

(a) the number of cases registered with the National Commission for Protection of Child Rights (NCPCR) till now for violation of Right to Education Act, 2009, State-wise;

(b) the follow-up action taken thereon;

(c) the further steps taken/being taken by the NCPCR for the propagation of the said Act;

(d) whether the NCPCR is also considering to start a helpline to stop violation of the said Act; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) and (b) The National Commission for Protection of Child Rights (NCPCR) has registered 2215 complaints for violation of the Right to Education (RTE) Act, 2009 till 30.11.2011. Out of these, 110 complaints have been disposed. The State-wise number of complaints received by NCPCR and disposed is at enclosed Statement.

(c) For propagation of the RTE Act, NCPCR has taken up social audit, public hearings, workshops and

training programmes with the concerned stakeholders. In addition, booklets on the main features of RTE Act and Frequently Asked Questions (FAQ) have been published and circulated by NCPCR to create awareness on RTE Act.

(d) No such proposal is under consideration by the NCPCR for the present.

(e) Does not arise.

**Statement**

*The number of complaints of violation of Rights to Education Act received by National Commission for Protection of Child Rights till 30th November, 2011*

Sl. No.	State/Union Territory	Number of complaints received	Complaints disposed
1	2	3	4
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0
2.	Andhra Pradesh	217	6
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	2	0
4.	Assam	6	1
5.	Bihar	9	1
6.	Chandigarh	0	0
7.	Chhattisgarh	2	0
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0
9.	Daman and Diu	0	0
10.	Delhi	567	35
11.	Goa	1	1
12.	Gujarat	6	4
13.	Haryana	38	2
14.	Himachal Pradesh	6	1
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	2	0
16.	Jharkhand	5	0
17.	Karnataka	6	1
18.	Kerala	2	0

1	2	3	4
19.	Lakshadweep	0	0
20.	Madhya Pradesh	33	19
21.	Maharashtra	134	2
22.	Manipur	27	0
23.	Meghalaya	0	0
24.	Mizoram	1	0
25.	Nagaland	1	0
26.	Odisha	39	2
27.	Puducherry	1	0
28.	Punjab	14	4
29.	Rajasthan	775	5
30.	Sikkim	1	1
31.	Tamil Nadu	140	10
32.	Tripura	0	0
33.	Uttar Pradesh	70	12
34.	Uttarakhand	5	0
35.	West Bengal	105	3
Total		2215	110

[English]

**Funds Under Finance Commission Grants and BRGF**

3797. SHRI L. RAJAGOPAL:  
SHRI KHAGEN DAS:

Will the Minister of PANCHAYATI RAJ be pleased to state:

(a) the details of funds released as Finance Commission Grants and Backward Region Grant Fund to various States, particularly Andhra Pradesh and North-Eastern States during each of the last three years and the current years, State-wise;

(b) the details of districts which are not covered under BRGF in Andhra Pradesh and North-Eastern States and the reasons therefor;

(c) whether condition of having District Planning Committee was waived off; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor alongwith the present position in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF PANCHAYATI RAJ (SHRI V. KISHORE CHANDRA DEO): (a) The State-wise releases under Backward Regions Grant Fund (BRGF) and the Finance Commission Grants to various States for the last three years and the current year are given in, the enclosed Statements-I and II respectively. The Finance Commission

Grants are released by the Ministry of Finance directly to the States.

(b) The details of the districts which are not covered under BRGF in Andhra Pradesh and North-Eastern States is given in the enclosed Statement-III. The scheme of BRGF covers 250 districts which were selected primarily on the basis of recommendations of the Inter-Ministry Task Group on Growing Regional Imbalances set up by the Planning Commission in 2005-06.

(c) and (d) No, Madam. The District Plans under BRGF are required to be consolidated and approved by the District Planning Committees.

**Statement I**

*State-wise Funds Released Under the Capacity Building and Development Grant Components of BRGF from 2008-09 to the current financial year i.e. 2011-12 (upto 13.12.2011)*

(Amount in Rs. crore)

State	No. of BRGF Districts	Funds Released								Total		Grand Total Capacity Building Development Grant
		2008-09		2009-10		2010-11		2011-12		Capacity Building	Development Grant	
		Capacity Building	Development Grant	Capacity Building	Development Grant	Capacity Building	Development Grant	Capacity Building	Development Grant			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Andhra Pradesh	13	0.00	250.38	22.11	335.28	13.00	335.34	6.07	171.11	41.18	1092.11	1133.29
Arunachal Pradesh	1	0.00	11.07	2.90	11.77	0.00	12.70	0.00	0.00	2.90	35.54	38.44
Assam	11	0.00	53.23	0.00	56.03	13.08	126.04	2.90	1.86	15.98	237.16	253.14
Bihar	36	0.00	421.54	25.73	493.21	31.34	708.91	0.00	235.56	57.12	1859.22	1916.34
Chhattisgarh	13	13.00	192.44	8.46	207.60	17.54	263.36	1.77	59.08	40.77	722.48	763.25
Gujarat	6	6.04	0.00	5.47	91.17	1.85	101.31	0.00	39.18	13.36	231.66	245.02
Haryana	2	3.23	22.45	0.00	19.35	2.00	37.53	1.04	10.48	6.27	89.81	96.08
Himachal Pradesh	2	1.96	21.52	1.76	25.65	2.00	28.50	0.47	11.80	6.19	87.47	93.66
Jammu and Kashmir	3	0.00	40.77	9.00	0.00	0.00	41.26	0.00	0.00	9.00	82.03	91.03
Jharkhand	21	0.00	290.27	0.00	209.18	8.46	322.56	0.00	0.00	8.46	822.01	830.47
Karnataka	5	0.00	0.00	8.39	94.88	5.00	113.48	2.69	13.58	16.08	221.94	238.02
Kerala	2	0.00	0.00	2.00	22.21	1.28	30.31	0.00	17.11	3.28	69.63	72.91
Madhya Pradesh	24	24.00	300.44	5.66	309.99	24.00	511.80	0.00	131.66	53.66	1253.89	1307.55
Maharashtra	12	29.80	0.00	0.00	228.19	12.00	278.95	5.06	152.32	46.86	659.46	706.32
Manipur	3	4.60	10.02	0.00	27.71	2.02	52.30	0.67	9.58	7.29	99.61	106.90

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Meghalaya	3	3.93	33.61	2.36	21.14	3.00	47.42	0.00	12.27	9.29	114.44	123.73
Mizoram	2	2.00	0.00	2.00	19.28	2.00	26.68	0.00	7.97	6.00	53.93	59.93
Nagaland	3	3.00	30.31	6.00	37.04	3.00	37.04	2.70	17.83	14.70	122.22	136.92
Odisha	19	0.00	227.84	23.27	200.40	0.00	385.20	0.19	106.36	23.46	919.80	943.26
Punjab	1	0.00	0.00	1.00	14.08	1.00	17.22	0.44	14.50	2.44	4580	48.24
Rajasthan	12	0.00	183.50	32.08	109.34	8.45	296.23	0.00	127.34	40.53	716.41	756.94
Sikkim	1	1.00	11.67	0.73	10.86	0.84	15.08	0.63	3.73	3.20	41.34	44.54
Tamil Nadu	6	16.32	97.21	0.00	62.09	5.24	108.04	1.92	61.93	23.48	329.27	352.75
Tripura	1	0.83	10.98	0.89	7.69	1.00	12.21	0.45	8.46	3.17	39.34	42.51
Uttar Pradesh	34	0.00	541.74	20.26	559.61	28.07	640.02	0.00	374.90	48.33	2116.27	2164.60
Uttarakhand	3	9.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	37.66	0.00	0.00	9.00	37.66	46.66
West Bengal	11	16.97	142.55	10.52	170.58	11.00	265.68	4.82	76.87	43.31	655.68	698.99
Total	250	135.68	2893.53	190.6	3344.32	197.2	4852.83	31.8	1665.5	555.31	12756.16	13311.47

**Statement II**

*Funds released under the Finance Commission Grants to various States for Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs)*

Sl.No.	State	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11		2011-12	
				General Area Basic Grant	Special Area Basic Grant	General Area Basic Grant	Special Area Basic Grant
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	31740	47610	48074	590	30470	295
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.00	2040	2520	0.00	0.00	0.00
3.	Assam	0.00	21040	14511	730	0.00	0.00
4.	Bihar	32480	32480	45569	0.00	28882	—
5.	Chhattisgarh	12300	2300	15367	2110	9740	1055
6.	Goa	360	180	832	0	0.00	0.00
7.	Gujarat	27930	18620	21724	1440	13340	720
8.	Haryana	7760	7760	10116	0.00	6212	0.00
9.	Himachal Pradesh	2940	2940	5120	30	3245	15
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	15355	0.00
11.	Jharkhand	0.00	0.00	13948	1750	0.00	0.00



1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
12.	Karnataka	26640	17760	41938	0.00	125754	0.00
13.	Kerala	9850	29550	17935	0.00	0.00	0.00
14.	Madhya Pradesh	16630	49890	37842	2650	0.00	0.00
15.	Maharashtra	59490	39660	50578	790	32057	395
16.	Manipur	423.20	846.40	2013	180	0.00	0.00
17.	Meghalaya	2500	0.00	2877	460	0.00	0.00
18.	Mizoram	800	0.00	1855	h!80	0.00	0.00
19.	Nagaland	1600	800	1420	200	0.00	0.00
20.	Odisha	16060	16060	23831	2160	15104	1080
21.	Punjab	6480	6480	10350	ho.oo	0.00	0.00
22.	Rajasthan	36900	24600	36668	360	22518	180
23.	Sikkim	910	130	1696	0.00	1075	0.00
24.	Tamil Nadu	26100	17400	28710	0.00	17631	0.00
25.	Tripura	1140	2280	2695	240	1708	120
26.	Uttar Pradesh	58560	58560	91130	0.00	55961	0.00
27.	Uttarakhand	0.00	6480	5437	0.00	3446	0.00
28.	West Bengal	38130	25420	38120	160	24161	80
Total		417723.20	440886.40	572876	14030	296659	3940

Note: Special Areas mean Schedules V and VI Areas and Areas not covered under Part-IX and IXA of the Constitution, falling in 16 States, namely, Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Chhattisgarh, Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Odisha, Rajasthan, Tripura and West Bengal.

**Statement III**

*Districts in Andhra Pradesh and North Eastern States which are not covered under BRGF*

Name of State	Sl.No.	Name of Districts
1	2	3
Andhra Pradesh	1.	East Godavari
	2.	Krishna
	3.	Srikakulam
	4.	Guntur
	5.	Kurnool

1	2	3
	6.	Prakasam
	7.	Visakhapatnam
	8.	West Godavari
	9.	Hyderabad
	10.	Nellore
Manipur	1.	Bishnupur
	2.	Imphal East
	3.	Imphal West
	4.	Bishnupur

1	2	3
	5.	Imphal East
	6.	Imphal West
Meghalaya	1.	East Khasi Hill
	2.	East Garo Hill
	3.	Jaintia Hill
	4.	West Khasi Hill
Mizoram	1.	Aizawl
	2.	Charaphai
	3.	Kolasib
	4.	Lunglei
	5.	Mamit
	6.	Serchhip
Nagaland	1.	Dimapur
	2.	Kephrie
	3.	Kohima
	4.	Longleng
	5.	Mokokchung
	6.	Peren
	7.	Phek
	8.	Zunheboto
Assam	1.	Baksa
	2.	Chirang
	3.	Darrang
	4.	Dhubri
	5.	Dibrugarh
	6.	Golaghat
	7.	Jorhat
	8.	Kamrup
	9.	Kamrup Metropolitan
	10.	Karimganj
	11.	Nagaon

1	2	3
	12.	Nalbari
	13.	Sivasagar
	14.	Sonitpur
	15.	Tinsukia
	16.	Udalguri
Arunachal Pradesh	1.	Anjaw
	2.	Changlang
	3.	Dibang Valley
	4.	East Kameng
	5.	East Siang
	6.	Kurung Kumcy
	7.	Lohit
	8.	Lower Dibang Valley
	9.	Lower Subansiri
	10.	Papum Pare
	11.	Tawang
	12.	Tirap
	13.	Upper Siang
	14.	West Kameng
Sikkim	1.	East
	2.	South
	3.	West
Tripura	1.	North District
	2.	South District
	3.	West District

[Translation]

#### Ropeways for Tourists

3798. SHRI SATPAL MAHARAJ: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any proposal to construct more ropeways for the movement of tourists in various tourist places in the hilly States of the country including Uttarakhand;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI SULTAN AHMED): (a) to (c) Development and promotion of tourism infrastructure, including construction of ropeways, is primarily the responsibility of the State Governments/Union Territory

(U.T.) Administrations. The Ministry of Tourism, however, provides Central Financial Assistance to them for tourism projects, including the ropeways, prioritized in the meeting held with them, subject to availability of funds, inter-se priority and adherence to scheme guidelines. Year-wise details of the projects and amount sanctioned to all the States/UTs including Uttarakhand during 11th Five Year Plan till September, 2011, are given in the enclosed Statement.

**Statement**

*Number of Projects\* and Amount Sanctioned\* during the 11th Plan Period upto 30th September, 2011.*

(Rs. in crore)

Sl.No.	State	2007-08		2008-09		2009-10		2010-11		2011-12 (Till 30.09.2011)		Grand Total	
		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	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	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	0.00	18	57.59
6.	Chandigarh	2	0.20	5	7.99	5	11.51	5	11.04	0	0.00	17	30.74
7.	Chhattisgarh	5	12.94	1	11.34	0	0.00	4	20.95	0	0.00	10	45.23
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0.00	3	0.24	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	3	0.24
9.	Daman and Diu	0	0.00	1	0.12	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	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	0.00	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
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	0.00	25	118.53
19.	Lakshadweep	1	7.82	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	7.82
20.	Maharashtra	7	22.79	3	41.10	2	5.01	3	11.30	0	0.00	15	80.20

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
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	0.00	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.

[English]

#### Juvenile Care and Protection Schemes

3799. DR. KIRIT PREMJBHAI SOLANKI: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether a marked increase in the crimes by juveniles across the country has been reported during the last three year;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether inadequacy in juvenile care and protection schemes of Government have been cited as the primary reasons for this increase; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) No, Madam. As per the data being maintained by the Government in the National Crime Records Bureau, there is no increase in the crimes by juveniles under Indian Penal Code (IPC) and Special and Local Laws (SLL) reported across the country during the last three years.

(b) to (d) Does not arise.

[Translation]

#### Production and Consumption of Iron Ore

3800. DR. BHOLA SINGH:  
SHRI HARISCHANDRA CHAVAN:  
SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN:

Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the number of iron ore mines in the country alongwith its quantity present in these mines, State-wise;

(b) the production and consumption of iron ore alongwith quantity and value of its sale in the country during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise;

(c) whether there is a shortage of iron ore in the country;

(d) if so, the details thereof alongwith measures taken/ to be taken to meet the shortage;

(e) whether the Government proposes bidding for mining iron ore blocks in Afghanistan or other countries; and

(f) if so, the details thereof alongwith pros and cons of undertaking such an investment?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MINES (SHRI DINSHA PATEL): (a) State-wise details on number of mines of iron ore is given in the table below:

State	No of reporting Iron Ore Mines [2010-11(P)]
Andhra Pradesh	29
Goa	70
Jharkhand	20
Karnataka	86
Madhya Pradesh	6
Maharashtra	15
Odisha	60
Rajasthan	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>297</b>

(P) : Provisional  
(Source: MCDR Returns)

State-wise details on resources of iron ore are given below:

State	Resources of iron Ore (in thousand tonnes) (as on 1.4.2010)	
	Haematite	Magnetite
Andhra Pradesh	381,478	1,463,541
Assam	12,600	15380
Bihar	55	2659
Chhattisgarh	3,291,824	-
Goa	927,172	222,673
Jharkhand	4,596,620	10,541
Karnataka	2,158,678	7,801,744
Kerala	-	83,435
Madhya Pradesh	231,446	-
Maharashtra	283,209	1361
Meghalaya	225	3,380
Nagaland	-	5,280
Odisha	5,930,232	199
Rajasthan	30,560	526831
Uttar Pradesh	38,000	-
Tamil Nadu	-	507037
<b>Total</b>	<b>17,882,098</b>	<b>10644060</b>

(b) State-wise production of iron ore (quantity and value) in last three years and domestic consumption of iron ores is given below:

(Quantity of production and domestic consumption in thousand tonnes/Value in thousand Rs.)

States	2008-09			2009-10			2010-11 (P)		
	Production	value	Domestic Consumption	Production	value	Domestic Consumption	Production	value	Domestic Consumption
Andhra Pradesh	10112	15211659	4956	6246	8101303	3393	1435	422293	537
Chhattisgarh	29997	59064269	25631	26211	44227248	24115	29146	82675755	23869
Goa	31195	48609019	7553	38136	55846319	8826	36723	7408391	6522
Jharkhand	21329	9246556	13912	22547	11242048	14286	23174	16393379	11602
Karnataka	46971	57305574	25941	43163	48811665	27049	37878	62114924	31022
Madhya Pradesh	412	101332	570	1058	359750	1016	1745	789840	1029
Maharashtra	294	236085	215	283	221777	341	1520	1231774	1086
Odisha	72627	95665250	47422	80896	95807348	51784	76350	137623681	51122
Rajasthan	23	4276	23	13	2594	13	27	6392	26
<b>Total</b>	<b>212960</b>	<b>285444020</b>	<b>126223</b>	<b>218553</b>	<b>264620052</b>	<b>130822</b>	<b>207998</b>	<b>375343429</b>	<b>126814</b>

(P): Provisional, (Source: MCDR returns)

(c) and (d) There is no shortage of iron ore in the country and as on 1.4.2010, the total resources of iron ore in the country is 28.52 billion tonnes which is likely to increase with further exploration and due to reduction of the threshold value of iron ore from 55% Fe to 45% Fe.

(e) and (f) Since obtaining assets abroad is a measure that would ensure that the country's future raw material interests are secure in the long run, a consortium consisting of Steel Authority of India Limited (SAIL), NMDC Limited, Rashtriya Ispat Nigam Limited (RINL), Tata Steels, JSW Steels Limited and Jindal Steel & Power Ltd., has won a bid for three blocks in Hajigak iron ore deposit in Afghanistan.

#### NABARD's Assistance to States

3801. SHRI RAVINDRA KUMAR PANDEY:  
DR. KIRODI LAL MEENA:  
SHRI NILESH NARAYAN RANE:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

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

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

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

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (d) State-wise details of financial assistance provided by NABARD including Jharkhand, Karnataka and Maharashtra under Rural Infrastructure Development Fund (RIDF) during the last three years and the current year are given in the enclosed Statement.

The investment areas under RIDF are Agriculture and related sector, Social sector and Rural connectivity.

The primary responsibility of monitoring of RIDF projects rests with the concerned State Governments. The State Governments have their own mechanism for monitoring of projects under RIDF and taking corrective steps.

NABARD also undertakes monitoring of RIDF projects through its Regional Offices and Head Office in two ways *i.e.* Desk Monitoring (off-site) and Field Monitoring (on-site).

#### Statement

Name of the State	RIDF-XIV: 2008-09		RIDF-XV: 2009-10		RIDF-XVI: 2010-11		RIDF-XVII: 2011-12 (As on 30, November 2011)	
	Allocations	Sanctions	Allocations	Sanctions	Allocations	Sanctions	Allocations	Sanctions
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Andhra Pradesh	1,053	1,315	966	1,185	890	1237	880	1116
Arunachal Pradesh	167	122	176	56	195	0	210	10
Assam	336	113	335	300	325	284	330	0
Bihar	697	752	701	877	900	1090	920	233
Chhattisgarh	546	72	540	86	710	121	730	2
Goa	159	86	180	149	200	57	70	0
Gujarat	800	1,085	821	972	840	1163	850	582
Haryana	286	301	343	543	510	487	480	0
Himachal Pradesh	406	425	397	454	560	424	540	163

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Jammu and Kashmir	606	377	569	654	750	903	770	77
Jharkhand	489	631	513	567	680	623	690	0
Karnataka	659	659	637	657	710	861	720	0
Kerala	283	501	291	353	410	532	450	0
Madhya Pradesh	834	975	914	1,176	980	1200	980	0
Maharashtra	811	1,123	842	914	930	1125	90	0
Manipur	69	0	53	4	70	272	160	0
Meghalaya	108	66	114	135	160	143	140	0
Mizoram	93	1	87	75	140	146	980	99
Nagaland	87	240	78	187	110	79	80	0
Odisha	599	849	584	760	690	898	740	819
Puducherry	55	55	340	9	80	106	130	5
Punjab	330	525	863	553	450	602	450	417
Rajasthan	913	1,100	66	1,015	980	1300	1000	1000
Sikkim	47	99	706	177	0	78	80	2
Tamil Nadu	680	905	92	850	760	1034	780	1058
Tripura	93	305	0	142	110	86	110	0
Uttar Pradesh	1,200	971	1170	1,364	1280	1569	1300	760
Uttarakhand	388	300	379	426	640	738	540	0
West Bengal	761	801	743	922	850	1160	800	0
Incentive/Future Allo.	445		500					
RIDF Total	14,000	14,754	14,000	15,630	16,000	18,315	16000	6343
Bharat Nirman (NRRDA)	4,000	4,000	6,500	0	0	0	0	0
Grand Total	18,000	18,754	20,500	22,130	16,000	18,315	16,000	6343

#### Fund for Renewable Energy

3802. SHRI VIJAY BAHADUR SINGH: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether an agreement has been signed with Britain recently to constitute fund for providing renewable energy devices to common people;

(b) if so, the objective behind constituting such fund;

(c) whether the Government has any scheme to provide foreign renewable energy devices in the country;

(d) if so, whether the Government propose to distribute such devices to below poverty line people; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH): (a) No Madam. No such agreement has been signed.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) to (e) There is no such scheme at present.

[*English*]

#### Universal Health Insurance Scheme

3803. SHRI P.R. NATARAJAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to introduce a Universal Health Insurance Scheme in the country;

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

(c) the source from which the funds for this scheme would be provided alongwith the details of the funding procedure;

(d) whether the said scheme envisages affordable health care to the masses; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (e) The Universal Health Insurance Scheme (UHIS) launched by the Government of India *w.e.f.* 14.7.2003 is already in existence for persons and families below the poverty line with element of subsidy from the Government. In addition, the Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana (RSBY) was also rolled out from 1.4.2008 by the Government to provide the health insurance coverage for Below Poverty Line (BPL) families. The scheme has also been extended to unorganized sector workers such as MNREGA workers, street vendors, beedi and domestic workers, etc. However, the Planning Commission had constituted a High Level Expert Group (HLEG) on Universal Health Coverage (UHC) to, *inter alia*, develop a blue print and investment plan for achieving 'Health for All by 2020'. The report of the HLEG has been submitted to the Planning Commission. The major recommendations of HLEG are on (i) health financing and financial protection; (ii) access to medicines, vaccines and technology; (iii) human resources for health; (iv) health service norms; (v) management and institutional reforms; (vi) community participation and citizen engagement; (vii) social determinants of health etc. The

recommendations of the HLEG, as approved by the Government, would form part of 12th Five Year Plan of the Government.

#### Construction of CGHS Dispensaries

3804. SHRI MANOHAR TIRKEY:  
SHRI PRASANTA KUMAR MAJUMDAR:

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

(a) whether a plot of land was purchased from Government of Haryana at Gurgaon and also at Dwarka, Delhi for construction of building for CGHS dispensary;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the reasons for non-commencement of the work at above places;

(c) whether the Government proposes to start the work immediately; and

(d) if riot, the reasons therefor and the time by which these dispensaries are likely to be operational?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) CGHS has been allotted plots in Gurgaon by HUDA and at Dwarka, New Delhi by DDA.

(b) to (d) 1. **Details regarding Gurgaon:** Construction of work of CGHS Dispensary at Sector-5, Gurgaon has already commenced and 75% of the civil work has been completed.

2. **Details regarding Dwarka:** CGHS has been allotted plots by DDA at Dwarka, New Delhi. The building plans have been prepared by Central Design Bureau (CDB) for sectors 9 and 23 dispensaries and submitted to CPWD for obtaining the approval of MCD.

#### Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006

3805. PROF. RANJAN PRASAD YADAV: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to review the rules made under the Scheduled Tribes and other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006 which are violative to the provisions of the said Act with regard to certain limit on the quantum of trade of forest produce allowed to remain with tribals;



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

(c) the corrective steps taken in this regard and the time by which the said rules are likely to be modified?

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

(a) 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. Section 3 of the Act specifies the forest rights of forest dwelling Scheduled Tribes and other traditional forest dwellers that are to be recognized and vested under the Act. One of the forest rights specified in the said Section relates to the right of ownership, access to collect, use, and dispose of minor forest produce which has been traditionally collected within or outside village boundaries. The Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Rules, 2008 notified on 1.1.2008 for implementing the provisions of the Act are not violative of the provisions relating to recognition and vesting of this forest right under the Act.

(b) and (c) These questions do not arise in view of the reply to part (a) above.

#### **Solar and Wind Energy**

3806. SHRI ANANDRAO ADSUL: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is spending huge sum on importing renewable energy equipment while massive solar and wind energy resources remained unused;

(b) if so, the measures taken or proposed to be taken by the Union Government to tap these natural resources;

(c) whether there is any proposal to launch a solar mission programme across the country; and

(d) . if so, the details of the plan drawn to expand the capacity of solar and wind installations?

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH): (a) No, Madam.

(b) The Government is providing financial and fiscal incentives such as subsidy, 80% accelerated depreciation,

10 years tax holidays on income generation from wind power project, concessional custom duties on import of certain items/components, excise duty exemption for establishment of grid-connected solar photovoltaic power projects, preferential tariff and generation based incentives for establishment of wind farms and grid-connected solar photovoltaic power projects.

(c) On 11th January, 2030, Ministry launched Jawaharlal Nehru National Solar Mission (JNNSM) to be implemented in three phases in the country.

(d) Under the JNNSM, the Ministry has set a target of 20,000 MW of grid-connected power, 2000 MW equivalent of off-grid solar applications and 20 million square meters of solar thermal collector area by 2022. The Government has approved the first phase of JNNSM upto 2013 for establishment of 1100 MW of grid-connected solar power, 200 MW of off-grid solar applications and 7 million square meter of solar thermal collector area. The Ministry proposes to install wind farms of 15,000 MW capacity during the 12th Five Year Plan through the private investment.

[Translation]

#### **Foreign Investors in Stock Market**

3807. SHRI ANANT KUMAR HEGDE:  
SHRI GANESHRAO NAGORAO  
DUDHGAONKAR:  
SHRI DINESH CHANDRA YADAV:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the institution/entity-wise amount of investment made in the Indian share market from abroad during the current Financial Year;

(b) whether the country's share market had crashed due to influence of these foreign capital investors;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government has formulated any scheme to keep share market free from the influence of Foreign Institutional Investors;

(e) whether the Government has constituted any Committee for direct flow of foreign capital and if so, the details thereof;

(f) whether the Committee has submitted its report to the Government; and

(g) if so, the details thereof and response of the Government/Securities and Exchange Board of India thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) As per the report furnished by Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI), the month-wise net investment made by the Foreign Institutional Investors (FIIs) during the current financial year is as follows:

*Net Investments by FIIs during 2011-12 (in Rs. crore)*

	Equity	Debt	Total
April	7,213.3	-17.2	7,196.1
May	-6,614.4	2,338.4	-4,276.0
June	4,572.2	311.1	4,883.3
July	8,030.1	2,622.8	10,652.9
August	-10,833.6	2,931.1	-7,902.5
September	-158.3	-1,707.4	-1,865.7
October	1,677.4	1,401.4	3,078.8
November	-4,197.9	934.7	-3,263.2
Total FII Investment in 2011-12 (till Nov. 30, 2011)	-311.2	8,814.9	8,503.7

*Assets Under Custody (AUC) as per the Category of FITs and Sub accounts, as on October 31, 2011 is as under*

Category of the FIIs/Sub-accounts	(in Rs. crore)		
	Equity	Debt	Total
1	2	3	4
Mutual Fund	440,334	4,998	445,333
Broad Based Fund	138,772	14,893	153,665
Others	101,329	15,888	117,216
Investment Manager/ Advisor	53,279	25,650	78,929
Investment Trust	54,759	932	55,691
Bank	15,971	32,094	48,065
Sovereign Wealth Fund	44,162	6	44,167

1	2	3	4
Pension Fund	39,808	1	39,809
Asset Management Company	5,457	6,410	11,867
Foreign Corporate	10,944	737	11,682
Institutional Portfolio Manager	95	4,830	4,925
Insurance/Reinsurance Company	3,805	361	4,165
Foreign Governmental Agency	2,786	532	3,318
Central Bank	157	2,950	3,107
Trustee of a Trust	1,593	0	1,593
Charitable Trust	1,155	0	1,155
Endowment	591	0	591
Foundation	163	0	163
Charitable Society	55	0	55
University Fund	33	0	33
Foreign Individual	0	0	0
International/Multilateral Organization	0	0	0
Total	915,247	110,282	1,025,529

(b) and (c) Investment in stock markets is dependent on the perceptions of the investors, both domestic and foreign, of the economy, various sectors and companies. Perceptions are generally influenced by many factors including the macro-economic environment, growth potential of the economy, policies of the government, corporate performance, domestic and international events that have a bearing on the markets and sentiments.

(d) The Government and SEBI have put in place systems and practices to promote safe, transparent and efficient market to withstand volatility and protect market integrity. The systems instituted include advanced risk management mechanisms comprising on-line monitoring and surveillance, various limits on positions, margin requirements, circuit filters, etc. In addition, mechanisms are in place to monitor and assess FIIs inflows. The possible effects of investments made by FIIs on Indian

economy are assessed on a continuous basis. Suitable remedial steps are taken when it is concluded that the inflows can have a negative impact on the Indian economy.

(e) to (g) The Government had set up a working group on Foreign Investment in India on 19 November, 2009 to look at various types of foreign flows. The report was presented to the Government on 30th July, 2010. The Committee, has *inter-alia*, recommended a single window for registration and administration of portfolio investment regulations and termed it the Qualified Foreign Investors ("QFI") framework.

The report has been put on the website of the Finance Ministry at [www.finmin.nic.in](http://www.finmin.nic.in). The Government has implemented several schemes to encourage foreign participation in the Indian Capital Market.

#### Devolution of Power to PRIs

3808. SHRI BHISMA SHANKAR ALIAS KUSHAL  
TIWARI:  
SHRI GANESHRAO NAGORAO  
DUDHGAONKAR:  
SHRIMATI BHAVANA PATIL GAWALI:  
SHRI KAMESHWAR BAITHA:  
SHRI P. KARUNAKARAN:

Will the Minister of PANCHAYATI RAJ be pleased to state:

(a) whether devolution of power to the Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) has been affected throughout the country;

(b) if so, the progress made in this regard;

(c) the present status of devolution of departments/ subjects with funds, functions and functionaries of the PRIs for various States/UTs, including Jharkhand, State/ UT-wise;

(d) the names of the States/UTs in which process of devolution of powers to PRIs is substantial and those States/UTs where it is slow alongwith the measures taken by the Union Government to persuade the State Governments to speed up the process;

(e) whether all the States/UTs have the three-tier system of the PRIs;

(f) if so, the details thereof; and

(g) if not, the names of such States/UTs and the reaction of the Union Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF PANCHAYATI RAJ (SHRI V. KISHORE CHANDRA DEO): (a) to (d) As per Article 243 G of the Constitution, the Legislature of a State may, by law, endow Panchayats with such powers and authority as may be necessary to enable them to function as institutions of self-government and for preparation of plans and implementation of schemes for economic development and social justice including 29 matters listed in the Eleventh Schedule. As per Article 243H of the Constitution, a State Legislature, may, by law, authorize or assign taxes, duties etc to Panchayats and provide for grants-in-aid.

As the Constitution leaves it to States to devolve power to Panchayats, States vary in the extent to which they have devolved funds, functions and functionaries (3Fs). The status regarding devolution of 3Fs to Panchayats in various States/UTs, including Jharkhand is given in the enclosed Statement. As per an independent study that ranked States on a Devolution Index (DI) for the year 2010-11, Kerala, Karnataka, Sikkim and West Bengal were found to have devolved most powers to Panchayats and given incentive awards. The States of Jharkhand, Arunachal Pradesh, Goa, Bihar, Uttarakhand and Puducherry ranked low on that DI.

To promote devolution, MoPR has issued advisories on Activity Mapping, Panchayat finances and Manpower for Panchayats (available on [www.panchayat.nic.in](http://www.panchayat.nic.in)). States have been incentivised for devolution of 3 Fs to Panchayats under Panchayat Empowerment & Accountability Intensive Scheme (PEAIS).

(e) to (g) As per Article 243B, three tier Panchayats at the village, intermediate and district levels are to be constituted in all States. Panchayats at the intermediate level may not be constituted in a State having a population not exceeding 20 laliks'. Where Part IX of the Constitution applies, all the States have constituted Panchayats in conformity with the Constitution. Elections have been held up in Andhra Pradesh as per Honourable High Courts order and in Puducherry because of administrative difficulties.

**Statement***Status of devolution of departments/subjects with funds, functions and functionaries to the Panchayati Raj Institutions for Major States/UTs*

Sl.No	State/UT	No. and names of the Departments/subjects Transferred to Panchayats with respect to		
		Funds	Functions	Functionaries
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Only Gram Panchayats (GPs) are empowered to collect taxes. Governments Orders (GOs) issued for devolving funds of 10 departments.	22 GOs issued during 1997-2002. Further, 10 line departments have devolved certain powers to PRIs.	Functionaries are under the administrative control of their respective line departments but they are partially accountable to PRIs.
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	PRIs do not collect taxes. Transfer of funds by departments has not taken place.	29 subjects have been devolved. GOs covering 20 departments have been issued, but not yet implemented.	Functionaries have not been transferred.
3.	Assam	PRIs are empowered to collect taxes but cannot enforce. Main source of revenue is lease rent from markets, river banks and ponds.	Activity-mapping done for 23 subjects. But GOs have been issued only for 7 subjects by 6 departments.	There has been very minimal devolution of functionaries. Officials continue to report to departments.
4.	Bihar	No taxes are collected by PRIs but a proposal regarding the same is under consideration of State Government.	Activity mapping has been conducted. 20 line depts. have issued GOs.	Departmental staff are answerable to departments. Angandwadi workers, teachers and health workers are appointed by PRIs.
5.	Chhattisgarh	GP is authorized to collect various types of taxes. Funds for 12 departments have been devolved.	Activity Mapping of 27 matters has been undertaken. GOs not issued yet.	Panchayat make recruitments for 9 departments.
6.	Goa	Panchayats levy 11 types of taxes. Untied funds are given to Panchayats.	18 matters are devolved to GPs, while 7 are devolved to ZPs.	PRIs have their own core staff for the execution of works.
7.	Gujarat	8 major taxes are collected by PRIs. In 2008-09, 13 departments allocated funds to PRIs.	14 functions have been completely devolved and 5 are partially devolved.	GOs have been issued for devolution of functionaries for 14 functions.
8.	Haryana	GPs generate revenue from lease of Panchayat land, liquor cess and rental of Panchayat premises.	Panchayati Raj Act devolves 29 functions. GOs have been issued for 10 depts.	There is no significant devolution of functionaries.
9.	Himachal Pradesh	Only GP is empowered to levy taxes. Funds have not been transferred.	27 out of 29 subjects have been devolved to PRIs.	Functionaries have not been transferred to PRIs.
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	Elections completed in June, 2011. State Government has prepared a roadmap with activity mapping of 14 departments. A Committee under the chairmanship of the Chief Secretary has been constituted to examine and recommend devolution to PRIs. Report of the Committee is under consideration of the State Cabinet. Govt. of J&K has issued a GO on 28.8.11 transferring 15 functions to Halqa Panchayat (Village Panchayat).		
11.	Jharkhand	Elections to PRIs were held in November-December 2010 for the first time since 73rd CAA came into force. Activity Mapping has not been done so far.		
12.	Karnataka	PRIs collect 7 types of taxes. Panchayati Raj Act provides the mandatory transfer for untied funds to PRIs.	Karnataka has delegated all 29 subjects to PRI by notifying Activity Mapping.	All Panchayat employees function under dual control of the Depts. concerned and the PRIs.
13.	Kerala	GPs have tax domain of 9 types of taxes. Untied funds and funds for specific purposes by depts are given to PRIs.	Activity mapping for all 29 functions done and activities devolved to Panchayats.	PRIs have full managerial and part disciplinary control over transferred functionaries.

1	2	3	4	5
14.	Madhya Pradesh	GPs are empowered to collect taxes. Funds for 13 departments covering 19 matters are released to PRIs.	GOs containing the Activity Mapping in respect of 25 matters pertaining to 22 depts. have been issued.	Functionaries for 13 departments have been transferred to the PRIs. There is a State Panchayat Service.
15.	Maharashtra	ZP and GP collect taxes. Grants for 11 departments are transferred to PRIs.	11 subjects have been fully devolved. For 18 subjects, schemes are implemented by PRIs.	Class III and Class IV employees at all levels are Zila Parishad employees.
16.	Manipur	Five Departments have issued GOs transferring funds to PRIs.	GOs have been issued devolving functions related to 22 departments.	5 Departments have issued GOs transferring functionaries to PRIs.
17.	Odisha	PRIs collect 8 types of taxes. There is no clear devolution of untied funds.	11 departments have devolved 21 subjects.	Officials of 11 departments are accountable to PRIs.
18.	Punjab	Main source of income of GP is from auction of Panchayat land. There is no clear devolution of funds.	The devolution of 7 key departments relating to 13 subjects approved.	No functionaries have been transferred to PRI by line departments.
19.	Rajasthan	5 departments have issued GOs transferring funds to PRIs up to district level. 10% untied fund to PRIs.	Five Departments have transferred all functions up to district level to PRIs.	5 departments have transferred all functionaries upto district level to PRIs.
20.	Sikkim	PRIs do not collect taxes. Funds are being transferred by 17 departments. 10% of total fund of each department is given to Panchayats. Untied funds are given to PRIs.	All 29 subjects are devolved as per legislation. Activity Mapping has been conducted for 20 subjects covering 16 departments.	Employees are under the control of PRIs, but Panchayats exercise limited control over them.
21.	Tamil Nadu	Only village Panchayats have the power to levy taxes. 9% of the States own tax revenue devolved to Local Bodies, of which rural local bodies will receive 58% share.	Government of Tamil Nadu has delegated supervision and monitoring powers of 29 subject to PRIs.	There is no significant devolution of functionaries.
22.	Tripura	Part funds related to PWD Department, primary schools and Social Welfare and social education department and pension funds have been transferred to the Panchayats. Untied funds are also transferred to PRIs.	So far GOs have been issued devolving irrigation schemes, primary schools and activities related to adult and non-formal education, women and child development and social welfare.	Functionaries of 5 subjects for which functions have devolved, have been transferred to Panchayats.
23.	Uttar Pradesh	AH 3 tiers have the power to collect taxes.	16 subjects relating to 12 departments have been devolved to PRIs.	PRIs do not have control over functionaries.
24.	Uttarakhand	Only ZPs collect taxes. Funds are made available to PRIs for activities for only 3 functions.	Master GO on transferring financial and administrative powers on 14 subjects has been issued in 2003.	Supervisory role over functionaries related to 14 subjects.
25.	West Bengal	GPs can impose and realize taxes. Untied funds are allocated under the TFC grant as well as SFC grant. 5 departments have opened Panchayat Window in their budgets.	State Government agrees with transfer of these 28 subjects. 14 departments have so far issued matching GOs transferring 27 subjects.	The Panchayat employees have been made into different district cadres. Other than the posts created in the Panchayat bodies, 7 departments of the State Government have devolved functionaries

Note: Mizoram, Meghalaya and Nagaland are exempt

• Delhi has no Panchayats

**Fake Currency Through ATMs**

3809. DR. SHAFIQR RAHMAN BARQ:  
SHRI K. NARAYAN RAO:  
SHRI OM PRAKASH YADAV:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received complaints about the circulation of fake currency through ATMs installed by various banks across the country leading to harassment of the customers by the Police;

(b) if so, the total number for each of the last three years and the current year alongwith the action taken on such complaints; and

(c) the other safety measures taken /being taken by the Government to keep a check on circulation of such fake currency?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has reported that there were 25 complaints received in RBI regarding receipt of counterfeit currency notes through ATM during the period from 1.7.2008 to 31.10.2011 as detailed in the enclosed Statement. All the complaints have been disposed in appropriate manner as indicated against each.

(c) To address the multi-dimensional aspects of Fake Indian Currency Notes (FICN) menace, several agencies such as the RBI, the Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA), Security and intelligence Agencies of the Centre and States, Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI) etc., are working in tandem to thwart the illegal activities relating to FICNs. The works of these agencies are periodically reviewed by a nodal group set up for this purpose. In this context, at the functional level, the CBI has also been declared as the nodal agency for co-ordination with the States and, the Directorate of Revenue Intelligence has been nominated as the Lead Intelligence Agency for smuggled FICNs.

Further, one special FICN Co-ordination Group has been formed in MHA to share the intelligence/information amongst the different security agencies of the State/Centre to counter the menace of circulation of fake currency with in the country, with CBI being the nodal agency.

National Investigation Agency (NIA) has been empowered by the National Investigation Agency Act to investigate and prosecute such offences. The Government has also constituted a Terror Funding and Fake Currency Cell in the National Investigation Agency (NIA) in 2010 to focus on investigation of Terror Funding and Fake Currency Cases.

**Statement**

*Complaints received in RBI regarding receipt of counterfeit currency notes through ATM from 1.7.2008 till 30.10.2011*

Sl.No.	Name of the complainant S/Shri	Brief nature of complaint	Action taken
1	2	3	4
1.	Lonlovidi	Dispensation of forged notes through two ATMs of SBI in Ranchi	Patna office conducted inspection of 14 such ATMs in Ranchi and no instances of fake not was found
2.	Ashirwad Tambadkar	Procedure to deal with forged note received through ATM	Advised the complainant about the procedures/instructions including relevant sections of IPC and Cr PC
3.	Dilip Dhupia	Replacement of forged notes dispensed through ATM	Informed the complainant about instructions on feeding of notes in ATMs.
4.	Ramesh	Replacement of forged notes dispensed through ATM	Informed the complainant about instructions on feeding of notes in ATMs.
5.	Sanjeev P. Singh	Procedure to deaf with forged note received through ATM	Advised the complainant about the procedures/instructions including relevant sections of IPC and Cr PC
6.	Raja Murthy	Procedure for protection of public in case of detection of forged notes in notes received from ATMs	Informed the complainant about RBI instructions and legal requirements

1	2	3	4
7.	Bhupesh Karankar	Receipt of forged note through ATM	The complainant was requested to provide specific information viz. Name of the bank, place etc. for further action. The complainant did not get back to RBI.
8.	Anand Babu K	Receipt of forged note of 1000 through an ATM of SBI Indore, which was subsequently destroyed by another branch of SBI, while depositing	The matter was taken up with the bank and the bank was advised to put in place appropriate systems to ensure non-recurrence
9.	Amar Singh	Forged notes dispensed by ATMs	Informed the complainant about RBI instructions and legal requirements
10.	Ganesh Waman Lele	Reference to News Paper report on dispensation of fake notes through ATMs of AXIS Bank	Informed the complainant about RBI instructions and legal requirements. The bank informed that adequate checks and systems are in place to ensure issuance of genuine notes through ATMs.
11.	Ash is Dasgupta	Receipt of forged note in withdrawal across the counter of Allahabad Bank Ubbuddalpur Branch, Kolkata	The note in question was not fake. It was mutilated. The bank was advised not to issue such notes.
12.	Purnendu Rraut	Receipt of forged note of Rs. 500 from atm of punjab national bank	The branch was subjected to inspection and no fake note was detected. The complainant was advised suitably
13.	Safdar Utde	Receipt of suspect notes of Rs. 100 and Rs. 500 through ATM of Canara Bank, Kausa	The complainant came to conclusion about the notes as the notes were from particular series/s he was requested to verify genuineness based on features of genuine notes and revert to us. The complainant did not get back.
14.	G. Hubert Vino	Impounding of Rs. 1000 denomination note by ICICI Bank from the amount deposited by the complainant. The notes were initially withdrawn from ATM of SBI.	SBI informed the notes are issued over ATM only after thorough checking for genuineness and proper system are in place. The complainant was advised suitably
15.	Mukal Ranjan	Receipt of forged note of Rs. 500 denomination in the cash withdrawn through ATM of State Bank of Hyderabad, Mira Road. The note was detected while depositing the cash at Shamrao Vithal Coop. Bank, Mira Road	Shamrao Vithal Coop Bank informed that no forged note was tendered by the complainant. The complainant was informed accordingly
16.	Sunil Padda	Rs. 500 notes dispensed with from ATM in Bangalore	The complainant was requested to provide name of the bank which he did not. He was also given information on security features of Indian Bank Notes
17.	Harjinder Singh	Received fake notes from ATM of Oriental Bank of Commerce and State Bank of India	The matter was taken up with concerned banks and instructions were given to ensure that only genuine notes are issued to public. The complainant was advised suitably
18.	Balasubramanium Iyyar	Rs. 1000/- note (1) note dispensed with from ATM of ICICI Bank Ltd at Magarpatta Branch	The matter was taken up with concerned bank and instructions were given to ensure that only genuine notes are issued to public. The complainant was advised suitably
19.	Usharani Raut	One note of Rs. 500 dispensed with from ATM of HDFC Bank	The matter was taken up with concerned bank and instructions were given to ensure that only genuine notes are issued to public. The complainant was advised suitably
20.	R.K. Patnaik	One note of Rs. 500 dispensed with from the ATM of State Bank of India, Kandagiri	The matter was taken up with concerned bank and instructions were given to ensure that only genuine notes are issued to public. The complainant was advised suitably

1	2	3	4
21.	Deependra Chauhan	Received one note of Rs. 500/- from the ATM of SBI, Ranipur	The matter was taken up with concerned bank and instructions were given to ensure that only genuine notes are issued to public. The complainant was advised suitably
22.	R. Jayaprakash	Fake currency notes through ATMs of SBI Hyderabad	The matter was taken up with concerned bank and instructions were given to ensure that only genuine notes are issued to public. The complainant was advised suitably
23.	Manohar	Issue of fake notes from an ATM of PNB.	The complaint was general in nature. The complainant was informed about the measures initiated for addressing such issue and was requested to give specific branch name/location for further action, if any, in the matter. The complainant did not respond back.
24.	Sandeep	Banks issuing fake notes from ATMs	The complaint was general in nature. The complainant was informed about the measures initiated for addressing such issue and was requested to give specific branch name/location for further action, if any, in the matter. The complainant did not respond back.
25.	Sivaji Kashyap	Fake note from ATM of Citi Bank	The bank (Citi) replied that only checked notes are issued to public and there is no question of issuing fake notes through atms. The complainant was advised suitably.

[English]

**Draft National Vaccine Policy**

3810. SHRIMATI SUPRIYA SULE:  
DR. SANJEEV GANESH NAIK:

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

(a) whether as per the provision of Draft National Vaccine Policy (NVP) the Government is required to enter into advance marketing commitments with vaccine manufacturers;

(b) if so, the Draft NVP has been publicized for public response and consultations;

(c) if so, the details of the public consultations held and its recommendations; and

(d) 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) The National Vaccine Policy outline the advance marketing commitment in the context

of products related to Public Health Emergencies and is mentioned under the chapter on '*Product development for public health emergency*'. Further, the policy document lays down broad guiding principles. A copy of the extract of the section is annexed as Statement.

(b) to (d) The draft policy document was circulated to all the members of National Technical Advisory Group on Immunization (NTAGI) and was revised in the light of overall comments. Currently, the National Vaccine Policy is available at Ministry of Health and Family Welfare website ([www.mohfw.nic.in](http://www.mohfw.nic.in)) in public domain.

**Statement**

*Extract from the National Vaccine Policy*

**4.1.4. Product development for public health emergency**

There is a need to develop mechanisms, where speedy regulatory clearances are possible including flexibilities in the import of biological materials needed for such development. The mechanisms need to be evolved where the risk of the manufacturers is cushioned by appropriate assistance from the Government. It should



be mandatory for the Government to support such developments with Advance Market Commitments and honour the commitments.

#### **Computerisation of Rural Banks**

3811. SHRI SUBHASH BAPURAO WANKHEDE:  
SHRI SANJAY DHOTRE:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of rural banks and their branches fully computerised, State-wise and bank-wise;

(b) whether a number of computerised branches of the said banks are unable to provide core banking facilities due to unavailability of adequate power supply available to them;

(c) if so, the details thereof and the reasons for computerisation of such branches in the absence of adequate power supply; and

(d) 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) As on 30th November, 2011 out of 82 Regional Rural Banks (RRBs), 80 have rolled out Core Banking Solution (CBS). RRB-wise/State-wise details of total number of branches and branches rolled out CBS are given in the enclosed Statement.

(b) to (d) In case of interruption in power supply, systems under Core Banking Solution(CBS) can operate on alternate power sources.

#### **Statement**

##### *Number of Rural Banks and their Branches Fully Computerised, State-wise and Bank-wise*

Sl.No.	Name of RRB	State	Total No. of Branches	Out of which under CBS
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh GVB	Andhra Pradesh	553	553
2.	Andhra Pragathi GB	Andhra Pradesh	385	385
3.	Chaitanya Godavari GB	Andhra Pradesh	105	105
4.	Deccan GB	Andhra Pradesh	226	226
5.	Saptaagiri GB	Andhra Pradesh	144	144
6.	Langpi Dehangi RB	Assam	46	46
7.	Assam GVB	Assam	364	364
8.	Arunachal Pradesh RB	Arunachal Pradesh	22	22
9.	Bihar Kshetriya GB	Bihar	172	172
10.	Madhya Bihar GB	Bihar	421	421
11.	Samastipur KGB	Bihar	68	68
12.	Uttar Bihar Gramin Bank	Bihar	889	889
13.	Chhattisgarh GB	Chhattisgarh	266	266
14.	Surguja Kshetriya GB	Chhattisgarh	91	91
15.	Durg Rajnandgaon GB	Chhattisgarh	112	112

1	2	3	4	5
16.	Dena Gujarat GB	Gujarat	145	145
17.	Baroda Gujarat GB	Gujarat	134	134
18.	Saurashtra GB	Gujarat	167	167
19.	Gurgoan GB	Haryana	186	186
20.	Haryana Gramin Bank	Haryana	229	229
21.	Himachal GB	Himachal Pradesh	125	125
22.	Parvatiya GB	Himachal Pradesh	33	33
23.	Ellaquai Dehati Bank	Jammu and Kashmir	111	111
24.	Jharkhand GB	Jharkhand	224	224
25.	Vananchal GB	Jharkhand	188	188
26.	Cauvery Kalpatharu GB	Karnataka	215	215
27.	Chikmagalur Kodagu GB	Karnataka	53	53
28.	Karnataka Vikas GB	Karnataka	451	451
29.	Pragathi GB	Karnataka	368	368
30.	Krishna Grameena Bank	Karnataka	139	139
31.	Visveshvaraya GB	Karnataka	30	30
32.	North Malabar GB	Kerala	185	185
33.	South Malabar GB	Kerala	235	235
34.	Mahakaushal RRB	Madhya Pradesh	44	44
35.	Jhabua Dhar KGB	Madhya Pradesh	80	80
36.	Madhya Bharat GB	Madhya Pradesh	223	223
37.	Satpura Narmada KGB	Madhya Pradesh	348	348
38.	Narmada Malwa GB	Madhya Pradesh	214	214
39.	Rewa Sidhi GB	Madhya Pradesh	100	100
40.	Vidisha Bhopal RRB	Madhya Pradesh	27	27
41.	Sharda Gramin Bank	Madhya Pradesh	63	63
42.	Maharashtra GB	Maharashtra	329	329
43.	Vidharbha Kshetriya GB	Maharashtra	97	97
44.	Wainganga Krishna GB	Maharashtra	182	182
45.	Manipur RB	Manipur	27	27
46.	Meghalaya Rural Bank	Meghalaya	58	58

1	2	3	4	5
47.	Nagaland Rural Bank	Nagaland	8	8
48.	Mizoram RB	Mizoram	62	62
49.	Baitarani Gramya Bank	Odisha	104	104
50.	Rushikulya GB	Odisha	83	83
51.	Utkal Gramya Bank	Odisha	333	333
52.	Kalinga Gramya Bank	Odisha	183	183
53.	Neelachal GB	Odisha	174	174
54.	Puduvai Bharathiar GB	Puducherry	25	25
55.	Malwa GB	Punjab	53	53
56.	Punjab GB	Punjab	178	178
57.	Sutlej Gramin Bank	Punjab	30	30
58.	Baroda Rajasthan GB	Rajasthan	275	275
59.	Rajasthan Gramin Bank	Rajasthan	220	220
60.	MGBGB	Rajasthan	218	218
61.	Jaipur Thar GB	Rajasthan	213	213
62.	Hadoti Kshetriya GB	Rajasthan	89	89
63.	Mewar Aanchalic GB	Rajasthan	58	58
64.	Pallavan GB	Tamil Nadu	110	110
65.	Pandyan GB	Tamil Nadu	203	203
66.	Tripura Gramin Bank	Tripura	111	111
67.	Aryavart GB	Uttar Pradesh	309	309
68.	Baroda UPGB	Uttar Pradesh	673	673
69.	Kashi Gomti Samyut GB	Uttar Pradesh	361	361
70.	Prathama Bank	Uttar Pradesh	217	217
71.	Etawah Ballia KGB	Uttar Pradesh	139	139
72.	Purvanchal GB	Uttar Pradesh	380	380
73.	Shreyas GB	Uttar Pradesh	203	203
74.	Sarva UP GB	Uttar Pradesh	310	310
75.	Allahabad UPGB	Uttar Pradesh	507	507
76.	Nainital Almora KGB	Uttarakhand	61	61
77.	Uttaranchal GB	Uttarakhand	142	142

1	2	3	4	5
78.	Uttar Banga KGB	West Bengal	123	123
79.	Bangiya GVB	West Bengal	552	552
80.	Paschim Banga GB	West Bengal	216	216
81.	Jammu and Kashmir Grameen Bank	Jammu and Kashmir	176	59
82.	Kshetriya Kisan GB	Uttar Pradesh	63	0

\*GB—Gramin Bank

\*\*KBB—Kshetriya Gramin Bank

### Shortage of Power

3812. SHRI RADHA MOHAN SINGH:  
SHRI JAGDISH SINGH RANA:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether shortage of power is affecting the agricultural and industrial production in the country;

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

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL): (a) and (b) There is an overall shortage of power in the country. The shortages vary from state to state on season to season and month to month basis, depending on the demand and availability of power.

Electricity being a concurrent subject, responsibility for its supply to different categories of consumers, including agriculture and industry, 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 in Central Sector through Central Public Sector Undertakings (CPSUs). The details of power supply to agricultural sector during November 2011 reported by the Power Utilities to Central Electricity Authority are enclosed as Statement-I.

Power cuts on industries ranging from zero to 600 MW during different hours of the day have been reported by different states. The details of power cuts on Industries during November, 2011 are enclosed as Statement-II. In

addition to this, Power Utilities resort to load shedding depending on availability and requirement of power on day to day basis.

(c) The steps taken by the Government to improve the overall power supply position include acceleration in generating capacity addition, rigorous monitoring of on-going power generation projects, coordinated operation and maintenance of hydro, thermal, nuclear and gas based stations to optimally utilize the existing generation capacity, strengthening of Inter-state and Inter-regional transmission network for optimum utilization of available power in the country and Import of coal to meet the shortfall in domestic coal supply.

### Statement I

*Power Supply to Agricultural Sector during November, 2011*

State/Region	Average Hours of Supply
1	2
<b>Northern Region</b>	
Chandigarh	24 hrs./day
Delhi	24 hrs./day
Haryana	Three Phase Supply: Average 8:15 hrs/day
Himachal Pradesh	24 hrs./day
Jammu and Kashmir	-
Punjab	Three Phase Supply: 4:54 hrs/day
Rajasthan	Three Phase Supply: 6:00 hrs/day

1	2	1	2
Uttar Pradesh	Three Phase Supply: Average 9:15 hrs/day	Goa	No restriction
Uttarakhand*	22:09 hrs./day	<b>Southern Region</b>	
<b>Western Region</b>		Andhra Pradesh	Three Phase Supply: 7 hrs/day
Chhattisgarh	Three Phase Supply: 18 hrs./day	Karnataka	Three Phase/Single Phase Supply: 6 hrs/day No Supply: 6-12 hrs/day
Gujarat	Only 8 hours power supply In staggered form in rotation of day and night given to Agriculture. No supply during rest of 16 hours. Jyotigram Yojana: 24 hrs.	Kerala	No Restrictions
Madhya Pradesh	Three Phase Supply: 10:35 hrs/day (Average) Single phase Supply: 00:00 hrs./day (Average)	Tamil Nadu	Three Phase Supply: 9 hrs/day Single Phase Supply: 15 hrs/day
Maharashtra	Three Phase Supply: 8 hrs/day (Average) Single phase Supply: 16 hrs./day (Average)	Pondicherry	No Restrictions
		<b>Eastern Region</b>	
		Bihar	About 18 hrs.
		Jharkhand	About 20 hrs.
		Odisha	24 hrs
		West Bengal	About 23 hrs.

\*Data not furnished for current month.

**Statement II***Notified Power Cuts/Restrictions on Industries during November, 2011*

State/Region	Energy Cut	Demand cut
1	2	3
<b>Northern Region</b>		
Chandigarh		No Notified Power Cut
Delhi		No Notified Power Cut
Haryana	0.2 to 1.2 MU and 400MW (different for different days)	
Himachal Pradesh	2.00 MU/day on HT/LT Industries	0 MW cut from 18:30 hrs to 21:30 hrs. (peak hrs.) on HT/LT Industries.
Jammu and Kashmir		—
Punjab	1.8 MU/day on HT/LT Industries	600 MW cut on HT/LT Industries from 18:00 to 21:00 hrs.
Rajasthan	1.35 to 1.22 MU/day on HT/LT Industries	450 MW to 509 MW cut on HT/LT industries from 19:00 to 23:00 hrs. on different days

1	2	3
Uttar Pradesh	3.38 MU and 790MW (In different time-slots)	
Uttarakhand*	0 to 2.56 MU/day on HT/LT Industries on different days. (October 2011 data)	0 to 70 MW cut on HT/LT Industries for different hours on different days. (October 2011 data)
<b>Western Region</b>		
Chhattisgarh	Nil	Nil
Gujarat	All Industries are allowed to run their units on all days of week and If they want to avail staggered holiday, then they will have to stagger on notified day only and cannot avail as per their choice. All Industries are required to keep their recess timings staggered.	
Madhya Pradesh	Nil	Nil
Maharashtra	Nil	Nil
Goa	Nil	Nil
<b>Southern Region</b>		
Andhra Pradesh	All EHT, HT and LT Industries not to avail power except lighting loads during peak hours (18:30 to 22:30 hrs.). One day power holidays to Industries. Domestic cut: Hyderabad City 2 hrs., District HQ 4/6 hrs., Mandals 8 hrs.; However, there was load shedding of up to 2641 MW (755.03 MU for the month)	
Karnataka	One day Power Holiday to industries (Bangalore City); However, there was load shedding up to 1950 MW (734.04 MU for the month)	
Kerala	Nil; However, there was load shedding up to 600 MW (14.81 MU for the month)	
Tamil Nadu	20% power cut for HT and Commercial consumers. 1 hour Load shedding for Chennai, 2/3 Hours for Urban and Rural areas; However, there was load shedding up to 3125 MW (679.465 MU for the month).	
Puducherry	Nil	
<b>Eastern Region</b>		
Bihar	No Notified Cuts	
Jharkhand	No Notified Cuts	
Odisha	No Notified Cuts	
West Bengal	No Notified Cuts	

**Note:** Although some states have reported "No Notified Power Cuts", load shedding/restrictions are imposed on Industries on day to day basis depending upon availability of power *vis-a-vis* requirement.

[*Translation*]

#### Health Insurance Schemes for CGHS Beneficiaries

3813. SHRI K.C. SINGH 'BABA': Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a health insurance scheme is being launched by the Government for CGHS beneficiaries and pensioners;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the facilities available from CGHS will be withdrawn after implementation of the said health insurance scheme;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the extent of financial burden on exchequer likely to be reduced, the better health facilities to the employees likely to be made available and corruption likely to be stopped through this health insurance scheme?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) The Central Government is contemplating introduction of a health insurance scheme for the central government employees and pensioners on pan-India basis, with special focus on pensioners living in non-CGHS areas. The proposal is to make this scheme voluntary and contributory for serving employees & pensioners. However, it is proposed to be made compulsory for the new entrants in Government service.

(c) and (d) No, the proposed scheme will be an alternative option to the CGHS and it will provide an option to the serving employees and pensioners to choose a scheme as per his/her convenience.

(e) The Scheme is proposed to be introduced with special focus on the pensioners living in non-CGHS areas who are getting Fixed Medical Allowance at the rate of Rs. 300 only per month to take care of their medical needs. They have been demanding extension of CGHS or CS (MA) Rules to cover their OPD and Inpatient needs which is not feasible due to resource constraints. The Health Insurance Scheme seems to be a viable alternative. It will have additional financial implications mainly due to coverage of pensioners living in non-CGHS areas who are presently not covered under any Government Health Scheme.

#### Complaint against Foreign Banks

3814. SHRI ANJANKUMAR M. YADAV:  
SHRI KAUSHALENDRA KUMAR:  
SHRI GORAKH PRASAD JAISWAL:  
SHRI NATHUBHAI GOMANBHAI PATEL:  
SHRI RAMKISHUN:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received complaints against public and private sector banks and foreign banks for involvement of their officers/officials in irregularities,

harassment of their customers and other deficiency in services during each of the last three years and the current year;

(b) if so, the details thereof, Bank-wise and the reasons therefor alongwith the action taken on such complaints; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) 15 Banking Ombudsman offices of Reserve Bank of India (RBI) spread across the country receive and resolve complaints relating to deficiency in banking services provided by all Scheduled Commercial Banks and their agents, Regional Rural Banks and Scheduled Primary Co-operative Banks as per the provisions of the Banking Ombudsman Scheme 2006.

(b) A Statement showing Bank category-wise complaints received during the last three years is enclosed. However, the data reporting system of RBI does not generate information relating to Bank-wise and sector-wise disposal of complaints.

(c) RBI has issued instructions from time to time to all Scheduled Commercial Banks (SCBs) advising them to follow the guidelines issued for engagement of recovery agents, methods to be followed by recovery agents, training to recovery agents, taking possession of property mortgaged/hypothecated to banks etc. Banks were also advised that they, as principals, are responsible for the actions of their agents and they should ensure that agents engaged for recovery of their dues should strictly adhere to the guidelines and instructions, including the Banking Code and Standard Board of India (BCSBI) Code, Fair Practices Code for Lenders etc. in the process of recovery of dues. Complaints received in the matter are dealt with by Banking Ombudsman as per extant instructions and as per provisions of the Banking Ombudsman Scheme and corrective action taken in all such cases.

#### Statement

##### *Bank Category-wise statement of complaints received—last three years*

Name of Bank	Total number of complaints received			
	2007-08 July-June	2008-09 July-June	2009-10 July-June	2010-11 July-June
1	2	3	4	5
Nationalised Banks other than SBI Group	12163	14974	19092	20417
Allahabad Bank	506	838	797	834
Andhra Bank	397	619	822	842

1	2	3	4	5
Bank of Baroda	1070	1450	1782	2034
Bank of India	930	1018	1452	1532
Bank of Maharashtra	309	308	296	369
Canara Bank	1102	1443	2153	2047
Central Bank of India	1013	1163	1272	1495
Corporation Bank	205	277	441	459
Dena Bank	292	334	502	593
Indian Bank	479	558	758	719
Indian Overseas Bank	435	549	833	754
Oriental Bank of Commerce	425	497	638	686
Punjab and Sind Bank	2006	2210	215	278
Punjab National Bank	224	186	2800	2946
Syndicate Bank	550	782	933	969
UCO Bank	543	605	811	922
Union Bank of India	778	1110	1237	1491
United Bank of India	195	245	309	466
Vjaya Bank	195	232	322	295
IDBI Bank Limited	509	550	719	686
SBI Group	13531	18167	22832	22307
State Bank of India	10867	15306	18939	19435
State Bank of Bikaner and Jaipur	949	979	1328	1005
State Bank of Hyderabad	275	355	696	628
State Bank of Indore	396	360	473	
State Bank of Mysore	178	222	350	305
State Bank of Patiala	298	321	468	548
State Bank of Saurashtra	155	46		
State Bank of Travancore	413	578	578	386
Old Private Sector Banks Group	929	1177	1394	1179
Bank of Rajasthan Ltd.	195	163	200	
Catholic Syrian Bank Ltd.	43	57	72	43
City Union Bank Limited	30	30	40	41



1	2	3	4	5
The Dhanalakshmi Bank Ltd.	30	31	44	100
Federal Bank Ltd.	124	209	194	190
ING Vysya Bank Ltd.	197	274	323	324
Jammu and Kashmir Bank Ltd.	25	43	38	47
Karnataka Bank Ltd.	42	38	66	74
Karur Vysya Bank Ltd.	56	80	132	109
Lakshmi Vilas Bank Ltd.	34	46	50	55
Lord Krishna Bank Ltd.	2	3	0	
Nainital Bank Ltd.	11	19	9	22
Ratnakar Bank Ltd.	5	3	2	9
Sangli Bank Ltd.	4	0		
SBI Commercial and International Bank Ltd.	1	1	1	2
South Indian Bank Ltd.	85	126	123	102
Tamilnad Mercantile Bank Ltd.	45	54	100	61
New Private Sector Banks Group	13021	20805	21159	15943
Axis Bank Limited	1043	1733	2045	2215
Centurion Bank of Punjab	473	31		
Development Credit Bank Ltd.	61	93	84	94
HDFC Bank Ltd.	3480	6584	7542	5590
ICICI Bank Limited	7576	11453	10328	6895
Indusind Bank Ltd.	109	281	295	373
Kotak Mahindra Bank Ltd.	261	602	826	728
Yes Bank Ltd.	18	28	39	48
Foreign Banks Group	6122	11700	11450	7081
**ABN Amro Bank N.V./RBS	1162	1844	2143	1162
American Express Banking Corp.	63	98	83	0
Bank of America N.T. and S.A.	3	3	1	0
Bank of Bahrain and Kuwait B.S.C.	0	0	1	0
Barclays Bank PLC	252	1925	1106	629
BNP Paribas	3	7	1	1
Calyon Bank	3	2	1	0

1	2	3	4	5
Citibank N.A.	1901	2563	2005	967
DBS Bank Ltd.	0	3	4	36
Deutsche Bank (Asia)	134	417	444	208
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corpn. Ltd.	1291	2838	3388	1865
Jpmorgan Chase Bank National Association	0	0	1	0
Societe Generale	0	1	2	0
Sonali Bank	0	1	1	0
Standard Chartered Bank	1310	1991	2263	2144
State Bank of Mauritius Ltd.	0	0	2	1
AB Bank Limited	0	1	4	0

[English]

#### Joint Research on Renewable Energy

3815. SHRI PREM DAS RAI: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of India and the United States of America (USA) have recently signed an agreement for joint research on renewable energy;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the priority areas to be taken up under such joint research, including non-solar renewable energy technologies;

(c) the benefits accruing India as a result of this joint venture; and

(d) the details of the formal plan for rapid dissemination and uptake of the outcomes of the joint research by the Indian industries and R and D institutions?

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH): (a) Yes Madam; an Agreement between the Planning Commission of the Republic of India and the Department of Energy of the United States of America for Cooperation on A Joint Clean Energy Research and Development Centre was signed on 4th November, 2010.

(b) The priority areas indentified are:

(i) Solar Energy

(ii) Second Generation Biofuels

(iii) Building Efficiency

(c) The Joint Clean Energy Research and Development Centre (JCERDC) will facilitate Joint Research and Development on Clean Energy by teams of scientists and engineers that will help accelerate development and more rapid deployment of critical technologies for renewable energy. This will benefit India in expanding collaboration within scientific communities and create opportunities for cooperation between two countries on clean energy technologies.

The Center will involve active participation of academic and private sectors of both countries working in a consortia mode. The consortium will be self-selecting teams with entities or individuals from national labs, academic institutions, private sector, NGOs etc. Awards will be made to consortia which have knowledge and experience to undertake first rate collaborative research programs. The consortia will leverage existing resources and physical infrastructure and bring together talent from both countries.

(d) The Government of India and US Department of Energy have agreed to provide US \$ 5 Million each annually for five years to support the collaborative activities under the JCERDC. The centre will receive private funding to match both GDI and US Department of Energy funding. A funding opportunity announcement for Joint Proposals along with the USA DoE has already made. Applications have been received and the selection process is under way.

**Losses of SEBs**

3816. SHRI K. SUDHAKARAN:  
SHRIMATI SHRUTI CHOUDHRY:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the State Electricity Boards (SEBs) are losing Rs. 1,00,000 crore in the year 2010-11;

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

(c) the steps being taken to correct the situation in SEBs, State-wise including Haryana?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL): (a) Loss figures for the year 2010-11 are not available, as audited accounts of all SEBs for 2010-11 are not yet ready.

(b) a As per the PFC's "Report on Performance of State Power Utilities for 2007-08 to 2009-10", the aggregate losses on subsidy from State received basis for Distribution Utilities Increased from Rs. 17,620 Crs. in the year 2007-08 to Rs. 35,762 Crs. in 2008-09 and to Rs. 42,415 Crs. in 2009-10. States/UTs-wise details are given in the enclosed Statement-I.

The primary reasons for (a) Commercial losses are operational Inefficiency, leading to high AT and C losses, inadequate revision of tariff to cover cost of supply, pilferage/theft of power and non disbursement of subsidy by State Governments to utilities and (b) technical losses are overloaded networks, Inadequate neutralization of reactive power by capacitors, load imbalances in 3 phase supply etc.

(c) The responsibility of reduction of AT and C losses In the distribution network is with the State Governments and the Power Departments. However, to address the Issues related to the high AT and C losses and reforms in the distribution sector of the States, the Restructured-Accelerated Power Development and Reforms.

Programme (R-APDRP) was launched by the Ministry of Power in July, 2008 as a Central Sector Scheme for improving the urban power distribution sector In the country. The focus of R-APDRP Scheme Is on actual demonstrable performance by utilities In terms of sustained Aggregate Technical and Commercial (AT and C) loss reduction. The projects under the scheme are

taken up In two parts: Part-A and Part-B. Part-A of the scheme Is dedicated to the establishment of an IT enabled system for achieving reliable and verifiable baseline data that shall enable evaluation of exact and verifiable AT and C losses in towns where the scheme is being implemented. Part-B of the scheme is for actual up-gradation and strengthening of the sub-transmission and distribution system.

The present status of the R-APDRP scheme is given below:

- Part-A (IT) projects worth Rs. 5196.50 crore covering almost all the eligible towns (1402 Nos) in 29 states/UTs have been sanctioned.
- Part-A (SCADA) projects worth Rs. 1385.87 crore covering all the eligible towns (60 Nos.) have been sanctioned.
- 1100 towns are eligible for Part-B projects. So far 1039 Part-B projects worth Rs. 23658.18 crore have been sanctioned.

Under R-APDRP, Projects worth Rs. 839.21 crores has been sanctioned to Distribution utilities of Haryana under R-APDRP and a sum of Rs. 49.68 crores has been disbursed to Distribution utilities of Haryana. Despite sanction of scheme on 20th February, 2011, Haryana is yet to appoint ITIA after a gap of more than 2 years since sanction.

The State/UTs wise details of projects sanctioned and sanctioned project cost under Part-A and Part-B of R-APDRP including Haryana are enclosed as Statement-II.

A number of technical and administrative interventions have also been Initiated by the Central Government to curb the power theft in the country. Administrative intervention for reducing commercial losses through effective control of theft of electricity include Incorporation of specific provisions in the Electricity Act, 2003 for detection of theft, speedy trial of theft related offences and also for recovery of the charges of electricity stolen.

Government of India, Ministry of Power has amended Section 135 and Section 151 of the Electricity Act, 2003 through the Electricity (Amendment) Act, 2007 making the offence punishable under Section 135-140 and Section 150 as cognizable and non-bailable. Moreover powers have been vested with the police officer in line

with Chapter XII of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 (2 of 1974). The definition of theft has been expanded under Section 135 to cover use of tampered meters and use of electricity for unauthorized purpose by Insertion of provisions (d) and (e) under Section 135(1) of the Electricity Act, 2003.

Administrative measures also include constitution of Special Courts (as per Section 153 of the Act) for speedy trial of offences committed under Section 135-140 of the Act. As per the provisions of the Electricity Act, 2003, Special Courts, to deal exclusively the cases of electricity theft have been set up in 24 States. In Haryana, total 957 no. of theft cases were reported and revenue of Rs. 32.25 Crores was realized during Year 2009-10 (Source: CEA).

#### Conference of Power Ministers

The 5th Conference of Power Ministers was held in New Delhi on 13th July, 2011. It was resolved that the State Governments would ensure that the accounts of the power utilities are audited by September of the next financial year. Computerization of accounts is to be undertaken, if not done already. The distribution utilities are to file the Annual Tariff Petition by December-January of the preceding year to the State Regulator as stipulated in the National Tariff Policy. The State Governments are to clear all outstanding subsidies to the utilities and ensure advance payment of subsidy in future. Further, the state governments are to take effective steps to reduce AT and C Losses below 15% and also initiate steps to appoint distribution franchises in urban areas through competitive bidding.

#### Rating of Utilities

In order to enable a unified approach by FI/Banks for funding State Distribution Utilities, Ministry of Power is in the process of developing an integrated rating methodology for State Distribution Utilities. The overall objective of the integrated rating methodology is to devise a mechanism for incentivizing/de-incentivizing the distribution utilities so as to improve their operational and financial performance, enable regulatory compliance and influence respective State Govts to fulfill commitments on subsidy, equity support including transition funding support to achieve self-sustaining operations.

#### Request to "Appellate Tribunal for Electricity"

Ministry of Power has requested "Appellate Tribunal for Electricity" to issue directions under section 121 of the Electricity Act to the State Regulatory Authorities to revise the tariff appropriately (suo-motto, if required), in the interest of improving the financial health and long term viability of electricity sector in general and distribution utilities in particular. APTEL has passed an order on 04.02.2011 requesting all the State Commission/Joint Commissions to send status report with reference to the determination of annual revenue requirement/tariff for all the years from the date of the constitution of the Commission to enable them to find out the position and to pass orders. The compliance of this order will facilitate improvement in financial health of utilities.

**Model Tariff Guidelines:** Forum of Regulators (FOR) has approved tariff regulations, which will ensure adequacy of tariff to utilities. PFC and REC insist on adoption of model tariff regulations as one of the conditionality for short time disbursement.

#### Statement

*The Aggregate Profit/Losses on Subsidy Received Basis for Utilities Selling Directly to Consumers for Years 2007-08 to 2009-10*

Region	State	Utility	2007-08 Profit on subsidy received basis	2008-09 Profit on subsidy received basis	2009-10 Profit on subsidy received basis
1	2	3	4	5	6
Eastern	Bihar	BSEB	(585)	(1005)	(1412)
	Jharkhand	JSEB	(1201)	(1048)	(707)

1	2	3	4	5	6
	Odisha	CESCO	(85)	(125)	(77)
		NESCO	36	(0)	(28)
		SESCO	(16)	(36)	(40)
		WESCO	(49)	13	(27)
	Sikkim	Sikkim PD	(28)	10	1
		WBSEDCL	100	39	71
Eastern Total			(1829)	(2153)	(2219)
North-Eastern	Arunachal Pradesh	Arunachal Pradesh	(83)	(48)	(33)
	Assam	CAEDCL	(31)	(13)	
		LAEDCL	(19)	(15)	
		UAEDCL	(26)	(19)	
		APDCL	-	-	(321)
	Manipur	Manipur PD	(94)	(113)	(106)
	Maghalaya	MeSEB	1	10	(56)
	Mizoram	Mizoram PD	(40)	(72)	(130)
	Nagaland	Nagaland PD	(81)	(68)	(111)
	Tripura	TSECL	25	47	(33)
North-Eastern Total			(347)	(291)	(791)
Northern	Delhi	BSES Rajdhani	(449)	(108)	187
		BSES Yamuna	(55)	58	77
		NDPL	282	(71)	351
	Haryana	DHBVNL	(275)	(265)	(680)
		UHBVNL	(495)	(1218)	(912)
	Himachal Pradesh	HPSEB	(25)	32	(153)
	Jammu and Kashmir	Jammu and Kashmir PDD	(1385)	(1316)	(2106)
	Punjab	PSEB	(1390)	(1041)	(1302)
	Rajasthan	AWNL	(919)	(2403)	(3924)
		JDWNL	(762)	(2185)	(3169)
		JVVNL	(694)	(2227)	(3913)
	Uttar Pradesh	OWN	(1044)	(1244)	(1707)
		KESCO	(173)	(152)	(218)
		MWN	(854)	(1109)	(1002)
		Pash WN	(928)	(579)	(1188)
		Poorv VVN	(1102)	(1346)	(1170)

1	2	3	4	5	6
	Uttarakhand	UT PCL	(487)	(469)	(391)
Northern Total			(10,756)	(15,404)	(21,221)
Southern	Andhra Pradesh	APCPDCL	11	(2780)	(1198)
		APEPDCL	35	(531)	(435)
		APNPDCL	(339)	(1191)	(892)
		APSPDCL	(59)	(1485)	(1116)
	Karnataka	BESCOM	13	(588)	112
		CHESCOM	1	(280)	(318)
		GESCOM	(32)	(198)	(31)
		HESCOM	9	(560)	(174)
		MESCOM	8	(41)	(14)
	Kerala	KSEB	217	217	241
	Puducherry	Puducherry PD	21	(80)	(47)
	Tamil Nadu	TNEB	(3512)	(8021)	(9680)
Southern Total			(3626)	(15539)	(13552)
Western	Chhattisgarh	CSEB	464	764	
		CSPDCL		74	(333)
	Goa	GoaPD	139	198	80
	Gujarat	DGVCL	2	3	22
		MGVCL	2	5	17
		PGVCL	1	1	4
		UGVCL	1	6	6
	Madhya Pradash	MP Madhya Kshetra WCL	(494)	(574)	(779)
		MP Paschim Kshetra WCL	(680)	(833)	(1433)
		MP Purv Kshetra WCL	(614)	(1077)	(1131)
	Maharashtra	MSEDCL	117	(902)	(1085)
Western Total			(1,061)	(2375)	(4632)
Grand Total			(17,620)	(35762)	(42415)

Note: Figures in () Indicate losses  
(Source: PFC)

**Statement II**

(Figures in Rs. crore)

Sl.No.	State	No. of Projects Sanctioned	Sanctioned Project Cost
1	2	3	4
<b>Non-special Category States</b>			
1.	Andhra Pradesh	113	388.81
2.	Bihar	71	194.60
3.	Chandigarh	01	33.34
4.	Chhattisgarh	20	122.45
5.	Goa	4	110.74
6.	Gujarat	84	230.72
7.	Haryana	36	165.63
8.	Jharkhand	30	160.61
9.	Karnataka	98	391.14
10.	Kerala	43	214.40
11.	Madhya Pradesh	83	228.89
12.	Maharashtra	130	324.42
13.	Puducherry	4	27.53
14.	Punjab	47	272.85
15.	Rajasthan	87	315.93
16.	Tamil Nadu	110	417.00
17.	Uttar Pradesh	169	650.68
18.	West Bengal	62	164.37
	<b>Sub-Total</b>	<b>1192</b>	<b>4414.11</b>
19.	Arunachal Pradesh	10	37.68
20.	Assam	67	173.78
21.	Himachal Pradesh	14	96.41
22.	Jammu and Kashmir	30	151.99

1	2	3	4
23.	Manipur	13	31.55
24.	Meghalaya	9	33.99
25.	Mizoram	9	35.12
26.	Nagaland	9	34.58
27.	Sikkim	2	26.30
28.	Tripura	16	35.18
29.	Uttarakhand	31	125.82
	<b>Sub-Total</b>	<b>210</b>	<b>782.40</b>
	<b>Total</b>	<b>1402</b>	<b>5196.50</b>

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

(Figures in Rs. Cr.)

Sl.No.	State	No. of Projects Sanctioned	Sanctioned Project Cost
1.	Andhra Pradesh	5	116.81
2.	Assam	1	21.82
3.	Bihar	1	23.21
4.	Gujarat	6	138.51
5.	Jammu and Kashmir	2	52.89
6.	Kerala	3	83.15
7.	Madhya Pradesh	5	102.94
8.	Maharashtra	8	161.62
9.	Punjab	3	52.36
10.	Rajasthan	5	150.90
11.	Tamil Nadu	7	182.17
12.	Uttar Pradesh	11	266.55
13.	West Bengal	3	32.94
	<b>Total</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>1385.87</b>

*Details of projects sanctioned under  
Part-B of R-APPRP*

Sl.No.	Utility/State	No. of projects (Towns/ project area) Nos.	Sanctioned Project Cost  Rs. Cr
1.	Andhra Pradesh	42	1056.59
2.	Assam	56	391.41
3.	Bihar	1	506.14
4.	Chhattisgarh	16	216.56
5.	Gujarat	63	993.78
6.	Haryana	29	673.58
7.	Himachal Pradesh	14	322.18
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	30	1665.27
9.	Karnataka	88	948.99
10.	Kerala	42	872.17
11.	Madhya Pradesh	82	1977.64
12.	Maharashtra	122	3284.20
13.	Punjab	42	1509.73
14.	Rajasthan	82	1540.47
15.	Sikkim	2	68.46
16.	Tamil Nadu	87	3279.56
17.	Uttar Pradesh	161	3283.59
18.	Uttarakhand	30	392.63
19.	West Bengal	50	675.23
Total		1039	23658.18

**Tobin Tax**

3817. SHRI ARUN KUMAR VUNDAVALLI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government intends to impose Tobin Tax to curb the present market volatility in the entire financial markets, especially in the currency segments;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the steps taken by the Government to arrest the currency volatility?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) There is no proposal to impose a Tobin Tax.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) To augment the supply of foreign exchange in India, recent policy initiatives include *inter alia*, increase in all-in-cost ceiling for trade credits; liberalization of External Commercial Borrowing norms; requirement to bring into the country proceeds of ECBs raised abroad for Rupee expenditure; raising of FII investment limit in corporate and Government securities and raising of interest rates on Non-Resident Indian Deposits.

**Reforms in PRIs**

3818. SHRI FRANCISCO COSME SARDINHA: Will the Minister of PANCHAYATI RAJ be please to state:

(a) whether the Union Government is contemplating second generation reforms in Panchayati Raj system to suit the present needs of the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the views of State Governments have been taken in this regard; and

(d) if so, the details thereof alongwith the reaction of the Union Government to incorporate their views in such reforms?

THE MINISTER OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF PANCHAYATI RAJ (SHRI V. KISHORE CHANDRA DEO): (a) to (d) Within the Constitutional frame work, Panchayat is a State subject. States take context specific measures for strengthening Panchayats while the Central Government plays a facilitative role. The Union Government has undertaken several measures to facilitate States in strengthening their Panchayati Raj systems. To facilitate devolution in the States, the Union Government has assisted States in preparing Activity Mapping, issued advisories and incentivised States for devolution of Funds, Functions and Functionaries (3 Fs) to Panchayats under the Panchayat Empowerment and Accountability Incentive Scheme. To encourage decentralized planning, untied funds are provided under Backward Regions Grant Fund (BRGF) to Panchayats through State Governments to bridge critical infrastructure



and other gaps in 250 backward districts. In addition, States also get grants for Panchayats under the 13th Finance Commission award, which are untied funds. Funds have also been provided to States for training and appropriate software for accounts, planning etc. has been developed to enhance the capacities of Panchayats. These issues have been deliberated with States in various forums.

#### Sale of Power by NTPC

3819. SHRI ADAGOORU H. VISHWANATH: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Thermal Power Corporation Limited (NTPC) is increasingly finding it difficult to sale electricity to State Electricity Boards (SEBs);

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether an estimated 10 billion units of electricity generated by the NTPC was unsold in the year 2011-12;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor;

(e) whether the NTPC is blending imported coal to generate electricity; and

(f) If so, the reasons therefor and the quantity of imported coal blending by the NTPC during the year 2010-11?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL): (a) Since some of the beneficiary states are not scheduling full power allocated to them, it has affected the generation plan of NTPC. NTPC has to back down its generation because of this.

(b) Backing down details since 2009-10 is given below:

2009-10	—	5.27 Billion Units
2010-11	—	13.23 Billion Units
2011-12	—	11.07 Billion Units (Upto November, 2011)

(c) During the period April-November, 2011, around 11.07 Billion Units could not be generated by NTPC stations on account of low generation schedule by beneficiaries.

(d) Due to non-availability of schedule from beneficiaries.

(e) Yes, Madam.

(f) NTPC is blending imported coal to mitigate the shortage in domestic coal. The average percentage of blending of imported coal during the year 2010-11 was around 8%.

#### Power Generation

3820. SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAISI:  
SHRI RAJIV RANJAN SINGH *alias* LALAN SINGH:  
DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether private sector has out numbered the combined Centre and State sector in power addition during the current financial year so far;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether despite fuel shortage and funding problems private sector is performing well while the Centre and State sector are lagging behind;

(d) If so, the details thereof along with the reasons therefor;

(e) the total power addition target fixed in private as well the Central sector at the initiation of 11th Plan and likely to be achieved during the terminal year of the plan; and

(f) the steps taken or being taken by Government to increase the efficiency in power addition of Centre and State sector?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL): (a) to (e) Capacity addition during the year 2011-12 upto 30.11.2011 has been 10,307.5 MW. Out of this, the contribution of private sector was 6,566.5 MW which is more than the combined capacity addition in the Central and State sector of 3,741 MW (Central Sector: 2,160 MW; State sector: 1,581 MW) during the same period.

Planning Commission had originally fixed a capacity addition target of 78,700 MW during the 11th Plan comprising 36,874 MW in Central Sector, 26,783 MW in

State Sector and 15,043 MW in Private Sector. However, at the time of the Mid term Appraisal of the 11th Plan the capacity addition target was revised to 62,374 MW comprising 21,222 MW in the Central Sector, 21,355 MW in the State Sector and 19,797 MW In the Private Sector. Capacity addition target of 17,601 MW comprising 5,725 MW in Central Sector, 4,266 MW in State Sector and 7,610 MW in Private Sector has been fixed for the year 2011-12 and the same is likely to be achieved.

Some of the reasons for slow pace of capacity addition in the public sector during the 11th Plan include in sequential supplies of power equipments, slow progress of civil works, contractual disputes, environmental concerns, poor geology and law and order problems.

(f) A number of steps have been taken to accelerate the pace of capacity addition in the country. These include augmentation of manufacturing capacity of BHEL from 10,000 MW in December, 2007 to 20,000 MW by 2012; periodic review of issues related to supply of power equipment from BHEL by a Group under the chairmanship of Secretary (Heavy Industry); sensitization of stakeholders to enlarge the vendor base to meet Balance of Plants requirements; rigorous monitoring of projects at different levels by Ministry of Power, Central Electricity Authority, Power Project Monitoring Panel and Advisory Group under the chairmanship of Minister of Power; and introduction of web-based monitoring system.

[*Translation*]

#### Consumption of Coal

3821. SHRI VISHNU DEO SAI: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the per day consumption of coal in power plants of the National Thermal Power Corporation Limited (NTPC) in Chhattisgarh and Madhya Pradesh;

(b) the quantity of ash released in water and air as a result of coal consumption and the quality of coal dumped in land every day from these plants;

(c) the quantity of such coal being utilized for making bricks and cement; and

(d) the detail of effective action taken to control quantity of ash being released in water and air?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL): (a) The per day consumption of coal in power plants of the NTPC Limited in Chhattisgarh and Madhya Pradesh during the year 2010-11 is as follows:

Name of the Station (Capacity)	State	Coal consumption/day (Metric Tonne)
Korba (2600 MW)	Chhattisgarh	35000 approx.
Sipat (1000 MW)	Chhattisgarh	16000 approx.
Vindhyachal (3260 MW)	Madhya Pradesh	50000 approx.

(b) As far as release of ash in water is concerned, there is no discharge of ash particles in water in Chhattisgarh and Madhya Pradesh plants of NTPC, as all these plants operate with 100% Ash Water Recirculation System.

The quantity of ash discharged by these stations is within the prescribed norms. The emissions are as follows:

Korba	: Stage I & II	= 100-130 mg/NM3 and
	Stage III	= below 50 mg/NM3
Sipat	: Stage I	= 30-38;
	Stage II	= 35-42 mg/NM3
Vindhyachal	: Stage-I	= 120-145 mg/NM3;
	Stage II	= 80-90 mg/NM3 and
	Stage III	= 75-90 mg/NM3
	mg/NM3	= milligram per normal meter cube

NTPC is not dumping any coal in land as the coal is directly unloaded in the coal hopper situated within the premises of NTPC boundary.

(c) The quantity of ash provided/utilized for ash brick plants for 2010-11:

i. Korba	=	173370 MT
ii. Sipat	=	75146 MT
iii. Vindhyachal	=	40630 MT

The quantity of ash provided to cement manufacturer for 2010-11:

i. Korba	=	581540 MT
ii. Sipat	=	153277 MT
iii. Vindhyachal	=	932000 MT

(d) NTPC is taking all actions as stipulated by State Pollution Control Boards. For controlling ash release in air and water, NTPC stations in Chhattisgarh and Madhya Pradesh are equipped with following pollution control system:

- Ash Water Recirculation system for 100% of water being used for ash disposal to ensure no overflow of ash into water.
- High efficiency Air Pollution control systems namely Electrostatic Precipitators (ESP) are installed in all the units of NTPC plant to control the air emissions. Moreover, to control fugitive emissions from ash dykes, water sprinkling arrangements, water cover on ash dykes and vegetative cover on ash dykes etc. are operative.
- Additionally, Dry Ash Extraction Systems (DAES) are also provided.
- With the help of all the above systems, NTPC is maintaining the ash emission within the statutory limits enforced by the regulator.

[English]

#### **National Technical Advisory Group on Immunisation**

3822. SHRI ABDUL RAHMAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to launch new vaccines as part of the recommendations of the National Technical Advisory Group on Immunization;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has started trial run of these vaccines; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI SUDIP BANDYOPADHYAY): (a) National Technical Advisory Group on Immunization (NTAGI) is one of the recommending bodies to Government of India on various issues related to immunization including introduction of new vaccines.

(b) As per recommendations of NTAGI, Government has introduced *Haemophilw Influenzae* Type b, (Hib) containing Pentavalent vaccine in Tamil Nadu and Kerala.

(c) and (d) Pentavalent vaccine has been introduced initially in Tamil Nadu and Kerala considering good immunization coverage and strong monitoring mechanisms in these States.

[Translation]

#### **Appointment of Lok Pal**

3823. SHRI KAUSHALENDRA KUMAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

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

(b) if so, the details thereof and the details of accountability and functions of said Lok Pal;

(c) the bank-wise and sector-wise complaints received by the Lok Pal from each of the above sectors during each of the last three years and the current financial year and the number of complaints resolved; and

(d) the steps taken/being taken for expeditious disposal of all complaints?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) The Ombudsman Schemes have been notified for Banking, Insurance and Income-Tax sectors. The Banking Ombudsman Scheme was introduced for the banking sector in 1995 to provide an expeditious and inexpensive forum to bank customers for resolution of complaints relating to deficiency in banking services provided by commercial banks, regional rural banks and scheduled primary co-operative banks. There are 27 grounds on which customers can approach the BO for deficiency in banking services. The responsibilities and functions of the Banking Ombudsman are laid down in the Banking Ombudsman Scheme 2006 which is available at RBI website: rbi.org.in.

The Insurance Ombudsman Scheme was introduced for quick and in-expensive disposal of the grievances of the insured customers and to mitigate their problems. The powers of Insurance Ombudsman are restricted to insurance contracts of value not exceeding Rs. 20 lacs.

Similarly, Income-Tax Ombudsman Scheme was introduced for satisfactory resolution of the complaints/grievances of tax-payers against the Income-Tax Department, to suggest remedial measures and to report the findings of the Income-Tax Ombudsman to the Government for appropriate action against erring officials.

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

(c) The details of the number of complaints received and disposed by all the three Ombudsman in Banking, Insurance and Income-tax are given below:-

Sector	2008-09		2009-10		2010-11		2011-12 (As on 1.7.11 upto 30.10.11)	
	Received	Disposed	Received	Disposed	Received	Disposed	Received	Disposed
Banking Ombudsman #	75,009	65,579	88,699	83,336	76,638	72,023	29,683	27,022
Insurance Ombudsman ##	12,812	11,417	17,459	15,190	23,334	17,239	11,727	5,263
Income-Tax Ombudsman \$	3,616	2,855	3,494	2,924	4,466	3,953	2,746	2,286

[Note:- # Financial year for Banking Ombudsman is 1st July to 30th June. ## includes the number of complaints carried over from the previous year. \$ Upto July, 2011.]

(d) The disposal of cases by all the three offices of Banking Ombudsman, Insurance Ombudsman and Income-Tax Ombudsman are reviewed annually and periodically from time-to-time by the respective regulators and concerned authorities.

#### Child Protection Units

3824. SHRI BHUDEO CHOUDHARY: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the child protection units have been set up in each district of the country under the provisions of Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection) Act, 2000;

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

(c) the funds sanctioned and released and its utilisation reported by the State Governments for the purpose during each of the last three years and the current year;

(d) whether the Government has any mechanism in place to monitor the utilisation of funds by the State Governments for the said purpose; and

(e) if so, the details thereof alongwith the cases of misappropriation of funds noticed and the follow-up action taken thereon, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) to (c) As per section 62 of the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2000 State Governments/Union Territory Administrations are required to constitute Child Protection Units for every district. To facilitate the States/UTs in setting up of such Units, financial assistance is being provided to them under Integrated Child Protection Scheme (ICPS), introduced in 2009-10. The State-wise details of number of districts in which District Child Protection Units (DCPUs) have been set up, number of DCPUs for which financial assistance has been provided so far, and details of funds sanctioned & released for this purpose are given in the enclosed Statement. The grants released to State Governments are required to be utilized in the same financial year. However, unspent balance, if any, is deducted at the time of release of subsequent installment of funds.

(d) and (e) Utilisation of funds by State Governments is reviewed by an inter-ministerial Project Approval Board at the time of appraisal of the financial proposals received under ICPS from the States/UTs. Besides, ICPS provides for establishment of State Child Protection Committee (SCPC) for monitoring the implementation of ICPS, including proper utilisation of funds. No case of misappropriation of funds under ICPS has been noticed so far.

#### Statement

*State-wise details of number of Child Protection Units set up, amount sanctioned and released for setting up of and maintenance of Child Protection Units under ICPS*

Sl. No.	Name of the State/UT	No. of Child Protection Units provided assistance	No. of Child Protection Units set up*	Amount sanctioned and released (In Lakhs)		
				2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	23	23	205.53	183.78	518.83
2.	Assam	27	27	0.00	124.64	0.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
3.	Bihar	32	-	-	122.87	-
4.	Chhattisgarh	18	18	129.51	-	-
5.	Gujarat	26	26	0.00	110.35	156.65
6.	Haryana	21	21	0.00	94.82	-
7.	Himachal Pradesh	12	-	-	-	96.04
8.	Jharkhand	24	-	-	-	164.97
9.	Karnataka	16	16	0.00	17.91	110.58
10.	Kerala	14	-	43.37	0.00	-
11.	Madhya Pradesh	50	50	359.75	-	-
12.	Maharashtra	35	35	-	140.66	-
13.	Manipur	9	9	0.00	52.83	-
14.	Mizoram	8	8	-	71.14	-
15.	Nagaland	11	11	94.18	-	-
16.	Odisha	30	30	317.70	153.66	317.70
17.	Punjab	20	-	-	-	225.34
18.	Rajasthan	33	33	0.00	184.26	161.29
19.	Sikkim	2	4	-	-	22.18
20.	Tamil Nadu	32	32	0.00	171.52	247.11
21.	Tripura	4	4	-	8.96	-
22.	Uttar Pradesh	72	72	-	-	710.62
23.	West Bengal	19	19	102.62	72.12	-
24.	Delhi	1	-	-	0.00	2.58
25.	Puducherry	1	-	-	4.52	-
Total		540	438	1252.66	1514.04	2733.89

\*As per information furnished by State Governments/UT Administration.

### Solar Panels

3825. SHRI DARA SINGH CHAUHAN:  
SHRI CHARLES DIAS:

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

(a) whether the Government had received proposal from various State Governments to establish wind farms or solar panels for generation of electricity, State/UT-wise;

(b) if so, the details thereof including Kerala alongwith solar panels installed in the country during each of the last three years and the current year, State/UT-wise;

(c) whether the Government has received any new proposal from the State of Kerala, Kerala State Electricity Board or any other agency to establish wind farms or solar panels for the generation of electricity;

(d) if so, the names of agencies and the proposed capacity of the wind farm or solar panels;

(e) the total money spent on these panels as on date; and

(f) the time by which each of these installed panels are likely to be made functional?

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH): (a) The wind power projects are installed on commercial basis through private sector investments based on techno-economic viability of the sites. The Central Government had not received any proposal from any State/UT Government for establishment of wind farm project.

During 2009-10 and 2010-11, Ministry had received project proposals for central financial assistance for installation of grid connected solar photovoltaic power projects from the State Governments of Delhi, Karnataka, Maharashtra, Punjab, Rajasthan and West Bengal.

(b) A total wind power capacity of 15,683 MW has been installed in country as on 31.10.2011, out of which 35 MW has been installed in the State of Kerala during the last three years. State-wise list of solar power projects installed during the last three years and current year is enclosed as Statement.

(c) The Ministry has not received any project proposal for establishing wind farms from the State of Kerala. The Ministry has not received any new proposal/detailed project report for installation of solar photovoltaic power projects from the State of Kerala, Kerala Electricity Board or any other agency.

(d) Doesn't arise.

(e) The Ministry has not released any funds for the establishment of wind farms or grid connected solar photovoltaic power plants in the State of Kerala.

(f) Doesn't arise.

#### **Statement**

*State-wise list of Solar Projects installed during the last three years and current year*

**Projects commissioned as on 24.11.2011**

Sl.No.	States	Solar Photovoltaic and Solar Thermal Power Projects	
		No.	MW
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2	3
2.	Chhattisgarh	2	4
3.	Gujarat	5	91

1	2	3	4
4.	Haryana	2	2
5.	Jharkhand	0	0
6.	Karnataka	2	6
7.	Madhya Pradesh	0	0
8.	Maharashtra	8	18
9.	New Delhi	2	2
10.	Odisha	3	3
11.	Punjab	2	3
12.	Rajasthan	10	43.5
13.	Tamil Nadu	3	7
14.	Uttar Pradesh	0	0
15.	Uttarakhand	0	0
16.	West Bengal	1	1
Total		42	183.5

[English]

#### **Bank Loans for Various Projects**

3826. SHRI EKNATH MAHADEO GAIKWAD: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has directed Public Sector Banks (PSBs) for expeditious clearance of loan applications for various projects by obtaining faster project clearances from the Government of the various States;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the response of the said banks in this regard; and

(d) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to keep a check on bad loans during such speedy clearance of loan applications?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) In order to expedite decision making on the loan application, guidelines have been issued on 02.09.2011 and 22.09.2011 to all public sector banks. A copy of the guidelines are enclosed as Statements-I and II.

(c) Banks have informed having noted the instructions of the Government for compliance.

(d) RBI has issued well laid out prudential guidelines on sectoral exposure and assets classification. Banks also have their own credit policy and exposure norms. The loan applications are processed in the light of RBI guidelines and banks' internal policy guidelines.

**Statement I**

*F.No. 7/99/2011-BOA  
Government of India  
Ministry of Finance  
Department of Financial Services*

Jeevan Deep Building,  
Parliament Street,  
New Delhi, the 2nd September, 2011

**Chief Executives of All Public Sector Banks**

**Sub: Disposal of Applications seeking finance from Public Sector Banks—Reg.**

It has been observed from the feedback received from various quarters that there are considerable delays in disposing the loan applications seeking finance from Public Sector Banks (PSBs). The delay in decision making hampers the projects and their implementation, leading to slowing down of the economic growth.

In order to expedite the decision making on the loan applications, PSBs are requested to consider the following:

- (i) All loan proposals which are to be approved at Head Office level may be reviewed on a fixed day by the CMDs/MDs and EDs together in order to ensure that there is no pendency above three months. While reviewing, CMDs/MDs and EDs may discuss the same with the Field Officers through video conference for instant feedback.
- (ii) All loan proposals which are to be approved at the Zonal Office or Branch level may be reviewed by the Zonal Managers on a fixed day in a week so that there is no pendency for over 45 days.

(iii) The loan applications which are pending for want of response/information from different State Governments - whether to be approved at Head Office level or Zonal Office level, may be followed up by the concerned Zonal Offices with the respective departments of the State Governments for expeditious clearance. Matters relating to applications to be disposed of by Branch Managers, may be taken up by the Branch Managers in District Coordination Committees on a monthly basis.

(iv) The State Level Bankers Committee may also consider requesting: the Chief Secretaries of the respective states for expeditious clearance of the projects coming up in the State where banks/ financial institutions have sanctioned the projects but disbursement is pending for want of clearances.

(v) As per Citizens Charter, the following time lines may be observed:

- (a) Approvals to be granted by the Branch Managers—within 30 -days of receipt of loan application.
- (b) Approvals to be granted by the Regional/ Zonal Managers—within 45 days of receipt of loan application.
- (c) Approvals to be granted by the Head Office—within 90 days of receipt of loan application.

The PSBs are requested to keep this Department posted of the developments in this regard.

Yours faithfully,

(M.M. Dawa)

Under Secretary to the Government of India  
Tel.: 011-23748731  
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Copy to:

- (i) PS to FM
- (ii) PS to MOS (E&FS)
- (iii) PPS to Finance Secretary
- (iv) PPS to Secretary, DEA

**Statement II**

*F.No. 7/99-2011-BOA  
Government of India  
Ministry of Finance  
Department of Financial Services*

Jeevan Deep Building,  
Parliament Street,  
New Delhi, the 22nd September, 2011

**Chief Executives of All Public Sector Banks****Sub: Disposal of Applications seeking finance from Public Sector Banks—Reg.**

This is in continuation to the guidelines issued on the subject mentioned above, vide letter of even number dated 2nd September, 2011. For expeditious clearance/implementation of the projects where banks/financial institutions have sanctioned the projects but disbursement is pending for want of clearances from various agencies/departments of the State Governments, the following actions are envisaged:

- (i) The member banks of the SLBC shall intimate the status and details of the pending projects to the Chief Executive of the SLBC lead bank.
- (ii) In order to expedite the clearance of the projects, the Chief Executive of the SLBC lead bank shall take up the matter with Chief Secretary of the State Government and convene a meeting in which Chief Secretary and functionaries of the state agencies/departments where the projects are pending shall also participate to discuss and draw out a action plan for early clearance of the pending projects.
- (iii) The Chief Executive of the SLBC lead bank shall also have a meeting convened by the District Level Consultative Committee (DLCC) at district level with the functionaries of district authorities and departments connected with the pending projects on similar lines mentioned in point (ii) above.

2. Chief Executives of the SLBC lead banks shall periodically ascertain the position of the pending projects from all the member banks and take action as envisaged above to expedite the clearance of such projects in accordance. This exercise shall be carried out on regular basis and shall be a permanent feature.

Yours faithfully,

(M.M. Dawla)

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- (v) PPS to Secretary, DEA
- (vi) PPS to AS (FS)
- (vii) AH PPS to JSs/Directors/DSs of DPS
- (viii) Chief Secretaries of all States and UTs

**Foreign Investment and Borrowings**

3827. Sk. NURUL ISLAM: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the percentage of foreign investment and foreign borrowings in the national income during each of the last three years;

(b) the details of the main five countries that have made maximum foreign investment in the country during the last three years;

(c) the terms and conditions of the above investments;

(d) the impact of foreign investments and borrowings on our economy; and

(e) the steps taken by the Government during the Ninth Five Year Plan in this direction?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) Foreign investment and foreign borrowings as percentage of Gross Domestic Product during the last three years are contained Table 1 below.

**Table I: Details of Foreign Investment and Borrowing**

Component	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
	Percent of GDP		
1. Foreign Investment (net)*	0.4	3.7	2.2
2. Debt Creating Flows (net)**	1.0	1.2	1.8

\*Includes Foreign Direct Investment and Portfolio Investment (net).

\*\*Includes external assistance, commercial borrowings, short-term credit, NRI deposits and Rupee Debt Service.

Source: Reserve Bank of India and Central Statistical Organization, Government of India.



(b) As per the Annual Report of the Reserve Bank of India 2010-11, top five countries with regard to Foreign Direct Investment to India in 2010-11 were Mauritius, Singapore, Netherlands, Japan and USA. Details of investments by these countries over the last three years are contained in the Table 2 below.

**Table 2: Country-wise Foreign Direct Investment Flows to India**

		(US\$ Million)		
Sl.No.	Country	2008-09	2009-10 P	2010-11 P
1.	Mauritius	10,165	9,801	5,616
2.	Singapore	3,360	2,218	1,540
3.	Netherlands	682	804	1,417
4.	Japan	266	971	1,256
5.	USA	1,236	2,212	1,071

P: Provisional Source: Reserve Bank of India Annual Report 2010-11.

(c) The detailed terms and conditions governing foreign direct investment flows to India are contained in the document of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry titled 'FDI Policy' available in the link <http://dipp.nic.in/English/Policies/Policv.aspx>.

(d) and (e) The rise in foreign borrowings reflects the need for strong domestic investment demand and improved access to global financial market. Similarly, foreign direct investment reflects the large domestic market, liberalized FDI policy, strong macroeconomic fundamentals and the growing integration of India with the global economy. The ninth five year plan recognized the role of foreign investments as an important source of resources, especially for infrastructure, as well as for Indian companies seeking technological upgradation and modernization.

#### **Violation of Loan Policy by Banks**

3828. SHRI GAJENDER SINGH RAJUKHEDI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether certain Public Sector Banks (PSBs) have reportedly violated their loan policy approved by their respective Boards in restructuring of loans of the large corporate borrowers in the recent past;

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

(c) the action taken/being taken by the Government/RBI against such banks?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) The Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has reported that certain irregularities in restructuring of loans have been observed in different categories of restructured loans such as agricultural loans, small borrowers and other category of borrowers in some public sector banks as under:

- (i) in a few cases, restructuring was done without conducting any viability study with regard to various financial and business aspects.
- (ii) deviation with regard to the appropriate sanctioning authority for second and subsequent restructuring, as stated in loan policy of bank, was observed in some cases (other than those involving Corporate Debt Restructuring).
- (iii) repeated restructuring undertaken in certain cases.
- (iv) confirmation of restructuring terms and conditions not obtained from some borrowers.
- (v) restructuring with retrospective effect undertaken in some cases.
- (vi) irregular upgradation of restructured accounts done in certain cases.
- (vii) inconsistencies in deciding cut-off date for restructuring under CDR mechanism in some cases.

(c) While comprehensive prudential guidelines have already been issued by RBI vide circular dated August 7, 2008 and dated April 9, 2009 to banks for restructuring of loans, given to all category of borrowers except those which are restructured on account of natural calamities, it has taken up the issues of such irregularities with the banks for rectification.

Besides above, RBI in its Second Quarter Review of Monetary Policy 2011-12 (October 25, 2011) has proposed to constitute a Working Group to review the existing prudential guidelines on restructuring of advances by banks/financial institutions and suggest revisions taking into account the best international practices and accounting standards.

### Incentives for Renewable Energy Equipment

3829. SHRI RAVNEET SINGH: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to give certain financial incentives to people belonging to economically marginalized sections of society for purchase of renewable energy equipments;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the incentives given by the Government to the manufactures of solar equipments; and

(d) the other measures being taken by the Government to popularize the renewable sources of energy?

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH): (a) The Government is already providing Central Financial Assistance (CFA)/Incentives ranging between 30 to 100% of costs of deployment/purchase of various types of renewable equipment to people, including those belonging to economically marginalized sections of society, depending on location and user category.

(b) Details of the CFA/incentives being provided for various off-grid/decentralized renewable energy systems/devices are given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) Incentive of excise duty exemption is available to manufactures of solar equipments. Benefit of nil/concessional customs duty on import of some of the equipment, raw materials, components and products used in manufacture of solar energy equipment is also available.

(d) The Government has taken several measures to popularize use of renewable sources of energy in the country. These include:

- Provision of fiscal and financial incentives, such as, capital/interest subsidy, accelerated depreciation, nil/concessional excise and customs duties.
- Encouraging private investment in renewable power projects through additional measures like Generation Based Incentives, Renewable Power Purchase Obligations and Preferential Tariffs in most potential States; etc.
- Jawaharlal Nehru National Solar Mission initiated in January 2010 to promote large scale deployment of solar energy systems.
- Supporting sector specific seminars/workshops/training programmes.
- Extensive publicity and awareness on the use of renewable energy systems/devices through print, postal and electronic media.

### Statement

#### *Incentives/Central Financial Assistance (CFA) provided for various Off-Grid/Decentralized Renewable Energy Systems/Devices*

Sl.No.	Off/grid/Decentralized Systems	Central Financial Assistance
1	2	3
1.	Remote Village Electrification: Renewable energy systems for Electricity generation/lighting for households in remote unelectrified census villages/hamlets	90% of the cost of electricity generation systems subject to a pre-specified maximum amount for each technology and an overall ceiling of Rs. 18,000 per household.  100% cost of a single light Solar PV home lighting system for BPL households.
2.	Family Type Biogas Plants NE Region States including Sikkim (except plain areas of Assam)  Plain areas of Assam	Rs. 11,700 to Rs. 14,700 per plant depending on capacity of plant and CDM benefits availed  Rs. 9,000 to Rs. 10,000 per plant depending on capacity of plant and CDM benefits availed

1	2	3
	J and K, Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand (excluding Terai region), Nilgiris of Tamil Nadu, Sadar, Kurseong and Kalimpong sub-divisions of Darjeeling, Sunderbans, A and N Islands	Rs. 3,000 to Rs. 10,000 per plant depending on capacity of plant and CDM benefits availed
	All Others	Rs. 2,100 to Rs. 8,000 per plant depending on capacity of plant and CDM benefits availed.
3.	Biomass Gasifiers	For Rural applications: Rs. 15.00 lakh/100 kW for village level electricity generation with 100% producer gas engine. 20% higher subsidy for Special Category States and Islands  For Industrial applications: Rs. 2.00 lakh/300 kW for thermal applications Rs. 2.50 lakh/100 kW with dual fuel engine Rs. 10.00 lakh/100 kW with 100% producer gas engine For Institutional applications: Rs. 15.00 lakh/100 kW with 100% producer gas engine
4.	Biomass Co-generation (non-bagasse) for captive use in industry	Rs. 20.00 lakhs per MW subject to a maximum of Rs. 1 crore/project (20% higher subsidy for Special Category States)
5.	Urban Waste to Energy	Rs. 1.0 to 3.0 crore/MWe, depending on technology. (20% higher subsidy for Special Category States)
6.	Industrial Waste-to- Energy Plants	Rs. 20.00 lakh to Rs. 1.00 crore/MWe, depending on technology (20% higher subsidy for Special Category States),
7.	Solar Energy Systems (Photovoltaic/ Thermal)	Subsidy of 30% of systems cost and/or 5% interest bearing loans.
8.	Small Aero-Generators and Hybrid Systems	Rs. 1.00 lakh and Rs. 1.50 lakh per kW for commercial and non commercial beneficiaries respectively, Higher support of Rs. 2.25 lakh per kW for systems in NE Region States, Sikkim and Jammu and Kashmir.
9.	Micro-hydel plants/Water mills	Rs. 0.35 lakh per watermill for mechanical application Rs. 1.10 lakh per watermill for electrical applications

[Translation]

**Financial Assistance to Health Related Programmes**

3830. SHRI JAGDANAND SINGH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether international institutions provide assistance to run health related programmes in the country;

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

(c) whether such assistance from international institutions has been received separately by the States directly or through the Union Government;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the outcome of the assistance given on health sector?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (e) 1. **Revisited**

RNTCP	Source	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12 (30-11-11)
	World Bank	101.84	124.97	169.35	96.60
	GFATM	91.33	117.08	107.98	120.44
	DFID	48.00	40.00	40.00	17.16
	Total	241.17	282.05	317.33	234.2

The states are disbursed funds under the programme only through the Union Government.

RNTCP is achieving both its objectives of 'treatment success rate of at least 85% among New Smear Positive (NSP) patients and case detection of at least 70% of the estimated NSP cases in the community', since 2007.

## 2. Reproductive Child Health (RCH)-II Project

The following international institutions have been providing assistance to run health related programmes, details of assistance received during the last three years and the current year given below;

Assistance received for RCH programme:

- World Bank-910 Cr.
- Department for International Development (DFID) - 948.53 Cr.
- United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) - 151.76 Cr.
- European Union - 210 Cr.

Assistance received for Pulse Polio programme

- ENTWICKLUNGSBANK (KfW) - 595.87 Cr.
- World Bank-538.95 Cr.

The assistance has been received from international institutions separately by the states directly. Details of the assistance received by the states is given below:

Assistance received from Department for International Development (DFID):

- Madhya Pradesh - 445 Cr.
- Bihar - 285.77 Cr.
- Odisha - 422,13Cr.

**National TB Control Programme (RNTCP):** Revised National TB Control Programme is concerned; the assistance received from international institutions is tabulated below:

Assistance received from United States of America (USAID):

- Uttar Pradesh - 32.16 Cr.
- Uttarakhand - 3.15Cr.
- Jharkhand - 3.27Cr.

The Reproductive Child Health programme Phase-II and the Pulse Polio programme the Infant Mortality Rate has been reduced from 58 (SRS-2005) to 50 per 1,000 live births (SRS-2009) Maternal Mortality Ratio has reduced from 254 (SRS 2004-06) to 212 per 1,00,000 (SRS 2007-09) and Total Fertility Rate has been reduced from 2.9 (SRS-2005) to 2.6 (SRS 2008). The assistance of international institutions for RCH-II has played a considerable role in the achievement of these outcomes.

## 3. National Vector Borne Disease Control Programme (NVBDCP)

National Vector Borne Disease Control Programme receives financial assistance from international institutions such as Global Fund for malaria control and World Bank for malaria control and kala-azar elimination to run the health programme in the country.

The details during last three years and current year is as follows:

Year	GFATM (Rs. in lacs)	World Bank (Rs. in lacs)
2008-09	2461.14	2135.34
2009-10	1645.01	3540.02
2010-11	5306.12	5182.72
2011-12	350.77	222.00

The financial Assistance by international institutions is being received by the Union Government as above. In last three years there is significant improvement in the malaria & Kala-azar health services delivery in the project areas.

- There has been overall improvement in malaria indices in the country and in areas under the project. The surveillance has improved in the project areas and slide positivity has declined.
- 320 out of 543 Kala Azar endemic blocks have achieved elimination. (< 1 case/10,000 population at block level).

#### 4. National Leprosy Eradication Programme (NLEP)

World Health Organization provide for National Leprosy Eradication Programme free of cost of leprosy drugs supplied by WHO during last three years and current year is as below:

(Rs. in lakhs)

Year	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12 (upto 13.12.2011)
Cost of leprosy drugs provided by WHO	800.00	590.06	635.38	257.69

The financial Assistance by international institutions is being received by the Union Government. During last three years, number of cases released as cured after completing treatment is given as below:

Year	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
No. of Leprosy cases released from treatment	132724	133822	132105

#### 5. Integrated Disease Surveillance Project (IDSP)

Integrated Disease Surveillance Project (IDSP) a decentralized State based disease surveillance project is launched by Government of India with World Bank assistance in November 2004 with the objective to strengthen disease surveillance in the country to detect and respond to early warning signals of epidemic prone diseases.

Integrated Disease Surveillance Project (IDSP) receives financial assistance from World Bank on reimbursement basis after submission of the expenditure

incurred earlier. Initially World Bank assisted implementation of the project in all 35 States and Central Surveillance Unit. The project was restructured in March 2010. From April 2010, World Bank assistance is restricted to reimbursement of expenditure for Central Surveillance unit and 9 States (Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Maharashtra, Punjab, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Uttarakhand & West Bengal).

The assistance from World Bank is on reimbursement basis and the amount claimed for reimbursement in last three years and current year are as under:

(Rs. in crores)

Year	Amount claimed for reimbursement
2007-08	21.99
2008-09	19.36
2009-10	21.05
2010-11	14.07

Under IDSP, World Bank assistance is received by State Health Societies through Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Government of India.

Surveillance units have been established at all State/ District. HQs (SSUs, DSUs). 90% of districts report weekly data for epidemic prone diseases, under IDSP. These data are analyzed by District Surveillance Unit (DSU) and State Surveillance Unit (SSU) to diagnose and control the outbreak. The States/districts have reported and responded to 553 outbreaks in 2008, 799 outbreaks in 2009, 990 outbreaks in 2010 and 1535 outbreaks in 2011 (upto 27th November, 2011).

#### 6. National AIDS Control Programme

Government of India receives international assistance from World Bank, Global Funds for AIDS, Malaria and Tuberculosis (GF ATM), UNDP, USAID and DFID for National AIDS Control Programme, Phase-III. These institutions have committed to provide the following support to NACP Phase III (2007-12)

(Rs. in crores)

World Bank	1125
DFID	808
Global Fund	2508
USAID	225
UNDP	71

During the last three years the following amounts have been disbursed by them:

(Rs. in crore)					
Year	World Bank	DFID	US AID	UNDP	Global Fund
2008-09	182.00	176.40	23.32	1.08	288.81
2009-10	184.96	209.81	13.55	7.55	630.44
2010-11	251.60	205.71	24.73	5.33	307.58
2011-12	Reimbursement claims are under process				152.60

**For the year 2009**

Sl.No	Institutions	Name of the Activity	Sanctioned Budget (INR)
1.	Arya Vaidya Sala, Kottakkal, Kerala	Study on safe and rational use of Kalavasti Procedure in the Treatment of Intervertebral Disc Prolapse	906,000
2.	Institute for Post Graduate Teaching & Research in Ayurveda, Jamnagar	Publication of International Catalogue of Ayurvedic Publications	298,000
3.	Department of AYUSH, New Delhi	Development of a vision paper on the integration of AYUSH in public health care	500,000
4.	Institute of Post Graduate Teaching & Research in Ayurveda, Jamnagar	National Workshop for development of guidelines for clinical research Methodology in Ayurveda	541,000
5.	Banaras Hindu University Varanasi	Expert group meeting for cost estimation of standard AYUSH treatment modalities	210,000
6.	Morarji Desai National Institute of Yoga, New Delhi	Workshop on History of Healthcare in India	613,300
7.	Morarji Desai National Institute of yoga, New Delhi	Brainstorming Workshop for Repositioning of AYUSH through Public Private Partnership	622,300
Total			3,690,600

(Indian Rupees Three million six hundred ninety thousand six hundred only)

**For the Biennium 2010-11 onward:**

Sl.No	Institutions	Name of the Activity	Sanctioned Budget (INR)
1	2	3	4
1.	Institute for Post Graduate Teaching & Research in Ayurveda, Jamnagar	Developing guidelines for clinical research methodology in Ayurveda	161,000

The external aid is received by the Union Government. National AIDS Control Programme, Phase-III has been successful in achieving a decline of adult HIV prevalence in India from 0.41% in 2000 through 0.36% in 2006 to 0.31% in 2009. The number of annual new HIV infections has also declined by more than 50% during the last decade from 2.7 Lakhs new infections in 2000 to 1.2 Lakhs in 2009.

**7. Programme/Activities being run through Dept. of AYUSH**

Details of funds sanctioned to various institutions under WHO-AYUSH (GoI) work plan are as under:

1	2	3	4
2.	Institute for Post Graduate Teaching & Research in Ayurveda, Jamnagar	Standardization of Ayurvedic Clinical Terminologies	611,000
3.	Swami Vivekananda Yoga Anusandhana Samsthana Bangalore	Standardization of Yoga Terminologies	483,000
4.	National Institute of Siddha Chennai	Development of Standard Siddha Terminologies	558,000
5.	State Ayurvedic College, Lucknow	Development of Guidelines for writing Peer-review and Publication of AYUSH Research activities	171,000
6.	Capt Srinivasa Murti Research Institution for Ayurveda and Siddha Drug Development, Chennai	Development of marker compounds of Ayurvedic formulations	571,000
7.	Morarji Desai National Institute of Yoga, New Delhi	Translation of three diseases wise booklets in 6 Indian languages	424,000
8.	National Institute of Indian Medical Heritage, Hyderabad	Preparation of a document on evidence-based Ayurvedic Remedies and Therapies	266,000
9.	Central Council for Reseach in Unani Medicine, New Delhi	Standardization of Unani Medicine Terminologies	635,000
10.	National Inst. of Ayurved, Jaipur	Standardization of non-clinical terminologitts of Ayurveda	647,000
11.	Institute for Post Graduate Teaching & Research in Ayurveda, Jamnagar	Development of Model Recruitment and Promotion Rules for AYUSH	584,000
12.	Banaras Hindu University (BHU), Varanasi	Development of Consumer Guidelines for appropriate use of Ayurvedic Medicines	273,000
13.	Cgpt Srivassa Murti Research Inst. for Ayurveda and Siddha Drug Development, Chennai	Training workshop on the use of application of Chromatographic and Spectroscopic Techniques in Drug Development of traditional medicines	323,000
14.	Morarji Desai National Institute of Yoga, New Delhi	National Workshop on Yoga for Medical Professionals	568,000
15.	Institute for Post Graduate Teaching & Research in Ayurveda, Jamnagar	Capacity building programme for the coordinators of National Pharmacovigilance Programme for Ayurveda, Siddha and Unani (ASU) drugs	1,264,000
Total			7,539,000

(Indian Rupees Seven million five hundred thirty nine thousand only)

**RBI Guidelines on Cheque Clearing**

3831. SHRI RAM SUNDAR DAS:  
SHRI KAPIL MUNI KARWARIA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has instructed all the banks to clear all local cheques on the same day and outstation cheques by the next day;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether there is a proposal to impose any penalty in the event of the cheques not being cleared within the stipulated period; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b)

Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has issued instructions to all the banks enumerating the realization period for local and outstation cheques. In case of local clearing, banks have been advised to permit usage of the shadow credit afforded to the customer accounts immediately after completion of the relative return clearing on the next working day or maximum within an hour of commencement of business on the third working day from the day of presentation in clearing, subject to usual safeguards. Further, the outer limit time frame for collection of outstation cheques has been prescribed as 7 days for cheques drawn on state capitals, 10 days for major cities and 14 days for other locations. RBI reviews these time-lines keeping in view the dynamics of the banking sector, as and when considered appropriate.

(c) and (d) In terms of RBI's circular dated November 24, 2008, interest at the rate specified in the Cheque Collection Policy of the concerned bank shall be paid. In case the rate is not specified in the Cheque Collection Policy, the applicable rate shall be the interest rate on fixed deposit to the corresponding period of maturity

[English]

#### Implementation of Health Care Schemes

3832. SHRI NARAHARI MAHATO:  
SHRI NRIPENDRA NATH ROY:

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

(a) whether the Government proposes to appoint public health experts in rural areas of States especially in hilly areas of West Bengal for effective implementation of health care schemes;

(b) if so, the details of the way these experts tackle the problems in the States;

(c) whether these experts would also organize campaign for making people of rural areas aware of the health schemes; 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) For effective implementation of Health care schemes in rural areas of States including hilly areas of West Bengal, augmentations of Human Resource including engagement

of public health experts is one of the key trust area under National Rural Health Mission (NRHM). Funds are provided to States under NRHM for this purpose based on requirements projected by States in their Annual Programme Implementation Plan (PIP) of NRHM. Their remuneration, terms of engagement and job description of human resources engaged under NRHM including the public health experts engaged is decided by the State Health Society. Funds are also provided to States/UTs for IEC/BCC activities for making people of rural areas aware of the health schemes.

#### Cancer Care Facilities

3833. SHRI K. SUGUMAR:  
DR. SHASHI THAROOR:

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

(a) whether the Government proposes to extend financial assistance for upgradation and strengthening of cancer care facilities across the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the number of medical colleges/hospitals/cancer centres selected and the funds allocated and released for the purpose, location-wise, State/UT-wise;

(d) whether the Government has prepared any action plan to install cancer and cardiac care facilities in district hospitals and trained doctors therein; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI SUDIP BANDYOPADHYAY): (a) to (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 revised programme envisages to strengthen Government Medical Colleges hospitals and erstwhile Regional Cancer Centres across the country as Tertiary Cancer Centre (TCC) for providing comprehensive cancer care services. 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).

Under TCC Scheme 6 complete proposals namely Indira Gandhi Medical College, Shimla (Himachal



Pradesh), Guru Gobind Singh Medical College and Hospital, Faridkot (Punjab), MNJ Institute of Oncology, Hyderabad (Andhra Pradesh), BRD Medical College, Gorakhpur (Uttar Pradesh), Malabar Cancer Centre, Thalassery (Kerala) and Mizoram State Cancer Institute, Aizwal (Mizoram) have been approved by the Standing Committee on Radiotherapy in its meeting held on 15th November, 2011 for release of Rs. 4.80 crore (each) as Govt of India's share for non-recurring grant-in-aid. Revised programme envisages strengthening of district hospitals for diagnostic services, basic cancer surgery and chemotherapy facilities. Financial assistance is available for chemotherapy drugs required for cancer patients to treat 100 patients per district @ Rs. 1.00 lakh per patient.

The programme also envisages strengthening of District Hospitals by establishing NCD Clinic for cardiac care facilities and by providing Cardiac equipments including human resources.

#### **Medical Education**

3834. DR. KRUPARANI KILLI:  
YOGI ADITYA NATH:  
SHRI KULDEEP BISHNOI:

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

(a) whether the Government proposes to revamp and streamline medical education in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the recommendations of the Working Groups constitutes for the purpose alongwith the follow up action taken by the Government;

(d) the details of the Vision Document prepared by the Medical Council of India (MCI) in this regard; and

(e) the steps taken/proposed to integrate allopathic system with the Indian Systems of Medicines in order to achieve better health care facilities for the people in the country?

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

(b) and (c) The President in her address to the Joint Session of Parliament on 04 June 2009 announced the Government's intention to set up a National

Commission for Human Resources for Health (NCHRH) as an overarching regulatory body for medical education and allied health sciences with a dual purpose of reforming the current regulatory framework and enhancing the supply of skilled manpower in the health sector. Consequently, a Task Force was constituted to deliberate upon the issue of setting up of the proposed NCHRI-I. The report alongwith the draft Bill for creation of proposed NCHRH was sent to State Governments seeking their views. Having received the comments/suggestions of States and also of the general public, the Task Force was reconstituted with a mandate to finalize the draft Bill of the proposed NCHRH. Based on the recommendations of these Task Forces and inter-ministerial consultations the legislative proposal for setting up NCHRH was prepared. The proposal has been approved by the Cabinet recently.

(d) The objective of the Vision Document 2015 prepared by the Medical Council of India (MCI) is to generate a road map for medical education, training, research and ethics in 'the country in order to bring them in line with the global standards and trends.

(e) There is no proposal to integrate allopathic system with the Indian Systems of Medicines with the Government.

[Translation]

#### **Rural Banks**

3835. SHRI UDAY PRATAP SINGH:  
SHRI LAL CHAND KATARIA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Rural Banks and their branches in the country, as on date;

(b) whether the salary, allowances and pension are being paid to the employees of the said banks at par with the employees of nationalised banks;

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

(d) whether the annual pension given to the employees of the said banks is less than the maximum limit fixed for annual income of people living below poverty line;

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

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) Presently 82 Regional Rural Banks (RRBs) are functioning in the country with network of 16001 branches as on 31st March, 2011.

(b) and (c) In pursuance of the Hon'ble Supreme Court's judgement dated 31 January, 2001 and 7th March, 2002 the Pay Scales, Dearness Allowance, House Rent Allowance and City Compensatory Allowance of the RRBs employees have been brought at par with that of the corresponding categories of employees of Nationalised Banks. As regards the other allowances, the individual Sponsor Bank is required to negotiate the same with the RRBs sponsored by them.

(d) to (f) RRB employees and officers superannuation benefits are governed by the Employees Provident Fund and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952 and the benefits are admissible as per the provisions of this Act.

#### Health of Pre Natal Child

3836. SHRI PASHUPATI NATH SINGH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to ensure health of pre-natal child;

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

(c) whether the Government proposes to ensure the availability of nutritious food and medicines to the pregnant women;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the time by which it is likely to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI SUDIP BANDYOPADHYAY): (a) and (b) Yes. The Government of India under the National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) and under its umbrella, the Reproductive and Child Health Programme Phase II, seeks to improve the availability of and access to quality health care including Maternal and Child Health services throughout the country. Under this programme, the steps taken by the Government to provide

quality ante natal (ANC), intra natal and post natal care (PNC) are:

- Provision of Ante-natal and Post Natal Care services including prevention and treatment of Anaemia by supplementation with Iron and Folic Acid tablets during pregnancy and lactation.
- Promotion of consumption of iodated salt at household level to prevent & control Iodine Deficiency Disorders (IDD) affecting pre-natal child health
- 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 quality of ANC, PNC Immunization, etc services being rendered to the mothers and children.
- Promotion of institutional deliveries through Janani Suraksha Yojana.
- Operationalizing Community Health Centers as First Referral Units (FRUs) and Primary Health Centers (24X7) for round the clock maternal care services.
- Village Health and Nutrition Days in rural areas as an outreach activity, for provision of maternal and child health services including nutritional counseling and nutritional education.
- Capacity building of health care providers in basic and comprehensive obstetric care.
- Engagement of more than 800,000 Accredited Social Health Activists (ASHAs) to generate demand and facilitate accessing of health care services by the community.
- A new initiative namely Janani Shishu Suraksha Karyakaram (JSSK) has been launched which entitles all pregnant women delivering in public health institutions to absolutely free and no expense delivery including Caesarean section.

(c) and (d) Government of India has launched Janani Shishu Suraksha Karyakaram (JSSK) under the overall umbrella of NRHM to provide free drugs and consumables, free diagnostics, free blood wherever required and free diet for 3 days during normal delivery and 7 days for C-section for all pregnant women delivering in public health facilities. 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. More than Rs. 1437 crores have been allocated to the States for the year 2011-12 for providing the free entitlements under JSSK.

(e) The scheme has been launched on June 1, 2011 as a part of the Reproductive and Child Health activities under the overall umbrella of National Rural Health Mission.

#### **Facilities to Senior Citizens**

3837. SHRI BHARAT RAM MEGHWAL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the facilities in financial sectors like banking, income-tax etc. made available by the Government to senior citizens;

(b) whether any instances of the amount of Dearness Allowance (DA) granted by the Union Government not being credited to the pension accounts of senior citizens in branches of various banks in Delhi come to the notice of the Government;

(c) if so, the details thereof for the last three years, bank-wise;

(d) the role of Managing Directors of banks in this regard; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) Banks have been permitted to formulate, with the approval of their respective Boards of Directors, fixed deposit schemes specifically for resident Indian senior citizens offering higher and fixed rates of interest as compared to normal deposits of any size. These schemes should also incorporate simplified procedures for automatic transfer of deposits to nominee of such depositors in the event of death. The above additional interest is not applicable to any type of non-resident deposits.

(b) and (c) During 2008-09, 2009-10 and 2010-11, total number of pension related grievances received by the office of the Banking Ombudsman in respect of Scheduled Commercial Banks were 2916, 4831 and 5810,

respectively. However, category wise and sector wise data of complaints received as well as bank-wise and sector wise disposal of complaints are not maintained.

(d) The CMD/Managing Director of Banks ensure that representations received are attended to promptly.

(e) In March 2011, the Reserve Bank of India has advised all agency banks to ensure that any delay in disbursement of regular pension, revised pension or any type of pension arrears, etc., irrespective of the type of pension (whether normal pension, pension (DA) relief or pension arrears) or any category of pensioners (Central/ State/Railway/Defence/ Telecom/Freedom fighters, etc.) should be compensated @ Bank Rate plus 2% penal interest for the delayed period and the same is credited to the pension account on the same day by the bank for the delay without getting any claim from the pensioner.

#### **Sale of Power through Power Exchanges**

3838. SHRI HARSH VARDHAN:  
SHRI DINESH CHANDRA YADAV:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Thermal Power Corporation Limited (NTPC) sells power through power exchanges;

(b) if so, the quantum of power sold during the years 2010-11, 2011-12 alongwith the average per unit price received by the NTPC during the said period;

(c) whether the quantum of power to be sold during the said period was also fixed by the NTPC;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the quantum of power provided to the various State Electricity Boards in the country by the NTPC during the above said period, State-wise?

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

(b) In view of answer at (a) above, does not arise.

(c) No, Madam.

(d) In view of answer at (c) above, does not arise.

(e) In view of answer at (a) to (d) above, does not arise.

*[English]***Delivery Percentage of IPO**

3839. DR. SUCHARU RANJAN HALDAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether during the current year the delivery percentage of Initial Public Offerings (IPOs) in some cases are more than or equal to the number of shares which were sold through the IPOs and if so, the details thereof and reaction of the Government thereto; and

(b) the action taken or proposed to be taken by the Government to check the manipulations reported to have taken place recently?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) According to information received by SEBI from NSE and BSE, during the period January 01, 2011 to December 05, 2011, delivery percentage of none of the scrips was equal to or more than the number of shares allotted in IPO except in the cases of Shilpi Cable Technologies Ltd., Brooks Laboratories Ltd and Fineotex Chemicals Ltd. In these cases the deliverable quantity percentage was 100.95 per cent, 100.73 per cent and 100.69 per cent respectively on the day of listing.

It may be noted that the above delivery percentages have been calculated on a client (gross) basis. If the percentages are calculated on a member (net) basis, certain number of transactions will net out resulting in delivery percentages being less than or equal to 100 per cent in all cases.

(b) SEBI maintains a constant vigil in the market. In case of any misdoing, it takes appropriate action against the concerned entities. The authorities have also put in place systems and practices to promote a safe, transparent and efficient market and to protect market integrity. The systems instituted include advanced risk management mechanisms comprising on-line monitoring and surveillance, various limits on positions, margin requirements, circuit filters, etc. The systems and practices are reviewed continuously and modified to meet emerging needs.

**Appointment of CRA in NPS**

3840. SHRIMATI JAYAPRADA:  
SHRI YASHVIR SINGH:  
SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Central Record-keeping Agency (CRA) for National Pension System (NPS) has been appointed;

(b) if so, the details thereof and criteria followed in such appointment;

(c) whether the agency has been found free of involvement in scam like IPO scam of 2006; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) Yes, Madam. National Securities Depository Limited (NSDL) has been appointed as CRA for NPS.

(b) Public sector entities with at least 5 years in central recordkeeping and administration functions, minimum positive net worth of Rs. 50 crore (Rupees Fifty crore) and experience in managing over five lakh individual accounts per year over the last three years were eligible to submit expression of interest. NSDL was selected after evaluation of the proposals received.

(c) and (d) In the matter of IPO irregularities, Securities Exchange Board of India (SEBI) initiated various proceedings against NSDL. The current status of proceedings against NSDL is as under:

- (i) SEBI passed an ex-parte interim Order on April 27, 2006 against NSDL, *inter alia*, alleging certain lapses/failure on the part of depositories and further directed them to take all appropriate action including revamping of management. The said order was challenged by NSDL before Securities Appellate Tribunal (SAT) and SAT granted interim stay to the limited extent of directions to revamp the management. Subsequently the said appeal was disposed of by an order dated November 22, 2007 with a view that the observations made in the said ex-parte order were prima facie and final orders shall be passed on consideration of materials collected during investigation.
- (ii) SEBI passed Disgorgement order on November 21, 2006 directing NSDL, Central Depository Services Limited (CDSL) and eight Depository Participants (DPs) to disgorge jointly and severally Rs. 115.82 crore. NSDL filed appeal before SAT and on November 22, 2007 SAT set aside the said disgorgement order.

- (iii) SEBI passed Adjudication Order on April 27, 2007 imposing monetary penalty of Rs. Five crore on NSDL which was challenged before SAT. SAT on January 14, 2009 set aside the said Adjudication order.
- (iv) SEBI appointed Committee comprising of Dr. Mohan Gopal and Shri V. Leeladhar on February 18, 2008 to take over and dispose of the ongoing quasi-judicial proceedings against NSDL. The Committee passed its final order on December 04, 2008. Thereafter SEBI Board on November 09, 2009 concluded that order dated December 04, 2008 relating to IPO became non-est and decided to hear these matters afresh by the full SEBI Board. Subsequently SEBI on February 02, 2010 passed fresh final order disposing the proceedings against NSDL. Thereafter based on directions of Hon'ble Supreme Court dated January 19, 2011, SEBI on July 28, 2011 released the order of the Committee dated December 04, 2008 which was earlier concluded as non-est. Thereafter NSDL filed appeal before SAT against the said order dated December 04, 2008 and the matter is under appeal before SAT.

#### **Plan for Child Rights**

3841. SHRI M.K. RAGHAVAN: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government has commissioned/ conducted any study to review the efficacy of provisions regarding Child Rights in the Eleventh Five Year Plan;
- (b) if so, the details and the outcome thereof;
- (c) whether the Government proposes to make some new provisions regarding Child Rights in the Twelfth Five Year Plan;
- (d) if so, the details thereof;
- (e) the number of States that have set up their own Child Rights Commissions; and
- (f) the role likely to be played by National Commission for Protection of Child Rights in protection of child rights in coordination with these commissions?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) and (b) No Madam.

(c) and (d) Securing the rights of children through policies and programmes is a continuous exercise, which will continue in the Twelfth Five Year Plan.

(e) State Commission for Protection of Child Rights (SCPCR) has been set up in 12 States under Section 17 of The Commissions for Protection of Child Rights (CPCR) Act, 2005.

(f) Though the CPCR Act, 2005 does not indicate formal linkages of National Commission for Protection of Child Rights (NCPDR) with SCPCRs, however, NCPDR is in constant touch with SCPCRs with regard to various matters of child rights protection viz. disposal of complaints of child rights violation, advocacy on child right issues, organizing consultations on issues of concern to children etc.

[Translation]

#### **Investment Fund**

3842. SHRI KAMAL KISHOR "COMAMNDO": Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government of India has received suggestions from various quarters including Planning Commission for setting up of an Investments Fund;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the reaction of the Government thereto;
- (c) the names of sectors in which investment is proposed to be made from this fund; and
- (d) the extent by which the economy of the country is likely to be strengthened as a result thereof?

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

(b) Planning Commission had submitted a proposal for the creation of a Strategic Energy Fund for the consideration by the Group of Ministers (GoM) to provide guidance on coordinating external interface on Energy Security matters. In its meeting held on October 13, 2011, the GoM has agreed, in principle, on the setting up of the Sovereign Wealth Fund.

(c) and (d) No final decision has been taken by the Government on the various issues relating to the Sovereign Wealth Fund.

[English]

#### Community Participation in Health Sector

3843. SHRI M. VENUGOPALA REDDY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the community participation in health sector activities have shown some improvement;

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

(c) the funds released and spent by the States in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI SUDIP BANDYOPADHYAY): (a) and (b) Yes, under the National Rural Health Mission (NRHM), community participation in health sector activities is one of the core strategies. This has been done through:

- Rogi Kalyan Samitis have been constituted at facility level to ensure involvement of the

communities in over-seeing the provisioning of health care and to redress the public grievances.

- Constitution of Village Health, Sanitation and Nutrition Committees (VHSNC) at village level.
- Government has constituted Advisory Group on Community Action (AGCA) to facilitate community monitoring process and to advise on ways of developing community partnership and ownership for the Mission.
- ASHAs have been engaged to act as a link between community and health facility.
- NRHM provides for a rigorous monitoring mechanism through Annual Common Review Mission. The members of these review missions include representatives from Civil Society Organisations.

A statement-I showing state-wise details of formation of Rogi Kalyan Samitis, Villages Health Sanitation Committees and ASHAs is enclosed.

(c) Statement-II showing Funds released and spent by the States including for activities pertaining to community participation under NRHM is enclosed.

#### Statement I

##### ASHAs, RK and VHSNC

Sl. No.	State/UT	No. of ASHAs trained and placed	RKS registration at facilities	VHSNCs Constituted
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Bihar	69402	1446	8046
2.	Chhattisgarh	60092	903	19088
3.	Himachal Pradesh	16888	577	3243
4.	Jammu and Kashmir	9500	560	6788
5.	Jharkhand	40115	481	30011
6.	Madhya Pradesh	48159	1574	44438
7.	Odisha	40765	1663	46928
8.	Rajasthan	40310	1944	43440
9.	Uttar Pradesh	135130	3736	51494
10.	Uttarakhand	11086	325	15431
11.	Arunachal Pradesh	3862	154	3012

1	2	3	4	5
12.	Assam	27926	1083	26816
13.	Manipur	3878	97	3878
14.	Meghalaya	6250	148	6250
15.	Mizoram	987	77	815
16.	Nagaland	1700	162	1278
17.	Sikkim	666	28	641
18.	Tripura	7367	105	1040
19.	Andhra Pradesh	70700	1980	21916
20.	Goa	0	14	260
21.	Gujarat	28809	1515	17751
22.	Haryana	12825	471	6280
23.	Karnataka	32939	2547	25200
24.	Kerala	30719	1168	19560
25.	Maharashtra	56854	3085	39820
26.	Punjab	15481	615	13104
27.	Tamil Nadu	2650	1853	15158
28.	West Bengal	29552	1352	25284
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	407	27	275
30.	Chandigarh	30	3	22
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	85	2	70
32.	Daman and Diu	0	7	28
33.	Delhi	2680	193	324
34.	Lakshadweep	83	10	9
35.	Puducherry	0	47	99
Total		807897	29952	497797

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

(Rs. in crore)

Sl.No.	States	2005-06			2006-07			2007-08			2008-09		
		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	5.96	9.11	5.32	8.26	9.90	8.28	5.60	13.01	9.01	1071	12.56	12.76
2.	Andhra Pradesh	309.93	302.84	216.44	424.83	383.97	405.91	628.43	608.94	505.18	663.37	638.73	700.13

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
3.	Himachal Pradesh	19.03	29.35	17.57	30.78	49.88	31.27	47.991	44.50	47.62	4395	36.51	57.69
4.	Assam	234.67	137.79	84.60	513.21	346.96	21253	637.84	602.15	547.47	63894	606.89	696.32
5.	Bihar	382.89	255.51	186.69	556.68	361.89	23564	59066	350.24	423.25	777.70	621.18	783.19
6.	Chandigarh	3.79	427	3.14	5.68	4.50	3.48	6.48	6.45	4.11	8.04	5.31	6.47
7.	Chhattisgarh	11922	94.13	107.37	17421	149.11	187.69	22260	190.85	197.77	259.35	249.72	162.12
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	286	2.13	1 46	2.72	2.71	171	3.08	2.36	2.85	3.46	3.28	3.86
9.	Daman and Diu	222	224	1.64	2.63	3.48	1.86	2.79	1.98	2.43	3.07	260	2.41
10.	Delhi	30.21	24.92	24.99	53.51	37.12	31.95	77.73	55.31	51.06	100.37	9962	55.68
11.	Goa	5.88	5.65	3.00	9.08	332	4.17	11.71	5.07	6.92	13.62	14.03	8.8
12.	Gujarat	210.69	21471	132.55	299.08	255.83	225.40	369.20	394.93	306.81	414.07	32.81	49543
13.	Haryana	79.12	8313	5461	117.96	114.84	76.96	137.25	11579	9857	16620	165.02	18773
14.	Himachal Pradesh	47-01	5857	39.47	5602	70.99	57.04	67.32	52.41	56.55	77.74	64.21	94.84
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	74.62	69.36	17.52	66.16	49.14	51.42	87.02	160.45	75.27	102.24	76.48	111.94
16.	Jharkhand	11448	129.00	13535	216.20	158.64	91.89	26654	159.15	124.99	294.00	1247.27	299.30
17.	Karnataka	213.74	197.45	153.50	30274	253.80	194.34	393.94	297.32	275.29	461.83	437.84	428.94
18.	Kerala	119.23	110.08	102.62	173.98	151.40	39.50	236.40	293.86	144.03	253.61	222.88	331.20
19.	Lakshadweep	1.28	1.72	0.77	1.69	1.71	0.93	1.79	1.08	0.62	2.13	1.22	2.18
20.	Madhya Pradesh	292.94	256.87	181.55	413.20	410.89	353.36	689.95	61709	645.70	60902	707.88	686.97
21.	Maharashtra	348.28	328.92	230.17	52224	304.74	229.25	603.58	672.52	550.76	779.15	587.43	873.15
22.	Manipur	31.83	29.99	14.99	5298	37.26	20.40	65.91	49.27	40.99	6634	56.58	62.06
23.	Meghalaya	26.62	2052	1026	5234	35.421	19.48	61.26	43.04	32.70	65.48	44.76	51.27
24.	Mizoram	27.84	25.17	17.00	26.69	50.31	28.73	3746	32.67	56.22	40.24	3744	54.26
25.	Nagaland	25.21	30.41	17.72	45.95	41.69	36.23	55.20	144.75	4345	57.96	56.23	57.65
26.	Odisha	198.29	206.43	135.38	284.86	220.18	195.18	383.55	387.16	295.07	392.88	3880	334.05
27.	Puducherry	2.32	3.81	3.50	4.24	5.66	8.66	9.41	4.71	7.14	11.31	5.12	7.29
28.	Punjab	81.88	90.7	65.45	130.4	138.90	86.62	161.69	107.84	111.64	185.85	18300	19008
29.	Rajasthan	281.32	293.4	201.24	398.52	406.45	299.48	571.85	660. 9C	537.65	596.53	798.15	909.16
30.	Sikkim	7.66	9.12	7.84	12.76	24.15	9.87	17.49	34.27	13.39	21.44	19.88	50.62
31.	Tamil Nadu	238.52	251.22	206.17	336.87	332.64	321.48	430.31	546.56	392.74	515.70	501.60	534.42
32.	Tripura	32.49	29.09	20.34	67.52	38.40	29.85	85.62	79.04	38.28	88.32	77.58	68.73
33.	Uttar Pradesh	726.07	793.97	573.24	1130.39	894.56	703.82	1325.09	1258.77	956.47	1727.59	1474.91	1546.06
34.	Uttarakhand	48.83	50.29	40.63	66.20	44.31	46.99	91.33	89.20	72.74	100.16	98.44	132.48
35.	West Bengal	286.24	281.86	190.05	436.86	379.52	263.30	544.72	525.23	335.33	639.93	539.79	563.55
Grand Total		4633.39	4433.75	3204.17	6997.05	5774.30	4518.68	8928.85	8508.87	7010.07	10192.23	9625.09	10565.10

**Note:**

Expenditure for the F.Ys 2009-10, 2010-11 and 2011-12 (upto 30.9.2011) are provisional.

Releases for F.Y. 2011-12 for RCH, Mission Flexible Pool, Routine Immuniation upto 30.11.2011 and for other programmes are upto 15.11.2011.



*Expenditure under United Fund for F.Ys 2008-09 to 2011-12*

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl.No.	State	2008-09		2009-10		2010-11		2011-12 (as on 30.9.2011)	
		Allocation	Expenditure	Allocation	Expenditure	Allocation	Expenditure	Allocation	Expenditure
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
<b>A. Higher Focus States</b>									
1.	Bihar	2,062.77	1,094.82	5,361.39	3,368.58	1,348.07	1,528.26	5,552.35	716.25
2.	Chhattisgarh	983.80	49.49	2,764.75	1,026.97	2,671.45	1,427.76	2,643.65	1,393.40
3.	Himachal Pradesh	679.90	193.57	698.90	655.07	698.60	701.19	680.15	46.17
4.	Jammu and Kashmir	426.95	200.63	1,084.75	574.93	518.55	531.94	527.30	92.05
5.	Jharkhand	1,561.50	362.62	2,575.30	470.32	2,575.30	4,674.52	3,576.40	1,247.68
6.	Madhya Pradesh	6,578.30	886.22	6,880.55	1,760.54	6,882.95	3,760.53	5,785.90	974.21
7.	Odisha	842.80	817.21	1,133.30	10,692.11	5,856.85	5,519.89	5,155.87	502.91
8.	Rajasthan	6,309.00	5,377.99	8,445.35	6,329.98	4,075.35	4,313.52	5,778.20	677.94
9.	Uttar Pradesh	8,089.65	5,619.48	13,896.75	12,345.01	13,228.30	10,779.69	8,379.25	77.97
10.	Uttarakhand	962.45	430.40	1,229.90	285.65	1,953.00	3,266.43	1,806.85	104.65
<b>B. NE States</b>									
11.	Arunachal Pradesh	281.75	72.36	281.75	192.48	365.25	320.24	378.05	28.76
12.	Assam	3,286.40	2,529.10	3,382.89	2,642.83	3,350.91	3,350.90	3,386.60	526.62
13.	Manipur	385.90	282.88	388.80	430.26	388.80	464.57	415.75	126.24
14.	Meghalaya	696.55	356.61	709.40	224.26	703.85	618.39	637.15	50.10
15.	Mizoram	136.85	140.55	138.25	137.65	138.25	86.25	138.75	109.73
16.	Nagaland	210.00	70.72	199.00	140.83	203.40	322.28	208.85	—
17.	Sikkim	67.90	132.34	86.40	105.57	85.40	81.61	84.80	27.86
18.	Tripura	191.15	169.59	197.65	225.60	201.40	216.41	197.50	21.55
<b>C. Non-High Focus States</b>									
19.	Andhra Pradesh	3,939.55	3,593.76	4,560.25	-	3,977.30	2,041.26	3,985.90	367.14
20.	Goa	62.85	23.08	76.65	7.76	90.85	35.57	56.70	16.18
21.	Gujarat	2,938.85	2,235.17	4,129.60	2,314.69	2,883.55	2,262.52	2,942.35	421.14
22.	Haryana	1,233.50	-	1,016.70	1,307.79	1,021.94	877.60	1,021.90	49.90
23.	Karnataka	4,947.00	6,634.45	4,645.15	1,941.74	4,487.15	3,137.75	4,302.90	577.08
24.	Kerala	3,075.20	1,523.99	2,741.40	2,202.57	2,737.15	2,737.15	2,860.30	809.26

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
25.	Maharashtra	1,834.25	3,961.11	6,057.90	1,763.12	6,007.70	5,068.61	5,913.00	690.09
26.	Punjab	1,701.20	2,259.26	1,721.60	1,898.55	1,800.55	1,788.91	1,781.80	354.35 1
27.	Tamil Nadu	2,741.65	3,330.53	3,044.65	1,060.81	3,070.10	2,652.72	2,999.15	1,075.40
28.	West Bengal	1,265.85	1,105.17	5,517.30	3,422.82	5,518.30	5,571.32	5,218.85	546.55
<b>D. Small States/UTs</b>									
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	-	72.37	44.45	39.77	44.45	36.69	45.65	3.01
30.	Chandigarh	2.60	1.86	2.55	2.06	6.80	6.20	4.80	1.10
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	13.00	4.14	12.80	4.66	14.00	4.83	14.00	-
32.	Daman and Diu	8.50	5.37	9.80	6.38	7.15	1.42	7.15	1.11
33.	Delhi	26.35	1.12	46.75	-	225.00	-	78.90	0.03
34.	Lakshadweep	-	0.36	6.50	0.50	1.50	22.64	4.80	0.65
35.	Puducherry	30.95	20.54	34.11	35.67	29.75	34.87	22.80	5.83
Grand Total		57,574.92	44,058.92	83,123.24	57,637.53	77,168.92	68,244.44	76,894.32	11,643.02

**Note:** The above Expenditure for the F.Ys 2008-09 to 2009-10 are as per Audit Report and for the F.Ys. 2010-11 to 2011-12 are as per FMR are Provisional.

The above expenditure comprises of United Fund towards, CHCs, PHCs, HSCs and VHSCs, as no separate bifurcation was not available with UF (VHSC).

#### **Rajiv Arogyasri Medical Schemes**

3844. SHRI HEMANAND BISWAL: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the implementation of present status of Rajiv Arogyasri Medical Scheme in Uttar Pradesh; and

(b) the details of the funds allocated for the above-said scheme during each of the last three years, State/UT-wise?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) Rajiv Arogyasri Medical Scheme is not implemented in Uttar Pradesh.

(b) The Central Government has not provided any fund to any State/UT for implementation of the above scheme.

#### **Special Package to Bihar for Tribals**

3845. SHRI MOHD. ASRARUL HAQUE: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to give more funds under Special Package to Bihar State in the coming financial year for development of tribal areas; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI MAHADEO SINGH KHANDELA): (a) and (b) As per the information received from Planning Commission, a Special Plan has been formulated to bring about improvement in sectors like power, road connectivity, irrigation, forestry and watershed development in Bihar. The Planning Commission is administering the special Plan and funds are released on 100% grant basis. An allocation of Rs. 1000 crore per annum was made for the Special Plan during the

Tenth Plan period. The same allocation was approved during the Eleventh Plan period. It has now been decided to enhance this allocation to Rs. 2000 crore for 2010-11 and Rs. 1470 crore for 2011-12.

Out of the total approved outlay of Rs. 2,400,000.00 lakh for the Annual Plan 2011-12 for the State of Bihar, Rs. 1305314.37 lakh (54.38% of the total outlay) has been earmarked for priority projects/schemes including SCSP, TSP, BRGF and other components. The Government has earmarked Rs.26924.65 lakh for Tribal Sub Plan which is 1.12% of the total outlay of the State for Annual Plan 2011-12. The Scheduled Tribes constitute 0.91% of the total population of the State.

Presently, there is no proposal under process for the coming financial year.

#### LIC's Investment in Share Market

3846. SHRI P.T. THOMAS: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Life Insurance Corporation of India (LIC) has invested in the stock market;

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

(c) the details of profit earned by LIC from such investments in the stock market during the said period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) Yes, Madam. Life Insurance Corporation of India (LIC) has invested in stock market.

(b) and (c) As informed by LIC the details of the investments in stock market and profit earned from such investments during last three years and upto October 2011 are as follows:

(Rs. in crore)		
Year	Investment in equity	Profit from investments
2008-09	40,459.68	2,591.18
2009-10	61,398.13	9,432.25
2010-11	43,213.60	17,055.36
April to October 2011	21,294.80	6,542.72

[Translation]

#### Facility of Drinking Water in Forests

3847. SHRI MANSUKHBHAI D. VASAVA:  
SHRI YASHBANT LAGURI:

Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether tribals have to travel several kilometers to fetch drinking water in the forests;

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

(c) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to ensure availability of drinking water to the tribal in their respective villages located in the forests itself?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI MAHADEO SINGH KHANDELA): (a) The Ministry of Drinking water & Sanitation informed that they monitor the provision of drinking water supply by coverage of habitations on the basis of data entered by States on the on-line Integrated Management Information System (IMIS) of the Ministry. According to IMIS data as on 1.4.2011, out of 3,57,727 scheduled tribes concentrated habitations in the country, 2,34,312 habitations have been fully covered with provision of safe and adequate drinking water supply, 96,702 habitations are partially covered and 26,713 are quality affected habitations.

(b) and (c) From 2011-12 onwards, this Ministry has made a dedicated provision of 10% out of the annual allocation under National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP) for provision of safe drinking water in the habitations concentrated with tribal people. Further, in the criteria of allocation of funds under NRDWP 10% weightage has been given to Rural SC and ST population. Besides, the distance limit of 1.6 km in the plains and 100 metre in the elevation in hilly areas which was in vogue in the earlier Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme (ARWSP) Guidelines has been dispensed with in the new NRDWP guidelines for provision of water supply facility like hand-pumps. Similarly, the population norm of 250 persons per hand-pump has also been dispensed with and States are free to fix their own norms. All habitations, including those with less than 100 persons, have to be covered with drinking water provision under NRDWP Guidelines. These changes in the Guidelines will enable greater coverage of drinking water to ST concentrated habitations, including those in the forests.

**Wind Mills**

3848. SHRIMATI JYOTI DHURVE: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the State-wise number of wind mills in the country as on date;

(b) whether any new locations have been identified for installation of wind mills in the country; and

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

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH): (a) A total wind power capacity of 15683 MW has been installed in the country upto October, 2011. The state-wise details are given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(b) and (c) Ministry has established 653 wind monitoring stations in the country through Centre for Wind Energy Technology (C-WET), Chennai for carrying out Wind Resource Assessment. The state-wise details of the locations are given in the enclosed Statement-II.

**Statement I***State-wise Wind Power Installed Capacity  
(as on 30.10.2011)*

State	Installed Capacity (MW)
Andhra Pradesh	212.65
Gujarat	2494.88
Karnataka	1848.70
Kerala	35.10
Madhya Pradesh	275.90
Maharashtra	2481.75
Rajasthan	1764.95
Tamil Nadu	6565.05
Other	4.30
<b>Total</b>	<b>15683.28</b>

**Statement II***State-wise Wind Monitoring Stations (as on 30.11.2011)*

Sl. No.	State/Union Territory	Total No. of Wind monitoring stations Established (MNRE)
1	2	3
1.	Tamil Nadu	68
2.	Gujarat	69
3.	Odisha	9
4.	Maharashtra	112
5.	Andhra Pradesh	78
6.	Rajasthan	36
7.	Lakshadweep	9
8.	Karnataka	49
9.	Kerala	27
10.	Chhattisgarh	7
11.	Madhya Pradesh	37
12.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	19
13.	Uttarakhand	11
14.	Himachal Pradesh	6
15.	West Bengal	10
16.	Pondicherry	4
17.	Punjab	10
18.	Jammu and Kashmir	24
19.	Haryana	6
20.	Jharkhand	3
21.	Uttar Pradesh	11
22.	Goa	4
23.	Bihar	5
24.	Arunachal Pradesh	6
25.	Assam	6
26.	Tripura	5
27.	Manipur	8

1	2	3
28.	Mizoram	4
29.	Sikkim	4
30.	Nagaland	3
31.	Meghalaya	3
Total		653

[English]

### Influenza A H1N1

3849. DR. M. THAMBIDURAI:  
SHRI K. SUGUMAR:  
SHRI JAGDISH THAKOR:  
SHRI E.G. SUGAVANAM:

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

(a) whether new cases of pandemic influenza A H1N1 have been reported from various parts of the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof during each of the last three years and the current year indicating the number of persons, out of them, cured and died, State/UT-wise;

(c) the financial and technical assistance provided by the Union Government to the State Governments for proper diagnosis and treatment of patients of the said influenza during the said period, State-wise;

(d) the funds and other assistance received from the external agencies for the prevention and cure of the said Influenza;

(e) the action plan chalked out by the Government for screening of foreigners on their arrival in the country indicating the number of foreigners detected positive for the influenza A H1N1 during the said period; and

(f) the steps taken/proposed to ensure the availability of related drugs and vaccines and lift the restriction on sale of Tamiflu in the market?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) The pandemic has subsided. WHO has declared that the H1N1 influenza pandemic has moved into the post-

pandemic period. The pandemic Influenza A H1N1 virus is now circulating as seasonal influenza virus and few cases have been reported from across the country.

(b) Details are given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) Technical assistance provided to the State Governments are as under:

- Training of The State Rapid Response teams and physicians.
- Oseltamivir, the drug to treat pandemic influenza was centrally and provided to the states.
- 1.5 million doses Pandemic H1N1 vaccine procured and health care workers in all States vaccinated.
- Personal Protective Equipments, surgical masks and N-95 masks given to the States as per requirement from central stockpile.
- A network of 26 laboratories in Government Sector provided laboratory support to all the States.
- Information, education, communication materials prepared and given to all the States. Further, a media campaign was launched by Central Government for creating public awareness.
- Guidelines on categorization of patients, laboratory testing and clinical management were provided to the States.

(d) Funds to the tune of Rs. 2,4 crores received from WHO were utilized to conduct training of Rapid Response Teams and physicians. WHO also provided technical guidelines to tackle the pandemic.

(e) During the early part of the pandemic (in 2009), Ministry of Health and Family Welfare initiated Entry Screening at 22 International Airports, 9 Seaports and designated Ground Crossings. Over 10 million passengers were screened. About 600 laboratory confirmed cases were detected through screening. After spread among community in India, entry screening was stopped from January, 2010.

(f) The indigenous manufacturing of drug (Oseltamivir) and H1N1 vaccine were facilitated. Adequate quantity of Oseltamivir is available in the Central Stockpile and with the State Governments. The drug is also available through retail chemists having Schedule X drug license. There are four indigenous manufacturers of Pandemic vaccine.

**Statement***Influenza A H1N1: State/UT-wise status in 2009, 2010 and 2011*

S.No.	State/Year	16-May-2009 to 31-Dec. 2009			01-Jan. 2010 to 31-Dec. 2010			01-Jan. 2011 to 11-Dec.		
		Case	Death	Cured	Case	Death	Cured	Case	Death	Cured
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	Delhi	8439	72	8367	2725	77	2648	25	2	23
2.	Andhra Pradesh	777	52	725	733	49	684	11	1	10
3.	Karnataka	1872	138	1734	2575	116	2459	99	12	87
4.	Tamil Nadu	2062	7	2055	1184	13	1171	34	4	30
5.	Maharashtra	4594	270	4324	6814	669	6145	25	5	20
6.	Kerala	1579	32	1547	1533	89	1444	210	10	200
7.	Punjab	114	33	81	139	14	125	46	14	32
8.	Haryana	1888	34	1854	182	16	166	6	4	2
9.	Chandigarh (UT)	257	8	249	75	0	75	0	0	0
10.	Goa	63	5	58	68	1	67	7	0	7
11.	West Bengal	135	0	135	121	4	117	0	0	0
12.	Uttarakhand	129	10	119	25	7	18	0	0	0
13.	Himachal Pradesh	14T	7	7	10	3	7	14	3	11
14.	Jammu and Kashmir	93	2	91	20	2	18	13	1	12
15.	Gujarat	697	125	572	1682	363	1319	7	4	3
16.	Manipur	1	0	1	1	0	1	0%	0	0
17.	Meghalaya	8	0	8	0	0	0	0%	0	0
18.	Mizoram	4	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
19.	Assam	47	1	46	5	1	4	0	0	0
20.	Jharkhand	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0
21.	Rajasthan	3032	150	2882	1710	153	1557	35	11	24
22.	Bihar	7	0	7	0	0	0	1	0	1
23.	Uttar Pradesh	1215	14	1201	376	29	347	53	0	53
24.	Puducherry	87	6	81	50	6	44	1	0	1
25.	Chhattisgarh	46	2	44	50	12	38	0	0	0
26.	Madhya Pradesh	20	8	12	395	110	285	9	4	5
27.	Daman and Diu	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
28.	Odisha	26	3	23	92	29	63	0	0	0
29.	Nagaland	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	251	0	25	2	0	2	0	0	0
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1	1	0	2	0	2	0	0	0
Total		27236	981	26255	20570	1763	18807	596	75	521

### Millennium Development Goals

3850. SHRI PRATAP SINGH BAJWA:  
SHRI DHANANJAY SINGH:  
SHRIMATI HARSIMRAT KAUR BADAL:  
SHRI JAGDISH THAKOR:

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

(a) whether the Infant Mortality Rate and Maternal Mortality Ratio in India is still one of the highest in comparison to other developing countries;

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

(c) whether the Government has set any target in this regard under the Millennium Development Goals;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to achieve the target alongwith the names of the States which have succeeded in this regard; and

(f) the pre-natal and post-natal remedial measures being taken by the Government to tackle the problem particularly in States that have higher rate of infant mortality?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI SUDIP BANDYOPADHYAY): (a) and (b) No. Details are given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) and (d) Under Millennium Development Goal, the following targets have been set to be achieved by 2015.

- Under 5 mortality rate: 38 per 1000 live births

- Infant mortality rate: 28 per 1000 live births
- Maternal mortality ratio: 106 per 100,000 live births

(e) and (f) The states which have already achieved the Millennium Development Goals are Delhi, Kerala, Maharashtra and Tamil Nadu with respect to under 5 Mortality Rate and Kerala, Tamil Nadu and Maharashtra with respect to Maternal Mortality Ratio.

Under the National Rural Health Mission the following interventions are being implemented to bring down the maternal and child mortality in the country:

- (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 1 13.38 lacs in 2010-11. Besides this infrastructure of health facilities is also being strengthened for providing comprehensive obstetric care services under NRHM.
- (2) **Emphasis on basic and comprehensive obstetric care services to pregnant women:** Operationalization of sub-centres, Primary Health Centres, Community Health Centres and District Hospitals for providing 24x7 basic and comprehensive obstetric care services have been assured.
- (3) **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.

- (4) **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, BMOE etc.
- (5) **Treatment of Anaemia in women:** Antenatal, Intranatal and Postnatal care including Iron and Folic Acid supplementation to pregnant and lactating women for prevention and treatment of anemia have been emphasized
- (6) **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 and provision of micronutrients. 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.
- (7) **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.
- (8) **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 sendees to them can be ensured. One crore and eighteen lakh mothers and 60 lakh children registered till 23rd October, 2011.

#### *Statement*

#### *Comparison of infant mortality rate of India with developing countries*

Rank	Country Name	IMR (2009)
1	2	3
1.	Afghanistan	134
2.	Democratic Republic of the Congo	126
3.	Chad	124
4.	Sierra Leone	123
5.	Guinea-Bissau	115
6.	Central African Republic	112
7.	Somalia	109
8.	Burundi	101
9.	Mali	101



1	2	3
10.	Angola	98
11.	Mozambique	96
12.	Cameroon	95
13.	Burkina Faso	91
14.	Equatorial Guinea	88
15.	Guinea	88
16.	Nigeria	86
17.	Zambia	86
18.	Cote d'Ivoire	83
19.	Congo	81
20.	Liberia	80
21.	Uganda	79
22.	The Gambia	78
23.	Niger	76
24.	Benin	75
25.	Comoros	75
26.	Djibouti	75
27..	Mauritania	74
28.	Pakistan	71
29.	Rwanda	70
30.	Malawi	69
31.	Sudan	69
32.	Cambodia	68
33.	Tanzania	68
34.	Ethiopia	67
35.	Haiti	64
36.	Togo	64
37.	Lesotho	61
38.	Zimbabwe	56
39.	Kenya	55
40.	Myanmar	54

1	2	3
41.	Bhutan	52
42.	Gabon	52
43.	Papua New Guinea	52
44.	Sao Tome and Principe	52
45.	Swaziland	52
46.	Tajikistan	52
47.	Senegal	51
48.	Yemen	51
49.	India	50
50.	Timor-Leste	48
51.	Ghana	47
52.	Laos	46
53.	Botswana	43
54.	South Africa	43
55.	Turkmenistan	42
56.	Bangladesh	41
57.	Madagascar	41
58.	Bolivia	40
59.	Eritrea	39
60.	Nepal	39
61.	Kiribati	37
62.	Nauru	36
63.	Iraq	35
64.	Namibia	34
65.	Guatemala	33
66.	Morocco	33
67.	Kyrgyzstan	32
68.	Federated States of Micronesia	32
69.	Uzbekistan	32
70.	Trinidad and Tobago	31
71.	Azerbaijan	30

1	2	3	1	2	3
72.	Indonesia	30	103.	Tonga	17
73.	Solomon Islands	30	104.	Belize	16
74.	Algeria	29	105.	Colombia	16
75.	Guyana	29	106.	Panama	16
76.	Tuvalu	29	107.	El Salvador	15
77.	Dominican Republic	27	108.	Fiji	15
78.	Georgia	26	109.	Mauritius	15
79.	Iran	26	110.	Mexico	15
80.	Jamaica	26	111.	Venezuela	15
81.	Kazakhstan	26	112.	Albania	14
82.	Philippines	26	113.	Syria	14
83.	Honduras	25	114.	Vanuatu	14
84.	Mongolia	24	115.	Argentina	13
85.	Suriname	24	116.	Bosnia and Herzegovina	13
86.	Cape Verde	23	117.	Grenada	13
87.	Jordan	22	118.	Palau	13
88.	Nicaragua	22	119.	Sri Lanka	13
89.	Samoa	21	120.	Saint Kitts and Nevis	13
90.	Armenia	20	121.	Ukraine	13
91.	Ecuador	20	122.	Thailand	12
92.	Vietnam	20	123.	Antigua and Barbuda	11
93.	Paraguay	19	124.	Belarus	11
94.	Peru	19	125.	Lebanon	11
95.	Saint Lucia	19	126.	Maldives	11
96.	Turkey	19	127.	Russia	11
97.	Egypt	18	128.	Seychelles	11
98.	Saudi Arabia	18	129.	Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	11
99.	Tunisia	18	130.	Uruguay	11
100.	Brazil	17	131.	Bahrain	10
101.	China	17	132.	Costa Rica	10
102.	Libya	17	133.	Macedonia	10

1	2	3
134.	Romania	10
135.	The Bahamas	9
136.	Oman	9
137.	Bulgaria	8
138.	Dominica	8
139.	Kuwait	8
140.	Montenegro	8
141.	Chile	7
142.	Latvia	7
143.	United Arab Emirates	7
144.	Malaysia	6
145.	Marshall Islands	6
146.	Poland	6
147.	Serbia	6
148.	Hungary	5
149.	Lithuania	5
150.	Croatia	4
151.	Estonia	4
152.	Cyprus	3

Source: World Health Statistics, WHO, 2011

*Comparison of maternal mortality ratio of  
India with developing countries*

Rank	Member State	Maternal Mortality Ratio per 100,000 live births (2008)
1	2	3
1.	Afghanistan	1400
2.	Chad	1200
3.	Somalia	1200
4.	Guinea-Bissau	1000
5.	Liberia	990

1	2	3
6.	Burundi	970
7.	Sierra Leone	970
8.	Central African Republic	850
9.	Nigeria	840
10.	Mali	830
11.	Niger	820
12.	United Republic of Tanzania	790
13.	Zimbabwe	790
14.	Sudan	750
15.	Guinea	680
16.	Democratic Republic of the Congo	670
17.	Angola	610
18.	Cameroon	600
19.	Congo	580
20.	Lao People's Democratic Republic	580
21.	Burkina Faso	560
22.	Mauritania	550
23.	Mozambique	550
24.	Rwanda	540
25.	Kenya	530
26.	Lesotho	530
27.	Malawi	510
28.	Cote d'Ivoire	470
29.	Ethiopia	470
30.	Zambia	470
31.	Madagascar	440
32.	Uganda	430
33.	Swaziland	420
34.	Benin	410
35.	Senegal	410

1	2	3
36.	South Africa	410
37.	Gambia	400
38.	Nepal	380
39.	Timor-Leste	370
40.	Ghana	350
41.	Togo	350
42.	Bangladesh	340
43.	Comoros	340
44.	Djibouti	300
45.	Haiti	300
46.	Cambodia	290
47.	Equatorial Guinea	280
48.	Eritrea	280
49.	Guyana	270
50.	Gabon	260
51.	Pakistan	260
52.	Papua New Guinea	250
53.	Indonesia	240
54.	Myanmar	240
55.	India	230
56.	Yemen	210
57.	Bhutan	200
58.	Botswana	190
59.	Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	180
60.	Namibia	180
61.	Ecuador	140
62.	Algeria	120
63.	El Salvador	110
64.	Guatemala	no
65.	Honduras	110
66.	Morocco	110

1	2	3
67.	Dominican Republic	100
68.	Nicaragua	100
69.	Solomon Islands	100
70.	Suriname	100
71.	Peru	98
72.	Paraguay	95
73.	Belize	94
74.	Cape Verde	94
75.	Philippines	94
76.	Jamaica	89
77.	Colombia	85
78.	Mexico	85
79.	Egypt	82
80.	Kyrgyzstan	81
81.	Turkmenistan	77
82.	Iraq	75
83.	Panama	71
84.	Argentina	70
85.	Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	68
86.	Mongolia	65
87.	Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	64
88.	Tajikistan	64
89.	Tunisia	60
90.	Jordan	59
91.	Brazil	58
92.	Vietnam	56
93.	Trinidad and Tobago	55
94.	Bahamas	49
95.	Georgia	48

1	2	3
96.	Thailand	48
97.	Syrian Arab Republic	46
98.	Kazakhstan	45
99.	Costa Rica	44
100.	Russian Federation	39
101.	Sri Lanka	39
102.	Azerbaijan	38
103.	China	38
104.	Maldives	37
105.	Mauritius	36
106.	Albania	31
107.	Malaysia	31
108.	Iran (Islamic Republic of)	30
109.	Uzbekistan	30
110.	Armenia	29
111.	Romania	27
112.	Uruguay	27
113.	Chile	26
114.	Fiji	26
115.	Lebanon	26
116.	Ukraine	26
117.	Saudi Arabia	24
118.	Turkey	23
119.	Latvia	20
120.	Oman	20
121.	Bahrain:	19
122.	Belarus	15
123.	Montenegro	15
124.	Croatia	14

1	2	3
125.	Bulgaria	13
126.	Hungary	13
127.	Lithuania	13
128.	Estonia	12
129.	Cyprus	10
130.	United Arab Emirates	10
131.	Bosnia and Herzegovina	9
132.	Kuwait	9
133.	Serbia	8
134.	Norway	7
135.	Portugal	7
136.	Poland	6

Source: World Health Statistics, WHO, 2011

As per RGI SRS (2007-09), Maternal Mortality Ratio in India is 212 per 100,000 live births.

[Translation]

#### Fake Currency

3851. SHRI VIRENDRA KUMAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether large number of fake currency notes got deposited in the Reserve Bank of India (RBI);

(b) if so, the total number of such fake currency notes alongwith their denominations collected by RBI during the past one year;

(c) whether the Government has taken any steps so far to curb this menace; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has reported that data on fake notes detected by the 'banking system' (in pieces) for the period from April, 2010 to September, 2011 is as under:

Year	Rs. 10	Rs. 20	Rs. 50	Rs. 100	Rs. 500	Rs. 1000	Total (Pieces)
April, 2010 to March, 2011	139	126	10,962	124,219	246,049	54,112	435,607
April, 2011 to Sept. 2011	40	158	6156	65,782	152,930	39,216	264,282

RBI has further reported that the data on source-wise detection of counterfeit notes during the period April 2010 to September, 2011 is as under:

Year	Detection in pieces by RBI	Detection in pieces by banks	Total detection in pieces
April 2010 to March, 2011	45,235	390,372	435,607
April 2011 to September, 2011	19,104	245,178	264,282

(c) and (d) To address the multi-dimensional aspects of fake Indian currency notes (FICN) menace, several agencies such as the RBI, the Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA), Security and Intelligence Agencies of the Centre and States, Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI) etc., are working in tandem to thwart the illegal activities relating to FICNs. The works of these agencies are periodically reviewed by a nodal group set up for this purpose. In this context, at the functional level, the CBI has also been declared as the nodal agency for co-ordination with the States and, the Directorate of Revenue Intelligence has been nominated as the Lead Intelligence Agency for smuggled FICNs.

Further, one special FICN Co-ordination Group has been formed in MHA to share the intelligence/information amongst the different security agencies of the State/Centre to counter the menace of circulation of fake currency with in the country, with CBI being the nodal agency.

National Investigation Agency (NIA) has been empowered by the National Investigation Agency Act to investigate and prosecute such offences. The Government has also constituted a Terror Funding and Fake Currency Cell in the National Investigation Agency (NIA) in 2010 to focus on investigation of Terror Funding and Fake Currency Cases. The security features in the High Value Currency notes are being constantly upgraded by RBI. RBI has also strengthened the mechanism for detection of counterfeit notes by the Banks.

[English]

#### **Increase in Number of SHGs**

3852. DR. THOKCHOM MEINYA:  
SHRI RAJAJIAH SIRICILLA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the number of Self Help Groups (SHGs) have increased in the country during each of the last three years and the current year;

(b) if so, the details thereof, State-wise including Andhra Pradesh alongwith its advantages to the economy of the country;

(c) whether the bank lendings to the SHGs have also increased during the said period; and

(d) if so, the details, State-wise including Andhra Pradesh alongwith the parameters adopted for such lending?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) The number of Self Help Groups (SHGs) having Savings Bank account with the banks have increased from 61.21 lakh as on 31 March, 2009 to 69.53 lakh as on 31 March, 2010 and to 74.62 lakh as on 31 March 2011. State Wise details are given in the enclosed Statement-I.

State-wise details of bank loan disbursed during the last three years including Andhra Pradesh are given in the enclosed Statement-II. It may be observed that during 2008-09, banks disbursed loans to 16.10 lakh SHGs to the extent of Rs. 12,253.49 crore while in 2009-10, banks disbursed loans to 15.87 lakh SHGs to the extent of Rs. 14,453.30 crore. During 2010-11, banks disbursed loans to 11.96 lakh SHGs to the extent of Rs. 14,547.73 crore.

Banks have been advised by Reserve Bank of India/ National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development to follow the following parameters in lending to SHGs.

- **SHG lending to be a part of planning process:** Bank lending to SHGs should be included in branch credit plan, block credit plan, district credit plan and state credit plan of each bank. While no target is being prescribed under SHG bank linkage programme, utmost priority should be accorded to the sector in preparation of these plans. It should also form an integral part of the bank's corporate credit plan.

- **Margin and Security Norms:** SHGs are sanctioned savings linked loans by banks (varying from a saving to loan ratio of 1:1 to 1:4). However, in case of matured SHGs, loans may be given beyond the limit of four times of the savings as per the discretion of the bank. Loans extended to groups are without any margin and Security,
- **Interest rates:** The rate of interest on the loans given by the Self Help Groups to its members out of bank lending is left to the discretion of the group.

### *Statement I*

*Progress under Micro-finance—Savings of SHGs Region-wise/State-wise/Agency-wise position as on*

(Amount Rs. lakh)

Sl.No.	Region/State	31 March 2009		31 March 2010		31 March 2011	
		Total SHGs		Total SHGs		Total SHGs	
		No. of SHGs	Savings-Amount	No. of SHGs	Savings-Amount	No. of SHGs	Savings-Amount
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
<b>Norther Region</b>							
1.	Haryana	33257	2547.93	36762	10762.55	35319	9920.45
2.	Himachal Pradesh	41744	2988.89	50182	3490.90	53113	3708.50
3.	Punjab	39155	2882.22	45005	3645.10	40919	4385.16
4.	Jammu and Kashmir	2349	263.31	4366	1818.83	5569	387.14
5.	Rajasthan	192479	13837.49	213295	14255.08	233793	14031.70
6.	New Delhi	2014	184.08	2191	234.85	3095	323.55
7.	Chandigarh	NA		NA	NA	964	100.66
<b>Total</b>		<b>310998</b>	<b>22703.92</b>	<b>351801</b>	<b>34207.31</b>	<b>372772</b>	<b>32857.16</b>
<b>North Eastern Region</b>							
1.	Assam	180996	6296.92	218352	7359.94	245120	8196.60
2.	Meghalaya	9625	327.69	11787	360.25	10653	376.12
3.	Nagaland	6057	157.65	5926	334.37	9866	362.99
4.	Tripura	22811	2858.82	31349	3335.70	34312	3395.30
5.	Arunachal Pradesh	5148	93.63	6418	164.89	7079	186.31
6.	Mizoram	4230	184.63	5097	251.40	4592	178.11

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
7.	Manipur	9474	191.78	10831	218.56	10306	240.23
8.	Sikkim	1752	99.05	2428	141.98	2811	168.94
<b>Total</b>		<b>240093</b>	<b>10210.16</b>	<b>292188</b>	<b>12167.09</b>	<b>324739</b>	<b>13104.60</b>
<b>Eastern Region</b>							
1.	Bihar	130005	6788.41	140824	8539.57	248197	10857.31
2.	Jharkhand	49753	2550.96	79424	7421.81	87205	14195.76
3.	Odisha	441960	26948.71	503172	36473.50	521152	35354.72
4.	West Bengal	609439	123327.63	647059	59486.85	666314	80314.14
5.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands (UT)	2478	72.32	3763	92.87	4750	115.68
<b>Total</b>		<b>1233635</b>	<b>159688.03</b>	<b>1374242</b>	<b>112014.60</b>	<b>1527618</b>	<b>140837.61</b>
<b>Central Region</b>							
1	Chhattisgarh	112982	4986.58	113982	7578.06	118167	8428.99
2.	Madhya Pradesh	173725	7191.54	178226	10151.07	153817	11674.09
3.	Uttarakhand	34302	2540.52	43997	7170.41	44295	3965.37
4.	Uttar Pradesh	391906	23960.57	429760	26464.03	470157	36269.56
<b>Total</b>		<b>712915</b>	<b>38679.21</b>	<b>765965</b>	<b>51363.57</b>	<b>786436</b>	<b>60338.01</b>
<b>Western Region</b>							
1.	Goa	5892	827.18	6745	3649.31	7926	818.73
2.	Gujarat	105046	6276.00	168180	32190.15	192834	17303.13
3.	Maharashtra	685324	59325.22	770695	56828.02	760161	64799.27
<b>Total</b>		<b>796262</b>	<b>66428.40</b>	<b>945620</b>	<b>92667.48</b>	<b>960921</b>	<b>82901.13</b>
<b>Southern Region</b>							
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1280900	119192.63	1448216	125528.98	1466225	130780.22
2.	Karnataka	457389	56686.54	534588	62705.32	564545	96502.87
3.	Kerala	358863	23241.84	394197	37556.32	493347	42143.58
4.	Lakshadweep	NA	NA			164	10.36
5.	Tamil Nadu	730092	57731.09	826710	90373.26	943098	99723.87
6.	Puducherry	NA	NA	19723	1286.96	22081	2430.87
<b>Total</b>		<b>2827244</b>	<b>256852.10</b>	<b>3223434</b>	<b>317450.84</b>	<b>3489460</b>	<b>371591.77</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>		<b>6121147</b>	<b>554561.82</b>	<b>6953250</b>	<b>619870.89</b>	<b>7461946</b>	<b>701630.28</b>



**Statement II***Progress under Micro-finance—Bank Loans disbursed to SHGs-Region-wise/State-wise during the year*

(Amount Rs. lakh)

Sl.No.	Region/State	2008-09		2009-10		2010-11	
		No. of SHGs	Loans Disbursed-Amount	No. of SHGs	Loans Disbursed-Amount	No. of SHGs	Loans Disbursed-Amount
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
<b>Norther Region</b>							
1.	Haryana	4573	6383.91	4023	4669.74	4789	6243.46
2.	Himachal Pradesh	4957	4432.03	3797	3821.60	5293	7329.43
3.	Punjab	2227	2136.41	1790	1944.55	2648	3220.83
4.	Jammu and Kashmir	307	251.17	675	578.99	622	677.26
5.	Rajasthan	29687	16734.13	26674	19172.25	28723	19815.29
6.	New Delhi	937	305.59	416	446.20	344	381.76
7.	Chandigarh	NA	NA	NA	NA	74	84.08
<b>Total</b>		<b>42688</b>	<b>30243.24</b>	<b>37375</b>	<b>30633.33</b>	<b>42493</b>	<b>37752.11</b>
<b>North Eastern Region</b>							
1.	Assam	26448	15696.20	39058	19573.61	29094	22715.61
2.	Meghalaya	1003	509.43	1895	884.18	1113	758.86
3.	Nagaland	94	200.51	603	637.83	657	519.74
4.	Tripura	4766	5428.37	5424	6270.72	6015	6835.96
5.	Arunachal Pradesh	1391	229.65	919	318.13	956	452.41
6.	Mizoram	919	838.73	417	466.87	420	286.92
7.	Manipur	903	486.23	538	301.14	721	351.64
8.	Sikkim	982	1252.67	453	264.51	331	174.51
<b>Total</b>		<b>35506</b>	<b>24641.79</b>	<b>49307</b>	<b>28716.99</b>	<b>39307</b>	<b>32095.65</b>
<b>Eastern Region</b>							
1.	Bihar	18502	17934.57	24309	22576.85	32024	32204.76
2.	Jharkhand	9729	7977.44	12065	11219.92	11286	14332.75
3.	Odisha	93433	54002.15	117226	66666.40	71843	57492.17

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
4.	West Bengal	114543	43613.24	123520	53422.23	131912	57589.80
5.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	582	239.24	326	133.25	559	330.91
<b>Total</b>		<b>236789</b>	<b>123766.64</b>	<b>277446</b>	<b>154018.65</b>	<b>247624</b>	<b>161950.39</b>
<b>Central Region</b>							
1.	Chhattisgarh	22912	17682.62	13609	6768.29	8858	5899.24
2.	Madhya Pradesh	26345	6049.79	16042	9349.08	7767	11533.26
3.	Uttarakhand	31563	32979.15	5559	4676.33	3679	4897.53
4.	Uttar Pradesh	20240	21429.25	42636	42416.18	28430	38425.05!
<b>Total</b>		<b>101060</b>	<b>78140.81</b>	<b>77846</b>	<b>63209.88</b>	<b>48734</b>	<b>60755.08</b>
<b>Western Region</b>							
1.	Goa	1913	1411.03	1784	2543.64	3058	2364.36
2.	Gujarat	14393	4601.58	37059	10869.66	25600	9000.15
3.	Maharashtra	108867	52378.25	110287	51284.24	63296	51226.89
<b>Total</b>		<b>125173</b>	<b>58390-86</b>	<b>149130</b>	<b>64697.54</b>	<b>91954</b>	<b>62591.40</b>
<b>Southern Region</b>							
1.	Andhra Pradesh	636816	550860.01	564089	670664.32	367420	620918.87
2.	Karnataka	134225	102039.59	104151	113044.23	90342	137435.43
3.	Kerala	60376	51673.52	62058	50745.31	72761	77768.62
4.	Lakshadweep	NA	NA	NA	NA	14	6.50
5.	Tamil Nadu	236953	205592.94	259161	256129.89	191469	255622.18
6.	Puducherry	NA	NA	6259	13470.22	4016	7876.96
<b>Total</b>		<b>1068370</b>	<b>910166.06</b>	<b>995718</b>	<b>1104053.97</b>	<b>726022</b>	<b>1099628.56</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>		<b>1609586</b>	<b>1225349.40</b>	<b>1586822</b>	<b>1445330.36</b>	<b>1196134</b>	<b>1454773.19</b>

### Hydro Power Projects

3853. SHRI NISHIKANT DUBEY: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether several proposals from various States for setting up of hydropower projects are pending with the Union Government; and

(b) if so, the State-wise details thereof along with the action taken by the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL): (a) and (b) As per

the provisions of the Electricity Act, 2003, concurrence of Central Electricity Authority (CEA) is required for setting up of hydro generation projects estimated to involve capital expenditure exceeding (presently greater than Rs.500 cores) such sum as may be fixed from time to time, by notification by the Central Government. Presently, Detailed Project Reports (DPRs) of ten Hydro Electric projects with aggregate Installed Capacity of 5135 MW are under various stages of examination in CEA, Central Water Commission, Geological Survey of India, Ministry of Water Resources. The State-wise details are given in the enclosed Statement.

**Statement***DPRs of Hydro-Electric Schemes under Examination*

Sl.No.	Scheme	State	Sector	Installed Capacity (MW)
1.	Londa	Arunachal Pradesh	Private	225
2.	Siyom	Arunachal Pradesh	Private	1000
3.	Demwe Upper	Arunachal Pradesh	Private	1140
4.	Haying	Arunachal Pradesh	Private	1000
5.	Gongri	Arunachal Pradesh	Private	144
6.	Pemashelphu	Arunachal Pradesh	Private	90
7.	Hirong	Arunachal Pradesh	Private	500
8.	Miyar	Himachal Pradesh	Private	120
9.	Luhri	Himachal Pradesh	Central	776
10.	Change Yangthang	Himachal Pradesh	Private	140
Total				5135

[Translation]

**National Nutrition Monitoring Bureau**

3854. SHRIMATI BHAVANA PATIL GAWALI: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether any survey has been conducted by the National Nutrition Monitoring Bureau regarding nutrition in women and children in the country;

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

(c) the steps taken by the Government in the light of said survey?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) to (c) During the year 2004-05, National Nutrition Monitoring Bureau (NNMB) carried out the 'Diet and Nutritional status of Population and Prevalence of Hypertension amongst Adults in Rural Areas' in 9 States viz., Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Kerala, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Odisha, Tamil Nadu and West Bengal. The villages covered by NSSO for its 54th round Consumer Expenditure Surveys, formed the sample frame. In addition to routine diet and nutrition

assessment, prevalence of obesity, hypertension and diabetes mellitus (Andhra Pradesh only) and hemoglobin were also assessed.

The investigations included demographic and socio-economic particulars of the households, nutritional anthropometry, clinical examination, assessment of food and nutrient intake, morbidity, blood pressure, fasting blood glucose and hemoglobin levels.

As per this NNMB report (2006), prevalence of underweight, stunting and wasting, according to revised WHO Child Growth Standards among preschool children (0-60 months) was 40%, 45% and 20% respectively. The prevalence of overweight/obesity was about 2.5%. Amongst women, the prevalence of Chronic Energy Deficiency (CED) (assessed as BMI below 18.5) is 36% and overweight as 10.9%.

Taking into consideration the above report, the nutritional norms for supplementary nutrition under the Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) Scheme have been revised from 24th February 2009.

Since 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 has accorded high priority to the issue of malnutrition and is implementing several schemes/programmes of different Ministries/Departments through State Governments/UT Administrations. 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 Yojna (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 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.

[English]

#### **Educational Institutes in Tribal Areas**

3855. SHRI ANANTH KUMAR: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any specific programme to encourage establishment and proper functioning of intermediate, diploma and under-graduate institutions in tribal areas in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the total funds allocated, sanctioned and released and its utilization reported by the State Governments for the purpose during the last three years and the current year, State-wise;

(d) whether the Government proposes to promote public-private-partnership under the said programme; 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 Resources Development and State Governments by implementing certain education-oriented schemes for the educational upliftment of ST students by providing scholarships to ST students and grant for educational infrastructure thereof to State Governments. However, there is no such specific scheme being implemented by Ministry of Tribal Affairs under which intermediate, diploma and under-graduate institutions are supported.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

(d) No, Madam.

(e) Does not arise.

#### **Mega Power Projects**

3856. CHAUDHARY LAL SINGH: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has noticed any irregularities in Mega Power Projects;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the possible loss to the exchequer due to such irregularities; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL): (a) Thermal power projects with capacity of 1000 MW or more (700 MW for projects at J and K and North-eastern States) and hydel power projects with capacity of 500 MW or more (350 MW for projects at J and K and North-Eastern States) which have been granted mega status certificates in accordance with mega power policy, are mega power projects. No irregularities has been noticed in mega power projects so far.

(b) to (d) Do not arise in view of reply at (a) above.

#### **Procurement Policy**

3857. SHRI VISHWA MOHAN KUMAR:  
SHRI SONAWANE PRATAP NARAYANRAO:  
SHRI UDAY SINGH:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Public Procurement Bill is being drafted;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the features contemplated by the Government alongwith entities and individuals being consulted in the matter; and

(c) the time by which the said bill is likely to be enacted?

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

(b) The Bill is intended to regulate public procurement by all Ministries and Departments of the Central Government, Central Public Sector Enterprises (CPSEs), autonomous and statutory bodies controlled by the Central Government and other procuring entities. The objectives of the Bill are to ensure transparency, fair and equitable treatment of bidders, promote competition and enhance efficiency and economy in the procurement process. The Bill contains broad principles and will be supplemented by rules. The Bill also provides for a grievance redressal mechanism and for penalties for offences under the Bill.

A draft of the proposed Public Procurement Bill has been placed on the website of the Ministry of Finance for eliciting comments from the public. A Drafting Committee has been constituted to hold wide consultations on the proposed Bill, inter alia, with Central Ministries/Departments, CPSEs and other stakeholders and prepare the final draft of the Bill.

(c) Government intends to introduce the Bill in Parliament during the current financial year.

#### **Derivatives Trade**

3858. SHRI YASHVIR SINGH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether banks have been permitted to sell forex derivative products with a bet against a bet;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether such products come under the official definition of 'Hedging' as laid down by the Reserve Bank of India (RBI);

(d) if so, the details thereof alongwith the official definition of hedging;

(e) whether banks are permitted by RBI to sell long term Hedging contracts to the exporters against the strengthening of US dollar against rupee; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) As per Reserve Bank of India (RBI) Comprehensive Guidelines on Derivatives dated 20.04.2007, "*Market-makers may undertake a transaction in any derivative structured product (a combination of permitted cash and generic derivative instruments) as long as it is a combination of two or more of the generic instruments permitted by RBI and does not contain any derivatives as underlying*". Hence, while two derivative products can be used together in a structure, a derivative built upon a derivative cannot be undertaken. Persons resident in India are permitted to enter into foreign exchange derivative contracts with Authorised Dealer (AD) banks to hedge an underlying foreign exchange exposure in respect of a transaction for which sale and/or purchase of foreign exchange is permitted under the Foreign Exchange Management Act 1999.

(c) and (d) 'Hedging' has not been officially defined by RBI. The term is used in general sense of the word to mean, to reduce/offset an already existing risk (forex risk in the current context), generally by undertaking a contrary position to reduce the downside risk.

(e) and (f) As per RBI guidelines, Authorised Dealer banks can offer permitted foreign exchange derivative contracts to residents for hedging an underlying exposure permitted under FEMA, 1999. Generally, for hedging an exposure to foreign exchange risk, an opposite position is taken with the help of derivatives to reduce the downside risk. However, in case of cost reduction structures involving two or more parts, while structure as a whole could be hedging the exposure to risk, the same may not be true if viewed for individual parts.

#### **Outsourcing Work**

3859. SHRIMATI PARAMJIT KAUR GULSHAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the various departments of the Central Government make appointments in class 'C' and 'D' services through outsource agencies and if so, the details thereof and advantages of the system;

(b) whether reservation policy is followed in appointments made through outsourcing;

(c) if so, the mode of operation thereof; and

(d) whether similar appointments are also being made in case of Group 'A1 and 'B1 services and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) Under Rules 178-185 of General Financial Rules (GFRs), 2005, a Ministry or Department may outsource certain services in the interest of economy and efficiency and it may prescribe detailed instructions and procedures for this purpose without, however, contravening the basic guidelines contained in this regard in GFRs, 2005. Outsourcing of services does not constitute appointment against posts.

(b) to (d) In view of (a) above, the question does not arise.

#### Captive Power Plants

3860. SHRI JAGDISH THAKOR: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether power is not being generated at optimum level in captive power plants in the country;

(b) If so, the details of the power generation capacity of these plants along with their actual power generation during the last three years and the current year; and

(c) the additional power that could be generated by utilizing the power generation capacity of these plants optimally?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL): (a) and (b) The captive power plants (CPPs) generate power as per the requirements of the industry representing producers of aluminum, cement, chemical, fertilizers, iron and steel, paper and sugar, etc. As per Information available with the Central Electricity Authority (CEA), overall utilization of CPPs is In the range of 39-42%. Following is the power generation capacity and actual power generation by the CPPs during the past three years:

Year	Installed Capacity (MW)	Generation (Gwh)
2007-08	24986.39	90476.69
2008-09	26673.67	99721.16
2009-10	31516.87	106133.10

Gwh = Giga Watt Hour

(c) CPPs generate power depending on the requirement of the Industry for which they are primarily obligated to supply. As per Rule 3 of Electricity Rules 2005 the captive power plants can supply power upto 49% of the aggregate electricity generated to the grid. Thus the generation from CPPs depends on the requirement of the industry as well as feasibility of sale to other utilities and availability of open access. The effective utilization of surplus capacity of CPPs also depends on open access charges specified by the appropriate Commissions and facilitation by the concerned State Governments/Agencies for sale. Ministry of Power is regularly pursuing the issue of promotion of open access with the States at various forums like Power Ministers' Conference, with the Chief Secretaries and Power Secretaries since 2007.

[*Translation*]

#### Child Marriages

3861. SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cases in which child marriages were prevented during each of the last three years and the current year; and

(b) the action taken by the Union Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) and (b) The Prohibition of Child Marriage Act 2006 has been made effective from November 2007. The implementation of the Prohibition of Child Marriage Act 2006 lies with the State Governments/ Union Territories. The data on number of cases in which child marriages were prevented is not maintained by the Central Government. As per the data provided by National Crime Records Bureau, State/Union Territory-wise number of cases of child marriage registered during 2007-2009 are enclosed as Statement.

Some of the factors responsible for prevalence of child marriages in the country are lack of education and awareness about ill effects of child marriage, concerns about safety of the girl child, social customs, poor implementation of law etc.

The Government have written to the State Governments of Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Gujarat, Haryana, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Odisha,

Rajasthan, West Bengal, Sikkim, Assam, Arunachal Pradesh, Karnataka, Maharashtra, Tripura and Uttar Pradesh to appoint Prohibition Officer under the Act to frame Rules and to take all possible steps to prevent child marriage, particularly, on the occasion of 'AkhaTeej' (AkshyaTritiya).

Besides, the National Commission for Women has requested the State Chief Ministers to sensitize and gear up the concerned machinery of the State Governments against those involved in the incidents of child marriage. Workshops, seminars and legal awareness camps are organized in various States including Bihar, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh to spread awareness and bring about attitudinal change to prevent child marriage.

**Statement**

*Child Marriage Cases Registered*

Sl No.	State/UT	2007 CR	2008 CR	2009 CR
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	21	19	0
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0
3.	Assam	1	1	1
4.	Bihar	8	8	0
5.	Chhattisgarh	4	5	0
6.	Goa	0	1	0
7.	Gujarat	14	23	0
8.	Haryana	4	4	0
9.	Himachal Pradesh	1	2	0
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	0
11.	Jharkhand	4	0	0
12.	Karnataka	4	9	3
13.	Kerala	1	4	0
14.	Madhya Pradesh	5	2	0
15.	Maharashtra	7	5	0
16.	Manipur	0	0	0
17.	Meghalaya	1	0	0

1	2	3	4	5
18.	Mizoram	0	0	0
19.	Nagaland	0	0	0
20.	Odisha	1	1	0
21.	Punjab	5	6	0
22.	Rajasthan	3	3	0
23.	Sikkim	0	0	0
24.	Tamil Nadu	2	4	0
25.	Tripura	1	0	0
26.	Uttar Pradesh	0	0	0
27.	Uttarakhand	0	0	0
28.	West Bengal	9	6	0
Total State		96	103	4
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0
30.	Chandigarh	0	0	1
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0
32.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0
33.	Delhi UT	0	1	0
34.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0
35.	Puducherry	0	0	0
Total UT		0	1	1
All India Total		96	104	5

Source: NCRB

[English]

**Country Assistance Strategy**

3862. SHRI A. GANESHAMURTHI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the World Bank aided programmes are executed/assisted by a Country Assistance Strategy (CAS);

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the target achieved under CAS by the Bank during the last three years and the current year?

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

(b) CAS is a World Bank document that provides strategic directions to World Bank's activities in a country. The CAS (2009-12) for India is available on the World Bank's Website at: <http://go.worldbank.org/EXQS9HW9KO>

(c) CAS Progress Report (CASPR) is prepared by the Bank around the mid-point in a CAS cycle. For India, the CASPR was completed in December 2010.

The India CASPR (December 2010) has assessed that progress towards the CAS (FY09-12) is on track. This is available in World Bank's website at: <http://go.worldbank.org/6RP99IS3A0>.

[*Translation*]

#### Backward Tribes

3863. SHRI MADHUSUDAN YADAV:  
SHRIMATI KAMLA DEVI PATLE:

Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received any proposal for Central assistance for protection and development of most backward tribes from Chhattisgarh;

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

(c) the funds sanctioned and released and its utilization reported by the State Government for the purpose during each of the last three years and the current year;

(d) whether the full quantum of sanctioned funds have not been released to the State Government for the purpose;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the time by which the remaining funds are likely to be released?

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

(a) This Ministry has not received any proposal for central

assistance for protection and development of most backward tribes of Chhattisgarh. However, proposal for central assistance for the survival, protection and development of Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PTGs) has been received under the Central Sector Scheme of 'Development of PTGs' from the State Government of Chhattisgarh.

(b) As per the Conservation-Cum-Development (CCD Plan) for survival, protection and development of PTGs in Chhattisgarh for the Eleventh Plan Period, activities envisaged are development of infrastructure, education, health facilities, agriculture and horticulture, minor irrigation, income generation etc. for which assistance of Rs. 10566.52 lakh was requested for five year period. Follow-up action to approve CCD Plan and release of yearly grants has been undertaken as per the provisions of the scheme.

(c) Details of the funds sanctioned/released and utilized by State Government during the last three years and the current year are as below:

(Rs. in lakh)		
Year	Grant sanctioned/ released	Utilization reported by the State Government
2008-09	615.33	615.33
2009-10	1064.43	1013.18
2010-11	1180.36	Not reported yet
2011-12	1655.39	Not reported yet

(d) No Madam, full quantum of sanctioned funds has been released.

(e) and (f) Does not arise.

[*English*]

#### Prevalence of Domestic Violence

3864. SHRI PINAKI MISRA:  
SHRI M.B. RAJESH

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

(a) whether any survey/study has revealed high prevalence of domestic violence, physical or sexual against women in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;



(c) the number of such cases reported during each of the last three years and the current year; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government to protect the women from domestic violence?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) and (b) As per National Family Health Survey III (2005-06) data, 35.4% of women in the age group of 15-49 and approximately 40% of ever married women have experienced physical or sexual violence. 6.7% of all women have experienced both physical and sexual forms of domestic violence. Further, the data suggests that both physical and sexual forms of domestic violence against women are higher in rural as compared to urban areas.

(c) As per the National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB) data (provisional) which is available till the year 2010, total of 5643,7803 and 7575 cases were registered under the Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005 in 2008, 2009 and 2010 respectively.

(d) The Government has requested the State Governments and UT Administrations from time to time, to appoint Protection Officers, register Service Providers and notify Medical Facilities etc. for effective implementation of the Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005. The Government in the Ministry of Home Affairs in consultation with the Ministry of Women and Child Development, issued a detailed Advisory to all the State Governments and Union Territory Administrations advising them, amongst others, to

vigorously enforce the protection of women. The States have also been advised to sensitize the law enforcement machinery towards crime against women.

#### Seizure of Sandalwood

3865. SHRI D.B. CHANDRE GOWDA:  
SHRI KODIKUNNIL SURESH:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Directorate of Revenue Intelligence seized a sizeable quantity of sandalwood in some States including Delhi;

(b) if so, the details thereof for the last three years and the current year and the punitive action taken or being taken thereon; and

(c) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to protect precious forest wealth of the country from being smuggled to foreign countries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) Madam, the Directorate of Revenue Intelligence has seized some quantity of sandalwood under Customs Act, 1962 in two separate cases in Tamilnadu. However, there is no seizure of sandalwood effected in Delhi.

(b) The details of seizure of sandalwood effected by the Directorate of Revenue Intelligence for the last three years and the current year and punitive action taken is as under:

(Rs. in crores)

Year	No. of Cases	Qty. of seized Sandalwood (in M.T.)	Value of seized Sandalwood	No. of person arrested
2008-2009	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
2009-2010	01	1.186	0.59	01
2010-2011	01	0.400	0.40	Nil
2011-2012 (upto November, 2011)	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

(c) All the field formations including DRI have been sensitized to prevent the smuggling of all Rare/Endangered Species of Flora and Fauna from Indian precious Forest Wealth. Constant surveillance is kept on Seaports, Airports and Land Customs Stations.

[Translation]

#### Screening for Diabetes and Hypertension

3866. SHRI NITYANANDA PRADHAN:  
SHRI TUFANI SAROJ:

SHRIMATI BOTCHA JHANSI LAKSHMI:  
 SHRI JOSE K. MANI:  
 SHRI K. SUGUMAR:  
 SHRI M.K. RAGHAVAN:  
 SHRI BAIJAYANT PANDA:

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

(a) whether the Government has launched diabetes and hypertension screening programme in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof indicating the target fixed under the programme, State/UT-wise;

(c) the number of people screened so far against the target alongwith the Outcome thereof, State/UT-wise;

(d) the financial and technical assistance provided by the Government to the States for the purpose, State/UT-wise; and

(e) the time by which the process of screening people is likely to be completed under the programme?

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

(b) The Government has launched the National Programme for Prevention and Control of Cancer, Diabetes, Cardiovascular Diseases and Stroke (NPCDCS) in the 11th Five Year Plan. The programme has been launched in 100 identified Districts in 21 States. It is an Opportunistic screening of all population above 30 years.

(c) A Statement-I showing number of persons screened so far (State-wise) under this programme is enclosed.

(d) Statement-II showing funds released to the States under Diabetes, Cardiovascular Diseases and Stroke Component of NPCDCS during the years 2010-11 & 2011-12 is enclosed. Besides, Glucometer Optium Xceed, Optium Test Strips and Auto Disabled Lancets are provided to the concerned State as per their requirements from time to time.

Human resource includes doctors, paramedics and nursing staff at various levels of public health setup for health promotion, prevention, early detection and management of Non-Communicable Diseases.

(e) Screening people for diabetes & hypertension under the NPCDCS is an on going process.

**Statement I**

*National Programme for Prevention and Control of Cancer, Diabetes, CVD & Stroke*

**Beneficiaries**

State	District/Block	Persons screened for Diabetes and Hypertension under NPCDCS & Urban slum screening (2010-11 & 2011-12)
1	2	3
Andhra Pradesh	Wellore, Vijaynagram	20237
Assam	Kamrup	13607
Chhattisgarh	Bilasgur	2414
Delhi		14506
Gujarat	Ahmadabad	40078
Haryana	Mewat	5347
Karnataka	Kolar	13299
	Shimoga	18063
	Bangalore	27612
		58974
Kerala	Pattanthita	37838
Madhya Pradesh		31000
Maharashtra	Wardha	38801
	Washim	2794
		41595
Odisha	Naupada	245
	Komna	264
	Khariar	879
	Sinagali	916
	Boden	463
		2767
Rajasthan	Bhilwara, Jaisalmer	23003

1	2	3	1	2	3
Sikkim	Haiyana	23812		Eletalghat	1179
Tamil Nadu	Chennai	150000		Kotabagh	153
Uttarakhand	Nainital			Okhalkanda	1772
	Motahaldu	986		Bailparav	315
	Dhari	881			6708
	Bhimtal	1150	West Bengal		5302
	Ramgarh	272	Grand Total		477188

**Statement II***National Program for Prevention & Control of Diabetes, CVD & Stroke (NPDCS)**Consolidated Release of Funds under NPDCS during 2010-11 and 2011-12*

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl.No.	States	District Sl.No.	Districts Covered	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							

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
		16.	Muzaffarpur							
		17.	Pashchim Champaran							
		18.	Purva Champaran							
		19.	Kaimur (Bhabua)							
4.	Chhattisgarh	20.	Bilaspur	68.44	57.54	125.98	35.66	193.16	228.82	354.80
		21.	Jashpur Nagar							
		22.	Raipur							
5.	Gujarat	23.	Gandhi Nagar	135.68	98.16	233.84	71.33	386.32	457.65	691.49
		24.	Surendra Nagar							
		25.	Rajkot							
		26.	Jam Nagar							
		27.	Porbandar							
		28.	Junagarh							
6.	Jhankhand	29.	Bokaro					MOU has not been received		0.00
		30.	Ranchi							
		31.	Dhanbad							
7.	Haryana	32.	Mewat	65.24	18.33	83.57	47.55	257.56	305.11	388.68
		33.	Yamunanagar							
		34.	Kurukshetra							
		35.	Ambala							
8.	Himachal Pradesh	36.	Chamba	67.24	42.05	109.29	35.66	193.16	228.82	338.11
		37.	Lahul & Spiti							
		38.	Kinnaur							
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	39.	Leh (Ladak)	130.88	40.89	171.77	59.44	321.92	381.36	553.13
		40.	Udhampur (Erstwhile)							
		41.	Kupawara							
		42.	Doda (Erstwhile) Kishtwar/Ramban)							
		43.	Kargil							
10.	Karnataka	44.	Kolar	135.68	99.25	234.93	59.44	321.92	381.36	616.29
		45.	Shimoga							

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
		46.	Udupi							
		47.	Tumkur							
		48.	Chikmagalur							
11.	Kerala	49.	Pathanamthitta	69.64	70.16	139.80	59.44	321.96	381.40	521.20
		50.	Kozikode (Calicut)							
		51.	Allpuzha							
		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							
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.	Balangir							
		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							

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
		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
		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 Dinajpur							
<b>Total</b>				1807.28	1060.18	2867.46	903.49	4893.48	5796.97	8664.43

Expenditure Report by States : NIL

#### Financial Assistance for Treatment

3867. SHRI DEVJI M. PATEL:  
SHRI SANJAY DINA PATIL:  
SHRI P.R. NATARAJAN:  
SHRIMATI SUPRIYA SULE:  
DR. SANJEEV GANESH NAIK:

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

(a) whether financial assistance from Health Minister's Discretionary Grants (HMDG) and National Illness Assistance Fund (NIAF) is provided to below poverty line (BPL) patient only;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the criteria fixed alongwith the procedure followed;

(c) the total number of BPL patients benefited and the number of patients who have sought financial

assistance for major operation/treatment from the said discretionary grant and NIAF during each of the last three years and the current year, State/UT-wise;

(d) whether the Government has taken note that the delay in the processing of cases within the prescribed time-frame even after submission of all the required documents; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and the action taken by the Government to release the commitment letters for sanction of the grant well in time?

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

(b) The criterion for granting financial assistance to poor patients under Health Minister's Discretionary Grant (HMDG) and Rashtriya Arogya Nidhi (RAN) *i.e.* National Illness Assistance Fund (NIAF) are as under:

- (i) Poor patients with family income less than Rs. 75,000/- annually and suffering from major illness and requiring one-time treatment in Government hospitals/institutions are eligible for financial assistance under HMDG. Financial assistance limits are-(a) Rs. 20,000/- if the estimated cost of treatment is upto Rs. 50,000/-; (b) Rs. 40,000/- if the estimated cost of treatment is above Rs. 50,000/- & upto Rs. 1,00,000/-; and (c) Rs. 50,000/- if the estimated cost of treatment is above Rs. 1,00,000/-.
- (ii) Under Rashtriya Arogya Nidhi (RAN) financial assistance is provided to the patients living Below Poverty Line (BPL), who are suffering

from major life threatening disease to receive medical treatment in Government hospitals. The financial assistance to such patients is released in the form of 'one time grant' to the Medical Superintendent of the hospital in which the treatment is being received.

- (iii) The applicant has to submit an application in the prescribed proforma duly filled in by the treating Doctor/HOD and countersigned by the Medical Superintendent of the Hospital (Government Hospital) where the patient is receiving the treatment, alongwith income certificate in original from the BDO/Tehsildar/Collector/SDM. The details of family members in case of BPL applicants *i.e.* attested copy of ration card.

The Directorate General of Health Services (Dte.GHS) technically appraises the proposal and thereafter, the approval of the Competent Authority is obtained for granting financial assistance to the eligible patient. A cheque of the admissible amount is issued to the hospital, who is required to submit utilization certificate to the Ministry.

(c) List of eligible applicants who have been benefitted under HMDG and RAN during the last three years and current year, State/UT-wise is enclosed as Statements-I and II respectively.

(d) and (e) On receipt of applications/documents complete in all respects, it takes about 3-4 weeks time to process the same and obtain approval of the competent authority under the Rashtriya Arogya Nidhi Scheme or Health Minister's Discretionary Grant to issue commitment letter.

#### **Statement I**

*Financial assistance provided to poor patients under Health Minister's Discretionary Grant (HMDG) during 2008-09 to 2011-12 (upto Nov.)*

Sl.No.	States/U.Ts.	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
		No. of patients	No. of patients	No. of patients	(till nov.) No. of patients
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	West Bengal	85	132	160	138
2.	Uttar Pradesh	24	10	58	36

1	2	3	4	5	6
3.	Bihar	12	06	18	16
4.	Uttarakhand	-	-	1	-
5.	Delhi	02	08	02	05
6.	Odisha	-	04	1	-
7.	Maharashtra	02	-	01	01
8.	Madhya Pradesh	09	03	04	02
9.	Punjab	01	-	01	-
10.	Karnataka	-	-	-	-
11.	Andhra Pradesh	01	-	01	-
12.	Kerala	01	-	07	12
13.	Manipur	04	-	-	-
14.	Haryana	02	02	05	02
15.	Assam	01	-	-	-
16.	Rajasthan	01	-	01	-
17.	Jharkhand	-	-	01	-
18.	Chhattisgarh	-	01	01	-
19.	Jammu and Kashmir	-	01	01	03
20.	Tamil Nadu	-	-	-	01
21.	Himachal Pradesh	-	-	-	01
Total		145	167	263	217

**Statement II**

*Financial assistance provided to BPL Patients under Rashtriya Arogya Nidhi Scheme (RAN)  
During the years 2008-09, 2009-10, 2010-11 and current year 2011-12*

Name of State/UT	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12 (till nov.)
	No. of patients	No. of patients	No. of patients	No. of patients
1	2	3	4	5
Uttar Pradesh	115	108	100	47
West Bengal	04	06	08	03
Jammu and Kashmir	02	04	14	09
Delhi	18	21	32	18



1	2	3	4	5
Madhya Pradesh	07	05	05	03
Bihar	57	43	42	25
Rajasthan		06	07	02
Odisha	05	06	03	01
Haryana	25	17	20	11
Uttarakhand	11	06	10	04
Himachal Pradesh	-	02	02	-
Jharkhand	05	01	03	02
Chhattisgarh	-	02	-	
Punjab	-	-	01	02
Chandigarh	-	-	-	-
Gujarat	-	-	-	-
Maharashtra	-	-	-	-
Karnataka	-	-	-	-
Tamil Nadu	01	-	-	-
Kerala	01	-	-	-
Andhra Pradesh	-	-	-	-
Manipur	06		04	02
Assam	02		02	-
Tripura	-	-	-	-
Arunachal Pradesh	-	01	-	-
Sikkim	-	-	01	01
UT of Nagar Haveli	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>259</b>	<b>228</b>	<b>254</b>	<b>130</b>

**Non-Communicable Diseases**

3868. SHRI GOPINATH MUNDE:  
 SHRI PRALHAD JOSHI:  
 DR. P. VENUGOPAL  
 SHRI K. SUGUMAR:  
 SHRI MAHENDRASINH P. CHAUHAN:  
 SHRI BAIJAYANT PANDA:  
 SHRI NITYANANDA PRADHAN:  
 SHRI JAGDISH SINGH RANA:

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

(a) the number of people suffering from various Non-Communicable Diseases alongwith the deaths occurred therefrom in the country during each of the last three years and the current year so far, State/UT-wise;

(b) whether the Government has launched the National Programme for Prevention and Control of Cancer,

Diabetes, Cardiovascular Diseases and Stroke (NPCDCS) in order to control the rising cases of Non-Communicable Diseases in the country;

(c) if so, the present status of the implementation of the programme alongwith the time by which NPCDCS is likely to be extended throughout the country;

(d) the funds earmarked and allocated to the State Governments under NPSDCS alongwith the present status of its utilisation, State/UT-wise; and

(e) whether the Government proposes to enhance the assistance under the said programme and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) The exact number of peoples suffering from various Non-Communicable Diseases (NCDs) and the number of deaths occurred therefrom is not known. However, the World Bank sponsored study on Global Burden of Disease indicates that the deaths due to non-communicable disease have increased from 37,88,000 (40.4% of total deaths) in the year 1990 to 48,50,000 (51.2% of total deaths) in the year 2000. This figure was likely to go upto 59.1% by the year 2010.

According to Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR) Burden of Disease study, the disease burden estimated for common (NCDs) viz. Ischemic Heart Disease (IHD), Stroke, Diabetes Mellitus is given below:

**Burden of disease estimates for IHD, Stroke, Diabetes and Cancer (2004)**

Disease	Number of cases (in millions)	No. of deaths (in millions)
IHD	22.4	0.55
Stroke	0.93	0.64
Diabetes	37.8	0.1
Cancer	0.82	0.26

(b) and (c) In order to control the rising cases of Non-Communicable Diseases in the country the Government has launched the National Programme for Prevention and Control of Cancer, Diabetes, Cardiovascular Diseases and Stroke (NPCDCS) in the later half of 2010. The programme has been launched in 100 identified Districts in 21 States. A proposal for extension of the programme throughout the country has been submitted to Planning Commission for preparation of 12th Five Year Plan.

(d) A statement showing funds released to the States under Diabetes, Cardiovascular Diseases and Stroke Component of NPCDCS during the years 2010-11 & 2011-12 is enclosed. Since the funds for 2010-11 has been released only in March, 2011, utilisation certificates has not been received from the States.

(e) There is no proposal for enhancement the assistance under the said programme.

**Statement**

*National Program for Prevention & Control of Diabetes, CVD & Stroke (NPDCS)  
Consolidated Release of Funds under NPDCS during 2010-11 and 2011-12*

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl.No.	States	District Sl.No.	Districts Covered	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.	Chittor							
		4.	Cuddapah							
		5.	Nellore							

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
		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							
		19.	Kaimur (Bhabua)							
4.	Chhattisgarh	20.	Bilaspur	68.44	57.54	125.98	35.66	193.16	228.82	354.80
		21.	Jashpur Nagar							
		22.	Raipur							
5.	Gujarat	23.	Gandhi Nagar	135.68	98.16	233.84	71.33	386.32	457.65	691.49
		24.	Surendra Nagar							
		25.	Rajkot							
		26.	Jam Nagar							
		27.	Porbandar							
		28.	Junagarh							
6.	Jhankhand	29.	Bokaro							0.00
		30.	Ranchi							
		31.	Dhanbad							
7.	Haryana	32.	Mewat	65.24	18.33	83.57	47.55	257.56	305.11	388.68
		33.	Yamunanagar							
		34.	Kurukshetra							
		35.	Ambala							
8.	Himachal Pradesh	36.	Chamba	67.24	42.05	109.29	35.66	193.16	228.82	338.11
		37.	Lahul & Spiti							
		38.	Kinnaur							

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	39.	Leh (Ladak)	130.88	40.89	171.77	59.44	321.92	381.36	553.13
		40.	Udhampur (Erstwhile)							
		41.	Kupawara							
		42.	Doda (Erstwhile) Kishtwar/Ramban)							
		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.	Pathanamthitta	69.64	70.16	139.80	59.44	321.96	381.40	521.20
		50.	Kozikode (Calicut)							
		51.	Allpuzha							
		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							
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.	Balangir							
		69.	Nabarangpur							
		70.	Koraput							
		71.	Malkangiri							

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
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
		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 Dinajpur							
<b>Total</b>				<b>1807.28</b>	<b>1060.18</b>	<b>2867.46</b>	<b>903.49</b>	<b>4893.48</b>	<b>5796.97</b>	<b>8664.43</b>

Expenditure Report by States : NIL

**Irregularities and Unfair Practices in  
Medical Colleges**

3869. SHRI LAL CHAND KATARIA:  
SHRI BHOOPENDRA SINGH:  
SHRI RUDRAMADHAB RAY:  
SHRI GHANSHYAM ANURAGI:

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

(a) whether cases of irregularities and unfair practices including admission on the basis of fake documents, demand of capitation fees, extortion of money for providing admission and awarding medical degree, particularly in the private medical colleges have been reported in the country;

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

(c) the action taken by the Government in each of the above cases; and

(d) the measures taken/proposed by the Government to curb such irregularities and malpractices in the erring medical colleges?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI SUDIP BANDYOPADHYAY): (a) to (c) In case of Government Medical Colleges, the respective State Governments are responsible for fixation of fees. However, in case of Private Medical Colleges, the fee structure is decided by the Committee set up by the respective State Governments under the Chairmanship of a retired High Court Judge in pursuance of the directions of Hon'ble Supreme Court of India. The Ministry of Health & Family Welfare is concerned with admission to MBBS/BDS courses under 15% All India Quota and for admission to Postgraduate medical/dental courses under 50% All India Quota. During the last three years and the current year, two cases of seeking admission in MBBS course on production of fake caste certificate in medical colleges one in the state of Rajasthan and one in Gujarat have been reported. Further, two medical colleges of Tamil Nadu were allegedly demanding capitation fee. The above cases have been referred to the concerned colleges/state government/ Medical Council of India for taking appropriate action.

(d) To stop such irregularities in the All India UG and PG Medical /Dental seats, the print watermark paper

was used while issuing the allotment letters to the candidates for admission to MBBS/BDS course under 15% All India Quota for the academic year 2011-12, along with a code number on bottom left side of allotment letter. In addition, Principal/Dean of the colleges have been requested that in case any deviation is found in and forged/fake admission is suspected in UG and PG courses towards all India Quota, the same may be brought to the notice of the Central Government.

**Sale of Tobacco Products**

3870. SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR:  
SHRI GANESHRAO NAGORAO  
DUDHGAONKAR:  
SHRI GAJANAN D. BABAR:  
SHRI P. LINGAM:  
SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA:  
SHRIMATI BHAVANA PATIL GAWALI:

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

(a) whether ban on sale of tobacco products within 100 yards of educational institutions is being implemented across the country;

(b) if so, whether the Government has taken note of a recent survey by a Non-Governmental Organisation (NGO) which has found that more than 48 per cent of educational institutions had tobacco products being sold within 100 yards in certain States;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) the action taken/proposed by the Government against the violators; and

(e) the corrective measures taken/ proposed to ensure proper implementation and compliance of the rules and regulations in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) Yes, Madam. Government of India has notified "The Cigarettes and Other Tobacco Products (Display of Board by Educational Institutions) Rules, 2009" vide GSR No. 40 (E) dated 19.01.2010 and it has come into effect from 19.01.2010. The rules provide that no person shall sell, offer for sale, or permit sale of, cigarette or any other tobacco product in an area within a radius of one hundred yards of any educational institution.

(b) and (c) No such study/survey have come to the notice of Ministry of Health & Family Welfare.

(d) and (e) Implementation of the aforesaid rules relating to banning sale of tobacco products within 100 yards of educational institutions vests mainly with State/UT Governments. A list of authorized officers to take cognizance of violations have been notified vide G.S.R. No. 619(E) dated 11-08-11. Further, Government of India has issued necessary instructions/guide lines to all State Governments/UTs for implementing the ban on sale of cigarette or other tobacco products near educational institution. A Public Notice has also been published in the leading national and regional newspapers.

[English]

#### **New Born Deaths and Shortfall in Health Workers**

3871. SHRI SANJAY BHOI:  
SHRI ANAND PRAKASH PARANJPE:  
SHRI EKNATH MAHADEO GAIKWAD:  
SHRI BHASKARRAO BAPURAO PATIL  
KHATGAONKAR:

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

(a) the position of India in terms of the number of new born deaths in the world and reaction of the Union Government thereto;

(b) whether there is shortfall of 2.6 million health workers in the country according to a report by 'save the Children in India';

(c) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the measures taken/being taken by the Government to reduce the new born deaths and also remove the shortfall of the health workers in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI SUDIP BANDYOPADHYAY): (a) India ranks 29th in descending order in Neonatal Mortality rate in the world.

(b) and (c) As per a report of Save the Children "there is need for additional 2.6 million health workers to meet minimum standards of primary health care." As per Rural Health Statistics -2010 report of Ministry of Health and FW, there is significant improvement in

manpower position of major categories in 2010 as compared to 2005. Reasons for shortage include less than adequate number of medical/nursing institutions, limited intake in the existing institutions and gap between required and sanctioned staff positions.

(d) Under the National Rural Health Mission the following interventions are being implemented to bring down the mortality rate of children in the country and to manage shortfall of health workers.

**(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 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) 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.

**(5) 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.

Under National Rural Health Mission, augmentation of human resources is a key thrust area and financial support is provided to the States for engagement of staff on contractual basis. Besides multi skilling of doctors to overcome the shortage of specialists, provision of financial incentives to serve in difficult areas, measures to set up more medical colleges, GNM schools, ANM schools to produce more doctors and paramedics are also measures taken to bridge the gap in human resources.

#### **Power Equipment**

3872. SHRI BHASKARRAO BAPURAO PATIL  
KHATGAONKAR:  
SHRI ANAND PRAKASH PARANJPE:  
SHRI SANJAY BHOI:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the companies supplying electrical equipment to power plants are running their factories at half the capacity;

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

(c) whether the competition from foreign countries including China and Korea have forced these companies to cut selling prices by 15 to 25 per cent to withstand the competition;

(d) if so, whether the Government proposes to impose ban on power equipment from foreign countries including China and Korea; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and the other measures taken by the Government to help the Indian companies supplying electrical equipment?

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

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

(c) No, Madam.

(d) and (e) There are no proposal to ban Import of power equipment from foreign countries. In order to facilitate large power generation capacity addition programme currently under Implementation, Indigenous manufacturing of supercritical power equipment is being encouraged. BHEL have entered into technology collaboration agreements with M/s. Alstom (France) and Siemens (Germany) for manufacturing of supercritical boiler and turbine generators respectively. Several Joint Ventures have been set up in the country for manufacturing of supercritical boilers and turbine generators with technology tie-ups from International manufacturers of supercritical equipment.

With a view to encourage domestic manufacturing of supercritical units, bulk orders for 11 supercritical units of 660 MW each for NTPC and DVC and 9 supercritical units of 800 MW each for NTPC have been approved by the Government with mandatory condition of setting up phased manufacturing facilities in the country and bids for these units have been invited by NTPC. With a view to support Indigenous manufacturers of thermal power plants based on supercritical technology, Central Electricity Authority has advised Central/State sector power generating companies/Utilities to incorporate the condition of setting up of phased Indigenous manufacturing facilities, in the bids to be invited till October, 2012 for boilers and turbine-generators of supercritical projects.

[*Translation*]

#### **Practice in Private Hospitals**

3873. SHRI RAMASHANKAR RAJBHAR:  
SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL:

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



(a) whether the Government has imposed ban on private practices by the doctors of Government hospitals;

(b) if so, whether cases of private practice by doctors of Government hospitals have been reported from some States; and

(c) if so, the State-wise details and the corrective measures taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) Under Rule 14 of Central Health Service Rules (CHS), 1996, private practice of any kind including consultation and private practice is prohibited for CHS doctors. However, they are entitled to Non-Practising Allowance.

(b) 'Health' being a State subject, cases of private practice by doctors of Government Hospitals from States are not reported to the Union Health Ministry.

(c) During the last two years, 4 cases of private practice by doctors have been reported from NCT of Delhi, being a participating unit of CHS Cadre. The process for taking disciplinary action against them has been initiated in the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare.

[English]

#### Illegal Export of Iron Ore

3874. SHRI K.J.S.P. REDDY:  
SHRI P. KUMAR:

Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether there have been incidents of illegal export of iron ore from the country;

(b) if so, the facts thereof alongwith the number of such incidents reported and consignment seized by the Government during the last three years and till date;

(c) whether the Government has any monitoring mechanism to prevent illegal export of iron ore from the country;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reaction of the Government to put in place a proper monitoring mechanism and regulator to check such illegal export alongwith imposition of penalty on such export?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MINES (SHRI DINSHA PATEL): (a) and (b)) Some incidents of illegal mining have been reported to the Central Government and these have been sent to State Governments to take suitable action. As per available information, the Government has not seized any consignment of iron ore. However, Karnataka State Forest Department had seized about 8,05,991 .083 metric tonnes of ore without valid permits. The seized material was kept at the disposal of Port Conservator, Belikere Port for safe custody. However, on the basis of a report that the seized material has been exported illegally, the Karnataka State Forest Department investigated the matter, which revealed that 6.00 lakh metric tonnes of seized material has been illegally exported. The State Government has initiated stringent action against the culprits.

(c) to (e) The Government has amended Rule 45 of the Mineral Conservation and Development Rules, 1988 vide notification G. S. R. 75(E) dated 9.2.2011 making it mandatory for all miners, traders, stockists, exporters and end-users to register with the Indian Bureau of Mines and report on movement of minerals to Indian Bureau of Mines and State Government. Such end-to-end accounting will reduce the scope for transportation illegally mined minerals, including export of iron ore.

#### Orphaned Children

3875. SHRI SANJAY DHOTRE:  
SHRI SUBHASH BAPURAO WANKHEDE:  
SHRI ABDUL RAHMAN:  
SHRI S. ALAGIRI:  
SHRI D.B. CHANDRA GOWDA:  
SHRI IJYARAJ SINGH:

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

(a) whether the Union Government has any data about the orphans and orphanages in the country;

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

(c) the details of the schemes being operated for the welfare/rehabilitation of such children . alongwith the achievements made therein during each of the last three years and the current year;

(d) the funds sanctioned and released and its utilization reported by the State Governments in the implementation of such schemes during the said period; and

(e) the number of orphanages likely to be set up across the country in the remaining period of the Eleventh Five Year Plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) to (d) No authentic data about number of orphans is available with the Government in the Ministry of Women and Child Development as no survey has been carried out in this regard.

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 (J J Act). J J Act mandates that all child care institutions should be registered under this law. The Government in the Ministry of Women and Child Development is following up with the State Governments/UT Administrations for ensuring the implementation of this provision.

Prior to 2009-10, the Government in the Ministry of Women and Child Development was providing financial assistance under two schemes, namely (i) Scheme of

Assistance to Homes for Children (Shishu Greh) to promote In-country adoption; and (ii) A Programme for Juvenile Justice, for children in difficult circumstances, including orphans. These two schemes have been merged into the new scheme *i.e.* Integrated Child Protection Scheme (ICPS) introduced by the Ministry in 2009-10 and are covered under the components Specialized Adoption Agency (SAA) and Institutional Care respectively. The State-wise details of funds sanctioned/ released, number of Homes assisted and number of beneficiaries, including orphans, covered under the above Schemes during the last three years and the current year are given in the enclosed Statements-I and II.

The Grant-in-aid released to the State Governments/ agencies is generally utilized during the same financial year. However unspent balance, if any, is deducted at the time of release of subsequent installment of funds.

(e) The number of orphanages likely to be set up depends on the requirement projected by the concerned State Governments/UT Administrations and approval thereof by the Project Approval Board (PAB) constituted under the ICPS.

#### **Statement I**

*State-wise and Year-wise details of grants-in-aid released to the State Governments and Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) under the scheme, namely, Scheme of Assistance to Homes for children (Shishu Greh) to promote in-country adoptions and A Programme for Juvenile Justice during the last the years 2008-09 and 2009-10*

Sl. No.	Name of the State/UT	Scheme of Assistance to Homes for Children (Shishu Greh) to Promote in-country Adoption						A Programme for Juvenile Justice					
		2008-09			2009-10*			2008-09			2009-10*		
		No. of Shishu Greh	No. of Beneficiaries	Amount released in Lakhs	No. of Shishu Greh	No. of Beneficiaries	Amount released in Lakhs	No. of Shishu Greh	No. of Beneficiaries	Amount released in Lakhs	No. of Shishu Greh	No. of Beneficiaries	Amount released in Lakhs
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1.	Andhra Pradesh	-	-	-	10	100	49.20	22	1564	78.24	-	-	-
2.	Assam	1	10	7.56	-	-	-	12	500	94.85	-	-	-
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	1	10	4.96	-	-	-	1	20	-	-	-	-
4.	Bihar	1	10	2.24	1	10	4.65	-	-	-	-	-	-
5.	Chhattisgarh	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	415	43.75	-	-	-
6.	Delhi	-	-	-	1	10	4.55	20	1854	92.31	-	-	-
7.	Goa	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	97	5.67	-	-	-
8.	Gujarat	9	90	35.67	-	-	-	57	2504	134.60	-	-	-

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
9.	Haryana	1	10	3.81	-	-	-	8	354	20.20	-	-	-
10.	Himachal Pradesh	-	-	-	1	10	4.17	22	911	26.62	-	-	-
11.	Karnataka	4	40	18.64	-	-	-	76	2902	120.77	-	-	-
12.	Kerala	3	30	14.24	3	30	11.54	30	834	58.20	-	-	-
13.	Madhya Pradesh	1	10	2.63	1	10	2.63	-	-	-	26	3091	127.43
14.	Maharashtra	8	80	37.15	8	80	32.72	755	48015	808.13	755	48015	665.41
15.	Manipur	6	60	2.48	6	60	29.73	12	470	25.44	-	-	-
16.	Meghalaya	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	86	10.72	-	-	-
17.	Mizoram	2	20	7.98	-	-	-	4	225	10.97	-	-	-
18.	Nagaland	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	100	6.21	-	-	-
19.	Odisha	5	50	16.82	4	40	15.32	5	260	8.00	-	-	-
20.	Puducherry	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
21.	Punjab	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	520	51.37	-	-	-
22.	Rajasthan	1	10	2.52	2	20	6.47	63	3800	122.00	-	-	-
23.	Sikkim	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	25	4.95	-	-	-
24.	Tamil Nadu	-	-	-	-	-	-	42	2772	132.77	-	-	-
25.	Tripura	1	10	16.90	1	10	17.02	7	289	5.75	-	-	-
26.	Uttar Pradesh	5	50	13.99	-	-	-	56	2127	151.54	-	-	-
27.	West Bengal	-	-	-	1	10	4.07	39	2560	97.84	-	-	-
Total		49	490	187.59	39	390	182.07	1268	73204	2110.90	781	51106	792.84

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

### Statement II

*State-wise and Year-wise details of grants-in-aid released to the State Governments under the Integrated Child Protection Scheme (ICPS) during the years 2009-10, 2010-11 and the current financial year of 2011-12 (upto 12.12.2011)*

Sl.No.	Name of the State/UT	Integrated Child Protection Scheme (ICPS) under Institutional Care Component											
		2009-10			2010-11			2011-12 (upto 12.12.2011)					
		No. of Homes	No. of Beneficiaries	Amount released (in lakhs)	No. of Homes	No. of Beneficiaries	Amount released (in lakhs)	No. of Homes	No. of Beneficiaries	Amount released (in lakhs)			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11			
1.	Andhra Pradesh	22	1564	78.24	102	6012	553.50	102	6186	1036.80			
2.	Assam	7	500	20-59	5	285	52.36	-	-	-			

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4.	Bihar	-	-	-	21	785	363.62	-	-	-
5.	Chhattisgarh	13	415	37.63	-	-	-	-	-	-
6.	Delhi	-	-	-	23	1904	164.15	25	2047	319.49
7.	Goa	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8.	Gujarat	57	2504	228.49	57	2490	225.26	57	2490	316.12
9.	Haryana	9	354	20.76	12	361	212.24	-	-	-
10.	Himachal Pradesh	-	-	-	-	-	-	22	1673	156.77
11.	Jharkhand	-	-	-	-	-	-	16	644	150.37
12.	Karnataka	76	2902	121.87	62	2541	215.13	63	2328	614.85
13.	Kerala	30	834	36.56	31	1001	206.42	-	-	-
14.	Madhya Pradesh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15.	Maharashtra	-	-	-	738	52688	3201.28	-	-	-
16.	Manipur	12	470	24.65	12	520	26.43	-	-	-
17.	Meghalaya	-	-	-	4	86	29.44	-	-	-
18.	Mizoram	-	-	-	4	225	15.74	-	-	-
19.	Nagaland	2	100	6.21	-	-	-	-	-	-
20.	Odisha	5	260	11.06	29	1598	255.36	27	1299	110.81
21.	Puducherry	-	-	-	6	217	69.77	-	-	-
22.	Punjab	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	396	231.13
23.	Rajasthan	63	3800	194.19	-	-	-	63	1971	646.91
24.	Sikkim	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	7	9.67
25.	Tamil Nadu	42	2772	183.37	41	2187	60.04	41	2382	790.86
26.	Tripura	-	-	-	9	328	175.65	-	-	-
27.	Uttar Pradesh	-	-	-	-	-	-	49	2162	696.65
28.	West Bengal	39	2560	92.76	43	2807	258.91	-	-	-
Total		377	19035	1056.38	1199	76035	6085.30	481	23535	5080.43

*Contd....*

Sl.No.	Name of the State/UT	Integrated Child Protection Scheme (ICPS) under Specialised Adoption Agencies (SAAs) component								
		2009-10			2010-11			2011-12 (upto 12.12.2011)		
		No. of Homes	No. of Beneficiaries	Amount released (in lakhs)	No. of Homes	No. of Beneficiaries	Amount released (in lakhs)	No. of Homes	No. of Beneficiaries	Amount released (in lakhs)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	23	230	65.35	23	230	119.48	23	230	142.88
2.	Assam	1	10	4.54	5	50	15.15	-	-	-
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4.	Bihar	-	-	-	3	30	10.80	-	-	-
5.	Chhattisgarh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6.	Delhi	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7.	Goa	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8.	Gujarat	8	80	37.06	9	90	17.13	9	90	27.34
9.	Haryana	1	10	5.13	1	10	6.43	-	-	-
10.	Himachal Pradesh	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	10	4.12
11.	Jharkhand	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	30	11.9
12.	Karnataka	4	40	21.79	9	90	26.29	23	230	80.5
13.	Kerala	2	20	16.42	3	30	24.30	-	-	-
14.	Madhya Pradesh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15.	Maharashtra	-	-	-	17	170	172.17	-	-	-
16.	Manipur	6	60	32.21	6	60	39.70	-	-	-
17.	Meghalaya	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
18.	Mizoram	-	-	-	4	40	15.87	-	-	-
19.	Nagaland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
20.	Odisha	12	120	44.14	19	190	61.22	19	190	63.02
21.	Puducherry	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
22.	Punjab	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	50	19.83
23.	Rajasthan	2	20	10.94	5	50	22.17	5	80	24.44
24.	Sikkim	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
25.	Tamil Nadu	-	-	16	160	41.85	18	180	106.14	-
26.	Tripura	-	-	-	3	30	6.80	-	-	-
27.	Uttar Pradesh	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	50	62.49
28.	West Bengal	1	10	5.47	20	200	59.98	-	-	-
Total		60	600	243.05	143.00	1430.00	639.34	111	1140	542.66

[*Translation*]

**Insurance Scheme for Poor People**

3876. DR. SANJAY SINGH:  
SHRI LAXMAN TUDU:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has started any scheme to provide insurance cover to the poor people;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor and the opinion of the Government in this regard; and

(d) the corrective steps taken/being taken by the Government to provide facility of insurance to the poor in the country

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (d) Yes, Madam. The Government has launched the following insurance schemes for the benefit of the poor population of the country:

- (i) **Aam Aadmi Bima Yojana:** The Aam Aadmi Bima Yojana (AABY) was launched with a view to provide insurance cover to the head of family or one earning member of rural landless households. The members should be aged between 18 years and 59 years. The premium under the scheme is Rs. 200/- per member per annum equally shared in the ratio of 50:50 between Central Government and respective State Government/UT.
- (ii) **Janashree Bima Yojana:** Janashree Bima Yojana provides life insurance protection to the rural and urban persons living below poverty line and marginally above poverty line. Persons between age 18 years and 59 years and who are the members of the identified 45 occupational groups are eligible to participate in this policy.
- (iii) **Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana:** Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana was launched by the Ministry of Labour and Employment to cover people living below poverty line (BPL) in the unorganized sector. The scheme provides for hospitalization cover upto Rs. 30,000/- per family

(unit of five) per annum on a floater basis with the premium being shared by Central Government and the State Government in the ratio of 75:25 respectively.

- (iv) **Universal Health Insurance Scheme:** Universal Health Insurance Scheme was launched by the Central Government and is being operated through four Public Sector General Insurance Companies for the benefits of BPL families only. The policy is available for individuals upto the age of 70 years and covers mainly hospitalization benefits up to a limit of Rs. 30,000 for a family on a floater basis including compensation for death of the earning head of the family for Rs. 25,000.

In addition, there are number of Micro-Insurance Schemes which are non-subsidy based.

**Fees Charged by Private Doctors**

3877. SHRI MAHESH JOSHI:  
SHRI LAXMAN TUDU:  
SHRI HARISH CHOUDHARY:

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

(a) whether the Government has taken note that doctors working in various hospitals are charging fee arbitrarily and they direct patients to get the test done from outside;

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

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government proposes to rationalize the hospital fees and to display the details of fees on notice boards; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (e) 'Health' being a state subject, no such information is maintained centrally. However, as far as three Central Government Hospitals in Delhi namely Safdarjung Hospital, Dr. RML Hospital and Lady Harding Medical College & Associated Hospitals are concerned, no fee is charged from the patients for doctors' consultation and most of the tests for which

facilities are available in the Hospitals are done free of cost. Nominal charges are levied for certain type of investigations and procedures. However BPL category patients/CGHS beneficiaries are exempted from such charges. In some other cases, the patients are requested to get those tests/procedures done outside the hospitals for which facilities are not available in the Hospital. In the central government Hospitals in Delhi, these charges are fixed by Directorate General of Health Services/Ministry of Health and Family Welfare and are displayed on the notice board in the hospitals.

[English]

#### Solidarity Tobacco Contribution

3878. SHRI S.R. JEYADURAI:  
SHRI ABDUL RAHMAN:  
SHRI D.B. CHANDRE GOWDA:

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

(a) whether the World Health Organisation (WHO) has suggested a Solidarity Tobacco Contribution (STC) for international health;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has made any contribution to STC;

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

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) 'The Solidarity Tobacco Contribution' (STC) is a discussion paper prepared by 'World Health Organization' in October, 2011, in response to the recommendation made by the High-level Taskforce on Innovative Financing for Health Systems.

The STC concept relies on participating countries decisions to add small 'mirco levy' as a part of their larger national tobacco tax increases. Government of India has not received any such proposal from WHO.

(c) to (e) Do not arise.

#### Losses of Cooperative Banks

3879. DR. RATTAN SINGH AJNALA:  
SHRI ASHOK KUMAR RAWAT:  
SHRI DHARMENDRA YADAV:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the losses of cooperative public and private sector banks in the country are on the rise during each of the last three years and the current year;

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

(c) whether some of the said banks have disappeared with the public deposits during the said period;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the remedial measures taken/being taken by the Government to protect the interests of the customers and to revive the cooperative banks?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (e) The Public Sector Banks and Private Sector Banks as a whole has made profits during the last three years and in the current year.

The details of loss making State Co-operative Banks (SCBs), District Central Cooperative Banks (DCCBs), State Cooperative Agriculture and Rural Development Banks (SCARDBs) and Primary Co-operative Agriculture and Rural Development Banks (PCARDBs) for the last three years are given below:

(Rs in crore)

Year	SCBs		DCCBs		SCARDBs		PCARDBs		Total	
	No	Amt.	No	Amt.	No	Amt.	No	Amt.	No	Amt.
2008-09	4	68.56	47	242.42	8	349.23	392	369.05	451	1,029.26
2009-10	2	208.06	47	523.92	9	154.86	425	539.15	483	1,425.99
2010-11	2	252.40	36	332.05	7	62.97	270	353.05	315	1,000.47

The Urban Co-operative Banking sector as a whole has made profits during the last two years i.e. 2009-10 and 2010-11.

The Reserve Bank of India has cancelled the licenses of 75 Urban Co-operative Banks during the last three financial years in terms of the provisions of Sec 22(4) of the Banking Regulation Act, 1949. On cancellation of the banking license the depositors of the UCBs are entitled to receive from the Deposit Insurance and Credit Guarantee Corporation (DICGC) an amount in accordance with the provisions of the DICGC Act, 1961.

Section 36 to 45 of Banking Regulation Act 1949 deals with appointing of official liquidator for banking companies, monitor the progress in liquidation proceedings of banks placed in liquidation and also ensure speedy disposal of winding up proceedings of banks taking into account the depositors' interests.

Based on the Vaidyanathan Committee-I recommendations, the Government of India formulated a Revival Package (RP) aimed at reviving and revitalizing the Short Term Cooperative Credit Structure (STCCS) to make it a well managed and vibrant medium to serve the credit needs of rural India, particularly the small and marginal farmers. Under the Revival Package for STCCS, an amount of Rs.9858.51 crore (Rs.9002.98 crore as Government of India (Gol) share and Rs. 855.53 crore as State Government share) has been released as on 30 November 2011 to recapitalize 54728 STCCS entities (54715 PACS and 13 CCBs) in seventeen States to wipe out their accumulated losses.

#### **Tribal Research Institutes**

3880. SHRI MAKAN SINGH SOLANKI:  
SHRI KISHANBHAI V. PATEL:  
SHRI PRADEEP MAJHI:

Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government supports the State Governments who have set up Tribal Research Institutes to preserve and promote tribal culture and languages in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the funds sanctioned and released and its utilization reported by the State Governments during each of the last three years and the current year; and

(d) the extent to which these institutes have succeeded in preserving and promoting tribal culture and languages?

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

(a) and (b) Under the scheme Grants-in-aid to Tribal Research Institutes, grant is given by the Government to the Tribal Research Institutes (TRIs) set up by various State Governments on 50:50 sharing basis and 100 per cent grant to Union Territory Administration. At present, TRIs are functioning in the States of Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Odisha, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, West Bengal, Uttar Pradesh, Manipur, Tripura and Andaman and Nicobar Islands in UT Admn. The expenditure is shared between the Centre and State, Government for activities such as conducting research and evaluation studies, collection of data, conducting training, seminars/workshops on issues relevant to tribals, documentation of culture and languages of different tribal communities, customary laws, setting up of tribal museum for exhibiting tribal artifacts etc,

(c) The funds sanctioned/released and its utilization reported by the State Governments during the last three years and the current year is given in the enclosed Statement.

(d) Preservation and promotion of tribal culture including tribal languages is an ongoing activity of TRIs. Projects such as setting up of tribal museums to preserve tribal art and artifacts and preparation of dictionaries, grammars, primers etc. in local tribal languages have been undertaken by TRIs. Besides these, the TRIs also organise tribal festivals in their States as an effort to promote tribal culture.



**Statement***Funds Released to Tribal Research Institutes*

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl.No.	Name of State/TRIs	2008-09		2009-10		2010-11		2011-12
		Sanctioned/ Released	Utilized	Sanctioned/ Released	Utilized	Sanctioned/ Released	Utilized	Released
1.	Andhra Pradesh	44.29	21.18	35.576	7.71	0.00	0.00	0.00
2.	Assam	50.75	12.125	17.436	35.81	32.69	34.84	40.84
3.	Jharkhand	29.87	28.18	41.79	41.79	0.00	0.00	88.31
4.	Gujarat	8.65	8.65	95.83	74.31	39.91	39.91	15.00
5.	Kerala	0.00	0.00	13.31	13.31	40.00	38.87	0.00
6.	Madhya Pradesh	388.32	388.32	81.388	80.80	77.36	77.36	54.27
7.	Maharashtra	48.45	43.98	74.776	44.43	30.67	26.62	0.00
8.	Manipur	0.00	0.00	57.50	57.50	49.00	49.00	55.50
9.	Odisha	77.25	77.25	50.31	29.04	64.83	0.00	0.00
10.	Rajasthan	0.00	0.00	23.00	4.175	15.82	2.85	0.00
11.	Tripura	39.13	39.13	47.25	47.25	40.00	40.00	0.00
12.	West Bengal	0.38	0.00	36.815	0.00	0.436	0.00	0.00
13.	Himachal Pradesh	0.00	0.00	16.57	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
14.	Karnataka	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	8.50
15.	Chhattisgarh	0.00	0.00	16.00	16.00	15.5	0.00	0.00
<b>Total</b>		<b>687.09</b>	<b>618.815</b>	<b>607.551</b>	<b>452.125</b>	<b>406.216</b>	<b>309.45</b>	<b>262.42</b>

**Non-investment of NPS Fund**

3881. SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR:  
SHRI YASHVIR SINGH:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether funds collected from the Government employees, under New Pension Scheme (IMPS) from 2004 to 2008 was not invested;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the reasons for non-investment of the fund so collected;

(d) if not, the details of fund collected and invested and returns credited in percentage thereon;

(e) whether any enquiry has been conducted and responsibility fixed in this regard;

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

(g) whether interest will be credited against the fund contributed but not invested; and

(h) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) A total amount of Rs. 971.48 crore, collected towards contribution for Government employees, from 2004 to March 2008, under the New Pension System (NPS), was credited to the Public Account of India.

(c) The institutional architecture for NPS could not be operationalised by the Interim Pension Fund Regulatory and Development Authority (PFRDA). Therefore, the contribution for the Government employees under the NPS could not be invested in the market.

(d) The funds were credited to Public Account and interest @8% p.a. was paid on the contribution.

(e) No, Madam.

(f) The establishment of institutional architecture by the PFRDA, based on objective and financial criteria, took some time, therefore, the question of conducting an enquiry does not arise.

(g) The interest @ 8% p.a. was paid on the contribution by the Government.

(h) In view of reply to part (g), does not arise.

#### Theft of Infants

3882. SHRIMATI HARSIMRAT KAUR BADAL: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the cases of theft of infants have been reported frequently from different parts of the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) to (c) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

#### Irregularities in NALCO

3883. DR. SANJEEV GANESH NAIK: Will the Minister of MINES be please to state:

(a) whether alleged irregularities have been reported in National Aluminium Company Limited (NALCO) in award of contract in violation of its procurement policy;

(b) if so, the details of cases reported in this regard;

(c) whether investigating agency has sought permission to investigate and prosecute the officials found involved therein; and

(d) if so, the details and present status thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MINES (SHRI DINSHA PATEL): (a) and (b) During last 3 years the following cases of alleged irregularities have been reported in NALCO in award of contract. The status of these cases are mentioned against each:

Sl.No.	Details	Present Status
1.	Award of contracts on single tender nomination basis to M/s Envirionics.	Central Vigilance Commission (CVC) has advised to initiate major penalty proceedings against Chief Manager (Safety Health and Environment). The advice of the CVC has been conveyed to Chairman-cum-Managing Director, National Aluminium Company Limited (NALCQ) who is the disciplinary authority.
2.	Award of contract to a local contractor M/s RKD const. Pvt. Ltd.	The case was examined in consultation with the CVC. The CVC advised to incorporate a suitable clause in future contracts to debar contractors having criminal cases pending against them/convicted in criminal cases, from participating in tenders. Advice of the CVC was conveyed to NALCO.
3.	Award of contract for ash disposal Mines Void Lean Slurry Mode.	CVC has advised to initiate major penalty proceedings against Beiw Board Employees and to examine the role of Board Level functionaries, particularly the Functional Directors by an officer who is/was not on the Board of NALCO. Action has accordingly been initiated.

(c) and (d) Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI) had requested for prior permission of Central Government u/s 6 A of Delhi Special Police Establishment Act 1946

for preliminary inquiry against Chairman -cum- Managing Director, NALCO (under suspension) on alleged irregularities committed by CMD, NALCO and other

officers in the matter of award of contract for ash disposal to Mines Void Lean Slurry Mode. CBI has been informed that action in this case has been initiated as per the advice of the Central Vigilance Commission.

**Appointment as External Auditors of  
IAEA and WIPO**

3884. SHRI NAVEEN JINDAL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the country's statutory auditor has been appointed as external auditors by the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), Vienna and World Intellectual Property Organisation (WIPO), Geneva;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the details of other international organizations which are being audited by the India's State auditor;

(c) whether the Government plans to conduct an independent performance and financial audit of the statutory auditor of the country; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) (i) The General Conference of International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) in September, 2011 appointed the Comptroller and Auditor General of India as the External Auditor to audit the Agency's accounts for the financial years 2012 and 2013. (ii) The World Intellectual Property Organisation (WIPO) General Assembly in September, 2011 approved the recommendation of the Selection Panel to appoint the Comptroller and Auditor General of India, the highest evaluated candidate, for appointment as WIPO External Auditor for a period of six years to begin in January, 2012.

(b) Other International Organisations being audited are:

1. World Health Organisation (WHO) upto June, 2012
2. International Maritime Organisation (IMO) upto June, 2012
3. World Food Programme (WFP) upto June, 2016
4. International Organisation for Migration (IOM) upto 2012
5. UN World Tourism Organisation (WTO) upto June, 2012

(c) No, Madam.

(d) Does not arise.

*[Translation]*

**Setting up of Advisory Committee for CGHS**

3885. SHRI MITHILESH KUMAR: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Department of Personnel and Training (DOPT) has laid down guidelines for setting up of Advisory Committee of Central Government Health Scheme (CGHS) and Resident Welfare Associations (RWAs);

(b) if so, the details of the guidelines in this regard;

(c) the number of meetings of the above committee held during each of the last two years and the current year in Delhi, dispensary-wise alongwith the points discussed; and

(d) the number of demands of dispensaries and RWAs have been approved or likely to be approved by the Government?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (d) Central Government Health Scheme (CGHS) has a system of having Local Advisory Committees at dispensary level with CMO in charge as chairperson and Area Welfare Officer nominated by DoPT and representatives of pensioners' association as members. The Local Advisory Committee meets on second Saturday of every month at dispensary level to discuss the issues pertaining to CGHS beneficiaries to improve the service delivery.

*[English]*

**Amount Paid to Anganwadi Centres**

3886. SHRI BISHNU PADA RAY: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state;

(a) whether the provision of Rs. 1000 per year for information, education and communication (IEC) publicity and creating awareness admissible to each Anganwadi centre is being paid to the Anganwadi centres in Andaman and Nicobar Islands;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether IEC publicity amount is likely to be spent;

(d) if so, the time frame by which publicity expenditure is likely to be paid;

(e) whether the pay scale and House Rent Allowance (HRA) as being paid in Tamil Nadu, Kerala, etc are applicable to Anganwadi/Mini-Anganwadi Workers of Andaman and Nicobar Islands; and

(f) if so, the details thereof including quantum of HRA being paid and the time by which they are likely to be implemented in Andaman and Nicobar Islands?

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

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

(d) As reported by Andaman and Nicobar Administration, the expenditure on publicity is likely to be paid by February 2012.

(e) No, Madam,

(f) Does not arise in view of (e) above.

#### **Sale of Expired Products**

3887. SHRI HAMDULLAH SAYEED: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether imported items such as chocolates, wafers/chips etc. are being sold in different parts of the country even after the date of expiry;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI SUDIP BANDYOPADHYAY): (a) to (c) As per the Food Safety and Standards Regulations, 2011, no food shall be sold after the "use-by date" or "recommended last consumption date" or "expiry date". The implementation of the Food Safety and Standards Act 2006 and Rules/Regulations made thereunder are carried out by the State/UT Governments who take action in case of any violation of the Food Safety and Standards Regulations, 2011. The State/UT Governments have been advised to exercise

strict vigil and take punitive action against violators of the Food Safety and Standards Regulations.

#### **Investment in Stock Exchanges by Terrorists**

3888. SHRI PRABODH PANDA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether instances of terrorists having invested in the Indian stock exchanges come to the notice of the Government;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has set up any monitoring mechanism to determine all the sources of foreign investments;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the details of the Government's measures to stop investments in the Indian stock exchanges by such terrorists?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) Financial Intelligence Unit-India (FIU-IND), which is the central national agency responsible for receiving, analyzing and disseminating information relating to suspect financial transactions, has reportedly received Suspicious Transaction Reports (STRs) from intermediaries, which includes intermediaries of stock market such as stock brokers, asset management companies, etc. Some of these STRs have been linked to money laundering and terrorist financing. These cases were disseminated to intelligence agencies for further investigation.

(b) Year-wise number of STRs suspected to be linked to terrorist financing received from intermediaries of stock market such as stock brokers, asset management companies, etc and disseminated to intelligence agencies by FIU-FND are given as under:

Financial Year	No. of STRs
2009-10	05
2010-11	04
2011-12 (upto 30 Nov., 2011)	01

(c) and (d) Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI) remains vigilant at all times to guard against any malpractices in the market. It also takes action against

the entities violating the provisions of SEBI Act, Rules and Regulations etc. SEBI and the Exchanges have also put in place surveillance systems to monitor trading activity of the listed companies. In addition, the Prevention of Money Laundering Act (PMLA), 2002 has established a regime since July 2005 for the reporting of suspicious transactions. As stated in part (a) above, FIU also plays an important role in safeguarding the securities market. India is also a member of Financial Action Task Force (FATF), an international inter-governmental body for setting standards to combat money laundering and financing of terrorism. FATF has issued 49 recommendations to prevent the abuse of financial systems for money laundering and to detect, prevent and suppress the financing of terrorism. As per FATF standards and PML Act and Rules, the regulated entities are implementing mandates relating to Know Your Customer (KYC) and Customer Due Diligence (CDD). They are also required to monitor transactions and report cash transactions above Rs. 10 lakhs and all suspicious transactions to FIU-IND. The membership of FATF also helps Indian law enforcement agencies to exchange information at the international level by way of mutual legal assistance and information sharing with regulators and law enforcement agencies.

(e) Several steps have been taken to prevent black money or terrorist funds from flowing into the stock markets. For instance, the payments for transactions in the stock markets have to be made through banking channels. Banks and other financial intermediaries are also required to ensure compliance with the customer due diligence norms as required under-FATF Recommendations, Prevention of Money Laundering Act (PMLA), 2002, and relevant Rules. SEBI registered intermediaries such as Mutual Funds, Depository Participants, Stock Brokers etc. follow the Know Your Client (KYC) guidelines laid down by SEBI when customers are registered. These intermediaries as also other reporting entities in the financial sector such as banks, insurance companies, financial institutions, payment system operators, casinos, etc. are required to make Suspicious Transaction Reports (STRs) to Financial Intelligence Unit (FIU-IND), Department of Revenue whenever they come across a transaction, including an attempted transaction, which:

- (i) gives rise to a reasonable ground of suspicion that it may involve proceeds of an offence specified in the Schedule to the Act, regardless of the value involved; or

- (ii) appears to be made in circumstances of unusual or unjustified complexity; or
- (iii) appears to have no economic rationale or bona fide purpose; or
- (iv) gives rise to a reasonable ground of suspicion that it may involve financing of the activities relating to terrorism.

#### **BRICS Finance Ministers Conference**

3889. SHRI UDAY SINGH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether India has convened a meeting of the Brazil, Russia, India, China and South Africa (BRICS) Finance Ministers in September to discuss the current State of global economy and policy response needed to combat it;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any concrete policy responses as independent nations and as BRICS collectively has been adopted thereon; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) Yes, Madam. BRICS Finance Ministers and Central Bank Governors meeting under the Chairmanship of India was held on 22nd September, 2011 at Washington DC on the sidelines of IMF/World Bank Annual Meetings.

(b) The meeting, among others, discussed the growing concern regarding the state of the global economy and issued a communique at the end of the meeting on agreed issues including importance of maintaining international policy cooperation and coordination to get growth back on track to ensure strong, sustainable and balanced global growth and development.

(c) Yes, Madam. BRICS Finance Ministers and Central Bank Governors agreed that the current situation required decisive actions.

(d) BRICS Finance Ministers and Central Bank Governors agreed to take necessary steps to secure economic growth, maintain financial stability and contain inflation. They are also determined to speed up structural reform to sustain strong growth which would advance

development and poverty reduction at home and benefit global growth and rebalancing. They will also work to intensify trade and investment flows among BRICS countries to build upon their synergies.

[*Translation*]

#### Survey of Minerals by PSUs

3890. SHRIMATI DEVI KAMLA PATLE: Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs) engaged in the survey of minerals and mining in the country;

(b) the number of PSUs out of these running in profit;

(c) whether a High Level Committee constituted by the Planning Commission has made any recommendation to remove the current provisions of reservation of minerals and metal areas to PSUs only and supplying the raw material to small and medium mineral based industries; and

(d) if so, the details thereof alongwith follow-up action taken by the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MINES (SHRI DINSHA PATEL): (a) As per available information, there are 45 Public Sector Undertakings(PSUs) including State and Central, engaged in survey (expioration) and mining of minerals in the country.

(b) Details on profitability of the Public Sector Undertakings are not centrally maintained.

(c) and (d) The High Level Committee had recommended that looking at the need for private investment in exploration, it is necessary that PSUs of the Central and State Governments be treated at par with private sector companies in the grant of mineral concessions. In accordance with the recommendations of the High Level Committee, the National Mineral Policy provides that in mining activities, there shall be arms length distance between State agencies (Public Sector Undertakings) that mine and those that regulate, and that there shall be transparency and fair play in the reservation of ore bodies to State agencies on such areas where private players are not holding or have not applied for exploration or mining, unless security considerations or

specific public interests are involved. The draft Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Bill, 2011, introduced in the Lok Sabha on 12.12.2011 provides for reservation of mineral bearing areas only for the purpose of conservation.

#### Security Guards in Banks

3891. DR. KIRODI LAL MEENA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether all the public sector banks/branches in the country are having adequate number of armed security guards;

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

(c) whether the Government proposes to review such branches of banks which have been classified as low risk branches and are not having any armed security guard;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to provide adequate security to the said banks/branches in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (e) Public Sector Banks deploy security guards at their branches considering the risk perceptions. Risk classification of branches is reviewed periodically and as needed. Apart from providing the armed security guards where-ever required, banks also take adequate measures for security of bank branches such as installation of Electronic Alarm System and CCTV Surveillance System, as per need.

[*English*]

#### Accreditation Authority

3892. SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJI:  
SHRI S.S. RAMASUBBU:

(a) whether the Government has any proposal to set up National Health and Medical Facilities and Accreditation Authority (NHMFAA);

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

(c) the extent to which accreditation is likely to improve health care and boost consumer confidence; and

(d) the steps taken by the Union Government to further improve medical care and thereby consumer confidence in the Government hospitals?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI SUDIP BANDYOPADHYAY): (a) to (d) There is no such proposal under consideration of the Government.

However, the Clinical Establishments (Registration and Regulation) Act, 2010 has been enacted by the Parliament. With a view to improving the quality of healthcare in the country. Once adopted by the State Governments, it will ensure adherence to minimum standards of facilities and services by all types of clinical establishments covered under this law.

#### **NABARD's Aid to State Cooperative Bodies**

3893. SHRI SURESH KUMAR SHETKAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether certain instances of National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) denying central aid to some cooperative bodies come to the notice of the Government;

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

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (c) National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) is implementing the Government of India Revival Package for Short Term Cooperative Credit Structure (STCCS). However, three States viz., Goa, Himachal Pradesh and Kerala have not signed the MoU under the Package. Therefore, these States are not eligible for financial assistance under the package.

#### **Complaints against Unani Dispensaries**

3894. SHRI S.D. SHARIQ: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether complaints have been received from various quarters including Members of Parliament against various Unani dispensaries and the officials working therein across the country including Uttar Pradesh;

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

(c) the action taken/proposed by the Government on each of these complaints?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) Yes, only one complaint has been received against CMO-in-Charge (Unani), CGHS, Lucknow, Uttar Pradesh.

(b) On the recommendations of the local Grievances Redressal Committee, action has been initiated for transfer of CMO I/C Unani, CG HS, Lucknow.

[Translation]

#### **Removal of Uterus**

3895. SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has taken note of cases of some women patients whose uteruses were removed illegally in Dausa district of Rajasthan;

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

(c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken by the Government against the erring persons found guilty?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (c) As per information provided by the State Government of Rajasthan, a complaint was received by district collector Duasa from an organization of Jaipur regarding high number of removal of uterus in private hospitals of Bandikui in district Duasa. The matter was examined by a state level medical expert committee consisting of three specialists of SMS medical college Jaipur and it concluded that the hysterectomies were performed as per the indications.

#### **Subsidy for Power Sector**

3896. SHRI DHARMENDRA YADAV: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has proposed to provide subsidy of Rs. 82,000 crores in respect of an ambitious plan pertaining to 2,00,000 Mega Watt power generation by the year 2050;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the said plan has become a matter of contention among three Ministries participating in the discussion on climate; and

(d) if so, the details of the corrective steps taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL): (a) to (d) At present, there is no proposal to provide subsidy of 82,000 Crores for 2,00,000 Mega Watt power generation by the year 2050 under consideration in the Ministry of Power.

[*English*]

#### Neo-natal Deaths

3897. SHRI R. THAMARASELVAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether out of approximately 1,90,000 neo-natal deaths in the country each year due to sepsis, and over 30 per cent are attributable to antibiotic resistance;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI SUDIP BANDYOPADHYAY): (a) and (b) Yes. As per the Million Death Study, neonatal infection accounts for 12% of all child deaths in India. With Under 5 mortality of 64 per thousand live births, it would translate into 190000 deaths.

Various studies carried out in hospital settings have shown that antibiotic resistance ranges from 30 to 50 percent in neonatal sepsis cases.

(c) The following guidelines have been issued in this regard:

- (1) National Policy on Containment of antimicrobial resistance - India 2011 which lays down guidelines for (a) monitoring use and misuse of antibiotics, (b) hospital based sentinel surveillance system for monitoring antibiotic resistance (c) documenting prescription pattern and establishing monitoring system (d) enforcement of regulatory provisions for use of antibiotic in human, veterinary and industrial use.

(2) Guidelines on Infection control and patient safety measures.

(3) Guidelines on Biomedical waste disposal and standard operating protocols.

[*Translation*]

#### Loan from Foreign Financial Institutions

3898. SHRI ASHOK KUMAR RAWAT: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has taken loan from foreign financial institutions;

(b) if so, the rate at which such loans have been taken; and

(c) the names of the financial institutions from whom these loans have been taken?

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

(b) and (c) The names of foreign financial institutions from which Government has taken loan and their respective rates of interest are as under:

International Development Association (IDA)- (World Bank) - 1.25% for the projects negotiated after July 01, 2011. For the earlier projects, World Bank was not charging any interest rate.

International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD) - (World Bank) - Interest: LIBOR (6 month) + variable spread (Variable Spread over LIBOR is recalculated every January 1 and July 1 and also depends on the average maturity of the loan).

Asian Development Bank (APB) - Interest: LIBOR + 40 bps for loans negotiated on or after 1st July, 2011.

Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) - The interest rate in respect of general projects is 1.4% and for environmental projects interest rate is 0.65%.

KfW, Germany - The standard loan interest rate is 0.75%, and reduced interest loan & Development loan KfW's refinancing cost at 6-month EURIBOR minus 75 basis points.



AfD, France - 6-month EURIBOR or an equivalent fixed rate without margin. (Minimum interest rate ('floor') of 0.25%).

International Fund for Agriculture Development (IFAD)  
- Only 0.75% service charge is being levied on the loan withdrawn.

[English]

#### **Pathological Facilities for CGHS Pensioners**

3899. SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR SINGH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the CGHS recognised pathological laboratories in Delhi do not give any preference to CGHS pensioners in the matter of blood and other tests;

(b) if so, whether any proposal to direct the said laboratories to give preference to CGHS pensioners on all working days and to set up a separate counter for them and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has ever checked the quality of services being provided by said laboratories and if so, the details of deficiencies found in their quality and action taken to improve the same;

(d) whether the married daughters even after their marriage should not be a member of the family of CGHS beneficiaries for taking treatment of ailment which could not be cured before her marriage; and

(e) whether any guidelines to this effect have been issued and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) Central Government Health Scheme (CGHS) recognised pathological laboratories are expected to give preferential treatment to CGHS Pensioner beneficiaries as they are Senior citizens.

(c) CGHS has prescribed NABI. accreditation as eligibility criteria for empanelment of Diagnostic laboratories under CGHS to ensure quality of services.

(d) and (e) As per the existing CGHS Policy, daughter once married does not remain dependent on her father. She, therefore, cannot be included as a family member of the CGHS beneficiary to avail CGHS facilities.

#### **Generation Based Incentive Scheme**

3900. SHRI HARIBHAU JAWALE: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any proposal to introduce Generation Based Incentive (GBI) Scheme in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether this is applicable for solar or wind energy or both; and

(d) the eligibility and minimum capacity decided under this scheme?

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH): (a) Ministry has already introduced Generation Based Incentive (GBI) schemes separately for wind and solar energy.

(b) and (c) Under the scheme for wind power, a GBI @ Rs. 0.50 per unit of electricity fed into the grid is provided for a period not less than 4 years and a maximum period of 10 years with a cap of Rs. 62 lakhs per MW. The scheme is in parallel with accelerated depreciation but on a mutually exclusive manner. The total disbursement in a year should not exceed one fourth of the maximum limit of the incentive *i.e.* Rs. 15.50 lakhs per MW during the first four years. The Scheme includes captive wind power projects, but excludes third party sale, (*viz.* merchant power plants).

Under the Scheme for Solar Energy, GBI is provided to support small grid solar power projects connected to the distribution grid (below 33 KV) to the state utilities. Indian Renewable Energy Development Agency (IREDA) has selected 78 projects with a total capacity of about 98 MW for which the Ministry will provide GBI of Rs. 12.41 per kWh to the State utilities when they directly purchase solar power from the project developers. The quantum of GBI to the utilities is kept fixed, as a difference of the CERC tariff for 2010-11 (Rs. 17.91 per kWh) and a reference tariff of Rs. 5.5 per kWh. These projects are expected to be commissioned during 2011-12. Currently, the scheme is not open to accept new project proposals.

(d) The eligibility criteria for both the schemes are given below:

**GBI for Wind Power**

There is no minimum capacity fixed under the scheme. The scheme is applicable for the projects commissioned on/after 17.12.2009. Eligibility criteria is that projects should not avail accelerated depreciation and should sell the electricity to grid at a tariff fixed by SERC and/or/State Govt. The projects have to register on-line with Indian Renewable Energy Development Agency (IREDA).

**GBI for Solar Power Projects**

Grid solar power projects in the capacity range of 100 kW to 2 MW each, connected to HT grid below 33 KV are eligible under the scheme. A project developer is required to be initially pre-registered with the state designated agency and thereafter register online with IREDA. The first 100 MW capacity projects registered with IREDA are eligible for GBI. The project developer is also required to meet the technical requirements on performance and grid connectivity of the solar power plant.

[*Translation*]

**Sniffer Dogs with Customs Departement**

3901. SHRI BHOOPENDRA SINGH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the customs department is reportedly facing shortage of sniffer dogs used by them to detect drugs and counterfeit currencies;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any committee has been constituted to look into the matter;

(d) if so, the details thereof and recommendations made by the said committee, if any; and

(e) the details of the measure taken by the Government to ensure availability of requisite number of sniffer dogs to the customs department?

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

(b) There are only eleven (11) sniffer dogs presently with Customs Department, which are deployed to detect drugs, etc., at I.G.I. Airport, New Delhi and C.S.I. Airport, Mumbai and Amritsar Airport.

(c) Yes, Madam.

(d) The details of recommendations made by the said committee are enclosed as Statement.

(e) The sniffer dog squads available with the department are called in for investigations as and when required at the international border posts. Field formations are also utilizing the services of the sniffer dogs available with state police and other government enforcement agencies as and when required.

**Statement**

The major recommendations of a committee on the subject headed by a Chief Commissioner of Customs and including representatives of Police and BSF are as follows:-

(a) A separate Special Canine Detection Establishment with sufficient manpower should be set up in Directorate of Logistics under Central Board of Excise and Customs (CBEC).

(b) Proposed to deploy 79 sniffer dogs and 172 personnel in different grades.

(c) Both fixed and mobile kennels to be used.

(d) Dog handlers to be recruited through direct recruitment, with the provision in the Recruitment Rules to include Ex-servicemen.

[*English*]

**Cess From Petrol and Diesel**

3902. SHRIMATI J. SHANTHA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount collected from the State of Karnataka under petrol and diesel cess;

(b) whether any part of this fund has been given to Karnataka;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the percentage of the funds collected under the same Head and distributed to the other States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) State-wise information of Additional Excise duty collected on diesel

and petrol is not maintained, However the total amount collected from such Additional Excise duty for 2009-10 and 2010-11 is as under:

(Rs. in Crore)	
2009-10	2010-11
16591	16979

(b) Yes, Madam.

(c) The Central Road Fund is used by the Ministry of Road Transport and National Highways for development of National Highways Development Projects (NHDP) and development of State roads (other than rural roads). The funds allocated under Central Road Fund (CRF) and Economic Importance (EI) and Inter-State Connectivity (ISC) for the State of Karnataka is as under:

(Rs. in Crore)				
Financial Year	Total CRF Accruals	CRF Accruals to Karnataka	Total allocation under EI and ISC	Allocation under EI and ISC to Karnataka
2008-09	1671.64	103.82	185.74	20.36
2009-10	1786.56	105.84	198.50	10.27
2010-11	2014.87	118.45	223.88	14.95

As far as development of rural roads is concerned, Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY), a centrally sponsored scheme seeks to provide road connectivity in rural areas. Out of the amount collected as additional excise duty on diesel, Rs. 0.75 per litre is allocated for PMGSY. The notional allocation of funds based on balance amount of the additional excise duty (after repayment of NABARD loans) to the State of Karnataka during 2010-11 was Rs. 38.59 crore and total funds released to the State of Karnataka during the year 2010-11 was Rs. 927.68 crore.

(d) The revenue from Additional Excise Duty is initially credited to the Consolidated Fund of India and thereafter, Parliament, by appropriation credit such proceeds after adjusting cost of collection to the Central Road Fund (CRF). The CRF is, thereafter, distributed by Planning Commission amongst three Ministries i.e. Ministry of Rural Development, Ministry of Railways and Ministry of Road Transport and Highways in the manner prescribed under the Central Road Fund Act, 2000. The allocation of funds by the Ministry of Road and Transport from this duty to various States and Union Territories under CRF, EI and ISC for the last two years is attached as Statement.

#### **Statement**

##### *Allocation of Funds from Additional Excise Duty to various States and UTs under CRF, EI & ISC*

Sl. No.	Name of the State/ Union Territory (UT)	CRF accruals 2009-2010	CRF accruals 2010-2011	Total Allocation under EI and ISC during the year 2009-2010	Total Allocation under EI and ISC during the year 2010-2011
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	148.91	170.33	9.55	10.27
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	31.38	35.42	11.90	4.7
3.	Assam	35.05	38.91	1.62	2.23

1	2	3	4	5	6
4.	Bihar	46.28	53.61	6.44	0
5.	Chhattisgarh	58.43	66.39	1.97	3.50
6.	Goa	5.87	6.19	0	.0
7.	Gujarat	107.48	119.81	16.98	22.62
8.	Haryana	47.55	55.36	6.99	0
9.	Himachal Pradesh	24.81	27.48	8.37	0
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	86.81	96.97	0	12.95
11.	Jharkhand	39.44	44.13	14.13	17.91
12.	Karnataka	105.84	118.45	10.27	14.95
13.	Kerala	36.54	40.26	11.34	0.85
14.	Madhya Pradesh	133.63	152.33	6.07	41.28
15.	Maharashtra	174.92	199.75	2.57	0
16.	Manipur	8.90	10.07	4.8	3.51
17.	Meghalaya	10.40	11.81	1.07	0
18.	Mizoram	8.20	9.29	2.85	4.21
19.	Nagaland	6.61	7.35	4.75	29.58
20.	Odisha	70.56	79.74	14.87	5
21.	Punjab	48.69	50.71	4.05	5.54
22.	Rajasthan	158.91	177.30	5.57	6.68
23.	Sikkim	2.99	3.48	9.32	13.96
24.	Tamil Nadu	93.98	109.16	13.64	4
25.	Tripura	4.62	5.22	0.38	0
26.	Uttarakhand	25.74	28.84	5.59	0
27.	Uttar Pradesh	140.65	157.93	6.15	4.48
28.	West Bengal	53.02	59.23	1.49	0
	Unallocated	0.00	0.00	1.94	0.05
	Sub Total	1716.21	1935.52	184.67	208.27
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	3.50	3.94	1	0.01
30.	Chandigarh	3.75	4.23	0.5	5
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1.75	1.98	0	0
32.	Daman and Diu	1.33	1.50	0	2.5

1	2	3	4	5	6
33.	Delhi	51.78	58.40	0	2
34.	Lakshadweep	0.13	0.15	0	0
35.	Pudducherry	8.11	9.15	0	4
	Reserve			12.33	2.10
	Sub Total	70.35	79.35	13.83	15.61
	Total	1786.50	2014.87	198.50	223.88

**NABARD's Assistance for Rural Road Projects**

3903. SHRIMATI SHRUTI CHOUDHRY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) has provided financial assistance for rural road projects in the country during each of the last three years and the current year;

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

(c) the funds spent on the said projects so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (c) The State-wise details of the disbursement made by NABARD for rural road projects in the country during the last 03 years and current year under Rural Infrastructure Development Fund (RIDF) are given as under:

(Rs. in crore)

*RIDF-State-wise disbursement under Rural Road Projects for the last three years and current year*

Sl.No.	State	Disbursement during 2008-09	Disbursement during 2009-10	Disbursement during 2010-11	Disbursement during 2010-11 (upto 30 Nov. 2011)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	498.97	443.53	292.73	198.78
2.	Bihar	222.67	201.14	120.35	26.82
3.	Chhattisgarh	24.94	0.00	0.00	0.00
4.	Goa	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
5.	Gujarat	452.85	610.83	235.92	24.50
6.	Haryana	75.51	67.20	55.90	17.28
7.	Himachal Pradesh	63.24	137.67	112.88	45.42
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	341.37	314.88	329.92	113.10
9.	Jharkhand	96.92	171.46	177.07	9.65
10.	Karnataka	212.31	233.86	287.70	72.88
11.	Kerala	28.40	51.19	34.92	41.88

1	2	3	4	5	6
12.	Madhya Pradesh	73.58	132.77	140.50	96.07
13.	Maharashtra	250.56	306.52	214.14	95.55
14.	Odisha	101.98	213.33	222.16	80.42
15.	Punjab	98.05	175.33	149.73	119.89
16.	Rajasthan	234.13	247.36	323.43	167.64
17.	Tamil Nadu	412.85	445.42	247.06	190.01
18.	Uttar Pradesh	101.24	188.56	150.10	116.29
19.	Uttarakhand	32.13	90.61	173.49	138.85
20.	West Bengal	223.21	311.37	321.91	119.59
21.	Puducherry		0.70	21.88	1.71
22.	Arunachal Pradesh	42.19	54.24	2.07	0.00
23.	Assam	11.72	40.27	12.31	8.58
24.	Manipur	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
25.	Meghalaya	0.00	30.06	20.23	17.82
26.	Mizoram	6.02	25.85	14.17	14.47
27.	Nagaland	23.31	24.85	0.00	7.50
28.	Sikkim	9.30	8.50	21.10	19.24
29.	Tripura	0.00	0.00	6.43	6.43
	Total	3,637.44	4,527.49	3,688.10	1,750.37

[*Translation*]

#### Waive of Service Tax

3904. SHRI MAROTRAO SAINUJI KOWASE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Excise and Customs Department had received any request from the Government of Maharashtra to waive service tax in regard to the modernisation of Shri Chhatrapati Krida Sankul, Balevadi, Pune and Navin Bandhkamavar during the Commonwealth Youth Sports Competition, 2008;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the current status of the said proposal; and

(d) the time by which the said proposal is likely to be finalised and the reasons for the delay in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. Director of Sports, Government of Maharashtra had requested Central Excise and Customs Department, vide letters dated 13th March, 2008 and 18th August, 2008 for service tax exemption on civil construction work involved in refurbishment and new construction at Shiv Chhatrapati Sports Complex against the backdrop of Commonwealth Youth Sports Competition, 2008. To the letter of the Maharashtra Government dated 13th March, 2008, a direct reply was forwarded on 12th May, 2008. To the letter of the Maharashtra Government dated 18th August, 2008, direct reply was sent on 5th September, 2008. In both these letters it was communicated that service tax is leviable and exemption cannot be extended. The request of the Maharashtra Government was examined again for the third time on 12th May, 2010, in the context of a notice under Rule

377, on the same subject, raised by Honourable M. P. Smt. Supriya Sule. A reply was addressed by the Honourable Finance Minister, dated 12th May, 2010, wherein it was reiterated that service tax is leviable and exemption cannot be extended.

(c) Proposal for service tax exemption has been examined and the same has not been accepted.

(d) Question does not arise in view of reply to (c) above.

#### **Insurance Cover to PTGs**

3905. SHRI DILIP SINGH JUDEV: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has provided insurance coverage to the family members of Primitive Tribal Groups (PTGs) in various States;

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

(c) the number of PTGs benefited therefrom in various States during the Eleventh Five Year Plan period so far against the target set in this regard, State-wise; and

(d) the funds allocated, released and its utilization reported by the State Governments during the said period for the purpose?

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

*[English]*

#### **Investments under Tribal Area Development Programme**

3906. SHRI RAMSINH RATHWA: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of tribals are displaced by development projects undertaken in the tribal dominated areas though insignificant benefits accrue to them;

(b) if so, the details thereof indicating the number of projects undertaken in such areas and the number of tribals displaced by these projects;

(c) whether the Government has received suggestions/recommendations to adopt family centric approach in place of region centric approach for development of tribals; and

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

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

*[Translation]*

#### **Raoghat Project**

3907. SHRIMATI SAROJ PANDEY: Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Raoghat Project which is proposed to supply iron ore to the Bhilai Steel Plant is lagging behind its scheduled time frame;

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

(c) the steps taken by the Government to complete the said project within a stipulated time frame?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MINES (SHRI DINSHA PATEL): (a) to (c) Yes, Madam. As per available information, development of the mine and rail line for Raoghat Project of Bhilai Steel Plant is getting delayed on account of security reasons which has in turn affected tree cutting activities. The matter relating to a adequate security has been taken up with the Government of Chhattisgarh.

*[English]*

#### **Disinvestment of PSUs**

3908. SHRI S.S. RAMASUBBU: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has approved disinvestment of 5 per cent paid up equity capital of Oil and Natural Gas Corporation (ONGC);

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

(c) the details of percentage of paid-up equity capital of other Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs) approved for disinvestment;

(d) the amount of money likely to be realised as a result of the said disinvestment, PSU-wise, particularly from ONGC; and

(e) the time by which the process is likely to be started and the expected time of completion?

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

(b) The disinvestment decision is as per disinvestment policy of the Government.

(c) 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.1 144.55 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 Construction Corporation Limited.

(d) Realisation from sale of shares would depend on the market conditions at the time the sale takes place, therefore, it may not be realistic to estimate the amount to be realized.

(e). Disinvestment proposals of Oil and Natural Gas Corporation Limited, Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited and National Building Construction Corporation Limited are at various stages of implementation. It is difficult to give any timeframe for completion of the transactions as the same would depend on a number of factors like appointment of Independent Directors, preparedness of the company as well as the market conditions.

#### **Health Schemes for Tribals**

3909. SHRI HARISHCHANDRA CHAVAN: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has taken note of the low level of awareness about health schemes among the tribal people particularly amongst the women;

(b) if so, whether the Ministry of Tribal Affairs coordinates with Ministry of Health of Family Welfare on health issues of tribal women particularly sickle cell etc;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the steps taken by the Ministry of Tribal Affairs in this regard?

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

(b) to (d) During the Coordination Committee meeting chaired by the Secretary, Ministry of Tribal Affairs in September, 2011, the problem of Sickle Cell anemia, Malaria and TB in tribal areas was taken up with the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare. Earlier in August, 2011, a senior Ministry official discussed with Health Ministry the issues relating to the health of Scheduled tribe population. As per the information received from the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, a plan of Action of Genetic Blood Disorders including Sickle Cell Disease has been submitted to the Planning Commission.

#### **Super Speciality Wing in Safdarjung Hospital**

3910. SHRI PURNMASI RAM: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to construct 550 bedded Super Speciality Wing in Safdarjung Hospital;

(b) if so, the present status thereof;

(c) whether CGHS beneficiaries including Pensioners are allowed to take treatment for any disease from any CGHS empanelled private hospital of their choice without obtaining any permission; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) No. However, a Detailed Project Report (DPR) for construction of a 360 bedded Super Speciality Wing in the campus of Safdarjung Hospital has been received.

(c) and (d) CGHS beneficiaries including pensioners are allowed to take treatment in CGHS empanelled private hospitals of their choice with prior permission from their Ministry/Department in case of serving employees and from the CMO in charge of the wellness centre in case of pensioners. The treatment is provided by the empanelled hospital at CGHS approved rate in accordance with the term and conditions of the agreement entered into between the hospital and CGHS. However, the beneficiaries can go to any private hospital in case of emergency.



MADAM SPEAKER: The House stands adjourned to meet again at 12 Noon.

11.04 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)

12.0<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub> hrs.

*At this stage, Shri P. Kumar and some other hon. Members came and stood on the floor near the Table.*

...(Interruptions)

12.01 hrs.

*At this stage, Shri Ghanshyam Anuragi and some other hon. Members came and stood on the floor near the Table.*

...(Interruptions)

12.01<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub> hrs.

## PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Papers to be laid.

Shri Ghulam Nabi Azad.

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): I beg to lay on the Table:

- (1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Academy of Medical Sciences (India), New Delhi, for the year 2009-2010, alongwith Audited Accounts.

- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the National Academy of Medical Sciences (India), New Delhi, for the year 2009-2010.

- (2) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5659/15/11]

- (3) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Postgraduate Institute of Medical Education and Research, Chandigarh, for the year 2009-2010.

- (ii) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Postgraduate Institute of Medical Education and Research, Chandigarh, for the year 2009-2010, together with Audit Report thereon.

- (iii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Postgraduate Institute of Medical Education and Research, Chandigarh, for the year 2009-2010.

- (4) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (3) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5660/15/11]

- (5) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Regional Institute of Paramedical and Nursing Sciences, Aizwal, 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 Regional Institute of Paramedical and Nursing Sciences, Aizwal, for the year 2010-2011.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5661/15/11]

- (6) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Institute of Mental Health and Neuro Sciences, 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 National Institute of Mental Health and Neuro Sciences, Bangalore, for the year 2010-2011.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5662/15/11]

- (7) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Regional Institute of Medical Sciences, Imphal, for the year 2009-2010, alongwith Audited Accounts.

- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Regional Institute of Medical Sciences, Imphal, for the year 2009-2010.

- (8) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (7) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5663/15/11]

- (9) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Red Cross Society, New Delhi, for the years 2004-2005 to 2010-2011.

- (ii) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Red Cross Society, New Delhi, for the years 2004-2005 to 2010-2011, together with Audit Report thereon.

- (10) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (9) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5664/15/11]

... (Interruptions)

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH): I beg to lay on the Table:

- (1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Centre for Wind Energy Technology, Chennai, 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 Wind Energy Technology, Chennai, for the year 2010-2011.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5665/15/11]

- (2) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:

- (i) Review by the Government of the working of the Indian Renewable Energy Development Agency Limited, New Delhi, for the year 2010-2011.

- (ii) Annual Report of the Indian Renewable Energy Development Agency 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 5666/15/11]

THE MINISTER OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF PANCHAYATI RAJ (SHRI V. KISHORE CHANDRA DEO): I beg to lay on the Table:

- (1) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Tribal Cooperative Marketing Development Federation of India Limited, New Delhi, 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 Tribal Cooperative Marketing Development Federation of India Limited, New Delhi, for the year 2010-2011.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5667/15/11]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (DR. TUSHAR CHAUDHARY): On behalf of Shri Dinsha Patel, I beg to lay on the Table:

- (1) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:

- (i) Review by the Government of the working of the National Aluminium Company Limited, Bhubaneswar, for the year 2010-2011.

- (ii) Annual Report of the National Aluminium Company Limited, Bhubaneswar, for the year 2010-2011, alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5668/15/11]

- (2) (i) Review by the Government of the working of the Hindustan Copper Limited, Kolkata, for the year 2010-2011.

- (ii) Annual Report of the Hindustan Copper Limited, Kolkata, for the year 2010-2011, alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5669/15/11]

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): I beg to lay on the Table:

- (1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Commission for Protection of Child Rights, New Delhi, for the year 2009-2010, alongwith Audited Accounts.

- (ii) A copy of the Action Taken Report (Hindi and English versions) on the recommendations contained in the Annual Report of the National Commission for Protection of Child Rights, New Delhi, for the year 2009-2010.

- (2) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5670/15/11]

- (3) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Central Social Welfare Board, 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 Central Social Welfare Board, New Delhi, for the year 2010-2011.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5671/15/11]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): I beg to lay on the Table:

- (1) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:

- (a) (i) Review by the Government of the working of the Security Printing and Minting Corporation of India Limited, New Delhi, for the year 2010-2011.

- (ii) Annual Report of the Security Printing and Minting 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 5672/15/11]

- (b) (i) Review by the Government of the working of the India Infrastructure Finance. Company Limited, New Delhi, for the year 2010-2011.

- (ii) Annual Report of the India Infrastructure Finance Company 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 5673/15/11]

- (c) (i) Review by the Government of the working of the Industrial Investment Bank of India, Limited, for the year 2010-2011.

- (ii) Annual Report of the Industrial Investment Bank of India, Limited, for the year 2010-2011, alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5674/15/11]

- (2) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Institute of Public Finance and Policy, 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 Institute of Public Finance and Policy, New Delhi, for the year 2010-2011.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5675/15/11]

- (3) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Life Insurance Corporation of India, Mumbai, for the year 2010-2011, under section 29 of the Life Insurance Corporation Act, 1956.  
[Placed in Library, *See No. LT 5676/15/11*]
- (ii) A copy of the Valuation Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Life Insurance Corporation of India, Mumbai, for the year 2010-2011, alongwith Audited Accounts.  
[Placed in Library, *See No. LT 5676/15/11*]
- (4) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Small Industries Development Bank of India, Mumbai, for the year 2010-2011, alongwith Audited Accounts.  
[Placed in Library, *See No. LT 5677/15/11*]
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Small Industries Development Bank of India, Mumbai, for the year 2010-2011.  
[Placed in Library, *See No. LT 5677/15/11*]
- (5) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority, Hyderabad, for the year 2010-2011, alongwith Audited Accounts.  
[Placed in Library, *See No. LT 5678/15/11*]
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority, Hyderabad, for the year 2010-2011.  
[Placed in Library, *See No. LT 5678/15/11*]
- (6) A copy each of the following Annual Reports and Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Regional Rural Banks for the year ended the 31st March, 2011 together with Auditor's Report thereon:
- (i) Uttaranchal Gramin Bank, Dehradun.  
[Placed in Library, *See No. LT 5679/15/11*]
- (ii) Andhra Pradesh Grameena Vikas Bank, Warangal.  
[Placed in Library, *See No. LT 5680/15/11*]
- (iii) Saurashtra Gramin Bank, Rajkot  
[Placed in Library, *See No. LT 5681/15/11*]
- (iv) Jharkhand Gramin Bank, Ranchi  
[Placed in Library, *See No. LT 5682/15/11*]
- (v) Paschim Banga Gramin Bank, Howrah  
[Placed in Library, *See No. LT 5683/15/11*]
- (vi) Jammu and Kashmir Grameen Bank, Jammu  
[Placed in Library, *See No. LT 5684/15/11*]
- (vii) Ellaquai Dehati Bank, Srinagar  
[Placed in Library, *See No. LT 5685/15/11*]
- (viii) Samastipur Kshetriya Gramin Bank, Samastipur  
[Placed in Library, *See No. LT 5686/15/11*]
- (ix) Krishna Grameena Bank, Gulbarga  
[Placed in Library, *See No. LT 5687/15/11*]
- (x) Visveshvaraya Grameena Bank, Mandya  
[Placed in Library, *See No. LT 5688/15/11*]
- (xi) Utkal Gramya Bank, Balangir  
[Placed in Library, *See No. LT 5689/15/11*]
- (xii) Manipur Rural Bank, Imphal  
[Placed in Library, *See No. LT 5690/15/11*]
- (xiii) Sarva U.P. Gramin Bank, Meerut  
[Placed in Library, *See No. LT 5691/15/11*]
- (xiv) Vidisha Bhopal Kshetriya Gramin bank, Vidisha  
[Placed in Library, *See No. LT 5692/15/11*]
- (xv) Madhya Bharat Gramin Bank, Sagar  
[Placed in Library, *See No. LT 5693/15/11*]
- (xvi) Langpi Dehangi Rural Bank, Diphu  
[Placed in Library, *See No. LT 5694/15/11*]
- (xvii) Maharashtra Gramin Bank, Nanded  
[Placed in Library, *See No. LT 5695/15/11*]

- (xviii) Ballia-Etawah Gramin Bank, Ballia  
[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5696/15/11]
- (xix) Sutlej Gramin Bank, Bathinda  
[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5697/15/11]
- (xx) Meghalaya Rural Bank, Shillong  
[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5698/15/11]
- (xxi) Vananchal Gramin Bank, Dumka  
[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5699/15/11]
- (xxii) Parvatiya Gramin Bank, Chamba  
[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5700/15/11]
- (xxiii) Malwa Gramin Bank, Sangrur  
[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5701/15/11]
- (xxiv) Uttarbanga Kshetriya Gramin Bank, Cooch Behar  
[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5702/15/11]
- (xxv) Mizoram Rural Bank, Aizawl  
[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5703/15/11]
- (xxvi) MGB Gramin Bank, Marwat  
[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5704/15/11]
- (xxvii) Tripura Gramin Bank, Agartala  
[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5705/15/11]
- (xxviii) Mahakaushal Kshetriya Gramin Bank, Jabalpur  
[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5706/15/11]
- (xxix) Sharda Gramin Bank, Satna  
[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5707/15/11]
- (xxx) Chhattishgarh Gramin Bank, Raipur  
[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5708/15/11]
- (xxxi) Madhya Bihar Gramin Bank, Patna  
[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5709/15/11]
- (7) A copy of the Annual Reports (Hindi and English versions) on the working and activities of the State Bank of India, Mumbai, and State Bank of Hyderabad, Hyderabad, for the year 2010-2011, alongwith Audited Accounts under sub-section (4) of section 40 of the State Bank of India Act, 1955 and sub-section (3) of section 43 of the State Bank of India (Subsidiary Banks) Act, 1959.  
[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5710/15/11]
- (8) A copy each of the following Annual Reports (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (8) of Section 10 of the Banking Companies (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertakings) Act, 1970 and 1980:
- (i) Report on the working and activities of the Allahabad Bank for the year 2010-2011, alongwith Accounts and Auditor's Report thereon.  
[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5711/15/11]
- (ii) Report on the working and activities of the Andhra Bank for the year 2010-2011, alongwith Accounts and Auditor's Report thereon.  
[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5712/15/11]
- (iii) Report on the working and activities of the Bank of Baroda for the year 2010-2011, alongwith Accounts and Auditor's Report thereon.  
[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5713/15/11]
- (iv) Report on the working and activities of the Bank of India for the year 2010-2011, alongwith Accounts and Auditor's Report thereon.  
[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5714/15/11]
- (v) Report on the working and activities of the Canara Bank for the year 2010-2011, alongwith Accounts and Auditor's Report thereon.  
[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5715/15/11]
- (vi) Report on the working and activities of the IDBI Bank for the year 2010-2011, alongwith Accounts and Auditor's Report thereon.  
[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5716/15/11]

- (vii) Report on the Working and activities of the Indian Overseas Bank for the year 2010-2011, alongwith Accounts and Auditor's Report thereon.  
[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5717/15/11]
- (viii) Report on the working and activities of the Indian Bank for the year 2010-2011, alongwith Accounts and Auditor's Report thereon.  
[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5718/15/11]
- (ix) Report on the working and activities of the Oriental Bank of Commerce for the year 2010-2011, alongwith Accounts and Auditor's Report thereon.  
[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5719/15/11]
- (x) Report on the working and activities of the United Bank of India for the year 2010-2011, alongwith Accounts and Auditor's Report thereon.  
[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5720/15/11]
- (xi) Report on the working and activities of the Bank of Maharashtra of India for the year 2010-2011, alongwith Accounts and Auditor's Report thereon.  
[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5721/15/11]
- (xii) Report on the working and activities of the UCO Bank of India for the year 2010-2011, alongwith Accounts and Auditor's Report thereon.  
[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5722/15/11]
- (9) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under Article 151(1) of the Constitution:-
- (i) Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India-Union Government (Direct Taxes) (No. 23 of 2011-12)-Recovery of Arrears of Tax Demand for the year ended March, 2011.  
[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5723/15/11]
- (ii) Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of Indian Union Government (No. 21 of 2011-12) Scientific Departments, Performance Audit of Water Pollution in India for the year ended March, 2011.  
[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5724/15/11]
- (10) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Pratichi (India) Trust, 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 Pratichi (India) Trust, Delhi, for the year 2010-2011.  
[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5725/15/11]
- (11) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Empowered Committee of State Finance Ministers, 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 Empowered Committee of State Finance Ministers, New Delhi, for the year 2010-2011.  
[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5726/15/11]
- (12) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under section 159 of the Customs Act, 1962:
- (i) The 'On-site Post Clearance Audit at the Premises of Importers and Exporters Regulations, 2011 published in Notification No. G.S.R.745(E) in Gazette of India dated 4th October, 2011, together with an explanatory memorandum.  
[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5727/15/11]
- (ii) G.S.R.801(E) published in Gazette of India dated 9th November, 2011 together with an explanatory memorandum seeking to supersede two notifications mentioned therein.  
[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5728/15/11]

- (iii) G.S.R.819(E) published in Gazette of India dated 17th November, 2011 together with an explanatory memorandum seeking to remove the Actual User condition in respect of LCD panels required for the manufacture of televisions and to modify the description of the entry to LCD TV panels of 20 inches and above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5729/15/11]

- (iv) The Baggage (Amendment) Rules, 2011 published in Notification No. G.S.R.809(E) in Gazette of India dated 14th November, 2011 together with an explanatory memorandum.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5730/15/11]

- (13) A copy of the Notification No. G.S.R.810 (E) (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated 14th November, 2011, together with an explanatory memorandum seeking to extend the levy of anti-dumping duty imposed on imports of Compact Discs-Recordable, originating in or exported from China PR, Hong Kong, Singapore and Chinese Taipei for a further period of one year from the date of initiation of the current sunset review, *i.e.* upto and inclusive of the 3rd October, 2012 under sub-section (7) of section 9A of the Customs Tariff Act, 1975.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5731/15/11]

- (14) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (2) of section 38 of the Central Excise Act, 1944:

- (i) G.S.R.813(E) published in Gazette of India dated 16th November, 2011, together with an explanatory memorandum seeking to rescind the Notification No. 14/2007-CE dated 1st March, 2007.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5732/15/11]

- (ii) G.S.R.851(E) published in Gazette of India dated 1st December 2011, together with an explanatory memorandum granting exemption from payment of Central Excise duty on pile liners fabricated at the site of construction for use at the marine site during the period commencing on 1st day of April, 2005 and ending with 17 day of November, 2011 in view of the general practice of non-levy of duty on the said item during the said period.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5733/15/11]

- (15) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under section 31 of the Securities and Exchange Board of India Act, 1992:

- (i) The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Issue of Capital and Disclosure Requirements) (Second Amendment) Regulations, 2011 published in Notification No. F.No. LAD-NRO/GN/2011-12/25/30309 in Gazette of India dated 23rd September, 2011.

- (ii) The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Substantial Acquisition of Shares and Takeovers) Regulations, 2011 published in Notification No. F.No. LAD-NRO/GN/2011-12/24/30181 in Gazette of India dated 23rd September, 2011.

- (iii) The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Employees' Service) (Amendment) Regulations, 2011 published in Notification No. F.No. LAD-NRO/GN/2011-12/26/31671 in Gazette of India dated 10th October, 2011.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5734/15/11]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI SULTAN AHMED): I beg to lay on the Table:

- (1) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:

- (a) (i) Review by the Government of the working of the Pondicherry Ashok Hotel Corporation Limited, Puducherry, for the year 2010-2011.
- (ii) Annual Report of the Pondicherry Ashok Hotel Corporation Limited, Puducherry, for the year 2010-2011, alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5735/15/11]

- (b) (i) Review by the Government of the working of the Donyi Polo Ashok Hotel Corporation Limited, Itanagar, for the year 2010-2011.
- (ii) Annual Report of the Donyi Polo Ashok Hotel Corporation Limited, Itanagar, for the year 2010-2011, alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5736/15/11]

(c) (i) Review by the Government of the working of the Assam Ashok Hotel Corporation Limited, Guwahati, for the year 2010-2011.

(ii) Annual Report of the Assam Ashok Hotel Corporation Limited, Guwahati, for the year 2010-2011, alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5737/15/11]

(d) (i) Review by the Government of the working of the Punjab Ashok Hotel Corporation Limited, Chandigarh, for the year 2010-2011.

(ii) Annual Report of the Punjab Ashok Hotel Corporation Limited, Chandigarh, for the year 2010-2011, alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5738/15/11]

(e) (i) Review by the Government of the working of the Ranchi Ashok Bihar Hotel Corporation Limited, Ranchi, for the year 2010-2011.

(ii) Annual Report of the Ranchi Ashok Bihar Hotel Corporation Limited, Ranchi, for the year 2010-2011, alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5739/15/11]

(f) (i) Review by the Government of the working of the Madhya Pradesh Ashok Hotel Corporation Limited, Bhopal, for the year 2010-2011.

(ii) Annual Report of the Madhya Pradesh Ashok Hotel Corporation Limited, Bhopal, for the year 2010-2011, alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5740/15/11]

(g) (i) Review by the Government of the working of the Kumarakruppa Frontier Hotels Private Limited, New Delhi, for the year 2010-2011.

(ii) Annual Report of the Kumarakruppa Frontier Hotels Private 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 5741/15/11]

(h) (i) Review by the Government of the working of the India Tourism Development Corporation Limited, for the year 2010-2011.

(ii) Annual Report of the India Tourism Development Corporation Limited, for the year 2010-2011, alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5742/15/11]

(2) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Institute of Tourism and Travel Management, Gwalior, for the year 2009-2010, alongwith Audited Accounts.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Indian Institute of Tourism and Travel Management, Gwalior, for the year 2009-2010.

(3) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (2) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5743/15/11]

(4) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Institute of Hotel Management, Catering and Nutrition Pusa, 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 of Hotel Management, Catering and Nutrition Pusa, New Delhi, for the year 2010-2011.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5744/15/11]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL): I beg to lay on the Table:

(1) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:

(a) (i) Review by the Government of the working of the Power Finance Corporation Limited, New Delhi, for the year 2010-2011.



- (ii) Annual Report of the Power Finance Corporation 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 5745/15/11]

- (b) (i) Review by the Government of the working of the NTPC Limited, New Delhi, for the year 2010-2011.

- (ii) Annual Report of the NTPC 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 5746/15/11]

- (c) (i) Review by the Government of the working of the North Eastern Electric Power Corporation Limited, Shillong, for the year 2010-2011.

- (ii) Annual Report of the North Eastern Electric Power Corporation Limited, Shillong, for the year 2010-2011, alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5747/15/11]

- (d) (i) Review by the Government of the working of the Rural Electrification Corporation Limited, New Delhi, for the year 2010-2011.

- (ii) Annual Report of the Rural Electrification Corporation 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 5748/15/11]

- (2) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Central Electricity Regulatory Commission, New Delhi, for the year 2009-2010, alongwith Audited Accounts.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5749/15/11]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI SUDIP BANDYOPADHYAY): I beg to lay on the Table:

- (1) A copy each of the following Annual Reports, Review (Hindi and English versions) for the year

2010-2011 alongwith Audited Accounts in respect of the following centres:

- (i) Population Research Centre (Institute for Social and Economic Change), Bangalore.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5750/15/11]

- (ii) Population Research Centre (Maharaja Sayajirao University of Baroda), Vadodara.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5751/15/11]

- (iii) Population Research Centre (Utkal University), Bhubaneswar.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5752/15/11]

- (iv) Population Research Centre (Centre for Research in Rural and Industrial Development), Chandigarh.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5753/15/11]

- (v) Population Research Centre (Punjab University), Chandigarh.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5754/15/11]

- (vi) Population Research Centre (Institute of Economic Growth, University of Delhi), Delhi.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5755/15/11]

- (vii) Population Research Centre (JSS Institute of Economic Research), Dharwad.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5756/15/11]

- (viii) Population Research Centre (Gandhigram Institute of Rural Health and Family Welfare Trust), Gandhigram.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5757/15/11]

- (ix) Population Research Centre (Guwahati University), Guwahati.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5758/15/11]

- (x) Population Research Centre (University of Lucknow), Lucknow.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5759/15/11]

- (xi) Population Research Centre (Patna University), Patna.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5760/15/11]

(xii) Population Research Centre (Gokhale Institute of Politics and Economics), Pune.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5761/15/11]

(xiii) Research Centre (Dr. Harisingh Gour University), Sagar.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5762/15/11]

(xiv) Population Research Centre (Himachal Pradesh University), Shimla.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5763/15/11]

(xv) Population Research Centre (University of Kashmir), Srinagar.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5764/15/11]

(xvi) Population Research Centre (University of Kerala), Thiruvananthapuram.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5765/15/11]

(xvii) Population Research Centre (Mohanlal Sukhadia University), Udaipur.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5766/15/11]

(xviii) Population Research Centre (Andhra University), Visakhapatnam.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5767/15/11]

.....  
 ...(interruptions)

12.03 hrs.

**PARLIAMENTARY COMMITTEES  
 (OTHER THAN FINANCIAL AND DRSCs)  
 SUMMARY OF WORK**

[English]

SECRETARY GENERAL: Sir, I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of Hindi and English versions of Parliamentary Committees (Other than Financial and DRSCs)—Summary of Work (1st June, 2009 to 31st May, 2010).

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5768/15/11]

12.03 hrs.

**COMMITTEE ON SUBORDINATE  
 LEGISLATION**

**21st and 22nd Reports**

[English]

SHRI P. KARUNAKARAN (Kasargod): I beg to present the Twenty-first and Twenty-second Reports (Hindi and English versions) of the Committee on Subordinate Legislation.

12.04 hrs.

**STATEMENTS BY MINISTERS**

- (i) **Status of implementation of the recommendations contained in the 10th Report of the Standing Committee on Social Justice and Empowerment on implementation of Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006—Rules made thereunder, pertaining to the Ministry of Tribal Affairs\***

[English]

THE MINISTER OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF PANCHAYATI RAJ (SHRI V. KISHORE CHANDRA DEO): Sir, I beg to lay the statement on the status of implementation of recommendations contained in the Tenth Report of the Standing Committee on Social Justice and Empowerment (2010-2011) 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 implementation of the Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006 - Rules made thereunder and presented their Tenth Report in this regard to Parliament on 16th November, 2010. The Action Taken Notes by the Government on the recommendations/observations contained in the said Report have been sent to the Lok Sabha Secretariat

\*Laid on the Table and also placed in Library See No. LT 5769/15/11

(Standing Committee on Social Justice and Empowerment), *vide* this Ministry's O.M. No. 23011/45/2009-SG-II (FRA) (Vol. II) dated 14th 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.

—  
...(Interruptions)

12.04<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub> hrs.

**(ii) United Nations Climate Change Conference held at Durban\***

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): Sir, with your permission, I beg to lay the statement on the deliberations held in the United Nations climate change conference in Durban last week. The decisions taken in the Durban Conference have implications not only for the protection of global environment but also for sustainable growth in our country.

The climate change conference is held every year under the auspices of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change and its Kyoto Protocol. The key aim of the Durban Conference, this year was to complete the ongoing work as per the Bali Road Map. At Bali in 2007, it had been decided that the implementation of the Convention will be enhanced by a series of steps on finance, technology, adaptation and mitigation. At the same time, it had been decided that the Parties to Kyoto Protocol will finalize their targets for second commitment period commencing from 2013.

The negotiations in the two tracks have been going on for the last four years. The Copenhagen Conference held in 2009 which had to finalize the targets for developed countries during the second commitment period failed to take the necessary decisions. The situation was partially retrieved at Cancun last year when some of the decisions relating to Bali Action Plan could be finalized and some Parties agreed to indicate their

voluntary pledges for emission reduction. However, the decisions regarding the Kyoto Protocol could not be taken and all aspects of the Bali Action Plan were not fully implemented.

Durban Conference was held against this background. Operationalizing the Cancun agreements was one of its important tasks. This included work on the transparency arrangements for mitigation pledges and actions, setting up the Green Climate Fund, the Adaptation Committee, and the Climate Technology Centre and Networks. At the same time, it had to complete the unfinished work in respect of the Bali Action Plan and the Kyoto Protocol, It had also been agreed in Cancun that legal options will be explored in Durban to implement the relevant decisions in a legally appropriate form.

India has followed a clear, consistent and compassionate strategy to the climate change negotiations. Our stand in these matters has always been based on equity and the principle of common but differentiated responsibility. At Durban, we were also conscious of the fact that the term of the Ad-hoc Working Groups on Kyoto Protocol and Long Term Cooperative Action was coming to an end. We, therefore, considered it important that the decisions relating to the Kyoto Protocol and the Bali issues were concluded in Durban.

Against this background, I am happy to inform the House that the Durban conference has taken some important decisions in relation to these issues.

The Durban Conference has established the second commitment period for the developed countries that are Party to Kyoto Protocol. The targets have been decided through a decision in Durban. These targets will now be converted into actual emission limits in 2012 at the next session of the parties in Qatar. A time frame of five years till 2017 has been given to the Kyoto Protocol Parties for ratification of the targets and the emission limits

This is a major achievement, considering the fact that this decision had been delayed by almost two years because of the insistence of main Kyoto Protocol Parties on a single and comprehensive legally binding treaty, to be negotiated first and made applicable to all parties of the Convention. Durban decisions have ensured that the only legally binding protocol under the Convention *i.e.*, Kyoto Protocol will continue for another five years into its second commitment period till 2017.

\*Laid on the Table and also placed in Library See No. LT 5770/15/11

Another major decision taken in Durban was to begin a process to negotiate on the future arrangements for enhanced actions under the Convention. This is intended to raise the ambition of all Parties towards the global goal of climate stabilization. The Durban Conference has decided to launch Durban Platform for conducting negotiations on the arrangements for a future protocol or a legal instrument or an agreed outcome with legal force, to be finalized no sooner than 2015 and to be implemented not later than 2020. The new arrangements will be designed under the existing Convention and will hence, be subject to the relevant principles and provisions of the Convention including the principles of equity and the CBDR.

A new *ad hoc* working group has been set up to finalise the details. The arrangements will be negotiated in the light of assessment of progress made by parties in implementing their commitments and actions as per the Bali Action Plan and the Cancun agreements. Fifth assessment report of the Inter-governmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC), the outcomes of 2013-2015 review and the work of the subsidiary bodies will be the basis of making assessment of the nature of arrangements needed.

The issue of an appropriate legal form for the future arrangements by 2020 was a matter of intense debate at Durban. As per the decision on Durban Platform, three options for the legal form of final arrangements were envisaged, namely: a protocol, a legal instrument or legal outcome. Some parties led, in particular, by the EU pressed for a form of agreement that should be legally binding on all Parties.

India has always believed that legal form should follow the substance. A legally binding agreement, by itself, is no guarantee for increased ambition or its implementation. Some Kyoto Protocol Parties have recently made unilateral announcements to renounce their legal obligations under the Kyoto Protocol. This is a clear pointer to the fact that a legal form is useful only as long as the party is willing to abide by it. Moreover, India has always taken a stand that India cannot agree to a legally binding agreement for emissions reduction at this stage of our development. Our emissions are bound to grow as we have to ensure our social and economic development and fulfill the imperative of poverty eradication.

Some Parties led by the European Union wanted to delete the option relating to 'legal outcome' which was

originally mooted by India. We successfully resisted these pressures and in turn suggested a similar expression 'agreed outcome with legal force' which found acceptance with all the Parties. The post 2020 arrangements, when finalized, may include some aspirational Cop decisions, binding Cop decisions, setting up of new institutions and bodies, and new protocols or other legal instruments as necessary to implement the decisions covering various issues with various degrees of binding-ness as per domestic or international provisions of law under the Convention.

I must clarify that this decision does not imply that India has to take binding commitments to reduce its emissions in absolute terms in 2020. India has already announced a domestic mitigation goal of reducing the emissions intensity of its output by 20-25 per cent by 2020 in comparison with 2005 level. This goal is relative in nature and allows India's emissions to grow as the economy grows. Our National Action Plan on Climate Change is designed to meet this objective. Further steps to implement a strategy that will meet this domestic goal are being taken as part of implementation of the 12th Five Year Plan.

India ensured that the new arrangements in 2020 are established under the Convention. This will ensure that the principles and provisions of the Convention will continue to apply to the arrangements to be developed. India will negotiate the nature of agreed outcome strictly in accordance with the principle of equity and common but differentiated responsibility as provided under the Convention.

Further, the Durban decision mandates that the 'outcome' has to be agreed by all parties before it is implemented through legal arrangements having force. The decision allows India the necessary flexibility over the choice of appropriate legal form to be decided in future. This choice will be guided by our national development imperatives and the principles of the Convention.

We are fully conscious of the immense responsibility that the Durban decisions have now placed on us. It is of paramount importance that the issue of equity is brought to the centre-stage of negotiations in future. With this objective in mind, India had proposed at Durban that the issues of equity, unilateral trade measures and technology related intellectual property rights should be included in the agenda of the conference of parties.

I am happy to inform that the importance of the issue of equity has been recognized and the *Ad hoc* Working Group on Long term Cooperative Action (AWG LCA) has decided to organize a workshop on the matter next year. The deliberations of the workshop will inform the outcomes on relevant issues under the working group whose term has been extended till December 2012. The importance of the other two issues has also been noted by the CoP and the issues are now part of the discussion text that is under consideration of the AWG-LCA for decisions in Qatar next year.

The CoP- 17 also took an important decision of establishing the Green Climate Fund which will commence its operations immediately with an interim Secretariat and a Board. The Fund will help a large number of vulnerable countries in taking effective mitigation and adaptation actions. India played a facilitating role in ensuring that the Fund is established in Durban. Substantial progress was also made in relation to operationalizing the Adaptation Committee and the Climate Technology Centre and Networks.

India participated in the conference with an open mind and constructive spirit. Our primary objective was to protect India's long term interest in the climate change negotiations. In this matter, we have been guided by the political consensus that has been the hallmark of our national position on the issue of climate change ever since this matter became a global concern decades ago.

Next few years will be a period of intensive negotiations on the future arrangements. We will continue to pursue a vision of the future that is rooted in the Convention and its principles. I am confident that the house will continue to share this vision of the Government and support the future steps that will have to be taken. I remain willing to be guided and advised, you.

12.04<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> hrs.

## BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE

[English]

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): Sir, I rise to announce that

Government Business during the remaining part of the Session will consist of: ...(*Interruptions*)

1. Consideration of any item of Government Business carried over from today's Order paper.
2. Consideration and passing of the following Bills as passed by Rajya Sabha:
  - (a) The Chartered Accountants (Amendment) Bill, 2011;
  - (b) The Cost and Works Accountants (Amendment) Bill, 2010; and
  - (c) The Company Secretaries (Amendment) Bill, 2010.
3. Consideration and passing of the following Bills:-
  - (a) The Constitution (One Hundred and Eleventh Amendment) Bill, 2010.
  - (b) The Constitution (Scheduled Tribes) Order (Amendment) Bill, 2011.
  - (c) The Regulation of Factor (Assignment of Receivables) Bill, 2011.
  - (d) The Export—Import Bank of India (Amendment) Bill, 2011.
  - (e) The Companies Bill, 2011.
  - (f) The Pension Fund Regulatory and Development Authority Bill, 2011.
  - (g) The Lokpal Bill, 2011.
4. Consideration and passing of the Architects (Amendment) Bill, 2010 after it is passed by Rajya Sabha.

...(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Submissions by hon. Members for inclusion in the next week's business will be treated as laid on the Table of the House.

[Translation]

\*SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL (Bikaner): I beg for inclusion of the following items in the next week's list of business:

1. In view of the gravity of the issue of adopting new technology to compensate the

\*Speech was laid on the Table.

inconvenience caused to the passengers due to cancellation of many trains by the railway administration due to fog and the financial losses incurred by the railways thereto, the said subject should be included in the list for discussion.

2. It is often observed that hundreds of people die in stampedes in programmes drawing excessive crowds and most of the deceased are women and children. Therefore, this topic with regard to putting a limit on such programmes drawing excessive crowds and adopting national policy for granting permission for organizing such programmes must be included for discussion.

[English]

\*SHRI PRALHAD JOSHI (Dharwad): Kindly include the following subject in the agenda of next week of Parliament proceedings:

1. Hubli-Haveri NH-4 quadrilateral Road be converted into Six lane highway at the earliest including 30 Km NH-4 bypass between Dharwad-Hubli which is presently a two laner Highway causing severe traffic hazards.
2. Kannada Language has been given the status of classical language 3 years back by this Government but so far no further progress has been made. So this Government reviews the overall position in this regard like releasing of necessary funds and related issues.

[Translation]

\*SHRI VIRENDRA KUMAR (Tikamgarh): The following items may pleased be included for discussion in next week's agenda:

1. The religious site Orchcha Hagari in Teekamgarh-Chhattarpur parliamentary constituency is very important from tourism point of view. Many Indian and foreign films are shot here. Therefore, tourist facilities and railway facilities should be extended here.
2. Right to Education has been made a fundamental right. Under this the residential education for disabled students, blind, deaf and dumb, physically challenged, mentally

\*Speech was laid on the Table.

challenged students should be imparted by expert faculty at the district centre level in all the states.

[English]

\*SHRI S.S. RAMASUBBU (Tirunelveli): I beg for inclusion of the following subjects for discussion in the next week business in Lok Sabha:

- (i) Immediate necessity for commissioning of the Koodankulam Nuclear Power Project in Tamil Nadu, put an end to the months long agitation near the plant site by the vested interests and also to take steps for removing the apprehension among the minds of fishermen and surrounding villagers.
- (ii) Need for doubling of the Railway Line from Madurai—Tirunelveli upto Kanyakumari.

[Translation]

\*SHRI BHISHMA SHANKAR ALIAS KUSHAL TIWARI (Sant Kabir Nagar): The following topics may be included in next week's list of business in Lok Sabha:

1. The proposals received under Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana from the State Governments must be sanctioned and funds must be released without any delay and the same must also be discussed in the House.
2. The discussion should be held with regard to the proposed demand for allocation of coal block for thermal power plants in Uttar Pradesh.

[English]

\*Sk. SAIDUL HAQUE (Bardhaman-Durgapur): I want that the following items may be included in next week agenda:

- (a) Need to build one more Dam at Bolpahari in Jharkhand in Damodar river as part of D.V.C. project in consultation with Jharkhand and West Bengal Government.
- (b) Need for dredging of the Durgapur Barrange which is silted by sand and also dredging of four dams - Maithon, Panchayet, Tilaiya, Konar of DVC projects for controlling flood and supplying water for irrigation and drinking.

\*Speech was laid on the Table.

[Translation]

\*SHRIMATI JAYSHREEBEN PATEL (Mahesana): The following items may be included in the next week's agenda:

1. The various districts of Gujarat Government are connected with the tourist spots. If these places are provided air service of small aeroplanes and helicopters under Eco-Medical Tourism, the Government is definitely likely to earn the financial gain and the passengers will get time-bound facilities. The Gujarat Government has made request to the Union Government in the said context. Permission may please be given immediately in this regard.
2. There are 159 municipalities and 8 municipal corporations in Gujarat at present. Their total population is 2.26 crore. The Primary Health Facility is available for the villages, but the urban areas are deprived of it. Therefore, there is a dire need to introduce national urban health mission for urban areas. Therefore, it should be done immediately.

\*SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR (Chandrapur): I beg to request for the inclusion of the following points of urgent public importance in the next week's agenda:

1. The Government should make changes in the present policy with regard to allocation of exploration; extraction and marketing of precious minerals in the country to private companies and the same should be allocated through the process of bid, tender etc.
2. The Government should take immediate steps to cancel all the Captive Coal Blocks allocated to private companies in view of irregularities, frauds and corruption in the allocation of Captive Coal Blocks to private companies.

\*SHRI SURESH KASHINATH TAWARE (Bhiwandi): The following points of urgent public importance may be included in the agenda:

1. The condition of the weavers in my Parliamentary Constituency Bhiwandi and in the country is very miserable. Around 5 lakh units in Bhiwandi are on the verge of closure. Necessary steps should be taken in the favour of weavers and entrepreneurs.

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\*Speech was laid on the Table.

2. The agricultural land of farmers in Maharashtra is being acquired under Section 35(3) of the Indian Forest Act, 1927. There is need to make necessary changes in the section 35(3) in the interest of farmers. The acquisition of land should be banned.

\*SHRI KAUSHALENDRA KUMAR (Nalanda): I request for the inclusion of two points in the next week's agenda:

1. There is a need to review the functioning of Navyug School Education Society, which falls under the New Delhi Municipal Corporation (NDMC), and the financial audit of the same should be done.
2. There is an acute shortage of teachers in primary and middle schools in the country as a result of which primary education is being adversely affected. Therefore, a large number of teachers should be appointed in primary and middle schools. Education should be imparted in more than one shifts and priority should be given to the construction of new schools in the master plan. The recruitment process of teachers should be made through the State Public Service Commission.

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12.05 hrs.

## GOVERNMENT BILLS INTRODUCED

### (i) Press and Registration of Books and Publications Bill, 2011\*\*

[English]

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): Sir, on behalf of Shrimati Ambika Soni, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to amend and consolidate the laws relating to press and registration of books and publications.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to amend and consolidate the laws relating to press and registration of books and publications."

*The motion was adopted.*

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\* Speech was laid on the Table.

\*\* Published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part-II, Section-2 dated 16.12.2011.

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL: I introduce the Bill.

\_\_\_\_\_  
...(Interruptions)

12.05<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> hrs.

**(ii) Consumer Protection (Amendment) Bill, 2011\***

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Consumer Protection Act, 1986.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is:

“That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Consumer Protection Act, 1986.”

*The motion was adopted.*

PROF. K.V. THOMAS: Sir, I introduce the Bill.

\_\_\_\_\_  
...(Interruptions)

12.06 hrs.

**DEMAND FOR SUPPLEMENTARY GRANT  
(RAILWAYS) 2011-12—Contd.**

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The House will now take up item no. 18 -Supplementary Demands for Grant (Railways), 2011-12.

Hon. Minister.

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI): I am thankful to all the hon. Members who have taken part in the discussion on the Supplementary Demands for Grant (Railways), 2011-12. ...(Interruptions) During the discussions I have got many valuable suggestions. We have come to Parliament for a

Supplementary Demand for Grant of Rs. One lakh. This is a technical demand... (Interruptions) Parliamentary approval is required. ...(Interruptions) A total of 46 projects are proposed in the Supplementary Demands for Grant ...(Interruptions) Sir, if I have your permission I would like to lay my speech on the Table of the House... (Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You may lay your speech on the Table of the House. ...(Interruptions)

SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI: \*Madam, I am extremely grateful to all the Hon'ble Members who have participated in the discussions on Railway's Supplementary Demands for Grants, 2011-12. During the discussions, Hon'ble Members have expressed a wide range of views and given many important suggestions, all for the improvement of the Railway system. Many Members have placed some demands concerning their States, I assure the august House that all these suggestions will be examined on priority and implemented wherever found feasible.

We have come to the Parliament with Supplementary Demands for Grants of 1 lakh. This is only a technical demand as mainly some new safety related projects have to be taken up and parliamentary approval is required. A total 46 projects are proposed in the Supplementary Demands for Grants.

Indian Railways has a unique place in the transport scenario of the nation. It is the preferred and affordable mode of transport for the *Aam Admi*. It helps run the power plants and ensure that our homes get electricity; it transports steel and cement and contributes to the infrastructure building, takes foodgrains from the producing states to the places of mass consumption. Its contribution to the economy of the country is unmatched. I am sure you all would agree that we cannot imagine India without Indian Railways.

This beautiful transport system is at cross-roads. While the expectations of the nation are huge, the system is facing constraints of infrastructure and financial resources. The rail network is overworked, saturated and unable to meet the rising demand of freight and passenger travel despite significant improvement in asset, utilization. Speedier transport of men and material is the key to fast progress of the nation, but IR network is bursting at its seams.

\* Published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part-II, Section-2 dated 16.12.2011.

\*...\*This part of speech was laid on the Table.



Safety is my first priority and in order to address this, I have appointed a very high level committee of experts in the field of nuclear science and space science, as they understand the safety protocol the best. This Committee is headed by none other than Dr. Anil Kakodkar, the best brain in this field along with experts from IIT Kanpur including Dr. Dhande, Director, IIT.

The railway also needs to go to the next generation reform. So, I have also formed another committee headed by Mr. Sam Pitroda, Mr. M.S. Verma, former Chairman, SBI, Mr. Deepak Parikh, Chairman, HDFC Bank and others for modernisation of Indian railways to make it one of the safest and the best mass transport system in the world, taking care of the common man's aspirations.

In order to avoid Rail transportation becoming a bottleneck in the economy in the coming years due to inadequate infrastructure, Railways have embarked upon several projects of national importance for enhancing capacity like strengthening the Golden Quadrilateral, Dedicated Freight Corridors etc. These projects will enable more bulk cargo to be transported by rail and will help in reducing freight tariff so that the competitiveness of Railways is improved. Rail being a fuel efficient mode of transportation, these projects assume added importance because increase in movement of goods by rail would lead to saving in fuel cost for the country. Vision 2020 envisages construction of 25,000 km of new lines, 12,000 km each of doubling and gauge conversion, electrification of 14,000 km and High Speed corridor of 2000 km. This apart, there will be a huge requirement of rolling stock viz. 2.89 lakh wagons, 9500 locomotives and 51,000 coaches.

Taking into account the above and requirement of funds for modernization, infrastructure expansion, passenger amenities, improvement in services such world class stations, MFCs, metro projects etc, railways will require a huge investment of around 14 lakh crore by the year 2020.

Railways have started work on the Dedicated Freight Corridor project, a dream project of the Prime Minister. The Eastern and Western Corridors, from Ludhiana to Dankuni and Rewari to JNPT, will provide much needed relief to the over worked system and add immense rail capacity. This will enable much larger, speedier and efficient transportation of goods and free the existing network for more trains. Funding for Phase I of Western Corridor has been tied up with the signing of loan agreement with JICA in March 2010. Funding from World Bank for part of Eastern Corridor is also firmed up. The execution of both Eastern and Western Corridors is being given attention of the highest order to ensure their commissioning in 2016-17.

However, IR faces huge financial constraints. There is a limitation of the rail system to generate ample resources for expansion and upgradation. The shelf of projects with railways is extremely large. The backlog in completion of sanctioned projects and new lines is assessed at more than one lakh crore. These Railway projects represent the aspirations of people from various parts of the country seeking to join the main stream through better rail connectivity. For want of adequate Gross Budgetary Support, these projects are suffering and completion will get unduly delayed.

The situation has been compounded by the reduction in the internal resource generation capacity of the Railways due of implementation of the VI Pay Commission. The total impact is in the range of 73,000 crore including pension for the years 2008-09 to 2011-12. The recurring annual impact is estimated at more than 20,000 crore.

### Safety and Security

IR has worked with a motto that "Safety never sleeps". It is our duty to ensure that the passengers feel totally safe when they board trains. I would like to assure the august House that although the statistics maintained by the Railways indicate improvement and safety in Railways operations, I will not rest till we eliminate human errors which cause accidents and achieve the vision 2020 goal of zero accidents.

However, people have also to show more consideration towards Railways. It is the national property. It is your own property. Frequent agitations result in railways' operations getting stalled although they may not even be remotely connected to railways working. This is because Railways is a soft target. Railway earnings, both passengers and freight, are impacted by such disturbances. My humble request to the Hon'ble Members of the House and all sections of the society is that please help prevent harm to railway passengers and property.

Safety issues are at the core of my heart. We are taking several measures for enhancing and strengthening safety on Railways. Some of the important steps being taken are:

- (i) Pilot projects for Train Protection Warning System (TPWS) in Automatic signaling territories in four sections.
- (ii) Vigilance Control Devices on locomotives.
- (iii) Track circuiting of station sections to improve operations and safety.

- (iv) Interlocking of level crossing gates.
- (v) Consistent efforts to expand ACD to three more zones on pilot basis.
- (vi) Wheel Impact Load Detectors (WILD)
- (vii) Automatic fire alarm in long distance trains.
- (viii) Mobile Train Radio Communications
- (ix) Digital Ultrasonic Flaw Detectors
- (x) Introduction of crash-worthy coaches and emergency escape windows. .
- (xi) Training of staff with modern simulators.
- (xii) Upgrading and setting up new Training Centres.
- (xiii) Drive to man the unmanned level crossings by relaxation of norms of TVUs from 6000 to 3000.
- (xiv) Construction of ROBs/RUBs and limited height under-bridges.

To enhance the security of our passengers, 'Integrated Security System' is being implemented at vulnerable stations. The system will ensure multi-layered surveillance screening of passengers from the point of entry till boarding of train/exit from station area. For this purpose, the Railway Protection Force is being suitably strengthened. Process for bringing a comprehensive Bill to empower Railway Protection Force has already been initiated. An All India Security Helpline and networking of RPF Posts and Control Rooms is being set up.

The Railways are associated with the common man with more than two crore passengers travelling every day. We realize that much needs to be done to come up to the full expectations of the passengers as far as the amenities and services are concerned. Our efforts to improve these would continue in the right earnest.

The world is looking at India as engine of economic growth and the railways is going to be the engine of India's growth in the coming days.\*

Madam, I have taken cognizance of all the issues raised by the Hon'ble Members and I will soon apprise them of the factual position and the action that will be taken on these issues through letters. I once again thank the Hon'ble Members for extending strong support to the Railways.

I, now request the House to approve the Supplementary Demands for Grants for Railways for 2011-12.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I shall now put the Supplementary Demand for Grant (Railways) for 2011-12 to the vote of the House. The question is:

"That the respective supplementary sums not exceeding the amounts shown in the third column of the Order Paper be granted to the President of India, out of the Consolidated Fund of India, to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 2012, in respect of the head of Demand entered in the second column thereof against Demand No. 16."

*Supplementary Demands for Grants (Railways) for 2011-12 Voted by Lok Sabha*

No. of Demand	Name of Demand	Amount of Supplementary Demands for Grants submitted to the Vote of the House (Rs.)
1	2	3
16	Assets-Acquisition, Construction and Replacement	
	<b>Other Expenditure</b>	
	Capital	40,000
	Railway Funds	40,000
	Railway Safety Fund	20,000
	<b>Total</b>	<b>1,00,000</b>

*The motion was adopted.*

12.08 hrs.

APPROPRIATION (RAILWAYS) No. 3  
BILL, 2011\*

*[English]*

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI): Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to authorize payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial year 2011-12 for the purposes of Railways.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to authorize payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial Year 2011-12 for the purposes of Railways."

*The motion was adopted.*

SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI: Sir, I introduce\*\* the Bill.

*...(Interruptions)*

SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI: Sir, I beg to move\*\*:

"That the Bill to authorize payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial year 2011-12 for the purposes of Railways, be taken into consideration."

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the Bill to authorize payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial year 2011-12 for the purposes of Railways, be taken into consideration."

*The motion was adopted.*

*...(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Now, the House will take up clause by clause consideration of the Bill.

The question is:

"That clauses 2 and 3 stand part of the Bill."

*The motion was adopted.*

*Clauses 2 and 3 were added to the Bill.*

*The Schedule was added to the Bill.*

*Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the long Title were added to the Bill.*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The Minister may now move that the Bill be passed.

*...(Interruptions)*

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS: I beg to move:

"That the Bill be passed."

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the Bill be passed."

*The motion was adopted.*

*...(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The House stands adjourned to meet on Monday, the 19th December, 2011 at 11 a.m.

12.11 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Monday, December 19, 2011/ Agrayana 28, 1933 (Saka).*

\* Published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part-II, Section-2 dated 16.12.2011.

\*\* Introduced and Moved with the recommendation of the President.

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