

LOK SABHA DEBATES **(English Version)**

(Tenth Session)
Fifteenth Lok Sabha



(Vol. XXV contains Nos. 21 to 30)

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI

Price : Rs. 115.00

EDITORIAL BOARD

Anoop Mishra

Secretary General
Lok Sabha

Devender Singh

Additional Secretary

Sarita Nagpal

Director

Rakesh Kumar

Additional Director

Ram Autar

Joint Director

R.K. Mair

Editor

@2012 Lok Sabha Secretariat

None of the material may be copied, reproduced, distributed, republished, downloaded, displayed, posted or transmitted in any form or by any means, including but not limited to, electronic, mechanical, photocopying recording, or otherwise, without the prior permission of Lok Sabha Secretariat. However, the material can be displayed, copied, distributed and downloaded for personal, non-commercial use only, provided the material is not modified and all copyright and other proprietary notices contained in the material are retained.

Original English proceedings included in English Versions will be treated as authoritative and not the English translation of the speeches made in Hindi and other languages included in it. For complete authoritative version please see Original Version of Lok Sabha Debates.

INTERNET

The original version of Lok Sabha proceedings is available on Parliament of India Website at the following address :

<http://www.parliamentofindia.nic.in>

LIVE TELECAST OF PROCEEDINGS OF LOK SABHA

Lok Sabha proceedings are being telecast live on Lok Sabha T.V. Channel. Live telecast begins at 11 A.M. everyday the Lok Sabha sits, till the adjournment of the House.

LOK SABHA DEBATES ON SALE

Printed copies of Lok Sabha Debates of Original version, English version, Hindi version and indices thereto, DRSCs reports and other Parliamentary Publications and Souvenir items with logo of Parliament are available for sale at the Sales Counter, Reception, Parliament House, (Tel. Nos. 23034726, 23034495, 23034496) New Delhi-110001. The information about all these publications and items is also available on the website mentioned above.

© 2012 By Lok Sabha Secretariat

Published under Rules 379 and 382 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in
Lok Sabha (Twelfth Edition) and Printed by Printograph 2966/40, Beadonpura Karol Bagh, New Delhi-110005

CONTENTS

Fifteenth Series, Vol. XXV, Tenth Session, 2012/1934 (Saka)

No. 22, Friday, May 4, 2012/Vaisakha 14, 1934 (Saka)

SUBJECT	PAGES
ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS	
*Starred Question No. 401 to 404.....	1-29
WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS	
Starred Question Nos. 405 to 420.....	29-124
Unstarred Question Nos. 4601 to 4830.....	124-720
PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE.....	720-725
RESIGNATION BY MEMBER.....	725
STANDING COMMITTEE ON INDUSTRY	
234th and 235th Reports.....	725-726
MOTION RE: THIRTY-SEVENTH REPORT OF THE BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE	726
BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE.....	726-752
INDIAN MEDICAL COUNCIL (AMENDMENT) BILL, 2012	
Motion to Consider	
Shri Ghulam Nabi Azad.....	752-755
Dr. Sanjay Jaiswal.....	755-762
Shri Jagdambika Pal.....	762-767
Shri Shailendra Kumar.....	767-768
Shri Dhananjay Singh.....	768-771
Shri R. Thamaraiselvan.....	771-773
Shri Kaushalendra Kumar.....	773-774
Dr. Kakoli Ghosh Dastidar.....	774-777
Dr. Anup Kumar Saha.....	777-778
Shri Tathagata Satpathy.....	778-781
Dr. P. Venugopal.....	781-782

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

SUBJECT	PAGES
PRIVATE MEMBERS' RESOLUTION	
Special Economic Development Package for the Desert Regions of the Country	
Shri Harish Choudhary.....	783-790
Shri Hukmadeo Narayan Yadav.....	790-796
Shri Shailendra Kumar.....	796-800
Shri Satpal Maharaj.....	800-803
Shri S. Semmalai.....	803
Shri Bhartruhari Mahtab.....	803-808
Chaudhary Lal Singh.....	808-812
Shri Arjun Ram Meghwal.....	812-817
Shri Mangani Lal Mandal.....	817-819
Shri Adhir Chowdhury.....	819-822
Shri N. Kristappa.....	822-823
Shri Mahendrasinh P. Chauhan.....	823-824
ANNEXURE– I	
Member-wise Index to Starred Questions	825-826
Member-wise Index to Unstarred Questions	826-834
ANNEXURE– II	
Ministry-wise Index to Starred Questions	835-836
Ministry-wise Index to Unstarred Questions	835-838

OFFICERS OF LOK SABHA

THE SPEAKER

Shrimati Meira Kumar

THE DEPUTY SPEAKER

Shri Karia Munda

PANEL OF CHAIRMEN

Shri Basu Deb Acharia

Shri P.C. Chacko

Shrimati Sumitra Mahajan

Shri Inder Singh Namdhari

Shri Francisco Cosme Sardinha

Shri Arjun Charan Sethi

Dr. Raghuvansh Prasad Singh

Dr. M. Thambidurai

Dr. Girija Vyas

Shri Satpal Maharaj

SECRETARY GENERAL

Shri T.K. Viswanathan

LOK SABHA DEBATES

LOK SABHA

Friday, May 4, 2012/Vaisakha 14, 1934 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock

[MADAM SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[Translation]

Procurement of Drugs

†
*401. SHRI UDAY PRATAP SINGH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the norms laid down and the mechanism put in place by the Government for procurement of drugs for Central Government hospitals and dispensaries across the country;

(b) whether the Government has observed certain difficulties in the absence of a centralized/unified system which hampers monitoring of the availability and movement of drugs;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government has proposed/taken certain measures including setting up of a Central Procurement Agency to overcome the above difficulties; and

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

[English]

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

Statement

(a) Procurement of drugs for the central government hospitals and CGHS dispensaries is done through the mechanism of drug purchase committees specified for the purpose. They follow the relevant provisions of General Financial Rules (GFR) of Government of India. To ensure

procurement of quality drugs, certain additional norms are also followed in the tender process, such as GMP (Good Manufacturing Practices) compliance, valid manufacturing/import license, pre-dispatch quality control, manufacturing and marketing experience, minimum turnover criteria, etc.

(b) and (c) The Department of Health & Family Welfare has also been procuring drugs for distribution under various National health programmes. At present, this procurement process does not have an IT-enabled unified supply chain management system for effective, monitoring of inventory and movement of drugs.

(d) and (e) Government has decided to establish an autonomous Central Procurement Agency (CPA) under the Department of Health & Family Welfare. The CPA has been registered on 22 March, 2012 under the Societies Registration Act, 1860 in the name of Central Medical Services Society (CMSS). The CPA will have the mandate to procure medicines and other medical supplies, presently being done by the Department of Health & Family Welfare, under various National health programmes. It would adopt an IT-enabled unified supply chain management system for effective monitoring of inventory and movement of health sector goods, including drugs.

[Translation]

SHRI UDAY PRATAP SINGH: Hon'ble Speaker Sir, while thanking you, I want to thank Mr. Minister also that the Central Government has given 09 nursing colleges in the field of health in the backward state like Madhya Pradesh. One nursing college has been given for Narshingpur district for which I am grateful to you, I thank you. Through you, I want to ask a question with regard to purchase of medicines, medicine is purchased by two ways. In one way it is purchased from the money coming from outside i.e. World Bank etc. for different diseases. In second way it is purchased with our own budget. I want to ask that what is the procedure of it? What is the mechanism? What type of transparency is being done in the purchase of medicines?

[English]

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: Madam, the hon. Member has asked about the mechanism of procurement of medicines from the domestic budgetary support and also under externally aided components. Procurement of drugs under Centrally sponsored schemes like Family

Planning Programme, Universal Immunization Programme, Reproductive and Child Health Programme, Revised National Tuberculosis Control Programme, and National Vector Borne Disease Control Programme, is carried out through two routes which the hon. Member has mentioned. One route is through domestic budgetary support. Under this, procurement of medicines for Family Planning Programme and Universal Immunization Programme is done under the Government of India General Financial Rules. Under externally aided components, procurement of medicines for Reproductive and Child Health Programme, Revised National Tuberculosis Control Programme, and National Vector Borne Disease Control Programme is carried out by a procurement agent appointed through international competitive bidding under the World Bank guidelines.

Madam, earlier the UNOPS, a United Nations organisation, was carrying out this operation of procurement. Now it is being done by a procurement agent of RITES, a public undertaking of Railways. Before purchasing any medicines, quality assurance aspects involved in the procurement of projects, i.e., production qualification, vendor qualification, transparent tendering process, complaint representation are taken into account. In the case of externally aided components, this is done by RITES in pre-bid meetings and at bid evaluation stage, scrutiny by the World Bank, the Standing Committee of the Ministry, the Integrated Purchase Committee of the Ministry. In the case of the domestic budgetary support there is the Pre-bid Committee, there is the Bid Evaluation Committee, and there is the Integrated Purchase Committee of the Ministry.

[Translation]

SHRI UDAY PRATAP SINGH: As there is heavy corruption in the state in National Rural Health Mission and through other means and there is no control of administration in the field of health, through you, I would like to ask the hon'ble Minister that how the monitoring is done in such a state where we do funding, we give medicines? How much assistance has been given to Madhya Pradesh? We do not have any information. We should be given the information about it. ...*(Interruptions)* At the same time I request the hon'ble minister that as you have made a Central procurement agency for doing purchasing at the national level and all are expecting good results, whether instruction will be sent from here to state governments to establish such central procurement agencies?

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: So far as the first part of the question is concerned, it is true that we give money to state governments through National Rural Health Mission. We give money for infrastructure, for building district hospitals or for renovation, for building new sub-district hospitals, for renovation, upgradation for primary health centres, for new construction and also for the building of primary health sub-centres where there is no government building. Government gives money in two ways. In one way government gives money in National Rural health Mission. So far as the NRHM of Madhya Pradesh is concerned, in 2009-2010 (705 crore rupees), in 2010-2011 (766 crore rupees) and in the year 2011-12 (87 crore rupees) were given. In case of medicines, items of reproductive child health i.e. kits are given in large quantity, after purchasing these from here. Vaccine is given for pulse polio and other seven types of vaccines are given. Money is also given for vector borne diseases and also for routine national T.B. programme. But so far as the Madhya Pradesh is concerned, I do not have any specific report about any case or corruption. Although, a report was received about U.P. But if an individual case is received through some individual or MP, we get it inquired. But for future we have requested CAG to conduct audit. I am very happy that CAG has accepted our request and in future all NHRM teams will conduct audit of the entire state. So far as the second part of the question is concerned I am to state that we do not have central procurement agency so far. Now, we have two types of agencies. In one our Ministry purchases medicines for states and for CGHS we have different system, DGHS purchases in this case. For that we want that in future, ministry should not purchase medicines for state but we may make a central procurement agency, as it exists in Madhya Pradesh, Kerala, Karnataka and perhaps in Rajasthan also it has been started some days back. For that almost all work is complete, approval of the cabinet has been received, society is formed, governing body is formed in which secretaries of most of the states are included in that committee as members and now we have made a search committee and had sent it to DoPT search committee for acceptance. Search Committee DoPT has accepted on 1st date and its next day, the search committee's 1st meeting was held three days back and I am hopeful that by the end of this year this Central procurement agency will come in existence.

DR. KIRIT PREMJI BHAJI SOLANKI: Madam Speaker, I thank you for allowing me to speak on the question of procurement of medicines. Medicines are becoming dearer now a days. These are not in the reach of common men.

Particularly, I am mentioning cancer, diabetes and obesity. The medicines for these diseases are not available in the market and are out of reach of common men.

On the other hand one contradictory picture is this that Gutka which causes cancer, is available to common man in one-one and two-two rupees. I agree that this item responsible for death is easily available while they do not get medicines. It is therefore, requested to the learned Mr. Minister that the medicines which are dearer, particularly for cancer and obesity should be made cheaper and whether the government will impose ban on Gukta?

MADAM SPEAKER: What are you doing this?

...(Interruptions)

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: I want to congratulate the hon'ble Member that he has asked very good two questions. The datas available with us show that smoking is harmful but chewing gutka or tobacco is harmful many more times and it is responsible for cancer, particularly, mouth cancer. So far as the Union Health Ministry is concerned, we are giving full information to the country through Radio, T.V., papers and through states. I also want to give one information that we have purchased prime time of 30 Radio Channels and 30 Doordarshan Channels i.e. in total 60 regional channels from the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting. Health programmes have started from these 60 regional channels of Radio and Doordarshan. On every evening of a day. ...(Interruptions)

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Mr. Minister, please address the Chair. ...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Nothing will go on record. ...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: If one member speaks I can understand ...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: He is giving reply to his question. You sit down. Mr. Minister, you address the Chair while replying.

...(Interruptions)*

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: I respect your sentiments, but I will have to discuss with other Ministries and Finance Ministry, I cannot decide it own my own. I also associate myself with your feelings that intoxicants like these which

*Not recorded.

are harmful for the country and health of the people, we should have some check on these. I am with you for this.

So far as medicines are concerned, it is true that medicines for heart diseases and kidney diseases are very costly and therefore India is the only country the world that we have taken one hundred districts of 21 states last year for early detection, control and treatment. We have taken up the most backward districts. We have given funds to these States for cardiac units, screening of diabetes and screening of cancer. We have not only given funds for equipments but for doctors, nurses, specialists and not only this, we have given rupees one lakh each to 100 patients in each district for chemotherapy. In this way we have given Rs.100 lakh to a district and Rs.100 crores to 100 districts. But that. ...(Interruptions)

SHRI YASHWANT SINHA: Who distributes the money?

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: It goes directly to the State Government. ...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: This is not a discussion going on. You please address the Chair.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Have you completed your answer?

[Translation]

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: You won't get it, it will go directly to the State Government, it will be given to the districts directly in the States. ...(Interruptions)

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: What are you doing?

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Hon. Minister, have you completed your answer to Dr. Kirit Premjibhai Solanki's question? Please complete your answer to Dr. Kirit Premjibhai Solanki's question.

[Translation]

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: I want to convey it to the MPs that neither they can screen it not test it. We have given funds to the state governments. We have identified 100 districts and funds have been given to the said 100 districts for equipments and screening of doctors. Then MPs come in between.

SHRI JAGDISH SHARMA: Madam Speaker, the hon. Minister is quite senior and experienced one. The question is clearly with regard to its availability and its distribution. It is not related to the nature of programmes being run and the places where these are being run. I would like to say that the State governments are not authorized to purchase medicines, the central government is authorized to purchase medicines for diseases like Kala-azar, cancer. I hail from the same state to which Madam Speaker belongs. Bihar is in serious grip of Kala-azar and the State government has been requesting the Central Government for supply of medicines for it as these medicines are not available in Bihar. But the central Government is not sending medicines. Thousands of people are suffering from it and hundreds of patients have died of it in Bihar.

Madam, through you, I would like to know why the medicines demanded by the State Government of Bihar have not been provided, what is the reason behind it.

MADAM SPEAKER: Your question is over, hon. Minister, now you reply. How many questions will you ask?

SHRI JAGDISH SHARMA: Today, the patients are suffering from Kala-azar.

MADAM SPEAKER: Alright, you don't ask such a lengthy question.

SHRI JAGDISH SHARMA: The hon. Minister should reply as to the time by which the said medicines are likely to be made available.

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: Madam, I am connecting two things with it. The House should know that health is a state subject. *...(Interruptions)*. However, the Central Government, especially UPA Government has helped the state, governments through NRHM more than any other government, be it for constructing district hospitals, PHC or a sub-centre. *...(Interruptions)* No government has done so much *...(Interruptions)*. Even Rs.10 were not given during their government, whereas, now we are giving thousands of rupees. You tell me, which scheme was implemented during NDA regime. *...(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Please reply to Shri Jagdish Sharmaji. You reply to him.

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: So far as medicines for Kala-azar is concerned the appropriate procurement agency would purchase it and the medicine would be available in 2-3 months and then it would be supplied.

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Let us move on.

[Translation]

SHRI YASHWANT SINHA: What a fun it is? Should the hon. Minister give reply in this way.

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Nothing else will go into the records.

*...(Interruptions)**

[Translation]

Rural Credit Policy

†

*402. SHRIMATI RAMA DEVI:

SHRI PRATAPRAO GANPATRAO JADHAO:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has framed rural credit policy particularly in the wake of the increasing number of reported cases of suicide being committed by the farmers due to the failure to repay such loans;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the efficacy of the policy has been reviewed in the recent past;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the further measures being contemplated to address the issue in a more effective manner?

[English]

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

Statement

(a) and (b) The Government has taken several policy measures from time to time to increase the availability of credit to the rural areas in general and farmers in particular. These inter-alia include the following:

- In terms of Reserve Bank's extant guidelines on lending to priority sector, a target of 40 percent of Adjusted Net Bank Credit (ANBC) or Credit Equivalent amount of Off-Balance Sheet Exposures

* Not recorded.

(OBE), whichever is higher, as on March 31 of the previous year, has been mandated for lending to the priority sector by domestic scheduled commercial banks, both in the public and private sector. Within this, a sub-target of 18 per cent of ANBC or Credit Equivalent amount of OBE, whichever is higher, as on March 31 of the previous year, has been mandated for lending to agriculture sector.

- The Government has been setting an annual target for the flow of credit to the agriculture sector. The agriculture target for 2012-13 is fixed at Rs 5,75,000 crore against the target of Rs 4,75,000 crore in 2011-12.
- The Interest Subvention Scheme is being implemented by the Government of India since 2006-07 to make short-term crop loans upto Rs. 3 lakh for a period of one year available to farmers at the interest rate of 7 percent per annum. The Government of India has since 2009-10 been providing additional interest subvention to prompt payee farmers. The additional subvention was 1% in 2009-10, 2% in 2010-11 and 3% in 2011-12. The Government has in the Budget speech of 2012-13 announced continuation of the scheme in 2012-13.
- RBI has also advised banks to waive margin/security requirements for agricultural loans upto Rs 1,00,000.
- The Agricultural Debt Waiver and Debt Relief Scheme (ADWDRS), 2008 was implemented by the Govt. This Scheme has de-clogged the lines of credit that were clogged due to the debt burden on the farmers and make the farmers eligible for fresh loans. Under the scheme Rs 52,275.55 crore has been released by the Govt, through RBI and NABARD to give benefit to 3.45 crore farmers.
- Banks have been advised to issue Kisan Credit Cards (KCC) to all eligible farmers and General Credit Cards (GCC) to non-farmers. A new scheme for KCC has been circulated by NABARD which provides for KCC as an ATM card which can be used at ATM/Point of sale (POS) terminals.
- In order to extend the reach of banking to hitherto unserved areas, the Government in the budget for 2010-11 announced the plan to extend banking services to villages of 2000 and above population by March 2012 through a combination of business correspondent and other models with appropriate technology back up. Out of the 74,398 such

habitations identified, banking services have been extended to 74,194 habitations through opening of new branches, business correspondents, mobile banking, etc. and over 3.16 crore new accounts have been opened by 31st March, 2012.

- General permission has been granted to domestic Scheduled Commercial Banks (other than RRBs) to open branches/mobile branches/Administrative Offices/CPCs (Service Branches), (i) in Tier 2 to Tier 6 centres (with population upto 99,999) and (ii) in rural, semi urban and urban centres of the North-Eastern States and Sikkim, subject to reporting. RBI has advised banks that while preparing their Annual Branch Expansion Plan (ABEP), the Banks should allocate at least 25 percent of the total number of branches proposed to be opened during a year in unbanked rural (Tier 5 and Tier 6) centres, (population below 10,000)

(c) to (e) The efficacy of the policy is reviewed by the Govt, and the RBI on an ongoing basis and suitable measures are taken to enhance flow of credit to rural areas. The flow of credit to the agricultural sector has increased from Rs 1,80,486 crore in 2005-06 to Rs 4,68,177 crore in 2010-11. In order to further extend the reach of banking services, the Govt, has in the budget speech 2012-13 announced extension of the financial inclusion plan to habitations with population of more than 1000 in North-Eastern and hilly States and to other habitations which have crossed population of 2000 by census 2011.

SHRIMATI RAMA DEVI: Madam Speaker, though 63 years have elapsed since our country became independent, yet 43 per cent of our farmers are unable to get loan from public sector financial institutions. Consequently, these 43 percent farmers are compelled to take loan from money lender at 10 per cent interest rate. Skilled rural craftsmen be it a potter, black smith, carpenter, or people involved in petty work have to sit idle in absence of money. The government implements various schemes for making funds available in rural areas. Sometimes, it commits that banks will be opened in 76800 villages with population of 2,000 or above and sometime it directs the banks to earmark 25 per cent amount, out of total funds, for rural areas. This way the farmers are shown only lollypops. I would like to know the number of farmers who have committed suicide as they failed to repay their loans? So far as credit cards are concerned, the condition of Bihar is the worst in this regard. Banks dilly-dally in paying loans to them. I want to

know the number of farmers who have been denied loans in Bihar in comparison with the other states.

SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA: Madam, the priority of our government is to make maximum loans available in rural areas, especially for farmers. *...(Interruptions)* Rs. 86 thousand is 2003-2004. *...(Interruptions)*

SHRI YASHWANT SINHA: What concern this question has with the year 2003-2004? *...(Interruptions)*

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Nothing will go on record.

*...(Interruptions)**

[Translation]

SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA: Madam, in 2005-2006. *...(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Please listen, the hon. Minister is reply.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Why are you on your legs?

...(Interruptions)

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Nothing will go on record.

*...(Interruptions)**

SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA: Madam, the farmers were given a credit of Rs.86,000 crore. *...(Interruptions)* Rs. 1 lakh 80 thousand crore were give in 2005-06. In the year 2010-11, 4 lakh 68 thousands of rupees have been reserved for the farmers. *...(Interruptions)* In the present budget, 5 lakh 75 thousands of rupees have been provided for. *...(Interruptions)* KCC have been issued to about 11 crore of people in the country. Regarding finance growth, it was Rs. 4 crore 56 lakh in 2008-09, the amount of Rs. crore 49 lakh has been provided to farmers and 93 lakh accounts have been increased more. So far as the small and marginal farmers are concerned. *...(Interruptions)*, 2 crore 45 thousands of farmers have been provided with loan in the year 2008-09. *...(Interruptions)* and in the year 2010-11, loan has been provided to 3 crore 34 lakh farmers. *...(Interruptions)* The number of marginal and small farmers are on increase. *...(Interruptions)* loan is being provided to about 60 per cent of marginal and small farmers. *...(Interruptions)* So far as the question of providing loan to farmers is concerned. *...(Interruptions)* our government has brought debt waiver and debt relief scheme. *...(Interruptions)* and in this scheme the loans of approximately 52 thousand crores of rupees have been

*Not recorded.

waived against the farmers so far or of big farmer. *...(Interruptions)* our government has sanctioned it. *...(Interruptions)*. So far as KCC is concerned. *...(Interruptions)* our government wants that every eligible farmers should get KCC. *...(Interruptions)* and I have mentioned this number as 11 crore. *...(Interruptions)*. We would like to provide KCC to all the farmers *...(Interruptions)* sub-vention has been given to them *...(Interruptions)* 3 per cent sub-vention is being given *...(Interruptions)* the farmers who are making payment promptly, are being given only 4 per cent. *...(Interruptions)* Hon'ble Member has raised the issue of debt. *...(Interruptions)* If a single farmer dies with financial distress, it will be a matter of concern for all of us. *...(Interruptions)* You can see the figures. *...(Interruptions)* Whatever the figures I have received. *...(Interruptions)* In Andhra Pradesh this figure was 299 in the year 2009, in the report for this year it is only 109. *...(Interruptions)* It is coming down. In Karnataka it was 156 in 2008-09, now it has come down to 77 *...(Interruptions)* In Maharashtra it was 550, the highest figure of 2009 and in the year 2011, it is 123. *...(Interruptions)*

[English]

It is coming down

[Translation]

If a single farmer dies, it will be a matter of concern for us. *...(Interruptions)* when hon'ble Prime Minister went for the rehabilitation of farmers. *...(Interruptions)* then 17 thousand crore rupees were provided to 31 districts. *...(Interruptions)* out of that 38 hundred crore rupees were provided to Maharashtra also. *...(Interruptions)* and maximum credit was given to farmers *...(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Ask another question.

SHRIMATI RAMA DEVI: Madam, the information regarding Bihar has not been given as has been asked I my first question. I don't know, to which direction it has been twisted. Hon'ble Minister, now please give me the reply of second question. I don't require speech. Please give reply to that question only which I am asking. Now I am asking another question. Whether the Government has given the instruction on 15th July, 2011 to provide 25 per cent loan of the total loan? In this regard, how much loan has been provided so far and what is the percentage thereof? Several schemes are being implemented to generate employment and make the people independent in the rural areas of the country. Loan from the banks is available through brokers only *...(Interruptions)* The bank management do not provide loan till the brokers recommend

for the same. In this regard, I have made complaints to various banks in my parliamentary constituency, Sheohar, but no action has been taken thereon till date. The number of the officers of the banks working in my parliamentary constituency Sheohar found guilty and penalized against whom I have made complaints to Finance Minister during the last two years? ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA: Madam, Agricultural is our priority sector. 18 per cent of our priority is fixed for agriculture. We have implemented one more scheme for loan waiver ...*(Interruptions)* under this scheme, all the banks have been instructed to waive 3 per cent of fixed agriculture loan against the people who are in the grip of money lenders. ...*(Interruptions)* There is a good progress in it also. ...*(Interruptions)* Just now, hon'ble Member from Bihar was telling. ...*(Interruptions)* I would like to say that all the hon'ble members are member of district level committee. ...*(Interruptions)* KCC should be given to all. ...*(Interruptions)* Regarding the Schemes which are being implemented. ...*(Interruptions)* Rural self employment scheme ...*(Interruptions)* urban self employment scheme ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI GANESH SINGH (Satna): Madam, Hon'ble Member's question is related to bank loan and hon'ble Minister is replying something else ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA: All the people will be provided employment under Prime Minister Employment Scheme ...*(Interruptions)* and priority will be given to poor ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI PRATAPRAO GANPATRAO JADHAO: Madam, 66 per cent area of this country is rural area. ...*(Interruptions)* Farming is the main occupation in the country. ...*(Interruptions)* 77 per cent population of this country meets daily requirement of its family through farming. What are you doing for farming? From where you take loan for seeds, fertilizers and paying wage to the labourers? Sometimes the government conducts study and survey of the farmer to find out their condition. In the year 2003, it was revealed from a study that the Indian farmers take 57 per cent loan from the institutions and 43 per cent from traders and money lenders. Such study was made 35 years ago and a similar study was conducted in 1971. Owing to pitiable condition of farmers, rising burden of debt, destroying of crops and drought condition in 2009, the number of suicides committed by the farmers in Maharashtra and Andhra Pradesh was 550 and 156 respectively. Legislation is being brought for giving life imprisonment to terrorists instead of awarding death penalty

to them but the government is looking towards the painful incidents of suicides by the farmers silently.

Madam the loan which is provided to check the suicides committing by the farmers is available only to 57 per cent farmers. Rest of 43 per cent people are taking loan from money lenders. No rule has been made in this regard so far and whatever the rules are existed, they are not being implemented properly. Madam, this debt waiver policy was brought by U.P.A. Government in 2008 with a view to win the election.

MADAM SPEAKER: You ask the question.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI PRATAPRAO GANPATRAO JADHAO: Madam, I am asking just question.

MADAM SPEAKER: You are speaking very lengthy.

...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Nothing else will go on record.

...*(Interruptions)**

[Translation]

SHRI PRATAPRAO GANPATRAO JADHAO: A survey should be made for the farmers, by when this survey will be conducted by the Government?

MADAM SPEAKER: Again you are speaking so lengthy.

SHRI PRATAPRAO GANPATRAO JADHAO: Farming is supposed to be industry, whether this government proposes to provide farming a status of industry?

MADAM SPEAKER: You ask the question.

SHRI PRATAPRAO GANPATRAO JADHAO: Madam, I am asking question whether government proposes to waive off loans of all farmers of rural area in 2012 as it did in 2008. The government should reply to this query.

SHRI NAMO NARAYAN MEENA: Madam, the honourable Member has asked several questions.

MADAM SPEAKER: You answer one question not too many.

* Not recorded.

[English]

Hon. Members, please ask one supplementary and let the answer be concise. This is how we should run the Question Hour. Please do not ask too many supplementary questions. The answer should be concise.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Mr. Minister, please give concise and 'to-the-point' answers.

[Translation]

SHRI NAMO NARAYAN MEENA: Madam, the incidence of indebtedness, in it, as mentioned by the honourable Member, was a survey based on the data of 2003 and its report was submitted in 2005. The data of that time mentioned by you is available on website too and now the NSSO survey, being conducted from January to December in 2013 would clear the position. As far as money lenders are concerned, the money lenders of that time used to take maximum loan from non-financial inclusion is going on. We are going to open four thousand and five hundred to five thousand bank branches. As far as loan waiving is concerned, the government has introduced a new scheme under which the farmer would repay the loan of the money lender after consulting bank so that he can come out of clutches without any problem. ...*(Interruptions)* We have released Rs. 52 thousand crores for the loan waiving scheme introduced by us and there is no further consideration in this regard.

DR. JYOTI MIRDHA: Madam, the honourable Minister has mentioned a very important issue in his speech, the Kisan Credit Card. I would like to attract the attention of the House that when a farmer takes loan under Kisan Credit Card, the premium of the insurance is deducted at source and the loan is provided after deducting premium. But there is a big error in the system when compensation is disbursed because tehsil level or block level is taken as a unit in it. If there is a drought at tehsil level then every farmer is provided compensation but the area in some regions becomes so big and when we taken average of the drought hit and good rainfall areas, the farmer have to face a loss. My suggestion to the Minister is that we should correct it.

Madam, my second question to the honourable Minister is that our government has done an excellent job in the last three years. The intention of the government is good. ...*(Interruptions)* Please, maintain peace ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Please allow her to speak, let her ask question.

...(Interruptions)

DR. JYOTI MIRDHA: Madam, there is provision of Rs. one Lakh crore crop loan every year, we are increasing Agri Credit by one Lakh crore rupees every year since the last three physicals. ...*(Interruptions)* You know we have made this provision for the last three years that interest subvention would be given to those farmers who repay their loan at the prescribed time. We have introduced three systems to provide agri credit to the farmers.

MADAM SPEAKER: Ask your question.

DR. JYOTI MIRDHA: Madam, I am asking the question. The Agri credit to farmers is provided through three systems, one through cooperatives, second through rural banks and third through commercial banks. As far as through cooperative is concerned, the honourable Minister himself belongs to Rajasthan. I urge the Minister that the cooperative land development banks are not providing short term crop loan for the last three years to extend our outreach. Whether the Minister would make an arrangement for it so that they can provide loan to the farmers to extend our outreach because such banks are 36 in number. There are seven branches of a bank in my constituency, whether the minister would make an arrangement to extend outreach and disburse loan to farmers through those banks, so that we can achieve the desirable.

SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA: Madam Speaker, the honourable Member has asked whether we provide loan to the farmers through all our commercial scheduled banks. We also provide loan through cooperatives and third there are two types of structures in states - one short term structure and second long term structure. The land development bank mentioned by you are like societies and not banks. They are governed by state governments and they are not banks as per RBI norms. We provide short term subvention to NABARD and Indian government provides the same to NABARD. The state government should increase their capital to increase their capability ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Shri Shailendra Kumar, please ask your questions.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Let him ask question. Nothing else will go on record.

...(Interruptions)*

*Not recorded.

SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR: Madam Speaker, we have seen that the number of suicides by farmers have been on rise in the last few years despite government's best efforts. You have introduced several loan waiver schemes. The arrear of the sugarcane farmers have not been paid in Uttar Pradesh and the farmers feel neglected which has shown very adverse impact on their production. The traditional farmers have either left farming or are migrating to cities. I would like to ask whether you have framed any action plan in this regard so that arrear with interest can be paid to the farmers whether it is of foodgrains, sugarcane, cotton or rubber. Second point, whether you would provide loan to the farmers at the nominal one or two percent interest rate?

SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA: Madam, as far as the issue of cheap loan to the farmers is concerned, the banks already provide loan to the farmer at the seven percent interest rate. We provide 2 per cent to RBI from commercial banks also that they can provide to the institutions and give 1.5 per cent to NABARD. Our one subvention is that we provide to the institutions. Second, we provided additional 3 per cent subvention to the farmers one by one in different years. Now, the farmers have to only four per cent at the prompt payment. It has been proposed in the budget of this year that the farmers can put up their produce in the registered warehouse for six months to avoid distress sale and subvention would also be allowed for them.

As far as suicide by the farmers is concerned, I gave the data provided by Agriculture department. It shows a decreasing trend. It has come down in Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Maharashtra and Uttar Pradesh Agriculture Department data has shown it 'nil'. As far as, payment is concerned for every procurement from farmers FCI procures paddy at the minimum support price and makes timely payment and the rest is procured by state government and other institutions, they should make timely payment.

[English]

Appointment and Removal of Regulators

*403. SHRI K. NARAYANA RAO: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ashok Chawla Committee inter-alia recommended to distance the administrative Ministry from the appointment and removal of regulators in various sectors;

(b) if so, the salient features of the recommendations made;

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

(d) whether the Government proposes to extend the committee's recommendation to financial regulators such as the Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI) and the Insurance Regulatory Development Authority (IRDA); and

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

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

Statement

(a) Yes Madam. However, the Committee's recommendations are only with regard to the eight natural resources identified by it, viz., coal, minerals, petroleum, natural gas, spectrum, forests, land and water.

(b) The Committee has suggested a few broad institutional ground rules for regulators and allocation of functions. These include (i) distancing the administrative ministry from appointment and removal of regulators and entrusting it to a statutorily defined body, (ii) having an independent cadre for the regulator with appropriate remuneration and service conditions and ensuring that it has a stable budget, (iii) appropriate support for the staffing of the regulator to create conditions for ensuring that the regulator possesses substantial technical capacity and have the ability to access specialized technical knowledge and use it effectively and (v) appropriate definition of the power to issue policy directions to the regulator accompanied by suitable justification, and (vi) providing suitable budgetary provisions before implementation.

(c) The Group of Ministers (GoM) headed by the Finance Minister to consider measures that could be taken by the Government to tackle corruption, in its meeting held on 16th June 2011, had considered the Report of Committee on Allocation of Natural Resources (CANR) and directed that the Report may be examined by the Committee of Secretaries (COS) which may recommend as to which of the recommendations of the Committee be accepted by the GoM. As directed by the GoM, all 81 recommendations of the CANR were examined by

the Committee of Secretaries, in its meetings held on 14th July, 2011, 9th August, 2011 and 29th September, 2011. The GoM in its 6th meeting dated 30th September, 2011 considered the advice of the CoS on recommendations of the CANR and accepted inter alia the recommendation at S.No. 77 with the following formulation:

"The Committee has suggested a few broad institutional ground rules for regulators and allocation of functions. These include distancing the administrative ministry from appointment and removal of regulators and entrusting it to a statutorily defined body, having an independent cadre for the regulator with appropriate remuneration and service conditions and ensuring that it has a stable budget. Appropriate support for the staffing of the regulator is essential to create conditions for ensuring that the regulator possess substantial technical capacity and have the ability to access specialized technical knowledge and use it effectively. The power to issue policy directions to the regulator also needs to be appropriately defined, accompanied by suitable justification and approved by the Minister concerned. Any financial impact of such directions needs suitable budgetary provisions before implementation."

(d) No Madam.

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

[English]

SHRI K. NARAYAN RAO: Madam Speaker, I thank you for giving me this opportunity. ...*(Interruptions)*

Madam, the Ashok Chawla Committee headed by the former Finance Secretary had been set up in early 2011 to suggest transparent and corruption free process for allocation of natural resources. May I know from the hon. Minister why such an important Report has not been put in the public domain for debate despite repeated requests from the various stakeholders? This is my first supplementary.

SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA: Madam, as I have given the reply in my written statement, the Ashok Chawla Committee was appointed by the Government to examine the issue of allocation of natural resources. The Committee submitted its Report. There was the Group of Ministers. Then, a Committee of Secretaries was appointed to examine it. They gave the Report. The Group of Ministers

have examined it, they have recommended to the Government by accepting 69 recommendations. One was rejected and the remaining 11 are still pending. Since the matter is pending with the Government, therefore, I think let the Government take the decision on this.

SHRI K. NARAYAN RAO: My second supplementary is: Why are the Ashok Chawla Committee's recommendations not being extended to the financial regulators such as the Securities and Exchange Board of India and the Insurance Regulatory Development Authority? If it is extended to these regulatory bodies, we can ensure transparency and also ensure that the people concerned are free from corruption.

SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA: Madam, the terms of reference of this Ashok Chawla Committee were to identify major natural resources which are allocated, distributed by the Government of India and the institutional framework for utilization of certain resources. Secondly, it is to suggest measures to optimize the benefits of such utilization for all the stakeholders while ensuring sustainability of resources. This was meant to examine and suggest measures only for the natural resources. It was not extended, it was not recommended to look into the financial sector.

[Translation]

SHRI SANJAY NIRUPAM: Madam, out of all the recommendations of Ashok Chawla Committee, one recommendation is very important and that is there should be an independent cadre of all the regulators of the country. It means if you have to appoint a Chairman of TRAI, appoint the retired Telecom Secretary. For the chairman of SEBI appoint a senior officer or a Joint Secretary or a Secretary level officer of the Ministry of Finance. There was a point of conflict at ascertain level. This recommendation to this effect is very good. The 69 recommendations that have been accepted, this is one of them. I want to know whether after accepting this recommendation an independent cadre will be created by merging all the regulators or a separate cadre will exist for different regulators? Whether government has started to work in this direction?

SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA: Madam Speaker, I agree with the Hon'ble Member. There were 77 recommendations in the Report and the Group of Ministers have accepted them and recommended them to the government. So far the question of SEBI being asked by the Hon'ble Member, SEBI, IRADA and even the RBI are the regulators of financial sector. The Acts and Regulators

of the Parliament are there for them. All the things are provided in it and what is mandatory for them it has been mentioned ...(*Interruptions*)

MADAM SPEAKER: Please, let the Minister reply.

SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA: Madam, it has been provided in the Act as what will be the strength, the rules to be framed thereunder and the terms and condition. So far the report is concerned, the Group of Ministers after accepting it has sent to the State Government. As I mentioned about the Financial sector, is regulated by the Act or Parliament and a reference of all these points have been made therein. An independent process is going on for their selection.

SHRI NISHIKANT DUBEY: Thanks, Madam Speaker, I join myself with whatever Sanjay Nirupamji has said. The conflict is between IRADA and SEBI and you curtail the role of RBI and create a FSDC. Similarly the Competition Commission of India is not playing his role properly. Sometime the prices of onion increases, the prices of potato goes up and the air fares are enhanced. Railway had its monopoly, besides the cement industry, steel industry, whenever they wish they go for merger - acquisition and increase the prices. There is a cartel. Shri Sanjay Nirupam ji has referred to that cartel, you have no independent cadre and there is no transparency in the way of your appointments. You appoint all the IAS officers, they are only the well informed and such a situations are created in the country. My question to you is as the 2G scam surfaced due to TRAI, as the Steel Cement and aviation sectors are facing problems due to CCI and thereafter whenever you wish you increase the rates of coal, minerals and petroleum. When you will decontrol diesel, there is no regulator to check all these things. The recommendations of Ashok Chawla Committee and the view of the government thereon, have you considered about regulators so far that who will be benefitted from it. What is happening in the country due to that regulators and if it is in your mind the number of regulators against whom you have initiated inquiry? If you have not initiated inquiry the reasons behind it? In this manner you are creating monsters in the country, what is the government assessment to that?

[*English*]

MADAM SPEAKER: There should be one question one answer.

[*Translation*]

SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA: Madam, I have stated that Chawla Committee was appointed to examine natural

resources. It was not for the financial sector. Secondly, so far the financial sector is concerned,

[*English*]

the Independent Regulator derive their strength and power and existence through the respective Acts and this gives independent position to operate. The independence of the regulator can be further ensured by authorising them to levy, fee to meet their administrative existence, which gives them requisite financial independence. In addition to this, the appointments of regulators are done by a set of procedures which ensure the regulators do not come under the purview of the respective Ministry. People apply for the assignments. There are Select/Search Committees; there is a process; then, it goes up to the ACC. This is the fool-proof position.

The Chawla Committee's Report has gone to the Government and the Government would take a view on this.

Ultra Mega Power Projects

*404. SHRI PRALHAD JOSHI:
SHRI HEMANAND BISWAL:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is presently setting up Ultra Mega Power Projects (UMPPs) in various States in the country;

(b) if so, the State-wise details thereof along with the number of UMPPs proposed earlier and taken up for construction and their present status thereof;

(c) the expected generation capacity in each of the proposed UMPPs;

(d) the reasons for the delay, if any, in setting up of these UMPPs; and

(e) the time by which these projects are likely to be functional?

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

Statement

(a) The Ministry of Power has launched an initiative for the development of coal based Ultra Mega Power Projects (UMPPs) each of about 4000 MW capacity in various states for quick capacity addition through tariff based competitive bidding process.

- (b) The state-wise details of the UMPPs proposed earlier along with present status are given in the enclosed Annexure.
- (c) The expected generation capacity in each of the proposed UMPPs is about 4000 MW.
- (d) The reasons for delay in setting up of these UMPPs are non-finalisation of sites by host states, delay in transfer/acquisition of land, new regulation outside India pertaining to export of coal, forest related issues particularly categorization of Go/No-Go area, delay in environment and forest clearances etc.
- (e) The first unit of 800 MW of Mundra UMPP has been commissioned and Commercial Operation Date (COD) declared on 7.3.2012. The remaining units of Mundra and other awarded UMPPs are expected in 12th Plan (except last unit of Tilaiya UMPP, which is likely to come in 13th Plan) as per schedule in the Power Purchase Agreement (PPA).

Annexure

Status of UMPPs proposed earlier

A. UMPPs under construction

Sl. No.	UMPP	Location	Status
1	2	3	4
Madhya Pradesh			
1.	Sasan	Sasan in district Singrauli, Madhya Pradesh	Project awarded and transferred to M/s Reliance Power Ltd. on 07.08.2007. First Unit of 660 MW is expected to achieve CoD in January 2013 and the last Unit in June 2014.
Gujarat			
2.	Mundra	village Tundawand in district Kutch, Gujarat	Project awarded and transferred to M/s Tata power Ltd. Project on 24.4.2007. First unit of 800 MW commissioned and COD declared on 7.3.2012. The last Unit is expected to achieve CoD in September 2013.
Andhra Pradesh			
3.	Krishnapatnam	Krishnapatnam in district Nellore, Andhra Pradesh	The Project awarded and transferred to M/s Reliance Power Ltd. on 29th January, 2008. The developer of Krishnapatnam Ultra Mega Power Project namely M/s Coastal Andhra Power Ltd (CAPL) has since stopped the construction work citing new regulation of the Govt, of Indonesia on coal price as the reason. The lead procurer has initiated actions against the developer as per PPA. The developer went to Court. The matter is sub-judice.

1	2	3	4
4.	Tilalya	Near Tilalya village in Hazaribagh and Koderma Districts, Jharkhand	Project awarded and transferred on 7 August 2009 to M/s Reliance Power Ltd. COstruction of the plant is held up as the land has not been handed over to the developer. As per PPA the first unit of 660 MW is scheduled to achieve CoD in May 2015 and the last unit in June 2017.
B. Other UmPPs			
Odisha			
5.	Bedabahal	Near Bedeabahal in Sundergarh district, Odisha	Request for Qualification (RfQ) bids for selection of the Developer of the project have been received on 1st August, 2011. Further, Request for Proposal will be issued after Standard Bidding documents (SBDs) finalization.
Chhattisgarh			
6.	Chhattisgarh	Near Salka & Khamerla villages in District Surguja, Chhattisgarh	The RfQ was issued on 11.6.2010. The date of submission of RfQ for Chhattisgarh UMPP is being extended from time to time as Ministry of Environment and Forests (MoEF) has categorized coal blocks of this UMPP in "No GO" area. Clearance yet to be received from MoEF changing into "Go" area. The last date for submission of RfQ bids now is 4.6.2012.
Tamil Nadu			
7.	Tamil Nadu	Village Cheyyur, District Kancheepuram, Tamil Nadu	The site has been finalized. RfQ to be issued after SBDs are revised.
Karnataka			
8.	Karnataka	Not finalized	The site originally identified at Tadri could not be taken up due to agitation by local people.
Maharashtra			
9.	Maharashtra	Not finalized	Site could not be firmed up due to resistance by local people.

SHRI PRALHAD JOSHI: It is said in the reply that coal based Ultra Mega Power Projects each of about 400 MW capacity in various States for quick capacity addition through tariff based competitive bidding process. Madam, my question is this. Out of the nine projects which are enlisted in Annexure A, not even in two, the primary basic work is completed. Without doing any preliminary work, the auction has been called and the lowest bidder has been allotted the project. In many cases, even the land has not been handed over to the parties. There are problems of environment, coal linkage etc. Why were these projects allotted without doing proper home work and what the Power Ministry proposes to do to expedite these projects?

SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL: Madam Speaker, I would like to inform the hon. Member, through you, that Ultra Mega Power Project is one of the ambitious projects of the Government to meet the power demand of the country in large scale. Our country has a growing economy and to meet the power demand, we need capacity addition in large scale. The concept of UMPP was introduced to identify the projects of 4,000 MW in different parts of the country which will go through the competitive bidding process.

As the hon. Member stated, we have planned for nine projects and four projects have already been awarded. Out of these four projects, one unit in Mundra with 800 MW has already been commissioned. The work on the other three projects is going on. I agree with the hon. member that there are problems regarding land acquisition, but it is the duty of the State Government to allot the land. However, we are pursuing the matter with the State Governments. As far as the Tilaya UMPP is concerned, we are pursuing it with the State Government. In fact, our Minister himself went and met the Chief Minister and our Secretary had a discussion with the Chief Secretary of Jharkhand for expediting the land acquisition process. We are expecting that this type of activities will be completed very soon and we will be able to fulfill the targets according to the time schedule.

SHRI PRALHAD JOSHI: Madam, my question was, how the bidding was given without doing the home work, but that is not replied.

Anyway, I want to put my second supplementary. The basic thing is, we are told that these projects are based on tariff based competitive bidding. Now there is a shift in the coal import policy also from various countries and there is also the problem of coal allocation for State-owned projects. In Karnataka, even after repeated requests

made by the Government of Karnataka and the Chief Minister, coal linkage is not being given. What is the Government going to do to meet the coal shortage problem of all these UMPPs?

It is also reported that all these private parties have requested the Government to hike the price of power. If coal is imported due to shortage of coal in our country, then the cost per unit of power will go up. In view of this, I would like to know whether the Government is going to consider a subsidized rate for the poor people of this country.

SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL: Madam, the hon. Member's apprehension regarding coal linkage to Karnataka projects is somewhat right. Karnataka has requested for coal linkages for many projects. We, from the Power Ministry, have already recommended five projects to the Ministry of Coal. They are, Bellary expansion with 700 MW, Edlapur with 800 MW etc. For Yemarus with 1,600 MW, we have recommended for coal linkage on 20.8.2010 itself and for Godhnam with 1,600 MW, we have recommended to the Coal Ministry on 20.2.2010. We have already recommended these projects for the Coal Ministry for allocation of coal. But we know that there is shortage of coal in our country. However, we are pursuing the matter with the Coal Ministry for allocating coal to these projects.

With regard to the question about change in price of imported coal, we have received requests from some players. The Power Ministry has received representations from some of the developers executing UMPPs based on imported coal for compensation in tariff due to increase in the price of coal in some countries, including Indonesia from where they have tied up for import of coal. The Power Ministry has clarified the matter with them. The Power Purchase Agreement is a legally binding document signed by the power procurers and the developer. The Government of India is not a party to this Power Purchase Agreement. Any issue arising out of the relation between the parties has to be settled as per the provisions of the PPA. That is the stand taken by our Ministry.

12.00 hrs.

SHRI HEMANAND BISWAL: Madam, it is there in the agreement that your Mega Power Plant will be established; they are eligible for power of 4,000 MW. But when the hon. Minister, Shri Sushil Kumar Shinde was there in Odisha, he told the media that for Bedabahal Project, Odisha is eligible for only 1300 MW, whereas as

per the 2000 agreement, they are eligible for 2000 MW
...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Please ask the question, there is no time left.

SHRI HEMANAND BISWAL: But he has told that in Second and Third Project Odisha is eligible for 50 per cent power.

SHRI SUSHILKUMAR SHINDE: Madam, it is a fact that I met the Chief Minister of Odisha and I had a very long discussion ...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: It has come back. Please listen. There is no time. Question Hour is running out of time In fact, it has run out of time.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI SUSHILKUMAR SHINDE: Madam, I met the Chief Minister. He is demanding 50 per cent power for that, but already a PPA was signed with the other State and hence we have assured the number that the hon. Minister has stated. But from the ensuing two other UMPs, yes, 50 per cent power will be given to Odisha. There is no question of any doubt or there should not be any doubt ...(Interruptions) Sometimes, I have to prove that I am the Power Minister and that is why it is happening.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[English]

Non-communicable Diseases

*405. SHRIMATI HARSIMRAT KAUR BADAL:
SHRI SANJAY DINA PATIL:

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

(a) whether the Government has launched the National Programme for Prevention and Control of Cancer, Diabetes, Cardiovascular Diseases and Stroke (NPCDCS) after integrating the erstwhile National Cancer Control Programme (NCCP) with National Programme for Prevention and Control of Diabetes, Cardiovascular Diseases and Stroke (NPDCS) in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof indicating the targets set and activities undertaken, particularly for cancer prevention and control services under the said programme;

(c) whether funds are allocated to the States under NPCDCS;

(d) if so, the details thereof alongwith the procedure and criteria adopted for the purpose, State/UT-wise; and

(e) the steps taken/proposed to open more hospitals/centres for the diagnosis and treatment of cancer and other non-communicable diseases, State/UT-wise?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) Yes Madam. Government of India launched a National Programme for Prevention and Control of Cancer, Diabetes, Cardiovascular Diseases & Stroke (NPCDCS) in 2010 to cover 100 districts in 21 States during 2010 to 2012.

The targets set during the last two years of the 11th Five Year Plan under NPCDCS were to establish State and District NCD Cells for implementation and monitoring the programme and to upgrade/set up two to four bedded Cardiac Care Units (CCU) and NCD Clinics at District Hospitals. Financial assistance is provided for engagement of State Programme Manager, District Programme Manager and other logistics support at State and District level and also for hiring manpower consisting of a Physician (Endocrinologist/Cardiologist), Physiotherapist, Nurses and logistic support to run the District NCD Clinic. Similarly, support is also given for NCD Clinics at Community Health Centres.

Opportunistic screening of population aged 30 years and above and all pregnant mothers for early detection of suspected cases of diabetes and hypertension is also part of the programme. So far, 61.16 lakhs people have been screened for diabetes and hypertension out of which 4,58,469 people are suspected to be diabetic and 3,71,004 people are suspected to be suffering from hypertension.

Under Cancer component of NPCDCS, strengthening of district hospitals in these 100 districts are permitted by hiring additional manpower such as Medical Oncologist, Cyto-pathologist, Cyto-pathology Technician, Nurses and Counsellor for early diagnosis of cancer and creating facilities for chemotherapy and supportive care to cancer patients. Early cancer detection are to be done at district level through opportunistic screening mainly for Oral, Breast and Cervical Cancer. Funds for equipment such as Colposcope is provided for screening of Cancer Cervix. Financial assistance up to Rs.1.00 lakh per patient is available for chemotherapy drugs to treat 100 Cancer patients per district. The programme also envisages

strengthening of Government Medical College Hospitals including erstwhile Regional Cancer Centres (RCC) across the country as Tertiary Cancer Centre (TCC) for providing comprehensive Cancer care services. Sanction can be made up to Rs.6.00 crore (Rs.4.80 crore by Government of India and Rs.1.20 crore by State Government) for the purpose.

Extension of the programme to cover all the Districts in a phased manner and strengthen the Tertiary Cancer Care Facilities are envisaged during 12th Five Year Plan.

(c) and (d) Funds are provided to the programme States based on the number of Districts taken under the programme. Funds are released to States through the state Health Societies.

(e) Opening of more hospitals/centres for the treatment of Cancer and other non-communicable diseases under NPCDCS in a phased manner during 12th Five Year Plan would be dependent on availability of resources.

Indirect Tax Evasion

*406. SHRI ABDUL RAHMAN:
SHRI D.B. CHANDRE GOWDA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether cases of evasion of central excise and service tax by some steel, pharmaceutical companies and educational/ coaching and training institutions have come to the notice of the Union Government during the last three financial years;

(b) if so, the company-wise details thereof alongwith the category-wise amount of duty evaded;

(c) the total excise duty and service tax to be collected from those parties; and

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

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

(b) and (c) Details of cases of evasion of Central Excise duty noticed in respect of steel and pharmaceutical companies during the last three financial years are as follows:

(Rs. in Crore)

Year	No. of Cases	Duty	
		Involved	Recovered
2009-10	890	948.35	61.33
2010-11	910	980.42	78.04
2011-12	687	468.23	94.13

Company-wise details of cases involving duty evasion of Rs. 5 crore and above, including the amounts recovered and the amounts yet to be collected in the last three financial years are furnished in the enclosed Statement-I.

Details of cases of evasion of Service Tax noticed in respect of educational/ coaching and training institutions as well as steel and pharmaceutical companies during the last three financial years are as under:

(Rs. in Crore)

Year	No. of Cases	Tax	
		Involved	Recovered
2009-10	196	331.66	8.84
2010-11	176	286.32	8.31
2011-12	202	409.16	19.12

Company-wise details of cases involving Service Tax evasion of Rs. 10 lakh and above, including the amounts recovered and the amounts yet to be collected in the last three financial years are furnished in the enclosed Statement-II.

(d) Field formations as well as Directorate General of Central Excise Intelligence (DGCEI) regularly detect and check evasion of taxes and effect recovery of arrears. The assesseees are issued show cause notices to demand taxes along with interest and penalty, including mandatory penalty. In serious cases, offenders are also prosecuted. The Department also carries out periodic audit of assesseees to detect non-levy/ short-levy of taxes. After confirmation of demands and completion of appellate proceedings, recovery proceedings are initiated in terms of legal provisions.

Statement-I

(Amount in Rs. Crore)

Sl. No.	Zone	Name of company	Amount of Central Excise duty involved	Amount recovered	Amount to be collected
1	2	3	4	5	6
Information regarding Iron and Steel Companies					
2009-10					
1	Ahmedabad	Indian Steel Co. Ltd., Tal: Anjar, Kutchh	13.40	0.00	13.40
2		Ratnamani Metais Kutch	8.82	0.00	8.82
3	Bhopal	M/s. Chhattisgarh Ferro Trade, Raipur	8.72	0.00	8.72
4		M/s. Maa Banjari Ispat Pvt.Ltd., Raigarh	5.98	0.00	5.98
5		M/s. Radhey Govind Steels & Alloys Ltd., Raigarh	9.19	0.00	9.19
6		M/s. Sadguru Ispat Pvt. Ltd., Raigarh	7.63	0.00	7.63
7		M/s. Rajat Ispat Pvt. Ltd., Raigarh	6.89	0.00	6.89
8		M/s. Narmada Ispat, Raigarh	13.19	0.00	13.19
9		M/s. Survodaya Steel Plant Pvt. Ltd., Raigarh	7.95	0.00	7.95
10		M/s. S.R. Ingots Pvt. Ltd., Raipur	11.70	0.00	11.70
11		M/s. Shree Consultants P. Ltd., Raigarh	10.83	0.00	10.83
12		M/s. Alok Ispat Pvt.Ltd., Raigarh	8.80	0.00	8.80
13		M/s. G.P. Global Industries Pvt. Ltd., Raigarh	7.36	0.00	7.36
14		M/s. Arora CG Energy & Steel Pvt. Ltd., Bilaspur	7.69	0.00	7.69
15		M/s. Hi-Tech Abrasive Pvt. Ltd., Raipur	6.77	0.00	6.77
16	Chennai	M/s.Surana Industries Ltd	5.04	0.00	5.04
17	Jaipur	Shree Prathvi Rolling Mills Pvt Ltd., Jaipur	24.16	0.00	24.16
18		Mangla Products	14.91	0.00	14.91
19		Sharma Commercial Pvt. Ltd.,	6.29	0.00	6.29
20		Vikas Steel & Alloys Pvt Ltd.,	5.54	0.00	5.54
21		Sharma Steel Rolling Mills	33.19	0.00	33.19
22		Shree Krishna Rolling Mills (J) Ltd.,	117.95	0.00	117.95

1	2	3	4	5	6
23	Koikata	Industrial Associates, Liluah, Howrah, W.B.	8.90	0.00	8.90
24		SRC Vyapar Ltd	35.78	0.00	35.78
25	Nagpur	Paris Ispat	5.34	0.25	5.09
26		M/s Bhagyalaxmi Steel, Jalna	5.91	0.00	5.91
27		M/s SRJ Peety Steels Pvt. Ltd. Jalna	12.42	0.00	12.42
28	Ranchi	Usha Martin Ltd., Tatisilway, Ranchi (02 cases)	5.56	0.00	5.56
29		Jharkhand Ispat Pvt. Ltd., Ramgarh (02 cases)	25.02	0.00	25.02
30		SAIL Bokaro (8 cases)	7.56	0.00	7.56
31		Bihar Sponge Iron Ltd., Chandil	6.57	0.00	6.57
32	DGCEI	Dina Mahabir Rerollers Pvt. Ltd.	24.56	24.56	
33		Hariom Smelter Pvt. Ltd.	5.00	0.38	4.62
34		Lord Balaji Manufacturing Steel Pvt. Ltd.	5.09	0.12	4.97
35		Mideast Integrated Steel Ltd.	9.43	3.30	6.13
36		M/s Jawala Steel Corp., Plot No. 124, Sector-24, Faridabad	17.81	0.40	17.41
37		M/s Gee Diamond Steels Pvt. Ltd., G-87-94, RIICO Industrial Area, Ext. Bagru, Jaipur	6.36	0.07	6.29
38		Tirupathi Udyog	5.59	5.62	0.00
39		Magnum Group of Companies, Banmor (Gwalior)	24.62	0.00	24.62
40		New Tech Abrasives Ltd., SEZ, Pithampur and New Tech Pipes Ltd., SEZ, Pithampur	5.00	0.50	4.50
41		Prakash Industries Ltd., Champa	55.83	0.00	55.83
2010-11					
1	Ahmedabad	Ratnamani Metal & Tubes Ltd.	8.61	0.00	8.61
2		Ratnamani Metal & Tubes Ltd.	8.18	0.00	8.18
3		M/s Electrotherm (India) Ltd, Samakhiali, Bhachau, Kutchh	175.00	0.00	175.00
4	Bhopal	Shri Shyam Ingots & Casting Pvt. Ltd., Raipur	10.07	0.00	10.07

1	2	3	4	5	6
5		Harsh Vinimay Pvt. Ltd., Raigarh	11.34	0.00	11.34
6		Nibi Steels Ltd., Bhilai	8.70	0.00	8.70
7		Shree Mahalaxmi Structures Pvt.Ltd., Raipur	9.34	0.00	9.34
8		Agarwal Round Rolling Mill, Raipur	5.32	0.00	5.32
9		Hanuman Ispat Pvt.Ltd., Raipur	6.54	0.00	6.54
10		Ganpati Ispat, Raipur	7.23	0.00	7.23
11		Agarwal Sponge, Raipur	8.17	0.00	8.17
12		Shree banke Bihari Ispat Pvt.Ltd., Raigarh	8.73	0.00	8.73
13		Shri Shyam Iron & Power Pvt. Ltd., Raipur	12.22	0.00	12.22
14		Ramesh Steel Industries Ltd., Raiur	16.41	0.00	16.41
15		Steel Abrasives Industries Ltd., Raipur	13.41	0.00	13.41
16		Sourabh Rolling Mill Pvt. Ltd., Raipur	14.39	0.00	14.39
17		Sai Ram Steels Pvt. Ltd., Raigarh	6.38	0.00	6.38
18		Eurekha Iron & Energy Pvt. Ltd., Raigarh	9.27	0.00	9.27
19		Balajee Structural Pvt. Ltd., Raipur	16.05	0.00	16.05
20		Agarwal Structurals Pvt. Ltd., Raipur	22.96	0.00	22.96
21		Prayash Steel, Raipur	9.00	0.00	9.00
22		Ispat India, Raipur	9.54	0.00	9.54
23		Shri Bajrangbali Ingot & Steel Pvt. Ltd., Raipur	8.21	0.00	8.21
24		Alankar Steel Pvt Ltd	13.34	0.00	13.34
25	Jaipur	Premier Bars Ltd.,	16.18	0.00	16.18
26		Gee Diamond Steel Pvt. Ltd.,	17.07	0.00	17.07
27	Kolkata	M/s. Electro Steel Castings	7.92	0.00	7.92
28		M/s Ram Swamp Lohh Udyog	6.20	0.04	6.16
29	Meerut	Raman Ispat MZN	6.71	0.00	6.71
30		As wad Steel. MZN	6.54	0.00	6.54
31		H.L. Paper Ltd., Rishikesh	7.17	0.00	7.17
32	Mumbai-II	M/s. Ispat Inds Ltd	5.07	5.07	0.00

1	2	3	4	5	6
33	Nagpur	M/s Lloyds Metal & Engg. Ltd., Ghugus Chandrapur	8.54	0.02	8.52
34	Ranchi	Jai Mangla Steel (P) Ltd., Barauni	12.25	0.00	0.00
35		SAIL Bokaro (6 cases)	11.83	0.00	11.83
36		Atbir Hitech Industries, Giridih	5.18	0.00	5.18
37		Maihar Alloys Pvt. Ltd., Ramgarh	6.25	0.00	6.25
38		Casting India Inc., Gamharia	8.75	0.00	8.75
39		Casting India Inc., Gamharia	10.90	0.00	10.90
40		Vallabh Steel Ltd., Gamharia	5.86	0.00	5.86
41	Vishakapatnam	S B Q Steels	21.77	4.77	17.00
42	DGCEI	M/s Raghuveer Metals Ind. Ltd, Ajmer	23.85	2.14	21.71
43		M/s Gopal Group of Industries, Delhi	13.25	5.00	8.25
44		Akhil Ship Breakers	25.00	0.45	24.55
45		Akansha Ship breaking Pvt. Ltd.	25.00	0.35	24.65
46		A. Kumar Industries, Daman	6.33	0.00	6.33
47		J.K. Plast, Daman	5.57	0.00	5.57
48		Packwell Packaging, Daman	6.82	0.00	6.82
49		Amit Industries, Daman	7.72	0.00	7.72
50		Shree Gopala Inds.	5.32	0.00	5.32
51		Mahamaya Ispat Raipur	12.12	0.00	12.12
52		Super Smelter	20.00	6.93	13.07
2011-12					
1	Ahmedabad	M/s Electrotherm (India) Ltd, Samakhiyali, Bhachau, Kutchh	22.41	0.00	22.41
2	Bhopal	Sarveshwar Alloys Pvt. Ltd., Raipur	10.16	0.00	10.16
3		Shyama Rama Structural & Power Pvt. Ltd., Raipur	8.68	0.00	8.68
4		Alok Ferro Alloys Ltd., Raipur	8.27	0.00	8.27
5	Coimbatore	Sri Krishna Smelters Ltd.	15.37	0.00	15.37
6		JSW Steels Ltd	7.92	0.00	7.92
7	Jaipur	Kamal Sponge & Steel & Power	8.91	1.42	7.49

1	2	3	4	5	6
8	Kolkata	M/s Reshmi Mettalicks	8.92	0.00	8.92
9	Meerut	M/s Amritvarsha Ispat, Rishikesh	8.98	0.00	8.98
10		Vaibhav Ispat Pvt. Ltd., Haridwar	5.28	0.00	5.28
11		Doaba Steels, MZN	14.75	0.00	14.75
12	Ranchi	M/s SAIL, Bokaro	5.32	0.00	5.32
13		Sail, Bokaro	5.34	0.00	5.34
14		M/s Lord Balaji Mining P. Ltd., Chandil	5.09	0.00	5.09
15	DGCEI	Bhushan Power & Steel Ltd., Chandigarh	10.00	8.00	2.00
16		Sree Madurai Meenakshi Amman Steel Re Rolling Mill India (P) Ltd.	5.00	1.50	3.50
17		Vishal Engineering, Daman	5.86	0.00	5.86
18		Rutuja Ispat Pvt. Ltd.	9.35	0.00	9.35
19		Conros Steel P. Ltd., Khopoli	13.43	13.43	0.00

Information regarding Pharmaceutical Companies**2009-10**

1	Bhopal	M/s Piramal Healthcare Limited	25.79	0	25.79
2	Chandigarh	Vardman Chemtech, Dera Bassi	6.58	0	6.58
3	Delhi	M/s Maiden Pharmaceuticals Ltd., Kundli	5.56	1.21	4.35
4	Meerut	Hamdard Waqf lab	6.18	0	6.18
5	DGCEI	Sun Pharmaceutical	5.05	0.29	4.76
6	Chennai	Sun Pharmaceutical	12.21	0	12.21
7	Chennai	Sun Pharmaceutical	9.94	0	9.94

2010-11

1	Vadodra	Sun Pharmaceutical	5.05	0	5.05
---	---------	--------------------	------	---	------

2011-12

1	Bangalore	Remidex Pharma Pvt Ltd.	5.91	0	5.91
2	Bangalore	Strides Aero Lab Ltd.	32.12	2.77	29.35
3	Jaipur	Dabur India Ltd	6.82	0	6.82
4	DGCEI	Shri Marwal Sewashram, Hatod, Indore	5	0	5
5	DGCEI	Panchvati Proyogshala Pvt. Ltd	6	0.75	5.25

Statement-II

Details of Cases of Evasion of Service Tax (Rs. 10 lakhs and above) by Educational /Coaching and Training Institutions, Iron & Steel and Pharmaceutical Companies

Year 2009-10

Amount in Rs. Crores.

Sl. No.	Name of Company	Name of Service	Amount of ST. Involved	Amount Recovered	Amount to be collected
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Central Institute of Plastic Technology Engg.	Commercial Training or Coaching service	0.1	0	0.1
2	Prerana Enterprises	Commercial Training or Coaching service	0.10	0.02	0.08
3	Chethana Media Institute	Commercial Training or Coaching service	0.10	0.01	0.09
4	Leo Classes, Udhna, Surat	Commercial Training or Coaching service	0.11	0.07	0.04
5	Prime scholars Associate	Commercial Training or Coaching service	0.111	0.111	0
6	Universal Institute	Commercial Training or Coaching service	0.115	0.115	0
7	M/s. FIITJEE Ltd.	Commercial Training or Coaching service	0.116	0	0.116
8	Institute of management Studies	Commercial Training or Coaching service	0.117	0	0.117
9	Eon Infotech Ltd	Commercial Training or Coaching service	0.12	0	0.12
10	Speak Easy, T Nagar	Commercial Training or Coaching service	0.12	0.01	0.11
11	B.H. Ispat Pvt. Ltd.,	Business Auxiliary Service	0.120	0.000	0.12
12	Maa Chinnamastika Sponge, Ramgarh	Goods Transport Agency Service	0.12	0	0.12
13	Eagle Institute of Education, Golden Eagle Classes, Platinum Eagle, Silver Eagle	Commercial Training or Coaching service	0.12	0.08	0.04
14	Gangotri Iron & Steel,	Goods Transport Agency service	0.1289	0	0.1289
15	M/s Cobiotic Global, Sonipat	Business Auxiliary service	0.13	0.06	0.07
16	Vallabh Steel Ltd.,	Goods Transport Agency service	0.130	0.000	0.13
17	Polyworld, Thrissur	Commercial Training or Coaching service	0.1331	0.1331	0
18	G Tech, Glow Soft, Calicut (10 Cases)	Commercial Training or Coaching service	0.1474	0.0159	0.1315
19	Indian Institute of Aircraft Engg.	Commercial Training or Coaching service	0.15	0	0.15
20	Jharkhand Ispat,	Goods Transport Agency service	0.15	0.00	0.15
21	J. K. Study, New Kosad Road, Surat	Commercial Training or Coaching service	0.15	0.06	0.09

1	2	3	4	5	6
22	A.N.P Computers	Commercial Training or Coaching service	0.16	0.01	0.15
23	Basai Steels Ltd	Goods Transport Agency service /Business Auxiliary service	0.16	0.16	0
24	Pacex Systems	Commercial Training or Coaching service	0.18	0.18	0
25	Mauni Study Centre, A. K. Road, Surat	Commercial Training or Coaching service	0.18	0.01	0.17
26	FIITJEE	Commercial Training or Coaching service	0.19	0	0.19
27	Nataraj Computers	Commercial Training or Coaching service	0.2	0.01	0.19
28	B D Somani Institute of Fashion Technology	Commercial Training or Coaching service	0.2	0	0.2
29	M/s Panacea Biotech Ltd.	Transport of Goods by Road service, Intellectual Property service, Business Auxiliary service, Management Consultants Service, Renting of Immovable Property service.	0.21	0	0.21
30	Modi Mundi Pharma	Intellectual property service	0.22	0	0
31	IIPM Mohali	Commercial Training or Coaching service	0.23	0.23	0
32	Mookambika Infotech (P) Ltd TVM	Commercial Training or Coaching service	0.23	0	0.23
33	Hi Tech Point, Chandigarh	Commercial Training or Coaching service	0.24	0	0.24
34	JBimaldeep Minearals (P) Ltd.	Goods Transport Agency Service	0.24	0.24	0
35	IILM Masters Degree programme Lodhi Road,	Commercial Training or Coaching service	0.24	0	0.24
36	Indicom Software & Services	Commercial Training or Coaching service	0.25	0.16	0
37	TCY Learning Solutions (P) Ltd., Ludhiana	Commercial Training or Coaching service	0.26	0.02	0.24
38	North East Institute of Aeronautics	Commercial Training or Coaching service	0.26	0.00	0.26
39	Quick Steps	Commercial Training or Coaching service	0.27	0	0.27
40	Zeal Speak Easy, Anna Nagar Centre	Commercial Training or Coaching service	0.27	0	0.27
41	Skipper Steels Ltd, (Infrastructure Division)	Erection, Commissioning and Installation service	0.28	0.28	0
42	M/s Samadhan Syst.	Commercial Training or Coaching service	0.32	0	0.32
43	M/s Maples International Institute of Air Hostess Training	Commercial Training or Coaching service	0.37	0	0.37
44	M.S. Ramaiah School of Advance Studies	Consulting Engineer service	0.4	0	0.4

1	2	3	4	5	6
45	Sha-Shib Flying Academy, Bhopal	Commercial Training or Coaching service	0.4	0	0.4
46	VAPS Techno Soft Pvt. Ltd.	Commercial Training or Coaching service	0.43	0.02	0.41
47	Emmar Alloy (P) Ltd.	Goods Transport Agency service	0.43	0.43	0
48	Brilliance College TVM	Commercial Training or Coaching service	0.44	0	0.44
49	M/s Glaxo Smitkline	Transport of goods by road service & Sponsorship service	0.45	0	0.45
50	M/s Modi Care Ltd.	Club & Association service	0.5	0	0.5
51	Anup Malleables, Dhanbad	Goods Transport Agency service	0.55	0.00	0.55
52	Neuland Laboratories Ltd	Testing /Inspection/Certification service	0.61	0.48	0.13
53	M/s Innovative Training Place Ltd.	Commercial Training or Coaching service	0.67	0	0.67
54	North Point Centre of Learning	Commercial Training or Coaching service	0.70	0.00	0.70
55	M/s Priya Home Study	Commercial Training or Coaching service	0.71	0.66	0.05
56	Air Hostess Pvt Ltd.	Commercial Training or Coaching service	0.74	0	0.74
57	M/s Cobiotic Global, Sonipat	Business Auxiliary service	0.76	0.2	0.56
58	IJIT	Commercial Training or Coaching service	0.82	0	0.82
59	Wockhardt Ltd, Pune	Business Auxiliary service	0.82	0.82	0
60	Indian Institute of Aeronautical Science	Commercial Training or Coaching service	0.83	0	0.83
61	Cerebral Education Pvt. Ltd, Mumbai	Commercial Training or Coaching service	0.91	0.03	0.88
62	M/s. IJIT Computer Education Ltd.	Commercial Training or Coaching service	1	0.539	0.461
63	M.P. Flying Club, Aerodrome, Indore	Commercial Training or Coaching service	1.25	0	1.25
64	Nityanand Infotrain Pvt. Ltd, Nasik	Commercial Training or Coaching service	1.27	0	1.27
65	Hindustan Aerospace Ltd, Pune	Commercial Training or Coaching service	1.29	0	1.29
66	All India Institute of Management Association	Commercial Training or Coaching service	1.4	0	1.4
67	M/s M.S.D. Pharmaceutical	Technical Testing & Analysis Support service. Business auxiliary service	1.41	0	1.41
68	Inlingua International School of Language	Commercial Training or Coaching service	1.54	0	1.54
69	M/s Dasvani Classes	Commercial Training or Coaching service	1.7444	0.07	1.6744
70	Kamdhenu Ispat Ltd	Franchise service	1.92	0	1.92
71	M/s. Ahmedabad Aviation & Aeronautics Limited	Commercial Training or Coaching service	2.25	0	2.25

1	2	3	4	5	6
72	SPS Metal Cast & Alloys	Business Auxiliary service/Goods Transport Agency service	2.43	1.25	1.18
73	AMET University	Business Support service, Commercial Training or Coaching service	2.5	0	2.5
74ncet Pharma P Ltd	Manpower supply service	2.81	0	2.81
75	society for information technology Deveipment Kanpur	Franchisee service	2.95	0	2.95
76	M/s.Elixir Training Services	Commercial Training or Coaching service	3.05	0	3.05
77	Maheswari Enterprise & Ambica Enterprise	Erection Commissioning and Installation	3.57	0.18	3.39
78	M.S. Ramaiah School of Advance Studies	Commercial Training or Coaching service	3.71	0	3.71
79	SPS Steel Metal & Power	Business Auxiliary service/Goods transport agency service	3.88	1	2.88
80	Globsyn Technologies Ltd	Commercial Training or Coaching service	4.04	0	4.04
81	IILM Institute of Higher Education, Gurgaon	Commercial Training or Coaching service	4.32	0	4.32
82	Electrosteel Integrated,	Goods Transport Agency Service	5.31	0	5.31
83	Indra Gandhi Rastriya Udan Academy Raebarely	Commercial Training or Coaching service	7.55	0	7.55
84	Dr Reddy Labs	Goods Transport Agency Service	10.24	0	10.24
85	AHA Air Hostess PvtLtd.	Commercial Training or Coaching service	16.2	0	16.2
86	Frankfinn Aviation Service	Commercial Training or Coaching service	26.74	0.00	26.74
87	Ranbaxy Lab Ltd	Technical Testing & Analysis service	196	0	196

Details of Cases of Evasion of Service Tax (Rs. 10 lakhs and above) by Educational / Coaching and Training institutions, Iron & Steel and Pharmaceutical Companies

Year 2010-11

(Amount in Rs. Crores)

Sl. No.	Name of Company	Name of Service	Amount of ST. Involved	Amount Reco- vered	Amount to be collected
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Suven Life Sciences	Input Service Distribution	0.11	0	0.11
2	Science Institute, Manjery	Commercial Training or Coaching service	0.1195	0.1195	0

1	2	3	4	5	6
3	Prime Training, Calicut	Commercial Training or Coaching service	0.1195	0.0217	0.0978
4	Intritive I.T.Labs (P) Limited	Commercial Training or Coaching service	0.12	0	0.12
5	Career Launcher	Commercial Training or Coaching service	0.13	0.00	0.13
6	L-I Coaching Vns.	Commercial Training or Coaching service	0.13	0.13	0.00
7	Cadds Software Sol.TVM	Commercial Training or Coaching service	0.13	0	0.13
8	M/s. Indian Institute of Hardware Engineers	Commercial Training or Coaching service	0.13	0.003	0.127
9	M/s. Techno India	Commercial Training or Coaching service	0.14	0	0.14
10	Viral Vidyamandir & Tution Classes, Surat	Commercial Training or Coaching service	0.14	0	0.14
11	Vels University	Commercial Training or Coaching service	0.15	0.15	0
12	Kamal Hussain Coaching	Commercial Training or Coaching service	0.15	0.15	0
13	M/s Triveni Art Gallyary	Commercial Training or Coaching service	0.15	0	0.15
14	Time Consulting Service	Commercial Training or Coaching service	0.169	0	0.16
15	Anurag Maths Classes	Commercial Training or Coaching service	0.17	0.00	0.17
16	School of Aeoronotic	Commercial Training or Coaching service	0.1773	0	0.1773
17	FIITJEE	Commercial Training or Coaching service	0.18	0	0.18
18	UVI group "Jetking" Belgaum	Commercial Training or Coaching service	0.189	0.072	0.117
19	Macro Softech Ltd.	Commercial Training or Coaching service	0.2	0.03	0.17
20	Verma Physics Classes	Commercial Training or Coaching service	0.22	0.00	0.22
21	Savana	Commercial Training or Coaching service	0.22	0	0.22
22	Joshi Classes	Commercial Training or Coaching service	0.24	0.00	0.24
23	Pearl Global	Commercial Training or Coaching service	0.24	0	0.24
24	IIPM	Commercial Training or Coaching service	0.26	0	0.26
25	Matrix Labs	Business Auxiliary service	0.28	0	0.28
26	Anil Chemistry Classes	Commercial Training or Coaching service	0.29	0.00	0.29
27	M/s Becton Dixon	Business Auxiliary service	0.3	0.3	0
28	Carrier Point Vns.	Commercial Training or Coaching service	0.30	0.00	0.30
29	Sudhir Mishra	Commercial Training or Coaching service	0.30	0.00	0.30
30	Axis institute	Commercial Training or Coaching service	0.32	0.32	0.00
31	Sky College of Aeronautical Engg. Bhilai	Commercial Training or Coaching service	0.32	0	0.32

1	2	3	4	5	6
32	Modi Mundi Pharma	Intellectual Property service	0.3227	0	0.3227
33	Maharashtra Chambers of Commerce, Industry & Agriculture	Commercial Training or Coaching service	0.35	0	0.35
34	Softpro Technology	Commercial Training or Coaching service	0.37	0.08	0.29
35	Indian Institute of Plantation Management	Commercial Training or Coaching service	0.38	0	0.38
36	Swarnrekha Steel Industries, Adityapur	Goods Transport Agency service	0.38	0	0.38
37	Current Coaching Centre, Vns.	Commercial Training or Coaching service	0.40	0.00	0.40
38	Satyabhama University	Scientific Technology service	0.4	0.1	0.3
39	IRMA, Anand	Commercial Training or Coaching service	0.43	0	0.43
40	M/s. Ahmedabad Aviation & Aeronautics Limited	Commercial Training or Coaching service	0.45	0.00	0.45
41	M/s Delhi Flying Club	Commercial Training or Coaching service	0.45	0	0.45
42	M/s. Grant Medical Foundation	Commercial Training or Coaching service	0.47	0	0.47
43	Ace Academy	Commercial Training or Coaching service	0.48	0.00	0.48
44	Systel Infos	Commercial Training or Coaching service	0.51	0	0.51
45	Chanakya Mandal	Commercial Training or Coaching service	0.53	0	0.53
46	Magnus School of Business	Commercial Training or Coaching service	0.53	0	0.53
47	M/s Psyche Hospitality Enterprises Ltd	Commercial Training or Coaching service	0.62	0	0.62
48	Azad Institute of Aeronautics Engg.	Commercial Training or Coaching service	0.63	0.00	0.63
49	The Madras Flying Club Limited	Commercial Training or Coaching service	0.65	0	0.65
50	VAPS Knowledge Services (P) Ltd	Commercial Training or Coaching service	0.66	0.005	0.655
51	The Gujarat Flying Club Civil Areodrome, Harni road, Vadodara	Commercial Training or Coaching service	0.67	0	0.67
52	San IT Solutions Private Limited	Commercial Training or Coaching service	0.67	0.47	0.2
53	Sai Flytech Aviation Pvt. Ltd	Commercial Training or Coaching service	0.72	0	0.72
54	Edserv Soft Systems	Computer Network/Franchisor service	0.75	0.75	0
55	M/s Wanburry Ltd	Consulting Engineer service	0.78	0.51	0.27
56	Synergy Computer Education	Commercial Training or Coaching service	0.94	0	0.94
57	Gangotri iron & Steel, Patna	Business Auxiliary service	0.9853	0	0.9853

1	2	3	4	5	6
58	Rubies Rostrum	Commercial Training or Coaching service	0.99	0.11	0.88
59	National Institute of banking Studies Corporate Mft. Noida	Commercial Training or Coaching service	1.1	0	1.1
60	Hetero Drugs	Business Auxiliary service	1.11	1.01	0.1
61	BLB Institute	Commercial Training or Coaching service	1.23	0	1.23
62	Dr Reddy Labs	Goods Transport Agency service	1.28	0	1.28
63	HAL Rotary Wing Academy	Commercial Training or Coaching service	1.41	0	1.41
64	VIT University	Scientific Technology service	1.5	1.5	0
65	Alembic Ltd, Vadodara	Business Auxiliary Service	1.58	1.15	0.43
66	Himalaya Drug Company (P) Ltd.	Business Support Service	1.77	0	1.77
67	M/s Indian Institutes of Aeronautics	Commercial Training or Coaching service	1.78	0	1.78
68	Britt Worldwide Ltd. (ST - Commr. Cochg)	Commercial Training or Coaching service	2	0	2
69	M/s Kuoni Academy of Travel,	Commercial Training or Coaching service	2.11	0	2.11
70	Indra Gandhi Rastriya Udan Academy Raebarely	Commercial Training or Coaching service	2.20	0.00	2.20
71	Academy of Aviation Engineering	Commercial Training or Coaching service	2.34	0	2.34
72	Hindustan Academy of Aircraft Maintenance Engg.	Commercial Training or Coaching service	2.47	0.00	2.47
73	Lancet Pharma P Ltd	Manpower Supply service	2.5	0	2.5
74	Data Software Research Pvt. Ltd.	Commercial Training or Coaching service	2.63	0	2.63
75	M/s JRN Institute of Aviation	Commercial Training or Coaching service	2.67	0	2.67
76	M/s Indian Institutes of Aeronautical Sciences	Commercial Training or Coaching service	2.71	0	2.71
77	M/s Cosmic Business School	Commercial Training or Coaching service	2.99	0	2.99
78	Aurobindo Pharma	Goods Transport Agency service	3.08	0	3.08
79	Nauland Lab Ltd.	Testing/Inspection/Certification service	5.1	0.59	4.51
80	Orient Flight School	Commercial Training or Coaching service	5.23	0	5.23
81	TCIL, JSR	Business support service	8.86	0	8.86
82	M/s Vikram Ispat	supply of Tangible Goods service	9.37	4.27	5.1
83	Himalaya Drug Company	intellectual Property Rights service	12.31	0	12.31
84	Manipal University	Commercial Training or Coaching service	14.85	6.82	8.03

1	2	3	4	5	6
85	Dewsoft Overseas Pvt Ltd.	Commercial Training or Coaching service	25.59	0	25.59
86	ICFAI	Commercial Training or Coaching service	31.93	0	31.93
87	M/s JSW Ispat Industries Ltd	supply of Tangible Goods service	33.3	16.26	17.04
88	Matrix Labs	Input Service Distribution	37.22	0	37.22
89	M/s Benckinson & D	Scientific Technology service	38	0	38

Details of Cases of Evasion of Service Tax (Rs. 10 lakhs and above) by Educational / Coaching and Training Institutions, Iron & Steel and Pharmaceutical Companies

Year 2011-12

(Amount in Rs. Crores)

Sl. No.	Name of Company	Name of Service	Amount of ST. Involved	Amount Recovered	Amount to be collected
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Cavalier	Commercial Training or Coaching service	0.1	0.1	0
2	Azad Institute of Aeronautics Engg.	Commercial Training or Coaching service	0.10	0.00	0.10
3	MRT Coaching, Vns	Commercial Training or Coaching service	0.10	0.05	0.05
4	Zabeel International, Cochin	Commercial Training or Coaching service	0.11	0	0.11
5	M/s. Tilai Technologies (CADD Centre), Trichy	Commercial Training or Coaching service	0.12	0	0.12
6	Entrepreneur Business School	Commercial Training or Coaching service	0.12	0	0.12
7	Mangalore Marine College	Commercial Training or Coaching service	0.12	0	0.12
8	Pilot Training College	Commercial Training or Coaching service	0.13	0	0.13
9	Poddar International School	Commercial Training or Coaching service	0.13	0	0.13
10	M/s Modi Mundi	Renting of Immovable property service	0.13	0.13	0
11	M/s Win Medicare	Business Auxiliary service	0.14	0.14	0
12	Jignesh Computer, Rajkot	Commercial Training or Coaching service	0.140	0.000	0.14
13	Pioneer Flying Academy Pvt. Ltd, Aligarh	Commercial Training or Coaching service	0.14	0	0.14
14	Nypunya International, Cochin	Commercial Training or Coaching service	0.14	0.013	0.01
15	Top Educational Consultant Pvt. Ltd	Commercial Training or Coaching service	0.15	0	0.15
16	3-I Technology, Franchisee of Institute of Advance Network Technology (IANT)	Commercial Training or Coaching service	0.150	0.000	0.15

1	2	3	4	5	6
17	Saraswati Aviations, Academy, Sultanpur	Commercial Training or Coaching service	0.15	0	0.15
18	M/s Triveni Art Gallery	Commercial Training or Coaching service	0.15	0	0.15
19	Bhadruka	Commercial Training or Coaching service	0.16	0	0.16
20	Raghuvanshi PMT Classes	Commercial Training or Coaching service	0.18	0.03	0.15
21	Computer Institute[P] Ltd	Commercial Training or Coaching service	0.1892	0	0.1892
22	Hetero Drugs	Input Service Distribution	0.19	0	0
23	Top Educational Consultant Pvt. Ltd	Commercial Training or Coaching service	0.20	0.20	0
24	National Institute of Rural Development	Commercial Training or Coaching service	0.2	0.2551	0.04
25	Shri S. Baskaran, Prop. M/s CAD Academy, Thanjavur & Nagapattinam	Commercial Training or Coaching service	0.2	0	0.2
26	Savana	Commercial Training or Coaching service	0.22	0	0.22
27	Pearl Global	Commercial Training or Coaching service	0.24	0	0.24
28	Univan Maritime Training Academy, Cochin	Commercial Training or Coaching service	0.25	0	0.25
29	Vidya Bharathi Group of Institutions, Cochin	Commercial Training or Coaching service	0.2538	0.019	0.1869
30	International Business School	Commercial Training or Coaching service	0.29	0	0.29
31	Modi Mundi Pharma	Intellectual Property service	0.2955	0	0
32	M/s Becton Dixon	Business Auxiliary Services	0.3	0.3	0
33	Tata Steel Ltd, Jamshedpur	Renting of Immovable Property Services	0.3	0.09	0.21
34	Choies India Pvt. Ltd.	Commercial Training or Coaching service	0.32	0	0.32
35	Aryan Techno Institute, Vadodara	Commercial Training or Coaching service	0.32	0	0.32
36	Alumni Association, Thrissur	Commercial Training or Coaching service	0.3385	0.2973	0.0412
37	M/s. Roy's Institute of Competitive Exams	Commercial Training or Coaching service	0.34	0.06	0.28
38	National Institute of banking Studies Corporate Mft. Noida	Commercial Training or Coaching service	0.35	0	0.35
39	Chetak Aviation Academy Aligarh	Commercial Training or Coaching service	0.35	0	0.35
40	Hindustan Academy of Aircraft Maintenance Engg.	Commercial Training or Coaching service	0.35	0.00	0.35
41	Niraj A Shah, Main Road, Ganesh Sisodara, Navsari	Commercial Training or Coaching service	0.35	0.16	0.19

1	2	3	4	5	6
42	Coimbatore Aeronautical college	Commercial Training or Coaching service	0.37	0	0.37
43	Ambitions Flying Clubs Pvt. Ltd, Aligarh	Commercial Training or Coaching service	0.38	0	0.38
44	Focus 4 D Career Education Pvt. Ltd	Commercial Training or Coaching service	0.4	0.36	0.04
45	Pearl School of Business	Commercial Training or Coaching service	0.41	0.41	0.41
46	M/s Delhi Flying Club	Commercial Training or Coaching service	0.45	0	0.45
47	Enbee Education Centre, Vadodara	Commercial Training or Coaching service	0.46	0	0.46
48	Tata Steel Ltd., JSR	Banking & Other Financial services	0.48	0	0.48
49	infotech Computer Education, Belgaum	Commercial Coaching or Training and Manpower Recruitment and Supply Agency service	0.5	0.12	0.38
50	Everonn Business Education	Commercial Training or Coaching service	0.5	0.46	0.04
51	Mahendra Institute	Commercial Training or Coaching service	0.52	0.10	0.42
52	Infotech Computer Education	Commercial Training or Coaching service	0.52	0	0.52
53	Everonn Skill Development	Commercial Training or Coaching service	0.55	0.54	0.01
54	Tiwari Tutorials	Commercial Training or Coaching service	0.56	0.00	0.56
55	ABC, Classes, Gkp.	Commercial Training or Coaching service	0.56	0.00	0.56
56	International Horticulture	Commercial Training or Coaching service	0.59	0	0.59
57	M/s. Ideacount Pvt. Ltd.	Commercial Training or Coaching service	0.6	0.2	0.4
58	M/s Psyche Hospitality Enterprises Ltd	Commercial Training or Coaching service	0.62	0	0.62
59	Neosis Education & Management Services	Commercial Training or Coaching service	0.67	0.05	0.62
60	Dina Iron & Steel	Goods Transport Agency Service	0.681	0	0.681
61	Global School of Busienss	Commercial Training or Coaching service	0.72	0	0.72
62	Inernational Inst. Of Business Mgmt	Commercial Training or Coaching service	0.73	0	0.73
63	FIITJEE Ltd.	Commercial Training or Coaching service	0.74	0	0.74
64	Light & Life Academy	Commercial Training or Coaching service	0.8	0.2	0.6
65	Park School of Aeronautical Sciences	Commercial Training or Coaching service	0.8	0	0.8
66	Ansal Institute of Technology	Commercial Training or Coaching service	0.8	0	0.8
67	Garg Aviation Ltd, Kanpur	Commercial Training or Coaching service	0.91	0	0.91

1	2	3	4	5	6
68	Centre for Civil Aviation	Commercial Training or Coaching service	0.91	0	0.91
69	Mylan	Input Service Distribution	0.94	0	0.94
70	Sun Pharmaceutical Ltd	Business Auxiliary Services	1	1	0
71	Good shepherd International School	Commercial Training or Coaching service	1	0.5	0.5
72	Shashib Aviation Academy, Nedumbassery	Commercial Training or Coaching service	1	0	1
73	Sikkim Manipal University	Franchise Service	1.1307	0	1.1307
74	BLB Institute	Commercial Training or Coaching service	1.23	0	1.23
75	M/S Bharat Institute of Aeronautics	Commercial Training or Coaching service	1.2964	0	1.2964
76	M/S Bharat Institute of Aeronautics	Commercial Training or Coaching service	1.3	0	1.3
77	Nehru College of Aeronautics	Commercial Training or Coaching service	1.31	0	1.31
78	Allen Career Institute, Kota	Commercial Training or Coaching service	1.4	0	1.4
79	Rai Business School, Fbd	Commercial Training or Coaching service	1.59	0	1.59
80	Amber Aviation India Pvt. Ltd, Dehradun	Commercial Training or Coaching service	1.76	0	1.76
81	M/s Indian Institutes of Aeronautics	Commercial Training or Coaching service	1.78	0	1.78
82	Laxmi Narian Verma	Commercial Training or Coaching service	2.03	0	2.03
83	M/s Kuoni Academy of Travel,	Commercial Training or Coaching service	2.11	0	2.11
84	Hetero Drugs	Business Auxiliary Service	2.11	0	2.11
85	Bangalore School of Business	Commercial Training or Coaching service	2.24	0	2.24
86	Mahendra Educational (P) Ltd.	Commercial Training or Coaching service	2.32	0.89	1.43
87	Telco Construction Equipment Co. Ltd,	Management and maintenance service	2.38	0	2.38
88	IILM Business	Commercial Training or Coaching service	2.42	0	2.42
89	M/s JRN Institute of Aviation	Commercial Training or Coaching service	2.67	0	2.67
90	M/s Indian Institutes of Aeronautical Sciences	Commercial Training or Coaching service	2.71	0	2.71
91	MIT Institute of Design	Commercial Training or Coaching service	2.88	0	0
92	JK Business School	Commercial Training or Coaching service	2.9	0	2.9
93	Star Aviation Academy	Commercial Training or Coaching service	2.97	0	2.97

1	2	3	4	5	6
94	M/s Cosmic Business School	Commercial Training or Coaching service	2.99	0	2.99
95	Resonance Edavenures Pvt. Ltd, Kota	Commercial Training or Coaching service	3.5	0	3.5
96	Career Point Infosystems Ltd, Kota	Commercial Training or Coaching service	4	0	4
97	Everonn Education Ltd.	Commercial Training or Coaching service	4	4	0
98	Wings Aviation	Commercial Training or Coaching service	4.74	0	4.74
99	Picasso Digital Media Pvt. Ltd.	Commercial Training or Coaching service	4.83	0	4.83
100	National insurance Academy, Pune	Commercial Training or Coaching service	5.34	0	5.34
101	Delhi busines School	Commercial Training or Coaching service	5.84	0	5.84
102	Dewsoft Overseas Pvt. Ltd.	Commercial Training or Coaching service	6.9	0	6.9
103	Rai Busienss School, ND	Commercial Training or Coaching service	6.93	0	6.93
104	NIILM School of Busienss	Commercial Training or Coaching service	7.72	0	7.72
105	Aurobindo Pharma	Goods Transport Agency service	7.86	0.39	7.47
106	FIITJee Ltd, Delhi	Commercial Training or Coaching service	8.2	0	8.2
107	Aakash Educational Services Ltd, New Delhi	Commercial Training or Coaching service	8.4	0	8.4
108	National Stock Exchange of India Ltd, Mumbai (NSE)	Commercial Training or Coaching service	10	0	10
109	Aura Institutes Pvt. Ltd.	Commercial Training or Coaching service	11.67	0	11.67
110	Dr Reddy Labs	Goods Transport Agency Service	13.24	0	13.24
111	National Insurance Institute of Construction Management & Research, Pune	Commercial Training or Coaching service	15.66	4.54	11.12
112	Dewsoft Overseas Pvt Ltd.	Commercial Training or Coaching service	25.59	0	25.59
113	M/s Benckinson & D	Intellectual Property services	38	0	38
114	GVK Bio Sciences	Testing/Inspection/Certification service	51	0	51
115	International College of Fin. Planning	Commercial Training or Coaching service	89.17	0	89.17

Unsafe Abortins

*407. SHRI P. KARUNAKARAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether according to the latest report of the

World Health Organisation and a New York based institute, despite abortion laws, 66 per cent of abortions in India use unsafe route;

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

(c) whether Government is planning to launch a

campaign to spread awareness for adoption of safe abortion; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) As per the estimates published by researchers from Guttmacher Institute, New York and the World Health Organization in the Lancet in January, 2012, unsafe abortions constitute 65% of the total abortions in the South Central Asia sub-region. Estimates of the proportion of Unsafe Abortions are not provided separately for India which is one of the countries in this sub-region.

(c) and (d) Under the National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) and the Reproductive and Child Health Program under its umbrella, for creating awareness of Safe Abortion Services, the following steps have been taken:

- Guidelines on "Comprehensive Abortion Care" have been disseminated by the Government of India to all the States/UTs which include elements of counseling women before and after conducting an abortion.
- Funds are provided to the States/UTs under NRHM for planning and implementation of comprehensive Information, Education and Communication (IEC)/ Behaviour Change Communication (BCC) activities for maternal health which also includes Safe Abortion Care.
- Orientation of ASHAs on different aspects of Safe Abortion Care is an integral part of their training in order to equip them with the skills to create awareness on abortion issues in the women and the community and facilitate women in accessing services for Safe Abortion Care.

[Translation]

Complaints against banking services

*408. SHRI GORAKH PRASAD JAISWAL:
SHRI YASHBANT LAGURI:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the nature of complaints about the shortcomings in banking services which are lying pending during the last three years and the reasons therefor, bank-wise;

(b) the number of accused officials since superannuated alongwith the number of officials still in service;

(c) the action taken/proposed to be taken against the accused officials; and

(d) the remedial steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) All the fifteen Offices of Banking Ombudsman (BO) across the country have received 71274 complaints regarding shortcomings in banking services during the year 2010-11 as compared to 79266 complaints in 2009-10. The number of such complaints pending in the offices of BOs at the close of year 2010-11 and 2009-10 were 4617 and 5364, respectively. About twenty four percent of such complaints received in 2010-11 pertained to ATMs/Debit Cards/Credit Cards related matters; other complaints pertained to issues like deposit accounts, remittances, loans & advances, payment of pension, levy of charges without prior notice, failure to meet commitment, complaints against direct selling agents & recovery agents and about notes & coins etc. A statement showing bank-wise details of complaints to the Banking Ombudsman over the last three years is attached.

(b) and (c) The data reporting system of Reserve Bank of India (RBI) does not generate information on the number of accused banking officials, superannuated or serving, who are responsible for shortcomings in banking services. Banks take appropriate action against the accused officials and fix responsibilities for administrative and vigilance related lapses on the basis of extant guidelines and their respective policies on human resources. Under the Banking Ombudsman(BO) Scheme, 2006, BOs are empowered to award compensation upto Rs. 1 lakh to the complainants for credit card related complaints and Rs. 10 lakh in case of other complaints taking into account the loss of time, expenses incurred, harassment and mental agony suffered by customers in addition to restoration of actual pecuniary losses suffered in the transaction. Under the provisions of Banking Regulation Act, 1949, RBI can also impose penalty on a bank for violation of any of the guidelines issued by them.

(d) Apart from issuing various guidelines to improve banking services, RBI had in 2006 created a 'Customer Service Department' to take up customer care related issues with banks for redressing the same. This apart, Govt. of India has also put in place among others, a uniform public grievance redress system of in all public sector banks for expeditious resolution of customer complaints through the 'Centralised Public Grievance Redress and Monitoring Systems (CPGRAMS).

Statement*Complaints resolved by Banking Ombudsman Offices over 3 years since 2008-09.*

Sl. No.	Name of the Bank	Year		
		2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
1	2	3	4	5
1	AB Bank Limited	1	4	4
2	Abhyudaya Co-Op.Bank Ltd. Bombay	13	8	7
3	Abu Dhabi Commercial Bank Ltd	1	-	-
4	Ahmedabad Mercantile Co-Op.Bank Ltd.	7	5	4
5	Akola Urban Co-Op.Bank Ltd.	4	-	-
6	Allahabad Bank	603	822	853
7	Amanath Co-Op. Bank Ltd. Bangalore	4	5	2
8	American Express Banking Corp.	1	50	60
9	Andhra Bank	533	838	855
10	Andhra Pradesh Grameena Vikas Bank	18	18	29
11	Andhra Pragathi Grameena Bank	15	14	21
12	Aryavart Gramin Bank	44	46	38
13	Assam Gramin Vikash Bank	8	12	1
14	Axis Bank Limited	1349	2160	2234
15	Baitarani Gramya Bank	-	2	5
16	Ballia Kshetriya Gramin Bank	10	9	5
17	Bangiya Gramin Vikash Bank	9	2	13
18	Bank of America N.T. And S.A.	1	3	-
19	Bank of Bahrain And Kuwait B.S.C.	-	1	-
20	Bank of Baroda	1167	1839	2058
21	Bank of India	809	1477	1546
22	Bank of Maharashtra	224	340	388
23	Bank of Nova Scoti	1	-	-
24	Barclays Bank Plc	1528	1229	662
25	Baroda Gujarat Gramin Bank	2	2	4
26	Baroda Rajasthan Gramin Bank	15	22	25
27	Baroda Uttar Pradesh Gramin Bank	50	108	112

1	2	3	4	5
28	Bassein Catholic Co-Op.Bank Ltd.	3	5	3
29	BNP Paribas	2	1	1
30	Bombay Mercantile Co-Op.Bank Ltd.	6	7	14
31	Calyon Bank	2	1	-
32	Canara Bank	1177	2124	2107
33	Catholic Syrian Bank Ltd	50	72	46
34	Cauvery Kalpatharu Grameena Bank	7	2	
35	Central Bank Of India	896	1290	1503
36	Chaitanya Godavari Grameena Bank	3	7	6
37	Charminar Co-Op.Urban Bank Ltd. Hyderabad	2	-	-
38	Chhattisgarh Gramin Bank	9	8	10
39	Chickmagalur-Kodagu Grameena Bank	2	1	1
40	Citibank N.A	2069	2194	1041
41	Citizen Credit Co-Op.Bank Ltd. Mumbai	5	2	2
42	City Union Bank Limited	28	41	42
43	Corporation Bank	190	469	456
44	Cosmos Co-Operative Bank Ltd. Pune	20	20	23
45	DBS Bank Ltd.	3	5	2
46	Deccan Grameena Bank	4	5	5
47	Dena Bank	259	542	585
48	Dena Gujarat Gramin Bank	5	3	14
49	Deutsche Bank (Asia)	325	472	211
50	Development Credit Bank Ltd.	69	101	94
51	Pombivali Nagari Sahakari Bank Ltd.	7	7	6
52	Durg Rajnandgaon Gramin Bank	1	-	10
53	Etawah Kshetriya Gramin Bank	3	2	
54	Federal Bank Ltd	193	195	181
55	Goa Urban Co-Op.Bank Ltd.	2	-	-
56	Greater Bombay Co-Op.Bank Ltd.	6	7	9
57	Gurgaon Gramin Bank	7	5	8
58	Haryana Gramin Bank	3	7	4

1	2	3	4	5
59	HDFC Bank Ltd.	4939	8146	5780
60	Himachal Gramin Bank	2	-	1
61	Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corpn.Ltd.	2066	3754	1931
62	ICICI Bank Limited	8825	11380	7145
63	IDBI Bank Limited	425	760	684
64	Indian Bank	500	758	703
65	Indian Mercantile Coop. Bank Ltd. Lucknow	1	1	1
66	Indian Overseas Bank	455	811	793
67	Indusind Bank Ltd	207	310	357
68	Ing Vysya Bank Ltd	187	361	318
69	Jaipur Thar Gramin Bank	6	17	14
70	Jalgaon Janata Sahakari Bank Ltd.	2	-	2
71	Jammu and Kashmir Bank Ltd	20	35	42
72	Janakalyan Sahakari Bank Ltd. (Bombay)	7	-	7
73	Janalaxmi Co-Op.Bank Ltd.(Nasik)	2	-	-
74	Jhabua-Dhar Kshetriya Gramin Bank	4	3	3
75	Jharkhand Gramin Bank	1	8	
76	Kalinga Gramya Bank	8	6	10
77	Kalupur Comm.Co-Op.Bank Ltd.	4	9	11
78	Kamrazrural Bank	1	-	
79	Kapol Co-Operative Bank Ltd.Mumbai	5	4	2
80	Karad Urban Co-Op.Bank Ltd.	4	2	2
81	Karnataka Bank Ltd	27	62	75
82	Karnataka Vikas Grameena Bank	2	11	14
83	Karur Vysya Bank Ltd	70	133	103
84	Kashi Gomti Samyut Gramin Bank	10	35	27
85	Kotak Mahindra Bank Ltd.	416	875	729
86	Krishna Grameena Bank	1	-	4
87	Kshetriya Kisan Gramin Bank.Mainpuri	3	-	2
88	Lakshmi Vilas Bank Ltd	32	45	60
89	Lucknow Kshetriya Gramin Bank	31	29	11

1	2	3	4	5
90	Madhya Bharat Gramin Bank	7	17	18
91	Madhya Bihar Gramin Bank	3	9	17
92	Mahakaushal Kshetriya Gramin Bank	3	6	6
93	Mapusa Urban Co-Op. Bank of Goa Ltd.	2	-	-
94	Marathwada Gramin Bank	5	-	
95	Marwar Ganganagar Bikaner Gramin Bank	9	16	5
96	Mewar Aanchalik Gramin Bank	1	4	1
97	Mizoram Rural Bank	2	-	
98	Nagar Urban Co-Op.Bank Ltd.	1	-	
99	Nagpur Nagarik Sahakari Bank Ltd.	3	-	
100	Nainital Bank Ltd	17	10	21
101	Narmada Malwa Gramin Bank	8	10	19
102	Neelachal Gramya Bank	7	10	24
103	New India Co-Op.Bank Ltd.	1	1	8
104	North Kanara G.S.B.Co-Op.Bank Ltd.	3	8	9
105	North Malabar Gramin Bank	21	14	17
106	Nutan Nagrik Sah. Bank Ltd. (Ahmedabad)	1	-	5
107	Oriental Bank of Commerce	396	644	681
108	Others	82	2313	3258
109	Pallavan Grama Bank	12	6	4
110	Pandyan Grama Bank	17	19	7
111	Parsik Janata Sahakari Bank Ltd.	6	-	-
112	Paschim Banga Gramin Bank	4	5	5
113	Pragathi Gramin Bank	5	5	21
114	Prathama Bank	12	20	21
115	Pravara Sahakari Bank Ltd.	61	1	-
116	Punjab And Sind Bank	147	216	276
117	Punjab National Bank	1664	2860	2964
118	Purvanchal Gramin Bank	26	25	24
119	Rajasthan Gramin Bank	22	28	25

1	2	3	4	5
120	Rajkot Nagrik Sahakari Bank Ltd.	4	7	12
121	Ratnagiri Sindhudurg Gramin Bank	1	-	-
122	Rewa-Sidhi Gramin Bank	3	2	11
123	Royal Bank Of Scotland	1404	2292	1216
124	Rupee Co-Op.Bank Ltd.(Pune)	3	6	7
125	Rushikulya Gramya Bank	4	9	6
126	Samastipur Kshetriya Gramin Bank	3	1	7
127	Sangli Urban Co-Op.Bank Ltd.	3	-	2
128	Saptagiri Grameena Bank	6	7	7
129	Saraswat Co-Op.Bank Ltd.	47	63	56
130	Sardar Bhiladwala Pardi Peoples Co-Op.Bank Ltd.	18	2	-
131	Sarva U.P. Gramin Bank	21	29	19
132	Satpura Narmada Kshetriya Gramin Bank	20	31	24
133	Saurashtra Gramin Bank	1	8	
134	SBI Commercial And International Bank Ltd	1	1	2
135	Shamrao Vithal Co-Op.Bank Ltd.	8	17	9
136	Sharda Gramin Bank	4	11	3
137	Shinhan Bank	1	-	-
138	Shreyas Gramin Bank	12	16	12
139	South Indian Bank Ltd	99	128	103
140	South Malabar Gramin Bank	59	34	20
141	Standard Chartered Bank	1590	2354	2115
142	State Bank of Bikaner and Jaipur	756	1335	990
143	State Bank of Hyderabad	280	708	633
144	State Bank of India	9208	17124	17027
145	State Bank of India Cards	2729	2463	2178
146	State Bank of Indore	314	474	224
147	State Bank of Mysore	132	344	310
148	State Bank of Patiala	272	453	542
149	State Bank of Travancore	543	586	402

1	2	3	4	5
150	Surguja Kshetriya Gramin Bank	1	8	4
151	Sutlej Gramin Bank	1	-	-
152	Syndicate Bank	602	962	960
153	Tamilnad Mercantile Bank Ltd	47	104	63
154	Thane Janata Sahakari Bank Ltd.	3	8	11
155	The Dhanalakshmi Bank Ltd	31	41	98
156	The Kalyan Janata Sah.Bank Ltd.Kalyan	2	-	3
157	Triveni Kshetriya Gramin Bank	23	44	65
158	Uco Bank	471	830	897
159	Union Bank of India	873	1313	1463
160	United Bank of India	207	292	464
161	Utkal Gramya Bank	7	21	3
162	Uttar Banga Kshetriya Gramin Bank	1	-	2
163	Uttar Bihar Gramin Bank	4	8	27
164	Vananchal Gramin Bank	1	-	4
165	Vidharbha Kshetriya Gramin Bank	1	-	-
166	Vidisha-Bhopal Kshetriya Gramin Bank	1	1	2
167	Vijaya Bank	176	333	306
168	Wainganga Kshetriya Gramin Bank	2	-	-
169	Yes Bank Ltd.	21	42	46
Total		52598	82946	72022

[English]

Akshay Urja Shops

*409. SHRI S. ALAGIRI:
DR. SANJAY SINGH:

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

(a) whether the Government has established Akshay Urja Shops in the country with the objective of creating the network of sales and service outlet for renewable energy system and devices under its sponsored schemes;

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

(c) whether any publicity campaign has been launched for increasing awareness of the masses about renewable energy systems;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH): (a) Yes, Madam.

(b) The programme is being implemented through State Nodal Agencies (SNAs). The programme has a provision of one shop in each district. Private entrepreneurs, reputed NGOs, SNAs and Manufacturing Associations are eligible for establishment of Shops subject

to prescribed terms and conditions laid under the programme.

A total number of 362 shops have been sanctioned since 1995; 113 numbers of Aditya Solar shops were sanctioned before 2005-06 and 249 Akshay Urja Shops have been sanctioned since 2005-06 till 2011-12. State-wise list is attached as Statement.

(c) and (d) Dissemination of information on renewable energy systems, devices and technologies is a continuous process. Ministry of New and Renewable Energy has been taking steps for stimulating awareness about the need, benefits and uses of renewable energy mainly through a pragmatic use of the existing Government channels viz. State Nodal Agencies (SNAs), Directorate of Advertising & Visual Publicity (DAVP) and National Film Development Corporation of India (NFDC). The print and outdoor publicity on renewable energy through exhibitions,

bus queue shelters, bus back panels, train panels, electricity/LPG bill, hoardings, etc. were taken up through DAVP. A Radio Sponsored Programmes on Renewable Energy having a duration of 15 minutes "Akshay Urja aur Ham", entailing 52 episodes, was produced and broadcast on 50 Primary and F.M. Channels of All India Radio in Hindi and 17 other regional languages through NFDC. A publicity campaign on renewable energy was also launched through NFDC by way of telecast of video spots on renewable energy through digital cinemas in the country. Besides, State Nodal Agencies have been provided financial assistance for taking up publicity activities such as orientation and awareness Camps, hoardings, kiosk, bus back panels, bus stop shelters, wall paintings, TV/Radio spots/Radio Jingles, posters/brochures etc. for creating awareness about renewable energy in respective States.

(e) Does not arise.

Statement

State-wise List of Akshay Urja Shops/Aditya Solar Shops

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Aditya Solar Shops sanctioned before 2005-06	Akshay Urja Shops sanctioned since 2005-06	Aditya Solar Shops/Akshay Urja Shops sanctioned since 1995 (3+4)
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Island	00	02	02
2.	Andhra Pradesh	18	01	19
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	07	00	07
4.	Assam	07	05	12
5.	Bihar	01	21	22
6.	Chandigarh	00	01	01
7.	Chhattisgarh	01	03	04
8.	Dadar and Nagar Haveli	00	00	00
9.	Delhi	01	00	01
10.	Goa	00	02	02
11.	Gujarat	07	01	08
12.	Haryana	10	09	19
13.	Himachal Pradesh	01	02	03

1	2	3	4	5
14. Jammu and Kashmir		01	10	11
15. Jharkhand		01	08	09
16. Karnataka		01	05	06
17. Kerala		03	07	10
18. Lakshadweep		00	00	00
19. Madhya Pradesh		01	49	50
20. Maharashtra		13	10	23
21. Manipur		01	00	01
22. Meghalaya		00	00	00
23. Mizoram		03	00	03
24. Nagaland		02	03	05
25. Odisha		02	00	02
26. Puducherry		01	02	03
27. Punjab		02	15	17
28. Rajasthan		01	14	15
29. Sikkim		01	00	01
30. Tamil Nadu		03	13	16
31. Tripura		02	00	02
32. Uttar Pradesh		11	63	74
33. Uttarakhand		05	03	08
34. West Bengal		06	00	06
Total		113	249	362

Multiple role of RBI

*410. SHRI SHIVKUMAR UDASI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) performs multiple functions of a regulator, business of Government securities, market intervenor to control exchange rate and manager of the country's credit policy, etc.;

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

(c) whether the above functions tends to create a

conflict of interests and if so, the details thereof and reaction of the Government thereto;

(d) whether the Government proposes to overhaul/ amend/ draft a new RBI Act so as to rationalise and harmonise the different roles assigned to RBI; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) The functions of the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) are derived from the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934, the Indian

Coinage Act, 1906 and from several other legislations such as the Banking Regulation Act, 1949, Securities Contract (Regulation) Act, 1956, the Foreign Exchange Management Act, 1999, the Government Securities Act, 2006 and the Payment & Settlement Systems Act, 2007. The RBI is entrusted with several functions, such as functions of monetary authority, forex management, domestic debt management, banking regulations, development role, etc. As a monetary authority, the RBI has as its objectives price stability, growth and financial stability. In addition, the RBI has responsibilities for forex management and government domestic debt management - both national and sub national. As the banking regulator - RBI regulates commercial banks, cooperative banks (both rural and urban), financial institutions and non banking financial companies. In its developmental role RBI attempts to ensure inclusive growth - which includes framing of policies on rural credit, Small & Medium Enterprise (SME) and Financial Inclusion and this is an integral part of its functions.

(c) There is no conflict of interest in the multiple responsibilities enjoined upon RBI. In fact, the natural synergies inherent in the multiple functions provide RBI with an inherent advantage in addressing the broader objectives of price stability, financial stability and "operating the currency and credit system of the country to its advantage", as enshrined in the Reserve Bank of India Act. In its role as debt manager to the Government, the RBI has been effectively supplementing the efforts of the Government to stimulate the economy to a higher growth path and ensuring that the enhanced market borrowing program is completed in a non-disruptive manner. Internationally, the role of central banks in each country has evolved in context of specific circumstances, but many of the central banks perform multiple functions, as the Reserve Bank of India.

(d) and (e) The Government has set up the Financial Sector Legislative Reforms Commission (FSLRC) made with a view to rewriting and streamlining the financial sector Laws, Rules and Regulations to bring them in harmony with the requirements of India's fast growing financial sector.

[Translation]

Higher Population Growth in some Districts

*411. SHRI SATPAL MAHARAJ: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the growth rate of the population of certain districts in a few States has been higher than the

average population growth rate of the country during the last few years;

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

(c) whether the Government has formulated any concrete policy for controlling the growth of population in the above said districts; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) Population Census is carried out at a periodicity of a decade. As per the provisional population tables based on Census of India, 2011, the growth rate of the population in 304 districts in 28 States/UTs has been higher than the average population growth rate of the country during 2001-2011. State wise details are given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) and (d) For focused attention to districts having weak health indicators pertaining to maternal health, child health and family planning, 264 High Focus Districts have been identified across the country for supportive supervision and higher allocation of funds to bridge critical gaps especially in infrastructure and human resources. Some of the key new interventions that have been added to ongoing measures for population stabilisation are as follows:

1. A new scheme has been launched to utilize the services of ASHA to deliver contraceptives at the doorstep of beneficiaries. The scheme is being implemented in 233 districts of 17 states. ASHA is charging a nominal amount from beneficiaries for her effort to deliver contraceptives at doorstep i.e Re 1 for a pack of 3 condoms, Re 1 for a cycle of OCPs and Rs. 2 for a pack of one tablet of ECP.
2. Cu IUCD 375(5 years effectivity) has been introduced under the National Family Planning programme. Training of state level trainers has already been completed and process is underway to train service providers upto the sub-center level.
3. A new method of IUCD insertion namely Post-Partum IUCD (PPIUCD) has been introduced. 276 district hospitals in high focus states have been identified for strengthening PPIUCD services.
4. Post-partum Family Planning Services at district hospitals is promoted by providing for dedicated Family Planning Counsellors and training of personnel.

Statement*Provisional Population Totals, Census of India 2011**Decadal Variation in Population, 2001-11*

Sl. No. India/ District		Population		Growth Rate (2001-2011)
		2001	2011	
1	2	3	4	5
India		1,02,87,37,436	1,21,01,93,422	17.64
Jammu and Kashmir		1,01,43,700	1,25,48,926	23.71
1	Anantnag	7,78,408	10,69,749	37.43
2	Ganderbal	2,17,907	2,97,003	36.30
3	Kupwara	6,50,393	8,75,564	34.62
4	Ramban	2,14,944	2,83,313	31.81
5	Pulwama	4,41,275	5,70,060	29.18
6	Rajouri	4,83,284	6,19,266	28.14
7	Punch	3,72,613	4,76,820	27.97
8	Doda	3,20,256	4,09,576	27.89
9	Reasi	2,47,694	3,14,714	27.06
10	Bandipore	3,04,886	3,85,099	26.31
11	Shupiyan	2,11,332	2,65,960	25.85
12	Leh (Ladakh)	1,17,232	1,47,104	25.48
13	Badgam	6,07,181	7,55,331	24.40
14	Srinagar	10,27,670	12,50,173	21.65
15	Kishtwar	1,90,843	2,31,037	21.06
16	Udhampur	4,59,486	5,55,357	20.86
17	Kathua	5,11,455	6,15,711	20.38
18	Baramula	8,43,892	10,15,503	20.34
19	Kargil	1,19,307	1,43,388	20.18
Punjab		2,43,58,999	2,77,04,236	13.73
1	Sahibzada Ajit Singh Nagar	7,46,987	9,86,147	32.02
2	Patiala	15,84,780	18,92,282	19.40
3	Tarn Taran	9,39,057	11,20,070	19.28

1	2	3	4	5
Uttarakhand		84,89,349	1,01,16,752	19.17
1	Udham Singh Nagar	12,35,614	16,48,367	33.40
2	Hardwar	14,47,187	19,27,029	33.16
3	Dehradun	12,82,143	16,98,560	32.48
4	Nainital	7,62,909	9,55,128	25.20
Haryana		2,11,44,564	2,53,53,081	19.90
1	Gurgaon	8,70,539	15,14,085	73.93
2	Mewat	7,89,750	10,89,406	37.94
3	Faridabad	13,65,465	17,98,954	31.75
4	Palwal	8,29,121	10,40,493	25.49
5	Panipat	9,67,449	12,02,811	24.33
6	Panchkula	4,68,411	5,58,890	19.32
7	Karnal	12,74,183	15,06,323	18.22
Delhi		1,38,50,507	1,67,53,235	20.97
1	South West	17,55,041	22,92,363	30.62
2	North West	28,60,869	36,51,261	27.63
3	North East	17,68,061	22,40,749	26.73
4	South	22,67,023	27,33,752	20.59
5	West	21,28,908	25,31,583	18.91
Rajasthan		5,65,07,188	6,86,21,012	20.44
1	Barmer	19,64,835	26,04,453	32.55
2	Jaisalmer	5,08,247	6,72,008	32.22
3	Jodhpur	28,86,505	36,85,681	27.69
4	Jaipur	52,51,071	66,63,971	26.91
5	Banswara	14,20,601	17,98,194	26.58
6	Jalor	14,48,940	18,30,151	26.31
7	Dungarpur	11,07,643	13,88,906	25.39
8	Bikaner	19,02,110	23,67,745	24.48
9	Kota	15,68,705	19,50,491	24.34
10	Dausa	13,23,002	16,37,226	23.75
11	Udaipur	24,81,201	30,67,549	23.63

1	2	3	4	5
12	Pratapgarh	7,06,807	8,68,231	22.84
13	Dhaulpur	9,83,258	12,07,293	22.78
14	Alwar	29,91,552	36,71,999	22.75
15	Sirohi	8,51,107	10,37,185	21.86
16	Bharatpur	21,00,020	25,49,121	21.39
17	Karauli	12,05,888	14,58,459	20.94
18	Churu	16,96,039	20,41,172	20.35
19	Baran	10,21,473	12,23,921	19.82
20	Sawai Madhopur	11,17,057	13,38,114	19.79
21	Jhalawar	11,80,323	14,11,327	19.57
22	Bhilwara	20,20,969	24,10,459	19.27
23	Nagaur	27,75,058	33,09,234	19.25
24	Ajmer	21,78,447	25,84,913	18.66
25	Rajsamand	9,82,523	11,58,283	17.89
Uttar Pradesh		16,61,97,921	19,95,81,477	20.09
1	Gautam Buddha Nagar	11,05,292	16,74,714	51.52
2	Ghaziabad	33,14,070	46,61,452	40.66
3	Shrawasti	8,55,985	11,14,615	30.21
4	Bahraich	27,01,478	34,78,257	28.75
5	Balrampur	16,82,350	21,49,066	27.74
6	Lucknow	36,47,834	45,88,455	25.79
7	Moradabad	38,10,983	47,73,138	25.25
8	Siddharthnagar	20,40,085	25,53,526	25.17
9	Kheri	32,07,232	40,13,634	25.14
10	Lalitpur	9,77,734	12,18,002	24.57
11	Gonda	27,65,586	34,31,386	24.07
12	Sonbhadra	15,04,852	18,62,612	23.77
13	Sitapur	36,19,661	44,74,446	23.62
14	Kaushambi	12,91,993	15,96,909	23.60
15	Chitrakoot	8,01,957	9,90,626	23.53

1	2	3	4	5
15	Bareilly	36,18,589	44,65,344	23.40
17	Kushinagar	28,91,667	35,60,830	23.14
18	Aligarh	29,92,286	36,73,849	22.78
19	Jyotiba Phule Nagar	14,99,068	18,38,771	22.66
20	Mahrajganj	21,73,878	26,65,292	22.61
21	Mathura	20,74,516	25,41,894	22.53
22	Bara Banki	26,73,581	32,57,983	21.86
23	Shahjahanpur	24,64,930	30,02,376	21.80
24	Rampur	19,23,739	23,35,398	21.40
25	Agra	36,21,702	43,80,793	20.96
26	Budaun	30,69,426	37,12,738	20.96
27	Allahabad	49,37,266	59,59,798	20.71
28	Sant Kabir Nagar	14,20,226	17,14,300	20.71
29	Hardoi	33,98,306	40,91,380	20.39
30	Mirzapur	20,74,709	24,94,533	20.24
31	Farrukhabad	15,70,408	18,87,577	20.20
32	Firozabad	20,81,752	24,96,761	19.94
33	Banda	15,01,602	17,99,541	19.84
34	Saharanpur	28,96,863	34,64,228	19.59
35	Kannauj	13,88,923	16,58,005	19.37
36	Ghazipur	30,37,582	36,22,727	19.26
37	Mail	18,54,950	22,05,170	18.88
38	Chandauli	16,43,251	19,52,713	18.83
39	Rae Bareli	28,72,335	34,04,004	18.51
40	Ambedkar Nagar	20,26,876	23,98,709	18.35
41	Faizabad	20,88,928	24,68,371	18.16
42	Basti	20,84,814	24,61,056	18.05
43	Etawah	13,38,871	15,79,160	17.95
44	Sultanpur	32,14,832	37,90,922	17.92
45	Pilibhit	17,28,108	20,37,225	17.89

1	2	3	4	5
46	Gorakhpur	37,69,456	44,36,275	17.69
	Bihar	8,29,98,509	10,38,04,637	25.07
1	Madhepura	15,26,646	19,94,618	30.65
2	Kishanganj	12,96,348	16,90,948	30.44
3	Araria	21,58,608	28,06,200	30.00
4	Khagaria	12,80,354	16,57,599	29.46
5	Purba Champaran	39,39,773	50,82,868	29.01
6	Pashchim Champaran	30,43,466	39,22,780	28.89
7	Purnia	25,43,942	32,73,127	28.66
8	Supaul	17,32,578	22,28,397	28.62
9	Vaishali	27,18,421	34,95,249	28.58
10	Katihar	23,92,638	30,68,149	28.23
11	Muzaffarpur	37,46,714	47,78,610	27.54
12	Kairnur (Bhabua)	12,75,579	16,26,900	27.54
13	Sitamarhi	26,82,720	34,19,622	27.47
14	Sheohar	5,15,961	6,56,916	27.32
15	Banka	16,08,773	20,29,339	26.14
16	Gaya	34,73,428	43,79,383	26.08
17	Saharsa	15,08,182	18,97,102	25.79
18	Begusarai	23,49,366	29,54,367	25.75
19	Jamui	13,98,796	17,56,078	25.54
20	Samastipur	33,94,793	42,54,782	25.33
21	Madhubani	35,75,281	44,76,044	25.19
22	Bhagalpur	24,23,172	30,32,226	25.13
23	Aurangabad	20,13,055	25,11,243	24.75
24	Lakhisarai	8,02,225	10,00,717	24.74
25	Nawada	18,09,696	22,16,653	22.49
26	Patna	47,18,592	57,72,804	22.34
27	Siwan	27,14,349	33,18,176	22.25
28	Buxar	14,02,396	17,07,643	21.77

1	2	3	4	5
29	Jehanabad	9,26,191	11,24,176	21.38
30	Saran	32,48,701	39,43,098	21.37
31	Bhojpur	22,43,144	27,20,155	21.27
32	Nalanda	23,70,528	28,72,523	21.18
33	Sheikhpura	5,25,502	6,34,927	20.82
34	Rohtas	24,64,243	29,62,593	20.22
35	Munger	11,37,797	13,59,054	19.45
36	Darbhangha	32,95,789	39,21,971	19.00
37	Arwal	5,88,124	6,99,563	18.95
38	Gopalganj	21,52,638	25,58,037	18.83
Arunachal Pradesh		10,97,968	13,82,611	25.92
1	Kurung Kumey	42,518	89,717	111.01
2	Upper Subansiri	55,346	83,205	50.34
3	Lower Subansiri	55,726	82,839	48.65
4	Papum Pare	1,22,003	1,76,385	44.57
5	East Kameng	57,179	78,413	37.14
6	Tawang	38,924	49,950	28.33
7	Changlang	1,25,422	1,47,951	17.96
Nagaland		19,90,036	19,80,602	-0.47
1	Dimapur	3,08,429	3,79,769	23.13
2	Kohima	2,19,913	2,70,063	22.80
Manipur		22,93,896	27,21,756	18.65
1	Ukhrul	1,40,778	1,83,115	30.07
2	Tamenglong	1,11,499	1,40,143	25.69
3	Senapati	2,83,621	3,54,972	25.16
4	Chandel	1,18,327	1,44,028	21.72
5	Churachandpur	2,27,905	2,71,274	19.03
Mizoram		8,88,573	10,91,014	22.78
1	Mamit	62,785	85,757	36.59
2	Lawngtlai	87,592	1,17,444	34.08

1	2	3	4	5
3	Kolasib	65,960	83,054	25.92
4	Aizawl	3,25,676	4,04,054	24.07
5	Saiha	47,084	56,366	19.71
6	Serchhip	54,460	64,875	19.12
Tripura		31,99,203	36,71,032	14.75
1	Dhalai	3,10,598	3,77,988	21.70
Meghalaya		23,18,822	29,64,007	27.82
1	Ribhoi	1,92,790	2,58,380	34.02
2	Jaintia Hills	2,99,108	3,92,852	31.34
3	West Khasi Hills	2,96,049	3,85,601	30.25
4	South Garo Hills	1,10,244	1,42,574	29.33
5	West Garo Hills	5,07,309	6,42,923	26.73
6	East Garo Hills	2,52,399	3,17,618	25.84
7	East Khasi Hills	6,60,923	8,24,059	24.68
Assam		2,66,55,528	3,11,69,272	16.93
1	Dhubri	15,66,396	19,48,632	24.40
2	Morigaon	7,76,256	9,57,853	23.39
3	Goalpara	8,22,035	10,08,959	22.74
4	Nagaon	23,14,629	28,26,006	22.09
5	Hailakandi	5,42,872	6,59,26	21.44
6	Barpeta	13,94,755	16,93,190	21.40
7	Karimganj	10,07,976	12,17,002	20.74
8	Dhemaji	5,71,944	6,88,077	20.30
9	Cachar	14,44,921	17,36,319	20.17
10	Bongaigaon	6,12,665	7,32,639	19.58
11	Darrang	7,59,858	9,08,090	19.51
12	Kamrup Metropolitan	10,59,578	12,60,419	18.95
13	Karbi Anglong	8,13,311	9,65,280	18.69
West Bengal		8,01,76,197	9,13,47,736	13.93
1	Uttar Dinajpur	24,41,794	30,00,849	22.90

1	2	3	4	5
2	Maldah	32,90,468	39,97,970	21.50
3	Murshidabad	58,66,569	71,02,430	21.07
4	South Twenty Four Pargana	69,06,689	81,53,176	18.05
Jharkhand		2,69,45,829	3,29,66,238	22.34
1	Kodarma	5,40,901	7,17,169	32.59
2	Latehar	5,60,894	7,25,673	29.38
3	Chatra	8,08,135	10,42,304	28.98
4	Giridih	19,05,343	24,45,203	28.33
5	Pakur	7,01,664	8,99,200	28.15
6	Deoghar	11,65,390	14,91,879	28.02
7	Garhwa	10,35,464	13,22,387	27.71
8	Lohardaga	3,64,521	4,61,738	26.67
9	Palamu	15,37,465	19,36,319	25.94
10	Hazaribagh	13,78,881	17,34,005	25.75
11	Saraikele-Kharsawan	8,48,850	10,63,458	25.28
12	Godda	10,47,939	13,11,382	25.14
13	Sahibganj	9,27,770	11,50,038	23.96
14	Ranchi	23,50,245	29,12,022	23.90
15	Gumla	8,32,447	10,25,656	23.21
16	Khunti	4,34,819	5,30,299	21.96
17	Pashchimi Singhbhum	12,33,945	15,01,619	21.69
18	Jamtara	6,53,081	7,90,207	21.00
19	Dumka	11,06,521	13,21,096	19.39
Odisha		3,68,04,660	4,19,47,358	13.97
1	Balangir	13,37,194	16,48,574	23.29
2	Malkangiri	5,04,198	6,12,727	21.53
3	Subarnapur	5,41,835	6,52,107	20.35
4	Khordha	18,77,395	22,46,341	19.65
5	Nabarangapur	10,25,766	12,18,762	18.81
6	Baudh	3,73,372	4,39,917	17.82

1	2	3	4	5
7	Kalahandi	13,35,494	15,73,054	17.79
Chhattisgarh		2,08,33,803	2,55,40,196	22.59
1	Kabeerdham	5,84,552	8,22,239	40.66
2	Raipur	30,16,930	40,62,160	34.65
3	Bilaspur	19,98,355	26,62,077	33.21
4	Janjgir- Champa	13,17,431	16,20,632	23.01
5	Mahasamund	8,60,257	10,32,275	20.00
6	Rajnandgaon	12,83,224	15,37,520	19.82
7	Surguja	19,72,094	23,61,329	19.74
8	Narayanpur	1,17,337	1,40,206	19.49
9	Korba	10,11,823	12,06,563	19.25
10	Durg	28,10,436	33,43,079	18.95
11	Raigarh	12,65,529	14,93,627	18.02
12	Bastar	11,98,067	14,11,644	17.83
Madhya Prsdesh		6,03,48,023	7,25,97,565	20.30
1	Indore	24,65,827	32,72,335	32.71
2	Jhabua	7,84,286	10,24,091	30.58
3	Bhopal	18,43,510	23,68,145	28.46
4	Singrauli	9,20,169	11,78,132	28.03
5	Barwani	10,86,366	13,85,659	27.55
6	Guna	9,77,827	12,40,938	26.91
7	Dhar	17,40,329	21,84,672	25.53
8	Umaria	5,15,963	6,43,579	24.73
9	Gwalior	16,32,109	20,30,543	24.41
10	Sidhi	9,10,983	11,26,515	23.66
11	Morena	15,92,714	19,65,137	23.38
12	Rajgarh	12,54,085	15,46,541	23.32
13	Sheopur	5,59,495	6,87,952	22.96
14	West Nimar	15,24,637	18,72,413	22.81
15	Shivpuri	14,06,031	17,25,818	22.74

1	2	3	4	5
16	Ashoknagar	6,88,940	8,44,979	22.65
17	Sehore	10,78,912	13,11,008	21.51
18	East Nimar	10,78,251	13,09,443	21.44
19	Katni	10,64,167	12,91,684	21.38
20	Dindori	5,80,730	7,04,218	21.26
21	Harda	4,74,416	5,70,302	20.21
22	Tikamgarh	12,02,998	14,44,920	20.11
23	Vidisha	12,14,857	14,58,212	20.03
24	Rewa	19,73,306	23,63,744	19.79
25	Ratlam	12,15,393	14,54,483	19.67
26	Chhatarpur	14,74,723	17,62,857	19.54
27	Dewas	13,08,223	15,63,107	19.48
28	Alirajpur	6,10,275	7,28,677	19.40
29	Bhind	14,28,559	17,03,562	19.25
30	Burhanpur	6,34,883	7,56,993	19.23
31	Satna	18,70,104	22,28,619	19.17
32	Panna	8,56,558	10,16,028	18.62
33	Datia	6,64,159	7,86,375	18.40
34	Raisen	11,25,154	13,31,699	18.36
35	Seoni	11,66,608	13,78,876	18.20
36	Mandla	8,94,236	10,53,522	17.81
Gujarat		5,06,71,017	6,03,83,628	19.17
1	Surat	42,75,540	60,79,231	42.19
2	Kachchh	15,83,2251	20,90,3131	32.03
3	Dohad	16,36,433	21,26,558	29.95
4	Banas Kantha	25,04,244	31,16,045	24.43
5	Ahmadabad	58,93,164	72,08,200	22.31
6	The Dangs	1,86,729	2,26,769	21.44
7	Valsad	14,10,553	17,03,068	20.74
8	Rajkot	31,69,881	37,99,770	19.87

1	2	3	4	5
9	Panch Mahals	20,25,277	23,88,267	17.92
	Daman and Diu	1,58,204	2,42,911	53.54
1	Daman	1,13,989	1,90,855	67.43
2	Diu	44,215	52,056	17.73
	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	2,20,490	3,42,853	55.50
1	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	2,20,490	3,42,853	55.50
	Maharashtra	9,68,78,627	11,23,72,972	15.99
1	Thane	81,31,849	1,10,54,131	35.94
2	Pune	72,32,555	94,26,959	30.34
3	Aurangabad	29,02,602	36,95,928	27.33
4	Nandurbar	13,11,709	16,46,177	25.50
5	Nashik	49,93,796	61,09,052	22.33
6	Jalna	16,07,391	19,58,483	21.84
7	Parbhani	15,27,715	18,35,982	20.18
8	Dhule	17,07,947	20,48,781	19.96
9	Bid	21,61,250	25,85,962	19.65
10	Hingoli	9,87,160	11,78,973	19.43
11	Raigarh	22,07,929	26,35,394	19.36
12	Latur	20,80,285	24,55,543	18.04
	Andhra Pradesh	7,62,10,007	8,46,65,533	11.10
1	Rangareddy	35,75,064	52,96,396	48.15
	Karnataka	5,28,50,562	6,11,30,704	15.67
1	Bangalore	65,37,124	95,88,910	46.68
2	Bellary	20,27,140	25,32,383	24.92
3	Yadgir	9,56,180	1.1,72,985	22.67
4	Bijapur	18,06,918	21,75,102	20.38
5	Gulbarga	21,74,742	25,64,892	17.94
	Tamil Nadu	6,24,05,679	7,21,38,928	15.60
1	Kancheepuram	28,77,468	39,90,897	38.69
2	Thiruvallur	27,54,756	37,25,697	35.25

1	2	3	4	5
3	Tiruppur	19,20,154	24,71,222	28.70
4	Krishnagiri	15,61,118	18,83,731	20.67
5	Coimbatore	29,16,620	34,72,578	19.06
6	Madurai	25,78,201	30,41,038	17.95
	Pudducherry	9,74,345	12,44,464	27.72
1	Yanam	31,394	55,616	77.15
2	Puducherry	7,35,332	9,46,600	28.73

[English]

Performance of Derivation Contracts

*412. SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR:
SHRI YASHVIR SINGH:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the existing framework for regulating derivative transactions in the country;

(b) whether the Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI) is contemplating to issue new guidelines to improve performance of derivative contracts and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the performance of derivative trade has not been found satisfactory during the last three years and if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor; and

(d) the details of steps Government propose to take to streamline the irregularities going on in derivative trade in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) The framework for regulating derivative transactions is provided in the various Acts of Government of India such as Securities Contracts (Regulation) Act, 1956, Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934, Forward Contracts (Regulation) Act 1952 and related Rules, Regulations, Guidelines, Circulars etc. Exchange traded equity derivatives market is regulated by Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI) while the Forward Markets Commission (FMC) regulates the exchange traded commodity derivatives market in India. Reserve Bank of India (RBI) as well as SEBI jointly regulate

the exchange traded foreign currency and interest rate futures. The foreign currency, interest rate and credit derivatives traded in the over the counter (OTC) market is under the jurisdiction of RBI and is permitted as long as at least one of the parties in the transaction is regulated by RBI.

(b) With a view to revive and deepen the IRF market, SEBI, vide its Circular dated December 30, 2011 issued new guidelines for Futures on 2-year and 5-year Government securities. In addition, RBI has constituted a separate working group in December 2011 for "Enhancing Liquidity in G-Sec and Interest Rate Derivatives Market". Further, SEBI, vide its circular dated June 02, 2011, had also issued guidelines for introducing liquidity enhancement schemes for illiquid securities in equity derivatives segment.

(c) Global derivative industry is dominated by equity, interest rate, currency and commodity derivative contracts. In some of the segments, India's performance has been more than satisfactory. National Stock Exchange of India Ltd (NSE) occupies 5th position in terms of notional turnover and 2nd position in terms of total volume among derivatives exchanges, globally. In 2011, the total volume of U.S. dollar/Indian rupee futures traded on Indian exchanges was equivalent to almost a fifth of the Asia-Pacific region's total volume for the year. Further the growth rate of commodity and equity derivatives volumes in India is one of the highest in the world. However, exchange traded Interest Rate Futures (IRF) market has not picked up in India mainly because of illiquid underlying Government Securities market.

(d) In the last decade or so, India has been able to

establish a strong regulatory architecture. The regulatory contours, including those for the derivative markets is a dynamic one and are constantly reviewed. Regulators, from time to time, have been issuing necessary guidelines and circulars to regulate and develop the derivatives market in India. Regulators have prescribed comprehensive risk management measures for the market comprising of margin system, capital adequacy, exposure and turnover limits, on-line position monitoring and automatic disablement, etc.

[Translation]

Power Generation

*413. SHRI KUNWAR REWATI RAMAN SINGH:
SHRI TUFANI SAROJ:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the power generation capacity addition targets set and achieved during each financial year of the Eleventh Five Year Plan, source-wise and year-wise;

(b) the details of the source-wise target set for power

generation for the year 2012-13;

(c) whether the Government proposes to involve the private sector in order to achieve the above said target; and

(d) if so, the details thereof along with the measures proposed to be taken by the Government to achieve the above said target?

THE MINISTER OF POWER (SHRI SUSHILKUMAR SHINDE): (a) The power generation capacity added in the Eleventh Plan is 54964 MW as against the achievement of 19015 MW and 21180 MW in the 9th and 10th Plans respectively. The capacity added during the Eleventh Plan is about 260% of the total capacity added during the Tenth Plan. Further, 20502 MW generation capacity has been added in 2011-12, which is the highest ever annual capacity addition and is nearly equal to capacity added in the Tenth Plan.

The details of capacity addition target and its achievement during each of the financial year of the Eleventh Five Year Plan, source-wise and year-wise, are given below:

		(in MW)			
		Hydro	Thermal	Nuclear	Total
2007-08	Target	2372	9007	660	12039
	Achievement	2423	6620	220	9263
2008-09	Target	1097	5773.2	660	7530.2*
	Achievement	969	2484.7	-	3453.7
2009-10	Target	845	13002	660	14507
	Achievement	39	9106	440	9585
2010-11	Target	1346	17793	1220	20359
	Achievement	690	11250.5	220	12160.5
2011-12	Target	1990	13611	2000	17601
	Achievement	1423	19078.7	—	20501.7

*Capacity addition target for the year 2008-09 was 11061.2 MW which was revised to 7530.2 MW in September, 2008 subsequent to the change in the definition of commissioning of power projects.

(b) A target of 920 BU has been proposed for power generation by the Ministry of Power to the Planning Commission for the year 2012-13. The source-wise break-up is as follows:

(Fig. in BU)

Source	Power Generation (2012-13)
Thermal	760.275
Hydro	122.045
Nuclear	32.200
Bhutan (Import)	5.480
Total	920.000

(c) and (d) The power generation target of 920 BU for the year 2012-13 proposed by Ministry of Power includes 164 BU of power generation through private sector projects.

Several measures have been initiated by the Government to achieve the power generation target. These are as follows:

- (i) Formation of several new joint ventures to manufacture super-critical boilers and turbine-generators for thermal power plants.
- (ii) Periodic review of issues related to supply of power equipment from BHEL by a group under the chairmanship of Secretary (Heavy Industry).
- (iii) Sensitization of stake holders to enlarge the vendors base to meet Balance of Plants requirements.
- (iv) Rigorous monitoring of projects at different levels including by Ministry of Power, Central Electricity Authority, Power Projects Monitoring Panel and Advisory Group under the chairmanship of Minister of Power.
- (v) Utilities have been advised to import coal to meet their shortfall.
- (vi) Power producers have been advised to design boilers for higher level of imported coal blending for their future projects.
- (vii) Efforts are being made at the highest level to make coal available for power sector so that power generation is not hampered.

[*English*]

Purchase of equipments for UMPPs

*414. SHRI ASADUDDIN OWASI: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether as per present practice, the Ultra Mega Power Projects (UMPPs) enjoy the benefits of assured coal mines linkage;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government proposes to make it mandatory for UMPPs promoters to buy certain percent of equipment from the domestic manufacturers;

(d) if so, the present policy in this regard;

(e) whether domestic manufacturers are facing stiff competition in regard to power equipment especially from China; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF POWER (SHRI SUSHILKUMAR SHINDE): (a) and (b) In Ultra Mega Power Project (UMPP) initiative, the pithead UMPPs are allocated captive coal blocks and the coastal UMPPs envisage supply of imported coal, to be tied up by the developer. In respect of awarded pithead projects (Sasan and Talaiya), coal blocks have been allocated by Ministry of Coal.

(c) and (d) No, Madam.

(e) and (f) As per the prevailing Government policy, the developer of a power project is free to choose the equipment either from foreign country (including China) or from domestic sources, leading to competition for domestic manufacturers.

As per information received from Central Electricity Authority (CEA), based on the details of orders for a shelf of thermal power projects of 104,000 MW for benefits in 12th Plan and beyond, it is seen that about 56000 MW has been ordered on domestic Manufacturers, about 48000 MW on foreign Manufacturers.

[*Translation*]

Code of conduct for safe and honourable tourism

*415. SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL:
SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK:

Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Code of Conduct for 'Safe and Honorable Tourism' has been adopted by various stakeholders for enabling timely detection and reporting of crimes against tourists, especially women and children;

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

(c) the action plan initiated alongwith implementation/compliance status by various stakeholders indicating the mechanism for the purpose;

(d) the measures taken by the Government to enforce implementation of code by the stakeholders alongwith the progress made in curbing crimes against tourists;

(e) whether there is a proposal for round the clock vigil by ex-servicemen on the beaches frequently visited by tourists; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM (SHRI SUBODH KANT SAHAY): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. The Ministry of Tourism and various stakeholders in the Tourism Industry adopted the Code of Conduct for 'Safe and Honourable Tourism' on 1st July 2010 to strengthen the critical pillar of 'Suraksha' (safety) for the tourists. The main objectives of this Code, inter alia, are:

- I. Encourage tourism activities to be undertaken with respect for basic rights like dignity, safety and freedom from exploitation of both tourists and local residents i.e., people and communities who may be impacted by tourism in some way.
- II. Aid the prevention of commercial sexual exploitation like sex tourism, prostitution, pornography and other forms of sexual assaults and molestations and safeguard safety of persons, in particular women & children.
- III. Enhance prevention of activities like forced or involuntary drug use, manipulated and incorrect information, cultural and social intolerance which could increase vulnerability to crime.

(c) and (d) The Code is not a legal instrument but a set of guidelines for voluntary adoption by the Tourism Industry. The Ministry of Tourism has conducted a number of workshops to sensitize various stakeholders about the Code. The Ministry has also included adoption of the Code as one of the criteria for approving tour operators, travel agents and classification of hotels & other types of accommodation.

(e) and (f) As 'Public Order' and 'Police' are State subjects, the primary responsibility for prevention of crime against tourists rests with respective State Government/ Union Territory Administration. However, the Ministry of Tourism has advised them to deploy Tourist Police. The Ministry of Tourism in consultation with the Directorate General of Resettlements and Ministries of Defence and Home has also formulated guidelines for formation of Tourist Security Organisation(s) comprising Ex-servicemen of India. These guidelines have been forwarded to various State Governments and Union Territory Administrations for necessary action.

Scheme for women

416. SHRI KAMAL KISHOR "COMMANDO": Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the programmes or schemes being implemented for the rehabilitation of poor, widows, destitute, divorcee and single women in the country and the nature of assistance extended thereby;

(b) the funds sanctioned, released and utilized by the State Governments during the last three years and the current year, programme/ scheme-wise;

(c) the number of beneficiaries therefrom during the said period, State-wise; and

(d) the assessment of the Government on the success achieved so far through implementation of those schemes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) The Ministry of Women & Child Development, Government of India has been implementing two shelter based schemes, namely, Swadhar and Short Stay Home for providing emergency outreach services to women in difficult circumstances who do not have societal/ family support or independent means of income. Under these schemes free shelter, food, medical care, counseling etc. are being provided to the beneficiaries. Vocational training is imparted to the beneficiaries with a view to rehabilitate them.

(b) and (c) Under these schemes, funds are released directly to the implementing agencies which include State Government agencies and Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs). The year-wise funds released under these schemes to the implementing agencies in various

States and the number of women benefitted during the last three years is annexed as Statement.

(d) The schemes seek to improve the life of women who are in difficult circumstances thereby making them self reliant by providing vocational training. The scheme could benefit 35959 women in 2009-10 and 38241 and

40270 women during 2010-11 & 2011-12 respectively. Considering the positive impact of the schemes on the target group, Government has decided to merge both the schemes into "Swadhar Greh" scheme with better financial norms and extend the coverage to all the districts in the country during the 12th Five Year Plan.

Statement

State-wise details of funds released and number of women benefitted under Swadhar and Short Stay Home scheme during last three years are as under:

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of the State	2009-10		2010-11		2011-12	
		Funds released (Rs. in lakhs)	No. of women benefitted	Funds released (Rs. in lakhs)	No. of women benefitted	Funds released (Rs. in lakhs)	No. of women benefitted
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	397.02	5118	581.33	4588	557.87	4214
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	9.66	72	3.78	65	14.48	72
3.	Assam	118.62	1542	286.40	1581	231.33	1714
4.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	4.35	-	-	-	-	-
5.	Bihar	84.77	1036	86.79	916	57.50	560
6.	Chandigarh	3.72	72	5.35	40	4.29	72
7.	Chhattisgarh	7.81	388	54.31	380	30.40	416
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	-	-	-	-	7.21	-
9.	Daman and Diu	-	-	-	-	-	-
10.	Delhi	2.75	144	15.59	120	15.44	144
11.	Gujarat	15.08	304	63.57	360	40.95	426
12.	Goa	-	-	-	44	0.45	72
13.	Haryana	21.91	710	103.18	661	108.74	710
14.	Himachal Pradesh	-	-	-	-	-	-
15.	Jharkhand	16.57	244	36.87	220	31.62	244
16.	Jammu and Kashmir	22.59	294	34.67	230	26.14	294
17.	Karnataka	420.86	3462	531.80	2970	562.23	3766
18.	Kerala	41.51	482	62.75	525	64.85	438

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
19.	Lakshadweep	-	-	-	-	-	-
20.	Madhya Pradesh	162.55	1602	283.24	1596	211.86	1880
21.	Maharashtra	301.30	4973	719.80	4681	643.90	4801
22.	Manipur	105.55	1232	252.94	1203	246.59	1332
23.	Mizoram	6.07	-	4.34	90	13.35	122
24.	Meghalaya	-	-	-	-	-	-
25.	Nagaland	11.86	422	41.10	412	3141	322
26.	Odisha	388.65	4801	775.73	4149	739.04	4751
27.	Punjab	10.90	288	23.07	200	41.59	216
28.	Pondicherry	4.26	144	-	-	24.27	144
29.	Rajasthan	4.20	682	78.26	750	132.23	694
30.	Sikkim	3.55	72	5.16	45	5.26	72
31.	Tamil Nadu	348.72	3398	513.38	3024	509.92	3226
32.	Tripura	17.12	360	27.97	253	39.79	360
33.	Uttar Pradesh	398.43	5111	826.84	5306	833.96	5009
34.	Uttarakhand	47.44	632	10270	646	93.94	682
35.	West Bengal	253.91	3492	343.91	3186	464.91	3517
Total		3231.73	35959.00	5864.83	38241.00	5785.52	40270.00

Misuse of CGHS Medicines

*417. DR. BALIRAM:
SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR:

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

(a) whether cases of sale of medicines meant for use in the Government hospitals and Central Government Health Scheme (CGHS) dispensaries in the open market have been reported;

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

(c) the number of persons arrested for selling of medicines and the action taken by the Government against the medical stores purchasing and the hospitals selling such Government medicines; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government to check such cases in future?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (c) There have not been any such reports from the Government hospitals in Delhi which are under the administrative control of Ministry of Health and Family Welfare. However, Delhi Police has arrested some CGHS officials for investigation on the charges of selling of stolen CGHS medicines in the open market during the last three years as indicated below:

2009 - Two officials of CGHS dispensaries, Shri Revati Prasad Sharma, Pharmacist/Storekeeper, and Shri Mithun Tyagi, Computer Operator.

2010 - Nil

2011 - Five officials of various CGHS dispensaries: S/Shri Attar Singh Mastwal, Pharmacist/Storekeeper,

Ravinder Kumar, Pharmacist, Krishan Kumar, Pharmacist, Sunil Kumar, Pharmacist, and Bachcha Singh, Dresser.

The services of Shri Mithun Tyagi have been terminated. Departmental Enquiry against Shri Revati Prasad Sharma has been completed and penalty imposed. For the remaining five officials, Departmental enquiry has been instituted as per rules.

(d) To check pilferage of medicines from CGHS dispensaries, detailed instructions have been issued to all CMOs - l/c vide Circular dated 10th August 2011.

[English]

Health Insurance

*418. SHRI P.L. PUNIA:
SHRI SANJAY NIRUPAM:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has taken note of the coverage of only a small percentage of the total population including the disabled under the health insurance, in both the rural and urban areas, across the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor indicating the percentage of population, particularly the disabled covered under the health insurance schemes, State/UT-wise;

(c) whether the Government has formulated any plans for integrated health insurance programme that links microfinance with health insurance to provide insurance to the poor;

(d) if so, the details thereof alongwith the steps taken/proposed to be taken in this regard; and

(e) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to encourage health insurance for the poor people particularly disabled, in both the rural and urban areas, cross the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) As per the Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority (IRDA) estimates the total population covered under Health Insurance policies is approximates 27 crores as at the close of 2011-12 as against 21.86 crores as on 31.3.2011. The major schemes which contributed to the increased coverage are the Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana (RSBY) of Government of India and three state Government

schemes viz Arogyasri in Andhra Pradesh, Kalaingar Health Insurance in Tamil Nadu and Yeshaswini Health cover of Karnataka. Under all the schemes the physically disabled people are not discriminated. Further IRDA has intimated that statewise data of coverage of disabled under health insurance schemes is not maintained by them separately.

(c) and (d) There is no proposal for formulating an integrated health insurance programme that links micro finance with health insurance.

(e) IRDA has issued micro-insurance regulations namely IRDA (Micro-Insurance) Regulations 2005 which enable insurance companies to provide micro-insurance covers including health insurance in rural areas of the country. Micro insurance policies provide for a maximum coverage of Rs.30,000 for health insurance and Rs.50,000 for personal Accident per life. These regulations enable the entities such as Non-Government Organisations, Self Help Groups, Micro-Finance Institution to act as micro insurance agents in order to leverage their reach.

The GOI has also launched the RSBY in Oct. 2007 for smart card based cashless health insurance cover of Rs. 30,000 per annum on a family floater basis to BPL families in the organized sector. As on 30.04.2012, RSBY is being implemented in 24 States/UTs. Under this scheme more than 2.94 crore smart cards have been issued.

National Power Grid

*419. SHRI K.P. DHANAPALAN:
SHRI N. PEETHAMBARA KURUP:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the structure of power grid in the country at present;

(b) whether the different regional grids are inter-connected and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government proposes to include the Southern States in the National Power Grid;

(d) if so, the details thereof along with the benefits likely to be accrued therefrom; and

(e) the time by which the Grid is likely to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF POWER (SHRI SUSHILKUMAR SHINDE): (a) and (b) At present the national power grid in the country consists of transmission grids of respective State Transmission Utilities (STUs) and Inter State

Transmission System (ISTS) grid. From the operational point of view the ISTS grid is divided into five Regional Grids i.e. Northern Region (NR), Western Region (WR), Southern Region (SR), Eastern Region (ER) and North Eastern Region (NER) Grids. These regional Grids have been inter-connected to form a national power grid. The national power grid is being developed in phased manner. By now, all the regional grids have already been inter-connected. Four regional grids of the national grid viz. NR, WR, ER and NER grids have been interconnected synchronously and the SR grid is connected asynchronously with the rest of the national power grid. The total transmission capacity of the inter-regional transmission links at the end of the 11th Plan as on 31.3.2012 was 27,750 MW.

(c) The Southern Region grid, comprising of Southern States is already a part of national power grid as it is connected through asynchronous links comprising of High Voltage Direct Current (HVDC) links and radially operated Alternating Current (AC) links.

(d) and (e) The Southern Region is also planned to be synchronously interconnected with the rest of the national power grid through two 765 kV single circuit lines between Raichur (Karnataka, SR) and Sholapur (Maharashtra, WR) by 2014. The additional links between the Southern and Western regions would enable increased transfer of power between Southern States and other States. Further, such augmentation of inter-regional capacity shall also facilitate integration of large renewable generation in Southern Region with rest of the country for its optimal utilization.

Regulation of Mining Activities

*420. SHRI PRADEEP MAJHI:
SHRI KISHANBHAI V. PATEL:

Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has notified the Controller General, Indian Bureau of Mines (IBM) as an Administering Authority for grant of mineral concessions and regulation of exploration and mining activities;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of the mineral bearing blocks notified in offshore areas in various States for grant of exploration licences; and

(d) the details of applications received for such blocks and the number of exploration licenses issued so far, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MINES (SHRI DINSHA PATEL): (a) and (b) Vide notification number SO 339(E) dated 11.2.2010, Controller General, Indian Bureau of Mines has been notified as an Administering Authority for grant of mineral concessions and regulation of exploration and mining activities in offshore areas.

(c) and (d) A total of 63 mineral bearing blocks have been notified vide notification dated 07.06.2010 in the offshore areas, out of which 37 blocks were falling under Arabian Sea and 26 blocks in Bay of Bengal. Out of a total of 377 applications received against the said notification from 53 applicants, orders for grant of exploration licences were issued to 16 applicants for 62 blocks on 05.04.2011. However, till date no exploration licence has been executed as the matter is subjudice in High Courts of Andhra Pradesh, Madras and Bombay (Nagpur bench).

Impact of FDI on Monetary Policy

4601. SHRI NILESH NARAYAN RANE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has made a study / commissioned a study on the impact of FDI flows on monetary policy of the country;

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

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) and (c) Foreign Direct Investment flows as a component of capital flows affect liquidity conditions. Monetary policy, however, is appropriately calibrated to serve the twin interests of growth and price stability.

Bearing of Economic Growth in Climate Change

4602. SHRIMATI SHRUTI CHOUDHRY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the economic growth has a definite bearing on climate change in future;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the comments/views of the Government thereupon during the last three years;

(d) whether any public opinion has been sought in this regard; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) The Indian economy has been growing rapidly since 1990s. Such growth has been demanding of energy requirements. India's per capita GHG emissions in the form of CO₂ are among the lowest in the world. India's contributions to the stock of GHG and CO₂ atmospheric emission are minuscule.

(c) India has voluntarily announced a domestic goal of reducing the GHG emission intensity of its GDP by 20-25 per cent of the 2005 level by 2020. By doing so India is expecting to reduce the impact of its growth on climate change. Through the eight National Missions and other steps to conserve energy, we are also expecting to reduce the adverse impact of climate change on sustainable and inclusive development. Economic growth rate of 7-9 per cent per annum has been achieved with an energy growth of less than 4% per annum. This reduced energy intensity, at the relatively low level of India's per capita GDP, has been made possible by a range of factors, including India's historically low patterns of consumption, enhanced competitiveness, proactive policies to promote energy efficiency, and more recently, initiatives such as the use of the Clean Development Mechanism to accelerate the adoption of clean energy technologies.

(d) and (e) India has adopted the National Action Plan on Climate Change (NAPCC) under the auspices of the Prime Minister's Council on Climate Change in 2008, which included a process of wide consultations with all key actors, scientific community and civil society, thereby reflecting public opinion broadly. The eight National Missions were derived and form the core of the NAPCC goals in the context of climate change.

Exemption of Customs Duty

4603. SHRI PONNAM PRABHAKAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government exempted the re-import of cut and polished diamonds sent for certification or grading abroad from the two percent basic customs duty; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the manner in which it is likely to benefit the consumers in the market?

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

(b) Cut and polished diamonds sent abroad and re-imported after certification/grading by the laboratories/agencies as notified in the Foreign Trade Policy have been exempted from two percent basic customs duty with effect from 09.03.2012. The exemption is a facilitation measure to ensure that the domestic cutting and polishing industry does not suffer additional duty burden owing to the utilisation of grading and certification services abroad.

Allocations for Scheduled Tribes

4604. SHRI R. DHYUVANARAYANA: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the allocations for Scheduled Tribes fell short this year compared to the earlier years;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor indicating the allocations made during each of the last three years; and

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

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

(a) No, Madam.

(b) The details of the allocation during the last 3 years and current year are as follows:

(Rs. in cr.)	
Year	Allocation
2009-10	3205.50
2010-11	3206.50
2011-12	3723.01
2012-13	4090.00

(c) Does not arise.

Regularising Casual Labour

4605. SHRI KUNVARJIBHAI MOHANBHAI BAVALIYA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any proposal to regularise all casual labours like messenger working in Public Sector Banks in the country, State-wise, Bank-wise, including Punjab & Sindh Bank;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the time by which the same is likely to be implemented; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (d) No proposal to regularise casual labourers like messenger working in Public Sector Banks is under consideration of Government. Punjab & Sind Bank has also reported that at present there is no such proposal under consideration.

Gender Inequality

4606. SHRI K.J.S.P. REDDY: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware that despite progress in equality, women are behind on job front in all the areas and sectors especially for Scheduled caste(SC)/ Scheduled Tribes (ST) people especially in rural areas in Andhra Pradesh compared to other States;

(b) if so, the details thereof comparatively in Eleventh Plan, year-wise and the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the Government has received views/suggestions of women organisations in this regard; and

(d) the steps being taken/to be taken by the Government to overcome such situations in future in consultation with International Labour Organization?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) to (d) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

[Translation]

Tribal Girls

4607. SHRI MAKAN SINGH SOLANKI: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the tribal girls are deprived of higher education due to lack of educational institutes in their nearby localities in some districts of Madhya Pradesh;

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

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

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

(a) to (c) The Ministry of Tribal Affairs supplements the efforts of the 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 to State Governments. Ministry of Tribal Affairs has not received any report suggestive that tribal girls are being deprived of higher education due to lack of educational institutes in their nearby localities.

[English]

Ashram Schools

4608. SHRI RAJAIH SIRICILLA: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the tribals observed a hunger strike recently demanding decent wages and permanent jobs at the Ashram schools in some States including Andhra Pradesh;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI MAHADEO SINGH KHANDELA): (a) to (c) No such information has been received in this Ministry. The Ministry of Tribal Affairs implements a Centrally Sponsored Scheme of "Establishment of Ashram Schools in Tribal Sub Plan Areas". As per the provisions of the scheme, funds are granted to State Governments/UT Administrations for creation of educational infrastructure i.e. construction of school buildings. The running and maintenance of Ashram Schools including engagement of teachers thereon is squarely the responsibility of concerned State Government/UT Administration. The issue of engagement of teachers in Ashram Schools does not come in the purview of the Ministry of Tribal Affairs.

Agreement with South-East Asian Countries

4609. SHRI ASHOK TANWAR: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has signed any legal treaty or agreement with any legal treaty or agreement with South-East Asian Countries in energy sector to meet the energy requirements in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has signed any economically beneficial agreement with Indonesia in respect to energy; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL): (a) to (d) Yes, Madam, as informed by the Ministry of External Affairs, an Energy Forum has been set up on the basis of Joint Statement issued in January, 2011.

Besides, the following Memorandum of Understandings (MoUs) have also been signed:

- (i) MoU between India and Indonesia in June, 2010 on establishment of a Joint Working Group (JWG) having structured dialogue process in the Coal Sector;
- (ii) MoU between International Coal Venture Private Limited and Indonesia in January, 2011 on exploration and mining of coking and thermal coal reserves;
- (iii) MoU between India and Indonesia in January, 2011 on Cooperation in the field of Oil and Gas.

Allocation of Gas

4610. SHRI A. SAI PRATHAP: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the State Government of Andhra Pradesh has requested his Ministry for allocation of gas to Karimnagar Gas Power Project;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken by the Government thereon?

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

(b) A proposal regarding allotment of 9.72 Million Metric Standard Cubic Meter Per Day (MMSCMD) of gas for a new gas based power project (3x700 MW) at Nedunoor Village of Karimnagar district of Andhra Pradesh was forwarded by Government of Andhra Pradesh to Central Government.

(c) Due to limited availability of domestic gas as intimated by Ministry of Petroleum & Natural Gas (MOP&NG) as well as considering the preparedness of the project, Ministry of Power has recommended for allocation of 2.8 MMSCMD of gas for its 1st unit of 700

MW. The Empowered Group of Ministers (EGOM) in its meeting held on 24.02.2012, inter-alia, noted the requirement of this project. However, no direction was issued due to substantial reduction of gas production from KG D6 field till 2013-14. Accordingly, an advisory has also been placed on the website of this Ministry as well as on Central Electricity Authority (CEA) for the developers not to plan power projects based on domestic gas till 2015-16.

New Norms for Advisors

4611. DR. P. VENUGOPAL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI) has proposed new norms for advisors;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the SEBI had held discussions with advisors to solicit their views 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) and (b) Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI) has proposed the setting up of a Self-Regulatory Organization (SRO) for regulating the activities of the Investment Advisors. SEBI had put up on its website, a concept paper on Regulation of Investment Advisors on 26 September 2011, inviting comments from the public.

(c) and (d) Advisors as well as other stakeholders were given the opportunity to respond to the concept paper with their written comments. The comments received by SEBI covered several issues.

[Translation]

Supply of Gas to Power Plants

4612. SHRI RAMESH BAIS:
SHRI P.C. MOHAN:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the gas is supplied on subsidised rates/concessional rates to various power plants in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether there are several commercial companies which are supplied gas at subsidised rates but sells electricity at the market rates and earn profit;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the Government proposes to formulate any policy for not supplying gas to the said profit earning companies the subsidised rates; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. Ministry of Petroleum & Natural Gas (MOP&NG) has informed that Administrative Price Mechanism (APM) Gas is being supplied to North-East Region @ 60% of the price of APM gas as compared to the rest of the country.

(c) and (d) Central Electricity Authority (CEA) has informed that at present all the existing gas based power plants which are supplied domestic gas, are selling electricity to the DISCOMS as per the Power Purchase Agreements (PPAs) at rates approved by Regulatory Commission.

(e) and (f) The Empowered Group of Ministers (EGoM) in its meeting held on 24.02.2012 has directed that the existing and future allocations of New Exploration Licensing Policy (NELP) gas to power plants be subject to the condition that the entire electricity produced from the allocated gas shall only be sold to the Distribution Licensees at tariffs determined or adopted (in case of bidding) by the Tariff Regulator of the power plant. The gas will be supplied only for the duration of the PPA and supply of gas will start only after the signing of PPA. The PPA may initially be for one year (short term PPA) during which electricity shall be sold at the tariff determined by the Regulator and the subsequent PPA should be for medium term or long term. The EGoM also authorized the MoP&NG to cancel the current allocation of any power plant(s) not complying with the aforesaid conditions.

[English]

Iron Ore Fines

4613. SHRI NALIN KUMAR KATEEL: Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Iron Ore Fines do not have sufficient domestic market in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it would pose serious environmental hazard if allowed to accumulate in the mines itself;

(d) if so, whether the Government proposes suitable measures to provide marketing facilities in this regard; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MINES (SHRI DINSHA PATEL): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. The total domestic consumption of iron ore Fines as a percentage of total iron ore Fines produced stood at 37%, 34% and 50% in the year 2008-09, 2009-10 and 2010-11 respectively.

(c) Iron ore Fines, if not disposed and stacked properly, has potential to lead to environmental hazard, apart from restricting further mining of iron ore.

(d) and (e) Marketing of iron ore is not controlled by the Government and is driven by market demand and supply. The Government does not propose to create marketing facilities for iron ore Fines.

Non-Recognized Input State Taxation

4614. SHRIMATI DARSHANA JARDOSH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any communication has been received from Ministry of Fertilisers on the issue of backlog payment to fertilizer producers for non-recognised input State taxation matter as Ministry of Fertilisers have already implemented the new policy w.e.f. 01.04.2011 in this regard but not sorted out issues of backlog losses;

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

(c) whether the Finance Ministry has received any Communication from Ministry of Fertilisers for re-distribution of funds collected from States under new policy of non-recognised input State taxation; and

(d) if so, the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) Yes Madam. Department of Fertilizers has sought the views of Ministry of Finance on the issue of recovery of incidence of non-reimbursable input taxation levied by State Governments for the period 01.10.2006 to 31.03.2010. The matter is under examination.

(c) No Madam.

(d) Does not arise.

World Bank Loan for Roads

4615. SHRI M. SREENIVASULU REDDY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether World Bank has approved any loan for construction of roads in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof State-wise and road-wise including Andhra Pradesh during the last three years;

(c) the present status thereof, State-wise; and

(d) the parameters adopted to implement such loans for roads in rural areas State-wise especially in Andhra Pradesh for the current year?

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

(b) and (c) The details and present status of the projects that have been approved by World Bank for construction of roads during the last three financial years i.e., 2009-10, 2010-11 and 2011-12 are given in the enclosed Statement.

(d) The Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojna Rural Roads Project is being implemented with World Bank assistance in the States of Jharkhand, Rajasthan, Meghalaya, Uttar Pradesh, Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand and Punjab. The Project uses result based methodology to keep the National Rural Roads Development Agency, Ministry of Rural Development and the World Bank engaged around an agreed set of results. The disbursements under the loan are performance linked for each participating State.

Statement

Present status of the projects approved by World Bank

(Amount in US\$ million)

Sl. No.	Name of the project	Participating States	Date of Agreement/closing	World Bank Loan /credit amount	Disbursement Upto 31.03.2012	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
2009-10						
1.	Andhra Pradesh Road Sector Project(Loan No.7792-IN)	Andhra Pradesh	22.01.2010/ 30.06.2015	320	38.5	
2010-11						
2.	Additional Financing for Tamil Nadu Road Sector Project (Loan No.7865-IN)	Tamil Nadu	06.07.2010/ 31.3.2012	50.7	35.7	Out of the total loan amount of US\$ 50.7 million, US\$ 9.848 million has been cancelled by the World Bank on account of savings.
2011-12						
3.	Karnataka State Highway Improvement Project-II (Loan No.8022-IN)	Karnataka	30.05.2011/ 31.12.2016	350	16.5	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
4.	Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojna Rural Roads Project (Ln.7995-IN Cr.4848/4849-IN)	Jharkhand, Rajasthan, Meghalaya, Uttar Pradesh, Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand and Punjab	14.01.2011/ 30.11.2015	1500	151.25	
5.	Assam State Roads	Assam Project	-	320	-	The project has been approved by the World Bank Board on 13.3.2012. The agreements have not yet been signed with the World Bank.

Indira Gandhi Matritva Sahyog Yojana

4616. SHRI P. C. GADDIGOUDAR: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has taken note of gross under utilization of funds under the Indira Gandhi Matritva Sahyog Yojana (IGMSY) during the last three years;

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

(c) the percentage of women that have been benefitted annually out of the 12.5 lakh pregnant and lactating women that the scheme aims to benefit annually; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government to ensure optimum utilization of funds under the said scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) and (b) **Indira Gandhi Matritva Sahyog Yojana (IGMSY)** is a centrally sponsored conditional maternity benefit scheme which is operational since October 2010, in 52 districts in all States/UTs across the country on pilot basis to improve the health and nutrition status of Pregnant and Lactating (P&L) women and their young infants. During 2010-11 & 2011-12, Rs. 411.78 crores was released by the Ministry, out of which the States/UTs have reported utilization of Rs. 71.53 crores so far. Since IGMSY

is a new scheme and the year 2011-12 was the first complete year of implementation, a lot of preparatory works such as opening of budget heads, tie-up with banks/Post Offices, opening of banks/Post office accounts, setting up of cells at the state and district level etc., were to be undertaken before the actual cash transfer to the beneficiaries. Hence, there is under-utilization of funds under the IGMSY scheme. State wise details are given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) As per the feedback received from the States/UTs, 1.88 lakhs beneficiaries i.e. 15.04% have already been benefitted under the scheme.

(d) A number of measures have been undertaken by the Ministry for optimum utilisation of funds under IGMSY scheme such as (i) conducting periodic reviews on the performance of the scheme with States/UTs (ii) state visits by senior officers of the Ministry to assess performance of the scheme at the implementation level, (Hi) strengthening the monitoring systems at various levels, (iii) exploring various models of cash transfers not only through nationalised banks and post offices but through cooperative banks, business correspondence model etc. (v) providing flexi-funds amounting to 2.5% of the total annual allocation under IGMSY Scheme for innovative activities and (vi) providing funds to the tune of 3% of the total annual allocation under IGMSY Scheme for awareness generation activities.

Statement*State-wise funds released and utilised under IGMSY*

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	States/UTs	No. of districts covered	Fund released in 2010-11	Fund utilized in 2010-11	Fund released in 2011-12	Fund utilization reported in 2011-12 (as on 31.3.2012)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Andhra Pradesh	2	1021.11	0	2451.79	468.97
2	Arunachal Pradesh	1	15.8	0	41.6	21.15
3	Assam	2	674.85	0	1751.53	11.63
4	Bihar	2	983.53	0	2420.89	72.09
5	Chhattisgarh	2	435.73	NR	1069.62	132
6	Goa	1	68.87	0	170.34	0.58
7	Gujarat	2	276.09	NR	689.79	723.87
8	Haryana	1	50.01	0	130.3	135.43
9	Himachal Pradesh	1	64.93	NR	173.24	169.08
10	Jammu and Kashmir	2	148.08	NR	378.46	186.71
11	Jharkhand	2	502.52	0	1174.25	NR
12	Karnataka	2	740.61	0	1884.22	317.57
13	Kerala	1	357.69	NR	862.72	292.54
14	Madhya Pradesh	2	770.55	0	1931.14	2975.03
15	Maharashtra	2	456.895	0	1121.18	0
16	Manipur	1	48.81	NR	131.88	55.5
17	Meghalaya	1	61.16	15	158.92	3.39
18	Mizoram	1	31.43	0	84.88	0.52
19	Nagaland	1	26.99	NR	70.26	26.99
20	Odisha	2	557.81	0	1258.35	251.69
21	Punjab	2	373.41	NR	982.3	0
22	Rajasthan	2	884.82	0	2300.22	493.35
23	Sikkim	1	13.86	NR	39.34	36.37

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
24	Tamil Nadu	2	449.085	0	1150.07	NR
25	Tripura	1	85.59	0	213.81	38.83
26	Uttar Pradesh	2	901.81	NR	2294.67	476.54
27	Uttaranchal	1	134.45	0	297.43	98.06
28	West Bengal	2	1023.05	NR	2517.43	NR
29	Andaman and Nicobar	1	24.02	8.05	63.51	62.90
30	Chandigarh	1	114.64	0	283.58	9.0
31	Daman and Diu	1	7.33	0	24.04	NR
32	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1	35.8	0	88.30	NR
33	Delhi	2	426.56	0	1104.53	55.20
34	Lakshdweep	1	22.24	NR	50.52	NR
35	Pondicherry	1	5.76	0	18.76	15.40
Total		52	11795.89	23.05	29383.87	7130.39

NR: Not Reported

[Translation]

Complaints of Evasion of Indirect Taxes

4617. SHRI HARSH VARDHAN:
SHRI KUNVARJIBHAI MOHANBIAI BAVALIA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the commissionerate-wise details of complaints of evasion of central excise duty, customs duty and service tax received by the commissionerates across the country including the Meerut Commissionerate; and

(b) the action taken by the Government thereon and the total revenue collected as a result thereof?

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

Indian Nursing Council

4618. SHRI KAMESHWAR BAITHA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received a number of complaints regarding the functioning of Indian Nursing Council (INC);

(b) if so, the number of such complaints received and the action taken by the Government thereon during the last three years and the current year;

(c) whether the Government has taken note of alleged cases of corruption against the present chairman of INC;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the action taken/proposed by the Government in the matter indicating the reasons for the delay in investigations, if any?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (e) On a CVC complaint on an alleged case of corruption, relating to irregularities and malpractices committed by the President, Indian Nursing Council & others in granting recognition/feasibility certificate to 6 Nursing Institutions, the CBI has filed a supplementary charge sheet against the President, Indian Nursing Council, in the Court of Special Judge, Patiala House Courts, New Delhi on 15/02/2012. The matter relating to second complaint is subjudice in the Hon'ble High Court of Rajasthan.

[English]

Junk/Fast Foods

4619. SHRI DHANANJAY SINGH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has taken note of recent report of a public interest research Organisation which claims that leading food brands furnish no information/misinformation about the presence of high levels of trans fats, salt and sugar in their packaged fast foods, which inevitably leads to ill health and diseases like obesity and diabetes in young people;

(b) if so, the details thereof indicating the maximum permissible level of such contents like trans fats, salt and sugar in various food and beverage items in the country;

(c) whether the Government has conducted any study/ survey to ascertain the standards and quality of food items of these leading food brands;

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

(e) the follow up action taken/proposed against these erring food brands and ban the sale of junk and fast foods in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI SUDIP BANDYOPADHYAY): (a) and (b) The Centre for Science and Environment, New Delhi has conducted a very limited study consisting of 23 samples on "Nutritional analysis of junk foods". The results revealed high level of sugar, salt and fats ranging from 14.4 gm to 71.6 gm, 0.2 gm to 4.2 gm and 7.1 gm to 35.9 gm per 100 gm of sample respectively. Trans fat in various junk food of the study ranges between 1.1% to 8.1%.

As per Food Safety and Standards (Packaging and Labelling) Regulations, 2011, every pre-packaged food is required to contain on the label, a list of ingredients in the descending order and nutrition information, calorie in - Kcal, carbohydrate, protein and fat in gm/100 gm or ml/ 100 ml. Food in which hydrogenated vegetable fat or bakery shortening is used is required to declare on the label that hydrogenated vegetable fats of bakery shortening used contain trans fat.

(c) No.

(d) Samples of food items, including those of leading food brands are regularly collected for testing by State/UT food Authorities.

(e) This Ministry has requested the Chief Ministers and the Health Ministers of the all States/UTs and the Minister of Human Resources Development to consider issuing appropriate directions to the schools and colleges for withdrawing foods high in saturated fat and carbonated drinks from their canteens and promoting healthy food habits, and that children must be made aware of the benefits of consumption of fruits, vegetables and whole grains.

[Translation]

Proposals for Conservation of Medicinal Herbs

4620. SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received proposals from various States including Bihar in respect of conservation and trade of medicinal herbs;

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

(c) the action taken by the Government thereon; and

(d) the funds allocated and spent for conservation of medicinal and herbal plants during the said period, State/UT-wise?

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

1. The National Medicinal Plants Board (NMPB) under Department of AYUSH, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare has been implementing following Schemes since 2008-09 for overall development of medicinal plants Sector:-

(i) Central Sector Scheme for "Conservation, Development and Sustainable Management of Medicinal Plants"

The objective of this Scheme is to provide support for Survey, Inventorisation, in-situ / ex-situ conservation, linkage with Joint Forest Management Committees (JFMCs), Research and Development, establishing quality standards and certification, capacity building, promotional activities etc.

The proposals in form of projects are received and placed before the Project Screening Committee (PSC) and thereafter before the Standing Finance Committee (SFC) for final approval.

(ii) Centrally Sponsored Scheme of "National Mission on Medicinal Plants"

The Scheme is primarily aimed at supporting market driven cultivation of medicinal, plants on private land with backward linkages for establishment of nurseries and forward linkages for post-harvest management, process and value addition including market promotion, buy back intervention, marketing infrastructure, certification etc. in a Mission mode. The support for cultivation also helps in conservation as it reduces pressure of unsustainable collection from wild.

The proposals received in form of Annual Action Plan of the State are placed before the Technical Screening Committee (TSC) and thereafter before the Standing Finance Committee (SFC) for final approval.

The details of State/UT-wise proposals received from Govt. Departments / local bodies / institutions / organisations located in various States / UTs including Bihar in respect of conservation, trade and other related activities have been given in the enclosed Statement-I.

2. The Ministry of Tribal Affairs has informed that the Ministry operates a Central Sector Scheme 'Grants-in-Aid to STDCCs etc. for Minor Forest Produce (MFP) Operations' since 1992-93. Under this scheme Grants-in-Aid is provided to the State Tribal Development Cooperative Corporations (STDCCs) / Forest Development Corporations (FDCs) etc. through respective State Governments for increasing the quantum of MFP handled by and strengthening the share capital base of corporations for undertaking MFP operation, apart from, setting up ware-housing facilities, establishing processing industries, giving consumption loans to the people belonging to scheduled tribes and supplementing R&D efforts.

(d) 1. The funds released under the Scheme viz. Central Sector Scheme for "Conservation, Development and Sustainable Management of Medicinal Plants" and Centrally Sponsored Scheme of "National Mission on Medicinal Plants" by the NMPB have been given in the enclosed Statement-II and III respectively. Under the Central Sector Scheme no State / UT-wise

fund is allocated and every project is examined and approved on the basis of merit of the project and schematic provision. Under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme mostly fund was released in accordance with approved action plan.

2. According to information provided by FRLHT, Bangalore, which is an institution supported by Ministry of Environment & Forests, under the Global Environment Facility - UNDP supported project titled "Mainstreaming Conservation and Sustainable use of medicinal plants diversity in three Indian states", Medicinal Plants Conservation Areas (MPCAs) are being supported in Arunachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand and Chhattisgarh at an outlay of Rs. 4,84,85,835/- .
3. Horticulture Division in Department of Agriculture & Cooperation is also implementing a Centrally Sponsored Scheme on "National Horticulture Mission" (NHM), in the Country since 2005-06. The scheme is being implemented in the country in all the States and the three UTs of Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Lakshadweep and Puducherry. The eight North-Eastern states alongwith J&K, Himachal Pradesh and Uttarakhand are covered under the Horticulture Mission for North East and Himalayan states (HMNEH). Under these schemes, medicinal plants were initially included but have been discontinued after the launch of the National Mission on Medicinal Plants. Financial assistance was provided for medicinal plants under the above scheme during the year 2009-10 to the following States:-

State	Amount of financial assistance (Rs. in lakhs)
Andhra Pradesh	17.58
Chhattisgarh	10.00
Kerala	8.42
Rajasthan	3.33

4. CSIR has informed that the National Botanical Research Institute (NBRI) Lucknow was supported under the 11th five year plan, to undertake R&D on Biodiversity Assessment, Prospection and Conservation of plant resources of India for which Rs. 522.05 lakhs was spent in the last three years.

Statement-I*Department of AYUSH**(National Medicinal Plants Board)**State wise and year-wise project proposals received*

Sl. No.	States/ UTs	2009-10		2010-11		2011-12		2012-13	
		Central Sector Scheme	Central Sector Scheme	Central Sector Scheme	Central Sector Scheme	Central Sector Scheme	Central Sector Scheme	Central Sector Scheme	Centrally sponsored Scheme
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	Andhra Pradesh	5	1	8	1	6	1	0	1
2	Andaman and Nicobar	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3	Arunachal Pradesh	12	1	2	1	1	1	0	1
4	Assam	14	1	4	1	4	1	0	1
5	Bihar	2	1	2	1	1	1	0	1
6	Chandigarh	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	
7	Chhattisgarh	9	1	5	0	2	1	0	0
8	Dadar and Nagar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
9	Delhi	7	0	7	0	4	0	1	0
10	Goa	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
11	Gujarat	8	1	12	1	10	1	1	1
12	Haryana	4	1	5	1	1	1	0	0
13	Himachal Pradesh	5	1	5	1	5	1	0	1
14	Jammu and Kashmir	9	1	4	1	2	1	0	1
15	Jharkhand	2	1	1	1	2	1	1	1
16	Karnataka	11	1	18	1	6	1	2	1
17	Kerala	4	1	13	1	9	1	1	1
18	Madhya Pradesh	1	1	10	1	9	1	0	1
19	Maharashtra	4	21	1	10	1	4	1	
20	Manipur	2	1	11	1	4	1	0	0
21	Meghalaya	1	1	5	1	1	1	0	1
22	Mizoram	3	1	6	1	9	1	1	1

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
23	Nagaland	4	1	2	1	3	1	0	1
24	Odisha	8	1	4	1	3	1	1	1
25	Puducherry	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	
26	Punjab	0	1	2	1	1	0	0	0
27	Rajasthan	1	1	5	1	3	1	3	0
28	Sikkim	1	1	2	1	2	1	0	1
29	Tamil Nadu	9	1	10	1	8	1	1	1
30	Tripura	1	0	2	0	0	1	0	0
31	Uttar Pradesh	8	1	13	1	12	1	0	1
32	Uttarakhand	2	1	6	1	3	1	0	1
33	West Bengal	3	1	3	1	5	1	0	0
Total		143	25	192	25	126	26	16	20

Statement-II*Department of AYUSH**(National Medicinal Plants Board)*

Funds released to Govt. Departments local bodies/institution/organisation for Conservation and related activities under the Central Sector Scheme for "Conservation, Development and Sustainable Management of Medicinal Plants"

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Sl. No.	State / UT	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
1	2	3	4	5
1	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.00	0.00	0.00
2	Andhra Pradesh	123.16	62.75	207.69
3	Arunachal Pradesh	64.92	55.69	48.33
4	Assam	325.34	37.85	3.00
5	Bihar	2.00	0.00	0.00
6	Chandigarh	0.00	0.00	0.00
7	Chhattisgarh	182.00	0.00	124.98
8	Delhi	18.93	19.40	104.31

1	2	3	4	5
9	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.00	0.00	0.00
10	Goa	0.00	5.00	4.78
11	Gujarat	482.64	863.96	169.20
12	Haryana	17.80	150.00	39.25
13	Himachal Pradesh	34.50	524.41	308.24
14	Jammu and Kashmir	424.28	30.71	8.75
15	Jharkhand	31.52	31.77	99.67
16	Karnataka	87.32	56.32	74.39
17	Kerala	88.42	286.32	497.49
18	Madhya Pradesh	171.39	295.32	878.24
19	Maharashtra	156.93	49.25	474.92
20	Manipur	15.93	4.00	3.00
21	Meghalaya	12.00	50.00	5.00
22	Mizoram	131.00	25.00	0.00
23	Nagaland	243.00	230.88	139.92
24	Odisha	54.25	24.92	179.62
25	Puducherry	0.00	6.42	0.00
26	Punjab	0.00	13.50	0.00
27	Rajasthan	25.00	550.20	410.61
28	Sikkim	9.50	78.61	322.17
29	Tamil Nadu	21.25	140.02	0.00
30	Tripura	0.001	121.00	51.50
31	Uttarakhand	81.69	62.89	150.12
32	Uttar Pradesh	132.65	292.50	158.82
33	West Bengal	95.25	5.00	3.00
34	Lakshadweep	0.00	0.00	0.00

- Note:
1. Funds include releases against approved projects of previous years and also include grants given to NGOs.
 2. Under this scheme fund is not allocated to the State/ UT. Every project is examined on the basis of merit and schematic provisions.

Statement-III*Department of AYUSH**(National Medicinal Plants Board)**Funds released under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of "National Mission on Medicinal Plants"*

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of State	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
1	2	3	4	5
1	Andhra Pradesh	900.00	700.00	512.52
2	Arunachal Pradesh	281.56	58.85	285.14
3	Assam	0.00	332.80	114.52
4	Bihar	150.00	0.00	0
5	Chhattisgarh	350.00	0.00	186.96
6	Gujarat	161.35	0.00	47.35
7	Haryana	175.70	0.00	85.46
8	Himachal Pradesh	0.00	106.11	84.3
9	Jammu and Kashmir	294.40	0.00	0.00
10	Jharkhand	563.33	165.18	257.61
11	Karnataka	100.00	372.22	0
12	Kerala	131.25	96.14	223.17
13	Madhya Pradesh	0.00	737.58	302.93
14	Maharashtra	0.00	243.49	327.08
15	Manipur	126.24	0.00	138.54
16	Meghalaya	306.60	68.50	91.62
17	Mizoram	188.16	124.05	160.12
18	Nagaland	265.70	181.63	181.12
19	Odisha	236.10	166.69	475.58
20	Punjab	0.00	96.00	0.00
21	Rajasthan	169.30	100.00	0.00
22	Sikkim	366.10	4.17	91.1
23	Tamil Nadu	300.00	834 70	961.39
24	Tripura	0.00	0.00	84.00

1	2	3	4	5
25	Uttar Pradesh	760.00	0.00	0.00
26	Uttarakhand	414.11	280.98	262.73
27	West Bengal	684.60	107.54	0.00

Note:- In spite of the approved action plan, fund could not be released to few States because of unspent balance available with the implementing agencies from previous years grant.

[English]

National Health Bill

4621. SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJI:
SHRI ANANDRAO ADSUL:
SHRI DHARMENDRA YADAV:

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

(a) whether certain Civil Society Organizations have demanded the speedy passage and implementation of the proposed National Health Bill, 2009;

(b) if so, the present status thereof;

(c) whether the Civil Society Organizations have suggested certain changes to ensure health as a universal entitlement to all sections of society;

(d) if so, the response of the Government thereon; and

(e) the steps taken by the Government to pass the National Health Act on the lines of the Right to Education Act?

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

(b) The draft bill has been posted on the NRHM website in order to elicit responses from civil society organizations, subject experts, legal luminaries and general public.

(c) Yes.

(d) and (e) As of now, the Government has no plan to introduce the National Health Bill.

[Translation]

Loans by Banks to Power Companies

4622. SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware that banks have stopped giving loan to power companies of certain States of the country;

(b) if so, the names of States whose power companies have been denied loans by the banks;

(c) whether the power crisis has emerged in many States due to denial of loan to power companies by the banks; 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 FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) Public Sector Banks have reported that they have not stopped giving loans to power companies. Banks have been extending loans to power companies based on merits of the case, credit norms, risk assessment, exposure norm etc.

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

[English]

Representation from the Nizam's Family Welfare Association

4623. SHRI S.R. JEYADURAI:
SHRI ABDUL RAHMAN:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received any representation from the Nizam's Family Welfare Association relating to Income Tax during the last three years and the current year and is so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Government has taken any steps to address the grievances of the Nizam's family; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) Yes, Madam. Various representations from Nizam Family Welfare Association have been received during the last 3 years and the current year relating to release of the interest on the fixed deposits on which the Department is having lien and to lift the lien once and for all, release of refund, rectifications, etc.

(b) Yes, Madam. Various steps have been taken from time to time to address the grievances of the Nizam Family.

(c) The assesseees of the Nizam Family have represented that they are not bound to pay the entire tax demand raised by the Income Tax Department, that the demands should be raised in proportion to the shares of the respective beneficiaries. The High Court of Andhra Pradesh had also directed the Income Tax Department to recover the taxes relatable to beneficiary interest of the beneficiaries of the Trust. However, this was subsequently reversed by the High Court in a review petition filed by the Income Tax Department. The Trust has appealed against the orders in an SLP filed before the Supreme Court, which is yet to be disposed of. The Income Tax Department has raised a further demand of Rs.8.99 crores, which has been kept in an account under lien to the Income Tax Department pending final settlement.

Out of 35 grievances filed by the Nizam Family, 15 grievances have been disposed off. In the remaining cases, letters were sent to the beneficiaries, which were not replied to. A meeting was also convened by the concerned Commissioner of Income Tax with the beneficiaries and the Trustees in 2009 to settle the matter amicably, wherein it was proposed to the Trust and its beneficiaries to enable the Department to adjust the arrear as per the records so that not only the interest but the principal amount, due to the Trust and its beneficiaries could be released. However, the representatives of the Trustees sought time and did not appear. Some beneficiaries under the aegis of the Nizam Family Welfare Association appeared but they wanted only release of interest and not the settlement of the grievance once for all.

Centrally Sponsored Health Schemes/Programmes

4624. DR. KRUPARANI KILLI:
SHRIMATI SHRUTI CHOUDHRY:
SHRI RAM SINGH KASWAN:

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

(a) the details of the various Centrally Sponsored health schemes/programmes presently in operation in the country alongwith funds earmarked and allocated/ utilized thereunder during each of the last three years and the current year. Scheme-wise, State-UT wise;

(b) whether the Government has made any assessment regarding proper implementation of these schemes/programs in the country;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the achievements made under these schemes/ programmes, State/UT-wise?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) The details of important Centrally Sponsored Health Schemes/Programmes of Ministry of Health & Family Welfare presently in operation in the country are given below:

1. **National Rural Health Mission (NRHM)** - The National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) is a Centrally sponsored programme of this Ministry. The NRHM launched in April, 2005 (for seven years *i.e.* 2005 to March 2012) seeks to provide accessible, affordable and quality health care to the rural population, especially the vulnerable sections, with special focus on 18 states, including Jammu and Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh and North-Eastern states. The mission proposes to facilitate increased access and utilization of quality health services. This has been carried out by increasing the spending on health and improving the health care services at the community level. The mission undertakes several architectural corrections of the health system to enable and promote policies that strengthen public health management and service delivery within the country. It also envisages revitalizing the local health traditions and attempts to mainstream AYUSH into the public health system by effectively integrating health concerns through decentralized management at local levels. The mission also addresses issues on sanitation and hygiene nutrition, safe drinking

water, gender, social concerns, and inter-state as well inter-district disparities in health care provision.

Objectives of NRHM - The main objectives of NRHM are as follows:

- i. Reduction in Child and maternal mortality
- ii. Universal access to public services like food and nutrition, sanitation and hygiene and also access to public health care services with emphasis on services addressing women and children health and universal immunization.
- iii. Prevention and control of communicable and non-communicable diseases, including locally endemic diseases.
- iv. Access to integrated complete primary health care.
- v. Population stabilization, gender and demographic balance.
- vi. Regenerate local health traditions & mainstream AYUSH.
- vii. Promotion of healthy life styles.

A Statement-I showing the Allocation, Release and Expenditure under NRHM for the F.Ys. 2009-10 to 2012-13 Programme-wise and State-wise is enclosed.

2. **Revised National Tuberculosis Control Programme (RNTCP)** - The programme is being implemented in the entire country among the urban as well as rural areas to address the problem of Tuberculosis, based on WHO recommended strategy of Directly Observed Treatment Short Course Chemotherapy.

Under the programme, diagnosis and treatment facilities including anti TB drugs are provided free of cost to all TB patients. For quality diagnosis, designated microscopy centers have been established for every one lac population in the general areas and for every 50,000 population in the tribal, hilly and difficult areas. More than 13000 microscopy centers have been established in the country. Drugs are provided under direct observation and the patients are monitored so that they complete their treatment.

The funds earmarked and allocated/utilised during the last three years and the current year, State/UT-wise is given in the enclosed Statement-II.

3. **Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY)** - Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY) is a nationwide, centrally sponsored scheme being implemented with the objectives of reduction in infant and maternal mortality by improving coverage of institutional delivery among pregnant women. Under the scheme, cash assistance is provided to pregnant women for giving birth in a health facility. Funds earmarked under the scheme along with utilization, state-wise and year-wise is given in the enclosed Statement-III.

4. **Janani Shishu Suraksha Karyakaram (JSSK)** - Under National Rural Health Mission, the Government of India has launched Janani Shishu Suraksha Karyakaram (JSSK) on 1st June, 2011, which entitles all pregnant women delivering in public health institutions to absolutely free and no expense delivery including Caesarean section. The initiative stipulates free drugs, diagnostics, blood and diet, besides free transport from home to institution, between facilities in case of a referral and drop back home. Similar entitlements have been put up in place for all sick newborns accessing public health institutions for treatment till 30 days after birth.

In the current financial year i.e. 2011-12, based on the request received from the States, funds to the tune of Rs 1437 crores have been approved for the States to implement the scheme. The state wise financial allocation of the states under JSSK for the year 2011-12 is placed given in the enclosed Statement-IV.

5. Routine Immunization Programme and Pulse Polio Immunization Programme - Routine Immunization Programme and Pulse Polio Immunization Programme are under operation in the country. The details of funds earmarked and allocated/utilized thereunder during each of the last three years and the current year, Scheme-wise, State-UT wise are given in the enclosed Statement-V.

6. **National Programme for Prevention and Control of Cancer, Diabetes, Cardiovascular Diseases and Stroke (NPCDCS)** - National Programme for Prevention and Control of Cancer, Diabetes, Cardiovascular Diseases and Stroke (NPCDCS) is a new initiative in the 11th Five Year Plan. The NPCDCS aims at reducing the burden of Non-Communicable Diseases (NCDs) such as cancer, diabetes, cardiovascular diseases and stroke which are major factors reducing potentially productive

years of human life, resulting in huge economic loss. The NPCDCS has been approved at a total outlay of Rs. 1230.90 crore for the remaining period of the 11th Five Year Plan. This includes Rs.499.38 crore for DCS component of NPCDCS and Rs.731.52 core for Cancer Control Programme. The expenditure will be met on cost sharing basis with the participating States at ratio of 80:20. The programme has been initiated in 100 Districts of 21 States during 2010-11 & 2011-12. The objective of the programme include prevention and control of diabetes at various levels viz. Sub-centres, Community Health Centre (CHC), District Hospital etc. through screening of all persons above 30 years of age and all pregnant women for diabetes and hypertension, awareness generation on healthy life style and management of non-communicable diseases by strengthening / establishing Cardiac Care Units, Day-care cancer facilities at District Hospitals and specialised clinics (Non Communicable Diseases Clinic) at District Hospitals and Community Health Centres.

During 2010-11, a sum of Rs. 28.67 crore was released to 19 States for implementation of the programme in 27 Districts. During 2011-12, Rs.92.97 crore has been released to 20 States covering 91 Districts on signing of Memorandum of Understanding by the State Governments. Statement-VI showing state-wise release of funds during 2010-11 and 2011-12 is enclosed.

7. **National Programme for Control of Blindness (NPCB)** - National Programme for Control of Blindness (NPCB) is one of the Centrally Sponsored Schemes in operation in the country for control of blindness. Statement-VII showing funds allocated/ utilized during each of the last three years and the current year State/UT-wise under NPCB is given enclosed.
8. **National Mental Health Programme (NMHP)** - Under National Mental Health Programme (NMHP), the objective is to provide treatment and care to the mentally ill patients in the Country. Following provisions have been made under National Mental Health Programme:
 - i) Strengthening of State run Mental Hospitals.
 - ii) Upgradation of Psychiatric Wings of Govt. Medical Colleges/ General Hospitals.

iii) District Mental Health Programme.

iv) Manpower Development Schemes

The details of funds released under various schemes of National Mental Health Programme during the last three years and the current year are given in the enclosed Statement-VIII.

9. **National Tobacco Control Programme (NTCP)**- The National Tobacco Control Programme (NTCP) has been launched in 42 Districts of 21 States in order to implement the various provisions made under Tobacco Control Act (COTPA), 2003 and to create awareness about the harmful effects of tobacco consumption. The programme broadly envisages-
 - i. Public awareness/mass media campaigns for awareness building & for behavioral change.
 - ii. Establishment of tobacco product testing laboratories, to build regulatory capacity, as required under COTPA, 2003.
 - iii. Mainstream Research & Training - on alternate crops and livelihoods with other nodal Ministries.
 - iv. Monitoring and Evaluation including surveillance e.g. Adult Tobacco Survey.
 - v. Dedicated tobacco control cells for effective implementation and monitoring of Anti Tobacco Initiatives.
 - vi. Training of health and social workers, NGOs, school teachers etc.
 - vii. Setting up tobacco cessation centres.

The details about funds released to State Government during the last three years and the current year is enclosed as Statement-IX.

10. **National Vector Borne Disease Control Programme (NVBDCP)** - The National Vector Borne Disease Control Programme (NVBDCP) is an ongoing centrally sponsored scheme which is implemented in all the states/UTs for prevention and control of six vector borne diseases, namely Malaria, Dengue, Chikungunya, Japanese Encephalitis, Kala-Azar and Lymphatic Filariasis. The Govt. of India provides technical support as well as cash and commodity assistance as per the approved pattern. The Programme is implemented by the States/UTs. The assistance provided to the State/UTs Govts, towards

cash and kind for implementation of the programme activities during last three years and current year is given in the enclosed Statement-X.

11. **National Leprosy Eradication Programme (NLEP)** - Funds allocated and assistance extended to the State during each of the last three years is given in the enclosed Statement-XI.

12. **Capacity building for Trauma Care** - Under the Centrally sponsored Scheme-Assistance for capacity building for Trauma Care, funds have been released to 117 Government Hospitals situated along the Golden Quadrilateral, North-South and East-West Corridors of the national highways in 16 States, as per laid down norms of level of Trauma Center, in phases, towards construction, equipments, manpower, communication and Legal Service, after signing of Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) with the respective state Governments.

Year wise details of funds allocated for the last three years and details of funds released State wise are enclosed as Statement-XII.

13. **Upgradation of facilities in the Department of Physical Medicine & Rehabilitation in Medical Colleges -**

Under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme for "Upgradation of facilities in the Department of Physical Medicine & Rehabilitation in Medical Colleges", funds have been released to 18 Medical Colleges under Central/State Governments after signing of Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) with the respective State Governments. The year-wise details of funds allocated/expenditure incurred during the last 3 years and funds allocated during the current' year under this Scheme and funds released to various State Governments and Central Government Hospitals/Institution during the last 3 years are given in the enclosed Statement-XIII.

14. **Reproductive and Child Health programme (RCH)** - Reproductive and Child Health programme is a comprehensive sector wide flagship programme, which is being implemented under Government of India's (GoI) National Rural Health Mission (NRHM), to achieve the targets for reduction of maternal and infant mortality and total fertility rates.

15. **National Programme for the Health Care of Elderly (NPHCE)** - The National Programme for the Health

Care of Elderly (NPHCE) has been initiated in 100 identified districts of 21 States during the 11th Plan period (2010-12) in order to provide comprehensive health care facilities to the elderly people of the country. Eight selected Regional Medical Institutions (Regional Geriatric Institutions) in different regions of the country have also been identified. Details of funds released to States and Institutes during 2010-11 and 2011-12 are given in the enclosed Statement-XIV.

16. **Strengthening and Upgradation of State Government medical colleges** - The Medical Education Division is implementing a Centrally Sponsored Scheme for strengthening and upgradation of State Government medical colleges by way of a one-time grant of Rs. 1350 crores with funding pattern of 75% by Central Government and 25% by State Government for starting new Post Graduate disciplines and increasing PG seats. So far, the Centrl Government has released first instalments of Rs. 501.00 crores to the 72 medical colleges during the financial year 2009-10, 2010-11 & 2011-12. The State-wise details are given in the enclosed Statement-XV.

17. **National AIDS Control Programme** - Department of AIDS Control is implementing National AIDS Control Programme-IV as a 100% centrally sponsored scheme/programme is implemented in all States/UTs. State wise details of funds allocated and expenditure reported thereon (from 2009-10) to 2011-12) and Allocation for 2012-13 are given in the enclosed Statement-XVI.

18. **Centrally Sponsored Scheme for Development of AYUSH Hospitals and Dispensaries** - A Centrally sponsored Scheme for Development of AYUSH Hospitals and Dispensaries is under implementation. The Department of AYUSH is providing funds to all States/UTs Government under the following components:

- i) Establishment of OPD at PHC's
- ii) Establishment of IPD at CHC's
- iii) Establishment of AYUSH wings at DH's
- iv) Upgradation of AYUSH Hospital and Dispensaries
- v) Establishment of PMU
- vi) Essential drugs to AYUSH Hospital & Dispensaries

The details of Grant in aid sanctioned to various State/UTs wise including State of Gujarat during last three years and the current year are given in the enclosed Statement-XVII.

(b) and (c) These programmes are constantly monitored and assessed through multiple monitoring mechanisms including analysis of structured monthly, quarterly and annual reports, officials' visits by concerned programme Divisions, periodical review meetings/Joint Monitoring Missions, External Surveys, Health Management Information System (HMIS), Performance Audit by CAG, Mid-Term Appraisal by Planning Commission etc. The progress and efficiency of the schemes are reviewed with the States in various national review meetings and forums like Dissemination workshop, internal review meetings at the State/District level. Some programmes are also

reviewed by other mechanism such as Expert Group, External Agencies, external agencies, funding agencies and technical partners, independent Impact Assessment studies.

(d) National Rural Health Mission (NRKM) seeks to provide accessible affordable and quality health care to the rural population, especially vulnerable sections. Financial assistance is provided to States to undertake health related activities including infrastructure, engagement of manpower on contractual basis to bridge the gap of health human resources based on the projections made in the Annual Programme implementation Plan of the States. Most of the National Health Programmes aim to provide good health to the people, especially poor persons. Programme-wise data showing achievements is at enclosed Statement - 'A' to 'H'.

Statement-I

Allocation, Release and Expenditure under NRHM for F.Ys. 2009-10 to 2012-13

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	Programme	2009-10			2010-11			2011-12			2012-13
		Allocation	Release	Exp	Allocation	Release	Exp	Allocation	Release	Exp	Allocation
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	RCH-II	3292.00	3327.91	3124.69	3647.00	3443.80	3705.38	4012.75	4002.79	2829.32	4710.51
2	Addition- alities under NRHM	3561.71	3365.65	4777.37	4180.74	4153.60	5964.04	4919.20	4496.39	2654.85	5842.70
3	Routine Immuni- zation	250.00	150.03	176.74	200.00	178.20	199.07	200.00	196.87	94.14	225.00
4	P.P.I.	600.94	593.46	452.61	485.57	369.88	430.24	299.34	301.99	189.00	410.69
5	Infrastructure Maintenance	2859.79	3139.28	3845.70	3365.48	3764.57	4850.19	3599.37	4753.99	3440.58	4290.91
6.	National Disease Control Programmes										
a	I.D.S.P.	25.00	23.05	25.68	29.00	32.26	31.55	50.00	21.98	26.09	48.00
b	N.I.D.D.C.P.	7.90	2.11	3.75	7.90	4.83	3.97	9.10	23.10	20.05	9.70
c	N.L.E.P.*	43.01	30.95	34.97	41.10	31.70	33.64	42.25	37.14	35.59	51.92

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
d	N.P.C.B.*	239.30	235.55	188.20	248.70	184.07	220.79	277.50	216.11	15.20	273.93
e	N.V.B.D.C.P.*	403.40	311.16	300.30	382.76	380.51	338.28	482.01	518.00	473.60	536.68
f	R.N.T.C.P.*	298.25	291.03	286.04	335.00	327.70	335.31	400.00	392.07	286.47	630.65
Grand Total		11581.30	11470.18	13216.05	12923.25	12871.11	16112.45	14291.52	14960.43	10064.89	17030.69

Note: * Denotes inclusive of kind grants.

Expenditure for the F.Ys 2009-10, 2010-11 & 2011-12 (upto 31.12.2011) are provisional

Release figures for the F.Y.2011-12 are upto 31.03.2012

The above Releases relate to central Government grants & do not include state share contribution.

State-wise Allocation, Release and Expenditure under NRHM for F.Ys. 2009-10 to 2012-13

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	Programme	2009-10			2010-11			2011-12			2012-13 Allocation
		Allocation	Release	Exp	Allocation	Release	Exp	Allocation	Release	Exp (upto 31/12/2011)	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	16.82	8.23	20.11	20.28	15.84	17.66	22.64	8.85	14.35	22.6
2	Andhra Pradesh	717.30	708.32	764.91	816.11	810.23	693.92	931.81	934.11	522.71	1088.44
3	Arunachal Pradesh	51.14	57.32	66.16	66.67	73.76	78.64	56.02	75.82	54.08	74.01
4	Assam	906.72	813.93	763.71	894.01	736.45	1093.37	851.35	877.39	577.36	1054.14
5	Bihar	860.29	649.71	826.20	977.40	1035.18	1454.98	1122.10	787.28	700.18	1421.32
6	Chandigarh	9.86	7.59	8.25	11.20	6.91	9.25	11.72	8.69	7.37	14.59
7	Chhattisgarh	292.01	261.65	240.41	345.76	327.24	308.60	392.54	421.53	308.17	473.71
8	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	4.27	3.27	4.62	4.77	6.30	5.58	5.92	4.81	4.16	7.54
9	Daman and Diu	3.51	2.33	3.46	3.92	3.06	3.96	4.98	2.57	3.33	5.97
10	Delhi	121.25	83.03	75.89	136.74	108.48	90.13	145.27	102.36	62.65	169.95
11	Goa	12.90	12.43	18.59	16.68	17.21	18.37	20.47	19.88	20.62	23.96
12	Gujarat	464.90	500.55	634.27	528.69	556.79	722.26	600.61	620.98	367.24	715.69
13	Haryana	179.72	206.17	336.78	203.94	219.69	287.78	233.52	297.34	185.45	289.15
14	Himachal Pradesh	97.07	115.41	167.81	110.68	113.22	164.74	123.89	197.20	106.35	141.97

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
15	Jammu and Kashmir	134.94	130.34	155.59	153.87	173.80	210.76	175.54	252.48	175.36	209.75
16	Jharkhand	349.39	179.34	195.45	398.78	356.90	381.09	458.88	467.46	265.18	555.83
17	Karnataka	505.17	436.86	680.64	551.80	586.38	700.62	612.69	672.66	444.41	721.48
18	Kerala	284.34	237.62	385.19	308.59	253.41	385.95	345.37	582.51	300.94	379.23
19	Lakshadweep	2.09	1.09	2.86	2.28	2.54	3.44	3.99	1.62	2.95	3.52
20	Madhya Pradesh	705.88	604.79	741.28	766.66	784.40	996.80	870.83	959.47	657.93	1032.41
21	Maharashtra	860.39	959.72	1044.71	981.28	903.36	1271.63	1076.51	1309.24	838.19	1270.27
22	Manipur	90.09	81.45	64.11	98.67	67.98	68.21	88.49	61.29	49.92	114.66
23	Meghalaya	85.75	79.78	75.13	88.95	52.50	91.99	94.25	62.31	69.55	125.45
24	Mizoram	50.72	49.87	58.66	62.15	70.49	77.33	63.46	67.13	40.58	75.84
25	Nagaland	78.30	73.87	64.26	82.47	66.40	81.84	83.31	88.00	61.39	95.78
26	Odisha	457.57	470.18	646.74	494.09	549.44	664.37	568.53	693.89	447.11	653.52
27	Puducherry	11.32	12.04	13.34	13.94	16.32	17.36	15.17	15.83	13.69	15.89
28	Punjab	209.58	359.53	241.41	246.77	252.81	339.34	276.56	336.45	228.39	318.91
29	Rajasthan	633.19	748.96	1001.74	743.41	863.97	1172.06	824.17	1045.55	656.41	980.98
30	Sikkim	26.73	25.80	35.73	35.54	32.94	33.45	34.01	27.07	23.98	54.12
31	Tamil Nadu	568.68	639.10	691.93	659.92	702.09	825.22	765.42	774.89	654.87	867.98
32	Tripura	125.20	111.98	81.10	116.91	85.47	105.43	117.46	68.39	81.12	133.44
33	Uttar Pradesh	1867.65	1965.82	2230.74	2079.73	2191.36	2693.30	2224.00	1863.69	1298.09	2685.5
34	Uttarakhand	117.75	130.85	144.00	129.18	147.39	206.31	169.95	208.45	158.25	206.67
35	West Bengal	678.81	741.25	730.24	771.41	680.79	836.69	870.31	931.34	578.99	1026.41
	Total	11581.30	11470.18	13216.05	12923.25	12871.11	16112.45	14263.72	14848.55	9981.35	17030.68
	Others (Training and Central Component under NRHM)							27.80	111.88	83.54	0
	Grand Total	11581.30	11470.18	13216.05	12923.25	12871.11	16112.45	14291.52	14960.43	10064.89	17030.68

Note: Expenditure for the F.Ys 2009-10, 2010-11 and 2011-12 (upto 31.12.2011) are provisional.

Release figures for the F.Y. 2011-12 are upto 31.03.2012.

The above Releases relate to Central Govt. Grants & do not include state share contribution.

Statement-II

Revised National TB Control Programme

State-wise Allocation, Releases & Expenditure (Cash and Kind), In Lakhs

Sl. No.	Name of the State/UT	2008-09										2009-10					
		Allocation					Expenditure					Allocation				Expenditure	
		Cash	Commodity	Total	Cash	Commodity	Total	Cash	Commodity	Total	Cash	Commodity	Total	Cash	Commodity	Total	
		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14				
					(as reported by the SHSs)						(as reported by the SHSs)						
1	Andhra Pradesh	1517.1	551.68	2068.79	1348.48	430.88	1779.36	1642.20	507.00	2149.20	1561.70	431.16	1992.86				
2	Andaman and Nicobar	5.65	2.11	7.76	11.53	2.74	14.27	19.92	2.18	22.10	22.28	2.56	24.84				
3	Arunachal Pradesh	31.13	2.83	33.96	166.05	0.97	167.02	178.20	11.88	190.08	211.85	2.14	213.99				
4	Assam	739.38	67.22	806.60	530.54	23.00	553.54	581.55	38.77	620.32	565.89	50.97	616.86				
5	Bihar	1578.6	683.50	2262.15	700.46	547.04	1247.50	1053.87	390.16	1444.03	1047.76	604.36	1652.12				
6	Chandigarh	14.12	5.26	19.38	59.73	7.19	66.92	68.28	7.31	75.59	64.33	6.76	71.09				
7	Chhattisgarh	422.05	153.47	575.52	487.66	120.05	607.71	604.20	18630	790.50	396.96	120.13	517.09				
8	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	4.24	1.58	5.82	26.78	1.84	28.62	28.45	3.00	31.45	29.29	1.72	31.01				
9	Daman and Diu	2.82	1.05	3.87	14.56	1.30	15.86	19.92	2.11	22.03	18.61	1.24	19.85				
10	Delhi	225.96	84.21	310.17	663.44	111.86	775.30	742.55	78.91	821.46	810.81	176.59	987.4				
11	Goa	19.77	11.78	31.55	46.73	9.90	56.63	44.09	19.45	63.54	53.07	11.25	64.32				
12	Gujarat	775.33	462.37	1237.70	1200.19	382.41	1582.60	1152.23	511.35	1663.58	1507.54	435.13	1942.67				
13	Haryana	329.06	196.23	525.29	345.59	162.23	507.82	358.85	148.30	507.15	396.97	125.81	522.78				
14	Himachal Pradesh	91.80	54.74	146.54	238.23	45.19	283.42	271.69	120.89	392.58	234.44	51.41	285.85				
15	Jammu and Kashmir	158.17	94.33	252.50	235.57	77.71	313.28	392.61	174.55	567.16	320.49	88.42	408.91				

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	13	13	14
16	Jharkhand	555.13	201.87	757.00	486.19	158.00	644.19	636.00	196.30	832.30	437.38	158.11	595.49
17	Karnataka	793.68	473.33	1267.01	920.63	391.68	1312.31	923.21	409.91	11333.12	1066.79	445.66	1512.45
18	Kerala	466.04	277.93	743.97	376.40	230.03	606.43	519.21	230.56	749.77	459.18	261.74	720.92
19	Lakshadweep	1.41	0.53	1.94	7.93	0.44	8.37	19.92	2.13	22.05	9.83	0.41	10.24
20	Madhya Pradesh	930.67	555.02	1485.69	800.31	459.16	1259.47	1048.38	466.02	1514.40	865.41	522.45	1387.86
21	Maharashtra	1482.8	884.33	2367.19	1951.90	732.11	2684.01	1982.95	880.83	2863.78	2190.06	832.30	3022.36
22	Manipur	7005	6.37	76.42	202.40	2.15	204.55	191.55	12.77	203.63	4.74	208.37	
23	Meghalaya	67.45	6.13	73.58	128.30	2.07	130.37	147.45	9.83	157.28	520.82	4.57	125.39
24	Mizoram	25.94	2.36	28.30	118.69	0.80	119.49	100.35	6.69	107.04	117.14	1.76	118.9
25	Nagaland	62.26	5.66	67.92	176.40	1.95	178.35	157.50	10.50	168.00	210.62	4.33	214.95
26	Odisha	739.55	268.92	1008.47	725.47	210.38	935.85	936.60	289.00	1225.60	702.27	210.50	912.77
27	Puducherry	14.12	5.26	19.38	17.87	7.32	25.19	41.26	4.36	45.62	38.74	11.54	50.28
28	Punjab	368.60	219.82	588.42	439.09	181.93	621.02	520.63	231.20	751.83	418.10	207.03	625.13
29	Rajasthan	881.24	525.54	1406.78	729.25	434.88	1164.13	1072.57	476.07	1548.64	944.31	494.83	1439.14
30	Sikkim	15.57	1.42	16.99	66.98	0.49	67.47	60.60	4.04	64.64	66.61	1.08	67.69
31	Tamilnadu	915.14	545.76	1460.90	904.59	451.64	1356.23	1143.69	507.92	1651.61	850.09	513.88	1363.97
32	Tripura	88.21	8.02	96.23	72.60	2.73	75.33	82.80	5.52	88.32	88.60	6.04	94.64
33	Uttar Pradesh	2823.54	1454.68	4278.22	3070.72	1187.38	4258.10	3337.25	1457.45	4794.70	2980.07	1312.62	4292.69
34	Uttarakhand	173.00	62.91	235.91	223.48	49.14	272.62	249.00	76.70	325.70	258.65	49.16	307.81
35	West Bengal	1210.3	721.78	1932.08	1350.39	597.01	1947.40	1395.47	620.04	2015.51	1741.53	679.32	2420.85
	Total	17600.00	8600.00	26200.00	18845.13	7025.60	25870.73	21725.00	8100.00	29825.00	21011.82	7831.72	28843.54
	Releases to NGOs/ Study	0.00	0.00	0.00	327.44	0.00	327.44	0.00	0.00	0.00	586.29	0.00	586.29
	TB Cell at HQ	1300.00	0.00	1300.00	1081.33	0.00	1107.29	1400.00	0.00	1400.00	1199.47	0.00	1199.47
	Grand Total	18900.00	8600.00	27500.00	20253.90	7025.60	27279.50	23125.00	8100.00	31225.00	22797.58	7831.72	30629.30

Sl. No.	Name of the State/UT	2008-09						2009-10					
		Allocation			Expenditure			Allocation			Expenditure		
		Cash	Commodity	Total	Cash	Commodity	Total	Cash	Commodity	Total	Cash	Commodity	Total
1	2	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
		(as reported by the SHSs)						Qtr. ending 31.12.2011					
1	Andhra Pradesh	1664.40	594.00	2258.40	1793.97	576.40	2370.37	1773.20	594.40	2367.60	461.50	1072.94	1072.94
2	Andaman and Nicobar	24.15	2.18	26.33	37.54	3.32	40.86	42.60	4.36	46.96	4.02	24.02	24.02
3	Arunachal Pradesh	225.72	11.88	237.60	221.04	2.82	223.86	268.00	11.88	279.88	26.28	186.77	186.77
4	Assam	736.63	38.77	775.40	728.80	67.39	796.19	701.86	38.77	740.63	26.96	510.61	510.61
5	Bihar	1177.00	420.50	1597.50	1203.32	815.75	2019.07	1898.82	420.40	2319.22	553.13	892.30	892.30
6	Chandigarh	80.50	7.31	87.81	82.73	8.73	91.46	93.22	14.62	107.84	10.56	60.09	60.09
7	Chhattisgarh	611.50	218.50	830.00	538.65	160.60	699.25	925.00	218.40	1143.40	125.05	465.31	465.31
8	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	32.20	3.00	35.20	34.29	2.24	36.53	37.79	6.00	43.79	2.71	20.50	20.50
9	Daman and Diu	22.54	2.11	24.65	24.16	1.59	25.75	31.02	4.22	35.24	1.93	12.95	12.95
10	Delhi	862.77	78.91	941.68	979.01	173.63	1152.64	1059.20	157.82	1217.02	167.95	661.30	661.30
11	Goa	51.52	19.72	71.24	74.53	11.21	85.74	87.87	21.00	108.87	40.85	56.08	56.08
12	Gujarat	1337.00	517.36	1854.36	1656.24	432.70	2088.94	1475.48	553.00	2028.48	506.12	1270.06	1270.06
13	Haryana	487.10	174.00	661.10	429.13	168.19	597.32	518.91	174.00	692.91	130.97	327.37	327.37
14	Himachal Pradesh	315.56	122.38	437.94	277.15	51.12	328.27	382.78	130.70	513.48	86.3	232.80	232.80
15	Jammu and Kashmir	457.24	176.90	634.14	338.68	87.93	426.61	426.64	188.90	615.54	158.41	295.14	295.14
16	Jharkhand	644.00	230.00	874.00	608.71	211.39	820.1	800.00	230.00	1030.00	164.57	445.99	445.99
17	Karnataka	1072.26	414.70	1486.96	1398.61	443.16	1841.77	1587.30	443.30	2030.60	533.77	973.65	973.65
18	Kerala	602.14	233.16	835.30	782.01	260.26	1042.27	841.51	249.20	1090.71	306.32	498.95	498.95
19	Lakshadweep	22.54	2.13	24.67	11.80	0.54	12.34	23.24	4.26	27.50	0.65	9.02	9.02

1	2	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
20	Madhya Pradesh	1218.77	470.96	1689.73	1152.98	519.52	1672.5	1539.76	503.20	2042.96	620.61	941.68	941.68
21	Maharashtra	2305.01	890.50	3195.51	2676.48	827.63	3504.11	3050.00	952.00	4002.00	974.19	1888.88	1888.88
22	Manipur	242.63	12.77	255.40	268.17	6.27	274.44	252.42	12.77	265.19	27.3	199.13	199.13
23	Meghalaya	186.77	9.83	196.60	157.88	6.05	163.93	149.84	9.83	159.67	0.76	107.46	107.46
24	Mizoram	127.11	6.69	133.80	126.98	2.33	129.31	155.34	6.69	162.03	4.16	136.94	136.94
25	Nagaland	199.50	10.50	210.00	195.75	5.73	201.48	194.48	10.50	204.98	1.52	128.55	128.55
26	Odisha	948.30	338.75	1287.05	704.49	281.42	985.91	1175.00	338.65	1513.65	219.13	538.48	538.48
27	Puducherry	48.30	4.36	52.66	78.05	11.35	89.40	102.29	8.72	111.01	12.18	61.01	61.01
28	Punjab	605.36	233.74	839.10	690.99	205.86	896.85	732.00	249.70	981.70	263.35	463.59	463.59
29	Rajasthan	1246.14	481.50	1727.64	1135.61	492.03	1627.64	1399.3	515.20	1914.54	562.98	562.97	562.97
30	Sikkim	76.76	4.04	80.80	81.23	1.43	82.66	71.21	4.04	75.25	27.07	55.16	55.16
31	Tamilnadu	1328.25	513.30	1841.55	1025.67	511.00	1536.67	1112.9	548.50	1661.46	584.68	753.97	753.97
32	Tripura	104.88	5.52	110.40	95.59	7.98	103.57	106.85	5.52	112.37	7.99	67.43	67.43
33	Uttar Pradesh	4060.77	1533.45	5594.22	3326.36	1401.18	4727.54	3625.00	1609.35	5234.35	1544.26	1847.18	1847.18
34	Uttarakhand	252.00	90.00	342.00	293.31	65.73	359.04	359.07	90.00	449.07	51.18	200.19	200.19
35	West Bengal	1622.68	626.58	2249.26	1801.28	675.52	2476.8	2100.0	670.10	2770.10	789.15	1367.92	1367.92
	Total	25000.0	8500.00	33500.00	25031.19	8500.00	33531.19	29100.00	9000.00	38100.00	8998.56	17336.39	17336.39
	Releases to NGOs/ Study	0.00	0.00	0.00	911.78	0.00	911.78	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	673.07	673.07
	TB Cell at HQ	1500.00	0.00	1500.00	879.11	0.00	879.11	1900.00	0.00	1900.00	0.00	1606.89	1606.89
	Grand Total	26500.0	8500.00	35000.00	26822.08	8500.00	35322.08	31000.00	9000.00	40000.00	8998.56	19616.35	19616.35

Statement-III*Janani Suraksha Yojana*

(Rs. in crores)

Sl. No.	States/UTs	2008-09		2003-10		2010-11		2011-12	
		Alloc.	Expen.	Alloc.	Expen.	Alloc.	Expen.	Alloc.	Expen.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	Bihar	173.6	161.81	230	236.9	250	241.85	250.85	150.05
2	Chhattisgarh	34.87	21.46	57.4	32.08	74.67	65.54	68.85	35.05
3	Himachal Pradesh	1.03	0.79	1.01	1.03	2.18	1.31	1.9	0.77
4	Jammu and Kashmir	28.07	2.64	27.81	12.61	26.25	15.46	21.93	17.6
5	Jharkhand	50	49.85	57.69	26.05	70.22	56.55	69.7	31.92
6	Madhya Pradesh	160	203.62	248.3	208.75	200.8	202.49	188.08	133.31
7	Odisha	105.5	82.73	104.4	96.31	121.2	100.73	108.31	71.28
8	Rajasthan	150	150.8	140	162.73	143	180.04	184.06	123.5
9	Uttar Pradesh	260.9	277.5	310.3	380.63	399.4	450.18	475.33	301.85
10	Uttarakhand	13.02	12.78	13.5	13.64	20.31	14.04	15.12	10.0
11	Arunachal Pradesh	1.7	1.08	1.6	1.27	1.64	0.99	1.41	0.34
12	Assam	88.95	63.79	92.83	74.56	101.5	77.96	93.39	39.55
13	Manipur	1.15	0.88	1.18	1.04	1.32	1.22	2.2	0.87
14	Meghalaya	1.81	0.92	1.96	1.07	2.28	1.34	1.28	0.9
15	Mizoram	1.33	1.36	1.47	1.42	1.66	1.28	1.78	0.65
16	Nagaland	4.02	2.29	2.36	1.21	3.66	1	2.73	1.04
17	Sikkim	0.2	0.38	0.22	0.23	0.53	0.41	0.59	0.23
18	Tripura	1.8	1.42	2.29	1.98	3.17	2.39	3.36	1.84
19	Andhra Pradesh	47.88	50.35	45.5	40.86	50.36	17.45	32.88	12.22
20	Goa	0.15	0.04	0.06	0.04	0.1	0.09	0.1	0.08
21	Gujarat	18.08	13.64	16.1	21.28	22.38	16.65	21	12.09
22	Haryana	5	3.14	6	4.28	6.99	4.29	6.6	2.72
23	Karnataka	30	29.31	27.4	35.06	46.03	33.48	38.54	23.25
24	Kerala	9.36	12.82	14.79	11.61	9.66	9.2	13.55	4.83
25	Maharashtra	20	23.77	28.9	26.26	22.59	31.82	35.28	23.19
26	Punjab	1.86	3.85	4.9	5.65	6.12	5.61	6.46	5.02
27	Tamil Nadu	29.18	27.01	31.68	29.32	35.3	26.71	34.52	19.15

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
28	West Bengal	40	30.67	43.39	43.84	43.3	56.64	58.37	40.27
29	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.05	0.02	0.11	0.06	0.12	0.02	0.06	0.02
30	Chandigarh	0.51	0.08	0.08	0.05	0.08	0.01	0.08	0.024
31	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.4	0	0.14	0	0.14	0.08	0.15	0.03
32	Daman and Diu	0.02	0	0	0	0	0	0	
33	Delhi	0.72	1.43	1.69	1.5	3.18	1.18	2.18	0.9
34	Lakshadweep	0	0.06	0.09	0.12	0.05	0.06	0.07	0.0342
35	Puducherry	0.3	0.32	0.23	0.33	0.33	0.31	0.34	0.25
36	Head Quarter Expenses								
Total		1281	1241.33	1515	1473.77	1670	1618.39	1741.05	1064.96

* Figures for the period April-December 2011

Statement-IV

Budget Allocated to States/UTs for JSSK 2011-12

Sl. No.	State	Total funds allocated to States/UTs in 2011-12 (Rs. Lakhs)
1	2	3

A. Non-NE High Focus States

1	Bihar	8776.53
2	Chhattisgarh	5099.77
3	Himachal Pradesh	1961.81
4	Jammu and Kashmir	6029.75
5	Jharkhand	3770.83
6	Madhya Pradesh	8232.78
7	Odisha	1902.73
	Rajasthan	12961.35
9	Uttar Pradesh	30731.50
10	Uttarakhand	1594.78

B. NE States

11	Arunachal Pradesh	37.60
12	Assam	7770.98
13	Manipur	79.45

1	2	3
14	Meghalaya	1044.70
15	Mizoram	385.12
16	Nagaland	419.71
17	Sikkim	141.00
18	Tripura	1413.39
C. Non-High Focus States		
19	Andhra Pradesh	3329.94
20	Goa	525.00
21	Gujarat	4669.71
22	Haryana	3013.43
23	Karnataka	7667.50
24	Kerala	623.95
25	Maharashtra	7417.07
26	Punjab	9371.03
27	Tamil Nadu	4381.18
28	West Bengal	7176.55
29	Delhi	3117.75
30	Chandigarh	102.16
	Sub Total	
Grand Total.		143749.05

Statement-V*Allocation of funds and expenditure reported for PLSE Polio Immunization Programme*

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	States/ UTs	Alloc 2009-10	Amount Released during 2009-10	Exp. Reported during 2009-10	Alloc. for 2010-11	Amount released during 2010-11	Exp. reported during 2010-11	Alloc. for 2011-12	Amount released during 2011-12	Exp. up to 31.12.2011	Alloc 2012-13	Amount released during 2012-13	Exp.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	27.16	71.68	80.90	70.68	73.70	48.01	73.70	37.24	0	25.56	Nil	Nil
2	Andhra Pradesh	2069.70	1897.78	1932.82	1825.68	1917.02	1779.42	1917.01	987.44	85.81	2013.38	Nil	Nil
3	Arunachal Pradesh	87.50	80.95	80.96	80.95	84.10	84.10	84.10	85.38	0	89.67	Nil	Nil
4	Assam	2621.42	1066.99	1066.99	1066.95	893.23	650.20	893.23	917.59	287.90	945.72	Nil	Nil
5	Bihar	7697.74	9667.84	7298.76	7087.06	8027.26	6595.00	6087.06	3425.20	4146.63	7516.97	Nil	Nil
6	Chandigarh	17.36	60.01	45.19	43.92	37.41	36.22	17.55	26.29	19.14	43.89	Nil	Nil
7	Chhattisgarh	671.80	458.71	445.31	458.71	558.89	548.53	463.88	463.94	68.12	489.58	Nil	Nil
8	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	5.31	5.51	5.49	5.51	5.51	5.00	5.51	5.60	0	5.90	Nil	Nil
9	Daman and Diu	3.57	3.89	3.77	3.89	3.89	3.00	3.89	4.05	0	4.23	Nil	Nil
10	Delhi	1491.70	2152.21	1498.34	1860.70	1835.37	1141.00	1496.06	762.31	1996.05	1496.06	Nil	Nil
11	Goa	17.98	18.00	16.07	18.00	18.05	16.89	18.5	17.71	12.00	18.66	Nil	Nil
12	Guajrat	1218.91	1277.84	1002.93	1250.00	1299.29	856.00	1102.64	583.18	32.92	1412.05	Nil	Nil
13	Haryana	1333.54	1407.22	1297.34	1086.54	1438.85	927.00	1086.54	617.61	299.03	1226.22	Nil	Nil
14	Himanchal Pradesh	328.94	233.97	238.03	219.19	188.72	192.39	188.72	185.06	29.63	195.19	Nil	Nil
15	Jammu and Kashmir	500.10	409.30	367.40	360.42	523.80	441.49	360.42	374.06	0.96	394.57	Nil	Nil
16	Jharkhand	676.87	919.20	848.12	753.57	1356.55	1008.56	753.57	386.85	1242.00	852.44	Nil	Nil

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
17	Karnataka	1478.04	991.01	1068.23	991.01	991.01	.970.00	991.01	506.67	4.00	1027.12	Nil	Nil
18	Kerala	383.46	372.42	372.42	372.42	372.82	372.82	372.82	372.82	40.79	393.44	Nil	Nil
19	Lakshdeep	5.04	4.28	4.20	4.28	4.28	4.02	4.28	4.28	0	4.49	Nil	Nil
20	Madhya Pradesh	5519.75	1471.73	1389.69	1471.73	1500.08	1389.69	1499.68	1493.13	4.15	1575.84	Nil	Nil
21	Maharashtra	3673.96	4238.36	4100.78	3798.01	6415.10	4668.68	2798.01	1932.15	1041.09	4124.29	Nil	Nil
22	Manipur	117.73	117.81	117.82	117.85	120.37	112.62	120.37	121.16	2.49	127.55	Nil	Nil
23	Meghalaya	144.53	147.55	336.62	147.55	155.78	135.55	155.78	160.62	53.55	169.20	Nil	Nil
24	Mizoram	43.21	44.84	44.85	44.84	45.52	263.19	45.52	47.20	0	49.57	Nil	Nil
25	Nagaland	96.58	87.81	87.81	87.81	90.61	97.05	90.61	90.61	0.02	95.30	Nil	Nil
26	Odisha	1545.53	602.54	603.67	628.54	607.99	629.36	607.99	609.12	38.97	642.64	Nil	Nil
27	Pondicharry	14.94	14.31	13.82	14.31	14.42	13.29	14.42	14.50	0.33	15.22	Nil	Nil
28	Punjab	729.30	1184.05	1054.11	1016.58	759.68	627.81	750.17	436.41	237.30	932.46	Nil	Nil
29	Rajasthan	1904.70	2118.86	1703.37	1963.12	1678.35	225.83	1458.46	762.76	1458.46	1546.35	Nil	Nil
30	Sikkim	24.88	23.13	25.08	23.13	23.13	25.02	23.13	21.38	0	22.45	Nil	Nil
31	Tamil Nadu	969.70	936.19	920.18	936.19	936.99	936.00	936.19	925.39	14.68	976.67	Nil	Nil
32	Tripura	139.97	140.13	141.46	140.13	140.13	144.30	140.13	137.86	14.61	145.27	Nil	Nil
33	Uttar Pradesh	21922.30	23420.48	17199.11	17858.38	0	12866.00	3028.52	8163.52	7760.17	7499.20	Nil	Nil
34	Uttarakhand	1068.86	1501.33	894.20	844.52	965.39	695.92	844.52	364.14	772.00	863.35	Nil	Nil
35	West Bengal	1541.92	2197.58	1917.76	1904.83	3899.09	3077.52	1500.46	4712.67	2263.00	4128.50	Nil	Nil
	Others	0.00	0	516.53	0.00	0	443.16	0	0	0	Nil	Nil	Nil
	Total	60094.00	59345.51	47020.68	48557.00	37498.91	41587.48	29934.00	30199.06	21925.8	41069.00	Nil	Nil

Routine Immunization

(Rs. in Lakhs)

States/UTs	2009-10			2010-11			2011-12			2012-13
	Total Allo- cation *	Total Rele- ases	Total Exp. (Provi- sional)	Total Allo- cation *	Total Rele- ases	Total Exp. (Provi- sional)	Total Allo- cation *	Total Rele- ases	Exp. (Provi- sional) as on 31.12.2011*	Total Allo- cation
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	88.00	0.00	6.33	100.00	6.00	7.60	118.00	6.00	6.00	6.00
Andhra Pradesh	1422.00	935.13	912.90	1191.00	853.30	378.48	1196.00	1811.37	964.00	1266.00
Arunachal Pradesh	98.00	49.00	49.00	56.00	65.72	58.82	56.00	297.55	67.00	68.00
Assam	2384.00	1285.00	1222.48	1364.00	1364.02	1218.98	1372.00	1416.77	980.00	1538.00
Bihar	2024.00	99.45	1325.31	1694.00	1354.39	6555.26	1694.00	896.76	496.00	2017.00
Chandigarh	17.00	8.50	11.01	14.00	14.00	5.03	14.00	14.00	5.00	16.00
Chhattisgarh	586.00	439.50	323.60	490.00	490.00	317.15	490.00	566.21	181.00	573.00
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	4.00	4.00	3.89	3.00	3.00	3.04	4.00	6.40	3.00	5.00
Daman and Diu	3.00	0.50	1.31	3.00	3.00	2.58	2.00	7.80	1.00	4.00
Delhi	259.00	106.50	103.58	217.00	44.75	21.70	214.00	0.00	8.00	250.00
Goa	25.00	51.04	20.75	21.00	3.00	8.00	22.00	11.97	31.00	22.00
Gujarat	950.00	712.50	512.71	795.00	673.83	1006.29	796.00	929.65	436.00	903.00
Haryana	396.00	122.52	235.58	331.00	163.49	391.54	332.00	816.34	174.00	379.00
Himachal Pradesh	171.00	50.50	68.27	143.00	143.00	71.73	144.00	41.00	39.00	154.00
Jammu and Kashmir	284.00	284.00	141.08	237.00	237.00	164.04	238.00	121.50	81.00	281.00
Jharkhand	758.00	376.00	446.24	635.00	635.01	810.46	634.00	1515.10	555.00	739.00
Karnataka	991.00	341.36	699.03	829.00	829.00	432.35	830.00	200.00	122.00	914.00
Kerala	598.00	125.36	234.51	501.00	301.75	301.75	500.00	163.82	189.00	499.00
Lakshadweep	1.00	1.00	1.79	2.00	2.00	2.55	2.00	9.00	2.00	1.00
Madhya Pradesh	1475.00	909.50	909.50	1234.00	1234.01	1733.27	1232.00	2372.01	939.00	1411.00
Maharashtra	1817.00	1546.80	1568.47	1521.00	1521.00	1413.90	1520.00	1179.64	1011.00	1680.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Manipur	213.00	0.00	63.49	122.00	144.79	130.22	112.00	212.98	38.00	134.00
Meghalaya	206.00	155.00	47.12	118.00	5.90	81.47	120.00	156.18	26.00	146.00
Mizoram	80.00	76.13	46.53	46.00	46.00	59.08	46.00	20.00	28.00	55.00
Nagaland	178.00	178.00	74.82	102.00	102.02	148.27	102.00	108.01	49.00	98.00
Odisha	896.00	479.00	591.65	750.00	750.00	630.20	750.00	1168.20	456.00	815.00
Puducherry	18.00	5.00	9.32	15.00	15.00	14.71	16.00	18.40	6.00	18.00
Punjab	456.00	286.00	212.68	382.00	382.00	353.23	382.00	439.50	222.00	414.00
Rajasthan	1379.00	647.56	992.57	1154.00	1154.00	1082.09	1152.00	1322.17	603.00	1334.00
Sikkim	49.00	48.75	38.01	28.00	28.00	23.64	28.00	21.00	12.00	30.00
Tamii Nadu	1167.00	107.19	162.48	977.00	313.00	99.89	980.00	0.00	27.00	1078.00
Tripura	287.00	207.50	34.36	164.00	35.02	28.50	164.00	101.65	34.00	181.00
Uttar Pradesh	4055.00	4055.00	4702.54	3394.00	3394.01	7.55	3392.00	2763.49	667.00	3879.00
Uttarakhand	239.00	195.00	35.59	200.00	200.01	329.99	200.00	343.21	192.00	227.00
West Bengal	1507.00	1110.09	673.44	1261.00	1261.00	964.57	1258.00	629.00	598.00	1365.00
Total	25081.00	14998.38	16781.93	20094.00	17812.00	18857.91	20112.00	19686.68	9250.00	22500.00

Statement-VI*Release of funds under NPCDCS during 2010-11*

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	States	Fund Sanctioned			Fund Released		
		NR	R	Total	NR	R	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Andhra Pradesh	134.08	84.37	218.45	134.08	84.37	218.45
2	Assam	132.88	66.00	198.88	132.88	66.00	198.88
3	Bihar	130.08	34.88	164.96	130.08	34.88	164.96
4	Chhattisgarh	68.44	57.54	125.98	68.44	57.54	125.98
5	Gujarat	135.68	98.16	233.84	135.68	98.16	233.84
6	Haryana	65.24	18.33	83.57	65.24	18.33	83.57
7	Himachal Pradesh	67.24	42.05	109.29	67.24	42.05	109.29
8	Jammu and Kashmir	130.88	40.89	171.77	130.88	40.89	171.77
9	Jharkhand	67.64	46.22	113.86	Bank A/c details not received		

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
10	Karnataka	135.68	99.25	234.93	135.68	99.25	234.93
11	Kerala	69.64	70.16	139.80	69.64	70.16	139.80
12	Madhya Pradesh	66.44	32.74	99.18	66.44	32.74	99.18
13	Maharashtra	134.08	79.44	213.52	134.08	79.44	213.52
14	Sikkim	64.44	8.83	73.27	64.44	8.83	73.27
15	Odisha	66.04	27.63	93.67	66.04	27.63	93.67
16	Punjab	68.04	50.99	119.03	68.04	50.99	119.03
17	Rajasthan	136.68	122.63	259.31	136.68	122.63	259.31
18	Uttarakhand	66.04	27.96	94.00	66.04	27.96	94.00
19	Tamil Nadu	66.84	37.38	104.22	66.84	37.38	104.22
20	Uttar Pradesh	138.88	138.28	277.16	Bank A/c details not received		
21	West Bengal	68.84	60.95	129.79	68.84	60.95	129.79
Total		2013.80	1244.66	3258.46	1807.28	1060.18	2867.46

Release of funds under NPCDS during 2011-12

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	States	Fund Sanctioned			Fund Released		
		NR	R	Total	NR	R	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Andhra Pradesh	708.32	95.10	803.42	708.32	95.10	803.42
2	Assam	525.12	133.64	658.76	525.12	133.64	658.76
3	Bihar	515.12	71.33	586.45	515.12	71.33	586.45
4	Chhattisgarh	257.56	35.66	293.22	257.56	35.66	293.22
5	Gujarat	515.12	71.33	586.45	515.12	71.33	586.45
6	Haryana	354.16	47.55	401.71	354.16	47.55	401.71
7	Himachal Pradesh	257.56	35.66	293.22	257.56	35.66	293.22
8	Jammu and Kashmir	418.52	59.44	477.96	418.52	59.44	477.96
9	Jharkhand	275.28	124.44	399.72	275.28	124.44	399.72
10	Karnataka	418.52	59.44	477.96	418.52	59.44	477.9
11	Kerala	450.76	59.44	510.20	450.76	59.44	510.20
12	Madhya Pradesh	450.76	59.44	510.20	450.76	59.44	510.20

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
13	Maharashtra	515.12	71.33	586.45	515.12	71.33	586.45
14	Sikkim	193.16	31.93	225.09	193.16	31.93	225.09
15	Odisha	450.76	59.44	510.20	450.76	59.44	510.20
16	Punjab	257.56	35.66	293.22	257.56	35.66	293.22
17	Rajasthan	611.72	83.22	694.94	611.72	83.22	694.94
18	Uttarakhand	160.96	23.78	184.74	160.96	23.78	184.74
19	Tamil Nadu	450.76	59.44	510.20	450.76	59.44	510.20
20	Uttar Pradesh	MOU & Bank Account Details not received					
21	West Bengal	257.56	35.66	293.22	257.56	35.66	293.22
Total		8044.40	1252.93	9297.33	8044.40	1252.93	9297.33

NR: Non Recurring R: Recurring

Statement-VII*Central assistance released to States/UTs under NPCB*

(Rupees in lakh)

Major States		2007-08		2008-09		2009-10		2010-11		2011-12	
		Allo- cation	Release	Allo- cation	Release	Allo- cation	Release	Allo- cation	Release	Allo- cation	Release
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Andhra Pradesh		1236.60	1446.60	1837.80	1836.80	2051.00	2049.46	2003.40	1560.02	2500.00	2470.55
Bihar		108.50	138.13	420.38	420.38	278.56	278.56	1122.80	819.82	1300.00	1077.00
Chhattisgarh		351.00	350.26	927.41	926.66	168.30	167.30	500.00	0.00	468.68	399.62
Goa		49.00	10.00	97.80	97.05	15.09	0.00	65.20	65.20	139.82	135.17
Gujarat		850.00	738.66	1394.80	1414.98	1888.70	1888.63	1691.00	1530.76	1715.40	1608.00
Haryana		161.50	121.00	230.55	229.80	294.97	294.97	415.00	306.39	885.60	744.85
Himachal Pradesh		91.65	43.50	187.15	186.40	60.00	57.82	130.00	0.00	244.00	176.05
Jammu and Kashmir		134.00	48.50	18.40	16.65	60.00	40.00	100.00	0.00	466.80	332.69
Jharkhand		265.00	305.59	431.72	431.72	367.00	350.97	500.00	253.90	593.30	543.55
Karnataka		684.50	679.00	1179.92	1179.92	1174.79	1173.90	1296.76	1189.01	1131.86	1114.82
Kerala		251.00	262.52	217.07	259.49	729.20	729.20	500.00	267.00	523.40	302.21

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Madhya Pradesh	990.00	1049.37	1207.72	1256.97	1290.00	1286.78	1000.00	1000.00	2438.98	1977.34	
Maharashtra	1217.50	1503.00	1800.06	1797.31	2385.00	2341.59	2184.30	774.77	1735.10	1535.83	
Odisha	402.00	222.50	1280.38	1109.38	1559.63	1559.63	900.00	565.93	804.92	321.42	
Punjab	154.50	72.00	186.48	138.30	286.42	286.42	690.60	656.20	729.80	729.80	
Rajasthan	1314.50	1374.50	1461.74	1460.24	873.73	873.73	1170.62	862.62	1176.00	739.50	
Tamilnadu	1881.50	2066.45	2326.39	2325.39	2480.00	2478.00	2425.00	2189.00	2355.00	1597.67	
Uttar Pradesh	1067.50	1014.25	4127.04	4125.54	3634.07	3630.91	3500.00	2877.54	3200.00	979.57	
Uttaranchal	243.50	199.42	200.65	200.65	350.00	319.66	139.50	0.00	407.79	277.66	
West Bengal	616.50	595.35	1097.00	1146.00	1171.00	1170.64	1000.00	926.50	1042.68	580.58	
Subtotal	12070.25	12240.60	20630.46	20559.63	21117.46	20978.17	21334.18	15844.66	23859.13	17643.88	
NE States											
Arunachal Pradesh	57.00	56.75	162.60	162.60	193.00	139.20	244.58	154.58	270.14	194.06	
Assam	367.00	322.15	1335.53	1167.34	955.67	885.73	1316.07	1203.93	1039.38	661.90	
Manipur	124.50	124.50	106.47	106.47	67.39	67.39	71.56	0.00	224.87	210.63	
Meghalaya	183.50	183.50	158.60	196.30	63.74	140.04	174.80	125.54	239.90	232.64	
Mizoram	107.50	78.22	261.50	261.50	317.00	302.80	375.97	363.55	555.05	533.98	
Nagaland	181.28	178.49	167.60	159.60	264.45	207.55	168.00	0.00	189.39	121.90	
Sikkim	67.00	67.00	183.35	183.35	157.00	157.00	114.84	0.00	181.27	131.25	
Tripura	232.22	184.63	24.35	24.35	481.75	418.29	134.18	0.00	200.00	191.52	
Sub-Total	1320.00	1195.24	2400.00	2261.51	2500.00	2318.00	2600.00	1847.60	2900.00	2277.88	
U.T.											
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	67.00	3.00	33.65	33.65	53.00	42.43	108.30	30.00	99.77	54.61	
Chandigarh	55.00	81.85	19.00	19.00	91.00	64.80	87.13	47.74	78.70	46.45	
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	42.25	21.28	6.65	6.65	42.00	42.00	67.50	63.58	128.86	127.32	
Daman and Diu	42.25	0.00	26.65	26.65	14.98	11.90	54.04	31.72	64.49	27.45	
Delhi	139.00	80.50	182.06	181.06	84.04	82.89	415.75	412.03	450.57	82.88	
Lakshdweep	12.00	12.00	6.65	6.65	11.50	0.00	1470	9.22	31.30	28.38	
Pondicherry	40.25	7.00	91.88	91.88	16.02	15.00	188.40	120.48	137.18	70.50	
Sub Total	397.75	205.63	366.54	365.54	312.54	259.02	935.82	714.77	990.87	437.59	
Total	13788.00	13641.47	23397.00	23186.68	23930.00	23555.19	24870.00	18407.03	27750.00	20359.35	

Statement-VIII*Grant-in-aid released under National Mental Health Programme for Upgradation of Medical Colleges*

States	Year	Installment	Medical College	Amount (in Rs.)
Arunachal Pradesh	2009-10	One Time	General Hospital, Pasighat	50,00,000/-
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	2009-10	One-Time	Sh. Vinoba Bhave Civil Hospital Silvassa, Dadra & Nagar Haveli	50,00,000/-
Gujarat	2008-09	One Time	Surat Municipal Institute of Medical Education & Research (SMIMER), Surat	20,33,000/-
	2008-09	One Time	Smt. NHL Municipal Medical College, Ellisbridge, Ahmedabad	50,00,000/-
Kerala	2004-05	1st	Govt. Medical College, Thiruvananthapuram	47,62,100/-
	& 2007-08	2nd		
	2004-05	1st	Govt. Medical College, Thrissur	44,66,000/-
	& 2007-08	2nd		
	2004-05	1st	Govt. Medical College, Kozhikode	38,80,495/-
	& 2007-08	2nd		
Maharashtra	2008-09	One Time	Rajiv Gandhi Medical College & Chatrapati Shivaji Maharaj Hospital, Thane	47,06,000/-
	2008-09	One Time	Topiwala Nair Medical College- Mumbai	17,05,000/-
Meghalaya	2007-08	One Time	Civil Hospital, Tura	46,38,000/-
	2007-08	One Time	Civil Hospital, Jowai	46,38,000/-
Odisha	2009-10	One-Time	V.S.S. Medical College, Burla	50,00,000/-
	2007-08	One Time	R.T.N. Medical College, Udaipur	47,60,000/-
	2008-09	One Time	Govt. Medical College, Kota,	50,00,000/-
	2008-09	One Time	S.P. Medical College, Bikaner	50,00,000/-
Tamil Nadu	2008-09	One Time	Kanyakumari Government Medical College and Hospital, Nagercoil	43,50,000/-
	2008-09	One Time	Govt. Medical College, Theni	43,50,000/-
	2008-09	One Time	[RT Perundurai Medical College, Erode	43,00,000/-
Uttar Pradesh	2008-09	One Time	institute of Medical Sciences, Banaras Hindu University. Varanasi	44,00,000/-

Grant-in-aid provided to Govt. Mental Hospitals under National Mental Health Programme for their Modernisation

States	Year	Institute	Amount (in Rs.)
Jammu and Kashmir	2007-08	Govt. Psychiatric Diseases Hospital, Srinagar.	2,50,00,000/-
Maharashtra	2008-09	Regional Mental Hospital, Ratnagiri,	2,84,00,000/-
Meghalaya	2008-09	Meghalaya Institute of Mental Health & Neurological, Shillong	3,00,00,000/-
Nagaland	2007-08	Mental Hospital, Kohima	1,60,00,000/-
Rajasthan	2007-08	Psychiatric Centre, Jaipur	2,60,50,000/-

Grant-in-aid released under Manpower Development Schemes

Scheme - A: Centres of Excellence

Sl. No.	Mental Hospital/Institute	Amount Released
1.	Institute of Mental Health & Hospital, Agra, Uttar Pradesh	Rs. 28,81,00,000/-
2.	Hospital for Mental Health, Ahmedabad, Gujarat	Rs. 5,28,00,000/-
3.	State Mental Health Institute, Pandit Bhagwat. Dayal Sharma University of Health Sciences, Rohtak, Haryana	Rs. 26,36,38,788/-
4.	Institute of Psychiatry- Kolkata, West Bengal	Rs. 5,28,00,000/-
5.	Institute of Mental Health, Hyderabad, Andhra Pradesh	Rs. 5,28,00,000/-
6.	Psychiatric Diseases Hospital, Government Medical College, Srinagar, Jammu & Kashmir	Rs. 28,84,00,000/-
7.	Department of Psychiatry, Govt. Medical College, Chandigarh	Rs. 5,28,00,000/-
8.	Mental Health Institute, Cuttack	Rs. 27,78,00,000/-
9.	IMHANS, Kozhikode	Rs. 28,84,00,000/-
10.	IHBAS, Shahdra, Delhi	Rs. 5,28,00,000/-
11.	Maharashtra Institute of Mental Health, Pune	Rs. 30,00,00,000/-
	Total	Rs. 197,03,38,788/-

Scheme - B: Strengthening PG Departments

Sl. No.	Mental Hospital/ Institute	Amount Released
1	2	3
1.	PDU Medical College, Rajkot, Gujarat	Rs. 32,78,000/- (For Psychiatric Nursing)
2.	Government Medical College, Surat, Gujarat	Rs. 47,12,000/- (For Clinical Psychology)
3.	CSM Medical University, Lucknow, Uttar Pradesh (For Psychiatry, Clinical Psychology, Psychiatric Social Work, Psychiatric Nursing)	Rs. 1,73,66,000/- (For Psychiatry, Clinical, Psychology, Psychaitric Social Work, Psychiatric Nursing)
4.	Ranchi Institute of Mental Health & Neuro Sciences, Ranchi,	Rs. 1,21,00,000/- (For Psychiatry, Clinical.

1	2	3
		Psychology, Psychiatric Social Work, Psychiatric Nursing)
5.	Dr. RML Hospital, Delhi	Rs. 1,65,16,000/- (For Psychiatric Social Work, Clinical Psycho & Psy. Nursing)
6.	S.P Medical College, Bikaner, Rajasthan	Rs. 58,60,000/- (For Psychiatry)
7.	R. N. T. College, Udaipur, Rajasthan	Rs. 58,60,000/- (For Psychiatry)
8.	Institute of Mental Health, Chennai	Rs. 90,38,000/- (For Psychiatry & Psychiatric Nursing)
9.	LGB Regional Institute of Mental Health, Tezpur, Assam	Rs. 1,73,66,000/-(For Psychiatry, Clinical Psychology, Psychiatric Social Work, Psychiatric Nursing)
10.	Government Medical College, Trivandrum	Rs. 1,73,66,000/- (For Psychiatry, Clinical Psychology, Psychiatric Social Work, Psychiatric Nursing)
11.	NIMHANS, Bangalore	87,12,000/- (For faculty support for 1 unit each of Clinical Psychology and Psychiatric Social Work)
	Total	Rs. 11,81,74,000/-

Release of funds for State Mental Health Authorities under National Mental Health Programme during the Year 2011-12.

Sl.No.	State Mental Health Authority	Amount
1	2	3
1.	State Mental Health Authority, Andhra Pradesh	Rs. 9,00,000/-
2.	State Mental Health Authority, Arunachal Pradesh	Rs. 9,00,000/-
3.	State Mental Health Authority, Assam	Rs. 9,00,000/-
4.	State Mental Health Authority, Bihar	Rs. 9,00,000/-
5.	State Mental Health Authority, Chandigarh	Rs. 9,00,000/-
6.	State Mental Health Authority, Chhattisgarh	Rs. 9,00,000/-
7.	State Mental Health Authority, Dadra and Nagar Haveli	Rs. 9,00,000/-
8.	State Mental Health Authority, Daman and Diu	Rs. 9,00,000/-
9.	State Mental Health Authority, Delhi	Rs. 9,00,000/-
10.	State Mental Health Authority, Goa	Rs. 9,00,000/-

1	2	3
11.	State Mental Health Authority, Gujarat	Rs. 9,00,000/-
12.	State Mental Health Authority, Haryana	Rs. 9,00,000/-
13.	State Mental Health Authority, Himachal Pradesh	Rs. 9,00,000/-
14.	State Mental Health Authority, Jharkhand	Rs. 9,00,000/-
15.	State Mental Health Authority, Karnataka	Rs. 9,00,000/-
16.	State Mental Health Authority, Kerala	Rs. 9,00,000/-
17.	State Mental Health Authority, Madhya Pradesh	Rs. 9,00,000/-
18.	State Mental Health Authority, Maharashtra	Rs. 9,00,000/-
19.	State Mental Health Authority, Manipur	Rs. 9,00,000/-
20.	State Mental Health Authority, Meghalaya	Rs. 9,00,000/-
21.	State Mental Health Authority, Mizoram	Rs. 9,00,000/-
22.	State Mental Health Authority, Nagaland	Rs. 9,00,000/-
23.	State Mental Health Authority, Odisha	Rs. 9,00,000/-
24.	State Mental Health Authority, Pondicherry	Rs. 9,00,000/-
25.	State Mental Health Authority, Rajasthan	Rs. 9,00,000/-
26.	State Mental Health Authority, Sikkim	Rs. 9,00,000/-
27.	State Mental Health Authority, Tamil Nadu	Rs. 9,00,000/-
28.	State Mental Health Authority, Tripura	Rs. 9,00,000/-
29.	State Mental Health Authority, Uttar Pradesh	Rs. 9,00,000/-
30.	State Mental Health Authority, Uttarakhand	Rs. 9,00,000/-
31.	State Mental Health Authority, West Bengal	Rs. 9,00,000/-
Total		Rs. 2,79,00,000/-

Grant in aid released for District Mental Health Programme

Sl. No.	State	District	Year of Grant	Grant Released (Rs.)
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Prakasham	2007-08	15,30,085/-
2.		Kadapah	2010-11	21,80,000/-
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	Papumpare	307-08	26,21,428/-

1	2	3	4	5
4.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	Silvassa	2008-09	15,04,926/-
			2010-11	17,42,400/-
5.	Delhi	North -West District	2008-09	21,28,133/-
6.		West District	2007-08	26,20,000/-
7.		South West District	2007-08	26,20,000/-
8.		North District	2007-08	26,20,000/-
9.	Haryana	Gurgaon	2009-10	17,27,945/-
10.		Hissar	2009-10	15,05,749/-
11.	Gujarat	Godhara	2011-12	20,70,000/-
12.	Jharkhand	Daltonganj	2007-08	26,20,000/-
13.		Gumla	2007-08	26,20,000/-
14.	Manipur	Imphal East	2007-08	7,60,548/-
15.		Imphal West	2007-08	25,41,000/-
			2009-10	17,40,804/-
16.		Thoubal	2007-08	22,36,000/-
			2009-10	18,32,251/-
17.		Churachandpur	2007-08	26,20,000/-
			2011-12	21,57,000/-
18.		Chandel	2007-08	26,20,000/-
			2011-12	21,80,000/-
19.	Meghaalaya	West Garo Hills	2011-12	21,80,000/-
20.		Jaintia Hills	2011-12	21,80,000/-
21.	Tamil Nadu	Kancheepuram	2007-08	26,20,000
22.		Thiruvallur	2007-08	26,20,000
			2011-12	46,37,000
23.		Cuddalore	2007-08	26,20,000
			2011-12	46,37,000
24.		Thiruvarur	2007-08	26,20,000

1	2	3	4	5
			2011-12	46,37,000
25.		Namakkal	2007-08	26,20,000
			2011-12	46,37,000
26.		Perambalur	2007-08	26,20,000
			2011-12	46,37,000
27.		Viredhunagar	2007-08	26,20,000
			2011-12	46,37,000
28.		Chennai	2007-08	26,20,000
29.		Ramanathaparam	2011-12	49,41,500/-
30.		Madurai	2011-12	49,41,500/-
31.		Theni	2011-12	76,56,000/-
32.		Dharampuri	2011-12	77,90,000/-
33.		Nagapattinam	2011-12	75,43,000/-
34.		Kanyakumari	2011-12	74,78,000/-
35. Uttar Pradesh		Faizabad	2007-08	21,80,000/-
			2011-12	20,70,000/-
36.		Raibareli	2007-08	21,80,000/-
			2011-12	20,47,000/-
37.		Sitapur	2007-08	42,27,000/-
38. Kerala		Kannur	2010-11	21,80,000/-
39.		Wayanad	2010-11	21,80,000/-
40. Karnataka		Shimoga	2010-11	21,08,200/-
41.		Gulbarga	2010-11	19,59,400/-
42.		Karwar	2010-11	18,19,200/-
43.		Chamrajanagar	2010-11	13,44,800/-
44. West Bengal		24 - Parganas	2010-11	21,80,000/-
45.		Jalpaiguri	2010-11	15,81,648/-
46.		West Midnapur	2011-12	20,98,564/-
47. Tripura		West Tripura	1011-12	12,35,000/-

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

Sl. No.	State	District	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Rajasthan	Jaipur	--	--	7,97,626/- and 6,74,000/-	Nil
		Jhunjhun				
2	Assam	Kamrup	12,93,000/-	16,00,000/-	Nil	
		Jorhat			Rs. 29,47,168/-	
3	Karnataka	Bangalore	--	13,29,472/-	Nil	Nil
		Gulbarga				
4	West Bengal	Murshidabad	--	Nil	Nil	Nil
		Coochbehar				
5	Tamil Nadu	Kancheepuram	--	5,78,000/-	2334000/-	Nil
		Villupuram				
6	Uttar Pradesh	Lucknow	--	Nil	12,53,000/-	Nil
		Kanpur				
7	Gujarat	Vadodara	--	1293,000/-	225825/-	Nil
		Sabarkantak				
8	Delhi	East Delhi	--	Nil	2552635/-	Nil
		New Delhi				
9	Madhya Pradesh	Gwalior		Nil	Nil	Nil
		Khandwa				
10	Nagaland	Kohima	--	14,84000/-	Rs. 2576,000	Nil
		Dimapur				
11	Tripura	West Tripura	--	14,84000/-	18,91,324/-	Nil
		Dhalai district				
12	Mizoram	Aizawl	--	10,01,382/-	Nil	Nil
		Lunglei				
13	Arunachal Pradesh	Tawang	--	Nil	1213000/-	
		West Kameng				Nil

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
14	Sikkim	East Sikkim	--	14.84,000/-	1239000/-	
		South Sikkim	--	Nil		
15	Jharkhand	Dhanbad	--	Nil		Nil
		Jamshedpur	--	Nil		
16	Bihar	Patna	--	Nil	Nil	Nil
		Munger				
17	Uttarakhand	Dehradun	--	Nil	Nil	Nil
		Usnagar				
18	Maharashtra	Thane	--	Nil	Nil	Nil
		Aurangabad				
19	Goa	North Goa	--	Nil		
		South Goa	--		13,88,944	Nil
20	Andhra Pradesh	Guntur	--	7,42,000/-	1405600/-	Nil
		Hyderabad				
21	Odisha	Koraput	--	Nil	Nil	Nil
		Jagatsingpur				

Statement-X

Directorate of National Vector Borne Disease Control Programme, Defhi Statement showing the release and expenditure of CASH and KIND from 2008-09 to 2011-12

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	States/UTs	2008-09		2009-10		2010-11		2011-12 (Prov.)	
		Release	Expenditure	Release	Expenditure	Release	Expenditure	Release	Expenditure
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	Andhra Pradesh	1172.30	693.28	1048.06	1694.79	1159.24	791.16	3457.42	3687.74
2	Arunachal	884.57	971.66	963.24	837.43	880.69	822.22	1526.82	1478.98
3	Assam	3635.08	4074.19	3206.06	3389.40	4910.03	4666.02	3774.39	3952.64
4	Bihar	2681.21	2507.81	2231.78	2484.30	4213.38	4481.77	4891.27	4093.64
5	Chhattisgarh	2054.90	2070.58	1922.97	1929.25	2117.94	1847.34	4960.09	4203.71
6	Goa	16.91	45.97	35.81	80.19	61.08	28.03	77.90	78.80

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
7	Gujarat	483.29	854.50	1116.15	380.93	267.00	319.93	501.34	82.71
8	Haryana	37.93	50.16	260.46	124.34	0.00	0.00	138.50	133.61
9	Himachal Pradesh	21.13	11.13	9.55	4.43	7.74	0.00	16.52	0.63
10	Jammu and Kashmir	17.97	10.59	27.42	6.76	15.54	0.37	31.00	7.54
11	Jharkhand	3438.25	2878.76	1906.27	2434.09	3586.13	2593.96	5014.77	4745.27
12	Karnataka	681.46	573.65	403.41	380.86	443.88	222.08	639.34	154.71
13	Kerala	307.59	345.56	439.15	443.19	305.75	358.60	361.18	566.18
14	Madhya Pradesh	739.83	933.06	1813.99	1346.22	1824.64	1564.31	3919.85	3941.94
15	Maharashtra	1084.11	1033.88	706.37	711.25	487.54	197.47	436.98	816.51
16	Manipur	323.85	207.71	239.75	308.22	602.04	417.52	410.75	220.21
17	Meghalaya	497.63	577.28	611.29	698.96	1089.04	972.39	640.11	522.79
18	Mizoram	418.78	424.57	627.12	583.04	774.11	673.38	702.32	424.58
19	Nagaland	610.04	605.40	675.57	662.89	1287.91	999.96	997.72	872.73
20	Odisha	2153.06	2437.52	5360.88	5350.81	4324.05	4756.34	7894.83	8244.70
21	Punjab	92.71	87.16	254.69	35.99	98.07	263.80	127.38	72.50
22	Rajasthan	1033.16	1067.71	1262.96	1111.39	1310.26	1284.63	1342.52	1314.19
23	Sikkim	10.77	10.90	11.83	10.61	137.71	127.56	22.60	14.73
24	Tamil Nadu	289.55	530.02	681.58	506.63	372.50	42.88	341.41	9.20
25	Tripura	627.31	524.81	765.15	820.39	1430.54	1310.58	401.82	373.97
26	Uttar Pradesh	2007.84	1929.83	1999.87	1510.07	2730.95	2065.41	2431.94	2435.68
27	Uttarakhand	40.93	40.93	56.98	60.93	77.53	61.90	85.00	67.75
28	West Bengal	1439.47	1195.82	1794.54	1572.03	2964.01	2497.52	2457.12	1451.96
29	Delhi	57.31	0.00	61.10	18.38	40.88	92.63	0.00	0.00
30	Pudducherry	3.19	40.37	24.29	76.57	36.83	14.67	29.31	32.24
31	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	287.47	323.70	464.05	339.22	349.58	271.64	459.63	455.32
32	Chandigarh	57.86	53.29	60.02	30.82	23.13	31.09	34TS7	2.547
33	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	45.55	27.38	43.77	46.25	69.60	29.75	61.09	61.92
34	Daman and Diu	22.15	17.21	27.91	29.06	31.70	18.70	51.94	51.53
35	Lakshadweep	14.37	0.00	2.32	10.73	19.80	2.51	11.40	8.79
Total		27289.53	27156.39	31116.36	30030.42	38050.82	33828.12	48251.13	44604.57

Statement-XI*National Leprosy Eradication Programme**State/UT wise GSA Allocation & Expenditure for the year 2009-10 to 2012-13*

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Sl. No	Name State/UT	2009-10		2010-11		2011-12		2012-13
		Allocation	Expenditure	Allocation	Expenditure	Allocation	Expenditure (Prov.) upto 31/12/11	Revised Tentative Allocation
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Andhra Pradesh	214.67	192.42	205	175.18	216.02	70.19	209.61
2	Arunachal Pradesh	76.00	66.67	65	53.4	62.91	30.91	66.85
3	Assam	130.00	69.97	120	27.94	150.28	13.49	149.10
4	Bihar	260.67	61.34	225	73.73	818.76	24.01	731.77
5	Chhattisgarh	159.79	131.08	165	79.56	203.09	33.57	167.91
6	Goa	12.42	9.38	14	7.35	15.16	7.07	12.14
7	Gujarat	179.27	229.07	174	150.87	181.93	91.14	239.50
8	Haryana	107.00	56.76	97	67.51	81.71	27.46	142.93
9	Himachal Pradesh	71.80	40.16	65	37.43	67.91	18.56	58.91
10	Jharkhand	172.00	76.38	153	112.72	218.48	2.15	220.27
11	Jammu and Kashmir	85.54	30.84	83	37.24	84.09	10.32	102.14
12	Karnataka	170.32	138.38	170	145	161.80	72.13	175.24
13	Kerala	110.00	37.58	105	16.53	94.00	0.00	87.01
14	Madhya Pradesh	257.08	139.09	257	135.84	255.00	54.99	319.10
15	Maharashtra	300.34	215.76	280	243.39	329.55	120.29	413.19
16	Manipur	51.33	37.71	45	37.43	46.94	22.99	45.55
17	Meghalaya	41.00	26.68	41	23.32	42.10	2.23	54.62
18	Mizoram	44.42	34.19	42	12.63	59.46	29.01	53.23
19	Nagaland	52.23	51.70	52	51.47	55.50	46.19	57.31
20	Odisha	186.25	121.55	175	134.03	170.99	2.23	321.16
21	Punjab	130.30	73.02	115	107.07	132.91	63.28	174.87
22	Rajasthan	163.73	177.73	160	217.54	157.99	64.74	138.85

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
23	Sikkim	29.64	24.62	33	17.05	45.36	15.02	35.97
24	Tamil Nadu	200.26	127.50	190	161.08	180.73	82.26	228.26
25	Tripura	31.20	8.42	31	14.07	24.89	1.40	21.48
26	Uttar Pradesh	576.80	409.62	572	368.50	707.08	Awaited	605.70
27	Uttaranchal	70.89	40.93	58	46.21	53.19	26.39	53.83
28	West Bengal	247.55	150.50	240	175.25	233.96	86.38	292.04
29	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	17.59	6.54	17.5	6.33	7.10	3.15	12.47
30	Chandigarh	13.46	11.61	16	12.44	21.77	8.19	18.51
31	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	16.50	10.07	20	10.48	16.20	7.90	26.12
32	Daman and Diu	8.92	4.12	10	5.28	12.23	1.59	15.37
33	Delhi	92.70	37.36	100	16.65	100.80	5.90	91.27
34	Lakshadweep	4.94	2.00	0	Nil	4.46	Awaited	12.81
35	Pondicherry	14.07	9.43	14.50	10	16.01	6.84	17.57
Total		4300.68	2860.18	4110	2790.52	5030.36	1051.97	5372.66

Statement-XII

Centrally Sponsored Scheme-Assistance for Capacity Building for Trauma Cars-Year wise budget allocation vis-a-vis the expenditure incurred for the last three years Under the

Year	Funds allocated (Rs. in crores)	Funds released (Rs. in crores)
2009-10	Rs. 55	Rs. 52.6649
2010-11	Rs. 79	Rs. 79
2011-12	Rs.71.39	Rs.71.3146
		202.9795

Expenditure statement on funds released during last three years

Under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme- Assistance for Capacity Building for Trauma Care

Sl. No.	State	Hospital funded	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Andhra Pradesh	17	6.9800	10.4083	6.4738	23.8621
2	Assam	07	7.6600	1.000	7.3438	16.0038
3	Bihar	09	6.4500	0.000	0.000	6.4500

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
4	Gujarat	12	5.100	0.000	5.6012	10.7012
5	Haryana	03	0.000	1.7750	4.0735	5.8485
6	Jammu and Kashmir	03	0.000	2.2150	5.6308	7.8458
7	Jharkhand	01	0.000	0.000	0.8000	0.8000
8	Karnataka	08	0.6500	11.0617	2.8150	14.5267
9	Madhya Pradesh	05	5.0400	5.1300	0.000	10.1700
10	Maharashtra	07	3.8600	0.4350	12.3690	16.6640
11	Odisha	05	1.5400	1.5700	1.5538	4.6638
12	Punjab	03	0.6500	1.0950	2.4764	4.2214
13	Rajasthan	10	0.000	17.3700	12.0052	29.3752
14	Tamilnadu	09	0.000	5.7900	4.4200	10.2100
15	Uttar Pradesh	13	13.1200	20.9500	0.800	34.8700
16	West Bengal	05	1.4500	0.000	4.9521	6.4021
	Total	11.7	52.5000	78.8000	71.3146	202.6146
	M/s HLL		0.1649	0.000	0.000	0.1649
	GMCH Chandigarh			0.2000	0.000	0.2000
	Grand Total		52.6649	79.000	71.3146	202.9795

Statement-XIII

Budget provision for the Scheme for "Upgradation of facilities in the Deptt. of Physical Medicine & Rehabilitation in Medical Colleges" during the last 3 years and the current year is as under

Year	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
Allocation	11.95 Crs	13.90 Crs	8.00 Crs	9.20 Crs
Expenditure	1.8S Crs	4.82 Crs	0.76 Crs	Nil

Expenditure statement on funds released during last three years under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme for "Upgradation of facilities in the Department of Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation in Medical Colleges".

Statement-XIV

Fund released to States during 2010-11 under NPHCE

(Rs. in Lakh)

Sl. No.	State	Non-Recurring	Recurring	Total
1	2	3	4	5
1	Andhra Pradesh	186.24	177.17	363.41

1	2	3	4	5
2	Assam	124.96	101.33	226.29
3	Bihar	139.52	112.05	251.57
4	Chhattisgarh	89.68	91.54	181.22
5	Gujarat	124.88	109.89	234.77
6	Haryana	48.24	30.10	78.34
7	Himachal Pradesh	64.08	56.98	121.06
8	Jammu and Kashmir	95.04	61.33	156.37
9	Karnataka	158.16	158.05	316.21
10	Kerala	70.08	69.86	139.94
11	Madhya Pradesh	58.24	45.86	104.10
12	Maharashtra	119.60	99.01	218.61
13	Sikkim	43.36	21.86	65.22
14	Odisha	50.88	35.94	86.82
15	Punjab	56.16	47.62	103.78
16	Rajasthan	146.56	141.49	288.05
17	Uttarakhand	54.40	39.62	94.02
18	Tamil Nadu	58.48	47.06	105.54
19	West Bengal	65.44	60.10	125.54
Total		1754.00	1506.86	3260.86

Fund released to Institutes during 2010-11

Rs. in lakh

Sl. No.	Institute	Non-Recurring	Recurring	Total
1	2	3	4	5
1.	AIIMS, New Delhi	--	--	--
2.	Madras Medical College, Chennai	--	--	--
3.	Grants Medical College, Mumbai	--	--	--
4.	Shir-e-Kashmir Institute, Jamnu	--	--	--
5.	Govt. Medical College, Tiruvananthapuram, Kerala	140.00	73.65	213.65
6.	Guwahati Medical College, Assam	140.00	73.65	213.65

1	2	3	4	5
7.	SN Medical College, Jodhpur	140.00	73.65	213.65
8.	Banaras Hindu University, U.P.	140.00	73.65	213.65
Grand Total		560.00	294.60	854.60

Fund released to States during 2011-12 under NPHCE

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Non-Recurring	Recurring	Total
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	208.80	52.80	261.6
2.	Assam 351.68	90.30	441.98	
3.	Bihar	111.36	112.68	224.04
4.	Chhattisgarh	55.68	70.06	125.74
5.	Gujarat	278.40	140.00	418.4
6.	Haryana	279.76	64.78	344.54
7.	Himachal Pradesh	161.52	37.44	198.96
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	272.00	63.16	335.16
9.	Jharkhand	341.20	65.24	406.44
10.	Karnataka	469.20	116.82	586.02
11.	Kerala	111.36	157.46	268.82
12.	Madhya Pradesh	111.36	121.36	232.72
13.	Maharashtra	111.36	126.43	237.8
14.	Odisha	111.36	112.52	223.88
15.	Punjab	55.68	63.54	119.22
16.	Rajasthan	139.20	70.4&-	209.6
17.	Sikkim	113.92	23.891	137.81
18.	Tamil Nadu	208.80	70.40	279.2
19.	Uttarakhand	27.84	22.48	50.32
20.	Uttar Pradesh	0.00	0.00	0.0
21.	West Bengal	55.68	64.84	120.52
Total Expenditure		3576.16	1646.61	5222.77

Fund released to Institutes during 2011-12

				Rs. in lakh
Sl. No.	Institute	Non-Recurring	Recurring	Total
1.	MMC, Chennai	300.00	66.876	366.876
2.	Grants Medical College	300.00	66.876	366.876
3.	Sher-e-Kashmir Institute	300.00	66.876	366.876
4.	AIIMS, New Delhi	300.00	66.876	366.876
5.	Govt. Medical College, Tiruvananthapurara, Kerala	160.00	0.00	160.00
6.	Guwahati Medical College, Assam	160.00	0.00	160.00
7.	SN Medical College, Jodhpur	160.00	0.00	160.00
8.	Banaras Hindu University, U.P.	0.00	0.00	0.00
Grand Total		1680.00	267.504	1947.504

Statement-XV*Strengthening and upgradatin of State Government Medical Colleges**Details of State government medical colleges funded during the last three years.*

(Rs. in crores)

Sl. No.	Name of the State	No. of Medical colleges funded	Total funds approved	Central Government Share (75%)	Amount released as first instalment	Number of PG seats to be increased
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Uttar Pradesh	07	55.09	41.3	19.25	265
2	Bihar	06	74.425	55.82	27.72	199
3	Odisha	03	19.7	14.77	5.54	107
4	Assam	03	47.2	35.41	17.71	143
5	Chandigarh	01	45.56	34.17	17.09	48
6	Himachal Pradesh	01	14.5	10.88	5.44	17
7	Madhya Pradesh	04	87.758	65.82	26.91	203
8	Punjab	02	60.285	45.22	8.09	176

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
9	Rajasthan	06	138.0815	103.79	51.91	297 %
10	Uttarakhand	01	12.55	9.41	2.65	62
11	Kerala	02	54.453	40.838	21.455	150
12	West Bengal	08	168.91	126.6825	37.81	466
13	Goa	01	22.14	16.60	3.83	124
14	Gujarat	01	29.62	22.22	6.25	86
15	Tripura	01	24.55	18.41	7.29	115
16	Chhattisgarh	01	32.73	24.55	12.275	79
17	Maharashtra	11	345.7935	259.34	129.57	692
18	Andhra Pradesh	10	185.126	138.881	69.64	689
19	Jammu and Kashmir	01	37.57	28.18	14.08	127
20	Jharkhand	02	44.01	33.005	16.49	102
Total		72	1500.052	1125.2965	501.00	4147

Statement-XVI*State-wise details of funds allocated and expenditure under National AIDS Control Programme*

(Rs. in Lakh)

State/UT	2009-10		2010-11		2011-12		2012-13	
	Allocation	Expenditure	Allocation	Expenditure	Allocation	Expenditure	Allocation	Expenditure
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Ahmedabad MC ACS	367.33	288.90	563.55	385.02	721.67	552.08	674.44	
Andaman and Nicobar SACS	158.69	118.03	184.60	113.78	170.31	130.59	159.60	
Andhra Pradesh SACS	8243.18	7058.19	9049.52	6307.70	8811.88	7681.84	9521.37	
Arunachal Pradesh SACS	516.31	685.21	929.28	862.92	948.00	776.00	841.61	
Assam SACS	1794.83	1447.57	1935.51	1562.44	1996.83	1865.43	1832.03	
Bihar SACS	2174.73	1126.25	2492.33	1891.99	2878.26	2137.66	2759.55	
Chandigarh SACS	205.35	280.94	626.34	596.65	635.14	465.38	630.16	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Chhattisgarh SACS	1195.93	788.51	1708.15	1137.55	1552.05	1342.33	1986.93	
Chennai MC ACS	594.67	169.51	183.91	214.03	226.41	355.25	216.06	
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	136.00	103.34	149.11	110.00	139.07	62.56	136.69	
Daman and Diu SACS	167.24	100.35	231.19	114.45	189.17	134.15	228.94	
Delhi SACS	2569.70	1911.57	3535.44	2832.58	3536.36	2983.27	3266.82	
Goa SACS	650.23	535.81	777.46	526.53	622.09	467.33	624.48	
Gujarat SACS	4593.00	372254	4994.99	4163.01	5310.94	4148.89	4505.93	
Haryana SACS	1745.94	912.30	1742.80	1370.36	1874.65	1353.17	2180.30	
Himachal Pradesh SACS	1125.27	881.66	1136.99	1035.45	1316.66	603.89	1189.12	
Jammu and Kashmir SACS	677.60	257.09	680.96	243.76	811.85	351.29	827.36	
Jharkhand SACS	2000.30	466.58	1754.17	1040.50	1836.70	938.68	1798.63	
Karnataka SACS	5522.23	3596.30	6040.90	4492.45	7631.16	6455.89	7592.25	
Kerala SACS	2500.02	2169.52	3183.55	2951.61	3243.17	2687.01	2867.12	
Lakshadweep SACS	35.89	24.46	0.00	39.63	0.00	25.93		
Madhya Pradesh SACS	3341.73	2040.36	3679.63	1928.85	3815.51	2578.34	3565.88	
Maharashtra SACS	3452.12	4484.84	7376.57	5393.41	7966.88	6941.84	8044.77	
Manipur SACS	2281.98	1579.34	2491.69	1927.88	2695.58	2005.31	2598.35	
Meghalaya SACS	459.53	269.95	494.69	409.84	503.93	394.95	451.46	
Mizoram SACS	1331.25	1234.75	1719.02	1495.95	1474.44	1374.42	1435.18	
Mumbai MC ACS	2163.16	1696.63	2328.38	1837.31	2250.41	1948.28	2486.42	
Nagaland SACS	1938.71	1729.50	2134.13	1782.02	2217.57	1914.77	1977.01	
Odisha SACS	2353.38	1473.61	2881.29	2459.60	3188.88	2350.83	3058.09	
Pondicherry SACS	345.82	243.58	386.98	299.90	428.22	335.73	429.21	
Punjab SACS	1815.12	1070.96	2163.50	1825.97	2546.76	2028.06	2454.03	
Rajasthan SACS	2618.60	1869.59	3298.70	2626.55	3107.47	2356.36	3120.03	
Sikkim SACS	415.62	363.66	523.65	500.45	518.95	475.71	520.64	
Tamil Nadu SACS	7787.67	3262.32	8006.02	796039	8532.89	5769.01	8169.17	
Tripura SACS	724.52	621.46	746.41	640.50	794.68	582.77	674.60	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Uttar Pradesh SACS	3458.40	2516.97	4050.18	3518.10	4564.34	2584.88	4481.38	
Uttarakhand SACS	1048.55	840.22	1215.40	1038.54	1363.97	870.03	1264.62	
West Bengal SACS	4427.18	3327.78	4760.34	3616.79	4678.84	2651.71	4145.05	
Total	77337.79	55260.57	90757.33	71812.87	95585.33	72675.69	93141.16	

Statement-XVII

State-wise detail of Grant in Aid released under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme for Development of AYUSH Hospital & Dispensaries

(Rs. in Lakhs)

As on	03-May-12	2008-09		2009-10		2010-11		2011-12 *	
Sl. No.		Central Release of Grant in Aid Amount	UC issued Amount	Central Release of Grant in Aid Amount	UC issued Amount	Central Release of Grant in Aid Amount	UC issued Amount	Central Release of Grant in Aid Amount	UC issued Amount
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1)	Andhra Pradesh	0.00	0.00	1.25	0.00	1191.04	0.00	0.00	0.00
2)	Arunachal Pradesh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	117.34	0.00	0.00	0.00
3)	Assam	108.25	88.75	77.42	1.17	4.68	0.00	0.00	0.00
4)	Bihar	0.00	0.00	2617.75	0.00	1734.26	0.00	0.00	0.00
5)	Chhattisgarh	162.50	106.89	0.00	0.00	8.50	0.00	0.00	0.00
6)	Gujarat	2622.84	0.00	0.00	0.00	1220.93	0.00	0.00	0.00
7)	Haryana	645.50	143.19	1615.00	0.00	2.33	0.00	0.00	0.00
8)	Himachal Pradesh	2172.50	0.00	1118.87	0.00	2154.13	0.00	0.00	0.00
9)	Jammu and Kashmir	265.00	258.46	572.02	255.00	37.40	0.00	0.00	0.00
10)	Jharkhand	0.00	0.00	2026.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
11)	Kanataka	180.35	160.45	484.70	0.00	3559.92	0.00	0.00	0.00
12)	Kerala	200.00	200.00	1184.83	0.00	4014.19	4.54	0.00	0.00
13)	Madhya Pradesh	398.68	29.82	1276.88	0.00	798.13	0.00	0.00	0.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
14)	Meghalaya	174.82	0.00	323.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
15)	Manipur	280.00	10.00	1052.25	0.00	6.90	0.00	0.00	0.00
16)	Mizoram	375.00	375.00	99.72	99.72	6.90	6.90	765.00	0.00
17)	Maharashtra	66.00	21.98	27.00	22.00	6.38	0.00	0.00	0.00
18)	Nagaland	50.00	50.00	305.29	0.00	187.92	0.00	0.00	0.00
19)	Odisha	0.00	0.00	463.46	0.00	1383.12	0.00	0.00	0.00
20)	Punjab	96.85	96.85	1119.70	29.33	6.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
21)	Rajasthan	3571.68	3367.35	2170.68	798.21	5800.64	0.00	0.00	0.00
22)	Tripura	26.06	0.00	240.60	0.00	289.54	0.00	0.00	0.00
23)	Tamilnadu	20.00	0.00	4834.38	0.00	0.00	30.00	0.00	0.00
24)	Uttarakhand	188.62	152.31	463.00	0.00	805.85	0.00	0.00	0.00
25)	Uttar Pradesh	997.80	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
26)	West Bengal	323.66	174.32	186.57	0.00	11.73	0.00	0.00	0.00
27)	Sikkim	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
28)	Delhi	34.75	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
29)	Goa	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
30)	Andaman and Nicobar Island	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
31)	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
32)	Daman and Diu	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.83	0.00	3.83	0.00
33)	Lakshadweep	2.75	0.00	0.00	0.00	50.76	0.00	75.99	0.00
34)	Puducherry	44.88	2.80	45.30	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
35)	Chandigarh	44.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total		13052.49	5238.17	22305.66	1205.43	23402.41	11.44	844.82	0.00

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

Statement- 'A'*Performance of cataract operation under NPCB*

Sl. No.	State	2010-11	
		Target	Achievement
1	2	3	4
Major States			
1	Andhra Pradesh	55000	574784
2	Bihar	150000	210122
3	Chhattisgarh	100000	103304
4	Goa	3000	7437
5	Gujarat	700000	780957
6	Haryana	125000	102251
7	Himachal Pradesh	30000	29795
8	Jammu and Kashmir	20000	15712
9	Jharkhand	75000	79614
10	Karnataka	400000	375285
11	Kerala	100000	113130
12	Madhya Pradesh	450000	429695
13	Maharashtra	725000	733720
14	Odisha	150000	120852
15	Punjab	180000	205170
16	Rajasthan	300000	251899
17	Tamil Nadu	650000	550015
18	Uttar Pradesh	714000	767838
19	Uttaranchal	50000	53667

1	2	3	4
20	West Bengal	325000	332944
	Total	5797000	5838191
NE States			
1	Arunachal Pradesh	2000	1627
2	Assam	50000	56332
3	Manipur	2000	2297
4	Meghalaya	2000	1948
5	Mizoram	3000	1991
6	Nagaland	1500	972
7	Sikkim	800	375
8	Tripura	7000	7193
	Total	68300	72735
UTs			
1	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1200	550
2	Chandigarh	8000	9879
3	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	500	5681
4	Daman and Diu	500	420
5	Delhi	100000	90372
6	Lakshadweep	100	0
7	Pondicherry	14400	14896
	Total	124700	121798
	E.S.I., A.F., C.R.	10000	0
	Grand total	6000000	6032724

Statement - 'B'

Universal Immunization Programme Coverage in Figure 2009-10 (April-2009 to March-2010)

Sl. No.	State/UT	TT(PW)			DPT			OPV			BCG			MEASLES		
		Target (in 000's)	Achievement	%	Target (in 000's)	Achievement	%	Target (in 000's)	Achievement	%	Target (in 000's)	Achievement	%	Target (in 000's)	Achievement	%
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14			
1	Arunachal Pradesh	29000	9971	34.4	26000	14189	54.6	14178	54.5	17725	68.2	13635	52.4			
2	Assam	790000	593124	75.1	672000	614128	91.4	612491	91.1	676534	100.7	593493	88.3			
3	Manipur	42000	35147	83.7	38000	45713	120.3	45599	120.0	50460	132.8	41319	108.7			
4	Meghalaya	71000	54033	76.1	61000	61899	101.5	61604	101.0	76241	125.0	54405	89.2			
5	Mizoram	19000	22626	119.1	17000	23732	139.6	23256	136.8	23687	139.3	21833	128.4			
6	Nagaland	43000	13385	31.1	38000	24382	65.5	25359	66.7	24299	63.9	24211	63.7			
7	Sikkim	12000	7260	60.5	11000	8811	80.1	8105	73.7	8045	73.1	8590	78.1			
8	Tripura	60000	44191	73.7	53000	46395	87.5	45968	86.7	51083	96.4	43672	82.4			
9	Bihar	3047000	1716653	56.3	2615000	2235000	85.5	2115854	80.9	2255972	86.3	1946179	74.4			
10	Chhattisgarh	683000	610202	89.3	586000	581457	99.2	582235	99.4	598499	102.1	573198	97.8			
11	Himachal Pradesh	130000	128807	99.1	113000	127350	112.7	127358	112.7	131262	116.2	123899	109.6			
12	Jammu and Kashmir	238000	194076	81.5	206000	247944	120.4	247850	120.3	231739	112.5	251454	122.1			
13	Jharkhand	876000	532193	60.8	760000	685534	90.2	685488	90.2	680808	89.6	639780	84.2			
14	Madhya Pradesh	2174000	1710211	78.7	1838000	1695047	92.2	1684256	91.6	1646367	89.6	1719386	93.5			
15	Odisha	947000	819032	86.5	802000	795590	99.2	782012	97.5	784011	97.8	772899	96.4			
16	Rajasthan	12006000	1817647	90.6	1709000	1655099	96.8	1649084	96.5	1755677	102.7	1612166	94.3			
17	Uttar Pradesh	6269000	5707229	91.0	5317000	5500429	103.4	5560695	104.6	5719622	107.6	5344922	100.5			
18	Uttarakhand	215000	1194789	90.6	187000	201066	107.5	194584	104.1	198703	106.3	183577	97.1			
19	Andhra Pradesh	1693000	1700671	100.5	1459000	1507164	103.3	1508254	103.4	1539151	105.5	1498743	102.7			

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
20	Goa	25000	20200	80.8	23000	19046	82.8	22983	99.9	24332	105.8	22303	97.0
21	Gujarat	1440000	1217471	84.5	1243000	1172382	94.3	1164703	93.7	1187795	95.6	1130074	90.9
22	Haryana	629000	568028	90.3	541000	572865	105.9	571999	105.7	609555	112.7	565094	104.5
23	Karnataka	1275000	1152762	90.4	1107000	1032024	93.2	1125957	101.7	1057304	95.5	976021	88.2
24	Kerala	550000	510281	92.8	494000	535871	108.5	536963	108.7	522419	105.8	508182	102.9
25	Maharashtra	2175000	1857635	85.4	1912000	2049613	107.2	2045714	107.0	2186125	114.3	1941634	101.5
26	Punjab	518000	427044	82.4	452000	451964	100.0	452033	100.0	462491	102.3	430814	95.3
27	Tamil Nadu	1176000	1156404	98.3	1036000	1097820	106.0	1087746	105.0	1091645	105.4	1075399	103.8
28	West Bengal	1700000	1502713	88.4	1492000	--	112.5	1600142	107.2	1719572	115.3	1552782	104.1
29	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	9000	4097	45.5	8000	4792	59.9	4845	60.6	5195	64.9	4732	59.2
30	Chandigarh	24000	18042	75.2	21000	16290	77.6	16369	77.9	24401	116.2	17589	83.8
31	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	30000	9300	93.0	9000	8031	89.2	8047	89.4	8057	89.5	7725	85.8
32	Daman and Diu	5000	4000										
33	Delhi	359000	204679	57.0	315000	226366	71.9	227857	72.3	267904	85.0	219370	69.6
34	Lakshadweep	1000	786	78.6	1000	767	76.7	774	77.4	644	64.4	689	68.9
35	Puduchery	24000	20117	83.8	21000	15367	73.2	16716	79.6	36179	172.3	15368	73.2
	M/O Defence					16740	54319	55406	33485	28415			
	M/O Railways									18660	21236	16290	15630
	Total	29264000	24616206	84.1	25187000	25042812	99.4	24933720	99.0	25723278	102.1	23977182	95.2

Note

Provisional Figures (Status as on: 11th April, 2011)

Data Source HMIS Reports

Universal Immunization Programme coverage in figure 2010-11 (April-2010 to March-2011)

Sl. No.	State/UT	TT(PW)		DPT		OPV		BCG		MEASLES			
		Target (in 000's)	Achievement	%	Target (in 000's)	Achievement	%	Target (in 000's)	Achievement	%	Target (in 000's)	Achievement	%
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1	Arunachal Pradesh	30000	10438	34.8	26000	15177	58.4	15207	58.5	19547	75.2	15579	59.9
2	Assam	800000	564777	70.6	680000	567468	83.5	560005	82.4	618,648	91.0	551,696	81.1
3	Manipur	42000	34884	83.1	38000	45154	118.8	44881	118.1	52026	136.9	42035	110.6
4	Meghalaya	72000	59217	82.2	62000	68653	110.7	68485	110.5	82017	1323	64479	104.0
5	Mizoram	20000	21358	106.8	17000	22821	134.2	22751	133.8	22803	134.1	21817	128.3
6	Nagaland	43000	12694	29.5	38000	18854	49.6	19030	50.1	20295	53.4	17673	46.5
7	Sikkim	12000	8173	68.1	11000	8921	81.1	9031	82.1	8899	80.9	8814	80.1
8	Tripura	61000	45130	74.0	54000	49943	92.5	49667	92.0	55186	102.2	48301	89.4
9	Bihar	3090000	1793998	58.1	2652000	1930107	72.8	1833470	69.1	2,247,028	84.7	1,919,254	72.4
10	Chhattisgarh	693000	590156	85.2	594000	572290	96.3	570423	96.0	585,098	98.5	565,338	95.2
11	Himachal Pradesh	132000	117241	88.8	115000	121582	105.7	121330	105.5	128,046	111.3	116,789	101.6
12	Jammu and Kashmir	241000	191594	79.5	208000	215061	103.4	215734	103.7	217,078	104.4	210,706	101.3
13	Jharkhand	888000	555387	62.5	770000	628488	81.6	592065	76.9	696,929	90.5	711,458	92.4
14	Madhya Pradesh	2209000	1689911	76.5	1868000	1632431	87.4	1635305	87.5	1,615,511	86.5	1,619,381	86.7
15	Odisha	956000	734305	76.8	809000	692434	85.6	919604	113.7	737,600	91.2	663,216	82.0
16	Rajasthan	2039000	1561038	76.6	1737000	1560414	89.8	1557224	89.7	1,502,775	86.5	1,507,359	86.8
17	Uttar Pradesh	6381000	4988285	78.2	5412000	4771222	88.2	4746738	87.7	5,158,554	95.3	4,542,351	83.9
18	Uttarakhand	219000	178103	81.3	190000	178085	93.7	171998	90.5	181,822	95.7	167,817	88.3
19	Andhra Pradesh	1709000	1641207	96.0	1473000	1476573	100.2	1472844	100.0	1,486,717	100.9	1,456,038	98.8
20	Goa	26000	21302	81.9	24000	23008	95.9	22912	95.5	23965	99.9	22169	92.4

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
21 Gujarat	1459000	1237438	84.8	1260000	1192082	94.6	1194093	94.8	1,239,731	98.4	1,153,782	91.6		
22 Haryana	639000	536226	83.9	550000	542941	98.7	543859	98.9	587,361	106.8	542,894	98.7		
23 Karnataka	1289000	1180178	91.6	1119000	1098221	98.1	1092524	97.6	1,115,862	99.7	1,038,278	92.8		
24 Kerala	554000	352493	63.6	497000	380065	76.5	378635	76.2	385,295	77.5	365,085	73.5		
25 Maharashtra	2206000	1540506	69.8	1939000	1559825	80.4	1558369	80.4	1,585,439	81.8	1,489,753	76.8		
26 Punjab	524000	428337	81.7	457000	439541	96.2	438994	96.1	468,442	102.5	420,244	92.0		
27 Tamil Nadu	1184000	1165865	98.5	1043000	1057917	101.4	1058054	101.4	1,048,218	100.5	1,035,521	99.3		
28 West Bengal	1716000	1470756	85.7	1506000	—	93.3	1400949	93.0	1,598,792	106.2	1,371,691	91.1		
29 A and N Islands	9000	2356	26.2	8000	2452	30.7	2510	31.4	3093	38.7	2694	33.7		
30 Chandigarh	25000	18203	72.8	23000	15541	67.6	15521	67.5	23852	103.7	16109	70.0		
31 Dadra and Nagar Haveli	10000	8486	84.9	9000	7095	78.8	7054	78.4	7670	85.2	6700	74.4		
32 Daman and Diu	5000	1864				4000	2799	2799	2799	2715	3068			
33 Delhi	369000	212692	57.6	324000	229545	70.8	231639	71.5	260,851	80.5	215,804	66.6		
34 Lakshadweep	1000	1121	112.1	1000	678	67.8	754	75.4	583	58.3	751	75.1		
35 Puducherry	25000	17530	70.1	22000	16152	73.4	16608	75.5	37760	171.6	15165	68.9		
M/O Defence					20940	43084	60443	33087	25894					
M/O Railways						7726	11685	7364						
Total	23021915	77.6	2554000	22612815	88.5	22663194	88.7	23867146	93.5	21983067	86.1			

Note:

Provisional Figures (Status as on: 11th April, 2011)

Data Source: HMIS Reports

Universal Immunization Programme coverage figure 2011-12 (April-2011 to March-2012)

Sl. No.	State/UT	TT(PW)		DPT		OPV		BCG		MEASLES			
		Target (in 000's)	Achievement %	Target (in 000's)	Achievement %	Target (in 000's)	Achievement %	Target (in 000's)	Achievement %	Target (in 000's)	Achievement %		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1	Arunachal Pradesh	32000	10446	32.6	28000	12235	43.7	12248	43.7	14781	52.8	11685	41.7
2	Assam	801000	592880	74.0	686000	557658	81.3	509346	74.2	562469	82.0	556966	81.2
3	Manipur@	45000	32453	72.1	40000	45113	112.8	45044	112.6	50709	126.8	44446	111.1
4	Meghalaya	80000	62930	78.7	69000	67374	97.6	67030	97.1	82009	118.9	61912	89.7
5	Mizoram	21000	18715	89.1	18000	18182	101.0	17904	99.5	18620	103.4	17898	99.4
6	Nagaland	36000	14794	41.1	32000	21441	67.0	21367	66.8	24532	76.7	18469	57.7
7	Sikkim	12000	8625	71.9	11000	8862	80.6	8978	81.6	8790	79.9	8783	79.8
8	Tripura	61000	50961	83.5	54000	53323	98.7	51407	95.2	55391	102.6	52206	96.7
9	Bihar	3230000	2141523	66.3	2795000	2067757	74.0	1626112	58.2	2391977	85.6	2264785	81.0
10	Chhattisgarh	715000	541370	75.7	617000	530655	86.0	519751	84.2	527549	85.5	521749	84.6
11	Himachal Pradesh	128000	9110876	86.6	111000	113040	101.8	113559	102.3	119455	107.6	112573	101.4
12	Jammu and Kashmir	254000	181011	71.3	221000	209917	95.0	209354	94.7	213951	96.8	204679	92.6
13	Jharkhand	924000	580472	62.8	805000	660325	82.0	519577	64.5	684738	85.1	659492	81.9
14	Madhya Pradesh	2197000	1619426	73.7	1873000	1569210	83.8	1429358	76.3	1539311	82.2	1543601	82.4
15	Odisha	950000	705173	74.2	811000	721722	89.0	656110	80.9	792375	97.7	702500	86.6
16	Rajasthan	2031000	1483252	73.0	1744000	1395626	80.0	1390725	79.7	1362385	78.1	1347778	77.3
17	Uttar Pradesh	6267000	4726731	75.4	5349000	4476676	83.7	4412661	82.5	4734973	88.5	4356391	81.4
18	Uttarakhand	217000	186802	86.1	190000	181755	95.7	179235	94.3	189284	99.6	171537	90.3
19	Andhra Pradesh	1674000	1543976	92.2	1452000	1381629	95.2	1368896	94.3	1420334	97.8	1366708	94.1
20	Goa	22000	19626	89.2	20000	23081	115.4	22630	113.2	23303	116.5	21477	107.4

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
21	Gujarat	1458000	1272956	87.3	1267000	1197766	94.5	1151234	90.9	1226244	96.8	1171702	92.5
22	Haryana	627000	520059	82.9	543000	522468	96.2	513225	94.5	561306	103.4	526811	97.0
23	Karnataka	1298000	1259156	97.0	1135000	1130349	99.6	1115886	98.3	1178976	103.9	1062082	93.6
24	Kerala	546000	412400	75.5	490000	433610	88.5	454632	92.8	462950	94.5	430398	87.8
25	Maharashtra	2127000	1678761	78.9	1880000	1752370	93.2	1742573	92.7	1846973	98.2	1719073	91.4
26	Punjab	508000	417094	82.1	446000	423237	94.9	418944	93.9	442798	99.3	406009	91.0
27	Tamil Nadu	1266000	1037516	82.0	1123000	907311	80.8	980948	87.4	963721	85.8	960222	85.5
28	West Bengal	1696000	1475072	87.0	1494000	—	93.5	1261425	84.4	159	106.5	1353261	90.6
29	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	7000	4582	65.5	6000	4848	80.8	4785	79.8	5105	85.1	5023	83.7
30	Chandigarh	19000	18539	97.6	17000	16259	95.6	16254	95.6	24601	144.7	15707	92.4
31	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	10000	7583	75.8	9000	7109	79.0	7090	78.8	7172	79.7	6953	77.3
32	Daman and Diu	6000	2522	42.0	5000	2887	57.7	2887	57.7	2967	59.3	3013	60.3
33	Delhi	332000	218037	65.7	293000	235630	80.4	234456	80.0	278909	95.2	221816	75.7
34	Lakshadweep	1000	921	92.1	1000	919	91.9	911	91.1	710	71.0	1191	119.1
35	Puducherry	23000	19848	86.3	21000	13808	65.8	13808	65.8	32137	153.0	12763	60.8
	M/O Defence												
	M/O Railways		12128			15433				12051		11784	
	Total	3E+07	2.3E+07	77.6	2.6E+07	2.2E+07	86.5	2.1E+07	82.3	2.3E+07	91.4	2.2E+07	85.6

Note

Provisional Figures (Status as on: 29th April, 2012)

Data Source: HMIS Reports

Statement - 'C'*Number of JSY Beneficiaries*

Sl. No.	Name of States	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12*
1	2	3	4	5	6
A. High Focus State					
1	Bihar	1144000	1246566	1399453	757678
2	Chhattisgarh	225612	249488	303076	239658
3	Jharkhand	268661	215617	386354	385363
4	Jammu and Kashmir	7771	91887	112210	94632
5	Madhya Pradesh	1152115	1123729	1155915	804605
6	Odisha	506879	587158	533372	463995
7	Rajasthan	941145	978615	986508	772972
8	Uttar Pradesh	1548598	2082285	2341353	1742045
9	Uttarakhand	71285	79460	79925	60375
10	Himachal Pradesh	8215	16851	21806	12081
	Sub Total	5874281	6671656	7319972	5333404
B. Other States					
11	Andhra Pradesh	551206	318927	254890	182522
12	Goa	688	650	1352	1214
13	Gujarat	213391	356263	343600	227402
14	Haryana	0	63326	63171	41618
15	Karnataka	400349	475193	445997	308809
16	Kerala	136393	134974	103605	77052
17	Maharashtra	224375	347799	354108	212716
18	Punjab	67911	97089	155242	78804
19	Tamil Nadu	386688	389320	359734	241033
20	West Bengal	748343	724804	781168	541189
	Sub Total	2737559	2908342	2862867	1912359
C. Union Territories					
21	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	197	498	132	236
22	Chandigarh	467	199	213	376

1	2	3	4	5	6
23	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	157	594	1273	704
24	Daman and Diu	NA	0	0	0
25	Delhi	23829	21564	19441	14569
26	Lakshadweep	288	899	866	267
27	Pondicherry	4807	4932	4680	3747
	Sub Total	29745	28686	26605	19899
D. North East States					
28	Arunachal Pradesh	10180	10257	9915	8020
29	Assam	327894	366433	389906	277298
30	Manipur	11096	17375	19903	16472
31	Meghalaya	5329	14738	16750	14042
32	Mizoram	15482	14265	13953	11020
33	Nagaland	9790	22728	13291	11817
34	Sikkim	3606	3292	3531	1909
35	Tripura	20166	20500	20202	15028
	Sub Total	75649	469588	487451	355606
	Grant Total	9036913	10078275	10696895	7621268

* Figures for the period April-December 2011 only

Statement - 'D'

National Leprosy Eradication Programme

Achievements for last three years

- The number of districts which achieved elimination status increased from 510 to 530 during the period 2009-10 to 2011-12 as shown in the table below:-

	Status of elimination		
	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
States	32	32	*
Districts	510	530	*

- The information for 2011-12 will be available by 15th May 2012, on receipt of March 2012 data from all States/UTs.
- The Prevalence Rate/10,000 population has come down from 0.72 in March 2009 to 0.69 in March 2011.
- Annual New Case Detection Rate/100000 population has fallen down from 11.19 in 2008-09 to 10.50 (Prov.) in 2011-12 as shown in table below:

Year	Cases on record by year end	PR/10,000 population	New cases detected	ANCDR/100000
2008-09	86331	0.72	134184	11.19
2009-10	87190	0.71	133717	10.93
2010-11	83041	0.69	125800	10.48
2011-12	84563 (Provisional)	0.69 (Provisional)	124157 (Provisional)	10.09 (Provisional)

- Number of centres providing Reconstructive Surgery to the disabled patients has been increased from 52 to 90.
- Operational guidelines on prevention of deformity and Medical rehabilitation was modified and printed for circulation.
- The scheme of involvement of ASHA under NRHM for leprosy work was streamlined which helped in detection of more female cases and in improving treatment completion rate.
- Guidelines for reduction of stigma and discrimination to Persons Affected by Leprosy were developed and issued to all States/UTs.

A National Sample Survey for estimation of incidence of new leprosy cases and disability load was carried out in all States/UTs except Lakshadweep.

NPCDCS:

The achievement made under the programme so far is given as under:

- The NPCDCS has been approved by the CCEA at a total outlay of Rs. 1230.90 crore (Rs.499.39 crore for NPDCS and Rs.731.51 crore for Cancer Control Programme) in July 2010. The programme has been initiated in 100 Districts of 21 States during 11th Five year plan.
- Operational Guidelines for the implementation of the programme has been finalized and put on the web-site of this Ministry for the information of all stakeholders as well as general public.
- MOUs from 20 States (viz. Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Jharkhand, Karnataka,

Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Odisha, Punjab, Rajasthan, Sikkim, Tamil Nadu, Uttarakhand and West Bengal) have been received.

- During 2010-11, Funds to the tune of Rs.28.67 crore have been released to 19 States (covering 27 Districts) on receipt of bank account details for implementation of the programme upto Sub-Centre Level. Funds to two states namely UP & Jharkhand could not be released for want of Bank Account details.
- During 2011-12, Funds to the tune of Rs.92.97 crore have been released to 20 States (covering 91 Districts i.e. 64 new Districts taken up during 2011-12 and 27 old Districts taken up during 2010-11). Funds to UP could not be released for want of Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) & Bank Account details.
- 7500 Glucometers, 1.5 crore Glucostrips & 1.725 crore Lancets have been procured centrally and distributed to all 21 States (covering 30 Districts taken up during 2010-11) for diabetes screening of the population above 30 years and pregnant women of all age group.
- As on 28.3.2012, 54,25,146 people have been screened for Diabetes & Hypertension in various parts of the country.
- A review meeting with Principal Health Secretaries, State Programme Officers, District Programme Officers/CMOs of the participating States was held under the chairmanship of Hon'ble HFM on 17.11.2011 at Vigyan Bhavan, New Delhi.
- 4 Regional review meetings with State Nodal Officers / District Nodal Officers / concerned RDs/Sr.RDs have been conducted at Mohali (8th - 9th December, 2011), Bhopal (17th - 18th December, 2011), Bangalore (23rd - 24th December, 2011) & Kolkata (28th - 29th December, 2011) to review the progress of NPCDCS.
- A Meeting with State Nodal Officers has been held under the chairmanship of AS(H) on 7.2.2012 in Nirman Bhavan, New Delhi for presentation/implementation of the Health Management Information System (HMIS) and Review of the progress of the NPCDCS.

Statement - 'E'

Achievements of RNTCP - New Smear Positive Case Detection Rate (NSP CDR) and New Smear Positive Treatment Success Rate (NSP TSR) - State/UT-wise and year-wise

State	2007-08		2008-09		2009-10		2010-11		2011-12
	NSP CDR (Ex- pected at least 70%)	NSP TSR (Ex- pected at least 85%)	NSP CDR (Ex- pected at least 70%)	NSP TSR (Ex- pected at least 85%)	NSP CDR (Ex- pected at least 70%)	NSP TSR (Ex- pected at least 85%)	NSP CDR (Ex- pected at least 70%)	NSP TSR (Ex- pected at least 85%)**	NSP CDR (Ex- pected at least 70%)*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	82%	83%	97%	91%	75%	84%	75%	82%	93%
Andhra Pradesh	80%	89%	80%	89%	79%	89%	79%	89%	79%
Arunachal Pradesh	97%	88%	91%	88%	87%	89%	82%	88%	84%
Assam	73%	88%	72%	87%	77%	84%	71%	83%	71%
Bihar	45%	87%	47%	90%	51%	89%	45%	89%	43%
Chandigarh	78%	89%	81%	89%	69%	87%	74%	89%	85%
Chhatisgarh	56%	87%	54%	87%	57%	86%	54%	87%	51%
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	67%	86%	68%	85%	53%	78%	53%	81%	72%
Daman and Diu	66%	80%	46%	75%	50%	81%	39%	92%	55%
Delhi	85%	87%	86%	87%	82%	86%	78%	86%	85%
Goa	53%	82%	46%	85%	50%	88%	55%	84%	59%
Gujarat	78%	87%	77%	88%	75%	88%	77%	88%	74%
Haryana	58%	85%	58%	85%	58%	85%	55%	87%	59%
Himachal Pradesh	81%	90%	82%	90%	80%	89%	77%	89%	72%
Jammu and Kashmir	44%	90%	46%	90%	58%	91%	58%	91%	57%
Jharkhand	72%	89%	75%	89%	75%	90%	76%	90%	75%
Karnataka	61%	79%	58%	81%	61%	81%	62%	83%	64%
Kerala	64%	83%	65%	83%	67%	84%	63%	84%	65%
Lakshadweep	14%	100%	10%	100%	18%	100%	12%	100%	14%
Madhya Pradesh	56%	86%	53%	87%	55%	88%	61%	90%	63%
Maharashtra	64%	85%	60%	85%	58%	86%	58%	86%	58%
Manipur	53%	84%	49%	84%	60%	87%	57%	89%	54%
Meghalaya	76%	84%	77%	83%	89%	83%	83%	84%	77%

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Mizoram	96%	94%	101%	93%	75%	89%	57%	100%	62%
Nagaland	69%	90%	74%	90%	80%	93%	82%	91%	85%
Odisha	65%	87%	66%	86%	67%	87%	64%	87%	61%
Pondicherry	75%	85%	76%	87%	70%	87%	57%	86%	74%
Punjab	57%	87%	59%	87%	62%	88%	64%	88%	59%
Rajasthan	81%	89%	80%	89%	75%	90%	80%	91%	80%
Sikkim	105%	85%	109%	88%	112%	86%	109%	79%	102%
Tamil Nadu	68%	86%	65%	86%	66%	87%	64%	86%	59%
Tripura	57%	91%	59%	90%	57%	90%	57%	87%	55%
Uttar Pradesh	57%	88%	67%	89%	65%	89%	66%	90%	73%
Uttaranchal	60%	86%	55%	85%	58%	85%	59%	86%	57%
West Bengal	76%	86%	75%	85%	73%	85%	70%	85%	69%
Grand Total	70%	87%	71%	87%	71%	87%	71%	88%	71%

* Data for the period 1st April 2011 to 31st December 2011

** Data for the period 1st April 2010 to 31st December 2010

Statement - 'F'

Reproductive Child Health (RCH)

Maternal Mortality Ratio (MMR)

Major State	MMR (2004-06)	MMR (2007-09)
1	2	3
India Total	254	212
Assam	480	390
Bihar/Jharkhand	312	261
Madhya Pradesh/Chhattisgarh	335	269
Odisha	303	258
Rajasthan	388	318
Uttar Pradesh/Uttarakhand	440	359
Andhra Pradesh	154	134
Karnataka	213	178

	1	2	3
Kerala		95	81
Tamil Nadu		111	97
Gujarat		160	148
Haryana		186	153
Maharashtra		130	104
Punjab		192	172
West Bengal		141	145
Others		206	160

Infant Mortality Rate (IMR)

Sl. No.	State	Infant Mortality Rate	
		2005	2010
1	2	3	4
India		58	47

1	2	3	4
Bigger States			
1. Andhra Pradesh		57	46
2. Assam		68	58
3. Bihar		61	48
4. Chhattisgarh		63	51
5. Delhi		35	30
6. Gujarat		54	44
7. Haryana		60	48
8. Jammu and Kashmir		50	43
9. Jharkhand		50	42
10. Karnataka		50	38
11. Kerala		14	13
12. Madhya Pradesh		76	62
13. Maharashtra		36	28
14. Odisha		75	61
15. Punjab		44	34
16. Rajasthan		68	55
17. Tamil Nadu		37	24
18. Uttar Pradesh		73	61
19. West Bengal		38	31
Smaller States			
1. Arunachal Pradesh		37	31
2. Goa		16	10
3. Himachal Pradesh		49	40
4. Manipur		13	14
5. Meghalaya		49	55
6. Mizoram		20	37
7. Nagaland		18	23
8. Sikkim		30	30
9. Tripura		31	27
10. Uttaranchal		42	38

1	2	3	4
Union territories			
1. Andaman and Nicobar Islands		27	25
2. Chandigarh		19	22
3. Dadra and Nagar Haveli		42	38
4. Daman and Diu		28	23
5. Lakshadweep		22	25
6. Pondicherry		28	22
Total Fertility Rate (TFR)			
Sl. No.	States	2005	2010
1	2	3	4
All India		2.9	2.5
States with TFR > 3			
1	Bihar	4.3	3.7
2	Uttar Pradesh	4.2	3.5
3	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	3.5	-
4	Madhya Pradesh	3.6	3.2
5	Meghalaya	3.2	-
6	Rajasthan	3.7	3.1
7	Jharkhand	3.5	3.0
States with TFR <3 and >2.2			
1	Chhattisgarh	3.4	2.8
2	Arunachal Pradesh	2.5	-
3	Uttarakhand (NFHS-3)	2.6	-
4	Assam	2.9	2.5
5	Gujarat	2.8	2.5
6	Odisha	2.6	2.3
7	Haryana	2.8	2.3
States with TFR <= 2.1			
1	Lakshadweep	2.2	-
2	Jammu and Kashmir	2.4	2.0

1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
3	Karnataka	2.2	2.0	12	Kerala	1.7	1.8
4	Mizoram	2.0	-	13	Punjab	2.1	1.8
5	Nagaland	1.7	-	14	West Bengal	2.1	1.8
6	Sikkim	2.2	-	15	Chandigarh	1.8	-
7	Maharashtra	2.2	1.9	16	Tripura	1.6	-
8	Daman and Diu	2.1	-	17	Tamil Nadu	1.7	1.7
9	Delhi	2.2	1.9	18	Puducherry	1.7	-
10	Andhra Pradesh	2.0	1.8	19	Manipur	1.7	-
11	Himachal Pradesh	2.2	1.8	20	Goa	1.5	-
				21	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1.6	-

Statement - 'G'

The State/UT-wise cases of Malaria, Dengue, Chikungunya, Japanese Encephalitis and Kala-Azar detected and treated during last three year and current years under NVBDCP

State-wise Malaria Cases in the Country

States/UTs.	2009	2010	2011	2012*
1	2	3	4	5
Andhra Pradesh	25152	33393	39559	4104
Arunachal Pradesh	22066	17944	10961	858
Assam	91413	68353	47397	4273
Bihar	3255	1908	2390	224
Chhattisgarh	129397	152209	131179	17474
Goa	5056	2368	1231	101
Gujarat	45902	66501	86005	4879
Haryana	30168	18921	33345	224
Himachal Pradesh	192	210	247	1
Jammu and Kashmir	230683	802	1031	80
Jharkhand	346	199842	152061	27648
Karnataka	36859	44319	24487	5020
Kerala	2046	2299	1339	113
Madhya Pradesh	87628	87165	89304	3402

1	2	3	4	5
Maharashtra	93818	139198	96632	10182
Manipur	1069	947	714	54
Meghalaya	76759	41642	24507	2742
Mizoram	9399	15594	8849	913
Nagaland	8489	4959	3363	328
Odisha	380904	395651	294759	45050
Punjab	2955	3477	2693	25
Rajasthan	32709	50963	46457	807
Sikkim	42	49	51	3
Tamil Nadu	14988	17086	22139	3147
Tripura	24430	23939	14295	1098
Uttarakhand	1264	1672	1162	83
Uttar Pradesh	55437	64606	56438	2510
West Bengal	141211	134795	66465	4074
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	5760	2484	5939	275
Chandigarh	430	351	582	13
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	3408	5703	12331	476
Daman and Diu	97	204	268	13
Delhi	169	251	413	10
Lakshadweep	8	6	15	0
Puducherry	65	175	152	8
Total	1563574	1599986	1278760	140212

* Upto March as on 25.04.2012

State-wise Dengue cases in the country

Sl. No.	States/UTs.	2009	2010	2011*	2012**
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Andhra Pradesh	1190	776	1209	30
2	Assam	0	237	0	0
3	Bihar	1	510	21	0
4	Chhattisgarh	26	4	43	0

1	2	3	4	5	6
5	Goa	277	242	26	6
6	Gujarat	2461	2568	1693	64
7	Haryana	125	866	267	3
8	Himachal Pradesh	0	3	0	0
9	Jammu and Kashmir	2	0	3	0
10	Jharkhand	0	27	36	0
11	Karnataka	1764	2285	405	66
12	Kerala	1425	2597	1304	539
13	Madhya Pradesh	1467	175	50	0
14	Meghalaya	0	1	0	0
15	Maharashtra	2255	1489	1138	59
16	Manipur	0	7	220	0
17	Nagaland	25	0	3	0
18	Odisha	0	29	1816	2
19	Punjab	245	4012	3921	0
20	Rajasthan	1389	1823	1072	6
21	Sikkim		0	2	0
22	Tamil Nadu	1072	2051	2501	674
23	Tripura			1	0
24	Uttar Pradesh	168	960	147	6
25	Uttarakhand	0	178	100	0
26	West Bengal	399	805	510	4
27	Andaman and Nicobar Island	0	25	6	1
28	Chandigarh	25	221	73	1
29	Delhi	1153	6259	1131	216
0					
30	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	46	68	0
31	Puducherry	66	96	463	150
Total		15535	28292	18229	1611

* Provisional till 31st December, 2011

** Provisional till 28th April, 2012

State-wise Clinically Suspected Chikungunya Cases in the country

States/UTs	2009	2010	2011*	2012**
1	2	3	4	5
Andhra Pradesh	591	116	99	88
Bihar		0	91	0
Goa	1839	1429	664	131
Gujarat	1740	1709	1042	0
Haryana	2	26	215	0
Jharkhand	0	0	816	0
Karnataka	41230	8740	1941	108
Kerala	13349	1708	183	0
Madhya Pradesh	30	113	280	0
Meghalaya	0	16	168	0
Maharashtra	1594	7431	5113	121
Odisha	2306	544	236	0
Punjab	0	1	0	0
Rajasthan	256	1326	608	47
Tamil Nadu	5063	4319	4194	984
Uttar Pradesh	0	5	3	0
West Bengal	5270	20503	4482	153
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	59	96	3
Chandigarh	0	0	1	0
Delhi	18	120	110	0
Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0
Puducherry	0	11	42	3
Total	73288	48176	20384	1638

*Provisional till 31st December, 2011

**Provisional till 28th April, 2012

State-wise AES/ Japanese Encephalitis Cases in the Country

Sl. No.	States/UTs	2009	2010	2011	2012 (P)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Andhra Pradesh	49	139	73	17
2	Assam	462	469	1319	0
3	Bihar*	325	50	821	0
4	Delhi	0	0	9	0
5	Goa	66	80	91	10
6	Haryana	12	1	90	0
7	Jharkhand	0	18	303	0
8	Karnataka	246	143	397	20
9	Kerala	3	19	88	0
10	Maharashtra	5	34	35	0
11	Manipur	6	118	11	0
12	Nagaland	9	11	44	0
13	Punjab	0	2	0	0
14	Tamil Nadu	265	466	762	301
15	Uttar Pradesh	3073	3540	3492	231
16	Uttarakhand	0	7	0	0
17	West Bengal	0	70	714	100
Total		4521	5167	8249	679

State-wise Kala-azar Cases in the Country

Sl. No.	States	2009	2010	2011	2012 (P) till March)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Bihar	20519	23084	25175	4709
2	Jharkhand	2875	4305	5960	1181
3	West Bengal	756	1482	1962	354
4	Uttar Pradesh	17	14	11	0
5	Uttarakhand	2	1	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6
6	Delhi*	12	92	19	1
7	Gujarat*	0	0	0	0
8	Assam	26	12	5	0
9	Sikkim	5	3	7	0
10	Madhya Pradesh	0	0	0	0
11	Himachal Pradesh	0	6	1	0
12	Punjab*	0	1	0	0
Total		24212	29000	33140	6245

Statement - 'H'*National targets and achievements under NACP - Phase-III***A. Physical**

Sl. No.	Deliverables	Targets (NACP phase III) (2007-12)	Achievements up to March, 2012
1	Setting up Targeted Interventions	2,100	1,821
2	Number of adults with sexually Transmitted Infections (STI) symptoms accessing syndromic management*	150 lakh per year (NACO and NRHM)	91.25 lakh during FY 2011-12*
3	Set up blood component separation units	162 (82 existing + 80 new proposed)	159
4	Set up district level Blood Banks	39	25
5	No. of ART centres established (cumulative)	250	355
6	Treat persons living with HIV/AIDS with ARV drugs	3,00,000	5,16,412
7	Community Care Centres	350	253
8	Integrated Counseling & Testing Centres (cumulative)	4,955	9,459*
9	Mothers Counseled & Tested at ICTC	75 lakh per year	78.10 lakh during FY 2011-12*
10	Persons Counseled & Tested at ICTC	145 lakh per year	100.21 lakh during FY 2011-12*

* up to February, 2012

State-wise physical achievements made under NACP III

A. Development of facilities

State/UT	ART Centres	Link ART Centres	CCC	STI/RTI Clinics	Targeted Intervention-NGO	Blood Banks	Districts under Link Worker Scheme	Integrated Stand alone	Counseling & Testing Facility Integrated	Counseling Centres Total	Drop in centres
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	1	0	1	0	2		13	0	13	
Andhra Pradesh	45	89	36	103	164	114	19	411	1311	1722	2.3
Arunachal Pradesh	1	2	1	7	21	12		35	10	45	0
Assam	3	10	3	27	60	26		83	40	123	1
Bihar	10	26	9	42	52	47	8	207	1	208	3
Chandigarh	1	0	0	4	12	4		11	2	13	1
Chhattisgarh	5	2	7	20	47	15	4	101	20	121	1
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	1	0	1	3	1		1	0	1	0
Daman and Diu	0	0	0	2	7	1		4	0	4	0
Delhi	9	0	4	29	90	20		94	0	94	7
Goa	1	2	2	4	16	3	1	14	1	15	2
Gujarat	24	33	15	59	117	75	3	305	801	1106	18
Haryana	1	11	1	59	21			88	31	119	2
Himachal Pradesh	4	3	18	24	14			45	6	51	1
Jammu and Kashmir	2	0	0	13	6	20		35	0	35	0
Jharkhand	6	17	2	27	37	24	3	64	52	116	4
Karnataka	49	140	27	52	118	65	8	482	1016	1498	30
Kerala	8	9	7	21	52	45	1	162	71	233	14
Madhya Pradesh	10	32	7	75	57	50	12	143	93	236	
Maharashtra	56	119	31	10	175	101	24	651	783	1434	27
Manipur	9	9	11	8	69	3	9	54	10	64	4
Meghalaya	1	0	0	11	8	5		10	4	14	1
Mizoram	3	5	3	63	37	10	3	27	17	44	
Nagaland	6	5	4	11	52	8	10	60	1	61	14

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Odisha	9	15	5	38	80	56	6	184	19	203	10
Puducherry	1	0	1	4	5	5	2	12	3	15	2
Punjab	6	6	6	29	57	46		72	94	166	2
Rajasthan	10	29	8	52	63	45	5	182	13	195	2
Sikkim	1	0	1	6	6	2		12	16	28	1
Tamil Nadu	43	35	29	156	88	94	21	387	476	863	38
Tripura	1	2	2	14	14	7	2	18	16	34	0
Uttar Pradesh	20	33	11	96	100	76	9	217	35	252	7
Uttarakhand	2	13	2	20	32	18		47	22	69	2
West Bengal	9	25	15	43	93	62	6	255	9	264	20
India	355	725	253	1112	1821	1107	163	4486	4973	9459	237

B. Utilization of Services

State/ UT	Coverage through Targeted Interventions								Number Counseled & tested		
	No. of People Living with HIV/AIDS on ART	No. of STI/RTI episodes man- aged in year	Female Sex Worker	Men Having Sex with Men	injecting Drug User	Migrants	Truckers	Blood units collected	% blood donation from voluntary donors	Gen- eral Clients	Preg- nant Wo- men
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	4010	0	0	0	0		3199	43.3	11056	5110
Andhra Pradesh	113,106	1373075	133070	33272	1800	259000	65000	4201	87	1353218	1083634
Arunachal Pradesh	27	15272	3788	0	1728	50350	0	556745	77	14924	8559
Assam	1,721	145097	18400	2000	3350	30156	5000	179280	57.6	110777	177266
Bihar	10,791	275923	15925	3460	4242	0	10000	121553	53	218848	180918
Chandigarh	2,269	25694	3957	2310	1305	25267	0	70855	87	26479	20416
Chhattisgarh	2,727	59125	12300	2650	2065	30000	40000	51103	80.3	85684	72775
Dadra and Nagar	0	6592	0	0	0	20000	21267	4910	100	5233	5131

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Haveli											
Daman and Diu	0	1652	155	110	0	19490	26565	1185	94.7	3055	2312
Delhi	10,509	337881	37550	15350	9600	40000	20000	420481	63	226388	180808
Goa	1,435	34862	3028	2811	632	14453	22303	16108	75.1	24710	13715
Gujarat	26,522	714993	34561	41480	1010	552913	101861	729026	88.6	706915	555258
Haryana	2,722	260616	14800	5100	4200	53000	0	258875	33.3	182842	136754
Himachal Pradesh	1,795	84185	5400	400	800	15000	0	25043	37.4	82290	39610
Jammu and Kashmir	916	78707	1249	300	300	5000	0	57453	85	26745	38260
Jharkhand	3,072	138798	11631	480	440	0	45000	106804	82.5	106173	62412
Karnataka	74,821	949370	77152	24093	917	335000	50000	192641	72	1091568	938924
Kerala	6,536	280659	31013	22459	6218	40000	74425	333805	88	247745	125335
Madhya Pradesh	7,147	747400	13388	6582	4924	26058	45000	355470	92.5	256648	246624
Maharashtra	117,152	33503	97285	37370	2179	823100	90000	1325003	91.4	1703780	1243924
Manipur	7,377	14495	5500	1100	19400	16036	0	19216	44.3	40971	39160
Meghalaya	221	42369	1680	200	1450	5000	0	8366	41.4	10566	15823
Mizoram	1,550	455144	1431	492	15200	48702	0	21402	91	43636	22051
Nagaland	3,119	32798	0	0	15200	5000	5000	7359	78.6	62344	15832
Odisha	4,466	232808	12075	5500	1900	77114	5000	303000	77	234007	217133
Pudncherry	824	14828	2085	2123	0	0	0	25630	84.2	32976	30556
Punjab	8,179	166739	13750	2650	10000	12566	30000	370896	77.3	154213	155200
Rajasthan	12,488	310069	20500	4350	900	33717	20000	452504	68.9	317872	341905
Sikkim	61	9120	721	0	1449	0	0	3512	83.3	15091	6930
Tamil Nadu	61,473	306077	64681	39574	1046	203900	69585	648253	99	1779391	946617
Tripura	249	48194	8700	400	1050	62849	0	11658	95.5	31619	16889
Uttar Pradesh	20,308	671161	20360	9775	5550	0	324878	753569	69.5	437237	424086
Uttarakhand	1,188	82337	5650	1440	1500	30000	0	84826	78.3	62037	50713
West Bengal	11,581	300136	36805	6700	6275	47500	63000	654128	82.6	254180	399366
India	516412	9124972*	708580	274431	126630	2884171	1133884	8178065	83.1	10021268	7810066

* This includes 2,65,283 STI episodes reported from Private Sectors

*[Translation]***Companies in Stock Exchanges**

4625. SHRI ANJAN KUMAR M. YADAV: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Public Sector Companies have made investment in stock exchanges;

(b) if so, the names of the companies which have invested into the share market and their respective amount of investment as on date;

(c) the reasons for the entry of these Government Companies into the share market;

(d) whether the Government has approved such action or the companies have invested in the share market on their own; and

(e) the reaction of the Government in this regard and the details of the reforms carried out in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) Yes Madam. Indian Public Sector Companies have made investment in Stock Exchanges.

(b) The names of companies which have invested in the national level stock exchanges are given in the enclosed Statement. However, Central Public Sector Enterprises (CPSEs) are not allowed to invest in the share market. Navratna and Miniratna among CPSEs have, however, been permitted to invest upto 30% of their surplus funds in Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI) regulated public sector mutual funds.

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

Statement

Companies in Stock Exchanges due for answer on 04.05.2012

Name wise details of Indian public Sector companies which have made investment in national level Stock Exchanges (i.e. NSEIL, BSE Ltd., MCX-SX and USEIL)

National Stock Exchange of India Limited

The following are the Indian public Sector companies which have made investment in National Stock Exchange of India Limited as on April 30, 2012:

1. Life Insurance Corporation of India
2. General Insurance Corporation of India
3. National Insurance Company Limited
4. The New India Assurance Company Limited
5. The Oriental Insurance Company Limited
6. United India Insurance Company Limited
7. Bank of Baroda
8. Union Bank of India
9. Oriental Bank of Commerce
10. State Bank of India
11. SBI Capital Markets Limited
12. IDBI Bank Limited
13. Indian Bank
14. Punjab National Bank

BSE Limited

The following are the Indian public Sector companies which have made investment in Bombay Stock Exchange Limited as on April 27, 2012:

1. Life Insurance Corporation of India

2. State Bank of India
 3. Bank of India
 4. Central Bank of India
- MCX Stock Exchange Limited

The following are the Indian public Sector companies which have made investment in MCX Stock Exchange Limited as on April 30, 2012:

1. Andhra Bank
2. Allahabad Bank
3. Bank of Baroda
4. Bank of India
5. Corporation Bank
6. Indian Bank
7. Indian Overseas Bank
8. Oriental Bank of Commerce
9. Punjab National Bank
10. Punjab & Sind Bank
11. State Bank of India
12. Syndicate Bank
13. Union Bank of India
14. United Bank of India
15. Uco Bank
16. Vijaya Bank

United Stock Exchange of India Limited

The following are the Indian public Sector companies which have made investment in United Stock Exchange of India Limited as on April 30, 2012:

1. Allahabad Bank
2. Andhra Bank
3. Bank of Baroda

4. Bank of India
5. Bank of Maharashtra
6. Canara Bank
7. Central Bank of India
8. Corporation Bank
9. Dena Bank
10. Indian Bank
11. Indian Overseas Bank
12. Indian Potash Limited
13. MMTCL Limited
14. Oriental Bank of Commerce
15. Punjab & Sind Bank
16. State Bank of India
17. Syndicate Bank
18. UCO Bank
19. Union Bank of India
20. United Bank of India
21. Vijaya Bank

[English]

Mental Healthcare Services and Policy

4626. SHRI SURESH KUMAR SHETKAR:
SHRI MAHENDRASINH P. CHAUHAN:

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

(a) whether the Government has made any assessment/survey to ascertain the adequacy of mental healthcare services in proportion to patients with mental disorders in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof indicating the number of patients with mental disorders and proportionate availability

of psychiatrists, psychiatric nurses and social workers, clinical psychologists and mental hospitals and beds in the country, State/ UT-wise;

(c) the steps taken/proposed by the Government to bridge the gap between demand and availability of mental healthcare services and early identification, care, support and recovery of patients with mental disorders in the country;

(d) whether the Government proposes to frame a mental health policy as per the internationally accepted guidelines; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) As per the National Survey of Mental Health Resources carried out by the Directorate General of Health Services, Ministry of Health & Family Welfare during May and July, 2002, the ideal required number of mental health professionals has been calculated as under:

- i. Psychiatrists: 1.0 per 1,00,000 population
- ii. Clinical Psychologist: 1.5 per 1,00,000 population
- iii. Psychiatric Social Workers: 2.0 per 1,00,000 population
- iv. Psychiatric Nurses: 1.0 per 10 psychiatric beds.

Based on the above, the details of present requirement and availability of mental health professionals in the country is as under:

Manpower	Requirement	Availability
Psychiatrist	11500	3800
Clinical Psychologist	17250	898
Psychiatric Social Workers	23000	850
Psychiatric Nurses	3000	1500
Total	54750	7048

The details of number of patients with mental disorders and proportionate availability of psychiatrist, psychiatric nurses and social workers, clinical psychologist and mental hospitals and beds in the Country, State/UT wise (**as per the above mentioned survey**) is enclosed as Statement.

(c) To address the huge burden of mental disorders, Government of India is implementing the National Mental Health Programme (NMHP) since 1982. A total of 123 districts in 30 States/UTs have been covered under the District Mental Health Programme (DMHP). Under the 11th Five Year Plan, the NMHP has been restructured to include the following components:

- I. Manpower Development Scheme:
 - i) Establishment of Centres of Excellence (Scheme - A)
 - ii) Scheme for manpower development in Mental Health (Scheme - B)
- II. District Mental Health Programme with added components of Life Skills Education and Counseling in Schools and Colleges, suicide prevention services etc.
- III. Up-gradation of Psychiatric Wings of Government Medical College
- IV. Modernization of Government Mental Hospitals

Further, there are 3 Centrally run mental health institutes, 40 State run mental hospitals and 335 Departments of Psychiatry in various medical colleges (154 in Government and 181 in private) across the country equipped to treat patients suffering from mental illness.

(d) and (e) A Group has been constituted to work on framing a Mental Health Policy for India keeping in mind internationally accepted guidelines and also the specific context of mental illness in India.

Statement

Sl. No.	State (1)	Population (2)	Estimated case load (4)	Existing facilities		Manpower resources (6)													
				Hospital Beds (5)	Minor mental disorders	Govt. sector	Pvt. sector	Avai- lable	Ideal req.	Deficit	Clinical psychologists	Psy. social workers	Avai- lable	Ideal req.	Deficit				
				v	vi	vii	viii	ix	x	xi	xii	xiii	xiv	xv	xvi	xvii	xviii	xix	xx
1	Andaman and Nicobar	356265	43	3562	18810	10	-	1	4	3	-	6	6	-	8	8	-	3	3
2	Andhra Pradesh	75727541	275	757275	3766375	1020	210	180	757	577	8	865	857	3	1154	1151	Nil	123	123
3	Arunachal Pradesh	1091117	13	10911	54555	10	-	1	10	9	-	15	15	-	20	20	1	1	1
4	Assam	26638407	340	266384	1331720	500	-	29	266	237	5	450	445	1	564	563	1	50	49
5	Bihar	82878796	880	828787	4143935	-	-	28	828	800	13	1214	1201	NA	1656	**	NA	**	**
6	Chandigarh	900914	7903	9009	45045	57	-	31	9	+22	14	14	-	10	18	8	1	6	5
7	Chhattisgarh	20795956	154	207959	1049795	10	3	15	207	192	1	304	303	2	414	412		2	2
8	Daman and Diu, Dadra & Nagar Haveli	158059 220451	449	3785	18925	10	-	1	4	3	-	6	6	1	8	7	4	1+3	
9	Delhi	13782976	9294	137829	689145	329	113	155	137	+18	43	207	164	13	274	261	172**	32	+140
10	Goa	1343998	363	13439	77195	210	-	26	14	+12.	2	21	19	3	28	25	2	21	19
11	Gujarat	50596992	258	505969	2529845	853	326	97	505	408	12	753	741	12	1010	998		118	118
12	Haryana	21082989	477	210829	1054145	89	98	39	210	171	2	315	313	-	420	420	1	19	18
13	Himachal Pradesh	6677248	109	60772	303860	14	3	8	61	53	2	90	88	-	122	122	-	6	6
14	Jharkhand	26909428	338	269094	1345470	1173	145	50	270	220	15	405	390	10	540	530	NA	135	**
15	Jammu and Kashmir	10069917	99	100699	503495	120	-	4	100	96	1	150	149	1	200	199	-	12	12

	i	ii	iii	iv	v	vi	vii	viii	ix	x	xi	xii	xiii	xiv	xv	xvi	xvii	xviii	xix	xx
16	Karnataka	52733958	275	527339	2636695	1341	1113	198	527	329	69	762	693	56	1052	996	175	245	70	
17	Kerala	31838619	819	318386	1591930	1937	1539	238	318	80	42	477	435	40	636	596	14	348	334	
18	Lakshadweep	60595	1894	605	3025	-	-	-	1	1	2	2	4	4	-	1	1			
19	Madhya Pradesh	60388118	196	603881	3019405	592	NA	12	603	591	-	905	905	1206	1206	1	60	59		
20	Maharashtra	96752247	314	967522	4837610	6073	652	486	967	481	33	484	451	44	1934	1890	117	672	555	
21	Manipur	2388634	107	23886	119430	10	-	6	24	18	1	36	35	2	48	46	-	1	1	
22	Meghalaya	2306069	103	23060	115300	70	-	5	23	18	-	35	35	-	46	46	2	7	5	
23	Mizoram	391058	93	8910	44550	14	-	4	9	5	1	13	12	1	18	17	2	2	-	
24	Nagaland	1988636	120	19886	99430	25	-	5	20	15	30	30	30	-	40	40	1	3	2	
25	Odisha	36706920	236	367069	1835345	118	-	19	367	348	5	550	545	1	734	733	-	11	11	
26	Pondicherry	973829	2029	9738	48690	44	20	15	10	+5	1	5	14	13	20	7	20	7	- (+13)	
27	Punjab	24289296	482	242892	1114460	580	267	89	242	153	18	363	345	21	484	463	10	85	75	
28	Rajasthan	56473122	165	564731	2823655	627	110	75	565	490	12	798	786	4	1130	1126	-	74	74	
29	Sikkim	540493	78	5404	27020	20	12	2	5	3	-	7	7	-	10	10	-	3	3	
30	Tamil Nadu	62110839	478	621108	3105540	1800	NA	262	621	359	7	910	903	21	1242	1221	-	180	180	
31	Tripura	3191168	304	31911	159555	16	-	9	31	22	-	45	45	-	62	62	-	2	2	
32	Uttaranchal	8479562	159	84795	423975	-	-	6	84	78	-	126	126	-	168	168	-	-	-	
33	Uttar Pradesh	166052859	689	1660528	8302640	1750	275	115	1660	1545	20	2490	2470	35	3320	3285	-	202	202	
34	West Bengal	80221171	904	802211	4011055	1471	210	83	802	719	28	1204	1176	-	1604	1604	4400*	1604	+4258	
	Grand Total			10270165	51251625	20893	5096	2219	9696	7477	343	13259	12926	290	19064	17118	**	4036	**	

(6527)

Note: * Figures unreliable: Nurses with some psychiatric training but without a Diploma in Psychiatric Nursing (DPN) appear to have been included. ** Figures unreliable Column 2. The population figures have been taken from the Census of India-2001 as published in Provisional Population Totals (Registrar General Census Commissioner, India). Column 3. Population density per square kilometre together with geographical terrain is a useful input in planning deployment of mental health resources. Column 4. Case-load in respect to major mental disorders has been calculated at the rate of 196 of the population and that of minor mental disorders at the rate of 5% of population. Source: National Survey of Mental Health Resources carried out by the Directorate General of Health Services, Ministry of Health & Family Welfare during May and July, 2002

Functional Health Centres

4627. SHRI CHANDRAKANT KHAIRE:
SHRIMATI J. SHANTHA:

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

(a) the number of blocks in Karnataka which do not have functional Primary Health Centres (PHCs)/Community Health Centres (CHCs) as on date;

(b) what alternative facilities have been offered to the people residing in the areas having no PHCs/CHCs;

(c) how many blocks have sub health centres in Panchayats in Jharkhand, district-wise, block-wise and if possible panchayat-wise;

(d) by when functional PHCs/CHCs would be set up in all the blocks, districtwise and block-wise; and

(e) the steps taken by the Government to open more health centres in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI SUDIP BANDYOPADHYAY): (a) The Government of Karnataka has informed that there is no block in Karnataka which does not have functional Primary Health Centres [PHCs]/Community Health Centres [CHCs]. 180 CHCs and 2310 PHCs are functional in all 176 Blocks of the State.

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

(c) As per the information received from the Government of Jharkhand, all blocks of Jharkhand have Sub-Centres. A District-wise and Block-wise statement showing the sanctioned Health Sub Centres in the Jharkhand State is given in Statement.

(d) As per the information received from the Government of Jharkhand, PHCs/CHCs are functional in every block in Jharkhand.

(e) Under National Rural Health Mission [NRHM], all State/UT Governments project their requirements of funds for undertaking various activities including opening health centres in their respective annual Programme Implementation Plans [PIPs]. Based on the recommendations of the National Programme Coordination Committee, the Government of India releases funds for taking up the approved activities.

Statement*Sanctioned HSC Infrastructure in the Jharkhand*

Sl. No.	District	No. of Block	HSCs Sanctioned (In No.)
1	Bokaro	9	116
2	Chatra	10	97
3	Deoghar	8	181
4	Dhanbad	8	258
5	Dumka	10	132
6	W. Singhbhum	9	135
7	Garhwa	14	242
8	Godda	8	111
9	Giridih	12	180
10	Gumla	11	195
12	Hazaribagh	11	155
13	Jamtara	4	242
14	Khunti	6	149
15	Kodarma	5	54
16	Latehar	7	65
17	Lohardaga	5	73
18	Palamu	12	121
19	Pakur	4	101
20	Ramgarh	14	394
21	Sahebganj	9	108
22	Saraikela	8	141
23	Simdega	7	194
24	W. Singhbhum	15	342
Total		212	3958

Sterilization under Family Welfare Programme

4628. SHRI R THAMARAISELVAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is considering to focus more on spacing of children than the use of sterilization under its family welfare;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether to achieve this the Government is planning to provide mothers with devices for spacing of children; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI SUDIP BANDYOPADHAY): (a) Government is improving awareness of and access to different family planning methods including spacing methods.

(b) Details of initiatives on spacing methods are as follows:

- Training of more personnel in IUCD insertion at all levels
- Introduction of post-delivery IUCD insertion
- Introduction of FP counsellors in district hospitals and high case load facilities
- ASHAs are delivering contraceptives at the doorstep of households. The initiative has already been implemented on a pilot basis in 233 districts of 17 focus States.
- Jansankhya Sthirata Kosh (JSK) provides incentive to eligible couples for delaying marriage and spacing in births under 'Prerana Scheme' in select districts in the country.

(c) Yes.

(d)

- 10 year IUCD (CuT 380A) as a long term spacing method
- Cu IUCD 375, a 5 year IUCD as a short term spacing method
- Oral Contraceptive Pills (OCPs)
- Condoms

[*Translation*]

Loan to Women

4629. SHRI MANIKRAO HODLYA GAVIT: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any proposal/scheme to provide certain amount of loan to women at lower rate of interest to empower them financially;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the said scheme has been implemented in all the States/UTs in the country;

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

(e) if not, the reasons therefor alongwith the time by which the said scheme is likely to be implemented throughout the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) As per Budget Announcement 2012-13, it has been proposed to provide interest subvention to Women's Self Help Group to avail loans upto Rs.3 lakhs at 7 percent per annum in select districts of the country. Further, Women SHGs that repay loan in time will get additional 3 percent subvention, reducing the effective interest rate to 4 percent.

(c) As announced in the Budget, in the first phase, the initiative would focus on selected 600 blocks of 150 districts including the Left Wing Extremism (LWE) affected districts.

(d) and (e) Ministry of Rural Development has been requested to formulate the scheme in this regard.

Power Generation by Sugar Mills

4630. SHRI RAJU SHETTI: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the number of sugar mills generating power at present alongwith the quantum of power being generated by them, State-wise; and

(b) the income earned by the sugar mills during the previous year from power generation?

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH): (a) Surplus power generation capacity of 1985 MW has been installed in 182 sugar mills in the country, as on 31.03.2012. State-wise information is given in Statement. The estimated power generation by these sugar mills is about 7940 million units at an average generation of 4 million units per MW per annum.

(b) The estimated income earned by the sugar mills from power generation during the previous year was about Rs.2600 crore.

Statement

State-wise installed capacity of Bagasse Co-generation Projects set up by Sugar Mills as on 31.03.2012

Sl. No.	State	Total Capacity (MW)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	153
2.	Bihar	15
3.	Haryana	32
4.	Karnataka	354
5.	Maharashtra	440
6.	Punjab	40
7.	Tamil Nadu	327
8.	Uttar Pradesh	614
9.	Uttarakhand	10
Total		1985

[English]

Bed and Breakfast Scheme

4631. SHRI RAVNEET SINGH: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) the salient features of the 'Bed and Breakfast Scheme' implemented by the Government;

(b) the total number of applications received from private house owners and the number of licenses issued to the applicants under the Scheme, State-wise;

(c) whether the Government proposes to extend the Scheme, particularly in Punjab, in view of huge potential for religio-tourism in the State; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM (SHRI SUBODH KANT SAHAY): (a) The Ministry of Tourism classifies/re-classifies fully operational rooms of Bed & Breakfast/Home Stay Facilities as "Incredible India Bed & Breakfast/Home Stay Establishments" with the aim to provide comfortable Home Stay Facilities to the tourists.

The Incredible India Bed & Breakfast/Homestay Facilities are categorized as Silver & Gold. The application fee for classification under these categories is Rs.3000 &

Rs.5000 respectively. The classification is given only to those establishments where the owner/promoter is physically residing in the same facility and lets out minimum one room and maximum six rooms (12 beds). The classification is valid for a period of two years from the date of issue of order and the facility can be considered for re-classification provided the application has been received within the stipulated time, i.e., 3 months before the expiry of the last classification.

The applications for classification alongwith the requisite fees are to be deposited at the concerned Indiatourism office.

(b) List of Incredible India Bed & Breakfast Establishments approved by the Ministry of Tourism, Government of India from 1st April 2011 to 31st March 2012 is given as enclosed Statement.

(c) and (d) The Incredible India Bed and Breakfast scheme is applicable all over the country, including Punjab.

Statement

List of Statewise Incredible India Bed & Breakfast Establishment approved by the Ministry of Tourism, Government of India from 1st April, 2011 to 31st March, 2012

States/Union Territories	Total Number of Applications Received	Total Number of Approvals Issued
Assam	2	2
Gujarat	3	Nil
Goa	1	1
Haryana	32	29
Himachal Pradesh	3	-
Karnataka	2	Nil
Maharashtra	9	9
Rajasthan	9	7
Tamil Nadu	1	1
Uttar Pradesh	38	20
Uttarakhand	5	2
West Bengal	4	3

[*Translation*]

Jivan Mangal Plan of LIC

4632. SHRI DILIPKUMAR MANSUKHLAL GANDHI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether reports of a large number of policies under LIC's Jivan Mangal Plan being sold by LIC officers in connivance with NGOs come to /brought to the notice of the Government;

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

(c) whether the Government has provided grants for the said plan;

(d) if so, the total amount provided as grants therein, State-wise/Region-wise;

(e) whether CBI is conducting any inquiry into the irregularities allegedly committed under the above scheme;

(f) if so, the details thereof, State-wise/Region-wise including Madhya Pradesh; and

(g) the steps taken/ proposed to be taken by the Government to check recurrence of such irregularities in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) Life Insurance Corporation of India (LIC) has informed that a surprise check was conducted by Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI) for the alleged mis-selling of Micro Insurance policies by one of the Micro Insurance Agents in Bhopal, M.P.

(c) No, Madam.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) to (g) CBI is conducting an investigation for the alleged mis-selling of Micro insurance policies. LIC has also constituted a committee to carry out internal investigation into the matter. In addition to this, Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority, the regulator of insurance industries, has also conducted an enquiry on this issue.

Widows, Divorcee, Destitute Women

4633. SHRIMATI KAMLA DEVI PATLE: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of widows, divorcee and deserted women in the country, State-wise including Chhattisgarh;

(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;

(d) the number of such women in the country, State-wise; and

(e) 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) As per 2001 census, there are 34.3 million widows and 2.34 million divorced/separated women in the country. State-wise number of widows, divorced/separated women including Chhattisgarh is given in enclosed Statement.

(b) No Madam.

(c) and (d) Does not arise.

(e) The Ministry of Women & Child Development is implementing following three schemes to protect the interest of women including destitute women:

- 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 and Below Poverty Line women.

Apart from these, Ministry of Rural Development is also administering the following three schemes:

- i. Indira Gandhi National Widow Pension Scheme (IGNWPS) under which pension is provided to a widow in the age group of 40-64 years and living below poverty line @ Rs.200/- per month;
- ii. Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension Scheme under which a pension of Rs.200/- per month is provided to the persons above sixty five years of age belonging to BPL including women; and
- iii. NREGA, under which willing persons including women are entitled to guaranteed 100 days employment during a year.

Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment is also administering an Integrated Programme for Older Persons

(IPOP) which is being implemented since 1992 with the objective of improving the quality of life of senior citizens including women by providing basic amenities like shelter, food, medical care etc.

Statement

State-wise number of Widow, Divorced and Separated Women in the country:

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Number of Widowed (Female)	Number of Divorced/ Separated women
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	3270964	261525
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	25639	2830
3.	Assam	869005	68619
4.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	8461	833
5.	Bihar	1887575	35550
6.	Chandigarh	16788	917
7.	Chhattisgarh	771106	90985
8.	Daman and Diu	5511	421
9.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	4979	521
10.	Delhi	305940	13541
11.	Goa	69052	1835
12.	Gujarat	1614413	105753
13.	Haryana	533974	11410
14.	Himachal Pradesh	229664	8336
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	196604	11072
16.	Jharkhand	822827	44762
17.	Karnataka	2322843	145046
18.	Kerala	1690508	196085
19.	Lakshadweep	2136	551
20.	Madhya Pradesh	1752228	115807
21.	Maharashtra	3726735	326198
22.	Manipur	59459	8068

1	2	3	4
23.	Mizoram	20373	13181
24.	Meghalaya	59604	23927
25.	Nagaland	26516	6008
26.	Odisha	1370123	98196
27.	Punjab	662113	22595
28.	Pondicherry	53040	3865
29.	Rajasthan	1589726	49544
30.	Sikkim	10005	2366
31.	Tamil Nadu	2976137	249356
32.	Tripura	123817	13383
33.	Uttar Pradesh	3763168	112855
34.	Uttaranchal	293331	9645
35.	West Bengal	3155365	2873441
Total		34289729	2342940

[English]

Use of Renewable Energy

4634. SHRI K. C. SINGH 'BABA': Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the main purpose behind encouraging the use of renewable energy is to protect the forest cover of the country;

(b) if so, whether solar energy system has been successful in protecting the forests;

(c) if so, the details thereof alongwith the target set by the Government for Uttarakhand under the Solar Photo Voltaic (SPV) and the Solar Thermal Energy (STE) programmes and the production made during the last three years;

(d) whether there is any plan to allocate more funds to encourage the solar energy sector; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH): (a) One of the aims behind encouraging the use of renewable energy is to protect the environment including forests.

(b) Solar energy systems generate non-polluting power and so save on emissions which may have adverse

effects on trees and plants. Also, in areas where wood is used as fuel, use of solar power can prevent deforestation.

(c) No separate State-wise targets are set by the Government of India under Solar Photo Voltaic (SPV) and Solar Thermal Energy (STE) Programmes. However, the projects allocated under Jawaharlal Nehru National Solar Mission which are under commissioning/commissioned in Uttarakhand is given in enclosed Statement.

(d) and (e) Government of India has approved an overall budget of Rs. 4337 Crore for the first phase of the Jawaharlal Nehru National Solar Mission.

Statement

A) Project under Rooftop PV and Small Solar Power Generation Programme (RPSSGP) in Uttarakhand

Sl. No.	State	Solar PV capacity to be commissioned as per PPA (MW)	Solar PV capacity actually commissioned (MW)	Balance capacity to be commissioned (MW)
1.	Uttarakhand	5	3	2
Total		5	3	2

B) Solar Thermal Applications installed in Uttarakhand

Year	Collector Area Installed	Energy Saving per year
1	2	3
2009-10	6476 m ²	38,85,600 units/year

1	2	3
2010-11	3349 m ²	20,09,400 units/year
2011-12	5606 m ²	33,63,600 units/year
Total	15431 m ²	92,58,600 units/year

Special Area Programme

4635. SHRI JAYARAM PANGI: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the funds sanctioned, released and utilized by the State Governments under Special Area Programme "Grants under Article 275 (1) of the Constitution" during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise including Odisha;

(b) the number of district and regional councils assisted under Programme during the said period, State-wise and year-wise;

(c) whether some districts have been excluded under the Programme during the said period; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI MAHADEO SINGH KHANDELA): (a) A Statement indicating funds released to the State Governments including Odisha under Special Area Programme "Grants under Article 275 (1) of the Constitution" during each of the last three years and expenditure reported by the States is enclosed. No funds have been released to States under this Programme in the current year till date.

(b) This Ministry does not provide direct funding to district and regional councils under the programme.

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

Statement

Fund released and utilization reported under Article 275 (1) of the Constitution during last three years

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl.No.	States	2009-10		2010-11		2011-12	
		Release	Utilization	Release	Utilization	Release	Utilization
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Andhra Pradesh	1946.20	1946.20	5187.70	0.00	7998.00	0.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
2	Arunachal Pradesh	35.20	35.20	772.00	647.08	1082.83	0.00
3	Assam	1240.77	1240.77	3517.96	0.00	3419.00	0.00
4	Bihar	95.00	95.00	838.00	838.00	959.00	0.00
5	Chhattisgarh	2834.80	2834.80	7786.00	5465.58	9294.00	0.00
6	Goa	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
7	Gujarat	4783.00	4783.00	8302.00	5667.92	9426.00	0.00
8	Himachal Pradesh	360.00	360.00	377.00	377.00	431.00	0.00
9	Jammu and Kashmir	282.74	282.74	607.00	607.00	1390.00	0.00
10	Jharkhand	3730.00	3730.00	8004.00	4392.20	9181.00	0.00
11	Karnataka	1823.00	1823.00	3813.00	1913.04	4263.00	0.00
12	Kerala	387.00	387.00	405.00	175.18	463.00	0.00
13	Madhya Pradesh	6435.00	6435.00	17311.31	15944.91	14015.50	0.00
14	Maharashtra	2000.00	2000.00	9442.00	7103.81	10805.00	0.00
15	Manipur	352.50	352.50	819.00	819.00	937.00	0.00
16	Meghalaya	0.00	0.00	2100.00	0.00	2798.00	0.00
17	Mizoram	441.00	441.00	922.96	922.96	1056.00	292.00
18	Nagaland	576.59	576.59	2047.42	2047.42	2301.00	0.00
19	Odisha	7026.00	7026.00	11144.33	9644.33	11347.00	568.67
20	Rajasthan	1500.00	914.44	8351.00	1948.67	7642.00	0.00
21	Sikkim	149.20	149.20	226.00	194.23	259.00	0.00
22	Tamil Nadu	342.00	342.00	358.00	196.90	614.25	0.00
23	Tripura	780.00	780.00	1358.73	1358.73	1250.00	246.11
24	Uttar Pradesh	350.00	350.00	1200.00	450.00	1484.91	0.00
25	Uttarakhand	120.00	120.00	250.00	134.96	0.00	0.00
26	West Bengal	2320.00	2320.00	4848.00	3015.00	6066.99	0.00
Total		39910.00	39324.44	99988.41	63863.92	108483.48	1106.78

*[Translation]***Cooperative Credit System**

4636. SHRI BADRI RAM JAKHAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the cooperative credit system has suffered losses on account of disbursement of short-term credit at concessional rates to the farmers;

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

(c) whether the Government proposes to compensate the loss suffered due to short term loan disbursement to the farmers from cooperative credit system; and

(d) if so, the extent to which it is likely to be done and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (d) No Madam. The Interest Subvention Scheme is being implemented by the Government of India since 2006-07 to make short term crop loans upto Rs 3 lakh for a period of one year available to farmers at the interest rate of 7% per annum. Interest Subvention is provided to Public Sector Banks, Regional Rural Banks and Cooperative Banks to meet the difference between the cost of their own funds and the lending rates on such loans. The Government has released Rs1356.64 crore to cooperative banks through NABARD towards Interest Subvention between 2006-07 and 2010-11.

*[English]***Vacant Posts in Banks**

4637. SHRI MANICKA TAGORE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of vacancies existed in the nationalised banks across the country during the last three years and the current year;

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

(c) whether the Government proposes to fill up such vacancies in all the States; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF

FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (d) The requirement of manpower in Nationalized Banks, interalia, depends upon the business volume, business growth, existing employee strength, retirements, etc. Accordingly, the Banks undertake recruitment of staff to fill vacancies on ongoing basis as per their requirement. The position of number of vacancies in Nationalized Banks as on 31.12.2010 is given in enclosed Statement.

Statement

Bank-wise position of number of vacancies as on 31.12.2010

Sl. No.	Name of the Bank	Number of Vacancies
1.	Allahabad Bank	2600
2.	Andhra Bank	Nil 246
3.	Bank of Baroda	Nil
4.	Bank of India	5177
5.	Bank of Maharashtra	543
6.	Canara Bank	Nil
7.	Central Bank of India	3450
8.	Corporation Bank	2618
9.	Dena Bank	3036
10.	Indian Bank	Nil
11.	Indian Overseas Bank	532
12.	Oriental Bank of Commerce	2636
13.	Punjab National Bank	4345
14.	Punjab & Sind Bank	1343
15.	Syndicate Bank	2426
16.	Union Bank of India	3562
17.	United Bank of India	2347
18.	UCO Bank	2050
19.	Vijaya Bank	1839

Provision of Drainage at Old Pahargaon

4638. SHRI BISHNU PADA RAY: Will the Minister of PANCHAYATI RAJ be pleased to state:

(a) whether Andaman and Nicobar Administration send any interim reply within a fortnight or final reply

within 15 days to the MP's communication regarding providing of drainage at Old Pahargaon-Talugu Basti, dated 26.7.2010, addressed to the Lt. Governor;

(b) whether the Administration deliberately ignored the MP in giving reply against the grievances/issues he took up in public interest;

(c) whether any violation made by A&N administration to the instructions contained at para 57 and 60 of Central Secretariat MOP;

(d) if so, the action proposed by the Government to implement action/final reply to the MP; and

(e) the action it proposed to be initiated against the defaulting Government servants of Andaman and Nicobar administration?

THE MINISTER OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS AND MINISTRY OF PANCHAYATI RAJ (SHRI V. KISHORE CHANDRA DEO): (a) The Andaman and Nicobar Administration has informed that reply has been sent to Hon'ble Member of Parliament vide letter No. 14-5/MP-P WD/2004/100 dated 23.4.2012.

(b) No, Madam.

(c) No, Madam.

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

Sound Proof Generators

4639. SHRI HAMDULLAH SAYEED: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether sound proof generators have been installed in all the islands of Lakshadweep;

(b) if so, whether these generators are working effectively; and

(c) if not, the corrective measures taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam, 19 new Sound Proof DG Sets have been installed in nine islands in Lakshadweep and these generators are working effectively.

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

Financial Inclusion Plan

4640. DR. NILESH NARAYAN RANE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of Financial Inclusion Plan formulated by the Government;

(b) whether the Government has undertaken any review of the said plan in rural areas;

(c) if so, the details thereof alongwith the financial inclusion targets and their achievements as on date; and

(d) the details of role of private sector in the said plan, if any?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (c) In order to extend the reach of banking to the rural hinterland, Banks were advised to provide appropriate banking facilities to habitations having a population in excess of 2000 (as per 2001 census) by March, 2012 using the Business Correspondent and other models, with appropriate technology back up. This Campaign was named "Swabhimaan". The Banks formulated their road maps for Financial Inclusion through the mechanism of the State Level Bankers Committee and identified approximately 74,000 habitations across the country having a population of over 2,000 for providing banking facilities. These habitations were allocated to Public Sector Banks, Regional Rural Banks, Private Sector Banks and Cooperative Banks for extending banking services by March, 2012.

As per reports received from State Level Bankers Committee (SLBC) Convener Banks, 74,194 villages with population above 2,000 have been covered by March 31, 2012 and approximately 3.16 crores accounts opened under Financial Inclusion Plan till March, 2012.

In the Budget Speech of 2012-13, it has been proposed to extend the Swabhimaan campaign to habitation with population of more than 1,000 in North Eastern and hilly states and to other habitations which have crossed population of 2,000 as per census 2011.

(d) SLBC while allocating the habitations for extension of banking services also allocates such habitations to private banks.

[*Translation*]

Foreign Investment in Power Sector

4641. SHRI NARANBHAI KACHHADIA : Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the foreign capital invested in power sector in the year 2009-10 and 2011, so far;

(b) whether there has been a gap between Sanctioned investment and the actual investment in the said years;

(c) if so, the quantum of the gap in each of the said years; and

(d) the estimated rate of dividend on such investment made in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL): (a) As per data given by Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion, the foreign direct investment made in power sector is as below:

Year	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12 (April-February)
Amount in Rs.	6138	5796	7494
Crores	(1272)	(1272)	(1616)

Note: The figures in brackets shows the amount in US\$ Million.

(b) Government of India does not have any information in this regard.

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

(d) No information available.

[*English*]

Interest Subvention Scheme

4642. SHRI P. VISWANATHAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount disbursed under Interest Subvention Scheme during the last three years and the current year;

(b) whether the Government has any proposal to increase the 2 per cent interest subvention given on rupee

credit of exporters from labour intensive and SSI due to increased cost of borrowing and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has any proposal to extend the interest subvention scheme to other sectors also; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) The 2% Interest Subvention Scheme on pre and post shipment rupee export credit was made available till 31.03.2012 to Handicrafts, Handlooms, Carpet and Small and Medium Enterprises. The total amount disbursed under Interest Subvention Scheme during the last three years and the current year is as given below:

Financial Year	Funds released to RBI
2009-10	200 crore
2010-11	654 crore
2011-12	996 crore
2012-13	-
Total	1850 crore

(b) No, Madam.

(c) No such proposal is under consideration of the Government.

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

Super Thermal Power Projects of NTPC

4643. SHRI E.G. SUGAVANAM: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Thermal Power Corporation Limited (NTPC) proposes to set up a few new super thermal power projects (STPPs) In various parts of the country;

(b) if so, the details along with the estimated capacity of all the projects; and

(c) the time by which the new STPPs are likely to be set up?

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

(b) and (c) The details of new thermal projects presently under construction and likely year of project commissioning is attached as Statement.

Statement*NTPC's under construction thermal power projects*

Sl. No.	Project	State/Union Territory	Fuel Type	Capacity (MW)	Project Commissioning
1	Sipat-I	Chhattisgarh	Coal	660	2012-13
2	Bongaigaon	Assam	Coal	750	2014-15
3	Mouda-I	Maharashtra	Coal	500	2012-13
4	Mouda-II	Maharashtra	Coal	1320	2017-18
5	Soiapur	Maharashtra	Coal	1320	2017-18
6	Rihand-III	UP	Coal	1000	2012-13
7	Vindhyachal-IV	MP	Coal	1000	2013-14
8	Barh-I	Bihar	Coal	1980	2015-16
9	Barh-II	Bihar	Coal	1320	2013-14
10	Kudgi-I	Karnataka	Coal	2400	2017-18
NTPC owned projects				12250	
Joint Venture Projects					
11	Jhajjar	Haryana	Coal	500	2012-13
12	Vallur - Ph. I	Tamil Nadu	Coal	500	2012-13
13	Vallur - Ph. II	Tamil Nadu	Coal	500	2013-14
14	Nabinagar	Bihar	Coal	1000	2015-16
15	Muzaffarpur Exp	Bihar	Coal	390	2014-15
Joint Venture Projects				2890	
Total				15140	

Solar Power Plant

4644. SHRI RAYAPATI SAMBASIVA RAO: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has recently launched country's biggest solar power plant of 40 MW; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and similar steps being taken to launch such solar power plants in the country including Andhra Pradesh in the Twelfth Five Year Plan?

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH): (a) and (b) Recently, the private sector has set up two 40 MW each solar power plants in Gujarat and Rajasthan. These 40 MW plants are the biggest in the country.

All the States including Andhra Pradesh are required to set up solar power projects to meet requirements of solar specific Renewable Purchase Obligations. There is a cumulative target of setting up of 10,000 MW capacity of grid connected solar power by the end of 12th Plan period.

*[Translation]***Hidden Charges in Private Banks**

4645. SHRI RAJENDRA AGRAWAL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received any complaints regarding some private sector banks arbitrarily realizing interest and various types of hidden charges from the public on various loans;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken by the Government in this direction;

(c) whether the Government has put in place any mechanism to monitor and control the functioning of private sector banks;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (e) With effect from September, 1999, banks are being given freedom to fix reasonable charges for various services rendered by them. Based on the recommendations of a Working Group, RBI had advised all scheduled commercial banks to identify basic banking services on broad parameters and principles to be adopted and followed by banks for ensuring reasonableness in fixing charges for basic banking services. Besides, the Fair Practices Code for lenders evolved by the Banking Codes and Standards Board of India (BCSBI) are also required to be framed by banks duly approved by their respective boards. Banks are also required to inform its customers charges and fees for processing as well as "all-in-cost" etc. to enable the customers to compare the charges with other sources of finance.

Under the Banking Ombudsman Scheme of RBI, complaints pertaining to deficiencies in banking services provided by private sector banks are resolved and penalties imposed on banks and compensation given to customers subject to limits stipulated. Under various provisions of Banking Regulation Act, 1949 and RBI Act, 1934, RBI monitors and supervises private sector banks through inspections, on site surveillance as well as post inspection follow-up of compliance.

*[English]***Honorarium to ASHAs**

4646. SHRI A.K.S. VIJAYAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Mission Steering Group has approved for payment of monthly honorarium to Accredited Social Health Activists (ASHAs) alongwith performance incentives;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether his ministry has objected to the proposal; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI SUDIP BANDYOPADHAY): (a) and (b) No. ASHAs are voluntary Social Health Activists who act as a link between community and health facilities. Performance based monetary incentives are paid to ASHAs under the National Rural Health Mission for performing certain activities. Mission steering Group in its latest meeting held on 16th April, 2012 considered payment of additional incentives to ASHAs for activities related to Family Planning, Immunization Programme, National Iodine Deficiency Disorder Programme and for conducting village Health, Sanitation and Nutrition Committee meetings.

(c) and (d) Question does not arise.

*[Translation]***Anganwadi Centres**

4647. SHRI BHOOPENDRA SINGH: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has issued directions to States to give priority to set up Anganwadi Centres (AWCs) in Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes/Minority dominated areas in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether some States are not adhering to these directions;

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

(e) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) to (e) For the 3rd phase of expansion of Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) Scheme, States/UTs were requested to undertake a micro level survey having regard to predominantly SC/ST/Minority habitations in the context of revised population norms.

Similarly, in administrative sanctions issued for the 3rd phase of expansion, the States/UTs were *inter-alia*, requested to ensure that (a) village pre-dominantly inhabited by population belonging to SC/ST and minority community are given priority; (b) within a village also location of an AWC/Mini-AWC, as far as feasible, should be in the areas inhabited by population from SC/ST and Minority Community. State/UT were also directed to certify that all SC/ST and Minority Community habitations have been covered as per norms.

The States/UTs are in the process of operationalizing the sanctioned Projects/AWCs/Mini-AWCs and certifying the same. They have been requested to ensure universal coverage of ICDS in all areas/habitations, including SC/ST/Minority habitations.

Selling of Bank Shares to General Public

4648. SHRIMATI JYOTI DHURVE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether some public sector banks have proposed intend the Government to sell their shares to the general public;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has evaluated the sale prices of shares of such banks in the market;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the Government proposes to sell the shares of such banks on the basis of auction; 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) to (f)

Currently there is no proposal from public sector banks to raise their equity capital by way of public issue of equity shares to the general public.

Performance of Anganwadi Centres

4649. SHRI MAHENDRASINH P. CHAUHAN: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the State Governments send progress report of Anganwadi Centres (AWCs) under Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) Scheme to the Union Government;

(b) if so, whether the performance of AWCs are not satisfactory;

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

(d) whether the Government proposes to conduct audit by private agencies on the utilisation of central assistance provided under the ICDS Scheme;

(e) if so, the details thereof alongwith the names of States which are lagging behind in the implementation of ICDS Scheme; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) to (f) At the Central level, the existing Management Information System (MIS) for ICDS Scheme capture information on operationalisation of Projects and Anganwadi Centres/mini-AWCs, vacancy position of ICDS functionaries, beneficiaries of supplementary nutrition & pre-school education and nutrition status of children on monthly basis. Besides *these, review supervision visits, other monitoring visits are also undertaken.*

The office of Accountant General at the State/UT level and the office of Director General of Audit and Central Expenditure at Central level carryout audit of ICDS Scheme. At present, there is no proposal to conduct audit by private agencies on the utilization of central assistance under ICDS Scheme.

Based on the inputs and feedback received, State Governments/ UT Administrations are addressed through

letters and review meetings to remove the deficiencies and to improve the implementation of the Scheme including infrastructure, facilities and performance at the AWCs.

In addition to the above, the Government has introduced 5-tier monitoring & review mechanism at National, State, District, Block and Anganwadi Levels and has issued the guidelines on 31.03.2011. The roles of each level Committee has been defined to monitor and take remedial measures at local levels.

[English]

Labelling of Cigarettes

4650. SHRI NAVEEN JINDAL: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the current regulations regarding the labelling of cigarettes into various categories like light, ultra light, low, mild and other such categories;

(b) whether it is a fact that low tar/light categories of cigarettes are as harmful as other regular categories of cigarettes are and that in many countries, including United States, there exists a ban on tobacco manufacturers from using the terms light, low or mild in tobacco product labelling;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government plans to ban this deceptive labelling exercise; 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) As per the Cigarettes and other Tobacco Products (Packaging and labelling) Rules, 2008 notified vide GSR No. 182(E) dated 15th March, 2008, which has come into force from 31st May, 2009 whereby no tobacco product package or label shall contain any information that false, misleading, or deceptive, or that is likely or intended to create an erroneous impression about the characteristics, health effects, or health or other hazards of the tobacco product or its emissions. This prohibition includes, but is not limited to, the use of words or descriptors, whether or not part of the brand name, such as "light", "ultra light", "mild", "ultra

mild", "low tar", "slim", "safer", or similar words or descriptors; any graphics associated with, or likely or intended to be associated with, such words or descriptors; and any product package design characteristics, associated with, likely or intended to be associated with, such descriptors.

(b) and (c) Yes, low tar/ light categories of cigarettes are equally harmful and global evidence shows no reduction in diseases and health risk. In over 50 countries including USA, there exists a ban on use of such misleading descriptors.

Further, Article -11 of WHO- Framework Convention on Tobacco Control (FCTC) requires parties to the treaty to adopt and implement measures to ensure that tobacco product packaging and labelling are not misleading, false and deceptive, including banning terms such as "low tar", "light", "ultra-light", or mild.

(d) and (e) Government has already banned the use of misleading, false, deceptive labelling vide their notification GSR No. 182(E) dated 15-03-2008.

Use of Wind Energy by PSUs

4651. SHRI VIKRAMBHAI ARJANBHAI MADAM: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether certain Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs) in the country are using wind energy;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the quantum of power saved by these PSUs by using wind energy?

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH): (a) Yes, Madam. As reported by the Indian Wind Turbine Manufacturers Association (IWTMA), central and state PSUs have so far established 1134.8 MW of wind power generating capacity in the country.

(b) The details are given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) Assuming a generation of 2 Million units of electricity per MW, these projects generate approximately 2.25 billion units annually.

Statement

State PSUs

Sl. No.	Name of the PSU	Total Size of Project (in MW)	State
1	2	3	4
1	Gujarat State Petroleum Corporation	96.00	Gujarat
2	Gujarat Alkalies and Chemicals Ltd	83.75	Gujarat
3	Gujarat Mineral Development Corporation Ltd.	43.50	Gujarat
4	Gujarat Narmada Valley Fertilizers Co. Ltd.	21.00	Gujarat
5	Gujarat State Electricity Co.	10.00	Gujarat
6	Gujarat Energy Development Agency	10.64	Gujarat
7	Gujarat Electricity Board	0.06	Gujarat
8	Gujarat State Fertilizers and Chemicals Ltd.	40.00	Gujarat
9	Surat Municipal corporation	3.00	Gujarat
10	Chennai Petroleum Corporation Ltd.	17.60	Tamil Nadu
11	Tidel Park (Tamil Nadu Industrial Development Corporation and Electronics Corporation of Tamil Nadu Ltd.	1.25	Tamil Nadu
12	Tamil Nadu Newsprint & Papers Ltd.	17.50	Tamil Nadu
13	Tamil Nadu Electricity Board	3.43	Tamil Nadu
14	Non Conventional Energy development Corporation of Andhra Pradesh Ltd.	2.50	Andhra Pradesh
15	Karnataka Renewable Energy Development Ltd.	4.50	Karnataka
16	Karnataka Power Corporation	4.56	Karnataka
17	Kerala State Electricity Board	2.03	Kerala
18	Maharashtra Energy Development Agency	8.23	Maharashtra
19	Madhya Pradesh Urja Vikas Nigam Ltd.	0.59	Madhya Pradesh
20	Odisha Renewable Energy Development Agency	0.09	Odisha
21	Rajasthan Renewable Energy Corporation Ltd.	63.70	Rajasthan
22	Rajasthan State Mines & Minerals Ltd.	91.30	Rajasthan
Total		525.22	

Central PSUs

Sl. No.	Name of the PSU	Total Size of Project (in MW)	State
1	2	3	4
1	Oil & Natural Gas Company Ltd.	51.00	Gujarat
2	Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Ltd.	50.50	Rajasthan & Maharashtra
3	Indian Oil Corporation Ltd	21.00	Gujarat
4	State Bank of India	15.00	Tamil Nadu, Maharashtra & Gujarat
5	PTC Group	12.00	Maharashtra & Karnataka
6	Integral Coach Factory	10.50	Tamil Nadu
7	National Mineral Development Corp.	10.50	Karnataka
8	Nuclear Power Corporation	10.00	Tamil Nadu
9	Bharat Earth Movers	5.00	Karnataka
10	Bharat Petroleum Corporation	5.00	Karnataka
11	The Hutti Gold Mines Co.Ltd.	9.30	Karnataka
12	Gas Authority of India Ltd.	54.50	Gujarat
13	Bharat Electronics Ltd.	3.00	Karnataka
14	Tide Water Oil Co (India) Ltd.	3.00	Tamil Nadu
15	Manganese Ore India Ltd.	20.00	Madhya Pradesh
16	Minerals and Metal Trading Corporation	15.00	Karnataka
17	National Aluminium Company Ltd	50.4	Andhra Pradesh
18	Indian Oil Corporation Ltd.	48.3	Andhra Pradesh
19	GAIL (India) Ltd.	14.7	Gujarat
20	GAIL (India) Ltd.	25.5	Karnataka
21	GAIL (India) Ltd.	12.6	Karnataka
22	GAIL (India) Ltd.	10.5	Tamilnadu
23	Gujarat State Fertilizers Corpn.	50.4	Gujarat
24	Gujarat Alkalies &. Chemicals Ltd	10.5	Gujarat
25	Gujarat Power Corporation Ltd.	10.5	Gujarat
26	Gujarat State Petroleum Corpn. Ltd.	80.9	Gujarat
Total		609.60	

Source: Indian Wind Turbine Manufacturers Association (IWTMA)

Gold Reserves

4652. SHRI S.S.RAMASUBBU: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government is holding huge quantity of gold reserves;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the Government has earned huge profits due to steep hike in the prices of gold in the international market;
- (d) if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) the steps taken by the Government to further boost the gold reserves in the coming years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) The Reserve Bank of India (RBI) holds 557.75 metric tonnes of gold as part of foreign exchange reserves. As on April 20, 2012, the value of gold reserve was US\$ 27.02 billion, which accounts for 9.2 per cent of foreign exchange reserves of US\$ 294.6 billion.

(c) to (e) As per Reserve Bank of India's accounting policies, the gold held by the RBI is revalued on a monthly basis. Gains / Losses on valuation of gold due to movements in the price of gold are not taken to the Profit and Loss Account but booked under a balance sheet head.

The RBI purchased 200 metric tonnes of gold at the

cost of US\$ 6.7 billion from the International Monetary Fund (IMF), under the IMF's limited gold sales programme, as part of the foreign exchange reserves management operations in the year 2009.

[Translation]

NABARD Loans to Rural Areas

4653. SHRI RAM SINGH KASWAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of loans disbursed by National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) for rural connectivity under Rural Infrastructure Development Fund (RIDF) to various States/UTs in the country including Rajasthan during the last three years and the current year; and

(b) the details of projects covered in the country for which such loans were disbursed by NABARD, State/UT-wise including Rajasthan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) The details of loans disbursed by National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) for Rural connectivity under Rural Infrastructure Development Fund (RIDF) to various states/UTs in the country including Rajasthan during the last three years and current year is given in Statement-I.

(b) Details as to number of projects for which such loans were disbursed by NABARD. State/UT-wise including Rajasthan are given in Statement-II.

Statement-I

Disbursed made during the last three years to State Governments (including Rajasthan) under RIDF towards Rural Connectivity

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	State	Disbursement during 2009-10	Disbursement during 2010-11	Disbursement during 2011-12
1	2	3	4	5
1	Andhra Pradesh	475.58	328.27	304.19
2	Bihar	372.99	497.60	388.39
3	Chhattisgarh	0.00	0.00	20.07
4	Goa	13.98	16.57	16.36
5	Gujarat	610.83	235.92	95.02
6	Haryana	71.19	65.99	38.88

1	2	3	4	5
7	Himachal Pradesh	174.32	138.24	134.19
8	Jammu and Kashmir	339.44	389.34	356.74
9	Jharkhand	294.83	410.79	519.49
10	Karnataka	241.75	296.81	378.97
11	Kerala	93.73	68.14	121.66
12	Madhya Pradesh	179.79	176.66	337.93
13	Maharashtra	379.57	314.89	467.68
14	Odisha	347.87	389.82	437.17
15	Punjab	200.31	175.59	149.08
16	Rajasthan	247.36	329.46	495.33
17	Tamil Nadu	452.74	374.51	453.30
18	Uttar Pradesh	375.52	272.14	452.61
19	Uttarakhand	127.48	218.60	238.29
20	West Bengal	342.36	339.61	426.10
21	UT of Puducherry	0.70	27.64	24.05
22	Arunachal Pradesh	62.44	38.87	74.05
23	Assam	163.13	132.04	113.67
24	Manipur	0.00	0.00	0.00
25	Meghalaya	42.44	31.14	41.37
26	Mizoram	25.85	14.17	36.09
27	Nagaland	24.85	17.27	25.04
28	Sikkim	8.50	21.09	25.51
29	Tripura	76.99	90.00	167.94
Total		5,746.51	5,411.17	6,339.17

Statement-II

Sanction of projects under RIDF for Rural Connectivity during the last three years

(No. of projects)

Sl. No.	States	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
1	2	3	4	5
1	Andhra Pradesh	122	416	279
2	Arunachal Pradesh	10	0	2

1	2	3	4	5
3	Assam	96	227	108
4	Bihar	112	57	73
5	Goa	3	0	0
6	Gujarat	142	0	21
7	Haryana	14	27	0
8	Himachal Pradesh	144	85	109
9	Jammu and Kashmir	219	255	0
10	Karnataka	571	1018	1079
11	Kerala	85	14	72
12	Madhya Pradesh	136	261	112
13	Maharashtra	905	563	741
14	Manipur	0	0	0
15	Meghalaya	51	55	0
16	Mizoram	15	9	0
17	Nagaland	83	6	0
18	Odisha	111	61	102
19	Punjab	20	102	7
20	Rajasthan	878	2426	1264
21	Tamilnadu	1359	713	1477
22	Tripura	32	12	15
23	Uttar Pradesh	146	1069	858
24	West Bengal	177	177	169
26	Sikkim	51	23	1
27	Jharkhand	197	316	296
28	Chhattisgarh	0	0	78
29	Uttarakhand	301	549	228
25	UT of Puducherry	37	42	63
All India Total		6017	8483	7154

[English]

CVC Investigation against Banks

4654. SHRI M.B. RAJESH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any investigation has been carried out by Central Vigilance Commission (CVC) against any public sector banks on complaints of irregularities during the last three years;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether CVC has submitted its report in this regard to the Government;

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

(e) whether CVC has recommended for banning any public sector banks from award of tenders etc. due to violations of norms and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (d) The Commission is an advisory body and tenders its advice on references received from Ministries/Department/Organizations against officials under its jurisdiction.

As regards complaints received in the Commission these are dealt according to its Complaint Handling Policy. After receipt of the complaints in the Commission (including those received under Public Interest Disclosure and Protection of Informer (PIDPI) Resolution, the same are scrutinized thoroughly and wherever specific and verifiable allegations of vigilance nature are noticed by the Commission, the complaints are forwarded to the appropriate agency (i.e. CVO of the organization or CBI) to conduct investigation into the matter and report to the Commission expeditiously within the specified time. The Commission, after examining the reports advises the organizations concerned about further course of action against the suspect public servants.

As informed by CVC during the last three years i.e. from 2009 to 2011, Commission had sent 678 complaints to the Chief Vigilance Officers concerned/ Department of Financial Services for investigation and report.

(e) CVC has informed that it has not banned any public sector banks from awards of tenders etc.

Mother and Child Tracking System

4655. SHRI C. SIVASAMI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of mothers and children registered under the web enabled mother and child tracking system;

(b) whether the system generates weekly work plan for the Auxiliary Nurse Midwives through SMS; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI SUDIP BANDYOPADHYAY): (a) 2,07,55,732 pregnant women and 1,47,69,451 children have been registered under Mother & Child Tracking System (MCTS) as on 01/05/2012.

(b) and (c) Yes. The system generates daily, weekly and monthly work plan for the Auxiliary Nurse Midwives and communicates it through SMS. SMS alerts are also sent to the beneficiaries. All the States/ UTs have started using the SMS feature of the Mother & Child Tracking System (MCTS) portal.

[*Translation*]

User Charges in AIIMS

4656. SHRI DEVJI M. PATEL: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to increase user charges for various services in All India Institute of Medical Sciences (AIIMS);

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

(c) whether the Government has any scheme for conducting endoscopy, biopsy, C.T. scan and other tests free of cost for Below Poverty Line card holders and poor patients in AIIMS and other hospitals; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) There is no such proposal to increase user charges in AIIMS for any patients care diagnostics and therapeutic services to OPD or general patient in the hospital.

(c) and (d) All diagnostics procedures as mentioned inter-alia endoscopy, biopsy, CT scan and other tests are done free of cost for Below Poverty Line (BPL) poor patients in All India Institute of Medical Sciences, New Delhi, North Eastern Indira Gandhi Regional Institute of Health and Medical Sciences, Shillong, Lady Hardinge Medical Collage and Smt. S. K. Hospital, New Delhi, Safdarjang Hospital, New Delhi, National Institute of Mental Health and Neurosciences, Bangalore and Jawaharlal Institute of Post Graduate Medical Education and Research, Pondicherry. Some of the hospitals also provide these services to poor patients either free of cost or on nominal rates.

[*English*]

Toes and Dental Treatment Facilities

4657. SHRI PURNMASI RAM: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether high prevalence of cases of toes (Panja) swollen with pain the country have been brought to the notice of the Government by a number of Members of Parliament;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the remedial action taken by the Government in the matter;

(c) whether no treatment is available to check this disease in the Sports Injury Centre and the Orthopaedic Department of Safdarjung Hospital;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor alongwith the name of the hospitals where remedy for the problem is available;

(e) whether there is no provision for Denture making in the Dental Department of Safdarjung Hospital; and

(f) if so, the steps taken by the Government to provide the said facility to the Central Government Health Scheme beneficiaries?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (d) No such reference addressed to Union Minister of Health and Family Welfare by Hon'ble Members of Parliament has been received. The treatment of swollen toes is available in Orthopedics Department of Safdarjung Hospital. The treatment of sports related injuries including swollen toes are also available in Sports Injury Centre in Safdarjung Hospital.

(e) The Dental Department of Safdarjung Hospital has no provision for Denture making.

(f) Expenditure incurred on Dentures are reimbursable to CGHS beneficiaries at the prescribed rates.

Payment Dues to PSUs from SEBs

4658. SHRI BADRUDDIN AJMAL: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are huge arrears of payments due to Central Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs) from the State Electricity Boards;

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

(c) the mechanism/instruments available with the Government to deal with these mounting arrears; and

(d) the success so far achieved in recovering these dues?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL): (a) and (b) As per the information available in Central Electricity Authority (CEA) in this regard, the outstanding dues payable to CPSUs during the past three(3) years i.e. as on 31.03.2010, 31.03.2011 & 31.03.2012 are of the order of Rs.5143.54 Crs., Rs.7337.61Crs. & Rs.13,452.08Crs. respectively. The

details of the outstanding dues of SEBs/Discoms payable to CPSUs are enclosed at Statement-I, II and III.

(c) and (d) CPSUs have their own mechanism as per contractual agreements to deal with the arrears arising out of their sale of power with States utilities. However, to deal with this issue and with a view to improve the financial health of SEBs/Discoms which will also help them to deal with pending dues of the distribution utilities, Ministry of Power had also approached Appellate Tribunal for Electricity (APTEL) to address the timely rationalization of annual tariff.

The Appellate Tribunal for Electricity in its order dated 11th November, 2011 has issued following directions to the State Commissions' Every State Commission to ensure Annual Performance Review, true-up of past expenses and Annual Revenue Requirement and tariff determination on year to year basis as specified in regulations.

- (i) Every State Commission to ensure that tariff for the financial year is decided before 1st April of the tariff year.
- (ii) In case of delay in filling of ARR beyond schedule date of submission, the State Commission must initiate suo-moto proceedings for tariff determination in accordance with section 64 of the Act read with clause 8.1 (7) of the Tariff Policy.
- (iii) In tariff determination, the revenue gaps ought not to be left and Regulatory Asset should not be created as a matter of course except where it is justifiable. The recovery of the Regulatory Asset should be time bound and within a period not exceeding three years at the most and preferably within Control Period. Carrying cost should be allowed.
- (iv) Truing up should be carried out regularly and preferably every year.
- (v) Every State Commission must have in place a mechanism for Fuel and Power Purchase cost in terms of Section 62 (4) of the Act. The Fuel and Power Purchase cost adjustment should be preferably be on monthly basis but in no case exceeding a quarter.

Model Tariff Guidelines: Forum of State Regulators and CERC have also resolved to implement Model Tariff Guidelines, which address the issue of adequacy of tariff; FOR (Forum of Regulators) has circulated Model Tariff Guidelines to SERCs, for their adoptions. Now SERCs are required to adopt these tariff guidelines.

Statement-I

Outstanding Dues (Principal and Surcharge) payable to Central Public Sector Undertakings (CPSUs)

On the basis of the information received in P&SA Division, CEA up to 31-03-2010 from CPSUs

(Rs. in Crores)

Sl. No./State/ Utility	NTPC		NHPC		PGCIL		NEEPCO		NPCIL		DVC NLC							
	Prin	Sur	Prin	Sur	Prin	Sur	Prin	Sur	Prin	Sur	Prin	Sur						
1 2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
1 Andhra Pradesh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	-0.56	0.00	-0.56	0.00	0.00	0.00
2 Arunachal Pradesh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.66	0.00	3.66	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
3 Assam	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	63.36	0.00	63.36	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
4 Bihar	0.00	0.00	0.00	18.28	0.00	18.28	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.73	0.00	3.73
5 Gujarat	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.07	0.00	1.07	0.00	0.00	0.00
6 Goa	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	-0.02	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.00
7 HVPNL (HSRB)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.06	0.00	0.06	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.71	0.00	0.71	0.00	0.00	0.00
8 Himachal Pradesh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.37	0.00	0.37	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	-1.34	0.00	-1.34	0.00	0.00	0.00
9 Jammu and Kashmir	0.00	0.00	0.00	75.02	0.81	75.83	4.58	0.00	4.58	0.00	0.00	0.00	10.71	0.00	10.71	0.00	0.00	0.00
10 Karnataka (KPTCL)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	19.42	0.00	19.42	0.00	0.00	0.00
11 Kerala	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.02	31.08	12.24	43.32
12 Madhya Pradesh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	-0.95	0.00	-0.95	0.00	0.00	0.00
13 Maharashtra	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	-0.30	0.00	-0.30	0.00	0.00	0.00

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	
14	Manipur	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.68	0.00	3.68	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
15	Meghalaya	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	48.00	0.00	48.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
16	Mizoram	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	4.13	0.00	4.13	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
17	Nagaland	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	10.22	0.00	10.22	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
18	Orissa	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	(GRIDCO)																				
19	Punjab	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	6.75	0.00	6.75	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
20	Rajasthan	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.11	1.11	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	12.87	0.00	12.87	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Rajasthan Discoms	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	9.17	0.00	9.17	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
21	Sikkim	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.28	0.00	0.28	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
22	Tamil Nadu	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
23	Tripura	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	-0.01	0.00	-0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	11.06	0.00	11.06	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
24	Uttar Pradesh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	46.55	0.00	46.55	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	-0.20	0.00	-0.20	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
25	Uttanchal	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.99	0.00	2.99	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
26	WBSEB	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	16.04	0.00	16.04	0.00
27	DTL (DVB)	835.97	474.86	1310.83	107.37	111.18	118.55	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.84	0.00	1.84	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
28	DVC	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
29	DNH	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	-0.09	0.00	-0.09	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
30	Chhattisgarh (CSEB)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	-0.13	0.00	-0.13	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
31	Chandigarh (UT)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.86	0.00	0.86	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	-0.01	0.00	-0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
32	NEEPCO	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
33	Daman and Diu	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	-0.65	0.00	-0.65	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	
34	Pondicherry	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.45	0.00	0.45	0.00	0.00	0.00	
35	Power Grid	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
36	Other (Wind)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
37	Jharkhand	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.67	0.00	0.67	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	609.13	2237.25	
38	MEA (Power to Nepal)	0.00	0.00	0.00	8.02	0.00	8.02	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
39	M/s N.F.L.	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
40	B.S.L. Project S/ Nagar	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
41	Beas Project Talwara	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
42	Irrigation Wing, Nangal	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
43	M/s MP PTC Ltd., Jabalpur	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
44	HPPC (Har., Power Purchase Centre)	0.00	0.00	0.00	5.45	0.00	5.45	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
	Total	835.97	474.86	1310.83	281.83	13.10	294.93	4.58	0.00	4.58	144.11	0.00	144.11	42.49	0.00	42.49	0.00	609.18	2257.02	
45	HPPC (Har. Power Purchase Centre)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
	Total	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
		As on 31st December, 2010	As on 31st December, 2010	As on 31st December, 2010	As on 31st December, 2010	As on 31st December, 2010	As on 31st December, 2010	As on 31st December, 2010	As on 31st December, 2010	As on 31st December, 2010	As on 31st December, 2010	As on 31st December, 2010	As on 31st December, 2010	As on 31st December, 2010	As on 30th November, 2010	As on 31st December, 2010	As on 31st December, 2010	As on 31st December, 2010	As on 31st December, 2010	As on 31st December, 2010

Sl. No./ State/ Utility	HLC			SJVNL			BBMB			THDC			NHDC			
	Prin	Sur	Total	Prin	Sur	Total	Prin	Sur	Total	Prin	Sur	Total	Prin	Sur	Total	
1 2	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34
1 Andhra Pradesh	75.25	5.11	80.36	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	79.80
2 Arunachal Pradesh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.66
3 Assam	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	63.36
4 Bihar	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	22.01
5 Gujarat	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.07
6 Goa	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	-0.02
7 HVPNL (HSRB)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.77
8 Himachal Pradesh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.37	0.00	0.37	0.15	0.00	0.15	0.00	0.00	0.00	-0.35
9 Jammu and Kashmir	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	6.57	0.23	6.80	7.04	0.02	7.06	0.00	0.00	0.00	104.98
10 Karnataka (KPTCL)	119.34	57.12	176.46	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	195.88
11 Kerala	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	43.34
12 Madhya Pradesh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	-0.95
13 Maharashtra	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	-0.80
14 Manipur	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.68
15 Meghalaya	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	48.00
16 Mizoram	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	4.13
17 Nagaland	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	10.22
18 Orissa (GRIDCO)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
19 Punjab	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	6.75
20 Rajasthan	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	35.76	1.68	37.44	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	51.42
Rajasthan Discoms	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.32	0.00	1.32	0.00	0.00	0.00	10.50
21 Sikkim	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.28
22 Tamil Nadu	403.42	169.02	572.44	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	572.46
23 Tripura	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	11.05
24 Uttar Pradesh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	46.35
25 Uttranchal	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.11	0.00	0.11	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.11

Statement-II

Outstanding Dues (Principal and Surcharge) payable to Central Public Sector Undertakings (CPSUs)

On the basis of the information received in P&SA Division, CEA up to 31-03-2010 from CPSUs

(Rs. in Crores)

Sl. No./State/ Utility	NTPC		NHPC		PGCIL		NEEPCO		NPCIL		DVC								
	Prin	Sur	Total	Prin	Sur	Total	Prin	Sur	Total	Prin	Sur	Total							
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
1	Andhra Pradesh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.93	0.00	0.93	0.00	0.00	0.00
2	Arunachal Pradesh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
3	Assam	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	97.03	0.00	97.03	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
4	Bihar	0.00	0.00	14.93	0.01	14.94	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.73	0.00	3.73
5	Gujarat	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.06	0.00	1.06	0.00	0.00	0.00
6	Goa	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00
7	HVNL (HSRB)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
8	Himachal Pradesh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	-0.30	0.00	-0.30	0.00	0.00	0.00
9	Jammu and Kashmir	0.00	0.00	29.96	0.00	29.96	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	44.31	0.00	44.31	0.00	0.00	0.00
10	Karnataka (KPTCL)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	17.31	0.00	17.31	0.00	0.00	0.00
11	Kerala	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.05	0.00	0.05	0.00	0.00	0.00
12	Madhya Pradesh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
13	Maharashtra	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
14	Manipur	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	7.17	0.00	7.17	6.24	0.00	6.24	0.00	0.00	6.24	0.00	0.00	0.00

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
15	Meghalaya	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.15	0.00	1.15	72.33	0.00	72.33	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
16	Mizoram	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.31	0.00	1.31	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
17	Nagaland	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	4.51	0.00	4.51	4.43	0.00	4.43	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
18	Orissa (GRIDCO)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
19	Punjab	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
20	Rajasthan	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.55	1.55	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Rajasthan Discoms	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
21	Sikkim	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	-0.01	0.00	-0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
22	Tamil Nadu	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	37.54	0.00	37.54	0.00	0.00	0.00
23	Tripura	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	7.72	0.00	7.72	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
24	Uttar Pradesh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	-1.37	0.00	-1.37	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	5.96	0.00	5.96	0.00	0.00	0.00
25	Uttarakhand	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
26	WBSEB	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	11.99	0.00	11.99
27	Delhi (DESU)	1310.83	1019.21	2360.04	64.57	14.35	80.92	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	19.69	19.06	19.69	19.06	0.00	0.00
28	DVC	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
29	Dadra Naar & Silvasa	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00
30	Chhattisgarh (GSEB)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
31	Chandigarh (UT)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	-0.04	0.00	-0.04	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
32	NEEPCO	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
33	Daman and Diu	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.97	0.00	3.97	0.00	0.00	0.00
34	Pondicherry	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	-3.77	0.00	-3.77	0.00	0.00	0.00

	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34
27 Delhi (DESU)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	18.98	0.12	18.98	0.00	0.00	0.00	2478.02
28 DVC	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
29 Dadra Naar & Silvassa	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01
30 Chhattisgarh (CSEB)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	-0.01
31 Chandigarh (UT)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	231.44	4.23	235.67	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	235.53
32 NEEPCO	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
33 Daman and Diu	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.97
34 Pondicherry	-0.95	0.00	-0.95	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	-1.72
35 Power Grid	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
36 Other (Wind)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
37 Jharkhand	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	3004.04
38 MEA (Power to Nepal)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.24
39 M/s N.F.L.	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01
40 B.S.L. Project S/Nagar	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.19	0.00	0.19	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.19
41 Beas Project Talwara	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.03	0.00	0.03	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.03
42 Irrigation Wing, Nangal	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
43 M/s MP PTC Ltd., Jabalpur	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
44 HPPC (Har., Power Purchase Centre)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total	874.59	321.49	1196.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	280.12	5.17	285.29	20.39	0.14	20.52	0.00	0.00	0.00	7237.91
	As on 28th February, 2011			As on 31st December, 2010			As on 28th February, 2011			As on 28th February, 2010			As on 31st January, 2011			

Statement-III

Outstanding dues of Power Utilities (Principal and Surcharge) payable to Central Public Sector Undertaking (CPSUs) based upon the information received from CPSUs upto 31st March, 2012

Sl. No.	State/ Utility	NTPC		NHPC		PGCIL		NEEPCO		NPCIL		DVC	
		Prin	Sur	Prin	Sur	Prin	Sur	Prin	Sur	Prin	Sur	Prin	Sur
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Date of Outstanding Dues		29-02-2012		29-02-2012		30-09-2011		29-02-2012		31-10-2011		29-02-2012	
Northern Region													
Haryana													
1	HPGCL												
2	HVPL												
3	HPPC			38.08									
4	UHBVN												
5	IHBVN												
Himachal													
6	HPSEB			10.88						0.39			
7	HPPC												
Delhi													
8	DESU	1310.83	1160.63										
9	DTL								3.58				
10	JPCL												
11	TPDDL			14.66								4.64	
12	BYPL			187.63								19.38	
13	BRPL			281.00								11.00	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	Jabalpur												
	Sub-Total	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	119.79	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Southern Region												
	Andhra Pradesh									0.86			
	42 APTRANSCO												
	43 APCPDCL												
	44 APEPDCL												
	45 APNPDCL												
	46 APSPDCL												
	Karnataka												
	47 BESCOM									-0.01			
	48 MESCOM												
	49 CESCO									13.62	6.49		
	50 HESCO									-0.43			
	51 GESCOM												
	52 ESCOMS												
	Kerala												
	53 KSEB									0.01			
	Tamilnadu												
	54 TNEB									212.25	2.93		
	Pondicherry												
	55 PED									-4.04			
	Sub-Total	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	222.26	9.42	0.00	0.00

1	2	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	Arunachal Pradesh											
62	Department of Power											33.16
	Assam											
63	APGCL											412.43
	Manipur											
64	Electricity Department											87.85
	Meghalaya											
65	MeSEB											161.53
	Mizoram											
66	Electricity Department											47.99
	Nagaland											
67	Department of Power											40.42
	Tripura											
6 8	TSECL											12.20
	Sub-Total	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	795.58
	Grand Total	2387.53	379.58	0.00	0.00	188.55	6.55	543.30	2.00	180.21	0.00	13452.08

* The total amount of Rs.36.60 (Principal) & Rs. 0.06 (Surcharge) payable by Rajasthan Discoms (JVVNL, AVVNL & JDVVNL) to NLC is Indicated against

Abbreviations:

Abbreviations:					
1	2	3	1	2	3
1	APCPDCL	Andhra Pradesh Cenral Power Distribution Company Ltd.	23	GUVNL	Gujarat Urja Vikas Nigam Limited
2	APEPDCL	Andhra Pradesh Eastern Power Distribution Co. Ltd.	24	HESCOM	Hubli Electricity Supply Company Ltd.
3	APGCL	Assam Power Generation Corporation Ltd.	26	HPGCL	Haryana Power Generation Corporation Ltd.
4	APNPDCL	Andhra Pradesh Northern Power Distribution Co. Ltd.	26	HVPNL	Haryana Vldyut Prasaran Nigam Ltd.
6	APSPDCL	Andhra Pradesh Southern Power Distribution Co. Ltd.	27	UHBVN	Uttar haryana Bijli Vitran Nlagam
6	APTRANSCO	Andhra Pradesh Transmission Corporation Ltd.	28	HPSEB	Himachal Pradesh State Electricity Board
7	AWNL	Ajmer Vldyut Vitran Nigam Ltd.	29	HPPC	Hlmachal Pradesh Power Corporation Ltd.
8	BBMB	Bhakra Beas Management Board	30	HPPC	Haryana Power Purchase Centre
10	BESCOM	Bangalore Electricity Supply Company Ltd.	31	HWB	Heavy Water Board (Kota)
11	BRPL	BSES Rajdhani Power Ltd.	32	J&K PDCL	Jammu & Kashmir Power Development Corporation Ltd.
12	BYPL	BSES Yamuna Power Ltd.	33	J&K PDD	Jammu & Kashmir Power Development Department
13	CESCOM	Chamundeshwari Electricity Supply Company Ltd.	34	JDVVNL	Jodhpur Vidyut Vitran Nigam Ltd.
14	CPDD	Chandigarh Power Development Department.	35	JVVNL	Jaipur Vidyut Vitran Nigam Ltd.
16	DH BVN	Dakshin Haryana Bijli Vitran Nigam	36	MEA	Ministry of External Affairs
16	DPCL	Delhi Power Company Ltd.	37	MESCOM	Mangalore Electricity Supply Company Ltd.
17	DTL	Delhi Transco Ltd.	38	MPPGCL	Madya Pradesh Power Generation Co. Ltd.
18	DESU	Delhi Electric Supply Undertaking	39	MPPTCL	Madya Pradesh Power transmission Co. Ltd.
19	DVC	Damodar Valley Corporation	40	MSEDCL	Maharashtra State Electricity Distribution Co. Ltd.
20	ESCOMS	Electricity Supply Company (Karnataka)	41	TPDDL	Tata Power Delhi Distribution Co. Ltd.
21	GESCOM	Gulbarga Electricity Supply Company Ltd.	42	NEEPCO	North Eastern Electric Power Corporation Ltd.
22	GOAED	Goa Electricity Department			

1	2	3
43	NHDC	Narmada Hydro Development Corporation
44	NHPC	National Hydro Power Corporation
45	NLC	Nyveli Lignite Corporation
46	NPCIL	Nuclear Power Corporation of India Ltd.
47	NTPC	National Thermal Power Corporation
48	PED	Puducherry Electricity Department
49	PGCIL	Power Grid Corporation of India Ltd.
50	PSPCL	Punjab State Power Corporation Ltd.
51	RRVNL	Rajasthan Rajya Vidyut Prasaran Nigam Ltd.
52	RRVUNL	Rajasthan Rajya Vidyut Utpadan Nigam Ltd.
53	SJVNL	SatluJ Jal Vidyut Nigam Ltd.
54	THDC	Tehri Hydro Development Corporation
55	TSECL	Tripura State Electricity Corp. Ltd.
56	UHBV	Uttar Haryana Bijli Vitran Nigam
57	UPCL	Uttarakhand Power Corporation Ltd.
58	UPJVNL	Uttar Pradesh Jal Vidyut Nigam Ltd.
59	UPPCL	Uttar Pradesh Power Corporation Ltd.
60	UPRVUNL	Uttar Pradesh Rajya Vidyut Utpadan Nigam Ltd.

Policy for Captive Mining

4659. SHRI RAMSINH RATHWA: Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Committee constituted by the Planning Commission has recommended that the captive iron ore mines should be allotted to the steel plants established by 1st July, 2010;

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

(c) the number of iron and steel plants under construction as on 1st July, 2010?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MINES (SHRI DINSHA PATEL): (a) and (b) A High level Committee set up in the Planning Commission under the Chairmanship of Shri Anwarul Hoda to review the National Mineral Policy, 1993, in its Report had recommended that Steel making capacities already in existence on 1st July 2006 that do not have captive mines may be given preferential allocation of adequate iron ore reserves within the state without the need to go through the process of tender/ auction, as a one-time measure to provide a level playing field. The Government had accepted the recommendation of the Hoda Committee, and suitable provisions to allow preferential weightages for existing units with finished products production capacity or with industrial capacity based on minerals have been provided in the Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Bill, 2011, introduced in the Lok Sabha on 12.12.2011 and presently referred to the Standing Committee on Coal and Steel.

(c) The information on number of iron and steel plants under construction as on 1st July, 2010 is not centrally maintained.

Projects of NALCO and BALCO

4660. SHRI G.M. SIDDESHWARA: Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the ongoing projects of the National Aluminium Company (NALCO) Limited and Bharat Aluminium Company (BALCO) Limited;

(b) the details of the progress of each of these projects, as on date; and

(c) the time by which the projects are likely to be completed, company-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MINES (SHRI DINSHA PATEL): (a) to (c) National

Aluminium Company Limited (NALCO), a Navratna Public Sector Undertaking(PSU) under the Ministry of Mines has given the following details in respect of its ongoing projects:

Name of Project	Progress made	Anticipated date of completion.
Capacity upgradation of 4th stream of alumina refinery from 5.25 lakh tonnes per year (LTPY) to 7 LTPY and augmentation of capacity of mines from 6.3 million tonnes per year (MTPY) to 6.825 MTPY at an estimated cost of Rs. 409 crore.	Overall physical progress: 81%.	December, 2012
Utkal E-coal mine project(estimated cost Rs. 337.61 crore at May, 2011 price level)	Environmental clearance from Ministry of Environment & Forests and mining lease approval from Ministry of Coal have been received. Government of Odisha has accorded approval for drawal of water.	December, 2012
50 Mega Watt Wind Power Plant at Gandikotta in Kadappa district of Andhra Pradesh at an estimated cost of Rs. 274 crore.	Work order for Wind Power Plant was placed on M/s Suzlon on 2.6.2011 having stage-I forest clearance in place. Manufacturing of all equipments and site storage yard construction completed.	December, 2012

Bharat Aluminium Company Limited (BALCO), erstwhile PSU has been disinvested on 2.3.2001 by transfer of 51% shareholding of the Government of India in favour of a Strategic Partner viz. M/s Sterlite Industries (India) Limited alongwith management control.

Mechanism to Register Dieticians and Nutritionist

4661. SHRI KULDEEP BISHNOI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has any mechanism to register dieticians and nutritionist;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) if not, the reasons therefor; and
- (d) the steps taken by the Government to create a regulatory body such as Indian Diet Council for the purpose?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) No.

- (b) Does not arise.
- (c) and (d) The Government has proposed to set up

National Commission for Human Resource in Health (NCHRH), an over arching regulatory body for the health sector, with the twin objective of reforming the current regulatory framework and enhancing the supply of skilled personnel. Hie NCHRH Bill has been intgroduced in the Rajya Sabha and has been referred to the Parliamentary Standing Committee.

Irregularities in NRHM

4662. SHRI RUDRA MADHAB RAY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government has since completed its investigation in Rs. 5700 crores National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) scam;
- (b) if so, the details and present status thereof;
- (c) whether the Government is also probing Rs. 26 crores ayurvedic scam in UP between 1993 to 1996;
- (d) if so, the facts and present status thereof;
- (e) whether the Government plans to probe the utilisation of funds released to States/UTs under NRHM to ensure/ monitor proper utilisation of funds;

- (f) if so, the details thereof; and
 (g) the measures proposed in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI SUDIP BANDYOPADHYAY): (a) and (b) As per the information made available by CBI, it has registered 5 Preliminary Enquiries (PEs) pursuant to the orders of Hon'ble High Court of Allahabad, Lucknow Bench dated 15.11.2011 "to enquire into irregularities committed in the implementation of NRHM and utilization of funds at various levels in the entire state of U.P. from 2005 onwards till date and to register Regular Cases (RCs) in respect of persons against whom prima facie cognizable offences is made out..". During the course of enquiry into the aforesaid 5 PEs, 13 RCs have been registered by CBI so far and out of the same, charge sheets have been filed in 3 cases.

In addition, earlier CBI had also re-registered two RCs which were transferred from the State Government, pursuant to the order of the High Court dated 27.7.2011, which cases are also under investigation.

The enquiry into all the aforesaid 5 PEs and investigation/further investigation of the 15 RCs is continuing.

(c) The Centrally Sponsored Scheme of development of AYUSH hospitals and dispensaries was implemented from the 10th Plan (2002-2007) onwards and therefore the Department of AYUSH, Government of India has not provided financial assistance to Uttar Pradesh between 1993 and 1996 under the scheme.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) to (g) The Ministry had requested the Comptroller & Auditor General of India (CAGI) for conducting annual transaction audits of the National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) in all the States from the Financial Year 2011-12 in order to identify the existing gaps, facilitate independent monitoring and timely corrective measures so that a quality and timely audit assessment becomes available to assist the State Governments in undertaking remedial measures and achieving the targets of NRHM. The CAG office has agreed that the audit of NRHM shall be incorporated by Accountant Generals of all States in their regular audit planning process.

Other measures that have been put in place to monitor the utilization of funds released to the States / UTs under National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) include:

- (i) Submission of quarterly Financial Monitoring Reports by the States;
 (ii) Annual Statutory Audits;
 (iii) Concurrent Audits; and
 (iv) Visits by the teams of the Financial Management Group of the Ministry to States for periodical reviews.
 (v) The implementation of NRHM in States is also reviewed through Joint Review Missions (JRMs), Common Review Missions (CRMs) and periodical reviews by the Ministry.

Deficiencies / shortcomings noticed during the reviews are immediately brought to the notice of the States for remedial action.

Linking of GPF interest rates with EPFO

4663. SHRI JAGDAMBIKA PAL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a difference in the interest rates for the Provident Fund accounts governed by the Employees Provident Fund Organisation (EPFO) and the General Provident Fund (GPF) accounts of the Government employees;

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

(c) whether the Government has taken a view to link interest rates on GPF with those recommended by the EPFO; and

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

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

(b) The rates of interest on General Provident Fund (GPF) is 8% for the period from 1.04.2011 to 30.11.2011 and 8.6% from 1.12.2011 to 31.03.2012, whereas the rate of interest on EPF for the financial year 2011-12 is 8.25%. Rate of interest on EPF is fixed on the recommendation of the Central Board of Trustees (CBT) by the Employees Provident Fund Organisation (EPFO), Ministry of Labour and Employment based on the income earned on the accumulated fund during the financial year. However, rate of interest on GPF is generally fixed after taking into consideration the average secondary market yields on government securities of similar maturity.

(c) No, Madam.

(d) Same as at (b) above.

[Translation]

VISION-2020

4664. SHRI PASHUPATI NATH SINGH: Will the Minister of MINES be please to state:

(a) whether the Government has prepared any Vision 2020;

(b) if so, the details thereof indicating the targets fixed thereunder;

(c) the names of States included under the Vision; and

(d) the targets achieved so far by the Government and public sector undertakings thereunder?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MINES (SHRI DINSHA PATEL): (a) Ministry of Mines has prepared Strategy for Unlocking the Potential of the Indian Mineral Sector which includes the Vision to promote optimal utilization of India's mineral resources for its industrial growth and create economic surplus using scientific exploration and sustainable mining practices.

(b) to (d) VISION 2020 document has been prepared by Geological Survey of India (GSI) an attached office, Hindustan Copper Limited (HCL) and National Aluminium Company Limited (NALCO), Public Sector Undertakings under the administrative control of the Ministry of Mines. Targets, Achievements and the States covered by these organizations are given below:

Name of the organization	Targets	States covered	Achievements
1	2	3	4
Geological Survey of India (GSI)	i. Natural Resources Surveys, ii. Environment and Earth-system studies and iii. Dissemination of Information.	Assam, Meghalaya, Sikkim, Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Kerala, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Rajasthan, Chhattisgarh, Gujarat, Jharkhand, Odhisa, Bihar, West Bengal, Andaman & Nicobar Islands, Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Jammu & Kashmir, Punjab and Haryana.	Targets achieved by GSI under VISION 2020 are in the field of Basic Earth Science Data Generation, Specialized Thematic Mapping and National Geochemical Mapping.
Hindustan Copper Limited (HCL)	i. Green Field Exploration ii. Expansion of Mining activities iii. Overseas Acquisition of Mines.	Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, Jharkhand and Haryana	i. Expansion of underground mine at Khetri from 0.5 million tonne per annum to 1.0 million tonne per annum; ii. Expansion of underground mine at Kolihan from 0.55 million tonne per annum to 1.5 million tonne per annum; iii. Development of new underground mine of capacity 0.6 million tonne per annum of Banwas-Re-

1	2	3	4
National Aluminium Company Limited (NALCO)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. To achieve annual turnover of Rs.25,000 Crore by 2020. ii. To achieve annual production of 1.7 million tonne Aluminium and 4 million tonne aluminium by 2020 iii. Transform from being only an "aluminium producer" to become a metal producer and energy provider. iv. To venture into new fields of activity beyond Aluminium by setting up at least two diversified projects by 2016. v. To target 1000 MW Independent Power Project (IPP) by 2016 	Not relates to any specific State	<p>opening of underground mine of capacity 0.21 million tonne per annum at Kendadih;</p> <p>iv. Development of new underground mine of capacity 1.5 million tonne per annum at Chapri-Sideshwar; Development of underground mine of capacity 5 million tonne per annum under the existing opencast mine at Malanjkhanda,</p> <p>v. Consortium of HCL, SAIL, NALCO and MECL has been short-listed in the Expression of Interest (EoI) floated by Government of Afghanistan.</p> <p>i. A new Joint Venture Project "Nuclear Power Corporation of India Limited (NPCIL) NALCO POWER COMPANY LTD" has been incorporated to set up 2x700 MW nuclear power plant.</p> <p>ii. One 50 MW wind power project is under construction in Andhra Pradesh. Action has been initiated to set up another 50 MW wind plant at a location having wind power potential.</p> <p>iii. To set up 1 MTPA alumina refinery complex in Gujarat based on supply of bauxite by Gujarat Mineral Development Corporation.</p>

[English]

Cess on Production

4665. SHRI A. GANESHAMURTHI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) the rate at which cess is levied in production of oil;
- (b) whether the Union Government has any proposal to increase cess on oil production; and
- (c) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) Presently, crude petroleum oil produced in India attracts cess of Rs.4,500 per metric tonne under Oil Industry (Development) Act, 1974;

(b) In Budget 2012-13, Government has already increased the rate of cess from Rs. 2,500 per Metric tonne to Rs. 4,500 per metric tonne with effect from 17th March, 2012.

(c) The increase in rate of cess was carried out as part of fiscal consolidation measures and also as a measure of indexation, in view of the fact that the rate was last revised in 2006.

Aging Female Population

4666. SHRIMATI INGRID MCLEOD: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has seen a recent World Health Organisation (WHO) report warning India that feminization of its aging population could lead to a rapid increase in its number of widows;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the response of the Government thereto; and
- (c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken by the Government to provide the cover of social security to rising number of aged widows in the country?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NAM AZAD): (a) to (c) WHO in its global report on "Gender, Health & Ageing" in 2003 mentions that women generally have higher life expectancy than men and over the next few decades women's life expectancy in developing world including India is expected to increase faster than men's. Women's longer life spans, combined with the fact that men tend to marry women younger than

themselves and that widowed men remarry more often than widowed women, mean that there are & also likely to be vastly more widows in the world.

The Government of India has launched the "National Programme for the Health Care of Elderly (NPHCE)" in 2010 to address health related problems of elderly people including elderly women / widows. The basic aim of the NPHCE is to provide separate and specialized comprehensive health care to the senior citizens at various level of State health care delivery system including outreach services.

Visa-on-Arival Scheme

4667. SHRI SANJAY BHOI:
SHRI BHASKARRAO BAPURAO PATIL
KHATGAONKAR
SHRI ANAND PRAKASH PARANJPE:
SHRI EKNATH MAHADEO GAIKWAD:

Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the foreign tourists are facing difficulties while availing Visa-on-Arrival scheme;
- (b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the action taken by the Government to remove such difficulties;
- (c) whether the Government had conducted any survey or commissioned any study to evaluate the scheme;
- (d) if so, the details and findings thereof; and
- (e) the action taken by the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM (SHRI SUBODH KANT SAHAI): (a) and (b) As a facilitative measure to attract more tourists to India, Government of India had introduced "Tourist Visa-on-Arrival" (TVOA) scheme for tourists from five countries, viz. Finland, Japan, Luxembourg, New Zealand and Singapore on a pilot basis for a period of one year w.e.f. 1st January, 2010. TVOA scheme was extended for the nationals of six more countries viz., Cambodia, Indonesia, Laos, Myanmar, Philippines and Vietnam with effect from January 2011. At present, the Tourist Visa on Arrival facility is available at four airports of entry, namely, Delhi, Mumbai, Chennai and Kolkata.

To ensure efficient and prompt disposal of visa related issues/problems including those relating to TVOA that are brought to the notice of the Government, a Coordination Committee of Joint Secretary level officers from the Ministries of Home Affairs, External Affairs and Tourism has been constituted.

(c) to (e) Ministry of Tourism had commissioned a study on Tourist Visa on Arrival scheme through Indian Institute of Tourism and Travel Management (IITTM).

Based on the study report, Ministry has taken various actions including:

- (1) Training in behavioural and communication skills for Immigration Officers manning the dedicated counters for TVOA at the airports.
- (2) The TVOA facility has been publicized on the websites of the Ministry of Tourism.
- (3) TVOA scheme has also been promoted through Road Shows in the countries for which TVOA facility is available.

[*Translation*]

Audit of LLPs

4668. CAPT. JAI NARAIAN PRASAD NISHAD: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government/any agency of the Government has formulated a scheme to audit all Limited Liability Partnerships (LLPs) of the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the time by which this audit is likely to be undertaken;

(c) whether a number of foreign audit companies are operating in the country;

(d) if so, the details thereof, companywise; and

(e) the details of foreign and domestic audit companies found guilty of financial crimes from 1 April, 2002 to 29 February, 2012 alongwith the details of action taken against each such company?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) Yes. The provisions for audit of the accounts of LLP are prescribed in Rule-24 of LLP Rules, 2009. As per Rule-24 (8) (9) (10) of LLP Rules, 2009, the Statement of Accounts & Solvency of LLP shall be mandatorily audited by a qualified Chartered Accountant in practice if the turnover exceeds Rs.40 lakhs in the financial year or contribution exceeds Rs.25 lakhs. Statement of Accounts & Solvency of LLP shall be filed on or before 30th October of the year after closure of financial year. If audit of accounts of LLP is mandatory then audit should be completed before due date filing of form-8.

(c) Certain multinational companies, commonly known as Multinational Accounting firms, are registered as consultancy companies under the Companies Act, 1956. Under the Chartered Accountants Act, 1949, companies barring LLPs, are prohibited from practising the profession of Chartered Accountants. Consequently, only firms of Chartered Accountants and LLPs, both registered with ICAI fall within ICAI regulatory and ethical framework and they are only entitled to practise the profession of Chartered Accountants in India.

(d) Not applicable in view of answer to (c) above.

(e) Since the Multinational Accounting Firms are outside the jurisdiction of ICAI regulatory and ethical framework, ICAI can not take any action against such companies. As for domestic accounting firms registered with ICAI, it may be mentioned that the existing scheme of the Chartered Accountants Act, 1949, the Regulations and Rules framed there under, do not provide for taking any action against firms of Chartered Accountants per se. However, in the event of a complaint/information being filed against a firm, then, after seeking the name(s) of the member/partner answerable to the professional misconduct attributable against the firm, disciplinary actions are initiated only against such individual member(s) and not against the firms per se, in terms of the said Act/Regulations/ Rules.

Current Account Deficit

4669. DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI:
SHRI HARSH VARDHAN:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether several different estimates regarding the quantum of current account deficit in the country for the year 2010-11 have been brought to the notice of the Government;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the persons / agencies by whom these have been prepared; and

(c) the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) The current account deficit (CAD) in absolute term and as per cent of GDP in the fiscal 2010-11, as estimated by the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) and the Economic Advisory Council to the Prime Minister is given below:

Agency	CAD in 2010-11	
	US\$ billion	as per cent of GDP
Reserve Bank of India (RBI)	45.9	2.7
Economic Advisory Council to the Prime Minister	44.4	2.6

(c) The current account deficit of 2.7 per cent of GDP in 2010-11 remained within manageable limits and was essentially financed by the capital account surplus of 3.7 per cent of GDP.

[English]

National Council for Vocational Training

4670. SHRI PRASANTA KUMAR MAJUMDAR:
DR. KIRORI LAL MEENA:

Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Council of Vocational Training (NCVT) has any plans to establish Industrial Training Institutes and Vocational Training Institutes in the tribal dominated districts and blocks under the area of Fifth Schedule of the Constitution;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government proposes to upgrade these vocational training centres and bring them on par with the Industrial Training Institutes;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the mechanism in place for monitoring the proper utilization of funds by the State Governments under the scheme of vocational training in tribal areas?

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

(a) and (b) As per the information received from Directorate General of Employment and Training (DGE&T) under Ministry of Labour & Employment, Industrial Training Institutes (ITIs) are set up and operated by the State Governments or private entities. The role of National Council of Vocational Training (NCVT) is restricted to setting up norms and standards, curriculum development, trade testing and certification. NCVT does not set up any ITI and it is an advisory body.

The DGE&T under Ministry of Labour and Employment has a scheme called 'Skill Development in 34 Districts affected by Left Wing Extremism (LWE)' under which there is a provision to support setting up of 34 ITIs and 68 Skill Development Centres (SDCs) in 34 LWE Districts in 9 States. Apart from this, Ministry of Tribal Affairs also implements a Central Sector Scheme called "Vocational Training in Tribal Areas" under which 100% Central assistance is provided to State Governments/UT Administrations and NGOs for running Vocational Training Centres for STs. The said scheme is for tribals not only in the Fifth Scheduled areas but also elsewhere.

(c) and (d) As per the information received from DG(E&T), there is no such plan at present to upgrade the VTCs. However, w.e.f. 1.4.2009, this Ministry's scheme of 'Vocational Training in Tribal Areas' has a provision of recognition/affiliation/accreditation of the Vocational Training Centre's (VTC) under 'Modular Employable Skills' from the Regional Directorate of Apprenticeship Training of State Governments/UT Administrations or recognition/affiliation under 'Craftsmen Training Scheme (CTS)' from National Council of Vocational Training (NCVT) under the Directorate General of Employment and Training, Ministry of Labour and Employment, Government of India as applicable.

(e) Each scheme of DGE&T has built in mechanism to monitor the physical and financial progress under the scheme and thus ensuring proper utilization of funds by the State Governments. The proper utilization of funds under the scheme of "Vocational Training in Tribal Areas" is ensured by receipt of "Utilization Certificate" in GFR 19-A format as well as physical progress reports from the State Governments/UTs and NGOs. Further, the VTCs proposals are scrutinized by multidisciplinary State Level Committees before being sent to this Ministry. One approved and implemented by the NGOs these are mandated to be annually inspected by district authorities.

Indian Investment in Australia

4671. SHRI S. SEMMALAI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Indian investments in Australia has witnessed a steady growth in the recent years;

(b) if so, the details thereof, sector-wise for each of the last three years;

(c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. The overseas investments, comprising equity, loan and guarantee invoked, have increased from USD 77.79 million during 2009-10 to USD 182.92 million during 2010-11 and increased further to USD 313.73 million during 2011-12, as per the provisional data. The major sectors of overseas investment to Australia during the three year period are: (i) financial, insurance, real estate and business services (USD 173.71 million); (ii) community, social and personal services (USD 139.09 million); (iii) construction (USD 104.47 million); (iv) agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing (USD 78.24 million); and (v) manufacturing (USD 71.04 million).

(c) The overseas direct investments are made as per the policy framed by the Reserve Bank of India.

Tax on Retirement Savings

4672. SHRI P. KUMAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received any representations from Private Provident Fund subscribers from whom tax was deducted on retirement savings; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI. S.S.PALANIMANICKAM): (a) Madam, as per information available no representation from such Private Provident Fund subscribers has been received.

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

Power Generation in BPCL Power Plant

4673. SHRI INDER SINGH NAMDHARI: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Bokaro Steel Plant, Bokaro is running a power plant in collaboration of Damodar Valley Corporation (DVC) under the title of BPCL;

(b) whether the power production in this joint venture is only 100 MW instead of 300 MW as stipulated in the MoU between the two companies; and

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

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

Bokaro Steel Plant (BSL), Bokaro is running a power plant in collaboration of Damodar Valley Corporation (DVC) under the title of Bokaro Power Supply Company Private Limited (BPSCL).

(b) and (c) The Company is committed to supply 660 Tonne per Hour (TPH) Processed Steam at certain pressure to Bokaro Steel Plant for steel production and the balance steam is used for generation of power.

Presently, the generation is 162 MW which depends on the quantity of gas being supplied by BSL based on balance quantity of steam available.

Production of Bio-gas from Sewage Waste

4674. SHRI BAIJAYANT JAY PANDA: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has been found feasible to produce bio-gas from sewage waste in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Delhi Jal Board in a joint collaboration has upgraded their sewage plants in Delhi for the purpose of producing bio-gas;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the action taken by the Government to encourage such projects in other areas in the country?

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH): (a) and (b) The feasibility of biogas production from sewage waste depends upon, among other factors, size of treatment plants and composition of sewage.

(c) The Delhi Jal Board is upgrading their sewage treatment plants on their own by including production of biogas from sewage sludge.

(d) The biogas production and utilization facilities are being incorporated in the sewage treatment plants at Keshopur, Kondli, Okhla, Rithala and Yamuna Vihar.

(e) The Ministry of Urban Development has so far sanctioned 110 sewage projects under the Urban Infrastructure and Governance component of Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission in 65 cities during 2005-2012. Sludge handling and digestion including biogas generation, is one of the components of sewage treatment plants in many projects.

[Translation]

Infrastructure of EMRS

4675. SHRI RAVINDRA KUMAR PANDEY:
SHRI RAJAJIAH SIRICILLA:

Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has taken note of poor infrastructure of Eklavya Model Residential Schools (EMRS) in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has any mechanism in place to monitor the quality of infrastructure of EMRS and the funds utilisation by the State Governments in this regard;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

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

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

(a) and (b) No report of poor infrastructure of Eklavya Model Residential Schools (EMRS) has been received by the Ministry. However, in order to ensure good infrastructure of EMRS, the Ministry had issued revised guidelines on EMRS in June 2010. The guidelines inter alia specify the requirement for design, layout of the buildings, requirement of adequate land for the EMRS, earmarking of adequate space for sports/ games, science laboratory, computer laboratory, auditorium and infirmary/ sick room, etc. The capital cost for construction of EMRS including hostels and staff quarters, etc. has been increased substantially from Rs. 2.50 crore to Rs. 12.00 crore with the provision

to go up to Rs. 16.00 crore in hill areas, deserts and islands.

(c) to (e) The Ministry ensures the quality of EMRS through the following:

(i) Submission of periodic submission of progress reports by the State Governments..

(ii) Visits by Officials of this Ministry's to the States.

(iii) Meetings/Conferences convened at the Central level with State officials to review the physical and financial progress.

(iv) Utilization Certificates from the State Governments.

[English]

Special Central Assistance to Tribal Sub-plan

4676. SHRI NISHIKANT DUBEY: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of funds sanctioned and released to State Government including Jharkhand under Programmes under Special Central Assistance to Tribal Sub-Plan (SCA to TSP) during each of the last three years and current year, programme-wise; and

(b) the details of expenditure made by the State Government under SCA to TSP during the said period?

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

(a) and (b) Statement indicating funds released to State Governments including Jharkhand under Special Central Assistance to Tribal Sub-Plan (SCA to TSP) during each of the last three years and expenditure reported by the States is enclosed. No funds have been released to States under SCA to TSP during the current year till date.

Statement

Funds Released and Expenditure reported under SCA to TSP during 2009-10. 2010-11 and 2011-12

Sl.No.	Name of State/U.T.	2009-10		2010-11		2011-12	
		Released	Expenditure	Released	Expenditure	Released	Expenditure
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Andhra Pradesh	1930.00	1930.00	5746.50	3940.50	6057.00	
2	Assam	2883.00	2883.00	3500.00	3500.00	5475.00	
3	Bihar	870.94	870.94	650.00	650.00	1147.00	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
4	Chhattisgarh	6322.88	6322.88	9953.00	3913.84	11942.18	
5	Goa	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
6	Gujarat	5635.53	5635.53	9477.96	7226.54	8838.00	
7	Himachal Pradesh	1179.4	1179.40	1506.00	1467.70	1851.00	
8	Jammu and Kashmir	263.79	28.37	489.57	0.00	1143.00	
9	Jharkhand	0.00	0.00	9481.55	0.00	10704.00	
10	Karnataka	1647.96	1647.96	2053.00	1800.00	2170.00	
11	Kerala	366.10	366.10	440.00	440.00	574.00	Yet to be reported by
12	Madhya Pradesh	8722	8722.00	15214.00	14557.00	15593.85	States as it has not
13	Maharashtra	895.91	350.98	6696.00	819.76	7055.93	become due
14	Manipur	527.795	527.80	1187.00	0.00	705.00	
15	Mizoram	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	202.50	
16	Odisha	8885.55	8885.55	12393.00	6393.20	14449.15	
17	Rajasthan	3400.00	1828.27	8209.00	3826.51	1840.00	
18	Sikkim	291.38	291.38	369.00	327.00	451.01	
19	Tamilnadu	108.00	101.00	393.05	0.00	572.00	
20	Tripura	1431.29	1431.29	1879.00	1879.00	2244.00	
21	Uttarakhand	108.135	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
22	Uttar Pradesh	0.00	0.00	151.14	0.00	0.00	
23	West Bengal	2654.34	2654.34	3384.00	0.00	4720.00	
Grand Total		48124.00	45656.79	93172.77	50402.98	97734.62	

[*Translation*]

Balanced Diet

4677. SHRI GANESHRAO NAGORAO
DUDHGAONKAR:
SHRIMATI BHAVANA GAWALI PATIL:

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

(a) whether the Government has conducted any study to find out the reasons for most of the people not getting balanced diet across the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the percentage of people getting balanced diet in the country;

(c) whether the Government has formulated and issued any policy guidelines to the State Governments for ensuring balanced diet to the people, if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the appropriate steps taken by the Government to made available balanced diet to the people in the country on priority basis?

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

(b) Question does not arise.

(c) Government has adopted National Nutrition Policy in 1993 with the specific objectives of operationalising the multi-sectoral strategies for alleviating the multi-faceted problem of malnutrition and achieving the optimal state of nutrition for the people. Details of National Nutrition policy are available at <http://wcd.nic.in/nnp.pdf>

(d) Some of the key steps taken by the Government are as follows:

1. Prime Minister's National Council on India's Nutrition Challenges was set up in October, 2008 for policy direction, review & effective coordination between Ministries which all will have a sectoral responsibility for the challenge of Nutrition.
2. Supplementary Nutrition under Integrated Child Development Services Scheme (ICDS).
3. Nutrition Education to increase the awareness and bring about desired changes in the dietary practices including the promotion of breast feeding and dietary diversification under both ICDS and National Rural Health Mission (NRHM).
4. National Programme of Nutritional Support to Primary Education (Mid Day Meal Programme).
5. National Iodine Deficiency Disorders Control Programme (NIDDCP) for promotion of adequately iodated salt consumption at household level.
6. Emphasis on appropriate Infant and Young Child Feeding.
7. Vitamin A supplementation for children till the age of 5 years.
8. Iron & Folic Acid syrup to children from the age of 6 months to 5 years, Iron & Folic Acid Supplementation to pregnant and lactating women and Weekly Iron & Folic Acid Supplementation to adolescent boys and girls attending government schools and out of school adolescent girls.
9. Treatment of Severe Acute Malnutrition through Nutrition Rehabilitation Centres (NRCs) set up at public health facilities.
10. Appropriate education about balanced diet in curriculum of school going children.

[English]

Communicable Diseases

4678. SHRI ANANTH KUMAR: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the approach to the Twelfth Five Year Plan has taken into consideration gender specific issues of women morbidity due to communicable diseases;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the affirmative action taken in this regard in the Eleventh Five year Plan in terms of increased allocation for new or existing Government schemes;

(d) whether the approach to the Twelfth Five Year Plan is focusing on area specific issues related to this; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) The Planning Commission's document "Faster, Sustainable and More Inclusive Growth - An Approach to the Twelfth Five Year Plan" has inter-alia addressed the issues of gender sensitivity in healthcare and also communicable diseases in a holistic manner. It emphasises the need to break the vicious cycle of multiple deprivations faced by girls and women because of gender discrimination and under-nutrition.

(c) Approved outlay during the Eleventh Five Year Plan period for National AIDS Control was Rs. 6150 crores, for National Vector Borne Disease Control Programme (NVBDCP) Rs. 2251.75 crore, for Revised National Tuberculosis Control Programme (RNTCP) Rs. 1604.25 crore and for National Leprosy Eradication Programme (NLEP) Rs. 218.84 crore.

(d) and (e) Under the National Vector Borne Disease Control Programme (NVBDCP) subsumed under National Rural Health Mission (NRHM), focussed attention is given to high endemic areas. The approach to the Twelfth Plan envisages that infectious diseases such as tuberculosis, malaria, also need focused attention and a continued commitment to prevention and control.

Corrupt Malpractices under NRHM

4679. SHRI MANISH TEWARI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of nature of irregularities, malpractice and corruption cases came to notice in the implementation

of the National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) during the last two years and the current year, Statewise and year-wise;

(b) the details of social audit of the scheme, including the need and advantage, methodology and level at which there are to be conducted;

(c) the salient features of the instructions issued to the State Governments for enforcement of the social audit provision under the scheme;

(d) whether the Government proposes to provide additional resources to the State Governments for meeting administrative expenses for carrying out such audits; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI SUDIP BANDYOPADHYAY): (a) As per Audit Report received from the States for 2009-10 and 2010-11, irregularities have been noticed in the utilization of NRHM funds in the States of Rajasthan, Bihar, Odisha as follows:

State	Year	Number and nature of irregularities
Rajasthan	2009-10	Defalcation of cash in 1 case.
Bihar	2010-11	3 cases of suspected embezzlement.
Odisha	2010-11	Misappropriation of funds in 1 case.

Further, as per visit report of NRHM team from Government of India, the following irregularities have been noticed in the State of Uttar Pradesh:

Year 2010-11

- (i) Irregularity in award of contract for procurement of Emergency Medical Transport Services and Mobile Medical Units, Management of hospital cleaning and gardening, procurement of safe drinking water and R.O. systems etc.
- (ii) Supply of poor quality of IECV BCC material and poor quality of drugs and consumables etc.
- (iii) In respect of civil construction works, there was mere transfer of funds to various State Government agencies without any formal agreement and without any system.

(iv) Poor monitoring of progress of the civil construction as well as quality of construction, and no action on the defects in constructions pointed out by JEs/CMOs.

(v) Non-operationalisation of emergency transport services even after procurement of 779 ambulances.

The audit reports of 2011 -12 are yet to be received from the States.

(b) The framework of community monitoring is contained in the Framework of implementation of NRHM. It envisages involvement of local communities in planning and implementing the programmes as well as assessing them against agreed bench marks. Community action creates an accountable public health system and promotes decentralized inputs for better planning of health activities. Government has constituted an 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 was piloted in 9 states. The community monitoring process in these states was done at state, district, block and village levels.

- (c) 1. Constitution of "Village Health, Sanitation and Nutrition Committees (VHSNC)" to promote decentralized planning process at village level.
2. Involvement of elected representatives in planning and oversight of programme implementation.
3. Participation of NGOs/Community Based Organisations in mobilizing v the communities for effective community monitoring of the programme.

(d) and (e) 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 the Government of India based on recommendations of National Programme Coordination Committee (NPCC).

Coal and Gas Linkages

4680. SHRI A. SAMPATH: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Electricity Authority has received any proposal from any State Government for additional coal and gas linkages;

- (b) if so, the details thereof, State/UT-wise; and
 (c) the action taken by the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL): (a) and (b) Detail of proposals for coal and gas linkage received in Central Electricity Authority since 2008 in respect of coal and since 2009 in respect of gas, from State Governments is given in enclosed Statement-I and II, respectively.

(c) Ministry of Power has recommended linkages to Ministry of Coal based on the coal linkage policy for 12th

Plan. Ministry of Coal has informed that the recommendations for coal linkages will be placed before the Standing Linkage Committee (Long Term) for power for consideration, as and when the meeting of the Committee to consider coal linkage/Letter of Assurance for 12th Plan Power projects is held.

Further, Ministry of Power has recommended linkage for the gas based projects to Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas (MoP&NG). MoP&NG have indicated that no additional domestic gas is likely to be available till 2015-16.

Statement-I

Details of proposals for coal linkages received in CEA from State Governments

Sl no.	Name of Power Station/ Agency	Capacity planned for 12th Plan	Located in State
1	2	3	4
1	Deenbandhu Chhotu Ram TPP - (U-3) / Haryana Power Generation Coop.	1x660	Haryana
2	Suratgarh TPS St-V (U-7, 8)/RRVUNL	2x660	Rajasthan
3	Chhabra TPP EX. St-II (U-5,6)/ RRVUNL	2x660	Rajasthan
4	Kaiisindh TPP U-1 &2/RRVUNL	2x600	Rajasthan
5	Banswara TPP Banswara Thermal Power Company Ltd. (A subsidiary of RRVPNL) (Case-II)	2x660	Rajasthan
6	Maharashtra Industrial DevelopmentCoorporation (Case-II)	2x660	Maharashtra
7	Shahpura TPP/Shahpura Thermal Power Co. Ltd. (a subsidiary of MP Power Trading Company Ltd.) (Case-II)	2x660	Madhya Pradesh
8	Shree Singaji TPP ST-II (Malwa)/MPPGCL/	2x660	Madhya Pradesh
9	Korba South TPP /(by Chgh. State Power Generation Co. Ltd. - a successor company of CSEB)	2x500	Chhattisgarh
10	Buxar TPP/ BSEB (Case -II)	2x660	Bihar
11	Pirpainti TPP BSEB (Case -II)	2x660	Bihar
12	Lakhisarai TPP/ BSEB (Case -II)	2x660	Bihar
13	Lalitpur Thermal Power Project /UPPCL	3x660	Uttar Pradesh
14	Panki Ex. Thermal Power Project /UPRVUNL	1x250	Uttar Pradesh
15	Gidderbaha TPP/PSPCL (Case -II)	4x660	Punjab
16	GNDTP(Guru Nanak Dev Thermal Plant) ST-III/ PSPCL	2x250	Punjab

1	2	3	4
17	Katwa Thermal Power Project/ WBPDC (WB Power Development Corp. Ltd)	2x800	West Bengal
18	Bakreshwar TPP EX. U-6/WBPDC (WB Power Development Corp. Ltd)	1x600	West Bengal
19	Sagardighi TPP EX. U-3&4/ WBPDC (WB Power Development Corp. Ltd)	2x500	West Bengal
20	Barauni Ext. TPP/ BSEB	2x250	Bihar
21	Gulbarga Thermal Power Project /PCKL (Power Company of Karnataka Ltd.) (Case -II)	2x660	Karnataka
22	Yermarus TPP /KPCL (Karnataka Power Corp. Ltd.)	2x800	Karnataka
23	Etlapur TPP /KPCL/	1x800	Karnataka
24	Godhna STPP (in Janjgir-Champa Chattisgarh) /KPCL	2x800	Chhattisgarh
25	Bellary TPS (U-III) /KPCL	1x700	Karnataka
26	TPP at IB TPS / OPGCL	2x660	Odisha
27	Ennore TPS Annexe Tamil Nadu Generation and Distribution Corporation Ltd.	1x600 (1x500 +20%)	Tamil Nadu
28	Jawaharpur Thermal Power Project /UPPCL (Case -II)	2x660	Uttar Pradesh
29	Udangudi Super Critical TPP / UPCL (JV of TNEB and BHEL)	2x800	Tamil Nadu
30	Cheemeni TPP/Kerala State Industrial Development Corporation Ltd. (Case -II)	2x660	Kerala
31	IGCC Power Plant /APGENCC7	1x182	Andhra Pradesh
32	Suratgarh TPS St-VI (U-9,10)/ RRVUNL	2x660	Rajasthan
33	Banswara TPP U-1&2/ RRVUNL	2x660	Rajasthan
34	Kalisindh TPP U-3&4 /RRVUNL	2x660	Rajasthan
35	Latur Joint Venture Company. Project/ (JV between MAHAGENCO and BHEL)	2x660	Maharashtra
36	Bhusawal Replacement Project/ Maharashtra State Power Generation Company Ltd.	1x660	Maharashtra
37	Bansagar TPP MPPGCL	2x800	Madhya Pradesh
38	Banji Bundeli TPP/(by Chgh. State Power Generation Co. Ltd. - a successor company of CSEB)	2x500	Chhattisgarh
39	Anpara-E TPP /UPRVUNL	2x660	Uttar Pradesh
40	Harduaganj TPP Ex-II/UPRVUNL	1x660	Uttar Pradesh
41	Dopaha Thermal Power Project /UPPCL (Case -II)	3x660	Uttar Pradesh
42	Obra 'C' Thermal Power Project /UPRVUNL/	2x660	Uttar Pradesh
43	Yamuna Expressway TPP/UPPCL (Case -II)	3x660	Uttar Pradesh
44	GHTP ST-III Lehra Mohabat/ PSPCL	2x250	Punjab

1	2	3	4
45	Ghatprabha TPP/PCKL (Power Company of Karnataka Ltd.)(Case -II)	2x660	Karnataka
46	Orissa Thermal Power Corp. Ltd./ JV Company of Orissa Hydro Power Corp. Ltd & Orissa Mining Corp. Ltd	3x660 [Ph-I 2x660 MW, Ph-II 1x660 MW]	Orissa
47	Sattupalii TPP/ APGENCO/	1x600	Andhra Pradesh
48	Vodarevu TPP/ APGENCO/	5x800	Andhra Pradesh
49	Dada Dhuniwale Khandwa Power Ltd/Jt. Venture of BHEL & MPPGCL	2x800	Madhya Pradesh
50	Ennore SEZ Supercritical TPP/TNEB	2x800	Tamil Nadu
51	Rayalseema TPP St-IV/ APGENCO (Enhancement in capacity) (instead of 1x500 MW for which coal linkage approved)	1x600 (Instead of 1x500 MW for which coal linkage approved)	Andhra Pradesh
52	Margherita TPP/ JV of Assam PGCL & NTPC	2x 250	Assam
Total		64,672 MW	

Statement-II*Details of proposals for gas linkages received in CEA from the State Governments*

SI no.	Name of Power Station/ Agency	Capacity planned for 12th Plan (MW)	Located in State
1	2	3	4
1	Karim Nagar CCGT by APPDCL	2100	Andhra Pradesh
2	Pragati -II CCGT (Bamnauli) by PPCL	800	Delhi
3	CCPP at Hazira by GSEG	350	Gujarat
4	Pipavav CCGT by GSPC	351	Gujarat
5	Dhuvaran CCPP - III by GSECL	395	Gujarat
7	Faridabad CCGT by M/s HPGCL	1500	Haryana
8	Bidadi CCGT by KPCL	1400	Karnataka
9	Tadadi CCGT by KPCL	2100	Karnataka
10	Brahampuram CCGT by KSEB	1026	Kerala
11	Cheemeni CCGT by KSIDC	1200	Kerala
12	Uran CCGT by MAHAGENCO	1220	Maharashtra
13	Ropar CCGT by PSPCL	1000	Punjab
14	Chabra CCPP by RRVUNL	330	Rajasthan

1	2	3	4
15	Dholpur CCPP by RRVUNL	330	Rajasthan
16	Kota CCPP by RRVUNL	330	Rajasthan
17	Keshorai Patan CCGT by RRVUNL	1000	Rajasthan
18	Jahangirpur Gas Project by UPCL	1200	Uttar Pradesh
19	Gautambudh Nagar Gas power project by UPPCL	1600	Uttar Pradesh
20	Yamuna Expressway Power Project by UPPCL	2000	Uttar Pradesh
21	CCGT BY Puducherry Power Corporation Ltd (PPCL)	350	UT of Pondicherry
22	CCGT at Haridwar and Kashipur	1000	Uttarakhand
Total		21582	

Smuggling of Fertilisers

4681. SHRI M. VENUGOPALA REDDY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received any reports of smuggling of fertilisers from India to neighbouring countries during the last one year; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) and (b) Yes Madam. The details of cases of smuggling of fertilizer from India to neighbouring countries during the last one year and upto Feb, 2012 are as below:-

(Rs. in crores)

Year	No. of cases	Qty of seized goods (in kgs)	Value of seized goods	No. of persons arrested
2010-11	1365	1454424	1.36	5
2011-12 (upto Feb, 2012)	495	565052	0.8381	0

The field formations have been directed to be alert and vigilant to thwart any attempt of smuggling of fertilizer from India to neighbouring countries.

National Urban Health Mission

4682. SHRI PRADEEP KUMAR SINGH:
SHRI NARANBHAI KACHHADIA:
SHRI SANJAY DINA PATIL:
SHRI HARISHCHANDRA CHAVAN:
SHRIMATI MEENA SINGH:
SHRI HARIN PATHAK:
DR. SANJEEV GANESH NAIK:
DR. RATNA DE:
SHRIMATI SUPRIYA SULE:
SHRIMATI JAYSHREEBEN PATEL:

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

(a) whether the Government has prepared any blue print of the National Urban Health Mission (NUHM);

(b) if so, the details alongwith the salient features of the said programme;

(c) the annual expenditure likely to be incurred on the implementation of NUHM and the funds earmarked for NUHM in the 12th Five Year Plan;

(d) whether the Government has identified the urban areas likely to be covered and put in place any institutional mechanism for the implementation of the programme; and

(e) if so, the details thereof indicating the time by which NUHM is likely to be implemented in the country, State/UTwise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI SUDIP BAND YOPADHYAY): (a) to (e) To address the health care needs of the urban population, the Government plans to launch a National Urban Health Mission (NUHM). The proposal is in advanced stage of consideration. The 12th Five Year Plan has as yet not been finalised.

Special Assistance for Health Problems

4683. SHRI KODIKKUNNIL SURESH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has conducted any study/investigations about high prevalence of water-borne and certain other diseases in Kuttanadu in Kerala and some other areas across the country;

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

(c) the outcome of the above study/investigations alongwith the action taken thereon, State/UT-wise;

(d) whether the Government proposes any special assistance for the above areas including Kuttanadu to tackle various health problems; and

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

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (c) Central team of experts have investigated reported increase of various diseases in Kuttanadu in Kerala and other areas across the country. Details of investigations carried out during last three years and current year, state/UT-wise and their outcome is given in enclosed Statement. Recommendations of the Central Team have been sent to State Governments for prevention and control of diseases.

(d) and (e) Government of India is implementing National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) to strengthen the public health delivery system in States/UT's. Under NRHM, the State/UT Governments including Government of Kerala incorporate their requirements for improvement of health infrastructure for providing better health delivery services and tackling various health problems in their annual Programme Implementation Plan (PIP).

Under Integrated Disease Surveillance Project (IDSP), Districts and States have been strengthened to detect and respond to outbreaks of epidemic-prone diseases including water borne diseases by providing additional manpower, training of identified Rapid Response Team (RRT) members for outbreak investigations and strengthening of laboratories for detection of epidemic prone diseases. Therefore, no special assistance over and above PIP's to tackle various communicable diseases is provided.

Statement

State/UT-wise details of disease outbreak investigations carried out by Central Teams from 2009 to 2011

Sl. No.	Outbreaks Investigated	Place	Time Period	Outcome/Action taken
1	2	3	4	5
2009				
1	Meningococcal disease	Meghalaya	13th - 17th January	Controlled
2	Cholera	Alleppey, Kerala	13th May - 5th June	Controlled
3	Hepatitis B	Sabarkantha, Gujrat	12th - 13th April	Controlled
2010				
1	Polio	Ghaziabad, U.P.	09th February	Controlled
2	Dengue	Idukki, Kottayam, Pathanamthitta and Thiruvananthapuram in Kerala	29-24 July	Controlled
3	Malaria	Mumbai (Maharashtra)	29-30 July	Controlled

1	2	3	4	5
4	Polio	Motihari, Bihar	13-17 October	Controlled
5	Polio	Beed, Maharashtra	12-25 October	Controlled
6	Suspected Measles Outbreak	Kullu, Himachal Pradesh	December	Controlled
2011				
1	Crimean Congo Hemorrhagic Fever	Ahmedabad, Gujrat	20th -23rd January	controlled
2	Polio	Howrah district, West Bengal	13th January, 2011	controlled
3	Unusual fever cases	Bellary, Karnataka	10th - 13th February	Controlled
4	Suspected Measles Outbreak	Chamoli, Uttarakhand	-	Controlled
5	Pandemic Influenza	Ludhiana, Punjab	31st March - 2nd April.	controlled
6	Hepatitis B & C	Bareilly, Uttar Pradesh	19-21 May	Guidelines on Practice of Universal Precautions and safe injection practices by health workers along with the preventive measures provided
7	Hepatitis B & C	Jalalpur, Ambedkar, Uttar Pradesh	20-22 May	Guidelines on Practice of Universal Precautions and safe injection practices by health workers along with the preventive measures provided
8	Acute Encephalitis Syndrome	Muzaffarpur, Bihar	21st-24 th June	Controlled
9	Acute Encephalitis Syndrome	Muzaffarpur, Bihar	14th-20th July	Controlled
10	Fever outbreak (J E)	Allappuzha and Kollam districts, Kerala	22nd - 27th July	Controlled

1	2	3	4	5
11	Leptospirosis	Ratnagiri, Sindudurg, Raigarh, Maharashtra	12th-14th August	Controlled
12	Acute febrile illnesses (dengue, influenza, scrub typhus, malaria, chikungunya)	Alwar, Rajasthan	9th-19th September	Controlled
13	Leptospirosis	Surat, Gujarat	8th-10th September	Controlled
14	Leptospirosis	Mallapuram, Kasargod, Kozhikode, Wayanad, North Kerala	22nd-28th September	Controlled
15	Acute febrile illness (suspected dengue)	Kalahandi District, Odisha	30th Sept - 3rd October	Controlled
16	AES	Gaya, Bihar	17-19th September	Controlled

Solar Power Projects

4684. SHRI N. CHALUVARAYA SWAMY: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government had invited proposal for setting up 650 MW solar power projects;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether as against the proposals of 650 MW, the Government had received proposals for 5,000 MW from many companies;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the action taken by the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH): (a) and (b) Based on the Guidelines issued by the Ministry of New and Renewable Energy, request for selection (RfS) was issued by NTPC Vidyut Vyapar Nigam (NVVN) in August 2010 for setting up 620 MW capacity projects comprising of 150 MW of Solar PV & 470 MW of Solar Thermal projects.

(c) and (d) Against a capacity of 620 MW, NWN had received applications for a total capacity of 5,126 MW consisting of 1,815 MW of Solar PV & 3,311 MW of Solar Thermal projects.

(e) 620 MW capacity projects were selected based on the maximum discounts offered by the bidders on Central Electricity Regulatory Commission approved applicable tariff for grid connected solar power projects.

Migration of Doctors from AIIMS

4685. DR. M. THAMBIDURAI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has taken note that a number of doctors have resigned from the All India Institute of Medical Sciences (AIIMS) and joined private hospitals across the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor alongwith the number of doctors resigned from AIIMS during each of the last three years, year-wise; and

(c) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to retain such doctors and to prevent them from migrating to private hospitals for the sake of lucrative pay?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (c) As far as AIIMS is concerned, no senior doctors have migrated to private hospital. However, a few faculty members have either taken voluntary retirement/resigned from the service of the Institute on personal grounds during the last three years and Institute has no information about faculty members joining private hospitals after taking voluntary retirement/resigning from the service of the Institutes.

Number of Faculty members who have resigned from the service of the Institute during the last three years and till date are as under:

2009	2010	2011	2012
03	01	02	Till date Nil

After implementation of the recommendation of 6th Pay Commission Pay and perks of faculty members have been revised.

Operation of Fraudulent Investment Schemes

4686. SHRI SOMEN MITRA:
SHRI A. SAI PRATHAP:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has received reports about operation of various fraudulent investment schemes in the country and if so, the details thereof for the last three years and the action taken thereon;

(b) whether Government has received complaints from small investors about floating fraudulent investment schemes such as Multi Level Marketing, Land Ownership Scheme, Gold Ownership Scheme by some companies to lure common man and cheat them after collecting money;

(c) if so, the action taken/proposed to be taken by the Government against the operators of such schemes alongwith the steps being taken to protect the small investors; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (d) Entities which raise monies from public fall under the jurisdictions of various regulatory bodies, such as, the Non-Banking Financial Companies (NBFCs) are under the regulatory and supervisory jurisdiction of the Reserve Bank of India (RBI); Chit Funds and Money Circulation Schemes are under the State Governments; Collective Investment Schemes under the Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI); etc.

RBI has reported that Multi Level Marketing (MLM) Companies are banned under the Prize Chits and Money Circulation Schemes (Banning) Act, 1978 and fall under the purview of the State Governments. Further, whenever a company including a NBFC is declared as vanished after accepting the deposits from the public, the matter is referred to the Economic Offences Wing of the concerned State Government to investigate the case and take legal action including penal action as per the Indian Penal Code / Criminal Procedure Code, as considered appropriate.

SEBI has the mandate of investor protection and the entities are examined under the Collective Investment Schemes under SEBI Act. There have been many companies that have been penalized for conducting operations in violation of the SEBI (Collective Investment Schemes) Regulations, 1999.

The Government on becoming aware of such companies by way of Press Release issued in November 1997, mandated that all such companies need to be registered with SEBI for conducting their business. As per the information filed by plantation entities with SEBI, in 1998-99, around 664 entities had collected a total of Rs. 3,518 crore.

SEBI notified SEBI (CIS) Regulations in October 1999. Subsequently, out of the 664 CIS entities about which SEBI had information, 54 CIS entities wound up their schemes and refunded the money to the investors. SEBI issued directions under Section 11B of the SEBI Act, 1992 to the remaining 610 entities directing them to refund the money collected under the schemes with returns due, to the investors as per the terms of the offer within a period of one month from the date of the Order. Subsequently, 21 CIS entities wound up their schemes and repaid the investors. Hence a total of 75 CIS entities (54+21) had wound up their schemes and refunded the money to investors. In 552 cases, SEBI has launched prosecution against the entities and its directors under SEBI Act, 1992.

Healthcare Services for Elderly People

4687. SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR SINGH:
PROF. RANJAN PRASAD YADAV:
SHRI PURNMASI RAM:
SHRI PRATAP SINGH BAJWA:
SHRI RAYAPATI SAMBASIVA RAO:

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

(a) whether the population of aged people has been growing and is likely to grow steadily during the next few decades;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the likely estimated population of aged people by 2050;

(c) whether the Government has taken steps to improve and enhance health care services for the elderly people including construction of hospitals exclusively for senior citizens;

(d) if so, the details thereof, State/UTwise; and

(e) if not, the manner in which Government is likely to ensure health caring for the senior and super senior citizens of the country?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) The Census of India has shown that the elderly population of India (persons aged 60 and above) has been increasing at a phenomenal rate. While the elderly constituted only 24 million in 1961, it increased to 43 million 1981, 57 million in 1991 and 77 million in 2001. Population Projection (1996) made by the Technical Group on Population Projections indicated that the 100 million mark is expected to be reached in 2013. Projections beyond 2016 made by the United Nations (1996 Revision) has indicated that India will have 198 million persons 60+ in 2030 and 326 million in 2050.

(c) to (e) The Government of India has launched the National Programme for the Health Care of Elderly (NPHCE) in 2010-11 to address health related problems of elderly people. The major component of the NPHCE during 11th Five Year Plan were establishment of 30 bedded Department of Geriatric in 8 identified Regional Medical Institutions (Regional Geriatric Centres) in different regions of the country and establishment of 10 bedded Geriatric Ward with OPD at the District Hospitals, bi-weekly Geriatric Clinic at CHCs, weekly Geriatric Clinic at PHCs, aids and appliances at the Sub-Centres at 100 selected districts of 21 States.

Funds have so been released to 8 Regional Geriatric Institutes and 91 districts in 20 States. Statement showing State/Institute wise details of funds released under NPHCE during 2010-11 and 2011-12 is given in the enclosed Statement.

Statement

Fund released during 2010-11

States		(Rs. in Lakh)		
Sl. No.	State	Non-Recurring	Recurring	Total
1	2	3	4	5
1	Andhra Pradesh	186.24	177.17	363.41
2	Assam	124.96	101.33	226.29
3	Bihar	139.52	112.05	251.57
4	Chhattisgarh	89.68	91.54	181.22
5	Gujarat	124.88	109.89	234.77
6	Haryana	48.24	30.10	78.34
7	Himachal Pradesh	64.08	56.98	121.06
8	Jammu and Kashmir	95.04	61.33	156.37
9	Karnataka	158.16	158.05	316.21
10	Kerala	70.08	69.86	139.94
11	Madhya Pradesh	58.24	45.86	104.10
12	Maharashtra	119.60	99.01	218.61
13	Sikkim	43.36	21.86	65.22
14	Odisha	50.88	35.94	86.82
15	Punjab	56.16	47.62	103.78
16	Rajasthan	146.56	141.49	288.05

1	2	3	4	5
17	Uttarakhand	54.40	39.62	94.02
18	Tamil Nadu	58.48	47.06	105.54
19	West Bengal	65.44	60.10	125.54
Total		1754.00	1506.86	3260.86

Institutes Rs. in lakh

Sl. No.	Institute	Non-Recurring	Recurring	Total
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Govt. Medical College, Tiruvananthapuram, Kerala	140.00	73.65	213.65
2.	Guwahati Medical College, Assam	140.00	73.65	213.65
3.	SN Medical College, Jodhpur	140.00	73.65	213.65
4.	Banaras Hindu University, U.P.	140.00	73.65	213.65
Grand Total		560.00	294.60	854.60

Fund released during 2011-12

States Rs. in lakh

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Non-Recurring	Recurring	Total
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	208.80	52.80	261.6
2.	Assam	351.68	90.30	441.98
3.	Bihar	111.36	112.68	224.04
4.	Chhattisgarh	55.68	70.06	125.74
5.	Gujarat	278.40	140.00	418.4
6.	Haryana	279.76	64.78	344.54
7.	Himachal Pradesh	161.52	37.44	198.96
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	272.00	63.16	335.16
9.	Jharkhand	341.20	65.24	406.44
10.	Karnataka	469.20	116.82	586.02
11.	Kerala	111.36	157.46	268.82
12.	Madhya Pradesh	111.36	121.36	232.72
13.	Maharashtra	111.36	126.44	237.8

1	2	3	4	5
14.	Odisha	111.36	112.52	223.88
15.	Punjab	55.68	63.54	119.22
16.	Rajasthan	139.20	70.40	209.6
17.	Sikkim	113.92	23.89	137.81
18.	Tamil Nadu	208.80	70.40	279.2
19.	Uttarakhand	27.84	22.48	50.32
20.	Uttar Pradesh	0.00	0.00	0.0
21.	West Bengal	55.68	64.84	120.52
Total Expenditure		3576.16	1646.61	5222.77
Institutes				Rs. in lakh
Sl. No.	Institute	Non-Recurring	Recurring	Total
1	2	3	4	5
1.	MMC, Chennai	300.00	66.876	366.876
2.	Grants Medical College	300.00	66.876	366.876
3.	Sher-e-Kashmir Institute	300.00	66.876	366.876
4.	AIIMS, New Delhi	300.00	66.876	366.876
5.	Govt. Medical College, Tiruvananthapuram, Kerala	160.00	0.00	160.00
6.	Guwahati Medical College, Assam	160.00	0.00	160.00
7.	SN Medical College, Jodhpur	160.00	0.00	160.00
8.	Banaras Hindu University, U.P.	0.00	0.00	0.00
Grand Total		1680.00	267.504	1947.504

PMEYSA

4688. SHRIMATI ANNU TANDON:
SHRI CHANDRAKANT KHAIRE:

Will the Minister of PANCHAYATI RAJ be pleased to state:

(a) the details and objectives of the Panchayat Manila Evam Yuva Shakti Abhiyan (PMEYSA);

(b) the details of requests/proposals received from various States and Union Territories under the scheme and the funds allocated and released alongwith funds

utilised thereunder during 11th Five Year Plan, State/UT wise and year-wise;

(c) the effectiveness of the scheme indicating the progress/achievements made thereunder alongwith the number of Elected Women Representatives (EWRs) and Elected Youth Representatives (EYRs) empowered and connected/networked with each other during the said period, State/UT-wise;

(d) the mechanism of the Government to monitor the implementation and ensure proper utilisation of funds under the scheme;

(e) whether the Government proposes to revise the scheme to make it more effective; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) PMEYSA aims to empower Elected Women Representatives (EWRs) by knitting them into networks and through group action so that their participation and representation on local governance issues improves. The scheme aims to enable them to articulate their problems as women Panchayat leaders and discuss issues regarding the institutional mechanisms for their empowerment, to build the confidence and capacity of EWRs, so that they get over the institutional, societal and political constraints that prevent them from active participation in rural local self governments and to enable them to come up with a charter of issues to be mainstreamed into policy and advocacy support so that their concerns are addressed by the process of development adopted by the State and the three tier Panchayat system. Activities under PMEYSA include holding State Sammelans and Divisional/ District level Sammelans of EWRs, formation of their associations, setting up of State support Centres and sensitization programmes for EWRs and Elected Youth Representatives (EYRs).

(b) All valid proposals received from the States have been sanctioned. The detail of funds sanctioned to the States/UTs, from the year 2007-08 to 2011-12 is given in Statement-I.

(c) As per the information received, under the Scheme, 23 States have formed Core Committee and organized State Level Sammelans; 14 State Support Centers have been established; 807 batches (comprising of around 35 EWRs/EYRs in each batch) attended training & sensitization programmes conducted in 12 States; 131 Divisional Level Sammelans have been organized in 16 States; and State level associations of EWRs/EYRs have been formed in 10 States. The statement containing State-wise details of activities held under the scheme is given as Statement-II.

(d) In order to ensure that the programme is implemented effectively, the Central Government monitors through progress reports, utilisation certificates, audit reports, periodic communication, meeting/workshops etc.

(e) No such decision has been taken.

(f) Does not arise.

Statement-I

State-wise status of Funds Released under PMEYSA during last 5 years

Sl. No.	State/UTs	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Andhra Pradesh	2362136	1292023	1611632	12,886/-	
2	Arunachal Pradesh	3663463	-	-	-	
3	Assam	-	5067000	5067000	5067000/-	5067000/-
4	Bihar	537800	478064	2143434	-	
5	Chhattisgarh	774500	1922900	2821062	-	
6	Goa	1113836	653850	-	233500/-	509537/-
7	Gujarat	-	-	-	-	
8	Haryana	2647450	3452450	-	-	
9	Himachal Pradesh	1161475	-	1375650	-	
10	Karnataka	1283500	2874096	-	-	
11	Kerala	-	1684450	-	5,19,250/-	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
12	Madhya Pradesh	303125	312750	3178000	-	2938250/-
13	Maharashtra	128580	1116500	714000	-	8036825/-
14	Manipur	604075	348075	-	-	
15	Punjab	1547250	-	-	-	
16	Rajasthan	718900*	-	-	-	3132736/-
17	Sikkim	1433974	526295	521750	-	876152/-
18	Tamil Nadu	-	276470	-	-	
19	Tripura	-	262464	-	-	
20	Uttar Pradesh	-	-	-	1045000/-	
21	Uttarakhand	538500	-	4991625	-	
22	West Bengal	554556	2955750	538886	2699750/-	
23	Andaman and Nicobar	850625	183000	1080000	-	
24	Lakshadweep	-	593863	-	-	
25.	Jharkhand	-	-	-	-	9439500/-
26.	Pt. Payment to ITE India Pvt. Ltd for National Convention held on 22-24 April, 2008	20000000				
Total		20223745	44000000	24043039	9577386	30000000

* Subsequently refunded by State.

Statement-II

State-wise Status of PMEYSA Activities

Sl. No.	States	State Support Centre	State Level Sammelan	Distt/Divisional Level Sammelan	Trg. & Sensitization Programme	State Level Association
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Andhra Pradesh	established	Hyderabad	6	79 batches	formed
2	Arunachal Pradesh	-	Itanagar	-	25 batches	formed
3	Assam	-	-	-	540 batches	-
4	Bihar	-	Patna	-	-	-
5	Chhattisgarh	established	Raipur	12	8 batches	3 District/Block level

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
						Association formed
6	Goa	established	Panaji	2	11 batches	formed
7	Gujarat	-	Banaskant	-	-	-
8	Haryana	established	Sonepat	21	-	formed
9	Himachal Pradesh	established	Hipa	4	10 batches	-
10	Jharkhand	-	-	-	-	-
11	Karnataka	-	Bangalore Mysore	4	-	formed
12	Kerala	established	Cochin	14	3 batches	-
13	Madhya Pradesh	established	Bhopal	50	10 batches	-
14	Maharashtra	established	Nagpur	6	-	formed
15	Manipur	established	Imphal	2	12 batches	-
17	Punjab	established	Patiala	3	-	formed
18	Rajasthan	-	Udaipur	1	-	-
19	Sikkim	established	Gangtok	2	12 batches	formed
20	Tamil Nadu	-	-	-	-	-
21	Tripura	-	Agartala	-	-	-
22	Uttar Pradesh	-	Lucknow	-	-	-
23	Uttarakhand	established	Dehradun Rudrapur	1	-	-
24	West Bengal	established	Kolkata	3	71 batches	formed
25	Chandigarh UT	-	-	-	-	-
26	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	established	Port Blair	2	26 batches	-
Total		14	23	131	807 batches	10

Tax Agreement with Mauritius

4689. SHRI J.M. AARON RASHID: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a substantial per cent of foreign investment in the country flows through Mauritius;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any assessment of revenue loss suffered by the country due to the tax exemption granted

on these investments routed through Mauritius been done, if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government is considering to review tax treaty with Mauritius in order to raise revenue from these foreign investments in the country; and

(e) if so, the details thereof indicating the progress made and the present status in this regard?

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

(b) 39.25% of total Foreign Direct Investment inflows in the country have come through Mauritius during the period from April, 2000 to February, 2012.

(c) Assessment of revenue loss being suffered by country due to the tax exemption granted on investment routed through Mauritius is not possible. This depends on the sale and purchase price, factor of cost inflation index, cost of transfer, the set off of loss suffered in one transaction against the gains in the other and the carried forward losses of earlier years. The exercise can be undertaken only if the returns of income containing all such relevant details are filed by every alienator of the asset. Since, the tax on capital gains for Mauritius based entities is exempt, a large number of them do not file the returns unless they have other streams of income as well. Hence, no reliable assessment can be made.

(d) Yes, Madam.

(e) Government of India has proposed to review the India-Mauritius Double Taxation Avoidance Convention (DTAC) to incorporate appropriate amendments to the DTAC for prevention of treaty abuse and to strengthen the mechanism for exchange of information on tax matters between India and Mauritius. A Joint Working Group (JWG) comprising members from the Government of India and the Government of Mauritius was constituted in 2006 to inter-alia, put in place adequate safeguards to prevent misuse of the India-Mauritius DTAC. Seven rounds of discussions have taken place so far. There was unwillingness on the part of Mauritius to co-operate in addressing this problem. Consistent efforts are being made by the Indian Government to find mutually acceptable solutions for addressing India's concerns. Next round of JWG meeting is yet to be scheduled.

[Translation]

Non-Plan Expenditure

4690. SHRI KAUSHALENDRA KUMAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether non-planned expenditure is on the rise under the revenue and capital heads over the last three years;

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

(c) whether Government has taken any steps to reduce such expenditure;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the amount of revenue likely to be saved therefrom?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) The details of non-plan expenditure during the last three years i.e. 2009-2010, 2010-2011 and 2011-2012 (RE) are as under:

	(Rs. in crore)		
	Actuals		RE
	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
Revenue	657925	726491	815740
Capital	63171	91808	76376
Total	721096	818299	892116
As % of GDP	11.2%	10.7%	10.0%

Therefore, while the non plan expenditure has gone up in absolute terms over last three years, however, as a percentage of GDP, it has shown declining trend.

(c) and (d) Government is committed to carry on the process of fiscal consolidation vigorously. In order to adhere to the fiscal targets set in Budget and for better expenditure management, Government has issued orders in May and July, 2011 for enforcing 10% cut on budgetary allocations for holding seminars, workshops and conferences, ban on holding meetings and conferences at 5 star hotels, ban on purchase of vehicles except for the operational requirements of Defence Forces, Central Paramilitary Forces and security related organisations, restrictions on foreign travel and adhering to the quarterly ceilings under foreign travel expenses, ban on creation of Plan and Non Plan posts, except for new organisations which are set up based on approved schemes, strict discipline in employing consultancy assignments. Fiscal transfers to States, Public Sector Undertakings and Autonomous Bodies at Central/ State/Local level are also required to be monitored strictly for default in furnishing utilisation certificates, fulfilment of conditionalities attached to releases of Plan funds in case of matching funds and adjustment of unspent balances in the current releases.

(e) Steps have been taken for greater fiscal discipline and may not be quantifiable.

[English]

Supply of Medicines in CGHS Dispensaries

4691. SHRI C. RAJENDRAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is shortage of supply of medicines in Ayurvedic dispensaries of CGHS in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the measures taken by the Government to ensure availability of Ayurvedic medicines in all the CGHS dispensaries?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (c) No, there is no scarcity of Ayurvedic medicines in CGHS dispensaries.

Default Rate of Firms

4692. SHRI ANAND PRAKASH PARANJPE:
SHRI EKJMATH MAHADEO GAIKWAD:
SHRI BHASKARRAO BAPURAO PATIL
KHATGAONKAR:
SHRI SANJAY BHOI:
DR. P. VENUGOPAL:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether according to Credit Rating Information Services of India Limited (CRISIL) publication the default rate for firms has touched a 10 year high;

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

(c) the details of companies that appeared in the defaulters list in 2011-12 alongwith amount involved therein; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (d) Reserve Bank of India collects the information on Defaulters (non-suit filed accounts-Doubtful & Loss category) of Rs. 1 crore & above from Scheduled Commercial Banks and All India Notified Financial Institutions on half-yearly basis. The details of such defaulters as on September 30, 2011 in respect of non-suit filed is given below.

No. of Accounts	Amount (Rs. Crore)
2,820	33,897.36

However, the details of such defaulters along with the amount defaulted by each of them can not be provided as Section 45 E of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934 prohibits the Reserve Bank from disclosing 'credit information' except in the manner provided therein.

Bio-medical Waste

4693. SHRI NAMA NAGESWARA RAO:
SHRI NITYANANDA PRADHAN:
SHRI BAIJAYANT PANDA:
SHRI GOPINATH MUNDE:

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

(a) whether the Government is aware that most of the hospitals in Delhi and other metropolitan cities are casually dumping untreated hazardous bio-medical waste despite having expensive incinerators installed at the hospitals;

(b) if so, the details of hospitals where incinerators are not functioning;

(c) whether the Government has any mechanism to ensure proper implementation of Bio-Medical Waste (Management and Handling) Rules, 1998;

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

(e) the action taken by the Government for dumping of untreated medical waste against the erring hospitals for violation of the said rules and also for ensuring their proper implementation?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (e) Health being a state subject, no information regarding the details of hospitals, where incinerators are not functioning, is maintained centrally. However, as per the guidelines of Central Pollution Control Board, installation of individual incinerators by a healthcare unit is to be discouraged as far as possible and it shall be allowed only at Common Bio-Medical Waste Treatment Facility.

In so far as the three Central Government hospitals in Delhi, namely Dr. R.M.L Hospital, Safdarjung Hospital and LHMC and its Associated hospitals are concerned, bio-medical wastes are disposed off as per procedures prescribed in the Bio-Medical Waste (Management and Handling) Rules, 1998.

Compliance and monitoring of the Bio-Medical Waste (Management and Handling) Rules, 1998 is ensured by State Pollution Control Boards (SPCBs) in States and Pollution Control Committees (PCCs) in Union Territories (UTs). Show cause notices/directions are issued by the SPCBs and PCCs to erring healthcare facilities for violating these rules, whenever such cases are come to their notice.

Vaccines/Low-cost Kit for Cancer and HIV/AIDS

4694. SHRI K. SUGUMAR:
SHRI SURENDRA SINGH NAGAR:

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

(a) whether the Government has taken note of development of vaccines and lowcost kits for cancer and HIV/AIDS treatment in some other countries;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the steps taken/proposed by the Government to make use of such development/innovations in the country;

(d) whether the Government has taken up any such research projects in the country; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI SUDIP BANDYOPADHYAY): (a) The Government is aware of the research being conducted for the development of vaccines and low cost kits for cancer treatment in some other countries.

(b) A low cost cervical cancer vaccine is developed by University of Colorado researchers using sub units (capsomercs) that work just as effectively at activating the immune system to prevent infection.

(c) The National Institute of Immunology, Delhi, India has signed a Memorandum of Understanding with US cancer hospital Sloan Kettering Memorial. As per reports, the therapeutic vaccine would be used against breast, ovarian, cervical and blood cancer while the trial at Adyar Cancer Institute, Chennai would focus on cervical cancer, the vaccine's efficacy against ovarian cancer would be tested in the US trial. The indigenous vaccine works around a new cancer treatment modality called dendritic cell therapy where patients' own immune cells are used to fight caner. Dendritic cells are type of immune cells which are present in the body in small quantities. In December 2000, the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare and the

Indian Council of Medical Research signed a Memorandum of Understanding to accelerate efforts in the direction of developing a vaccine for HIV and AIDS.

(d) Yes.

(e) The Indian Council of Medical Research's Institute of Cytology and Preventive Oncology, Noida is conducting a project on Human Papillomavirus type 16 (HPV 16) for Cervical Cancer under Indo-German Programme with the aim to develop DNA-based chimeric vaccines against India-specific HPV 16 variants following screening of HPV 16 positive cervical cancer tissue biopsies for L1,E6 and E-7 gene sequences.

Under the tripartite agreement between international AID Vaccine Initiative National AIDS Control Organization and Indian Council of Medical Research three phased trails of HIV vaccine were conducted by National Aids Research Institute Pune, and National Institute for Research in Tuberculosis, Chennai. Besides this, various projects on vaccine development and anti-HIV drug screening are also being carried out by NARI, Pune.

Medical Equipments

4695. SHRI SANJAY DHOTRE:
SHRI MANGANI LAL MANDAL:

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

(a) the details of expenditure incurred on the import of medical equipments/ machines for Government hospitals during each of the last three years, hospital-wise, State/ UT-wise;

(b) whether all the imported equipments/machines have since been installed and being utilised;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government to improve the infrastructure and standard of Government hospitals in terms of manpower and equipments?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (d) No such information is centrally maintained as 'Health' is a State subject.

However, in so far as three Central Government hospitals in Delhi, namely Safdarjung Hospital, Dr. Ram Manohar Hospital (RMLH) and Lady Hardinge Medical College (LHMC) and its Associated hospitals, are

concerned, the details of expenditure incurred by these hospitals on the import of medical equipments/ machines during the last three years are given as under:

Name of the hospital	Expenditure year-wise (Rupees in lakhs)		
	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
Safdarjung Hospital	945	1451	1014
Dr. RML Hospital	1205.10	367.62	511.06
LHMC and Sucheta Kripiani Hospital	229.43	57.95	64.91
Kalawati Saran Children's Hospital (Associated Hospital of LHMC)	136.19	16.08	88.15

All imported medical equipments/machines in the above stated hospitals have been installed except one equipment namely Reverse Osmosis (R.O.) system in Nephrology Department of RMLH due to this Departments renovation/ expansion.

Upgradation of existing infrastructure, creation of new infrastructure/manpower, modernization of hospitals etc. are an on-going process and are taken up as per requirement and available resources.

[*Translation*]

Population Control

4696. SHRI SURENURA SINGH NAGAR:
SHRI AMBICA BANERJEE:
SHRI SAMEER BHUJBAL:
SHRI MANGANI LAL MANDAL:

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

(a) whether the National Population Policy has not been reviewed since long;

(b) if so, the details and the reasons therefor alongwith the year when it was reviewed last;

(c) whether the Government has chalked out any new strategy/plan for population control;

(d) if so, the details thereof and the schemes/ programmes formulated by the Government for effective implementation of the plan;

(e) whether the Government proposes to give any incentives for adoption of small family norms; and

(f) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken by the Government to check population growth in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI SUDIP BANDYOPADHYAY): (a) and (b) India adopted a comprehensive and holistic National Population Policy (NPP), 2000, which provides a policy framework for advancing goals and prioritizing strategies to meet the reproductive and child health needs of the people and to achieve a stable population at a level consistent with the requirements of sustainable economic growth, social development and environmental protection. As such, no need has been felt to review the policy.

(c) and (d) Government of India has been vigorously implementing the National Rural Health Mission launched in the year 2005 in line with the policy framework of population stabilization as envisaged in National Population Policy-2000, i.e the need to simultaneously address issues of child survival, maternal health and fertility while increasing outreach and coverage of a comprehensive package of reproductive and child health services. New interventions that have been added to existing interventions for population stabilization are given in the enclosed Statement.

(e) and (f) There is no proposal at present to give incentives for adoption of small family norms.

The various initiatives taken by the Government to check population growth in the country includes introduction of national family planning insurance scheme to compensate accepters of sterilization for failures, complications and deaths and which provides indemnity cover to doctors, enhancement of compensation packages for sterilization, promotion of IUD 380 A intensively as a spacing method because of its longevity; encouraging fixed day fixed place family planning services and increasing the basket of choice by introducing new and effective contraceptives under the programme.

Government also envisages strengthening of implementation structure for population stabilization, establishment of post-partum centers in facilities with substantial number of institutional deliveries, facilitating availability of contraceptives to eligible couples and increased advocacy efforts from village level onward, especially in states having high population growth.

Statement*New Interventions for Population Stabilisation*

1. A new scheme has been launched to utilize the services of ASHA to deliver contraceptives at the doorstep of beneficiaries. The scheme is being implemented in 233 districts of 17 states. ASHA is charging a nominal amount from beneficiaries for her effort to deliver contraceptives at doorstep i.e Re 1 for a pack of 3 condoms, Re 1 for a cycle of OCPs and Rs.2 for a pack of one tablet of ECP.
2. MoHFW has introduced short term IUCD(5 years effectivity),Cu IUCD 375 under the National Family Planning programme. Training of state level trainers has already been completed and process is underway to train service providers upto the sub-center level.
3. A new method of IUCD insertion (post- partum IUCD insertion) has been introduced by the Government.276 district hospitals in high focus states have been identified for strengthening PPIUCD services.
4. Promotion of Post-partum Family Planning Services at district hospitals by providing for placement of dedicated Family Planning Counsellors and training of personnel.

*[English]***Ambulance Services**

4697. SHRI EKNATH MAHADEO GAIKWAD:
SHRI BHASKARRAO BAPURAO PATIL
KHATGAONKAR:

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

- (a) whether the Government has prepared any guidelines for ambulance services in the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the details of specifications required for the ambulances for transfer of patients to the hospitals?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI SUDIP BANDYOPADHYAY): (a) to (c) Public Health being a State subject, ambulance services in States/UTs are being provided by respective State/UT Governments. Different

states have different models depending upon their requirements and priorities. 21 States/UTs have Emergency Response Service [ERS] Vehicles details of which are given in the enclosed Statement.

Under National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) funds are released to all States/UTs by the Government of India to carry out the activity as per the requirement projected by the State/UT Government in their Annual Programme Implementation Plan.

Statement*The Number of ERS Vehicles Operational in States/ UT as on December, 2012*

Sl. No.	Name of State/UT	Number of ERS Vehicles Operational
1	2	3
1	Bihar	581
2	Chhattisgarh	126
3	Himachal Pradesh	108
4	Madhya Pradesh	100
5	Rajasthan	411
6	Uttarakhand	139
7	Andhra Pradesh	752
8	Goa	33
9	Gujarat	506
10	Haryana*	357
11	Karnataka	517
12	Kerala	50
13	Maharashtra	1587
14	Punjab	240
15	Tamil Nadu	451
16	West Bengal	768
17	Assam	280
18	Meghalaya	40
19	Daman and Diu	2

1	2	3
20	Delhi	41
21	Puducherry	8
Total		7097

Export of Medicinal Plants and Herbs

4698. PROF. RANJAN PRASAD YADAV:
SHRI KHAGEN DAS:

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

(a) the share of India in the export of Medicinal Plants and Herbs in the global herbal market in comparison to China at present;

(b) whether the Government has identified various factors including quality which are hampering the growth of export of Medicinal Plants and Herbs from the country;

(c) if so, the details thereof alongwith the corrective measures taken/proposed by the Government for wider acceptability of Indian Medicinal Plants and Herbs in the global market;

(d) whether the Government proposes to set up a regulatory body for Ayurveda, Yoga and Naturopathy, Unani, Siddha and Homoeopathy (AYUSH) on the lines of Drug Controller General of India; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI S. GANDHISELVAN): (a) According to data compiled by Pharmexcil from UN Comtrade (the official agency for such data), the export of India and China in 2010 was US Dollar 790.56 Million and 1329.72 Million respectively out of total global export of US Dollar 7592.08 Million (for 165 countries). These data pertain to export of medicinal plants, herbs and the value added products like extracts including essential oils, gums & resins (excluding finished dosage forms).

(b) and (c) Following important measures have been taken for development of medicinal plants sector for wider acceptability and *inter-alia* growth of exports:

- The National Medicinal Plants Board (NMPB) under Department of AYUSH, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare has been implementing Centrally Sponsored Scheme of "National Mission on

Medicinal Plants" since 2008-09 to provide support for establishment of nurseries, cultivation of identified species including those which are in demand for export, setting up of infrastructure for post harvest management / processing and value addition / testing facilities / organic, GAP certification, market promotion etc.

- Support for Organic Certification for horticultural crops including medicinal plants is provided under the scheme of National Horticulture Mission under Ministry of Agriculture.
- The NMPB has developed guidelines for Good Agricultural Practices and Good Field Collection Practices for Indian medicinal plants.
- The Certification Standards have been developed and Voluntary Certification Scheme launched for cultivated / collected medicinal plants with support of Quality Council of India.
- Agro-techniques of selected important medicinal plants have been developed by the NMPB.

(d) and (e) Yes. To ensure the quality and standards of Ayurveda, Siddha and Unani (ASU) medicines and effective enforcement of the provisions of the Drugs & Cosmetic Act, the Ayurveda, Siddha and Unani Drugs Consultative Committee (ASUDCC) chaired by Drugs Controller General of India (DCGI) recommended creation of separate Central Drug Controller for ASU drugs. It will facilitate the increased acceptability of Ayurveda, Yoga and Naturopathy, Unani, Siddha and Homoeopathy (AYUSH) medicines within the country and abroad. The Expenditure Finance Committee has approved creation of infrastructure for Central Drug Controller for AYUSH drugs.

Pre-2006 Revised Pension

4699. SHRI GAJENDRA SINGH RAJUKHEDI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of pensioners of the Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs (MPA) who have not received their pre-2006 revised pension as recommended by the parent Ministry in 2011;

(b) whether pensionary benefits accruing to pensioners of MPA on account of circular dated 1 September, 2008 are not given to them even after a lapse of seven years;

(c) the details of such cases, pensioner-wise;

(d) the total amount of revised pension due to the pensioners which remained undisbursed with bank, pensioner-wise; and

(e) the action taken to immediately release the revised pension as per circular dated 1 September, 2008?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) As on 27/4/2012, a total of 27 cases have been received duly recommended by the Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs, and in respect of all 27 cases, the Central Pension Accounting Office have issued Special Seal Authority(SSA) for revision of pension by the concerned pension paying bank.

(b) and (c) No Madam. As per Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions O.M. dated 01/09/2008, all Pension Disbursing Authorities, including Public Sector Banks have been authorized to pay pension/family pension to existing pensioners/family pensioners at the rate prescribed in this CM without any further authorization from the concerned Accounts Office/ Head of Office etc. Further, it is the responsibility of the Head of Department of the Ministry, Department, Office etc., from which the Government Servant had retired to suo moto revise the pension/family pension. Central Pension Accounting Office on receipt of the revision authority, is required to issue Special Seal Authority (SSA) to the concerned pension paying bank.

(d) Bank-wise information in respect of the 27 pensioners of Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs, is being collected from the respective banks and shall be laid on the table of the House.

(e) As per Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pension's O.M. Dated 01/09/2008, all Pension Disbursing Authorities, including Public Sector Banks have been authorized to pay pension/family pension to existing pensioners/family pensioners at the rate prescribed in this OM without any further authorization from the concerned Accounts Office/ Head of Office etc. Further, as per Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pension's OM dated 14.10.2008, wherever, the pension is disbursed through Public Sector Banks, the Banks will pay and disburse the pension and arrears in accordance with the ready reckoner within a week from the date of issue of this O.M. Progress of revision of pre-2006 pension cases is being reviewed regularly.

Tipaimukh Power Project

4700. DR. THOKCHOM MEINYA: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the present status of implementation of Tipaimukh Project;

(b) whether the Tipaimukh Power Project has been abandoned; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL): (a) The Tipaimukh Hydro Electric Project (1500 MW), Manipur is proposed to be taken up through a Joint Venture (JV) between NHPC, SJVNL and Government of Manipur. A Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) and Promoters Agreement have been signed on 28.04.2010 & 22.10.2011 respectively. Finalization of Memorandum of Association (MoA) & Article of Association (AoA) by JV Partners is in progress.

The concurrence to the Detailed Project Report (DPR) and environment clearance have already been accorded in favour of NEEPCO, which would be transferred in favour of the Joint Venture. The forest clearance is also under process.

(b) No, Madam.

(c) Does not arise.

Power Generation from Rice Husk and Solar

4701. SHRI TARACHAND BHAGORA:
SHRI MANICKA TAGORE:
SHRI AVTAR SINGH BHADANA:

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

(a) whether the rice husk and solar power are together going to provide rural India with a twin solution to its problems of power shortage;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the total number of such power units functioning in the country, State-wise;

(c) the cost and life expectancy of such project once implemented;

(d) whether the Government is also developing a diesel-solar hybrid unit to power industrial units; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH): (a) Rice husk and solar power have great potential for meeting power requirements of rural India.

(b) 57 nos. of rice husk based gasifiers of 32 kW capacity each have so far been installed in Bihar. Stand alone solar photovoltaic (SPV) power plants of 18,275kWp capacity have been installed in the country as on 31.03.2012. State-wise capacity of stand-alone SPV power plants installed in the country is given as Statement.

(c) An investment of Rs. 16-18 lakhs is required for installation of a 32 kW rice husk gasifier system with 100% producer gas engine and a distribution network. The life of such a system is around 10 years subject to proper operation and maintenance. Benchmark cost for a stand-alone solar photovoltaic power plant is Rs. 2.7 lakhs per kilowatt. The life of a solar photovoltaic module is 25 years.

(d) The Ministry has been promoting the diesel-solar hybrid systems in various industrial units in the country with an objective of saving diesel.

(e) The Ministry is providing 30% capital subsidy subject to a maximum of Rs.57/- per watt peak without battery bank to industrial and commercial units for installation of solar PV power plant upto 100 kWp unit capacity to mitigate diesel consumption.

Statement

State-wise capacity of Stand-alone SPV power projects installed in the country as on 31.3.2012

Sl. No.	State/UT	Stand- alone SPV Power Plants kWp
1	2	3
1	Andaman and Nicobar	167
2	Andhra Pradesh	731.1
3	Arunachal Pradesh	17.1
4	Assam	210

1	2	3
5	Bihar	775.6
6	Chhattisgarh	4276.72
7	Delhi	82
8	Goa	1.72
9	Gujarat	374.6
10	Haryana	676.05
11	Himachal Pradesh	1.5
12	Jammu and Kashmir	308.85
13	Jharkhand	235.9
14	Karnataka	225.41
15	Kerala	47.7
16	Lakshadweep	100
17	Madhya Pradesh	575
18	Maharashtra	905.7
19	Manipur	28
20	Meghalaya	50.5
21	Mizoram	109
22	Nagaland	72
23	Odisha	84.515
24	Punjab	121
26	Rajasthan	3430.8
27	Sikkim	29.7
28	Tamil Nadu	150
29	Tripura	25.57
30	Uttar Pradesh	2943.72
31	Uttarakhand	180.03
32	West Bengal	811
33	Others	528
Total		18275.785

Monitoring of NRHM

4702. SHRI ANANDRAO ADSUL:
SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJI:
SHRI GAJANAN D. BABAR:
SHRI DHARMENDRA YADAV:

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

(a) whether most of the Rogi Kalyan Samities (RKS) and village health and sanitation committees have been functioning with little or no financial accountability costing the Government approximately Rs, 250 crore annually;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is true that after seven years of launching of the National Rural Health Mission (NRHM), the NRHM monitors fail to furnish audited accounts to the Union Government;

(d) if so, the names of the monitoring agencies appointed to monitor the NRHM alongwith the details of financial accountability of such agencies;

(e) whether elaborate guidelines, developed in 2010 for maintaining audited accounts are being followed properly by these agencies; and

(f) if not, the action taken by the Union Government against these monitoring agencies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI SUDIP BANDYOPADHYAY): (a) and (b) Under National Rural Health Mission (NRHM), States project their requirements of various activities in their Programme Implementation Plan (PIP) including that of RKS and VHSNCs. Based on the recommendations of National Programme Coordination Committee (NPCC). The GoI releases funds for approved activities.

It is not true that the RKS and VHSNCs have no financial accountability. To ensure financial accountability following mechanism has been stipulated under NRHM for RKS and VHSNCs.

For RKS:

The GOI guidelines stipulate that the RKS has to keep regular accounts, V get them audited annually by a Chartered Accountant firm and submit the same to District Collector for his observations. Further Annual Report and audited statement of accounts is to be approved by the

Governing Body, which comprises of elected public representatives, senior Government functionaries, eminent citizens etc. Funds are provided to these RKS as per the level of their working.

For VHSNC:

It comprises of Sarpanch/Pradhan, representatives of Gram Panchayat, Auxiliary Nurse Mid-Wife (ANM) of Sub-Centre, Anganwadi Worker (AWW) etc. The account of VHSNC is to be operated jointly by ANM of Sub-Health Centre and Sarpanch/Pradhna pertaining to that village. The VHSNC is accountable to the Gram Sabha.

(c) and (d) Health being a State subject, State Government implements the programmes and activities under NRHM. Under NRHM, no separate NRHM monitors or monitoring agencies have been appointed to monitor its implementation. However, Government has put in place appropriate monitoring mechanisms for monitoring the implementation of NRHM.

(e) and (f) In view of reply to (c) and (d) question does not arise.

NCHRH Bill

4703. SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has prepared a draft of National Commission for Human Resources for Health (NCHRH) Bill;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the points of emphasis in the said Bill alongwith the salient features thereof; and

(d) the time by which the said Bill is likely to be introduced?

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

(b) and (c) The National Commission for Human Resources for Health (NCHRH) will be 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.

The NCHRH Bill provides for trifurcation of regulatory functions among three separate bodies viz. National Board for Health Education (NBHE), National Evaluation and

Assessment Committee (NEAC) and National Councils with a mandate to prescribe minimum standards for health education, developing and maintaining system of accreditation of health educational institutes and to inter-alia ensure ethical standards among medical professionals respectively.

The Commission would subsume the existing councils viz., Medical Council of India, Dental Council of India, Nursing Council of India and Pharmacy Council of India which shall be replaced by corresponding new Councils.

(d) The NCHRH Bill has already been introduced in the Rajya Sabha on 22nd December 2011.

[English]

Research to Control Vector-Borne Diseases

4704. SHRI VARUN GANDHI:
SHRI ASHOK TANWAR:
SHRI RAJIAH SIRICILLA:

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

(a) whether the Government has taken up any research project to control vectorborne diseases including Malaria and Japanese Encephalitis (JE) and develop new and affordable drugs for their treatment in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the achievements made as a result thereof;

(c) whether the Government has collaborated with certain countries and signed any Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) for the purpose; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) Malaria The National Institute of Malaria Research (NIMR) is the principle ICMR Institute conducting research in malaria epidemiology, parasite biology and vector control strategies. The Institute collaborates with the Directorate of National Vector Borne Disease Control Programme (NVBDPCP) for carrying out operational research. A significant research achievement was the therapeutic efficacy studies which provided evidence for switchover to artemisinin-combination therapies for *P. falciparum* malaria. Phase- III trial of new combination of artemisinin antimalarials namely Artesunate + Amodiaquine, Artesunate+Mefloquine, Arterolane

Maleate+Piperaquine, Dihydroartemisinin+Piperaquine, Artesunate +Pyronaridine combination have been done. Among these following have been registered with Drugs Controller General of India (DCGI) namely Artesunate + Amodiaquine; Artesunate+Mefloquine and Arterolane Maleate+Piperaquine.

The NIMR has also developed a national network of sentinel sites for monitoring anti-malarial drug resistance, which now suggests low efficacy of chloroquine in treatment of Pf malaria. NIMR has also successfully evaluated non invasive methods for malaria diagnosis using saliva (multiplex PCR based assay and LAMP); and filed a patent for immunodiagnostic reagent for the detection of *P. vivax*. Village wise Geographic Information System (GIS) mapping has been carried out for 27 problematic districts identified by National Vector Borne Disease Control Programme. Using PRECIS regional climate model, projection of transmission windows of malaria by 2030 with emphasis on Himalayan, northeastern, coastal and Western Ghats was done. Disease burden studies for malaria were conducted by NIMR in 2008 and 10.03 million estimated cases by Fever Model was proposed in the study against 1.52 million reported cases, for the entire country. The Malaria Parasite Bank now has a collection of 1200 isolates of human Plasmodia.

In addition, the ICMR's Regional Medical Research Centre for Tribals at Jabalpur has been conducting malaria research among tribal population of the country. The studies conducted to evaluate bivalent malaria kits showed 90% sensitivity and specificity for *P. falciparum* and marginally lesser for *P. vivax*, suggesting its potential role in epidemiological surveillance. The National Vector Borne Disease Control Programme has accepted the recommendations of Centre and has replaced the monovalent RDTs with bivalent kits for malarial diagnosis in various states of India.

Japanese Encephalitis (JE):The ICMR has established a Field Unit of National Institute of Virology (NIV) at Gorakhpur (Uttar Pradesh) for carrying out research on Japanese Encephalitis/Acute Encephalitis Syndrome and to provide diagnostic support to the State Govt, for investigations of outbreaks in the region. The NIV Unit at Gorakhpur compiles information on AES/JE cases/deaths and provides a weekly line list of cases/deaths investigated in BRD Medical College, Gorakhpur to State Govt, health authorities and to the National Vector Borne Disease Control Programme. The ICMR has established a Task

Force on Acute Encephalitis Syndrome to undertake studies on aetiology and development of clinical guidelines and management of JE/Acute encephalitis Syndrome. A research-cum- intervention project on JE/AES is currently under development.

(c) and (d) No. Only Clinical Trial Agreements are signed with institutions in other countries after approval from Health Ministry Screening Committee (HMSC), The National Institute of Malaria Research has signed Clinical Trial Agreements with Public Private Partnership agencies like the Medicines for Malaria Venture (MMV), Drugs for Neglected Diseases Initiative (DNDi) after approval of Health Ministry's Screening Committee.

[Translation]

Ayurvedic Research Centres

4705. SHRI GHANSHYAM ANURAGI:
SHRI P.L. PUNIA:

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

(a) whether the Government has received proposals from various State Governments for the setting up of Ayurvedic Research Centres in their States;

(b) if so, the details thereof during the last three years and the current year, proposal-wise and State/UT-wise;

(c) the number of the above proposals cleared alongwith the funds allocated for the purpose, State/UT-wise;

(d) whether a number of the above proposals are pending for the clearance; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI S. GANDHISELVAN): (a) to (e) A proposal was received from the Government of Manipur to establish a Regional Research Institute (RRI) of Central Council for Research in Ayurvedic Sciences (CCRAS). It was however, not agreed

to considering that CCRAS already has its Centre/Units at Guwahati, Gangtok, Itanagar, Shillong and Nagaland University Campus in the NE Region and facing acute shortage of technical and other manpower.

[English]

Promotion of Education in North Eastern States

4706. SHRI JOSEPH TOPPO: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government provides funds to North-Eastern States for providing scholarships to Scheduled Tribe community students for promotion of education among them;

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

(c) the details of fund sanctioned, released and utilised by the North-Eastern State Governments for the said purpose during each of the last three years and the current year, scheme-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI MAHADEO SINGH KHANDELA): (a) and (b) The Ministry of Tribal Affairs implements four scholarship schemes for ST students namely (i) Post Matric Scholarship (PMS), (ii) National Overseas Scholarship (NOS), (iii) Top Class Education, and (iv) Rajiv Gandhi National Fellowship (RGNF) at present. Out of these schemes, only Post Matric Scholarship Scheme is being implemented through State Governments/UT Administrations including North-Eastern States for providing scholarship to ST students for promotion of education among them. This is a scheme need-based and demand-driven scheme. In respect of other schemes mentioned above at serial no. (ii), (iii) & (iv), this Ministry provides funds to the Ministry of External Affairs, concerned Institutions & University Grants Commission respectively to disburse the scholarship to ST students.

(c) The details of funds sanctioned, released to the North-Eastern State Governments and utilized by them under the Scheme of Post Matric Scholarship for ST students for the said purpose during each of the last three years and the current year is enclosed as Statement.

Statement

The details of funds sanctioned, released to the North-Eastern State Governments and utilized by them under the Scheme of Post Matric Scholarship for ST students during each of the last three years and the current year

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Name of State/UT	2008-09		2009-10		2010-11		2011-12
		Funds Sanctioned/ Released	Utilised	Funds Sanctioned/ Released	Utilised	Funds Sanctioned/ Released	Utilised	**Funds Sanctioned/ Released
1	Arunachal Pradesh	0.00	N.A.	0.00	N.A.	23.52	23.52	0.00
2	Assam	1696.18	1696.18	2510.12	2510.12	2881.26	2880.09	4210.8!
3	Manipur	1912.68	1912.68	2163.28	2163.28	2460.01	2460.01	4742.29
4	Meghalaya	1342.12	1342.12	1006.57	1006.57	2717.23	2717.23	2752.38
5	Mizoram	1421.18	1421.18	1571.26	MS60.01	1633.93	1499.31	3732.93
6	Nagaland	1467.27	1467.27	1866.77	1866.77	1908.44	1706.04	2813.71
7	Sikkim	25.13	25.13	37.88	37.88	56.41	56.41	198.00
8	Tripura	433.19	433.19	538.26	538.26	380.40	380.40	1358.95
	Total	8297.75	8297.75	9694.14	9682.89	12061.2	11723.01	19809.07

* UC awaited.

** UC not yet due.

[Translation]

Flowing of Terror Funds/ Black Money in Real Estate and Other Sectors

4707. SHRI P.C. MOHAN:
SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether as per the assessment of revenue intelligence agencies, terror funds and unaccounted/black money are flowing into the real estate, mining and manufacturing sector;

(b) if, so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of real estate builders and mining/manufacturing companies found involved in investment of money flowing from terrorist organizations in their companies;

(d) the action taken against the erring builders and companies having nexus with terrorist organizations, company-wise;

(e) whether the Government proposes to bring out a legislation with relevant provisions to regulate real estate sector included therein; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) and (b) As per the assessment of revenue intelligence agencies such as Directorate of Revenue Intelligence, Directorate General of Central Excise Intelligence and the Directorate of Enforcement, as of now, have not come across any instance of flow of terror funds into the real estate, mining/manufacturing sector.

Investigations by the Income Tax Department reveal unaccounted or undisclosed income or assets in various

sectors of the economy, including real estate, mining and manufacturing sectors.

(c) and (d) In view of reply to sub-part of part (a), questions do not arise.

(e) and (f) 'Land' and 'Colonisation' are State subjects and therefore Government of India does not have a mandate to regulate all aspects of development of Real Estate. The Ministry of Housing & Urban Poverty Alleviation has proposed a legislation i.e. Real Estate (Regulation and Development) Bill, 2012 which concentrates on the real estate transaction to bring in transparency and fair play to protect the consumer interests.

Further, in order to check the possibility of money laundering in the real estate sector, it has been proposed to include real estate agents and Sub-registrars of property as reporting entities under the Prevention of Money Laundering Act, 2002 vide Prevention of Money Laundering (Amendment) Bill, 2011 which has been introduced in the Lok Sabha. By virtue of the proposed amendment, real estate agents and registrars of property when notified as a reporting entity will be under obligation to report all cash transactions in excess of Rs. 10 lacs and suspicious transactions to the Director, Financial Intelligence Unit-India, New Delhi.

[English]

No Child Born to Die Campaign

4708. SHRI NITYANANDA PRADHAN:
SHRI BAIJAYANT PANDA:

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

(a) whether India has the highest child mortality rate in the world;

(b) whether to control this loss of life, certain child rights Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs) proposes to launch a new campaign "No child born to die" in the country;

(c) if so, the details thereof:

(d) whether the Government proposes to take part in this endeavour and to involve citizens to make the above project a success; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

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

BANDYOPADHYAY): (a) No. As per UNICEF report "The State of the world's children 2012", India ranks 46th in descending order for under-5 mortality in the world.

(b) and (c) "No child born to die" is Global campaign launched by an International NGO "Save the Children". The details are available on their website <http://www.savethechildren.org.uk>.

(d) and (e) The Government of India is committed to reducing child mortality in the country and achieving the MDGs. Under the framework of implementation of National Rural Health Mission, the involvement of community is one of the core strategies. These strategies are in the form of constitution of Village Health, Nutrition and Sanitation Committees at village level and Rogi Kalyan Samitis in public health facilities and having Accredited Social Health Activists (ASHAs) at village level to act as a link between community and health facility.

Sanitary Napkin Scheme

4709. SHRIMATI MANEKA GANDHI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has an assessment of the number of girls that have been benefited from Rs. 1 per sanitary napkin scheme; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI SUDIP BANDYOPADHYAY): (a) The supply of sanitary napkins under the scheme for promotion of Menstrual Hygiene among adolescent girls (10-19 years) was started in 2011 providing the girls sanitary napkins at Rs. 1 per piece through ASHAs. The supply is on-going and has not yet been completed. Therefore, the report of the number of girls that have been benefitted from this scheme in different States has not yet been compiled.

(b) Question does not arise.

[Translation]

Transmission and Distribution Losses

4710. SHRI BHISMA SHANKER ALIAS KUSHAL TIWARI: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether revamping the management and operation of power distribution companies has been suggested in the midterm review to bring down transmission and distribution losses;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government proposes to use latest technology to minimize transmission cost and losses during transmission and distribution loss;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the efforts made or proposed to be made by the Government for the optimum utilization of available transmission assets and minimize transmission and distribution losses?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. Mid-Term Appraisal of the Eleventh Five Year Plan had suggested measures in regard to improvement of distribution system. A copy of the relevant page taken from the website of the Planning Commission is enclosed as Statement.

(c) to (e) Yes, Madam. Government has proposed to use latest technology to minimize transmission cost and losses during transmission and distribution.

Distribution

The restructured APDRP scheme was approved in July, 2008, with the aim of restoring the commercial viability of the distribution sector by putting in place mechanisms that lead to a substantial reduction in aggregate AT&C losses with demonstrable performance in terms of sustained loss reduction with definite end-points and delivery time lines. Projects under the scheme are taken up in two parts. Part A focuses on establishing reliable and automated systems for sustained collection of accurate baseline data, and the adoption of IT in the areas of energy accounting and auditing and consumer base services. Part B includes regular system strengthening projects. Under R-ADPRP, projects worth Rs.31,416.15 crores (Part-A: Rs. 6,639.98 crores covering 1402 towns and 63 SCADA projects; Part-B: Rs.24,776.17 crores covering 1086 towns) have been sanctioned.

Transmission

To minimize transmission cost, Powergrid Corporation of India Ltd. is using latest technology in Transmission. This includes use of High capacity 400kV multi-circuit/bundle conductor lines, High Surge Impedance Loading (HSIL) Line to increase the loadability of lines, ± 800 kV, 6000 MW High Capacity HVDC system, use of Compact towers to reduce space, Use of High temperature Low Sag (HTLS) conductor line to increase current rating, use of

Fixed and Thyristor Controlled Series Compensation (TCSC) to enhance power handling capability, establishment of State-of-the-art Gas Insulated Substations (GIS), which requires less space (about 80% reduction), Regulation in Power Flow/ FACTS devices, substation automation and remote operation etc.

Mid-Term Appraisal of the Eleventh Five Year Plan Distribution

- i. The distribution sector requires a robust and reliable MIS to overcome existing information and capability deficiencies. Distribution utilities that have taken proactive measures for measurability, accountability, and governance have been significantly better than others in terms of financial and operational performance.
- ii. The Planning Commission will institute an independent study of the balance sheet situation of public sector discom/SBEs to ascertain their real financial situation as an input into the Twelfth Plan.
- iii. The distribution sector requires substantial improvements in business planning and forecasting to manage its finances and operations better.

This would require facilitating Multi-Year-Tariff (MYT) frameworks, as mandated by the Electricity Act, 2003, in the states.
- iv. The distribution sector needs to urgently enhance power procurement and portfolio optimization skills. Many of the present cost problems are on account of poor planning in power procurement and contract management.
- v. The distribution sector needs to improve its network forecasting, planning, and execution skills on an accelerated pace. Networks need to be strengthened to ensure that power distribution capabilities are adequate and efficient. Studies demonstrate that the present levels of technical losses in the networks are unacceptably high in some of the large states.
- vi. Customer service and management methods need to be improved substantially for greater consumer satisfaction and overall reduction in service costs. This would also facilitate implementing cost reflective tariffs and timely payments from consumers.
- vii. Adequate emphasis needs to be placed on quality and monitoring of the restructured APDRP programme's interventions and outputs.

viii. There should be greater focus on the rights of the customer. There are documented cases of distribution utilities switching off supplies to their own customers to sell power at profit in short-term power market sales. Supply obligations should be enforced and utilities should not be allowed the discretion of cutting off customers to sell in the power market.

Power Reforms

- i. Trading of power at very high rates has a distortion effect and threatens to jeopardize the financial viability of distribution companies. Urgent steps are needed to bring the practice under appropriate discipline.
- ii. Open access facility to consumers is presently ineffective due to the reluctance of state utilities. The recommendations of the Open Access Task Force Committee should be implemented. In particular, Load Despatch Centres should be made independent and open access promoted by providing one-fourth of unallocated CPSUs power to incentivize states. In case of all new CPSU plants, it should be increased to 50 per cent.
- iii. Differential peak power tariff rates should be notified to restrict demand at peak hours.
- iv. Energy audit of power utilities using IT.
- v. Free power to farmers needs metering and upfront subsidy by states. The programme for separation of feeders in rural areas as in Gujarat, Rajasthan, Haryana, and Andhra Pradesh should be implemented.

[Translation]

Supply of Coal to NTPC Power Plants

4711. SHRI JAGDISH SHARMA: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the strike by coal workers in Telangana region in October, 2011 affected about 4000 MW power generation capacity of National Thermal Power Corporation Limited (NTPC);

(b) if so, whether adequate availability of coal would enable the NTPC to augment its production capacity by 10 to 15 per cent;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether NTPC required 1640 lakh tonnes of coal in 2012-13; and

(e) if so, the steps being taken by the Government to ensure uninterrupted supply of coal to the NTPC power plants?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL): (a) The power generation was partly affected due to less coal supply during strike of coal workers in Telangana Region during October, 2011. NTPC's Ramagundam Station (2600 MW) suffered a generation loss of 293 MU due to less coal supply during the strike period.

(b) and (c) Yes, Madam. During 2011-12, with adequate supply of coal, NTPC could have generated 3.39% more energy of the total coal based capacity.

(d) The estimated requirement of coal for NTPC for the year 2012-13 is approx. 1640 lakh tones.

(e) Following steps have been/are being taken by the Government to uninterrupted supply of coal for the thermal power plants including NTPC in the country:

- (i) Ministry of Coal/Coal India Ltd. are being insisted upon to enhance production of domestic coal in the country.
- (ii) NTPC has signed Fuel Supply Agreement for supply of 124.9 MMT of coal. Letter of Assurances (LOAs) for new projects have also been placed on Coal India Limited (CIL) for supply of 18.59 MMT of coal. Besides, NTPC has Bilateral MOUs with coal companies for supply of 2.3 MMT of coal.
- (iii) Power Utilities have been advised to import coal to extent technically feasible to bridge the gap between requirement of coal and its availability from domestic sources.
- (iv) The coal supply position to thermal power stations is regularly reviewed in Ministry of Coal, Ministry of Power and Cabinet Secretariat with participation from the concerned Ministries, Central Electricity Authority, Coal India Limited and NTPC Limited.
- (v) Reduction in e-auction by CIL from 10% to 7% of its production progressively till the end of 12th Plan, if required, to meet its commitment to power sector.
- (vi) NTPC has been advised to bring their coalfield mines into production at the earliest.

[English]

Forest Dwellers

4712. SHRI P.K. BIJU: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of tribal families who are actually forest dwellers in the country, State-wise;

(b) the details of schemes implemented by the Government for their welfare; 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?

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

(a) Demographic details in respect of people residing in forest areas in the country are maintained by the respective State/ Union Territory Governments.

(b) The Ministry administers special area programme of Grant under Article 275(1) of the Constitution for the welfare of Scheduled Tribes including forest dwelling Scheduled Tribes to bridge critical infrastructural gaps focussing on the sectors like roads, health, education, drinking water etc. A part of special area programme of SCA to TSP is also used for integrated development of forest villages in 12 States where forest dwellers reside. The development envisaged is in terms of providing basic minimum facilities and services like safe drinking water, healthcare, primary education, approach roads and other infrastructure facilities.

(c) The funds released to States and utilisation reported by them during last three years under special area programmes of grant under Article 275(1) of the Constitution and Special Central Assistance to Tribal Sub-Plan are given in the enclosed Statement-I and II. No funds have been sanctioned/ released during the current year so far.

Statement-I

Fund released and utilization reported under Article 275 (1) of the Constitution during last three years

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	States	2009-10		2010-11		2011-12	
		Release	Utilization	Release	Utilization	Release	Utilization
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Andhra Pradesh	1946.20	1946.20	5187.70	0.00	7998.00	0.00
2	Arunachal Pradesh	35.20	35.20	772.00	647.08	1082.83	0.00
3	Assam	1240.77	1240.77	3517.96	0.00	3419.00	0.00
4	Bihar	95.00	95.00	838.00	838.00	959.00	0.00
5	Chhattisgarh	2834.80	2834.80	7786.00	5465.58	9294.00	0.00
6	Goa	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
7	Gujarat	4783.00	4783.00	8302.00	5667.92	9426.00	0.00
8	Himachal Pradesh	360.00	360.00	377.00	377.00	431.00	0.00
9	Jammu and Kashmir	282.74	282.74	607 00	607.00	1390.00	0.00
10	Jharkhand	3730.00	3730.00	8004 00	4392.20	9181.00	0.00
11	Karnataka	1823.00	1823.00	3813.00	1913.04	4263.00	0.00
12	Kerala	387.00	387.00	405.00	175.18	463.00	0.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
13	Madhya Pradesh	6435.00	6435.00	17311.31	15944.91	14015.50	0.00
14	Maharashtra	2000.00	2000.00	9442.00	7103.81	10805.00	0.00
15	Manipur	352.50	352.50	819.00	819.00	937.00	0.00
16	Meghalaya	0.00	0.00	2100.00	0.00	2798.00	0.00
17	Mizoram	441.00	441.00	922.96	922.96	1056.00	292.00
18	Nagaland	576.59	576.59	2047.42	2047.42	2301.00	0.00
19	Odisha	7026.00	7026.00	11144.33	9644.33	11347.00	568.67
20	Rajasthan	1500.00	914.44	8351.00	1948.67	7642.00	0.00
21	Sikkim	149.20	149.20	226.00	194.23	259.00	0.00
22	Tamil Nadu	342.00	342.00	358.00	196.90	614.25	0.00
23	Tripura	780.00	780.00	1358.73	1358.73	1250.00	246.11
24	Uttar Pradesh	350.00	350.00	1200.00	450.00	1484.91	0.00
25	Uttarakhand	120.00	120.00	250.00	134.96	0.00	0.00
26	West Bengal	2320.00	2320.00	4848.00	3015.00	6066.99	0.00
Total		39910.00	39324.44	99988.41	63863.92	108483.48	1106.78

Statement-II

Funds Released and Expenditure reported under SCA to TSP during 2009-10, 2010-11 and 2011-12

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl.No.	Name of State/U.T	2009-10		2010-11		2011-12	
		Released	Expenditure	Released	Expenditure	Released	Expenditure
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Andhra Pradesh	1030.00	1930.00	5746.50	3940.50	6057.00	
2	Assam	2883.00	2883.00	3500.00	3500.00	5475.00	
3	Bihar	870.94	870.94	650.00	650.00	1147.00	
4	Chhattisgarh	6322.88	6322.88	9953.00	3913.84	11942.18	
5	Goa	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
6	Gujarat	5635.53	5635.53	9477.96	7226.54	8838.00	
7	Himachal Pradesh	1179.4	1179.40	1506.00	1467.70	1851.00	
8	Jammu and Kashmir	263.79	28.37	489.57	0.00	1143.00	
9	Jharkhand	0.00	0.00	9481.55	0.00	10704.00	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
10	Karnataka	1647.96	1647.96	2053.00	1800.00	2170.00	Yet to be
11	Kerala	366.10	366.10	440.00	440.00	574.00	reported by
12	Madhya Pradesh	8722	8722.00	15214.00	14557.00	15593.85	States as it has
13	Maharashtra	895.91	350.98	6696.00	819.76	7055.93	not become
14	Manipur	527.795	527.80	1187.00	0.00	705.00	due
15	Mizoram	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	202.50	
16	Odisha	8885.55	8885.55	12393.00	6393.20	14449.15	
17	Rajasthan	3400.00	1828.27	8209.00	3826.51	1840.00	
18	Sikkim	291.38	291.38	369.00	327.00	451.01	
19	Tamilnadu	108.00	101.00	393.05	0.00	572.00	
20	Tripura	1431.29	1431.29	1879.00	1879.00	2244.00	
21	Uttarakhand	108.135	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
22	Uttar Pradesh	0.00	0.00	151.14	0.00	0.00	
23	West Bengal	2654.34	2654.34	3384.00	0.00	4720.00	
Grand Total		48124.00	45656.79	93172.77	50402.98	97734.62	

National Campaign to Control Diseases

4713. SHRI SURESH KALMADI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the policy outlined and strategy formulated for the prevention and control of various diseases under the Twelfth Five Year Plan period;

(b) whether the Government proposes to launch a national level campaign to overcome the challenges of a number of diseases during the current Five Year Plan period;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the manner in which the above campaign is likely to be carried out in the country?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) The Planning Commission document "Faster, Sustainable and More Inclusive Growth - An Approach to the Twelfth Five Year

Plan" seeks to define health care strategy more broadly. National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) is sought to be expanded to a more comprehensive vision of health care which includes service delivery for a much broader range of conditions covering both preventive and curative services. It prioritises convergence among all the existing National Health Programmes under the NRHM umbrella, namely those for Mental Health, AIDS control, Deafness control, Care of the Elderly, Cancer Control, Tobacco Control, Cardio Vascular Diseases, Oral health, Fluorosis, Human Rabies control, and Leptospirosis.

(b) to (d) The Government is, inter-alia, instrumental and responsible for implementation of various programmes on a national scale in the area of health and family welfare within the framework set by the National Health Policy 2002 and the contours of the Five Year Plans. National campaigns on health issues are also launched, through a mix of media including Mass Media, Mid Media and Inter Personal Communication, to educate people on healthy

behaviour including disease control programmes and facilities available to the people. The spread of the campaign depends, inter-alia, on factors like burden of disease.

Nutritional Rehabilitation Centre

4714. SHRIMATI J. SHANTHA: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the State-wise details of Nutritional Rehabilitation Centre in the country;

(b) whether the National Nutrition Council on India's Nutrition challenges provides food only to infants and not to the rest of the family;

(c) if so, whether Government intends to widen its scope; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) to (d) The Government of India through the National Rural Health Mission (NRHM), Ministry of Health and Family Welfare is facilitating the states in setting up Nutrition Rehabilitation Centres (NRCs) to address severe undernutrition and underlying complications. The number of NRCs, State-wise is given in the enclosed Statement.

The Prime Minister's National Council for India's Nutrition Challenges is for giving policy directions and for reviewing & achieving effective coordination amongst various programmes. There are various programmes for provision of food/supplementary nutrition.

Supplementary nutrition as a gap filling measure is provided to children below six years of age, pregnant and nursing mothers as one of the services under the Integrated Child Development Services Scheme (ICDS). Under Mid-Day-Meal food is provided to children 6-14 years of age, for school going children from class I to class VIII. Under Integrated Child Protection Schemes (ICPS) and creche Scheme also support is given to the eligible children for

food as per norms of the Scheme. The recently introduced Rajiv Gandhi Schemes for Empowerment of Adolescent Girls (RGSEAG), namely SABLA provides a package of services including health and nutrition to adolescent girls in the age group of 11-14 years for out of school girls and 15-18 years for all girls for nutrition in 200 districts as a pilot. Another new scheme, the Indira Gandhi Matritva Sahyog Yojana (IGMSY) through cash assistance as an enabling environment for improved health and nutrition to pregnant and lactating mothers and support for providing early & exclusive breastfeeding for the first six months of life on pilot basis in 52 districts initially. There is availability of essential food items at subsidized cost through Targeted Public Distribution System, Antodaya Anna Yojana for general public. Government has also introduced Food Security Bill in the Lok Sabha. With these measures in place, the scope is already comprehensive.

Statement

The State-wise details Nutrition Rehabilitation Centres (NRCs) in the country

Sl. No.	State	No. of NRCs
1	2	3
1	Bihar	34
2	Chhattisgarh	40
3	Himachal Pradesh	0
4	Jammu and Kashmir	0
5	Jharkhand	53
6	Madhya Pradesh	262
7	Odisha	5
8	Rajasthan	140
9	Uttar Pradesh	19
10	Uttarkhand	0
11	Arunachal Pradesh	0

1	2	3
12	Assam	3
13	Manipur	0
14	Meghalaya	0
15	Mizoram	0
16	Nagaland	0
17	Sikkim	0
18	Tripura	0
19	Andhra Pradesh	0
20	Goa	0
21	Gujarat	71
22	Haryana	0
23	Karnataka	15
24	Kerala	0
25	Maharashtra	6
26	Punjab	0
27	Tamilnadu	0
28	West Bengal	6
29	Andaman and Nicobar	0
30	Chandigarh	0
31	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0
32	Daman and Diu	0
33	Delhi	3
34	Lakshadweep	0
35	Puducherry	0
Total		657

[*Translation*]**PESA Act**

4715. KUMARI MEENAKSHI NATARAJAN:
SHRI TATHAGATA SATPATHY:

Will the Minister of PANCHAYATI RAJ be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Panchayats (Extension to Scheduled Areas) Act, 1996 (PESA) recommends the States to formulate relevant rules under the Act;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the names of States which have complied and implemented the provisions of the said Act;

(d) the names of States which have yet to comply and implement provisions of the said Act alongwith the reaction of the Union Government thereto;

(e) whether the Government proposes to review the said Act; and

(f) if so, the details and present status thereof?

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

(a) and (b) No, Madam.

(c) and (d) The status of compliance with the PESA Act by the nine States is given in the enclosed Statement-I. The Ministry of Panchayati Raj has issued detailed guidelines for the implementation of PESA and is actively pursuing through meetings and field visits, the issue of amending state laws to make them compliant with PESA. The Ministry has also framed and circulated Model PESA Rules to all nine PESA States. Andhra Pradesh and Himachal Pradesh have framed and notified their Rules for the implementation of PESA.

(e) and (f) A proposal to amend certain provisions of the PESA Act is under consideration. The proposed amendments which are listed in the enclosed Statement-II, were circulated to all PESA States and concerned Union Ministries for comments. Comments have been received from Jharkhand, Odisha, Himachal Pradesh, Rajasthan, Maharashtra and almost all the Central Ministries concerned.

Statement-I

States	Conformity of State Panchayati Raj Acts and Subject laws with PESA											Compliance of Important Subject Laws with PESA									
	d	e	f	h	i	j	k	l	i	ii	iii	m	iv	v	vi	Land Acquisition	Exercise	For-est Pro-duce	Min-es & Min-erals	Ag. Pro-duce & Market	Money Len-ders
Andhra Pradesh	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N
Chhattisgarh	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	N
Gujarat	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	NA	N	N	N	N
Himachal Pradesh	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	N
Jharkhand	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N
Odisha	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y
Maharashtra	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N
Madhya Pradesh	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
Rajasthan	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	NA	Y	N	N	Y

Statement-II*Proposed amendments in PESA*

The amendments proposed in PESA are as follows:

Sl. No.	Reason for amendment	Proposed amendment
1	2	3
1.	Some terms used in the Act have not been defined in Section 2, which has resulted in lack of implementation in keeping with the spirit of the Act.	<p>The following definitions may be added to Section 2 of the Act:</p> <p>(ii) Community resources: Community resources include land, water, forest, minerals and other resources located in the territorial domain of the community.</p> <p>(iii) Consultation: Consultation means mandatory consultation on the basis of requisite information and transparency that shall be binding on the authorities concerned unless modified or rejected for reasons to be recorded in writing.</p> <p>(iv) Panchayat at appropriate level: Panchayat at appropriate level means the lowest tier of Panchayat which can perform a particular function or in whose area a particular resource is situated.</p>
2.	Section 4 stipulates that the Legislature of a State shall not make any law which is inconsistent with the features of PESA. This formulation does not clearly state the rights of the Gram Sabha and Panchayats. It needs to be made explicit, to remove ambiguity.	<p>It is proposed that rights, duties and powers under PESA may be stated in the Act itself. The wordings in Section 4 of the Act may be changed to: 'Notwithstanding anything in the Constitution or any other law in force,</p> <p>(i) the following shall be rights, duties and powers entrusted to the Gram Sabha and Panchayat at the appropriate level; and</p> <p>(ii) the Legislature of a State shall not make any law under that Part which is inconsistent with any of them, namely:-</p>
3.	The definition of village in Section 4 (b) can be interpreted so that the 'village' specifies only the residential area.	<p>The following may be added to Section 4 (b): The geographical jurisdiction of the village shall be deemed to extend to the physical boundaries that may have been so accepted by communities concerned according to their tradition.</p>

1

2

3

4. Section 4 (b) does not suggest a modality for notifying a village as per the definition.

The following provisions may be added to Section 4 (b):

(i) if members of a Gram Sabha of any habitation/hamlet desire to constitute a separate village, the members of that habitation/hamlet may pass a resolution to that effect either by consensus or three fourths majority, and send the same to the Sub-Divisional Magistrate, who shall take necessary action according to rules within three months under intimation to the Gram Sabha.

(ii) the Gram Sabhas of a group of villages may, if so supported by at least two third majority of each Gram Sabha, either constitute a Pargana Parishad, or if already existing, inform the District Magistrate in writing about its existence. The Pargana Parishad shall comprise of at least two representatives of each village elected by the Gram Sabha.

5. There is need to explicitly state that the Gram Panchayat or any other village level committee will function under the overall superintendence and control of the Gram Sabha.

The following may be added to Section 4(c):-
(i) The Gram Sabha may constitute Standing/ ad hoc Committees for discharging their respective responsibilities from amongst their members.

(ii) The members of such Committees of the Gram Sabha shall be elected in an open meeting of the Gram Sabha from among members of the Gram Sabha.

(iii) The Gram Panchayat or any village level committee constituted under any statute or executive instruction by any government department or any other authority for any purpose, shall function under the superintendence, control and direction of the Gram Sabha.

6. Section 4 (d) deems the Gram Sabha to be competent to safeguard the traditions and customs of the people, their cultural identity, community resources and the customary mode of dispute resolution but it has no enabling provision for how a Gram Sabha may exercise this competence. There is need to explicitly state that the Gram Panchayat

The following may be added to Section 4 (d): Provided that any person aggrieved by any decision of the Gram Sabha, or inaction on its part, or irregularity in the conduct of meetings or such like, can after inviting attention of the Gram Sabha in that regard

1

2

3

or any other village level committee will function under the overall superintendence and control of the Gram Sabha. There is no provision for appeal against the decisions of the Gram Sabha, which goes against the principle of checks and balances over all authority.

- 7 The role of the Gram Sabha in scrutiny and taking account of activities conducted by various agencies including Panchayats, government departments and corporate bodies needs to be defined explicitly.
8. The words 'be required to' in Section 4(f) are unnecessary.
- 9 Section 4 (i) does not articulate clearly that the Gram Sabha as well as Panchayats at the appropriate level have to be consulted before land acquisition and the consent of the Gram Sabha is mandatory. Further, it also needs to be clarified that all Gram Sabhas affected by land acquisition projects need to be consulted and all facts regarding displacement and rehabilitation programmes, especially sustainable livelihoods of displaced people, have to be placed before the Gram Sabha.

and remaining dissatisfied with its conduct, make an appeal before the Pargana Parishad if constituted or the Sub-Divisional Magistrate, in case the Pargana Parishad is not constituted, whose decision in that regard shall be final and binding on the Gram Sabha. Provided that a second appeal shall lie to the District Magistrate regarding the decision of Pargana Parishad or the Sub-Divisional Magistrate as the case may be in case there is an infringement of law.

(i) The Gram Sabha may constitute Standing/ ad hoc Committees for discharging their respective responsibilities from amongst their members.

(ii) The members of such Committees of the Gram Sabha shall be elected in an open meeting of the Gram Sabha from among members of the Gram Sabha.

(iii) The Gram Panchayat or any village level committee constituted under any statute or executive instruction by any government department or any other authority for any purpose, shall function under the superintendence, control and direction of the Gram Sabha.

The following may be added to Section 4 (e): (iii) conduct regular social audit of works and programmes taken up in the village by any state, corporate or private agency whatsoever;

Words "be required to" in Section 4 of Clause (f) be deleted.

Section 4(i) needs to be amended as:
 (i) the Gram Sabhas and, if necessary, the Panchayats at the appropriate level depending on the geographical spread of the proposed activity, in the zone influence of any land acquisition project, shall be consulted before taking a decision for issuing any notification for the acquisition of land in the Scheduled Areas for any purpose and regarding the rehabilitation and sustainable livelihood plan. Full facts about

1	2	3
		<p>the project, its zone of influence, its economic impact and rehabilitation and sustainable livelihood plans shall be placed before the Gram Sabha. Explanation: The recommendations of the Gram Sabhas shall be binding on all authorities unless it is decided otherwise by the State Government for reasons to be recorded in writing.</p> <p>(ii) it will be mandatory for the agency acquiring land to place the progress of the rehabilitation and sustainable livelihood plan before the Gram Sabha after every 3 months from the date of notification for land acquisition.</p> <p>(iii) If the Gram Sabha is of the view that appropriate steps for the rehabilitation and sustainable livelihood are not taken, the Gram Sabha may recommend suitable measures. Provided that if in the opinion of the Gram Sabha, suggested measures are not followed, the Gram Sabha may inform the State Government in writing regarding the same, and it will be mandatory for the State Government to take appropriate action.</p>
<p>10 Section 4(j) provides that the planning and management of minor water bodies in the Scheduled Areas shall be entrusted to Panchayats at the appropriate level. It needs to be clarified that these shall vest with the Gram Sabha, and if necessary, with the Panchayats at the appropriate level.</p>		<p>Section 4(j) be replaced as: planning and management of minor water bodies in the Scheduled Areas shall vest in Gram Sabha and, if necessary, the Panchayats at the appropriate level depending on the spread of the water body;</p>
<p>11 In Section 4(k) and 4(l) provide that the recommendations of the Gram Sabha or the Panchayats at the appropriate level shall be made mandatory prior to grant of prospecting license or mining lease for minor minerals, and concession for exploitation of minor minerals respectively. It needs to be clarified that the Gram Sabha has to be consulted, and its recommendations are mandatory unless there are sufficient reasons to do otherwise.</p>		<p>Section 4(k) may be amended as: the recommendation of Gram Sabha and, if necessary, the Panchayats at the appropriate level depending on the spread of the proposed project shall be mandatory prior to grant of prospecting license or mining lease for minor minerals in the Scheduled Areas;</p> <p>Provided that the recommendations of Gram Sabha shall be binding unless they are reversed by a competent authority for reasons to be recorded in writing and approved by the State Government.</p>

1	2	3
		<p>Section 4(1) may be amended as the prior recommendation of the Gram Sabha and, if necessary, the Panchayats at the appropriate level shall be mandatory for grant of concession for exploitation of minor minerals by auction;</p> <p>Provided that the recommendations of Gram Sabha shall be binding unless they are reversed by a competent authority for reasons to be recorded in writing and approved by the State Government.</p>
12. In Section 4 (m) (v), the words 'control over money lending' are too general.		<p>In Section 4 (m) (v), the words 'control over money lending' may be substituted by 'take action to protect the interests of tribals in relation to money lending'.</p>
13. An important issue in Schedule V areas in the lack of protection of the rights of people who migrate for work.		<p>A right of the Gram Sabha to be kept informed about migrating works may be created by adding [section (m) (a)] as follows:</p> <p>The Gram Sabha shall be kept informed by the concerned about workers, including unmarried women and minors, taken out of their home district by any person for employment about the nature of work, wages and other working conditions;</p>
14. Section 5 needs to indicate a time line whereby all Acts inconsistent with this amendment Act shall cease to be valid.		<p>In Section 5 the following clause may be inserted after the proviso:</p> <p>Provided further that the provision of any law relating to Panchayats in force in the Scheduled Areas, immediately before the date on which this amendment Act receives the assent of the President, which is inconsistent with this amendment Act, shall continue to be in force until amended or repealed by a competent Legislature or other competent authority or until the expiration of one year from the date on which this amendment Act receives the assent of the President;</p>
15. PESA does not confer rule making powers to the State Governments. Since a major problem in implementation of the Act has been that such rules have not been framed, and subject laws have not been amended, this needs to be made mandatory.		<p>Section 6 may be added to the Act as follows: It shall be mandatory for State Governments to frame rules as per this Act and for the Central and State Governments to amend subject laws as per the provisions</p>

1

2

3

of this Act within six months of this Amendment. If rules are not framed by the State Government within six months of the passing of this Act, the model rules framed under PESA by the Central Government Annex - IV shall apply.

Grant of Mineral Concessions

4716. SHRI VIRENDRA KUMAR:
SHRI NISHIKANT DUBEY:
SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR:
SHRI CHANDRAKANT KHAIRE:
SHRI B.Y. RAGHAVENDRA:
SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHURY:

Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the contribution of the mining industry to the country's Gross Domestic Product has been stagnant at around 1.2 per cent for the past several years and has reported negative growth during 2011-12;

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

(c) the details of proposals recommended by the State Governments and approved by the Union Government for grant of mineral concessions in respect of various minerals including iron-ore during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise;

(d) the number of mines where the mining operations have commenced during the said period, State-wise;

(e) whether various proposals for mining leases are lying pending with the State Governments and the Union Government for approval; and

(f) if so, the details thereof, State-wise indicating their period and reasons for pendency alongwith the measures taken/ proposed to be taken by the respective Government for clearance of pending proposals?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MINES (SHRI DINSHA PATEL): (a) and (b) As per available information, the estimates GDP at factor cost (at 2004-05 prices) the contribution of mining and quarrying sector in the GDP stood at 2.31% for 2009-10, 2.24% for 2010-11 and 2.05% for 2011-12. Central Statistical Organization has estimated that the contribution of mining and quarrying

sector may decrease by 2.2% in 2011-12. This decrease can be attributed to lower production of Natural Gas, iron ore, manganese ore, chromites, gold, barites, gypsum as compared to previous year. The Government is seeking to bring in several policy measures, including greater transparency, proper accounting of mineral transaction in order to streamline regulation of mining activities, and improving legislative environment for attracting investments in the mining sector.

(c) The number of prior approvals conveyed by the Central Government to the State Government for grant of mineral concessions for minerals listed in First Schedule to the Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Act, 1957, on recommendations of the State Governments during last three years and the current year are given State wise in Statement-I.

(d) As per available information, the number of mines for all major minerals (excluding coal minerals) where the mining operations have commenced during the last three year is given in enclosed Statement-II.

(e) State-wise details of the proposals for grant of mining leases pending with the State Governments and the cases recommended for prior approval of the Central Government by the State Government in the Ministry of Mines are given in enclosed Statement-III.

(f) State Governments have been requested to set up State Coordination-cum-Empowered Committees for early disposal of pending cases of mineral concessions, which is monitored in quarterly meetings in Ministry of Mines. In order to facilitate faster disposal, guidelines for streamlining the process of grant of mineral concessions have been issued to the State Governments. While the Central Government has displayed details on the current status of mineral concessions on website of the Ministry of Mines, similar facility is still lacking in the State Governments. However, the State Governments have attributed the pendency generally to litigations and incomplete documentation/ information by the applicants.

Statement-I*Prior Approvals for Mineral Concessions conveyed in the period 1/4/2009 to 3/5/2012*

State	2009-2010	2010-2011	2011-2012	2012 (upto 3.5.2012)	Total
Andhra Pradesh	32	1	5	0	38
Chhattisgarh	9	7	10	0	26
Gujarat	1	1	1	0	3
Jharkhand	2	2	2	0	6
Karnataka	4	16	8	0	28
Kerala	3	1	0	0	4
Madhya Pradesh	83	35	51	2	171
Maharashtra	25	0	2	0	27
Manipur	0	0	6	0	6
Odisha	3	3	0	0	6
Rajasthan	24	9	9	0	42
Uttar Pradesh	4	0	0	0	4
Total	190	75	94	2	361

Statement-II*Number of mines for major minerals (excluding coal minerals) where mining operations have commenced*

State	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
1	2	3	4
Andhra Pradesh	9	2	1
Jharkhand	1	0	0
Meghalaya	2	1	1
Uttanchal	2	12	0
Himachal Pradesh	1	0	0
Odisha	0	1	0
Karnataka	2	5	0
Kerala	2	5	0
Madhya Pradesh	7	11	2
Maharashtra	1	1	0

1	2	3	4
Chattisgarh	3	2	3
Gujarat	6	23	2
Tamil Nadu	22	9	9
Rajasthan	25	15	3

Statement-III

No. of proposals for mining leases for major minerals pending with the State Governments and pending cases where prior approval of the Central Government has been sought from the Ministry of Mines

Sl. No.	State	No. of proposals for mining leases pending with the State Governments	No. of proposals for prior approval for mining leases pending with the Ministry of Mines.
1	2	3	4
1	Andhra Pradesh	58	3
2	Chhattisgarh	738	11
3	Goa	93	0
4	Gujarat	3607	12
5	Haryana	419	0
6	Himachal Pradesh	11	0
7	Jharkhand	3241	0
8	Karnataka	16378	16
9	Kerala	43	2
10	Madhya Pradesh	729	19
11	Maharashtra	57	14
12	Odisha	1695	0
13	Rajasthan	0	20
14	Tamil Nadu	1072	19
Total		28141	116

*[English]***Tightening of Customs Law**

4717. SHRI UDAY SINGH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has recently decided to tighten the customs laws by taking away the power to grant bail for offences punishable with imprisonment of three years or more; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and reasons therefore and extent by which the new provisions the likely to check goods illegally brought from abroad?

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

(b) As per proposed changes, the Power to grant bail for offences punishable with imprisonment of three years or more would now be exercised by the Magistrate and not customs officers arresting the persons. This would act as a deterrent to check goods illegally brought from abroad.

*[Translation]***Sub-standard Solar Equipment**

4718. SHRI HUKUMDEV NARAYAN YADAV: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the number of solar equipment installed at public places by village panchayats in the country alongwith the number of equipments which are working, State-wise;

(b) whether most of the equipment have gone out of order before their life of utility due to use of sub-standard equipments by several companies;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government proposes to take action against such companies after conducting enquiry in this regard; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH): (a) A total of 2,23,101 solar photovoltaic street lighting systems have been installed in the country as on 31st March, 2012. The State-wise list of systems installed is in the enclosed Statement-I. A number of surveys were got conducted by the Ministry through independent consultants in different States for solar street lights installed during 2007-08, 2008-09 and 2009-10 under the Ministry's Programme. The number of solar street lights surveyed and found to be working is given in the enclosed Statement-II.

(b) No, Madam.

(c) Question does not arise.

(d) Whenever any violation of guidelines or rules is brought to the notice of the Ministry, appropriate action is initiated.

(e) Question does not arise.

Statement-I

State-wise Cumulative Installation of SPV Street Lighting Systems (31.3.2012)

Sl. No.	State/UT	Numbers
1	2	3
1	Andaman and Nicobar	358
2	Andhra Pradesh	4186
3	Arunachal Pradesh	1071
4	Assam	98
5	Bihar	955
6	Chandigarh	898
7	Chhattisgarh	2042
8	Delhi	301
9	Goa	707
10	Gujarat	2004
11	Haryana	22018
12	Himachal Pradesh	4072
13	Jammu and Kashmir	5806

1	2	3
14	Jharkhand	620
15	Karnataka	2694
16	Kerala	1735
17	Lakshadweep	1725
18	Madhya Pradesh	7158
19	Maharashtra	8420
20	Manipur	928
21	Meghalaya	1273
22	Mizoram	431
23	Nagaland	271
24	Odisha	5834
25	Puducherry	417
26	Punjab	5354
27	Rajasthan	6852
28	Sikkim	474
29	Tamil Nadu	6350
30	Tripura	1199
31	Uttar Pradesh	100406
32	Uttarakhand	8568
33	West Bengal	8726
34	Others	9150
Total		223101

Statement-II

Solar photo voltaic street lights surveyed and found working by the independent consultants

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Street Lights	
		Surveyed	Working
1	2	3	4
1	Andhra Pradesh	106	74
2	Arunachal Pradesh	2	2

1	2	3	4
3	Assam	300	281
4	Chhattisgarh	540	472
5	Goa	12	8
6	Jammu and Kashmir	30	30
7	Karnataka	100	90
8	Madhya Pradesh	198	91
9	Maharashtra	125	118
10	Manipur	11	11
11	Meghalaya	180	157
12	Puducherry	20	20
13	Sikkim	6	6
14	Tamil Nadu	44	40
15	Tripura	19	12
16	Uttar Pradesh	629	605
17	West Bengal	490	488
Total		2812	2505

Mineral Reserves

4719. SHRI JAGADANAND SINGH: Will the Minister of MINES to be pleased to state:

(a) whether mineral resources are being used on large scale at the national level for internal use and exports;

(b) if so, the details thereof indicating mineral-wise quantum of internal use and exports;

(c) whether the quantity of reserves of various minerals have been evaluated on the basis of survey of minerals;

(d) if so, the details of quantity thereof, mineral-wise and State-wise; and

(e) the number of years for which the reserves of all the minerals are likely to exist in sufficient quantity on the basis of evaluated quantity of minerals, present consumption pattern and exports and in view of the demands likely to arise in the future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTER OF

MINES (SHRI DINSHA PATEL): (a) and (b) Minerals constitute vital raw materials for many industries and are being used by domestic industries, as well as being exported. Details of domestic consumption and export of principal minerals in the year 2010-11 are given below:

Mineral Type	Unit	Consumption	Export
1	2	3	4
Apatite & Rock Phosphate	Tonne	3675800	711
Asbestos	Tonne	103300	252
Ball Clay	Tonne	596100	19477
Barytes	Tonne	191900	815788
Bauxite	Tonne	9307400	119154
Calcite	Tonne	66900	1212
Chromite	Tonne	2708100	172866
Diaspore	Tonne	13300	0
Dolomite	Tonne	5942200	22871
Dunite	Tonne	6100	
Felspar	Tonne	405400	342280
Fireclay	Tonne	517600	8975
Fluorite (Graded)	Tonne	69400	345
Garnet	Tonne	1409200(e)	209326
Graphite	Tonne	15000	1070
Gypsum	Tonne	7144560	100470
Iron Ore (Total)	THT	103961	92590*
Kaolin Natural	Tonne	1476600	110117
Kyanite	Tonne	4500	28
Limestone	THT	190650	1041
Magnesite	Tonne	240500	22763
Manganese Ore	Tonne	3477600	117963
Ochre	Tonne	410000	9016
Pyrophyllite	Tonne	8000	
Quartz & Silica Sand	Tonne	1453100	177799

1	2	3	4
Quartzite	Tonne	273400	37831
Sillimanite	Tonne	15300	2325
Steatite	Tonne	380500	113411
Vermiculite	Tonne	800	1449
Wollastonite	Tonne	3300	20151

Reported consumption: Data collected on non-statutory sources.

Export: DGC&S, Kolkata.

(e) Estimated

* TRU

(c) and (d) The quantity of reserves and resources of mineral are evaluated on the basis of exploration reports. Details of reserves and resources of minerals in various states are given in Indian Mineral Year Book published by the Indian Bureau of Mines (IBM) and copy of said book is supplied to Parliament Library on regular basis.

(e) Life Indices of some important minerals used by domestic industries in the country is given below:

Sl. No.	Mineral	Life Indices (Yrs.)
1	2	3
1	Ball Clay	43
2	Barytes	16
3	Bauxite	181
4	Calcite	432
5	Chromite	29
6	Copper Ore	225
7	Corrundum	264
8	Diamond	144
9	Diaspore	171
10	Dolomite	471
11	Felspar	191
12	Garnet	14
13	Gold Ore	190
14	Graphite	168

1	2	3
15	Gypsum	196
16	Iron Ore (hematite & magnetite)	73
17	China Clay	393
18	Lead Zinc Ore	47
19	Limestone*	270
20	Manganese Ore	94
21	Mica (crude)	337
22	Ochre	94
23	Pyrophyllite	195
24	Phosphorite (Rock Phosphate)	52
25	Quartz/Silica Sand (excluding sand & others)	445
26	Silver (metal)	105
27	Talc/Steatite/Soapstone	170
28	Vermiculite	87
29	Wollastonite	72
30	Fireclay	320

*Life index for limestone which is based on NMI as on 1.4.2005

[English]

Golden Triangle for Ayurvedic Medicines

4720. SHRI M.K. RAGHAVAN:
SHRI RADHE MOHAN SINGH:

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

(a) the norms and regulations formulated for registration and scientific validation of ayurvedic, unani and homoeopathic medicines in the country;

(b) the steps taken/proposed for the proper compliance of the above norms and regulations by the manufacturers of these medicines;

(c) whether the Government has launched a project called Golden Triangle for the ayurvedic drugs in the country;

- (d) if so, the details Uiereof; and
 (e) the benefits accrued therefrom?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI S. GANDHISELVAN): (a) and (b) A free and online public record system called 'Clinical Trials Registry' for registration of clinical trials has since commenced. Clinical trials of Ayurveda, Unani and Homoeopathy are also expected to be registered in the Clinical Trial Registry of India.

The Scientific evaluation of the quality and purity of Ayurvedic, Siddha, Unani & Homoeopathic medicines is done on the basis of pharmacopoeial standards published in the respective Pharmacopoeia. In respect of Ayurveda, Siddha & Unani medicines, the Government has notified on 10 August, 2010, the guidelines for issue of license under which evidence of safety and effectiveness is required for certain categories of patent or proprietary medicines and extracts of medicinal plants. It is for the State licensing authorities to enforce the compliance of the quality standards and other regulatory requirements by the manufacturers of Ayurveda, Siddha, Unani & Homoeopathic medicines.

(c) to (e) Yes. The Golden Triangle Partnership Scheme was initiated as a trilateral collaboration between Department of AYUSH, Central Council for Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR) and Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR) to develop new Ayurvedic and herbal products for prioritised disease conditions. CSIR, however, has closed this activity since September 2010. Under the GTP Scheme, following important activities have been undertaken:

- (a) Chemical characterization and safety evaluation of eight most widely used Ayurvedic mineral preparations.
 (b) The integrated protocol for conducting clinical trials on Benign Prostate Hypertrophy, Osteoporosis, Hypertension and Dyslipidemia have been developed.
 (c) Workshop on Good Clinical Practices and Ethics conducted on above mentioned diseases to Train the Trainers.
 (d) A dossier of codified Ayurvedic formulations for the management of HIV/AIDS patients has been formulated for conducting clinical trials.

Vacancies for Disabled Persons in Banks

4721. SHRI P.T. THOMAS: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a backlog of vacancies for physically handicapped persons in Public Sector Banks (PSBs);

(b) if so, the details thereof during the last three years, bank-wise;

(c) the number of appointments made against the said backlog during the last three years, bank-wise and State/UT-wise including Kerala;

(d) whether any target has been fixed to fill these backlog vacancies; and

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

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

(d) and (e) All Public Sector Banks have been directed to fill up all the backlog reserved vacancies of Physically Handicapped Persons through Special Recruitment Drive up to 31st March, 2012.

[Translation]

Power Trading

4722. DR. BHOLA SINGH: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the profit of companies engaged in the power trading in the country has increased from the years 2004-05 to 2010-11;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL): (a) and (b) The year-wise profit and increase/decrease in profit of the inter-state trading licensees during the period 2004-05 to 2010-11 based on the information available in their Annual Reports is given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(c) Section 79 (1) (j) of the Electricity Act, 2003, empowers the Central Electricity Regulatory Commission (CERC) to fix the trading margin in the inter-state trading

of electricity, if considered necessary. CERC has specified regulations on trading margin. As per the CERC (Fixation of Trading Margin) Regulations 2006, the licensees are allowed to charge trading margin upto a maximum of 4 paise/kWh. Further, the CERC (Fixation of Trading Margin) Regulations 2010 provide for trading margin not exceeding

7 paise/kWh in case of the sale price exceeding Rs.3.00/kwh and trading margin not exceeding 4 paise/kWh where the sale price is less or equal to Rs.3.00/kwh. A Statement indicating the volume, price and trading margin of electricity transacted by the trading licensees during the period 2004-2005 to 2010-11 is in the enclosed Statement-II.

Statement

Sl. No.	Name of Inter-State Trading Licensee	Date of Issue of License	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	PTC India Ltd	30.06.2004	243.25	405.85	350.94	487.13	908.32	941.01	1385.18	
2	NTPC Vidyut Vyapar Nigam Ltd	23.07.2004	57.36	33.27	65.12	190.50	495.26	283.92	300.58	
3	Reliance Energy Trading (P) Ltd	30.06.2004	0.96	15.92	27.28	37.15	46.31	88.04	199.76	
4	Tata Power Trading Company (P) Ltd.	09.06.2004	-	-	38.37	42.97	76.30	82.36	91.46	Data not available for initial 2 years.
5	National Energy Trading & Services Ltd	23.07.2004	-	-	19.52	51.82	53.84	85.05	145.20	Data not available for initial 2 years.
6	Instinct Infra & Power Ltd	07.09.2005	NA	0.19	0.21	0.34	0.69	1.03	2.88	
7	JSW Power Trading Company Ltd	25.04.2006	NA	NA	54.40	26.22	31.41	26.48	101.7	
8	Karam Chand Thapar & Bros (Coal Sales) Ltd	27.01.2005	626.35	904.26	506.62	724.82	762.65	622.06	491.35	Profit as per Consolidated P/L Account.
9	Adani Enterprises Ltd.	09.06.2004		10.49	49.23	12.61	-18.36			Profit for the year 2010-11 was exclusively for trading business. Data for initial 3 years was not available for trading business.
10	Essar Electric Power Development Corp	14.12.2005	NA	NA	NA	-3.90	-4.36	1.42	11.47	
11	GMR Energy	14.10.2008	NA	NA	NA	NA	11.13	-22.29	56.06	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	Trading Ltd.									
12	Jindal Power Trading Comp.Ltd	16.09.2008	NA	NA	NA	NA	0.74	2.51	1.96	
13	Pune power Develop, Pvt Ltd	21.08.2007	NA	NA	NA	8.60	5.53	2.84		
14	Knowledge Infrastructure Systems (P) Ltd.	18.12.2008	NA	NA	NA	NA	631.82	1211.78	112.39	Profit for Consolidated (coal and power).
15	RPG Power Trading Company Ltd.	23.09.2008	NA	NA	NA	NA	0.29	15.36	19.68	
16	Mittal Processors (P) Ltd.	12.02.2009	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	-1.05	7.32	
17	Subhash Kabini Power Corp Ltd	26.05.2005	NA	95.32	217.32	121.62	-	-	-	Data not available for latest 3 years. Not active trader.
18	Godavari Power & Ispat Ltd.	28.04.2009	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	514.00	712.7	Surrendered the licence dated 23.1.2012.
19	Indrajit Power Technology (P) Ltd.	16.05.2008	NA	NA	NA	NA	1.55	0.25	-	Data not available for latest 1 year.
20	Vinergy International (P) Ltd.	12.07.2004	-	-	72.64	64.63	-	-		Undertaken trading in 2007-08, 2008-09 & 2009-10. Surrendered the licence dated 7.2.2012. Data not available for initial 2 years and latest 3 years.
21	Shree cement Ltd.	16.3.2010	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	2.08	
22	Patni Projects Pvt Ltd.	23.08.2007	NA	NA	NA	-31.40			NA	Surrendered the licence dated

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
										8.4.2010. Data not available for latest 2 years before surrender of licence.
23	Global Energy Ltd.	28.11.2008	NA	NA	NA	NA	-	-	-	Data not available for all the 3 years.

NA = Not Applicable;

(-) = Not Available

Statement-III

Volume and Price of Electricity Transacted by Trading Licensees, 2004-05 to 2010-11

Period	Volume of Electricity Traded through traders (BUs)	Weighted Average Purchase Price (Rs./kWh)	Weighted Average Sale Price (Rs./kWh)	Trading Margin (Rs./kWh)
2004-05	11.85	2.26	2.32	0.06
2005-06	14.18	3.14	3.23	0.09
2006-07	15.02	4.47	4.51	0.04
2007-08	20.96	4.48	4.52	0.04
2008-09	21.92	7.25	7.29	0.04
2009-10	26.72	5.22	5.26	0.04
2010-11	27.70	4.74	4.79	0.05

Clearance to Power Projects

4723. SHRI DANVE RAO SAHEB PATIL: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of power projects in the country for which environmental and other clearances have been granted during the last three years and the current year along with the estimated power generation capacity of these projects, State/Union Territory wise; and

(b) the time by which these projects are likely to be completed by the Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL): (a) and (b) With the enactment of Electricity Act, 2003, Techno-economic clearance of Central Electricity Authority (CEA), is not

required for Thermal Power Projects. A total of 15 nos. of hydro-electric projects aggregating to an Installed capacity of 8450 MW have been accorded concurrence by CEA during last three years viz. 2009-10 to 2011-12 and the current year till date. The details of these projects (State-wise) including the time by which these projects are likely to be completed are enclosed as Statement-I. 12 nos. of hydro projects with aggregate capacity of 6031 MW have been cleared from environment aspect and 5 nos. of projects with aggregate capacity of 1641 MW have been cleared from forests aspects during this period. Details of these hydro-electric projects (State-wise) including the time by which these projects are likely to be completed are enclosed Statement-II. Thermal Power Projects totaling to 106130 MW have been accorded environmental clearance during the last three years i.e. from 1.4.2009 to 31.3.2012. Details of these Projects State-wise are enclosed as Statement-III.

Statement-I*HE Project concurred by CEA during last three years (01-04-2009 to till date)*

Sl. No.	Name of Project	Sector	Installed capacity MW	Data of CEA Concurrence	Remarks/Likely date of Commissioning
1	2	3	4	5	6
Jammu and Kashmir					
1	Baglihar St-II	State	3x150=450	29.12.2010	2016-17
Himachal Pradesh					
2.	Kutehr	Private	3x80=240	31.08.2010	Yet to be taken up for construction as clearance of MoEF is awaited
3.	Bajoli Holi	Private	3x60=180	30.12.2011	Yet to be taken up for construction as forest clearance is awaited
4.	Sainj	State	2x50=100	29.12.2010	2014-15
Uttarakhand					
5.	Vyasi	State	2x60=120	25.10.2011	36 months from zero date of December, 2011
Sikkim					
6.	Teesta St-IV	Central	4x130=520	13.05.2010	Yet to be taken up for construction as clearance of MoEF is awaited
7.	Panan	Private	4x75=300	07.03.2011	48 months from zero date of July, 2011
Andhra Pradesh					
8.	Indrasagar/Polavaram	State	12x80=960	21.02.2012	Yet to be taken up for construction as clearance of MoEF is awaited
Arunachal Pradesh					
9.	Dibbin	Private	2x60=120	4.12.2009	Yet to be taken up for construction as clearance of MoEF is awaited
10.	Lower Siang	Private	9x300=2700	16.02.2010	Yet to be taken up for construction as clearance of MoEF is awaited
11.	Nafra	Private	2x60=120	11.02.2011	Yet to be taken up for construction as forest clearance is awaited
12.	Nyamjang Chhu	Private	6x103=780	24.03.2011	Yet to be taken up for construction as clearance of MoEF is awaited

1	2	3	4	5	6
13.	Tawang St.-I	Central	3x200=600	10.10.2011	Yet to be taken up for construction as clearance of MoEF is awaited
14.	Tawang St.-II	Central	4x200=800	22.09.2011	Yet to be taken up for construction as forest clearance is awaited
Mizoram					
15.	Kolodyne St.-II	Central	4x115=460	14.09.2011	Yet to be taken up for construction as forest clearance is awaited

Statement-II

Hydro Electric Projects Cleared from Environment and Forest Aspects during Last three years (Since 01.04.2009 to till date)

Sl. No.	Schemes	State	Installed Capacity		Date of Environment Clearance	Date of Forest Clearance	Construction period as per CEA concurrence
			Nos. x MW	MW			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Lata Tapovan	Uttarakhand	3x57	171	21.02.2007	29.8.09	60 months
2	Pare	Ar. Pradesh	2x55	110	13.09.2006	24.6.2009	2014-15 (*)
3	Demwe Lower	Ar. Pradesh	5x342+1x40	1750	12.02.2010	St-I -1.3.12 St-II -awaited	61 months
4	Kutehr	H.P.	3x80	240	05.07.2011	St-I -22.6.2011 St-II -awaited	60 months
5	Salnj	H.P.	2x50	100	04.05.2009	14.09.2009	2014-15(*)
6	Panan	Sikkim	4x75	300	02.01.2007	06.10.2010	48 months
7	Nafra	Ar Pradesh	2x60	120	17.01.2011	St-I -12.7.2011 St-II -awaited	36 months
8	Tawang -I	Ar. Pradesh	3x200	600	10.06.2011	awaited	78 months
9	Tato-II	Ar. Pradesh	4x175	700	27.06.2011	awaited	72 months
10	Tawang -II	Ar. Pradesh	4x200	800	10.06.2011	awaited	78 months
11	Indirasagar (Polavaram)	A.P.	12x80	960		28.07.2010	76 months
12	Bajoll Holl	H.P.	3x60	180	24.01.2011	St-I -8.7.2011 St-II -awaited	60 months

(*)- Projects under construction

Statement-III

List of Thermal Power Projects Granted Environment Clearance During last three years (1.4.2009 - 31.3.2012) with their present status

Sl. No.	State	Project Name	Plant capacity (MW)	District	Company	EC approval date	Present Status
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
A Projects Commissioned							
1	Uttar Pradesh	2x300 MW Thermal Power Project Stage-II Expansion at Chaudhera	500	Shahjahanpur	Reliance Power Ltd.	20-Jun-09	Commissioned in 2011-12
2	Karnataka	Enhancement of Project Capacity from 1050 MW to 2x600 MW TPP at Padubidri near Mangalore	1200	North Kannada	Lanco -Udupi Power Corporation Ltd.	g-Sep-09	Already commissioned in 11th Plan
		Sub Total	1800				
B Projects under construction proposed for commissioning in 12th Plan.							
3	Andhra Pradesh	2640 MW Bhavanapadu TPP near Kakrapalli Village	2640	Srikakulam	Athena - East Coast Energy Pvt. Ltd.	9-Apr-09	St-I - 1320 MW under Construction, Proposed for commissioning in 12th Plan
4	Andhra Pradesh	1980 MW Coal based TPP	1980	Neelore	Thermal Powertech (India) Ltd.	4-Nov-09	UnderConstruction proposed for commissioning in 12th Plan
5	Andhra Pradesh	1040 MW (2x520 MW) Hinduja Power Project at Visakhapatnam	1040	Visakhapatnam	Hinduja National Power Corporation Limited	31-Aug-09	Under Construction proposed for commissioning in 12th Plan
6	Andhra Pradesh	600 MW Rayalseema TPP Stage IV	600	Kadapa	APGENCO	21-Oct-09	Under Construction proposed for commissioning in 12th Plan
7	Andhra Pradesh	1X300 MW Coal based Thermal Power Plant (Phase II Expansion) project at Thammenapatnam village	300	Neelore	Meenakshi Energy Private Ltd.	19-Oct-09	Under Construction proposed for commissioning in 12th Plan
8	Chhattisgarh	Expansion of 1000 MW (4x250 MW) by addition of 4x600 MW (2400 MW) Coal Based Thermal Power Plant	2400	Raigarh	Jindal group - Jindal Power Ltd.	18-Mar-11	Under Construction proposed for commissioning in 12th Plan
9	Bihar	2x195 mw (Stage-II) Coal Based Thermal Power Plant	390	Muzaffarpur	Kanti Bijlee Utpadan Nigam Ltd.	9-Nov-09	Under Construction proposed for commissioning in 12th Plan

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
10	Chhattisgarh	1320 MW Coal based TPP	1320	Janjgir-Champa	D.B. Power Ltd.	16-Dec-10	Under Construction proposed for commissioning in 12th Plan
11	Chhattisgarh	1200 MW Coal based TPP	1200	Raigarh	Ispat - SKS Ispat and Power Ltd.	5-Oct-10	Under Construction proposed for commissioning in 12th Plan
12	Chhattisgarh	2x600 MW Singhitari TPP near villages Singhitari	1200	Janjgir-Champa	Athena Chhattisgarh Power Pvt. Ltd	17-Jul-09	Under Construction proposed for commissioning in 12th Plan
13	Chhattisgarh	2x300 MW Coal based TPP	600	Raigarh	Korba West Power Co.Ltd. (Avantha)	20-May-10	Under Construction proposed for commissioning in 12th Plan
14	Gujarat	1200 MW Coal based Power Project near village Nana Mandha	1200	Jamnagar	Essar Power Gujarat Limited	8-May-09	Under Construction one unit commissioned in March 12 and second Unit expected in 12th Plan
15	Gujarat	2X250 MW Lignite Based TPP at Padva	500	Bhavnagar	Bhavnagar Energy Company Ltd.	10-Feb-10	Under Construction proposed for commissioning in 12th Plan
16	Jharkhand	2000 MW Coal based Power Project	2000	Latehar	Essar Power Jharkhand Ltd.	8-May-09	2 x 600 MW Stage-1 under construction proposed for commissioning in 12th Plan
17	Jharkhand	2x330 MW/4x135 MW Coal based TPP	660	Latehar	Corporate Power Ltd.	11-Nov-10	Capacity revised to 2 x 270 MW under construction proposed for commissioning in 12th Plan.
18	Madhya Pradesh	1320 MW coal based TPP	1320	Sidhi	D.B. Power (MP) Ltd.	9-Sep-10	Under construction proposed for commissioning in 12th Plan.
19	Madhya Pradesh	2x660 MW TPP and Cement Grinding Unit of 2.0 TPA at Nigri	1320	Singrauli	Jaiprakash Power Ventures Ltd.	25-Feb-10	Under construction proposed for commissioning in 12th Plan.
20	Madhya Pradesh	1200 MW TPP	1200	Anuppur	Moserbaer Ltd.	28-May-10	Under construction proposed for commissioning in 12th Plan.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
21	Madhya Pradesh	2x300 MW Coal based TPP	600	Seoni	Jhabua Power Ltd. (Avantha)	17-Feb-10	Under construction proposed for commissioning in 12th Plan.
22	Maharashtra	1x300 MW Phase-2 TPP in Warora	600	Chandrapur	GMR Energy Limited (EMCO)	25-May-10	Under construction proposed for commissioning in 12th Plan.
23	Maharashtra	Expansion from 1320 MW to 3300 MW by addition of 3x660 MW Coal Based Thermal Power Plant	1980	Gondia	Adani Power Maharashtra Pvt. Ltd	22-Apr-10	Under construction proposed for commissioning in 12th Plan.
24	Maharashtra	2x800 MW Koradi TPS expansion	1600	Nagpur	MAHAGENCO	4-Jan-10	Under construction proposed for commissioning in 12th Plan.
25	Maharashtra	2x660 MW Coal based TPP at Sinnar	1320	Nashik	Indiabulls Realtech Ltd.	28-Jul-10	Capacity revised to 5 x 270 MW Under construction proposed for commissioning in 12th Plan.
26	Maharashtra	2x300 MW Coal based Thermal Power Project in MIDC industrial area at village Tadali	600	Chandrapur	CESC Ltd. (Culkatta Electricity Supply Company)	4-Dec-09	Under construction proposed for commissioning in 12th Plan.
27	Odisha	2x350 MW Coal Based Thermal Power plant at Sahajbahal	700	Jharsuguda	India-Barath Energy (Utkal) Ltd.	30-Nov-09	Under construction proposed for commissioning in 12th Plan.
28	Odisha	2640 MW Coal based PP at Dhenkanal (previous phase of 1320 MW)	1320	Dhenkanal	Lanco Babandh Power Pvt. Ltd.	17-Feb-10	2 x 660 MW Stage-1 under construction proposed for commissioning in 12th Plan.
29	Odisha	2x525 MW Coal based Thermal Power Plant at Village Malibrahmani	1050	Angul	Ispat-Monnet Power Company Ltd.	29-Jun-10	Under construction proposed for commissioning in 12th Plan.
30	Tamil Nadu	1200 MW Imported coal based TPP at Kattupalli & Kalani Villages	1200	Thiruvallur	North Chennai Power Co. Ltd. (NTPC+TNEB)	31-Aug-09	Under construction proposed for commissioning in 12th Plan.
31	Maharashtra	300 MW TPP expansion Phase-II	300	Chandrapur	GMR Energy Limited (EMCO)	25-May-10	Under construction proposed for commissioning in 12th Plan.
32	Maharashtra	1320 MW Thermal Power	1320	Wardha	Lanco Mahanadi Power	24-Feb-11	Under construction proposed

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		Project near Mandva vill.			private Ltd		for commissioning in 12th Plan.
33	Uttar Pradesh	3X660 MW Coal based TP in Teshil Lalitpur	1980	Lalitpur	Lalitpur Power Generation Company Ltd. (UPPCL)	31-Mar-11	Under construction proposed for commissioning in 12th Plan.
34	Rajasthan	1320 MW (2 x 660 MW) TPP at Kawai Thermal Power Station	1320	Baran	Adani Power Rajasthan Ltd.	4-May-11	Under construction proposed for commissioning in 12th Plan.
35	Uttar Pradesh	3x660 MW TPP at Bara	1980	Alahabad	Jaiprakash Associates Ltd	8-Sep-09	Under construction proposed for commissioning in 12th Plan.
36	Jharkhand	Expansion of existing 1x270 MW by addition of 3x270 MW coal based TPP at village Padampur	3x270	Saraikele-Kharsawan	M/s Adhunik Power & Natural Resources Ltd.	9.5.11	1 x 270 MW under construction and proposed for commissioning in 12th Plan.
37	Maharashtra	5x 270 Expansion Nasik TPP by setting up additional units under st.II	1350	Nasik	M/s Indiabulls Power Ltd	5.8.11	Under construction proposed for commissioning in 12th Plan.
38	Maharashtra	5x270 Expansion of Amravati TPP by additional units under St.II at Nandgaonpethj	1350	Amravati	M/s Indiabulls Power Ltd	27.5.11	Under construction proposed for commissioning in 12th Plan.
39	Chhattisgarh	2x660 MW to 2x685 MW Coal Based Super Critical at village - Raikheda	1370	Raipur	M/s GMR Energy Ltd.	9.5.11	Under construction proposed for commissioning in 12th Plan.
40	Chhattisgarh	660 MW Coal based Thermal power Project at Paraghat & Beltukri vill.	660	Bilaspur	TRN Energy Pvt. Ltd	18-Mar-11	Under construction proposed for commissioning in 12th Plan.
		Sub Total	44470				
	Projects where construction Yet to Start						
41	Andhra Pradesh	4x660 MW Komarda TPP	2640	Vizianagaram	AlfaInfra prop Pvt. Ltd.	15-Mar-10	Construction yet to start
42	Andhra Pradesh	2X660 MW TPP at Sompeta	1200	Srikakulam	Nagarjuna Construction Co. Ltd.	9-Dec-09	Construction yet to start
43	Andhra Pradesh	2x300 MW Merchant Power Plant	600	Adilabad	Singareni Collieries Company Ltd	28-Oct-09	Construction yet to start

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
44	Andhra Pradesh	Expansion of 600 MW to 2x600 MW Coal Based TPP at Jaipur	600	Krishna	Singareni Collieries Company Ltd	27-Dec-10	Construction yet to start
45	Bihar	Nabinagar thermal power plant	1980	Bihar-Aurangabad	NTPC Ltd.	27-Dec-10	Construction yet to start proposed under Bulk Tender
46	Chhattisgarh	3x350 MW Coal Based TPP Dhanras Vill. Khatgora	1050	Korba	Dheeru Powergen Pvt Ltd.	18-Jan-10	Construction yet to start. Forest clearance awaited
47	Gujarat	2x800 MW TPP near Pipavav Port	1600	Amreli	VideoconIndustriesLtd	4-Feb-10	Construction yet to start
48	Karnataka	2X800 MW Coal Based Thermal Power Plant at Yermarus near Vadloor	1600	Raichur	Karnataka Power Corporation Ltd.	17-Nov-09	Construction yet to start
49	Karnataka	2x210 MW Imported Coal Based Captive Thermal Power Plant at KIADB Industrial Area	420	Raichur	Surana Power Ltd.	9-Sep-10	Construction yet to start
50	Maharashtra	1600 MW Coal based power project at Dherand/Shahpur	1600	Raigad	Tata Power Co. Ltd.	9-Dec-09	Construction yet to start
51	Maharashtra	405 MW (270 MW +135 MW) TPP phase-II at Alibag	405	Raigad	Patni Energy Pvt. Ltd	31-Aug-09	Construction yet to start
52	Maharashtra	2x660 MW Super TPP	1320	Solapur	NTPC Ltd.	27-Dec-10	Proposed under bulk order. Construction yet to start
53	Odisha	Expansion of existing Coal based Thermal Power Plant by addition of 2x660 MW (Unit 3& 4) at village Banaharpalli.	1320	Jharsuguda	Odisha Power Generation Corporation Ltd.	4-Feb-10	Construction yet to start
54	Tamil Nadu	4000 MW Coal based TPP captive Port and Desalination Plant near Cuddalore	4000	Cuddalore	IL and FS Ltd.	31-May-10	Construction yet to start
55	Tamil Nadu	1X660 MW Super Critical Coal Thermal Power Plant (TPP)	660	Tuticorin	India-Barath Power (Madras) Ltd	12-Jul-10	Construction yet to start
56	Tamil Nadu	2140 MW Coal based merchant TPP	2140	Nagapattinam	Tridem Port and Power Co. Ltd.	9-Dec-09	Construction yet to start

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
57	Tamil Nadu	2x500 MW TPP	1000	Nagapattinam	Patel Power Ltd.	26-Mar-10	Construction yet to start
58	Tamil Nadu	2x500 MW TPP at Neyveli Town	1000	Cuddalore	Neyveli Lignite Corporation Ltd.	21-Oct-10	Construction yet to start
59	Tamil Nadu	1x600 MW Ennore TPS at vill. Ernavor	600	Thiruvallur	TNEB	3-Jun-09	Construction yet to start
60	Tamil Nadu	1x528 MW Imported coal based TPP Stage-IV at Tuticorin	526	Tuticorin	Splic Electric Power Corporation Pvt. Ltd.	3-Nov-10	Construction yet to start
61	Uttar Pradesh	2x660 MW TPP at Karchhana	1320	Alahabad	Jalprakash Pvt Ltd	30-Oct-09	Construction yet to start
62	Tamil Nadu	2x660 MW TPP	1320	Nagapattinam	Chottinad Power Corportion	20-Jan-11	Construction yet to start
63	Tamil Nadu	2x660 MW Thermal Merchant Power Plant	1320	Nagapattinam	NSL Power Ltd.	13-Oct-10	Construction yet to start
64	Gujarat	2x660 MW TPP Ph-III, at Tunda, Mundra	1320	Kutch	Adani Power Ltd.	20-May-10	Commissioned in 2011-12
65	Madhya Pradesh	3960 MW PP at Chitrangi Sidhi	3960	Singrauli	Reliance -Chitrangi Power Pvt. Ltd.	28-May-10	Construction yet to start
66	Andhra Pradesh	2x660 MW Super Critical Imported Coal Based Thermal Power Plant at villages Painampuram & Sivarampuram, In Muthukur Mandal	1320	Neilore	Neicast Energy Corporation Ltd.	30-Sep-10	Construction yet to start
67	Uttar Pradesh	Tanda Thermal Power Project, Stage-II (2X660 MW) at village Bahadurpur	1320	Ambedkar Nagar	NTPC Ltd.	13-Apr-11	Construction yet to start
68	Maharashtra	2x660 MW TPP Near Mauda	1320	Nagpur	NTPC Ltd.	30-Dec-10	Proposed under bulk tender. Construction yet to start
69	Odisha	1x660 MW at Narajmarthapur	660	Cuttack	Tata PowerCompanyLtd.	15-Feb-11	Construction yet to start
70	Andhra Pradesh	Coal Fired TPP	1980	Neilore	M/s Kineta Power Pvt. Ltd	25.1.12	Construction yet to start
71	Bihar	4x660 Coal based TPP at village Siriya	2640	Banka	Jas Infrastructure Capital Pvt. Ltd.	1.7.11	Construction yet to start
72	Chhattisgarh	2x660 MW Coal Based Thermal Power Plant at Village Salka in Prem Nagar	1320	Surguja	M/s IFFCO Chhattisgarh Power Ltd.	16.3.12	Construction yet to start

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
73	Chhattisgarh	2x660 Super Thermal Power	1320	Raigarh	M/s Visa Power Ltd.	2.8.11	Construction yet to start
	Project at Raigarh						
74	Chhattisgarh	2x660 Super Critical Coal based TPP	1320	Raigarh	M/s JSW Energy Ltd.	7.3.12	Construction yet to start
75	Gujarat	4x660 Coal Based Thermal Power Plant at Dahej	2640	Bharuch	M/s Adani Power Dahej Ltd.	25.10.11	Construction yet to start
76	Gujarat	2x660 Coal Based super TPP at Sanghipuram	1320	Kutch	Sanghi Energy Ltd.	7.6.2011	Construction yet to start
77	Karnataka	3x800 STPP State-I at Kudgi	2400	Bijapur	M/s NTPC Ltd.	25.1.12	Proposed under bulk tender. Construction yet to start
78	Karnataka	500 MW Coal based TPP at Hassan	500	Hassan	M/s HTP(P) Ltd.	17.2.12	Construction yet to start
79	Odisha	Expansion by Addition of 1 x 350 MW Coal based TPP at Kamalanga	350	Dhenkandal	M/s GMR Kamalanga Energy Pvt. Ltd.	5.12.11	Construction yet to start
80	Odisha	4x250 MW TPP in Cuttack	1000	Cuttack	M/s Visa Power Ltd.	17.1.12	Construction yet to start
81	Tamil Nadu	1x150 MW Power Project at Sirupulapettai	150	Thiruvallur	M/s Accord Energy Corporation Pvt. Ltd.	18.5.11	Construction yet to start
82	Tamil Nadu	3x600 MW TPP at Chidambaram	1800	Cuddalore	M/s SRM Energy Ltd.	18.5.11	Construction yet to start
83	West Bengal	2x500 MW + 20% -Ph-II Sagardighi Thermal Power Projects	1000	Murshidabad	M/s WBPDCCL	18.5.11	Construction yet to start
		Sub Total	59860				
		Total	106130				

*[English]***Privatisation of ICDS Scheme**

4724. PROF SK. SAIDUL HAQUE: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to privatise or handover the Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) scheme to corporate/Non-Governmental Organisations;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has consulted the public representatives and concerned people in this connection; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) to (d) The Scheme of ICDS is a Centrally Sponsored Programme implemented through the State Governments/UT Administrations. The Scheme, since inception, envisaged involvement of Voluntary Organisations, Central Social Welfare Board, local bodies,

Panchayati Raj Institutions; (where these are functioning efficiently) etc. to be actively involved in this Programme for implementation, soliciting community support etc. There is no proposal to privatize the ICDS.

Off-grid Power Generation Capacity

4725. SHRI C.M. CHANG: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has adopted any strategy to develop the off-grid power generation capacity in the country; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH): (a) Yes, Madam.

(b) The details of strategy employed vis-a-vis various renewable power sources and Central Financial Assistance (CFA)/ subsidies being provided under these schemes depending on the type of system, user category and region is given in the enclosed Statement-I. Details of cumulative off-grid power generation capacity set up through various types of systems as on 31.03.2012 is given in the enclosed Statement-II.

Statement-I

Central Financial Assistance/Subsidies provided under various off-grid/decentralised renewable power generation schemes/programmes.

Sl. No.	Off-grid / Decentralised Renewable Energy systems	Central Financial Assistance /Subsidies
1	2	3
1.	Remote Village Electrification: Renewable energy systems for Electricity generation/ lighting for households in remote un-electrified 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.	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 & Islands For Industrial applications: Rs.2.00 lakh/300 kWe for thermal applications Rs.2.50 lakh/100 kWe with dual fuel engine

1	2	3
		Rs.10.00 lakh/100 kWe with 100% producer gas engine
		For Institutional applications:
		Rs.15.00 lakh/100 kWe with 100% producer gas engine
3. 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)
4. Urban Waste to Energy		Rs.1.0 to 3.0 crore / MWe, depending on technology. (20% higher subsidy for Special Category States)
5. 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)
6. Solar Energy Systems (Photovoltaic/Thermal)		Subsidy of 30% of project cost and / or 5% interest bearing loans.
7. 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 projects in NE Region States Sikkim and Jammu & Kashmir.
8. Micro-hydel plants/ Water mills		Rs.0.35 lakh per watermill for mechanical application Rs.1.10 lakh per watermill for electrical application

Statement-II

Details of off-grid power generation capacity set up through various types of renewable energy systems/plants in the country as on 31.03.2012

Sl.No.	Off-grid renewable power generation system/ plant	Cumulative deployment (as on 31.3.2012)
1	2	3
1.	Biomass /Cogeneration (non-bagasse)	357.75 MWeq.
2.	Biomass Gasifier	16.12 MWeq
	Rural Industrial	132.77 MWeq
3.	Waste to Energy	3.50 MWeq

1	2	3
	Urban Industrial	90.15 MWeq
4.	Solar Power	18.28 MWeq.
5.	Aero-Generators/Hybrid Systems	1.50 MWeq.
6.	Watermills/Micro-hydel	2025 nos.

[Translation]

Diversion of Bank Loans by Real Estate Companies

4726. SHRI SUDARSHAN BHAGAT:
SHRI SURESH KUMAR SHETKAR:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether instances of some real estate companies having diverted the bank loans for other purposes from pre-decided projects during the last three years come to / brought to the notice of the Government;

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

(c) whether the Government has taken / proposes to take any action against such defaulting companies;

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

(e) whether the Government / Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has any proposal to tighten the norms for loans to real estate companies; 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) to (d) Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has informed that its prudential norms on bank's exposure to Commercial Real Estate (CRE) are already stringent since CRE sector is considered as a sensitive sector. These prudential norms require higher risk weight and provisioning in cases of CRE. Further, special asset classification benefit on restructuring is not available to CRE exposures. RBI, being the regulator monitors implementation of its guidelines and takes appropriate action in case of violation of such guidelines. RBI has not informed any specific instance of such cases.

(e) and (f) Banks were advised vide RBI's circular No.DBS.CO.PP.BC.21/11.01.005/2004-/05 dated 29.06.2005 to put in place the following system for managing the sensitive sector portfolio. These instructions are indicative in nature and banks may adopt a system depending upon their portfolio size, business complexities, risk appetite, etc.

- (i) Banks should have a Board mandated policy in respect of their real estate exposure.
- (ii) The policy may include exposure limits, collaterals to be considered, margins to be kept, sanctioning authority / level, sector to be financed, etc., though the actual limits / margins may vary from bank to bank depending upon the individual bank's portfolio size, risk appetite and risk containing abilities, etc.
- (iii) Banks should have risk management system in place for containing risks involved in this sector, including price risk, etc.
- (iv) Banks should have a monitoring mechanism to ensure that the policy stipulations are being followed by field level functionaries and that their exposure to this sensitive sector is within the stipulated limits.

Loan Agreement with World Bank

4727. SHRI DHARMENDRA YADAV:
SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJI:
SHRI GAJANAN D. BABAR:
SHRI ANANDRAO ADSUL:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether almost half of the households in the country do not have Access to electricity;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Union Government and the World Bank have signed a loan agreement for Power System Development Project;

(d) if so, the extent to which the aforesaid loan helped strengthening of power grid transmission system in the country; and

(e) the time by which electricity is likely to be provided to all households in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL): (a) and (b) As per census 2001, the total number of rural households were 13,02,71,559. Out of these, 6,01,80,685 (43.52 %) rural households were electrified in the country. The balance 7,80,90,874 rural households did not have electricity.

The Government of India launched 'Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana (RGGVY) - Programme for creation of Rural Electricity Infrastructure & Household Electrification, in April 2005 for providing access to electricity to rural households. As on 31.03.2012, access to electricity has been created in 1,04,496 un/de-electrified villages and intensive electrification of 2,48,553 partially electrified villages for electrification of rural households. Further, electricity connections to 1.94 crore BPL households have been released under RGGVY as on 31.03.2012.

(c) and (d) POWERGRID has signed loan agreement with the World Bank for Power System Development Project. Presently, following three loans are ongoing, i.e. disbursements being availed:

- (i) Power System Development Project-IV (No. 4890-IN) - Loan amount: USD 600 million, loan signed on 28th March 2008;
- (ii) Additional Financing for Power System Development Project-IV (No. 7593-IN) - Loan amount: USD 400 million, loan signed on 27th January 2009; and

- (iii) Power System Development Project-V (No. 7787-IN) - Loan amount: USD 1000 million, loan signed on 13th October 2009.

Major projects being funded by the above loans are:

- ±500kV, 2500MW Balia - Bhiwadi HVDC Bipole System.
- East-West Transmission Corridor Strengthening Scheme.
- North-West Transmission Corridor Strengthening Scheme.
- Western Region System Strengthening Scheme-II.
- Eastern Region System Strengthening Scheme-I.
- System Strengthening-XIII in Southern Regional Grid.
- Northern Region System Strengthening Scheme-XXIV.
- System Strengthening-XVII in Southern Regional Grid.
- System Strengthening in Western Region for Sasan UMPP.
- System Strengthening in Western Region for Mundra UMPP.
- System Strengthening in Northern Region for Sasan and Mundra UMPP.
- System Strengthening in Southern and Western Region for Krishnapatnam UMPP.
- Northern Region System Strengthening Scheme-XXV.
- Northern Region System Strengthening Scheme-XXVI.

Thus, these loans shall facilitate strengthening of the power transmission network across the country including inter-regional link and evacuation of power from Ultra Mega Power Projects like Sasan, Mundra and Krishnapatnam.

(e) Apart from the projects already sanctioned, remaining households could be covered for electrification in 12th Plan depending upon the continuation of the scheme in 12th Plan.

[English]

Foreign Registered Aircraft

4728. SHRI PRABODH PANDA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether due to illegal flight operations of foreign registered aircrafts by some of the corporate houses inside India, the country is losing crores of rupees on account of customs duty every year and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Government took any step to enquire into these incidents by involving Directorate General of Civil Aviation and Directorate of Revenue Intelligence and if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the details of the steps taken by the Government against the erring corporate houses?

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

The details of such enquires conducted by Directorate of Revenue Intelligence and Customs field formation for the last four years upto current year i.e. (till March, 2012) are as under:-

In the year 2009, One case has been detected and custom duty losses have not been quantified.

In the year 2010, one case has been detected involving Custom duty evasion to the tune of Rs.8,85,65,740/- and the Customs duty has been recovered alongwith applicable interest Rs.4,67,55,900/-, fine of Rs.40,00,000/-and penalty of Rs.30,00,000/-.

In the year 2011, seven cases have been detected and custom duty losses have not been quantified.

In the year 2012 (till March, 2012), no case has been detected.

[Translation]

Malegaon Committee Report

4729. SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Y.H. Malegam Committee constituted for bringing urban cooperative banks under the ambit of Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has submitted its report; and

(b) if so, the details of the recommendations made by the Committee and the follow-up action taken by the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) The Y H Malegam Committee on licensing of new Urban Co-operative Banks (UCBs) has submitted its report to RBI. Main recommendations of the Committee inter-alia include the following:

- There should be Entry point norms for UCBs with adequate capital and geographic spread;
- There should be an Organizational structure, which will promote a healthy development of the sector and facilitate supervision and control;
- It should be made a condition of the license that every new UCB should have a Board of Management with the constitution as specified and RBI should have the powers for regulation and control as specified;
- Every UCB should be audited by a Chartered Accountant to be appointed from a panel maintained by RBI;
- The Board of Management should follow a Code of Corporate Governance as specified by RBI; and
- UCBs which need services in the nature of management, IT, training and other services can avail of these services from NAFCUB or State Level Federations.

RBI in its monetary policy for 2012-13 has indicated a time frame of June 2012 for issue of fresh guidelines for UCBs.

Tax Rebates for Small Industries

4730. SHRIMATI BHAVANA PATIL GAWALI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details and criteria for extending rebates in taxes for small industries;

(b) whether the Government proposes to provide any financial assistance for development of sick and closed small and medium industries of the public sector;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the State-wise details of such industries on the verge of closure due to poor financial condition?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) So far as direct taxes are concerned, the Income Tax Act, 1961 provides for tax incentives in the form of deduction for businesses operating in specific sectors or areas irrespective of the size of the business. So far as indirect taxes are concerned, under Central Excise, SSI exemption is available to specified goods for value of clearances made by a manufacturer or a factory for home consumption upto Rs. 1.5 crore in a financial year. This benefit is available to units whose aggregate value of clearances in the preceding financial year does not exceed Rs.4 crore. The exemption is available on fulfillment of certain conditions and the method of computation of the value of clearances is specified.

(b) and (c) As per information provided by the Department of Public Enterprises, the Government constituted Board for Reconstruction of Public Sector Enterprises (BRPSE) in December, 2004 as an advisory body to advise the Government on strategies, measures and schemes for strengthening, modernizing, reviving and restructuring of Central Public Sector Enterprises (CPSEs). The administrative Ministry/Department of the concerned CPSE is responsible for preparing a comprehensive package for revival/rehabilitation or closure of the loss making CPSE after due consultations with all the stakeholders and refer it to BRPSE for its recommendations. Thereafter, approval of the Competent Authority is obtained and the decisions implemented. Based on the recommendations of BRPSE, Government has approved revival of 43 CPSEs envisaging total assistance of Rs.26087 crore (cash assistance of Rs.4492 crore in the form of infusion of funds and non-cash assistance of Rs.21595 crore in the form of waivers/write offs of interest/loans, etc.) from Government of India.

(d) State wise list of CPSEs, whose registered office is located, incurring losses consistently for the last three years (2008-09 to 2010-11) is given in the enclosed Statement.

Statement*State-wise list of CPSEs incurring losses consistently for three years*

Rs. in Lakh

Sl. No.	State Name	CPSEs	Loss		
			2010-11	2009-10	2008-09
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	Andaman & Nicobar Isl. Forest & Plant. Dev.Corp. Ltd	-2702	-2393	-1683
2	Andhra Pradesh	HMT Bearings Ltd.	-2132	-1531	-1107
3	Assam	Brahmaputra Valley Fertilizer Corpn. Ltd.	-8509	-2786	-21504
4	Bihar	Bharat Wagon & Engg. Co. Ltd.	-999	-908	-863
5	Delhi	Air India Air Transport Services Ltd.	-18	-16	-98
6	Delhi	Air India Ltd.	-686517	-555244	-554826
7	Delhi	Airline Allied Services Ltd.	-2912	-4154	-8183
8	Delhi	Hindustan Vegetable Oils Corpn. Ltd.	-2269	-2209	-1672
9	Haryana	Indian Drugs & Pharmaceuticals Ltd.	-62183	-51382	-48141
10	Jammu and Kashmir	HMT Chinar Watches Ltd.	-4540	-4994	-6948
11	Jammu and Kashmir	J & K Mineral Development Corpn. Ltd.	-48	-60	-30
12	Karnataka	HMT Ltd.	-7924	-5291	-7079
13	Karnataka	HMT Machine Tools Ltd.	-9306	-4580	-3717
14	Karnataka	HMT Watches Ltd.	-25374	-16834	-16405
15	Karnataka	ITI Ltd.	-35775	-45876	-66818
16	Karnataka	Tungabhadra Steel Products Ltd.	-2612	-2577	-1844
17	Madhya Pradesh	Nepa Ltd.	-7040	-5533	-4608
18	Maharashtra	Air India Charters Ltd.	-39122	-36069	-33960
19	Maharashtra	Hindustan Antibiotics Ltd.	-4242	-4985	-2209
20	Maharashtra	Hotel Corpn. Of India Ltd.	-2020	-2911	-1861
21	Maharashtra	Richardson & Cruddas(1972) Ltd.	-2155	-2738	-3030
22	Meghalaya	North Eastern Handicrafts & Handloom Dev.Corpn. Ltd.	-174	-182	-201
23	Nagaland	Nagaland Pulp & Paper Company Ltd.	-1344	-1438	-1810
24	Odisha	Utkal Ashok Hotel Corpn. Ltd.	-71	-160	-139
25	Tamilnadu	Hindustan Photo Films Manufacturing Co. Ltd.	-115665	-100921	-89026

1	2	3	4	5	6
26	Tamilnadu	IDPL (Tamilnadu) Ltd.	-52	-52	-83
27	Uttar Pradesh	Bharat Immunologicals & Biologicals Corp. Ltd.	-418	-879	-352
28	Uttar Pradesh	British India Corporation Ltd.	-5082	-4263	-4403
29	Uttar Pradesh	Scooters India Ltd.	-1711	-2801	-2765
30	Uttar Pradesh	Triveni Structurals Ltd.	-5318	-5622	-4698
31	West Bengal	Bengal Chemicals & Pharmaceuticals Ltd.	-916	-1054	-352
32	West Bengal	Birds Jute & Exports Ltd.	-690	-690	-784
33	West Bengal	Central Inland Water Transport Corpn. Ltd.	-468	-182	-11481
34	West Bengal	Hindustan Cables Ltd.	-60739	-45932	-44537
35	West Bengal	Hindustan Steelworks Costn. Ltd.	-3809	-5459	-688
36	West Bengal	Hooghly Dock and Port Engineers Ltd.	-1050	-5442	-5272

[English]

Integrated Disease Surveillance Programme

4731. DR. SHASHI THAROOR: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of outbreaks reported in 2011-12 under the Integrated Disease Surveillance Project (IDSP);

(b) the number of total outbreaks reported in 2011-12 that are under control vis-a-vis the number of total outbreaks reported in 2011-12 that are under surveillance;

(c) the major diseases/illnesses for which outbreaks are reported; and

(d) the number of districts that did not report weekly data for epidemic prone diseases under IDSP during 2011-12, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) A total of 1723 outbreaks were reported under Integrated Disease Surveillance Project (IDSP) during the period 4th April 2011 to 1st April 2012.

(b) Disease outbreaks are investigated and responded to immediately by the respective District/State Rapid Response Teams and are kept under surveillance till they are brought under control. This is a dynamic process and the situation changes from day to day. Out of 1723 outbreaks reported during 2011-12, 23 outbreaks were under surveillance as on 1st April, 2012.

(c) The major diseases/illnesses for which outbreaks were reported in 2011-12 are Acute Diarrhoeal Diseases, Food Poisoning, Measles, Viral Hepatitis, Malaria, Chikungunya, Chickenpox, Dengue and Cholera.

(d) A total of seven districts in four States/UTs never reported weekly data for epidemic prone diseases under IDSP in 2011-12.

State/UT wise details are given below:

State/UTs	2011-12
Andaman and Nicobar	1
Jharkhand	3
Jammu and Kashmir	2
Lakshadweep	1

[Translation]

Action taken U/s 132 of the IT Act, 1961

4732. SHRI MAHESHWAR HAZARI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of companies against which action has been taken under Section 132 of Income Tax Act, 1961 as per the direct tax laws during the last three years;

(b) whether any group has not paid tax on undisclosed income of Rs. 500.65 crore causing heavy loss of revenue to the exchequer; and

(c) if so, the details of the action taken against the said company for violation of income tax provisions?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) The Income tax Department conducts search, seizure and survey operations based on the credible information on 'persons' which includes individuals, Hindu undivided families (HUFs), firms, companies, association of persons (AoPs), body of individuals (Bols), local authorities and any artificial juridical person who are in possession of any money, bullion, jewellery, documents or any other valuable article or thing which represents undisclosed income of the person. These are carried out in cases of persons engaged in diversified businesses / professions spread all over the country. Person-wise/Group-wise details of such operations are not maintained centrally.

(b) Taxes on undisclosed income are realised after the assessment and reassessment proceedings of such persons are completed. Such assessments / reassessments are finalised when appeals before CIT (Appeals), IT AT, High Courts, Supreme Court are decided.

(c) Penal proceedings are initiated and prosecution launched in appropriate cases under the provisions of Direct Tax Laws.

[English]

Protection Officer under Protection of Women and Children Act, 2005

4733. SHRI NRIPENDRANATH ROY:
SHRI NARAHARI MAHATO:
SHRI S.R. JEYADURAI:
SHRI KODIKKUNNIL SURESH:
SHRI NAVEEN JINDAL:

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

(a) whether the Government has to appoint Protection Officers under the Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005 as per the number of Police Stations existing in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof indicating the number of Protection Officers appointed under the said Act, State-wise alongwith the mechanism in place to monitor their appointments;

(c) whether some State Governments are yet to appoint the said Officers;

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

(e) the corrective measures taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) Under Section 8(1) of the Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act (PWDVA), 2005, the State Governments are required to appoint such numbers of Protection Officer in each district as they may consider necessary.

(b) All the State Governments and UT Administrations have appointed Protection Officers. A Statement showing the number of Protection Officers appointed, State-wise, is enclosed.

State Governments/UT Administrations are responsible for implementation of the PWDVA, 2005. However, the Central Government reviews its implementation with States/UTs from time to time and advises them as may be required after such review.

(c) No, Madam.

(d) and (e) Does not arise.

Statement

Status of Appointment of Protection Officers under the Protection of Women against Domestic Violence Act, 2005

(As on 30.04.2012 as provided by State/UTs)

Sl. No.	Name of the State/UT	No. of Protection Officers appointed.
1	2	3
		Total
1.	Andhra Pradesh	104
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	15
3.	Assam	22
4.	Bihar	21
5.	Chhattisgarh	181
6.	Goa	013
7.	Gujarat	44
8.	Haryana	17
9.	Himachal Pradesh	358

1	2	3
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	
11.	Jharkhand	136
12.	Karnataka	214
13.	Kerala	31
14.	Madhya Pradesh	368
15.	Maharashtra	3730
16.	Manipur	8
17.	Meghalaya	7
18.	Mizoram	9
19.	Nagaland	30
20.	Odisha	30
21.	Punjab	154
22.	Rajasthan	574
23.	Sikkim	4
24.	Tamil Nadu	33
25.	Tripura	60
26.	Uttar Pradesh	71
27.	Uttaranchal	13
28.	West Bengal	20
Union Territories		
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	6
30.	Chandigarh	3
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1
32.	Daman and Diu	2
33.	Delhi	17
34.	Lakshadweep	9
35.	Pondicherry	7
Total		6306

[*Translation*]**Community Health Insurance Scheme**

4734. SHRI RADHA MOHAN SINGH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to or has launched Community Health Insurance Scheme Centres in the rural areas;

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

(c) the number of such centres proposed to be opened during the current year and the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) No.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Auction of ONGC Shares

4735. SHRI VISHWA MOHAN KUMAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large scale bungling has been reported in the auctioning of ONGC shares and allegation in this regard have been levelled upon National Stock Exchange and Delhi Stock Exchange;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) to (c) No Madam.

Auction of ONGC took place on National Stock Exchange and Bombay Stock Exchange. Delhi Stock Exchange was not the auction platform.

The Offer for Sale mechanism was recently announced by Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI) and was used for the first time in the case of ONGC. The system being new, some of the intermediaries involved in the process could not fully appreciate the operational issues and therefore, some problems were faced in data sharing on real time basis.

[English]

Pentavalent Vaccine

4736. SHRI A.T. NANA PATIL:
SHRI ASHOK TANWAR:
SHRI KULDEEP BISHNOI:

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

(a) the names of States where five-in-one pentavalent vaccine has been introduced so far;

(b) the funds allocated for this purpose and the steps taken/being taken to rollout this vaccine in the left out States also under National Immunization Programme (NIP);

(c) whether the Government has taken steps to examine the efficacy of "Pentavalent vaccine" after the reported death of a girl in the pilot project;

(d) if so, the details thereof alongwith the action taken by the Government to investigate the same;

(e) the number of children died due to Pneumonia in the country during each of the last three years and the

current year, State/UT-wise; and

(f) the fresh steps taken by the Government to introduce Pneumococcal Vaccines under the NIP?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI SUDIP BANDYOPADHYAY): (a) The Pentavalent vaccine has been introduced in the states of Tamil Nadu and Kerala.

(b) No special funds have been allocated for this purpose. Government is considering the request of other States/UTs for introduction of Pentavalent vaccine.

(c) and (d) The "Pentavalent Vaccine" is licensed by Drug Controller General of India after examining the safety and efficacy of the vaccine. However, every case of adverse event following immunization is investigated thoroughly. The detailed report is awaited.

(e) The reported number of Deaths due to Pneumonia in the country for the last four year State/UT wise is enclosed as Statement.

(f) At present no steps have been initiated by the Government of India to introduce this vaccine.

Statement*State/UTs wise Deaths due to Pneumonia 2008-11*

Sl. No.	State/UT	2008	2009	2010*	2011 *
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Andhra Pradesh	248	196	189	215
2	Arunachal Pradesh	2	6	4	13
3	Assam	131	0	0	14
4	Bihar	-	-	-	-
5	Chhattisgarh	4	30	3	4
6	Goa	2	1	7	4
7	Gujarat	102	16	0	0
8	Haryana	37	21	16	14
9	Himachal Pradesh	80	78	97	141
10	Jammu and Kashmir	7	1	8	4

1	2	3	4	5	6
11	Jharkhand	2	3	0	0
12	Karnataka	189	151	165	167
13	Kerala	81	70	47	49
14	Madhya Pradesh	61	81	63	37
15	Maharashtra	92	113	33	25
16	Manipur	2	15	6	5
17	Meghalaya	39	33	49	48
18	Mizoram	121	143	104	79
19	Nagaland	1	0	1	0
20	Odisha	227	164	452	264
21	Punjab	43	65	40	40
22	Rajasthan	238	125	53	39
23	Sikkim	7	5	2	8
24	Tamil Nadu	37	24	55	40
25	Tripura	147	61	68	73
26	Uttar Pradesh	345	9	10	5
27	Uttarakhand	8	* 216	256	235
28	West Bengal	1092	828	690	594
29	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	9	7	6	8
30	Chandigarh	-	-	32	0
31	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	2	0	8	0
32	Daman and Diu	1	0	0	0
33	Delhi	491	420	485	494
34	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0
35	Puducherry	23	47	4	13
Total		3871	2961	2921	2632

* Provisional data

Source: Central Bureau of Health Intelligence (CBHI)

[Translation]

(in Rs. crore)

Loans to Companies/ Industrial Houses

4737. DR. PADMASINHA BAJIRAO PATIL:
SHRI BALIRAM JADHAV:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the loans disbursed to the various private sector companies / industrial houses by scheduled commercial banks during each of the last three years;

(b) whether the said companies are making timely repayment of loans;

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

(d) the details of the recovery of such loans during the said period;

(e) whether bank loans against a number of multinationals/industrial houses are outstanding since 2008; and

(f) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government including fixing of time limit for expeditious recovery of such loans?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) The Reserve Bank of India (RBI) maintains data on outstanding credit of Scheduled Commercial Banks (SCBs) to public, private corporate and household sectors and not on loans disbursed to different sectors of the economy. The outstanding credit of SCBs to Private Corporate Sector during the last three years is as under:

(Rs. in lakhs)

Organisation	As on March, 2008	As on March, 2009	As on March, 2010
Private Corporate Sector	859483.94	1076923.90	1314178.87

(b) to (f) Data on actual recoveries from Non Performing Assets (NPA) made by SCBs during the last three years are given below.

	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
Actual recoveries	15189	14302	19407

The RBI vide its circular dated July 28, 1995 has advised banks to have documents of loan policy, loan recovery policy etc. prepared and duly vetted by their respective Boards of Directors. In case the loan account is classified as NPA, bank may adopt various procedures to ensure recovery of the outstanding amount. The follow up on the loans and advances disbursed is the primary responsibility of the concerned bank. Measures taken by the banks may vary from bank to bank and account to account. RBI has advised banks from time to time to take effective measures to strengthen the credit appraisal and post credit monitoring to arrest the incidence of NPAs. RBI examines the quality of advances portfolio during the course of inspection of banks.

*[English]***Sanctioned and Operational AWCs**

4738. SHRI KALIKESH NARAYAN SLNGH DEO:
SHRI NAVEEN JINDAL:

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

(a) the number of sanctioned and operational Anganwadi Centres (AWCs) in the country during the last three years and current year, State-wise, year-wise;

(b) whether there is a gap between the sanctioned and operational AWCs;

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

(d) the steps taken by the Government to fill up this gap?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) to (d) The number of sanctioned, operational Anganwadi Centres (AWCs) including mini-AWCs in the country and the gap thereto as on 31.03.2010, 31.03.2011 and 31.03.2012 is as under:

Year	Sanctioned	Operational	Gap
2011-12 (as on 31.03.2012)	1370718	1304611	66107
2010-11 (as on 31.03.2011)	1366776	1262267	104509
2009-10 (as on 31.03.2010)	1366624	1142029	224595

State-wise details is in enclosed Statement.

Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) being a Centrally Sponsored Scheme, implementation of the Scheme is with the State/ UT Government Ministry of Women and Child Development is regularly monitoring and reviewing the implementation of ICDS Scheme with the State Governments/UT Administrations and pursuing with them to take all required administrative measures for early operationalisation of sanctioned AWCs including mini-AWCs. There are gaps in operationalisation due to delay in Administrative sanctions/ action by State Governments and also court cases on recruitments etc.

Statement

State-wise, year-wise number of sanctioned, operational AWCs in the country during 2009-10, 2010-11 and 2011-12

Sl. No.	State	2011-12 (as on 31.3.2012)			2010-11 (as on 31.3.2011)			2009-10 (as on 31.3.2010)		
		Sanct- ioned	Opera- tional	Gap	Sanct- ioned	Opera- tional	Gap	Sanct- ioned	Opera- tional	Gap
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	Andhra Pradesh	91307	86164	5143	91307	83483	7824	91307	79546	11761
2	Arunachal Pradesh	6225	6028	197	6225	6028	197	6225	6028	197
3	Assam	62153	57656	4497	62153	55642	6511	62153	52275	9878
4	Bihar	91968	80211	11757	91968	80211	11757	91968	80211	11757
5	Chhattisgarh	64390	47355	17035	64390	39137	25253	64390	36211	28179
6	Goa	1262	1262	0	1262	1258	4	1262	1212	50
7	Gujarat	52137	50149	1988	50226	49697	529	50226	47726	2500
8	Haryana	25962	25171	791	25699	21240	4459	25699	17444	8255
9	Himachal Pradesh	18925	18651	274	18925	18356	569	18925	18248	677
10	Jammu and Kashmir	28577	26400	2177	28577	25793	2784	28577	23375	5202
11	Jharkhand	38296	38186	110	38296	38186	110	38186	38135	51
12	Karnataka	64518	63376	1142	63377	63366	11	63377	62521	856
13	Kerala	33115	33082	33	33115	33026	89	33115	32232	883
14	Madhya Pradesh	90999	90999	0	90999	90999	0	90999	81610	9389
15	Maharashtra	110486	106231	4255	110486	106231	4255	110486	86187	24299
16	Manipur	11510	9883	1627	11510	9883	1627	11510	9654	1856

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
17	Meghalaya	5156	5113	43	5115	5112	3	5115	3825	1290
18	Mizoram	1980	1980	0	1980	1980	0	1980	1980	0
19	Nagaland	3455	3455	0	3455	3455	0	3455	3455	0
20	Odisha	72873	69183	3690	72873	69572	3301	72873	56498	16375
21	Punjab	26656	26656	0	26656	26656	0	26656	26648	8
22	Rajasthan	61119	58494	2625	61119	57511	3608	61119	50923	10196
23	Sikkim	1233	1225	8	1233	1173	60	1233	1003	230
24	Tamil Nadu	55020	54439	581	54439	54439	0	54439	54439	0
25	Tripura	9911	9906	5	9906	9906	0	9878	8895	983
26	Uttar Pradesh	187517	186447	1070	187517	173533	13984	187517	150986	36531
27	Uttarakhand	23159	17568	5591	23159	16003	7156	23159	10713	12446
28	West Bengal	117170	116390	780	117170	111404	5766	117170	91247	25923
29	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	720	697	23	720	697	23	720	696	24
30	Chandigarh	500	420	80	500	420	80	500	370	130
31	Delhi	11150	10570	580	11150	6606	4544	11150	6606	4544
32	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	267	267	0	267	267	0	253	253	0
33	Daman and Diu	107	102	5	107	102	5	107	102	5
34	Lakshadweep	107	107	0	107	107	0	107	87	20
35	Puducherry	788	788	0	788	788	0	788	688	-
All India		1370718	1304611	66107	1366776	1262267	104509	1366624	1142029	224595

**Widening Interest Rates in India
and United States**

4739. SHRIMATI DEEPA DASMUNSI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the gap between interest rates prevailing in United States of America and that in India has widened and if so, the details thereof for the last three years;

(b) whether a review/study on the likely impact of such phenomenon on the economy of the country has been made; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and reaction on the findings thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) Yes, Madam. The difference in interest rate prevailing in India and the US has widened in the last three years. The difference between the ten year yields of Government securities in India and US has increased from 3.2 percentage points on 4.5.2009 to 6.7 percentage points on 2.5.2012. The interest rate in an economy is influenced by a large number of factors including policy rates set by the Central Bank. US policy rates have remained at 0-0.25 per cent in view of the slow pace of recovery and in India policy rates were raised to control inflationary pressures.

(b) No, Madam.

(c) Does not arise.

*[English]***Slowing of Growth Rate**

4740. DR. AJAY KUMAR:
SHRI ASHOK KUMAR RAWAT:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the place of India in the world in terms of economic development;

(b) the details of estimates and growth actually achieved sector-wise and also the Gross Domestic Product during the financial years 2009-10 and 2011-12 alongwith the reasons for variation in the estimates and actuals as also fall in such growth rates;

(c) the projected growth of economy during the financial year 2012-13; and

(d) the steps taken/proposed to be taken to improve the pace of development/growth in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) As per the Economic Survey 2011-12, India's rank in per capita GDP (measured in term of constant 2005 PPP international dollars) improved from 117 in 1990 to 94 in 2009, out of 131 countries for which comparable data is available. As per latest information available from the world Economic Outlook published by International Monetary Fund, the growth rate of GDP at market prices of some selected countries are as under:

Country	Growth Rate (2011)
United States	1.7
Euro Area	1.4
Germany	3.1
France	1.7
Italy	0.4
Spain	0.7
Japan	(-) 0.7
United Kingdom	0.7
China	9.2
India	7.2
World Output	3.9

Source: World Economic Outlook (WEO) April 2012, IMF.

As per the Human Development Report 2011, brought out by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) the value of human development index India's (HDI) was 0.547 in 2011 with a rank of 134 out of 187 countries for which the HDI is available.

(b) As per information available from Central Statistics Office (CSO) the GDP at factor cost (at 2004-05 prices) in 2009-10 was Rs. 4507637 crore and is estimated to be Rs. 5222027 crore for 2011-12. The growth rate of GDP in these two years works out to 8.4 per cent and 6.9 per cent respectively. The sectoral growth rates for the years 2009-10 and 2011-12 is given in the table below:

Growth Rate of sectors (per cent per annum at 2004-05 prices)

	2009-10	2011-12
Agriculture	1.0	2.5
Industry	8.4	3.9
Services	10.5	9.4

Source: Calculated from information available from CSO.

The reduction in the growth rate in India in 2011-12 *vis-a-vis* 2009-10 is attributable to both domestic and global factors. Some of the global factors that resulted in slowdown include, inter-alia, the crisis in the eurozone area and near-recessionary conditions prevailing in Europe; sluggish growth in many other industrialized countries, like the USA; stagnation in Japan; and hardening international prices of crude oil. Among domestic factors, the tightening of monetary policy, in order to control inflation resulted in slowing down of investment and growth, particularly in the industrial sector.

(c) As per the Economic Survey 2011-12, the growth rate of real GDP for 2012-13 is expected to be 7.6 (+/- 0.25) per cent.

(d) The Approach Paper to the Twelfth Five Year Plan (2012-17) proposes a faster, more inclusive and sustainable growth with a target of 9 per cent annual growth rate of GDP. The key requirements for achieving the goal are better performance in agriculture (at least 4 per cent growth), faster creation of jobs in manufacturing,

development of appropriate infrastructural facilities, etc.. Certain specific measures taken by government, inter alia, include enhancing level of investment for agriculture sector including irrigation projects, promoting Micro Small & Medium Enterprises (MSME) sector by way of higher allocation of funds, enhancing investment in the infrastructure sector focusing on Public Private Partnership and a number of legislative measures to develop the financial sector, etc.

[Translation]

Rural Monitoring Cell

4741. SHRIMATI MEENA SINGH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any Rural Monitoring Cell has been constituted to monitor the functioning of the National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) at present;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the details of the contribution, cooperation given by Gram Panchayats in monitoring of the mission and the details of the measures taken for ensuring the best operation thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI SUDIP BANDYOPADHYAY): (a) and (b) Under National Rural Health Mission (NRHM), State and District Health Missions are constituted under the Chairpersonship of Chief Minister and Chairpersonship of Zila Parishad respectively to review the progress of implementation of NRHM from time to time.

(c) Under the NRHM, Gram Panchayat Pradhan/ Sarpanch, the ANM, a few Village Health, Sanitation & Nutrition Committee (VHSNC) representatives are responsible for Gram Panchayat Health Plan. They also support the VHSNC in their functions. VHSNCs are setup to promote decentralized planning process, to monitor the healthcare needs, coverage, access and quality of services and maintain Village Health Register.

Representatives of Gram Panchayat are also members of VHSNC. Untied grants are provided to each

VHSNC for its functioning and States have been advised to open a joint account with ANM at Sub-Centre and Sarpanch/Pradhan pertaining to that village.

[English]

Deployment of Forensic Lab

4742. DR. KIRIT PREMJBHAI SOLANKI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Department of Income Tax has plans to deploy Cyber Forensic Laboratory; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the time by which the said laboratory is likely to start functioning?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) The Income Tax Department has already deployed Cyber Forensic Laboratories.

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

Technology for Renewable Energy Sources

4743. SHRI PREM DAS RAI: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to attract investment into technology needed to develop renewable energy sources; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH): (a) Yes, Madam.

(b) The Government has taken several measures to attract private investment in setting up projects utilizing latest/ advanced technologies for harnessing renewable energy for power generation. These include the following:

- Private sector companies are partnering with government and co-investing in R&D and technology development.
- Fiscal and financial incentives, such as, capital / interest subsidies, accelerated depreciation, nil/ concessional excise and customs duties;

- Preferential tariff for grid interactive renewable power in most potential States following the provisions made under the National Electricity Policy 2005 and National Tariff Policy 2006; Uniform guidelines by CERC for fixation of such preferential tariffs being issued every year;
- Jawaharlal Nehru National Solar Mission launched to facilitate large scale capital investment in solar energy sector; Payment Security Mechanism for grid connected Solar Power Projects under the Mission.

The Government also has an attractive policy to encourage transfer of foreign technologies, including those in renewable energy sector. FDI up to 100% under the automatic route is permitted in Renewable Energy Generation and Distribution projects subject to provisions of Electricity Act. 2003.

[*Translation*]

ART Bill

4744. SHRIMATI TABASSUM HASAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of provisions made in the Assisted Reproductive Technology (Regulation) (ART) Bill to prevent the selection of foetus through selective foetal reduction technique;
- (b) whether this technique encourages female foeticide;
- (c) whether in most of the cases the surrogate mothers are not even provided a copy of the agreement;
- (d) whether there is no provision in the ART Bill for providing additional economic benefits to the surrogate mothers in case of twins; and
- (e) the provisions in the ART Bill for post-natal care of surrogate mothers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI SUDIP BANDYOPADHYAY): (a) to (e) The draft of the legislation

entitled "Assisted Reproductive Technology (Regulation) (ART) Bill is under finalization in consultation with the Ministry of Law and Justice. The provisions of the bill will be known only after the final draft is vetted by the Ministry of Law and Justice.

Grant-in-Aid to NGOs

4745. CHAUDHARY LAL SINGH: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of Grant-in-Aid provided to Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) working of the welfare of Scheduled Tribes(STs) across the country, State-wise and scheme-wise;

(b) whether the NGOs have achieved the target/objectives of improving the conditions of STs;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(e) the number of proposals received and sanctioned for Grant-in-Aid to NGOs during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise?

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

(a) During 2011-12, a total of 239 proposals for ongoing projects were received against which 154 projects for an amount of Rs. 77.09 crore were sanctioned. This included arrear grants in certain cases. Details of the NGOs and brief nomenclature of the projects are enclosed as Statement.

(b) to (d) The objective of partnership with Voluntary Organizations is to supplement Government efforts and to have a wider reach in implementing tribal welfare and development programmes. By implementing projects, Voluntary Organizations have been able to reach beneficiaries also in the remote tribal areas while adding to the coverage by the Government.

(e) The number of proposals received and sanctioned for Grant-in-Aid to NGOs during the last three year, State-wise is at Annex. During the current financial year, no release has been made so far.

Statement

State-wise List of Organisations funded during 2011-12 under the Scheme of 'Strengthens, Education among scheduled tribe girls in low literacy districts

(Amount in Rs)

Sl. No.	Name of the NGOs/Vos with Addresses	brief nomenclature	2011-12 (as on 31-03-2012)
1	2	3	4
Andhra Pradesh			
1	A.P. Tribal Welfare Ashram and Residential Education Institution Society, Hyderabad, A.P. (31 Units)	Educational Complex	118832038
Gujarat			
2	Lok Niketan, At/PO - Ratanpur, Taluk - Palanpur, Distt. -Banaskantha, Pin - 385 001,Gujarat	Educational Complex	5791876
3	Shree Sarvodaya Ashram Trust, At/Po-Sanali, Ta-Danta, Dist-Banaskantha, Gujarat	Educational Complex	2452818
Jharkhand			
4	Jharkhand Vikas Sanstha, L-104, Argara Housing Colony, Ranchi, Jharkhand	Educational Complex	2425000
Madhya Pradesh			
5	Adarsh Lok Kalyan Sanstha, J.R.Birla Road, Near Gyan Mandhi Hr.Sec.School, Satna, M.P. (2-Educational Complexes)	Educational Complex	6655148
6	Bandhewal Shiksha Samiti, 92, Old Nariyal Kheda, Bhopal, M.P.	Educational Complex	2954200
7	Keshav Gramotthan Shikshan Samiti, Vill.-Tikriya, Distt.-Dindori, M.P. (2 Educational Complexes)	Educational Complex	46114C0
8	Pushpa Convent Education Society, Pushpa Nagar, Bhopal, M.P.	Educational Complex	2496430
9	Pandey Shiksha Samiti, Village Bamraha, Satha, M.P.	Educational Complex	2121000
10	Rajendra Ashram Trust, At/PO-Kathiwada, Distt.-Jhabua, M.P.	Educational Complex	5120944

1	2	3	4
11	Madhya Pradesh Adivasi Sevak Sangh, Distt-Shahdol, Madhya Pradesh	Educational Complex	4232000
	Maharashtra	Educational Complex	
12	Sandhi Niketan Shikshan Sanstha, Wadgaon, Dist. Nanded, M.S.	Educational Complex	5159400
	Odisha		
13	Arun Institute of Rural Affairs, At: Aswakhola, PO:Karamul, Dist. Dhenkanal, Odisha	Educational Complex	3583650
14	Bright Career Academy, At-Dolomandap, Chandanbad Area, PO-Jeypore, Distt.-Koraput, Pin - 764001, Odisha	Educational Complex	3715500
15	Marr-Munning Ashram, Aurobindo Nagar, PO-Jeypore, Distt.-Koraput, Odisha	Educational Complex	2246200
16	PRAKALPA, At/PO-Jyotipur, Distt.-Keonjhar, Odisha	Educational Complex	4454720
17	Servants of Indian Society, At/PO-Rayagada, Dist. Rayagada, Odisha	Educational Complex	1438156
18	Social Education for Environment and Development (SEED), N-2/152, IRC Village, Nayapalli, Bhubaneswar, Odisha	Educational Complex	3171350
19	Sri Ramakrishna Ashram, At-Badarohila, Angul, Odisha	Educational Complex	10748900
20	Sarvodaya Samiti, AT/PO-Koraput, Pin-764020, District- Koraput, Odisha	Educational Complex	2999100
21	Holy Home AT:Dianmunda Chhak (Maharashtra), PO: Tanwat, Dist-Naupada, Odisha	Educational Complex	2560000
	Rajasthan		
22	Mewar Saririk Shiksha Samiti, Hinta, PO-Bhander, Udaipur, Rajasthan	Educational Complex	3244980
	Total		3244980
	Grand Total		204259790

State-wise List of Voluntary Organisations/Non Governmental Organisations Funded during 2011-12 under the Scheme of 'Grant-in-Aid to Voluntary Organisation working for the welfare of Scheduled Tribes'

		(Amount in Rs)	
Sl. No.	Name of the Vos/NGOs with addresses	artel nomenclature	2011-12 (as an 31/03/2012)
1	2	3	4
Andhra Pradesh			
1	Bapuji Integrated Rural Development Society, At: Gaddamanugu, District: Krishna, A.P.	Residential School	2180295
2	Gram Abhyudaya Society for Integrated Rural Devt, 6th Ward, Kota Street, At-Urvakonda, Dist.Anantapur, A.P.	Residential School	3218940
3	Jeeyar Educational Trust Gangmahal Colony, Domalquda, Hyderabad, A.P.-500027	Residential School	2949547
4	Sri Laxmi Manila Mandali, D.No.15-155, Mylavaram (V&M), Gaddamanugu, Krishna Dist, A.P.	Non-Residential School	1856859
Arunachal Pradesh			
5	Arunachal Pali Vidyapeeth, Changkham, Dist.Lohit, Arunachal Pradesh	Residential School and Mobile Dispensary	3804210
6	Buddhist Cultural Preservation Society, Upper Gampa, PO/PS: Bamdila, Dist.West Kamang, Arunachal Pradesh	Residential School and Computer Training Centre	3206943
7	Centre for Buddhist Cultural Studies, Vill./PO: Tawang, Dist.Tawang, Arunachal Pradesh	Residential School	1687815
8	R.K.Mission, Narottam Nagar, Via Deomali, Dist. Tirap, Arunachal Pradesh	Computer Training, Centre (2 Units), Residential School, Mobile Dispensary and 20-Bedded Hospital	9038813
9	R.K.Mission, PO: Vivekanandnagar, Along, West Siang Dist., Arunachal Pradesh	Non-Residential School, 10-Bedded Hospital, Mobile Dispensary, Hostel and A.V.Unit	13392990
10	R.K.Mission Hospital, Itanagar, Arunachal Pradesh	60-Bedded Hospital, Mobile Dispensary	7300288
11	Ramakrishna Sarada Mission, AT/PO:Khonsa, Dist.Tirap,		

1	2	3	4
	Pin - 786630, Arunachal Pradesh	Residential School	4584510
12	Oju Welfare Association, Near Naharlagun Police Station, Naharlagun, Arunachal Pradesh	Residential School (P+S)	4188015
	Assam		
13	Assam Centre for Rural Development, Indrakanta Bhawan, Kanaklata Path, PO: Ulubari, Guwahati-781007, Assam	Mobile Dispensary	2056080
14	Pathari Vocational Institute, At-Top Floor, Bar Libraug, Distt.-Nagaon, Assam	Computer Training Centre	945900
15	Sreemanta Sankar Mission, PO/Dist.Nagaon, Assam	Mobile Dispensary	1408200
	Chhattisgarh		
16	Kachana Dhurwa Sewa and Kalyan Samiti Vill+PO-Panduka, District-Raigarch Chhattisgarh	Non-Residential School	668790
17	Nav Abhilasha Siksha Sansthan, At/PO: Budhwani, Dist Rajnandgaon, Chhattisgarh	Residential School	1614871
18	R.K. Mission Ashram, Narainpur, Dist. Baster, Chhattisgarh	6-Hostels, 1-Tribal Youth Training Centre and Automobile Engineering + New projects of Divyan Agri. Trg & Allied Subjects & Mobile Dispeansary	5879521
	Gujarat		
19	Bharat Sevashram Sangha, At/PO-Dediapada, Distt. Narmada, Gujarat	Mobile Dispensary	
20	Bharat Sevashram Sangha, Gangpur(Navasari), Navasari, Gujarat	Non Residential School, Mobile Dispensary (4), Mobile AV Unit	3999850
21	INRECA, Raypipla Road, Timbapada, Dediapada, Dist.Narmada, Gujariat	Hostel	2381580
22	Panchmahal Adivasi Vikas Yuvak Mandal, At: Dhalsimal, PO: Moli, Ta: Jhalod, Dist. Jhalod, Gujariat	Residential School	3538620
23	Shree Dhadhela Kelvani Mandal, At/PO: Dhadhela, Dist.Dahod, Gujariat	Hostel	1325625

1	2	3	4
24	Sri Sadgurudeo Swami Akhandananda Memorial Charitable Trust, At/PO: Barumal, Dist.Valsad, Gujarat Himachal Pradesh	Mobile Dispensary and Hostel	2980149
25	Buddhist Cultural Society of Key Gampa, PO: Key Gampa, Dist.Lahaul & Spiti, H.P.	Hostel	120167r
26	Himalayan Buddhist Cultural Association, PO Box No.98, Club House Road, Manaii, Dist.Kullu, H.P.	Residential School	3159607
27	Institute of Studies in Buddhist Philosophy and Tribal Cultural Society, At-Tabo, Dist.Lahaul & Spiti, H.P.	Residential School	4145635
28	Ramdha Buddhist Society, Village/PO: Sidhpur, Via-Dari, Norbuilinga, Dharamshala, Kangra, H.P.	Hostel	1339690
29	Rinchen Zangpo Society for Spiti Development, Spiti Bhawan, Yol Cantt, Tehsil-Dharamsala, District Kangra, H.P.	Residential School	6300400
Jharkhand			
30	Bharat Sevashram Sangha (Pakur), At/PO/Dist: Pakur, Jharkhand	Residential School and Computer Training Centre	1057350
31	Bharat Sevashram Sangha (Sonari), Sonari(w), Rivers Meet Road, East Singhbhum, Jamshehpur, Pin - 831011, Jharkhand	Mobile Dispensary (3), Computer Training Centre, Cane and Bamboo, AV Unit,K& Weaving Center (2), 20-Bedded Hospital (2) and Residential School (2)	20532718
32	Bharat Sevashram Sangh, At-Pathra, PO -Raniswar, Dist-Dumka, Jharkhand	Residential School (2), 20 - Bedded Hospital, Mobile Dispensary, Knitting & Weaving	3720965
33	R.K. Mission Math, AT/PO/Dist: Jamtara-815351, Jharkhand	Mobile Dispensary	563709
34	R.K. Mission Vivekananda Society, Bistupur, Jamshehpur, Jharkhand	Hostel, Mobile Dispensary, Computer Training Centre, Typing and Shorthand Centre, Mobile- Library-cum-AV Unit	1791303
35	R.K. Mission Ashram, Morabadi, Ranchi, Jharkhand	Divyan Unit, Mobile Dispensary, Library, AV Unit	5305731

1	2	3	4
36	R.K. Mission TB Sanatorium, Ranchi, Jharkhand Karnataka	70-Bedded Hospital and Mobile Dispensary	11826274
37	Kumudhwati Rural Development Society, H.No.32, R.R.Extension, Madhugiri-572132, Tumkur Dist, Karnataka	Mobile Dispensary and Non-Residential School	2329020
38	Sant Kabirdas Education Society, Sedam Road, Jagat, Distt.-Gulbarga, Karnataka	Residential School	1609470
39	Sri Manjunatha Swamy Vidya Samstha, 4206/9, Dist.Davangere, Karnataka	Residential School	1534770
40	Sri Swamy Sarvadharm Sharnayala Trust, Rangapura, Dist.Tumkur, Karnataka	Non-Residential School and Mobile Dispensary	2515816
41	Swami Vivekanand Youth Movement, Kanchanahalli, Shanti Nagar PO, Heggadavdenakote Taluk, Dist.Mysore, Karnataka	Residential School (2), 10-Bedded Hospital (2) and Mobile Dispensary	16663891
	Kerala		
42	Sri Ramakrishna Advaita Ashram, PO:Kalady, Dist.Ernakulam, Kerala	Hostel	2425375
43	Swami Nirmalananda Memorial Bala Bhawan, Sri Ramakrishna Asharam, Kayamkulam-690502, Dist-Alpappuzha, Kerala	Hostel	2645974
	Madhya Pradesh		
44	Bandhewal Shiksha Samiti, Bhopal, M.P.	Non-Residential School and Computer Training Centre	968490
45	M.P.Anusuchit Jati Janjati Evam Pichda Varg Kalyan Samiti, 166-E, Ujjain, M.P.	Residential School	1646384
46	Rama Education and Welfare Society, Wariyalkheda, Bhopal, M.P.	Non-Residential School and Computer Training Centre	965990
47	Seva Bharati, Swami Ramirth Nagar, Near Maida Milla, Hosangabad Road, Bhopal-462011, M.P.	Residential School (2), Computer Training Centre (3) & Hostels (2)	916100
	Maharashtra		
48	Khanderao Education Society, At:Basar, Dist.Dhule, Maharashtra	Non-Residential Primary School and Residential School	1620270

1	2	3	4
49	Shri Swami Swayam Seva Bhavi Sanstha, Ganeshpur, Dist.Dhule, Maharashtra	Residential School	1614870
50	Sidhakala Shikshan Prasarak Mandal, Nandgaon, Tal.Nandgaon, Dist. Nasik., Maharashtra	Residential Primary School	1620270
51	Youth Welfare Association of India, Near Radhika Hotel, Vishnuwadi, Buldana, Distt.-Buldana, Maharashtra	10-Bedded Hospital	1616400
52	Chandrai Mahila Mandal, At/PO-Pimpalner, Distt.Dhule, Maharashtra	Residential School	1609470
53	Tapi Parisar Educational Cutral Trust, At-Newade, Distt-Dhule, Maharashtra Manipur	Residential School 4^9	1578570
54	Integrated Rural Development & Educational Organisation, (IRDEO) Wangbal, PO Thoubal, Manipur	Residential School (2 Units)	2436863
55	Rural Educational and Socio-Economic Development Organisation,(RESEDO) At:Thanga Tongbram Leikai, BPO Thanga, Dist.Bishnupur, Manipur	Non-Residential School	885010
56	Siamsinpawipi, (Paite Students Welfare Association)SSSP Complex, Bungnual, PO Box No.99, Distt-Lamka, Pin-795128, Manipur	Residential School	6235470
57	Society for Women's Education Action and Reflection (SWEAR), Athokpam Khunou, Po-thoubal, Manipur,	Mobile Dispensary	706950
58	United Rural Development Service(URDS), HO:Heirok Heituppokpi, Dist.Thoubal, Manipur	Residential School	1881055
59	Tear Fund India Committee On relief & rehabilitation service (TFICORRS), Chimtung Veng, Dorcass Road, New Lamka, District-Chrachandpur, Manipur Meghalaya	Residential School	1620270
60	R.K. Mission, Laitumkhurut, P.O. Box - 9, Shillong, Meghalaya	Hostel, Mobile Dispensary and Library(2 Units)	1658730

1	2	3	4
61	R.K. Mission Ashram, Cherapunjee, Dist.East Khasi Hills. Meghalaya Mizoram	LP&ME/ Secondary (62 Units) School, Hostel and Higher Secondary School	62596529
62	Mizoram Hmeithai Association, Upper Republic Road, Aizwal, Mizoram	Residential School and Mobile Dispensary	1775790
63	Social Guidance Agency, Tuikual, Aizwal, Mizoram	Mobile Dispensary	1291950
64	Thutak Nunpuitu Team, Muanna Vengh Aizwal, Mizoram Nagaland	Mobile Dispensary	4656660
65	Dayanand Sevashram Sangha, Dimapur, Nagaland, (A Unit of Akhil Bharatiya Dayanand Sevashram Sangha, 315, Asaf Ali Road, New Delhi) (H.Qrs.) Project at Naharabai, Distt-Dimapur, Nagaland	Hostel	777915
66	Nagaland Children Home, Dimapur, Nagaland Odisha	Hostel	990034
67	Adiwasi Social and cultural society At/Po Kuchinda, District Sambalpur, Odisha	Recidential School	1611954
68	Ambedkar Educational Complex, Niladri Vihar, Chandrashekharpur, Bhubaneswar, Odisha	Hostel	1185030
69	Arun Institute of Rural Affairs, At: Aswakhola, PO: Karamul, Dist. Dhenkanal, Odisha	Residential School	1907340
70	Association for Voluntary Action, (AVA) At-Dimapur, Distt.-Puri, Odisha	Residential School	1825470
71	Bhairabi Club, At-Kumarpada, Dist.Khurda, Odisha	Residential School	1620270
72	Cuttack Zila Harijan Adivasi Seva Sanskar Yojana, AT-Haladibasata, Bansta, Dist.Kendrapara, Odisha	Residential School	3218908

1	2	3	4
73	Kalinga Institute of Social Sciences (KISS), Koel Campus, KIIT, Bhubaneswar, Odisha	Residential School (Primary & Secondary)	80360120
74	Nikhila Utkal Harijan Seva Sangha, Niladri Vihar, Sallashree Vihar, Bhubaneswar, Odisha	Residential School (Secondary)	2245095
75	Odisha Social Rural Tech.Institute, Dist.Cuttack, Odisha	Residential School (Secondary)	1793070
76	R.K.Mission, Vivekananda Marg, Bhubaneswar, Odisha	Hostel and Library	999765
77	R.K.Mission Puri, Odisha	Hostel, Mobile Dispensary and Typing & Shorthand Training Centre	1032898
78	Ramakrishna Vivekananda Vedanta Ashram, At-Saraiganj, Bhawanipatna, Distt. Kalahandi, Odisha	Mobile Dispensary	7009950...
79	Shree R.K. Mission Ashram, AT/PO:Rampur, Dist.Kalahandi, Odisha	Hostel, Training in Agriculture and Allied Subject and Mobile Dispensary	7160085
80	Vishwa Jeevan Seva Sangha, At-Saradhapur, Dist.Khurda, Odisha	Residential School	2932020
81	Bharat Sevashram Sangha (Jamshedpur Branch), Sonari(w), Rivers Meet Road, East Singhbhum, Jamshedpur, Pin - 831011, Jharkhand (H.Qrs.)	Residential School, Mobile Dispensary (2 Units), 10-Bedded Hospital and Knitting, weaving and Handloom Training Centre	4756738
82	Laxmi Narain Seva Prathistahan, AT-Mansapole, Dist-Jaipur, Odisha	Residential School	3218940
83	Social Welfare & Rural Development (SWARD), At-Balijoranda, PO-Bainria, Via-Mahinagadi, Distt-Dhenkanal, Odisha	Residential School	2038770
	Rajasthan		
84	Mewar Saririk Shiksha Samiti, Hinta, PO-Bhinder, Dist.Udaipur, Rajasthan	Residential School	1726897
	Sikkim		
85	Human Development Foundation, AT-Chogney Tar, Ganqtok, Sikkim	Residential School and Hostel	2559900
86	Muyal Liang Trust, Yongda Hill, DPCA, Gangtok, Sikkim	Residential School	3187133

1	2	3	4
Tamil Nadu			
87	New life Agency for Tribal People Upliftment (NATPU), Distt-Vellore, Tamil Nadu pin-632009	Hostel	2241628
Tripura			
88	Bahujan Hitya Education trust, PO-Bishnupur, Mani Bankut, Sabroom, Tripura	Residential School	1582470
89	Tripura Adibashi Mahila Samiti, Salkama, 9/4, Krishnanagar, Tripura	Residential School	1715281
Uttarakhand			
90	Seemant Anusuchit Evam Janjati Seva Sansthan, Uttaranchal	Residential School	2098900
West Bengal			
91	Bharat Sevashram Sangha (Aurangabad), At/PO: Aurangabad, Dist.Murshidabad, W.B.	Hostel and Mobile Dispensary	2749454
92	Bharat Sevashram Sangha (Balurghat), At-Balurghat, Dist.Dakshin Dinajpur, W.B.	Hostel (6 Units), Library and Mobile Library -cum-AV Unit	6935600
93	Bharat Sevashram Sangha (Beldanga) Beldanga, Dist. Murshidabadd, W.B.	Residential School (2 Units), Mobile Dispensary, 10-Bedded Hospital and Typing Shorthand Training Centre	11633844
94	Bharat Sevashram Sangha (Muluk) Via Bolpur, Dist.Birbhum, W.B.	Residential School, Mobile Dispensary (2 Units) and Knitting/weaving & Handloom	4092957
95	Bharat Sevashram Sangha (Suri), Dist.Birbhum, W.B.	Hostel and Mobile Dispensary	1829300
96	Bharat Sevashram Sangha (Dokra) Vill+PO:Dokra, Dist.Midnapore, W.B.	Mobile Dispensary and Residential School	2260980
97	Bharat Sevashram Sangha(Farakka) Berahampur, Murshidabad, W.B.	Hostel	1443510
98	Bharat Sevashram Sangha, At/PO-Berhampore, District Murshidabad,		

1	2	3	4
	West Bengal		
99	Bharat Sevashram Sangha(Ghaksole), Ghaksole Unit, Dist.Malda, W.B.	Hostel	901944
100	Bharat Sevashram Sangha (Hooghly) Vill.Panijpurkur, Dist.Hoogly, W.B.	Mobile Dispensary and Hostel	1858500
101	Bharat Sevashram Sangha (Ranghat-Payradanga Branch), Vill.Kusuria, PO:Pritinagar, Dist.Nadia, W.B.	Hostel and Library	1277050
102	Bharat Sevashram Sangha (Purulia), AT/PO/Dist. Purulia, W.B.	Residential School Computer Training Centre, Typing and Mobile Dispensary	3510630
103	Bharat Sevashram Sangha (Raiganj), Raiganj, Uttar Dinaipur, W.B.	Hostel and Computer Training Centre	1473210
104	Bharat Sevashram Sangha (Tajpur) Tajpur Unit, Dist.Malda, W.B.	Mobile Dispensary	706950
105	Bharat Sevashram Sangha (Teor), Vill+PO:Teor, Dist.D.Dinaipur, W.B.	Mobile Dispensary and Hostel	2937149
106	Bharat Sevashram Sangha (Kunor), Vill/PO:Kunor, Dist.Uttar Dinaipur, W.B.	Mobile Dispensary and Hostel	2368050
107	Birsa Munda Education Centre, Vill.Kranti, PO:Krantihat, Dist.Jalpaiguri, W.B.	Hostel	1185030
108	Gohaldiha Jati Upjati Blue Bird Women's Welfare Centre, Gohaldiha, Dist. Midnapore, W.B.	Residential School	2978390
109	Himalayan Buddhist Cultural Association, Buddha Kendra, AT-Salugara, Dist-Jalpaiguri, W.B.-734318	Residential School	2429520
110	R.K. Mission Boys Home, Rahara, Dist.North 24 Parganas, W.B.	Non-Residential School	1882980
	Grand Total	Hostel-cum-Residential School	1600830
			467743234

State-wise Release of Grants under the Scheme of Coaching for Scheduled Tribes during 2011-12

(Rs. in Lakh)

Sl. No.	Name of the State/UT	University/Private Institutions	2011-12 (as on 31-03-2012) Amount released
1	Delhi	Delhi Education Centre, 28A/11, Jia Sarai, Near IIT, Hauz Khas, Delhi - 10016 (for Delhi)	25.50
2	Gujarat	Mt Educare Pvt. Ltd. 101/102 Satyam Mall, Near Kameshwar High School, Starellite Ahmedabad-380015	35.97
3	Jharkhand	Jharkhand Vikas Sansthan, L-104, Agrora Housing Colony, Ranchi, Jharkhand	12.62
		Nikhileshwar Institute of Banking & Management (NIBM), 210, Hariom Tower, Circular Road, Ranchi, Jharkhand	5.13
4	Kerala	Seshan's Academy Pattern, Thiruvananthapuram, Kerala	10.32
5	Maharashtra	MT Educare Pvt. Ltd. 2201, 2nd Floor, Flying Colors, Pt. Dindayal Upadhaya Marg, Opp. L.B.S. Cross Road, Mulund (west), Mumbai. Maharashtra	9.80
6	Manipur	Community Development Programme Centre, MI Road, Thoubal Achouba, District-Thoubal, Manipur	15.20
7	Madhya Pradesh	Krestar Educational & Welfare Society, 2nd Floor, Yamonotri Apartment 96, Nehru Colony, Thatipur, Gwalior, Pin-474011, M.P.	35.14
8	Rajasthan	NSA Krishi Samiti, D-23, Jagan Path, Chomu House, Sardar Patel Marg, C-scheme, Jaipur -30200, Rajasthan	25.84
		NSA Krishi Samiti, D-23, Jagan Path, Chomu House, Sardar Patel Marg, C-scheme, Jaipur -30200, Rajasthan	10.18
		B.L. Saini Coaching Center, Tonk Phatak, Jaipur, 302018, Rajasthan	50.92
9	West Bengal	North Bengal Sukhanta Pally Foundation of Global Environment, AL-Paul Bhawan, Shivmandir, PO-Kadamtala, Distt-Darjeeling, W. B.	13.31
Grand Total			249.93

State-wise Non-Governmental Organisations Funded during 2011-12 under the Scheme of Vocational Training in Tribal Areas

(Amount in Rs.)

Sl. No.	Name of the Organisation	2011-12 (as on 31/03/2012)
1	2	3
Assam		
1	Grama Vikas Parishad, PO-Jumarmur, Distt-Nagaon, Assam.	5620000

1	2	3
2	Pathari Vocational Institute, Bar Library, Nagaon, Assam	6240000
	Total	11860000
Karnataka		
3	Sri Manjunatha Swamy Vidya Sanstha, Davangere,	2400000
	Total	2400000
Nagaland		
4	Vitole Women Society Kohima, Nagaland	3696000
	Total	3696000
Grand Total		17956000

Statement showing the amount released to NGOs under the Central Sector Scheme of Development of Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (Earlier known as scheme of Development of Primitive Tribal Groups PTGs) (PTGs) during 2011-12

(Rs. in Lakh)

Sl. No.	Name of the State/UT	Name of Implementing Agency States/NGOs	2011-12(as on 31-03-2012)
1	Chhattisgarh	Ramakrishna Mission Ashram, Naryanpur, Distt. Bastar	4.380
2	Jharkhand	1) Bharat Sewa Ashram Sangha, Sonari, Jamshedpur	363.566
		2) Bharat Sevashram Sangha, Pakur, WB	38.481
		3) Bharat Sevashram Sangh, Barajuri, Via-Ghatsila, Jharkhand	62.006
		4) Bharat Sevashram Sangha, Deogarh, Jharkhand	6.770
3	Tamil Nadu	1) Nilgiris Adiwasi Welfare Association, Kotagiri, Nilgiris	85.107
Grand total			560.311

Details of On-going Proposals received and Sanctioned under the Scheme of Grant-in-Aid to Voluntary organisations working for the Welfare of STs.

Sl. No.	State	Proposals Received during 2009-10	Sanctioned during 2009-10	Proposals Received during 2010-11	Sanctioned during 2010-11	Proposals Received during 2011-12	Sanctioned during 2011-12
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Assam	10	7	10	5	8	3
2	Andhra Pradesh	17	8	10	7	6	4
3	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1	1	1	1	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
4	Arunachal Pradesh	10	10	10	8	8	8
5	Chhattisgarh	4	2	3	3	7	3
6	Gujarat	9	6	8	4	9	6
7	Jharkhand	9	8	8	8	8	7
8	Jammu and Kashmir	5	3	4	3	0	0
9	Karnataka	15	6	13	13	13	5
10	Kerala	7	4	6	4	6	2
11	Himachal Pradesh	5	5	5	5	5	5
12	Maharashtra	22	11	16	12	17	6
13	Manipur	11	4	12	10	14	6
14	Mizoram	3	2	2	2	3	3
15	Madhya Pradesh	15	8	15	11	13	4
16	Meghalaya	3	3	3	2	2	2
17	Nagaland	6	2	2	2	2	2
18	Odisha	29	24	27	19	29	17
19	Rajasthan	5	2	3	3	1	1
20	Tamil Nadu	3	2	3	1	3	1
21	Sikkim	2	2	2	2	2	2
22	Tripura	5	3	3	2	2	2
23	Uttar Pradesh	3	1	2	2	0	0
24	Uttarakhand	6	3	6	5	3	1
25	West Bengal	23	22	23	19	20	20
26	Delhi	2	1	1	0	0	0
Grand Total		230	150	198	153	181	110

Details of On-going Proposals received and Sanctioned under the Scheme of Strengthening Education among ST Girls in Low Literacy Districts

Sl. No.	State	Proposals Received during 2009-10	Sanctioned during 2009-10	Proposals Received during 2010-11	Sanctioned during 2010-11	Proposals Received during 2011-12	Sanctioned during 2011-12
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Andhra Pradesh	4	2	2	1	1	1

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
2	Arunachal Pradesh	1	1	3	2	1	0
3	Chhattisgarh	0	0	1	1	0	0
4	Gujarat	3	2	3	3	2	2
5	Jharkhand	2	1	2	1	1	1
6	Maharashtra	1	1	1	1	1	1
7	Madhya Pradesh	14	4	14	12	10	7
8	Odisha	19	16	17	13	12	9
9	Rajasthan	5	2	3	2	2	1
Grand Total		49	29	46	36	30	22

Details of On-going Proposals received and Sanctioned under the Scheme of Vocational Training in Tribal Areas

Sl. No.	State	Proposals Received during 2009-10	Sanctioned during 2009-10	Proposals Received during 2010-11	Sanctioned during 2010-11	Proposals Received during 2011-12	Sanctioned during 2011-12
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Assam	3	2	3	1	3	2
2	Karnataka	2	1	1	1	1	1
3	Maharashtra	1	0	0	0	1	0
4	Meghalaya	1	1	1	0	1	0
5	Nagaland	2	2	2	0	2	1
6	Odisha	0	0	0	0	1	0
7	Tamil Nadu	1	0	1	1	1	0
Grand Total		10	6	8	3	10	4

Details of On-going Proposals received and Sanctioned under the Scheme of Development of PTG

Sl. No.	State	Proposals Received during 2009-10	Sanctioned during 2009-10	Proposals Received during 2010-11	Sanctioned during 2010-11	Proposals Received during 2011-12	Sanctioned during 2011-12
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1	0	1	1	0	0
2	Chhattisgarh	3	2	2	2	1	1

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
3	Jharkhand	3	3	3	3	4	4
4	Karnataka	1	1	1	0	0	0
5	Madhya Pradesh	2	0	0	0	0	0
6	Maharashtra	0	0	1	1	0	0
7	Tamil Nadu	1	1	1	1	1	1
Grand Total		11	7	9	8	6	6

Details of On-going Proposals received and Sanctioned under the Scheme of Coaching For Scheduled Tribes

Sl. No.	State	Proposals Received during 2009-10	Sanctioned during 2009-10	Proposals Received during 2010-11	Sanctioned during 2010-11	Proposals Received during 2011-12	Sanctioned during 2011-12
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Gujarat	0	0	0	0	1	1
2	Jharkhand	3	3	2	2	2	2
3	Kerala	0	0	0	0	1	1
4	Manipur	1	1	2	2	1	1
5	Madhya Pradesh	4	4	3	3	1	1
6	Maharashtra	0	0	0	0	1	1
7	Rajasthan	4	4	1	1	3	3
8	Tamil Nadu	0	0	1	1	0	0
9	West Bengal	1	1	1	1	1	1
10	Delhi	0	0	1	1	1	1
Grand Total		13	13	11	11	12	12

Rajiv Arogyasri Health Insurance Scheme

4746. SHRI GUTHA SURRENDER REDDY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Andhra Pradesh has made a request to Union Government for releasing financial assistance Rs. 307 crore out of which the Rs. 207 crores as Planning Commission grant and remaining balance of

Rs. 100 crores as additional assistance for implementation of Rajiv Arogyasri Health Insurance Scheme for the benefit of Below Poverty Line (BPL) families;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the status of the request and the action taken by the Government in this regard?

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

The State Government of Andhra Pradesh had submitted a proposal for financial assistance of Rs. 307 crore for implementation of the Rajiv Aarogyasri Health Insurance Scheme (RAS) for the benefit of BPL families.

Planning Commission was of the view that the Rajiv Aarogyasri Scheme needed a comprehensive review and evaluation by an independent organisation. Accordingly the Public Health Foundation of India (PHFI) had been entrusted with this task. The PHFI in its critical evaluation have not supported the adoption of the route of insurance for healthcare for BPL families. The Planning Commission is also not supportive of such a grant.

This Ministry is of the view that since Aarogyasri Scheme deals with tertiary care and is not in consonance with the objectives of National Rural Health Mission (NRHM), which focuses on primary and secondary health care, the funding would not be possible from the NRHM. However, this Ministry does not have any objection to the scheme if the expenditure on it, is met through the State Government'

Power Generation from Renewable Energy Sources

4747. SHRI KAMESHWAR BAITHA:
SHRI NITYANANDA PRADHAN:
SHRI BAIJAYANT PANDA:
SHRI DEEPENDER SINGH HOODA:
DR. SANJAY JAISWAL:
SHRI MAHESHWAR HAZARI:
SHRIMATI SEEMA UPADHYAY:
SHRIMATI SUSHILA SAROJ:
SHRIMATI USHA VERMA:

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

(a) the details of targets set for power generation from renewable energy sources during the Twelfth Five Year Plan;

(b) the details of consumption of renewable energy during the last three years and the current year, State-wise;

(c) whether there has been increase in share of renewable energy to the total energy consumption in the country;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the Government proposes to develop National Bio Mission in the country to push sustainable development of the renewable energy sector; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH): (a) A target of 29,800 MW for grid interactive power generation capacity addition from different renewable energy sources, viz. 15,000 MW from wind power, 2,100 MW from small hydro power, 10,000 MW from solar power, 2,000 MW from biomass power / cogeneration and 700 MW from urban & industrial waste to power, has been proposed during the Twelfth Five Year Plan.

(b) State-wise details of grid-interactive power generation capacity from different renewable energy sources added during the last three years and the current year as on 30.4. 2012 are given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) Yes, Madam.

(d) The grid-interactive renewable power generation capacity has increased to 24,914 MW as on 31.03.2012, which corresponds to a share of around 12.5 % in total installed capacity from all sources in the country. In terms of its share in the total electricity mix, the same is estimated to be around 5.5%.

(e) Yes, Madam.

(f) A Bio-energy Mission covering power generation through various agricultural and other bio wastes/ residues and energy plantations, was proposed by the Working Group constituted by the Planning Commission to formulate 12th Plan proposals of the Ministry. It is envisaged by the Working Group that such a mission will facilitate creation of a policy framework for attracting private investment and rapid development of commercial bio-energy for grid and well as off-grid applications in different parts of the country.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
19 Nagaland																	
20 Odisha			20.00									20.00					13.00
21 Punjab			8.65	21.95					34.50	12.00	16.00				1.00	1.00	7.00
22 Rajasthan						350.00	436.70	545.65		42.00	10.00					5.00	192.50
23 Sikkim			5.00														
24 Tamil Nadu				6.50	26.50	602.22	997.40	1083.46	62.00	92.50	44.50					5.00	10.00
25 Tripura																	
26 Uttar Pradesh									194.40	25.50	52.00						12.00
27 Uttaranchal			5.00	1.20	36.20					10.00						5.00	
28 West Bengal									16.50						1.10	0.02	1.00
29 Andaman and Nicobar																	
30 Chandigarh																	
31 Dadar and Nagar Haveli																	
32 Daman and Diu																	
33 Delhi														16.00	0.05	2.04	0.43
34 Lakshwadeep																	
35 Pondicherry																	
Total			305.27	307.721	352.68	1564.55	2349.25	3196.66	447.70	465.00	470.70	4.70	7.50	17.20	8.15	25.06	905.37

MW=Megawatt;

* No capacity addition during the current year has been reported upto 30.4.2012.

Sl. No	State/UT	Waste to Energy			Solar Power		
		MW			MW		
		2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
1	2	18	19	20	21	22	23
1.	Andhra Pradesh		7.50			2.00	19.75
2.	Arunachal Pradesh						
3.	Assam						
4.	Bihar						
5.	Chhattisgarh						4.00
6.	Goa						
7.	Gujarat					6.00	598.89
8.	Haryana						16.80
9.	Himachal Pradesh						
10.	Jammu and Kashmir						
11.	Jharkhand						4.00
12.	Karnataka				6.00		3.00
13.	Kerala						
14.	Madhya Pradesh			1.20			2.00
15.	Maharashtra	4.70				4.00	16.00
16.	Manipur						
17.	Meghalaya						
18.	Mizoram						
19.	Nagaland						
20.	Odisha						13.00
21.	Punjab				1.00	1.00	7.00
22.	Rajasthan					5.00	192.50
23.	Sikkim						
24.	Tamil Nadu					5.00	10.00
25.	Tripura						
26.	Uttar Pradesh						12.00
27.	Uttanchal						5.00
28.	West Bengal				1.10	0.02	1.00

1	2	18	19	20	21	22	23
29. Andman and Nicobar Islands							
30. Chandigarh							
31. Dadra and Nagar Haveli							
32. Daman and Diu							
33. Delhi				16.00	0.05	2.04	0.43
34. Lakshwadeep							
35. Puducherry							
Total		4.70	7.50	17.20	8.15	25.06	905.37

MW=Megawatt;

* No capacity addition during the current year has been reported upto 30-4-2012

National Regulatory Authority for Private Hospitals

4748. SHRI SAMEER BHUJBAL:
SHRI BHUDEO CHOUDHARY:
SHRI RAKESH SINGH:

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

(a) whether the Government proposes to set up a national regulatory body other than the Medical Council of India (MCI) or to introduce a legislation to regulate the functioning of private hospitals for providing quality service and to curb unauthorised medical clinics;

(b) if so, the details thereof including the proposed mandate of the authority alongwith the time by which the authority is likely to be set up or legislation is to be introduced;

(c) whether the Government has taken note that most of private hospitals do not employ qualified doctors and other medical staff which led to the growing number of casualties;

(d) if so, the details thereof and the remedial action taken/being taken by the Government in this regard;

(e) whether the Government is considering to bring out a tariff chart for private hospitals/clinics to be charged from the patients for various services; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) Health

is a state subject and it is primarily the responsibility of the State Governments concerned to have a regulatory mechanism for private sector hospitals/clinics.

However, the Clinical Establishments (Registration and Regulation) Act, 2010 has been enacted by the Parliament. This has become into force in the states of Arunachal Pradesh, Himachal Pradesh, Mizoram and Sikkim and the Union Territories with effect from 1.3.2012. The National council for clinical establishments has also been constituted vide notification dated 19.3.2012. Once adopted by the other States, it would help the State Governments in regulating the operations of private sector hospitals/clinics.

(c) and (d) 'Health' being a State subject, it is primarily the responsibility of states to take all necessary steps in this regard.

(e) No.

(f) Does not arise.

Absenteeism Rate of Medical Workers

4749. SHRI DEEPENDER SINGH HOODA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any figures of the absenteeism rate of medical workers;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the details of India's rank as compared to other countries in terms of absenteeism rate of medical workers?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) No. No such data is maintained by the Central Government.

(b) and (c) Does not arise.

Medical Research

4750. SHRI KIRTI AZAD: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of major research works/ projects undertaken in the field of medical science by the Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR) and various premier medical institutes under the Union Government during the last three years;

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

(c) the major achievements made as a result of these medical research in the country during the said period;

(d) whether there has been delay in the completion of any of these medical research projects;

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

(f) the steps taken/proposed by the Government for timely completion of medical research projects in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI SUDIP BANDYOPADHYAY): (a) to (f) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Grant of Mining Lease for Limestone

4751. SHRI HARIN PATHAK: Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has received a proposal from Government of Gujarat seeking relaxation under section 6(1)(B) of MM, Act, 1957 for grant of mining lease for limestone in village Tadkeshwar, district Surat in favour of M/s. GMDC.

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reasons for delay in grant of permission and the time by which the same is likely to be granted by the Union Government?

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

(b) Ministry of Mines received a proposal from the Government of Gujarat on 21.2.2009 seeking relaxation of Section 6(1)(b) of the MMDR Act, 1957 for inclusion of Limestone in the Mining Lease for Lignite over an area of 964.44.01 hecets in village Tadkeshwar, District Surat in favour of M/s Gujarat Mineral Development Corporation.

(c) Approval of the Central Government for the said proposal has been conveyed on 10.8.2011.

Power Project of NTPC

4752. SHRI L. RAJA GOPAL: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Thermal Power Corporation Limited (NTPC) has concluded the preliminary study to set up 660x2 MW of power units at Ramagundam in Karimnagar district of Andhra Pradesh;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the progress made in this regard and the estimated time by which the above units are likely to become operational?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL): (a) to (c) Yes, Madam. Preliminary studies (Topographic survey and Geo-Tech investigation) for Ramagundam Stage IV (2x660 MW) in Karim Nagar district of Andhra Pradesh have been conducted. Interim Environment Impact Assessment (EIA) report is under preparation. The main plant is proposed to be accommodated in the existing plant boundary. The water requirement will be met from existing commitment from earlier stages. Application for coal linkage has been submitted in November, 2011. The time by which units can become operational can be estimated only after coal linkage, Environment clearances etc. are obtained.

Consultancy Services by GSI

4753. SHRI BAL KUMAR PATEL: Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Geological Survey of India (GSI) provided scientific and technical consultancy services to its clients;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the amount released by the GSI therefrom during the last three years;

(d) whether the GSI released service tax and educational cess from its clients;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MINES (SHRI DINSHA PATEL): (a) Yes, Madam. Geological Survey of India (GSI) takes-up promotional, sponsored / commercial works besides the accredited activities. The accredited activities are funded by Budget allocations and the cost of sponsored work is charged from the user agencies. The sponsored works are taken up in respect of coal, geotechnical investigations, training, marine activities etc.

(b) GSI provided scientific and technical consultancy to the user agencies including Government Organisations / Departments, Public Sector Undertakings, Autonomous bodies, Private Entrepreneurs, Educational Institutes etc. as per the schedule of Charges.

(c) The amount of internal resource generated through commercial activities and sale of maps and publications for last three years are as under:

Sl. No.	Financial Year	Amount in Rupees
1.	2009-10	9,38,84,838
2.	2010-11	14,91,70,053
3.	2011-12	20,27,34,959

(d) and (e) The details of the service tax and education cess paid during the last ' three years by GSI is given below:

(amount in Rupees)

Sl. No.	Financial Year	Service Tax	Educational Cess
1.	2009-10	92,89,625	2,55,347
2.	2010-11	2,84,76,749	7,46,864
3.	2011-12	2,74,86,595	5,84,635

(f) Question does not arise.

Primary Healthcare System

4754. DR. RATNA DE: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the emphasis made in the Integrated District Health Plans;

(b) whether any review has been undertaken by the Government to ascertain the benefits of Primary Healthcare system in helping the remote rural poor in the countryside;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(e) the further steps taken by the Government to improve the Primary Healthcare System in the villages during 12th Five Year Plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI SUDIP BANDYOPADHYAY): (a) Under the National Rural Health Mission(NRHM) programme, the District Health Action Plans are an important instrument for planning, inter-sectoral convergence, implementation and monitoring of activities. The States prepare their Annual Action Plan collating the District Health Action Plans. An Integrated District Health Plan emphasizes the following:

- (1) Epidemiological background and priorities of the district
- (2) Annual Plan for each health institution
- (3) Community action plan
- (4) Financing of healthcare
- (5) Management structure to deliver the programme
- (6) Partnership for convergent action
- (7) Capacity building plan
- (8) Human resource plan
- (9) Procurement and logistic plan
- (10) Non governmental community monitoring framework
- (11) Action plan for demand generation

(b) and (c) The different aspects of the benefits of the Primary Health System are assessed through evaluations, reviews and large scale surveys, such as:

- (1) Common Review Mission (CRM)
- (2) Joint Review Mission(JRM)
- (3) Concurrent evaluation of NRHM
- (4) Mid-term Appraisal of 11th Five Years Plan (Planning Commission of India)
- (5) Sample Registration Surveys (SRS)

- (6) District Level Household Survey
 (7) Annual Health Survey
 (d) Does not arise.
 (e) The 12th Five Year Plan is yet to be finalized.

Rajiv Gandhi Scheme for Adolescent Girls

4755. SHRIMATI PRIYA DUTT: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the criteria and guidelines to select girls under Rajiv Gandhi Scheme for Empowerment of Adolescent Girls (RGSEAG)- Sabla for Adolescent Girls;

(b) the number of girls benefitted therefrom during 2010-11 and 2011-12, State-wise including Uttarakhand and Maharashtra;

(c) the number of districts covered under the scheme during the said period, State-wise;

(d) whether the said scheme is being implemented through Non-Governmental Organisations; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) The Scheme Sabla primarily focuses on all out-of-school adolescent girls (AGs) in the age group of 11-18 years which is operational on pilot

basis in selected 200 districts in the country. The criteria for the selection of adolescent girls is detailed in the guidelines circulated to States/UTs. The scheme has two components (i) Nutrition and (ii) Non-Nutrition. In the Nutrition component, the criteria for selection of AGs is as under: -

11-14 years: out of school girls and

14-18 years: all AGs (out of school and in school girls)

Under the Non-Nutrition component, the focus is on out of school AGs between 11-18 years. The vocational training is imparted to 16-18 year old AGs.

(b) and (c) State-wise number of girls benefitted under the scheme including Uttarakhand and Maharashtra during 2010-11 and 2011-12 and State-wise number of districts covered under the scheme during the said period is given in Statement.

(d) and (e) The scheme is being implemented by the State Government /UT Administration through Integrated Child Services (ICDS) platform. Anganwadi Centre is the focal point for the delivery of the services. Non-Government Organisations (NGOs)/ Community Based Organisations (CBOs) are engaged by the States/UTs for imparting Nutrition and Health Education (NHE), guidance on family welfare, Adolescent Reproductive Sexual Health (ARSH), home management and life skill education.

Statement

State-wise number of districts selected and beneficiaries covered under Sabla in 2010-11 and 2011-12

Sl. No.	States/UTs	No. of Districts covered under the Scheme	Beneficiaries covered for nutrition under scheme Sabla (as reported by States/UTs)	
			2010-11	2011-12
1	2	3	4	5
1	Andhra Pradesh	7	NR	534604
2	Arunachal Pradesh	4	NR	NR
3	Assam	8	NR	385276
4	Bihar	12	NR	1176120
5	Chhattisgarh	5	NR	NR

1	2	3	4	5
6	Goa	2	NR	29686
7	Gujarat	9	119570	457724
8	Haryana	6	NR	58651
9	Himachal Pradesh	4	90016	90016
10	Jammu and Kashmir	5	NR	102670
11	Jharkhand	7	NR	357177
12	Karnataka	9	54234	407110
13	Kerala	4	249730	222169
14	Madhya Pradesh	15	800000	798000
15	Maharashtra	11	NR	649297
16	Manipur	3	NR	33677
17	Meghalaya	3	47105	47105
18	Mizoram	3	14782	NR
19	Nagaland	3	19804	28387
20	Odisha	9	NR	NR
21	Punjab	6	144232	NR
22	Rajasthan	10	552146	602182
23	Sikkim	2	368694	9116
24	Tamil Nadu	9	NR	369233
25	Tripura	2	0	35838
26	Uttar Pradesh	22	1934000	1934000
27	Uttarakhand	4	NR	NR
28	West Bengal	6	NR	NR
29	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1	7263	13324
30	Chandigarh	1	6229	1372
31	Daman and Diu	2	1222	NR
32	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1	NR	6471
33	Delhi	3	NR	132960

1	2	3	4	5
34	Lakshadweep	1	NR	NR
35	Pondicherry	1	NR	4449
Total		200	4038505	8482165

NR: Not reported.

[*Translation*]

Gas Based Power Projects

4756. SHRI BRIJBHUSHAN SHARAN SINGH: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has given any direction to the gas based power generation companies to put their projects in abeyance; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL): (a) An advisory has been placed on the website of this Ministry as well as on CEA, in March, 2012 for the developers not to plan power projects based on domestic gas till 2015-16. It has also been displayed that when Ministry of Petroleum & Natural Gas (MOP&NG) indicates additional availability of gas, developers will be intimated.

(b) As per the information made available by MOP&NG regarding New Exploration Licensing Policy (NELP) the gas production is likely to go down by 15.03 Million Metric Standard Cubic Meter Per Day (mmscmd) in 2012-13 and additional 3.42 mmscmd in 2013-14 against the availability of 42.67 mmscmd of gas in 2011-12. MOP&NG has not given any projections for the years 2014-15 and 2015-16. Presently about 9520 MW gas based capacity is either in the advance stage of construction or ready for commissioning. But due to non-availability of domestic gas, no gas has been allocated to these projects. Considering the same, an advisory has been issued so as to avoid power projects getting stranded in future.

[*English*]

Bailout of Companies

4757. SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the norms followed by banks with regard to extending the facility of bailout to companies;

(b) whether a large number of companies in the private sector have sought loan bailouts from banks and financial institutions;

(c) if so, the details thereof alongwith the amount of loan taken by them and still outstanding company-wise, Public Sector banks (PSB)-wise; and

(d) the response of the Government / PSBs thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) In terms of Reserve Bank of India (RBI) guidelines, banks try to assist companies in distress through several mechanisms, including restructuring, compromises or One Time Settlements (OTS) etc., with the borrowers. RBI has prescribed guidelines on restructuring of loan accounts applicable to different types of borrowers. The objective of the Corporate Debt Restructuring (CDR) framework is to ensure a timely and transparent mechanism for restructuring of the corporate debts of viable corporate entities affected by internal or external factors, outside the purview of Board for Industrial and Financial Reconstruction (BIFR), Debt Recovery Tribunal (DRT) and other legal proceedings, for the benefit of all concerned.

(b) to (d) The companies not doing well in business approach the lenders for bail out such as OTS/CDR etc.. The lenders entertain their request as per the extent guidelines on the subject. Companies in distress keep approaching the lenders at certain point of time for bailout. The details of total advances - retail and non-retail, Public Sector Banks (PSBs) wise, are given in Statement. The companies having exposure as in the Annex when in distress can approach PSBs for a bailout as per extent guidelines

Statement

PSBs: Gross advances, total retail and Non-retail loans at end. (Rs. in Crores)

Bank Group	Bank Name	March-10			March-11			Dec-11		
		Total Gross Advances	Total Retail Loans	Total Non-Retail Loans	Total Gross Advances	Total Retail Loans	Total Non-Retail Loans	Total Gross Advances	Total Retail Loans	Total Non-Retail Loans
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Nationalised Banks	Allahabad Bank	71,510	10,082	61,428	91,585	12,687	78,898	96,767	14,232	82,535
	Andhra Bank	56,505	8,904	47,601	72,154	10,480	61,674	79,177	10,931	68,246
	Bank of Baroda	133,589	17,057	116,532	171,801	22,342	149,460	183,018	31,047	151,971
	Bank of India	135,194	15,272	119,922	165,147	15,077	150,070	163,325	14,604	148,721
	Bank of Maharashtra	40,926	4,877	36,049	47,487	5,490	41,998	50,751	5,790	44,961
	Canara Bank	163,291	23,593	139,698	202,724	31,573	171,152	208,554	24,996	183,558
	Central Bank of India	106,103	9,917	96,188	131,390	14,132	117,258	133,275	15,143	118,132
	Corporation Bank	63,629	11,696	51,933	87,213	15,671	71,542	92,692	12,470	80,223
	Dena Bank	35,721	5,380	30,341	45,163	6,136	39,027	47,928	6,615	41,314
	IDBI Bank Limited	138,584	17,396	121,187	155,996	40,104	115,892	152,920	39,474	113,446
	Indian Bank	59,963	10,572	49,392	72,587	11,695	60,893	83,010	12,306	70,703
	Indian Overseas Bank	73,026	7,717	65,308	103,087	7,904	95,184	117,379	11,578	105,800
	Oriental Bank of Commerce	84,184	6,707	77,477	96,839	8,745	88,094	110,768	10,456	100,311
	Punjab & Sind Bank	32,739	2,703	30,036	42,833	3,200	39,633	42,611	3,467	39,144
	Punjab National Bank	188,306	19,238	169,068	243,999	23,658	220,341	246,581	26,059	220,522
	Syndicate Bank	82,599	11,194	71,405	97,535	16,222	81,312	103,330	15,943	87,387
	UCO Bank	77,568	7,847	69,722	93,246	8,358	84,889	97,100	8,346	88,754

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	Union Bank of India	118,273	13,523	104,750	153,022	16,262	136,760	147,255	14,173	133,082
	United Bank of India	42,756	8,862	33,894	53,934	10,869	43,065	59,100	11,772	47,329
	Vijaya Bank	41,935	9,317	32,618	49,222	5,567	43,655	55,838	10,730	45,108
SBI Group	State Bank of Bikaner & Jaipur	35,563	6,095	29,468	41,744	7,466	34,278	47,607	7,624	39,983
	State Bank of Hyderabad	53,297	11,137	42,160	65,423	13,077	52,346	71,167	14,628	56,539
	State Bank of India	544,409	134,869	409,540	662,444	164,576	497,868	735,331	175,322	560,009
	State Bank of Indore	23,949	2,840	21,110	Merge with SBI	Merge with SBI	Merge with SBI	Merge with SBI	Merge with SBI	Merge with SBI
	State Bank of Mysore	29,859	5,210	24,649	34,426	5,824	28,602	38,084	6,246	31,838
	State Bank of Patiala	47,051	5,591	41,460	52,331	7,677	44,654	57,665	8,518	49,147
	State Bank of Travancore	38,802	12,509	26,293	46,471	12,855	33,616	51,777	43,518	8,260
	Total PSBs	2,519,331	400,105	2,119,226	3,079,804	497,644	2,582,160	3,273,616	555,987	2,717,024

Source: Latest updated OSMOS database

*[Translation]***Financial Assistance by IDBI**

4758. SHRI BHASKARRAO BAPURAO PATIL KHATGAONKAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of applications received by Industrial Development Bank of India (IDBI) for financial assistance from industrialists from various States across the country;

(b) the details of applications sanctioned during the above period specially from backward and tribal regions of the country, State-wise including Maharashtra; and

(c) the quantum of financial assistance provided by IDBI during the above mentioned period year-wise, unit-wise and State-wise including Maharashtra?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) IDBI Bank Ltd. has informed that they have received 2383 applications for financial assistance from industrialists during the financial year 2011-12.

(b) and (c) Region/ State-wise, including Maharashtra, details of outstanding financial assistance in respect of IDBI Bank Ltd. are as under:

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	State	Amount outstanding
1	2	3
1	Andhra Pradesh	7126.18
2	Arunachal Pradesh	0.00
3	Assam	845.99
4	Bihar	74.30
5	Chandigarh (UT)	695.11
6	Chhattisgarh	578.94
7	Dadra and Nagar Haveli (UT)	2.00
8	Daman and Diu	1030.61
9	Delhi	20764.17
10	Goa	41.00
11	Gujarat	5764.32
12	Haryana	2645.67

1	2	3
13	Himachal Pradesh	592.15
14	Jharkhand	432.64
15	Karnataka	3937.44
16	Kerala	2012.36
17	Madhya Pradesh	2304.62
18	Maharashtra	55072.41
19	Mizoram	0.00
20	Nagaland	4.00
21	Odisha	1278.15
22	Puducherry	9.07
23	Punjab	1434.73
24	Rajasthan	1710.19
25	Sikkim	17.27
26	Tamil Nadu	9592.88
27	Tripura	0.00
28	Uttar Pradesh	2594.65
29	Uttarakhand	589.99
30	West Bengal	3850.50
31	Multi State	4085.38
Total		129086.73

Expansion of AIIMS

4759. KUMARI SAROJ PANDEY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether thousands of patients are deprived of critical and necessary treatment including emergency in the absence of necessary resources/ beds/number of doctors in All India Institute of Medical Sciences (AIIMS) resulting in death of a number of patients;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the patients in AIIMS have to wait for months for simple tests viz. Xray, Ultrasound, CT Scan, MRJ and other tests;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(e) whether the Government proposes to expand the infrastructure of AIIMS, New Delhi to improve the situation and if so, the methodology and the time by which it is likely to be done and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) No. AIIMS handles more patients overload than its maximum handling capacity and all efforts are made to provide best treatment to patients in OPD, emergency and inpatients wards. Despite large number of patients coming to aiims net death rate of patients is less than 3% which is matching international standards.

(c) and (d) The waiting period ranges from few days to few months in different departments of AIIMS because the number of patients coming to AIIMS far exceeds its maximum handling capacity as also there is demand supply mismatch.

(e) Government has already approved the creation of additional 631 beds at AIIMS and decongestion of existing wards and laboratories. Further, to improve the situation the Government has decided to set up six AIIMS like institutes in the state of Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Odisha, Chhatisgarh, Rajasthan and Uttarakhand, which are likely to be functional from the year 2013-14.

Premium in Currency Exchange

4760. SHRI SUBHASH BAPURAO WANKHEDE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the rate of premium charged on the exchange of currency is fluctuating;

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

(c) the steps taken / proposed to be taken to monitor the transaction of foreign currency on which service tax is payable in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) It is presumed that the term 'premium charged' refers to the forward premium. The rate of forward premia does fluctuate over time as it is largely market determined and depends on the prevailing demand and supply conditions in addition to the interest rates in the respective countries.

The details of the US Dollar-Indian Rupee (USD-INR) forward premia (month end figures) for the last three years and current year are as below:

Mon	2009				2010				2011				2012			
	1M	3M	6M	12M	1M	3M	6M	12M	1M	3M	6M	12M	1M	3M	6M	12M
Jan	3.65	3.07	2.36	1.92	2.45	3.17	2.97	2.84	6.55	6.76	6.33	5.78	8.98	8.51	7.27	5.84
Feb	2.96	2.36	1.87	1.61	2.60	2.89	2.72	2.62	6.68	6.75	6.37	6.05	9.40	8.51	7.36	6.26
Mar	4.68	3.74	3.09	2.39	3.00	3.22	3.18	3.03	6.79	6.93	6.73	6.36	8.49	7.63	6.77	5.90
Apr	3.55	3.36	2.85	2.28	3.35	3.34	3.20	3.07	6.99	7.35	7.36	7.17	-	-	-	-
May	3.47	3.61	3.13	2.58	3.82	3.18	2.77	2.35	5.51	5.85	5.76	5.49	-	-	-	-
Jun	2.81	2.73	2.59	2.37	4.30	3.95	3.59	3.03	6.37	6.57	6.47	5.65	-	-	-	-
Jul	2.80	2.66	2.51	2.30	5.49	5.33	4.83	4.21	6.37	6.48	6.34	5.42	-	-	-	-
Aug	2.25	2.40	2.46	2.36	5.07	5.17	4.68	4.08	1.80	2.74	2.81	2.73	-	-	-	-
Sep	2.48	2.70	2.89	3.12	6.43	6.17	5.88	5.34	5.29	5.01	3.61	2.54	-	-	-	-
Oct	2.28	2.61	2.99	2.94	7.7	6.79	6.45	5.57	6.77	5.63	4.74	3.47	-	-	-	-
Nov	1.91	2.05	2.28	2.30	6.24	5.84	5.24	4.44	6.28	4.92	4.04	3.14	-	-	-	-
Dec	2.57	2.72	3.01	2.82	6.3	6.81	6.66	5.75	7.63	6.24	6.24	5.02	-	-	-	-

1M - 1 Month, 2M - 2 Months, 3M- 3 Months, 6M- 6 Months All rates in %, Source: Reuters

(c) The transactions of foreign currency is leviable to service tax under the taxable category 'Banking and Other Finance service vide Section 65 (105) (zm) and Section 65 (105) (zzk) of the Finance Act 1994 Act read with Section 65 (12b) of the Act.

The Government resorts to following steps to identify new and potential service tax payers -procure list of service providers from the various service provider's associations, from yellow pages, local publications, advertisements appearing in the newspapers, regional registration authorities, websites, regulatory bodies, State Government departments, Income Tax departments, Reserve Bank of India, etc., and identify unregistered service providers and get them registered, Also surveys in the local markets, malls are carried out if deemed necessary.

[English]

Request from Tamil Nadu

4761. SHRI P. R. NATRAJAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Finance Ministry has received any request from the Government of Tamil Nadu for special financial package of Rs. 2 lakh crores to meet the State Government's debt relief, bailout pack for Tamil Nadu Electricity Board (TNEB) and urban infrastructure provision in the recent past;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) No request for special financial package of Rs. 2 Lakh crore has been received from Government of Tamil Nadu. However, the State, had requested, through separate references, to extend Special Assistance of Rs.1,00,000 crore as grant to reduce the debt level of the State and a special developmental financial package of Rs.25,000 crore partly as grant and partly as a 20 year loan for specific developmental and heavy infrastructure projects, including for urban development.

(c) Debt Consolidation amounting to Rs.5265.57 crore and Debt Waiver amounting to Rs.1316.40 crore has been extended to the State in pursuant to the recommendations of XIIIth Finance Commission. Further, following public debt and other liabilities relief measures have been extended to the State of Tamil Nadu in

accordance with the recommendations of Thirteenth Finance Commission (FC-XIII), for its award period 2010-15;

(i) Central loan amounting to Rs. 107.89 crore under Central Plan Schemes (CPS)/Centrally Sponsored Schemes (CSS) advanced to Government of Tamil Nadu by Ministries other than Ministry of Finance outstanding as on 31.3.2010 has been written off during 2011-12.

(ii) FC XIII has recommended that interest rate on National Small Savings Fund (NSSF) loans contracted by States till 2006-07 and outstanding till the end of the year preceding the year in which Fiscal Reforms and Budget Management Act (FRBMA) is amended /enacted by a State, be reset at an interest rate of 9%. On amendment of FRBMA by the State in October 2011 the benefit of reset of interest on NSSF loans has been extended to the State for the year 2011-12.

Request for additional funds from State is contextualized within the framework for the Central Assistance that is provided to States on a regular basis. Funds are made available to States through CPS/CSS, State Plan Schemes and Finance Commissions awarded grants. Loans are also facilitated for State specific projects through External Funding Agencies. State has been requested to project its requirement of resources for specific areas of development during the course of discussion of State's Annual Plan for 2012-13. A response on these lines has already been sent to the State Government of Tamil Nadu in January 2012.

[Translation]

Neo-Natal Health Care under NRHM

4762. SHRI GOVIND PRASAD MISHRA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Accredited Social Health Activists (ASHA) workers provide neonatal healthcare under the National Rural Health Mission (NRHM);

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the neo-natal mortality rate is still high despite implementation of the said scheme;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the Registrar-General has released any data in this regard; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI SUDIP BANDYOPADHYAY): (a) and (b) Yes. Under National Rural Health Mission, Home Based Newborn Care intervention is implemented through ASHA workers. The ASHA workers undertake series of at least 6 home visits aimed at improving community practices, early identification of danger signs and prompt referral of newborn babies.

(c) and (d) Out of about 8.61 lakh ASHAs, nearly 1.57 lakh ASHAs have been trained in Home Based Newborn Care and home visits have started in 4 States. It is too early to measure the impact of ASHAs home visits on the neo-natal mortality rate.

(e) and (f) The Registrar General of India has not released any data of neonatal mortality of the period post the implementation of Home Based Newborn Care by ASHAs.

[*English*]

Diversion of Funds

4763. SHRI KHAGEN DAS: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether instances of some States having diverted funds meant for Scheduled Tribes Sub-Plan come to the notice of the Government during the last three years;

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

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI MAHADEO SINGH KHANDELA): (a) No Madam. No instance of any State having diverted funds meant for Scheduled Tribes Sub-Plan has come to the notice of this Ministry during the last three years.

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

[*Translation*]

Illegal Pathological Laboratories

4764. SHRI DATTA MEGHE: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the business of illegal pathology laboratories has increased in the country over the last few years;

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

(c) whether technicians having Diploma in Medical Laboratory Technology (DMLT) are giving pathological reports in several hospitals of the country for which they are not authorised, and

(d) if so, the corrective action taken/ being taken by the Government against these DMLT technicians?

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. It is primarily the responsibility of State Governments to take action in the matter. As far as three Central Government Hospitals in Delhi are concerned, the pathological tests are reported and signed by specialist Pathologists in the Safdarjung Hospital and LHMC and its associated Hospitals. However, in Dr., RML Hospital, which is also a Central Government Hospital in Delhi, the technicians having Diploma in MLT are giving only basic pathological test reports under the supervision of Medical Professionals and rest of the tests are reported by the Medical Professionals/Pathologists.

Health Centres in Tribal Areas

4765. SHRI BHUDEO CHOUDHARY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has formulated any scheme to provide ambulance services, alongwith availability of medicines and setting up diagnostic centres in the Scheduled Castes and Tribal areas in Bihar and other States of the country and if so, the details thereof, State-wise;

(b) the time by which the said facilities and health centres for the persons of the said communities are likely to be set up in future; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor alongwith the numbers thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI SUDIP BANDYOPADHYAY): (a) to (c) Under National Rural Health Mission [NRHM] all State/UT Governments including Government of Bihar project their requirements of funds for various activities as per their priorities in their respective annual Programme Implementation Plan [PIP]. The activities include requirement of funds for establishment of health centres at the level of Sub-Centres (SCs), Primary

Health Centres (PHCs) and Community Health Centres (CHCs) and for providing ambulance services and improving availability of medicines. States are encouraged to give priority to areas with Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe population while formulating their requirement. Based on the recommendations of the National Programme Coordination Committee, the Government of India releases funds for taking up the approved activities.

The Government of Bihar has informed that 50 ambulances under toll free number 108 and 513 ambulances both Private and Government under toll free number 102 are operational. In addition 504 Basic Life Saving[BLS] ambulances have also been launched on 1-5-12 under Janani Shishu Suraksha Karyakarm to improve total transportation capacity.

The State of Bihar has less than 1% Scheduled Tribe population. No facilities are set up specifically to cater to SC/ST population only. 534 Primary Health Centres are running in the state where diagnostic facilities have also been set up. All the important medicines are given free of cost to the patients of OPD and IPD including Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribe patients.

Trauma Care Centre

4766. DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to set up trauma care centres at the crossings of highways all over the country so as to save the victims of accidents;

(b) if so, whether there is any provision of setting up a trauma care centre in the Muzaffarpur Medical College located at the crossing of east-west corridor and NH-77 in Bihar;

(c) if so, whether trauma care centre of Muzaffarpur is not in operation due to which the victims of accidents with fractured bones and head injuries are forced to be shifted to Patna and with the result they die on the way;

(d) if so, the details of the existing shortcomings which are yet to be resolved in Muzaffarpur Trauma Care Centre so that the life of the injured can be saved; and

(e) the steps taken or likely to be taken so far to resolve the shortcomings?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) 140

Government Hospitals/ Institution, situated along the Golden Quadrilateral, North-South and East-West Corridors of the national highways in 16 States have been identified during the 11th Plan Period under the Centrally sponsored Scheme-Assistance for capacity building for Trauma Care facilities

(b) Yes.

(c) to (e) Funds were released as per laid down norms of level of Trauma Center, in phases, towards construction, equipments, manpower, communication and Legal Service, for setting up Trauma care facilities after signing of Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) with the State Government of Bihar.

Rs. 80 Lakh was released to S.K. Medical College & Hospital, Muzaffarpur during 2009-10 towards construction component. Due to non utilization of funds, further grants could not be released.

Government of Bihar, has informed that the construction work of Trauma Center in the Nine government hospitals including S.K. Medical College & Hospital, Muzaffarpur has been awarded to TCIL, a Public Sector Undertakings (PSU) on turn key basis. Detailed project report has been prepared and approved.

Assistance from World Bank

4767. SHRI MAROTRAO SAINUJI KOWASE: Will the Minister off POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to seek assistance from foreign countries and international funding agencies including the World Bank to improve the power situation/generation in the country particularly in Maharashtra; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) Following power projects have been recommended to Department of Economic Affairs (DEA) for availing international funding to improve the power situation/generation in the country:

1. Extra High Voltage (EHV) Transmission System in Tamil Nadu. (Rs.4200.00 crore)/Japanese International Cooperation Agency (JICA).
2. Complete Replacement off 2 x 50 MW units with 1x210 MW unit at Barauni, Bihar (Rs.1500.00 crore)/ (JICA).

3. 1x660 MW DCR Thermal Power Project, Haryana. (Rs. 2707.82 crore)/(JICA).
4. Bakreshwar-6 Thermal Power Project (1x500 MW), West Bengal (Rs. 2021.98 crore)/(JICA).
5. State Level Transmission Project/West Bengal (Rs.546.00 crore)/(JICA).
6. 1x800 MW Wankbori Thermal Power Project/Gujarat (Rs. 3316.00 crore)/(JICA).
7. 400/220 KV Fedra and Sankhari Substations and lines/Gujarat (Rs. 470.87 crore)/(JICA).
8. Restructured Accelerated Power Development & Reforms Q Programme (R-APDRP) in Discoms/ Gujarat (Rs.845.75 crore)/ (JICA).
9. High Voltage Distribution System (HVDS) in Urban Areas/ Gujarat (Rs.1968.80 crore) / (JICA).
10. Himachal Pradesh Clean Energy Development Investment Programme Project 4/Himachal Pradesh (USD 382.90 million)/ Asian Development Bank (ADB).
11. Co-financing for Shongtom Karcham Hydro Electric Project (HEP) (Euro 150 million)/KFW.

[English]

Optometry Schools/ Colleges/ Institutes

4768. DR. SANJAY JAISWAL: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is sufficient number of optometrists as per the requirement to provide primary eye care in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof and if not, the corrective measures taken/proposed by the Government in this regard;

(c) the number of optometry schools/colleges/institutes in the country alongwith the steps taken to open more such schools/colleges/institutes, State/UT-wise;

(d) the number of medical schools/colleges/institutes where optometry and related course is being taught in the country, State/UT-wise;

(e) whether the Government has received any proposals/suggestions from various quarters including Dr. R.P. Centre for Ophthalmic Sciences, AIIMS regarding opening of optometry schools/colleges/ institutes and upgradation of course structure and concerned department; and

(f) if so, the details thereof alongwith the action taken thereon and the measures taken/proposed by the Government to form an independent Optometry Council of India?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI SUDIP BANDYOPADHYAY): (a) and (b) According to Dr. R.P. Centre for Ophthalmic Sciences, All India Institute of Medical Sciences, New Delhi, there are approximately 9000 Optometrists (4 years course) in the country to meet current requirement of around 1,25,000 qualified Optometrists as per WHO norms. As per figures given by Delhi Optometrists Association, currently, there are around 44,000 (four and two year trained) Optometrists in the country.

Under the National Programme for Control of Blindness, Ophthalmic Assistants are appointed on contractual basis at District Hospitals and Peripheral Health Centres/Vision Centres in States/UTs for providing primary eye care services to meet the shortage of para-ophthalmic manpower.

(c) and (d) At present, details of Optometry schools/ colleges/institutes and medical schools where optometry and related course is being taught in the country are not maintained centrally. However, according to Delhi Optometrists Association, there are 125 institutions in different States providing Optometry training in India.

(e) A proposal has been received from the India Vision Institute, Hyderabad for developing of twenty new Optometry schools in India. However, Dr. R.P. Centre for Ophthalmic Sciences, New Delhi has suggested for opening of Optometry Schools/Colleges/Institutes in all Regional Institutes of Ophthalmology including six AIIMs like institutions in India, where basic infrastructure for optometry is existing.

(f) A Bill for National Commission for Human Resources for Health has been introduced in the Rajya Sabha which is under examination by the Department related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Health and Family Welfare. The proposed Bill provides for overall regulatory body in the form of a Commission which shall regulate medical education and allied health sciences with dual purpose of reforming current regulatory frame work and enhancing the supply of skilled manpower in health sector. No separate Council for Optometry is proposed in the Bill. However, as per the provisions of the Bill, Government will be empowered to constitute National Council for any other discipline of health as may be notified by it under relevant provision.

Regulations for Private Medical Colleges

4769. SHRI RAJEN GOHAIN:
SHRI RUDRA MADHAB RAY:
SHRI ANJAN KUMAR M. YADAV:
SHRI PRATAPRAO GANPATRAO JADHAO:

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

(a) the regulations framed and steps taken for their enforcement by the Medical Council of India (MCI) for establishing and maintaining high standards of medical education in private medical colleges in the country;

(b) whether the Government has taken note of exorbitant fees being collected by the private medical colleges for admission of students across the country;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government has taken/proposed any measures to control and monitor the fees being collected by the private medical colleges for admission of students; 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) The Central Government, in consultation with Medical Council of India (MCI), has notified the "Establishment of Medical College Regulations, 1999" laying down criteria for establishing and maintaining standards of medical education in all medical colleges including private medical colleges in the country which are statutory and binding to all.

(b) to (e) As per the directions of Hon'ble Supreme Court of India, the fee structure in the case of private unaided medical colleges is decided by the Committee set up by respective State Governments under the Chairmanship of a retired High Court Judge. The Committee also decides whether the fee proposed by an Institute is justified and the fee fixed by the Committee is binding on the Institute.

Quality of Drugs

4770. SHRI S. PAKKIRAPPA:
SHRIMATI RAMA DEVI:
SHRI NAMA NAGESWARA RAO:
SHRI IYARAJ SINGH:

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

(a) whether the Government has put in place any

mechanism to ensure the quality and efficacy of imported as well as domestically manufactured drugs which are being marketed across the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the policy outlined alongwith the norms and regulations laid down in respect of import of quality drugs from overseas manufacturing units and those produced domestically;

(d) whether the Central Drugs Standard Control Organisation (CDSCO) has initiated inspections of manufacturing sites of the drug manufacturers abroad; and

(e) if so, the details alongwith the outcome of such inspections carried out till date?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (c) The quality and efficacy of drugs imported into the country or manufactured in the country are regulated under the provisions of the Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940 and Drugs and Cosmetics Rules, 1945 made there under. The said Act and the Rules contain comprehensive provisions for the purpose inter alia regarding criteria and procedure of grant of registration certificates in the case of drugs imported into the country and grant of licenses for manufacture of drugs in case of domestically manufactured drugs.

(d) and (e) Yes. The CDSCO has so far inspected ten Chinese bulk drugs manufacturing firms. Following the inspections, the Registration Certificate of one firm and sixteen Import Licenses have been cancelled.

Food Adulteration Law

4771. SHRI MANGANI LAL MANDAL:
SHRI PRALHAD JOSHI:
SHRI SANJAY DHOTRE:

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

(a) whether the existing laws related to safety and quality of food and beverage items are adequate to check food adulteration and ensure their high standards;

(b) if so, the details thereof indicating the extent to which these have been successful in bringing down the cases of food adulteration in the country;

(c) whether the Government proposes to review the above laws and put in place a coordinated mechanism as per the current requirement to regulate manufacture,

storage, distribution, sale and import of food items duly supported with food testing laboratories;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps taken/proposed by the Government to open more food laboratories for the purpose across the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI SUDIP BANDYOPADHYAY): (a) to (d) The Food Safety and Standards Act, (FSSA) 2006 was passed by the Parliament establishing the Food Safety and Standards Authority of India (FSSAI) to lay down science based standards for the articles of food and to regulate their manufacture, storage, distribution, sale and import, and to ensure availability of safe and wholesome food for human consumption. This Act has replaced the erstwhile the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act, 1954 and multiple food orders regulations. Rules and Regulations, setting various standards, under the FSSA have been notified with effect from 5.8.2011. With this, the food regulatory framework has now moved from limited prevention of food adulteration regime to safe and wholesome food regime. Under the new Law, the States have been requested to strengthen their food regulatory enforcement mechanisms.

(e) At present, there are 123 Food Testing Laboratories in the country for testing food as per standards prescribed under the Food Safety and Standards Authority (FSS) Act, 2006 and Rules/Regulations, 2011. Out of these, 49 laboratories have National Accreditation Board for Laboratories (NABL) accreditation, and 72 labs are owned by the State/UT Governments.

There are Four Central Food Laboratories. Two of these laboratories viz. (i) Food Research and Standardization Laboratory, Ghaziabad and (ii) Central Food Laboratory, Kolkata are under the administrative control of the Food Safety and Standards Authority of India, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare and the other two viz. Central Food Laboratory, Pune and Central Food Laboratory, Mysore are under the administrative control of the Government of Maharashtra and Council of Scientific and Industrial Research, Govt. of India respectively.

Setting up new laboratories as well as upgradation of existing laboratories is a continuous process.

Rajiv Gandhi National Creche Scheme

4772. SHRI MANOHAR TIRKEY:
SHRI PRALHAD JOSHI:
SHRI PRASANTA KUMAR MAJUMDAR:

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

(a) the total number of creches sanctioned and operational for the children of the working mothers under the Rajiv Gandhi National Creche Scheme (RGNCs) during the last three years and the current year, State-wise and year-wise;

(b) whether there has been a gap between the sanctioned and the operational strength of creches during the above said period; and

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

(d) the budget allocation made and the funds sanctioned and released alongwith its utilization reported by the State Governments during the said period; and

(e) the action taken/proposed to be taken by the Government in this regard alongwith the number of creches likely to be set up in the near future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) to (c) The State-wise details of functional creches during the last three years and the current year under Rajiv Gandhi National Creche Scheme (RGNCs) is enclosed as Statement. New creches were not sanctioned during the last three years and the current year.

The scheme envisages implementation through the Central Social Welfare Board (CSWB), Indian Council for Child Welfare (ICCW), and Bharatiya Adim Jati Sevak Sangh (BAJSS). The creches run by BAJSS were transferred to CSWB with effect from 18th November, 2008 due to complaints of irregularities in the management of creches. A number of these creches could not be made functional after the transfer. The case for inquiry into the allegations of irregularities in the running of creches has been sent to the Central Bureau of Investigation.

Further, the implementing agencies have, from time to time, closed down creches for various reasons, including non-performance, resulting in further reduction in number of creches during the period.

(d) and (e) Funds are released directly to the implementing agencies and no State-wise releases are

made. Funds released during the last three years are as under:

Rs. in crore

Year	Budget allocation	Amount Sanctioned/ Released
2009-10	100.00	99.93
2010-11	70.00	69.36
2011-12	95.00	73.83
2012-13	110.00	Not yet released

New creches are not being sanctioned by the Government at present.

Statement

Sl. No.	Name of the State/UT	No. of creches functional during the year			
		2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13*
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Andhra Pradesh	2694	2247	2247	2247
2	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	102	59	59	59
3	Bihar	1191	1013	1013	1013
4	Chandigarh	95	89	89	89
5	Chhattisgarh	848	940	1190	1190
6	Delhi	661	375	343	343
7	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	11	11
8	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0
9	Goa	68	37	37	37
10	Gujarat	1187	1028	1202	1202
11	Haryana	646	598	588	588
12	Himachal Pradesh	708	651	651	651
13	Jammu and Kashmir	711	592	595	595
14	Jharkhand	630	576	576	576
15	Karnataka	1384	1084	1084	1084
16	Kerala	1031	880	880	880
17	Lakshadweep	60	50	50	50
18	Madhya Pradesh	2494	2044	2295	2295
19	Maharashtra	1969	1704	2090	2090

1	2	3	4	5	6
20	Odisha	929	621	707	707
21	Pondicherry	195	144	142	142
22	Punjab	383	323	323	323
23	Rajasthan	859	718	723	723
24	Tamil Nadu	1483	1277	1277	1277
25	Uttar Pradesh	1965	1689	1687	1687
26	Uttarakhand	509	577	577	577
27	West Bengal	1390	1149	1209	1209
28	Assam	746	584	625	625
29	Arunachal Pradesh	249	211	211	211
30	Manipur	421	366	375	375
31	Meghalaya	169	155	165	165
32	Mizoram	283	228	248	248
33	Nagaland	159	136	144	144
34	Tripura	397	329	247	247
35	Sikkim	169	125	125	125
Total		2593	2134	2140	2140
Grand Total		26785	22599	23785	23785

*as on 01.04.2012

Writing-off of Outstanding Taxes

4773. SHRI HARISH CHAUDHARY:
SHRI S. ALAGIRI:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the criteria adopted for writing off of Direct and Indirect Taxes;

(b) the amount of Direct Tax and Indirect Tax written-off during each of the last three years and current year alongwith reasons for rise in the amount and reaction of the Government thereto;

(c) whether the names of concerned companies/ persons have been made public; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor alongwith the reactions of the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) So far as direct taxes are concerned, tax arrears can be written-off if these have become irrecoverable either due to non-traceability or due to absence of any attachable assets of the assessee-in-default and the period of irrecoverability has exceeded a specified number of years. The power to write-off tax arrears is delegated upon different income tax authorities depending upon the quantum of the tax arrears to be written off. So far as indirect taxes are concerned, powers have been delegated to write off irrecoverable tax arrears of Central Excise duty and Customs duty to the subordinate authorities vide provisions contained in entry

(iv) of Schedule VII of the Delegated Financial Power Rules, 1978 (DFPR). The powers have been delegated to the Chief Commissioners and the Commissioners to write off irrecoverable arrears of Central Excise duty and Customs duty upto Rs. 15 lakh and Rs. 10 lakh respectively. However, they have full powers for abandonment of irrecoverable amounts of fine and penalty imposed under the Customs Act, 1962 and Central Excise Act, 1944. The powers to write off indirect tax arrears above the specified limits vest in the Ministry of Finance, as per provisions of Rule 5 of DFPR. Instructions are also issued from time to time to the field formations to take up the matters relating to write off of irrecoverable indirect tax arrears in accordance with the statutory provisions.

(b) The data of direct taxes written-off is not available centrally and therefore, the same cannot be given. However, so far as indirect taxes are concerned, the total amount of Central Excise duty and Customs duty written off during the last three years and the current year is as under:

Year	Amount written off (Rs. In lakh)
2009-10	47.50
2010-11	124.48
2011-12	1.00
2012-13 Till date	Nil

The criterion for writing off indirect taxes against a defaulting company arises when no assets of the company are available or assets are liquidated through Official Liquidator and Debt Recovery Tribunal etc. The written off amount of indirect taxes has been negligible as compared to gross revenue receipts of indirect taxes.

(c) and (d) So far as direct taxes are concerned, the names of concerned companies/persons have not been made public, as adequate measures are taken to locate the assessee-in-default and the attachable assets (if any), before the tax arrears are written off in a specific case. With regard to indirect taxes, Section 37 E of the Central Excise Act, 1944, Section 154 B of the Customs Act, 1962 and the Service Tax (Publication of Names) Rules, 2008 authorise the publication of the names of persons against whom proceedings have been initiated for recovery of duty /tax arrears. The names and other details of such defaulters are available on the website of Central Board of Excise and Customs. However, the names of the concerned companies/ persons whose irrecoverable tax

arrears have been written off are not made public as this has already been done when the arrears are outstanding.

Irregularities in World Bank Funded Health Projects

4774. RAJKUMARI RATNA SINGH:
SHRI S. ALAGIRI:

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

(a) the details of the investigations made in the alleged irregularities in implementation of certain World Bank funded health care projects in the country;

(b) the outcome of investigations in each of these cases; and

(c) the action taken/proposed by the Government against the offenders in the light of the outcome of the above investigations?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (c) Based on the referral reports received from the Department of Economic Affairs, seven cases were registered by the Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI) in respective courts.

Juvenile Homes

4775. SHRI RATAN SINGH:
SHRI S. ALAGIRI:

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

(a) whether the number of Juvenile Homes and its beneficiaries have decreased during the last three years;

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

(c) the remedial measures 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) Prior to 2009-10, the Ministry of Women and Child Development was implementing a centrally sponsored scheme namely, 'A Programme for Juvenile Justice' under which financial assistance was provided to the State Governments/UT Administrations for setting up and maintenance of various types of Homes. Under the scheme 1268 various types of Homes were provided financial assistance during the year 2008-09. In 2009 -10, the Ministry of Women and Child Development introduced the centrally sponsored scheme namely, Integrated Child Protection Scheme (ICPS) and the scheme

'A Programme for Juvenile Justice' was merged into it alongwith other child protection schemes of the Ministry. 377,1199 and 802 Homes have been provided financial assistance under ICPS during the years 2009-10,2010-11 and 2011-12 respectively.

There was a reduction in the number of Homes supported by the Ministry in 2009-10 as many State Governments/UT Administrations were still to begin implementation of ICPS. In 2011-12, the reduction is mainly in the State of Maharashtra in which financial assistance was being provided to 755 Homes under the erstwhile scheme. On close examination after the commencement of ICPS, it was observed that the most of the Homes in Maharashtra, which were earlier getting financial support from the Ministry under the erstwhile scheme, were not strictly catering to the target group defined under ICPS, i.e. children in need of care and protection. Therefore, after consultation with the State Government of Maharashtra, the Project Approval Board, set up to appraise and approve financial proposals under ICPS, decided to provide support only to such Homes which are housing children in need of care and protection and children in conflict with law.

[*Translation*]

AIIMS Governing Body Meeting

4776. SHRIMATI SUSHILA SAROJ:
SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR:
SHRIMATI USHA VERMA:
SHRIMATI SEEMA UPADHYAY:
SHRI MAHESHWAR HAZARI:
SHRI YASHVIR SINGH:
SHRI KAMESHWAR BAITHA:

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

(a) the details of decisions taken in 146th Governing Body meeting of All India Institute of Medical Sciences (AIIMS) held under Chairmanship of Union Health Minister on 22nd Feb., 2012;

(b) whether the Governing Body had decided to regularise 250 ad hoc employees of AIIMS unanimously and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether certain officials changed the decisions of Governing Body and circulated changed minutes of the meeting and if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether some Members of Parliament (MPs)/ Members of Governing Body have represented in this regard and if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the details of persons held responsible for such manipulation alongwith the action taken against the erring officials?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) The Governing Body (GB) of AIIMS was held on 16th January, 2012. A total of 23 items were listed for consideration of the GB, which also included proposals for approving the minutes of the meeting of the Standing Finance Committee, Hospital Affairs Committee, the Academic Committee, consideration of recommendations in the Special Report 2008 of National Commission of Scheduled Castes, consideration of 178th Report of the Parliamentary Committee of Subordinate Legislation, Rajya Sabha and the recommendations of the Valiathan Committee Report regarding rotation of the headship of departments.

(b) The proposal for regularization of 250 ad-hoc employees of AIIMS was considered by the Governing Body under the item 'Any other item with the permission of the Chair'.

(c) to (e) Three member of the Governing Body (GB) commented upon the minutes recorded under this item. Out of three members, two members namely Shri Moti Lal Vora and Smt. Sushma Swaraj were of the view that the GB had decided to regularize the ad-hoc employees, the third member namely Dr. Jyoti Mirdha was of the view that it had been decided to bring the full facts before the GB. This matter was again considered by the GB in its 147th meeting held on 14th April, 2012 and it was agreed that the decision taken in the 146th meeting was to approve 'in principle' the regularization of ad-hoc employees subject to full facts being placed before the GB.

[*English*]

Universal Health Coverage/Essential Health Package

4777. SHRI PARTAP SINGH BAJWA:
SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAISI:
SHRI NITYANANDA PRADHAN:
SHRI C. SIVASAMI:
SHRI BAIJAYANT PANDA:
SHRI P.R. NATARAJAN:
SHRI ANANTHA VENKATA RAMI REDDY:
SHRI M. VENUGOPALA REDDY:
SHRI RAYAPATI SAMBASIVA RAO:

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

(a) the details of the proposed cashless and portable Universal Health Coverage (UHC) to be introduced

by the Union and State Governments in the States as a pilot project;

(b) the modalities worked out by the Union and State Governments for its implementation alongwith the criteria adopted to identify the districts for the purpose;

(c) whether a high level expert group on Universal Health Coverage (UHC) set up by the Planning Commission has been asked to prepare and provide Essential Health Package (EHP) covering out-patient and in-patient healthcare as an entitlement to every member of the family;

(d) if so, the plan chalked out by the Government for implementation of the above project; and

(e) the estimated expenditure likely to be incurred on every member of the family in the country and the time by which the whole country is likely to be covered under UHC?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI SUDIP BANDYOPADHYAY): (a) and (b) No Decision in this regard has so far been taken by Ministry of Health and Family Welfare.

(c) The terms of reference of the High Level Expert Group(HLEG) on Universal Health Coverage(UHC) constituted by the Planning Commission are as under:

- i) develop a blue print and investment plan for meeting the human resource requirements to achieve health for all by 2020.
- ii) rework the physical and financial norms needed to ensure quality, universal reach and access of healthcare services, particularly in under-served areas and to indicate the relative role of private and public service providers in this context.
- iii) suggest critical management reforms in order to improve efficiency, effectiveness and accountability of the health delivery system.
- iv) develop guidelines for the constructive participation of communities, local elected bodies, NGOs, the private for profit and not- for-profit sector in the healthcare.
- v) propose reforms in policies related to the production, import, pricing, distribution and regulation of essential drugs, vaccines and other essential

healthcare related items for enhancing their availability and reducing cost to consumer.

- vi) explore the role of health insurance system that offers universal access to health services with high subsidy for the poor and a scope for building up additional levels of protection on a payment basis.
- (d) No decision has been taken so far in this regard.
- (e) The question does not arise.

Increase in FER

4778. SHRI MANSUKHBHAI D. VASAVA:
SHRI SOMEN MITRA:
SHRI PRATAPRAO GANPATRAO JADHAO:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of, and reasons for increase in foreign exchange reserves of the country during 2010-11 and 2011-12;

(b) the increase in terms of percentage recorded during the last three years, year-wise;

(c) the details of average interest earned from the reserves if any and details of utilization of the reserves during the same period; and

(d) whether the Government has explored / proposes to explore the possibility of utilizing the reserves in a more meaningful and productive manner and 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) The details of foreign exchange reserves during 2010-11 and 2011-12 are given below:

Years	Foreign Exchange Reserves (US\$ billion)
2010-11 (end March 2011)	304.8
2011-12 (end March 2012)	294.4

The level of foreign exchange reserves is largely the outcome of the RBI's intervention in the foreign exchange market to smoothen exchange rate volatility, valuation changes due to movement of the US dollar against other major international currencies and aid receipts.

(b) The percentage increase in foreign exchange reserves was 10.8 per cent during 2009-10 and 9.2 per

cent during 2010-11 over the previous year. However, reserves decreased by 3.4 per cent in 2011-12.

(c) and (d) In line with the principles of preserving the long-term value of the reserves in terms of purchasing power, minimizing risk and volatility in returns and maintaining liquidity, the RBI holds foreign currency assets (FCAs) in major convertible currency instruments. These include deposits of other country central banks, the Bank for International Settlements (BIS) and top-rated foreign commercial banks, and in securities representing debt of sovereigns and supranational institutions with residual maturity not exceeding 10 years, to provide a strong bias towards capital preservation and liquidity. The annualized rate of return, net of depreciation, on the multi-currency multi-asset portfolio of the RBI declined from 4.2 per cent in 2008-09 to 2.1 per cent in 2009-10 and further to 1.7 per cent in 2010-11.

Functioning of NRHM

4779. SHRI IJYARAJ SINGH:
DR. SANJAY SINGH:

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

(a) whether the Government proposes to get the functioning of the National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) investigated afresh by surprise raids on the primary health centres being run under this mission;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor and the reaction of the Government thereto; and

(d) the steps being taken by the Government to check corruption prevailing in the NRHM?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI SUDIP BANDYOPADHYAY): (a) and (b) At present there is no such proposal.

(c) Health is a State subject and its implementation and monitoring is primarily done by the respective State Governments.

(d) The following steps have been taken by the Government to check corruption in NRHM

- (i) Submission of quarterly Financial Monitoring Reports by the States;
- (ii) Annual Statutory Audits;

(iii) Concurrent Audits; and

(iv) Visits by the teams of the Financial Management Group of the Ministry Group of the Ministry to States for periodical reviews.

In order to build financial management capacities in States, the following initiatives have been taken by the Ministry:-

(i) Model Accounting Handbooks for sub-district level finance / accounts personnel for Community Health Centres / Primary Health Centres, Village Health, Sanitation and Nutrition Committees (VHSNCs), Sub Centres, Rogi Kalyan Samitis (RKS) and Block Accountants have been prepared and circulated;

(ii) Detailed operational guidelines on Financial Management have been prepared for adoption and implementation at State, district, block and village levels under the NRHM;

(iii) E-training modules on finance and accounts to help train finance personnel in all States have been disseminated;

(iv) E-transfers are being effected for fund releases to all States and Districts countrywide. An E-banking web enabled MIS to generate information on funds available and expenditure there against is under implementation;

(v) Guidelines and advisories on non-diversion of funds, State share contribution and utilization of funds (RKS and VHSNC) have been sent to the States; and

(vi) Customised Tally ERP 9 accounting software has been implemented for maintaining NRHM Accounts in the majority of the States/UTs.

The implementation of NRHM in States is reviewed through Joint Review Missions (JRM), Common Review Missions (CRMs) and periodical reviews by the Ministry.

Deficiencies / shortcomings noticed during the reviews are immediately brought to the notice of the States for remedial action.

Further, the Ministry had requested the Comptroller & Auditor General (CAG) for conducting annual transaction audits of the National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) in all the States from the Financial Year 2011-12 in order to identify the existing gaps, facilitate independent monitoring and timely corrective measures so that a quality and timely audit assessment becomes available to assist the State

Governments in undertaking remedial measures and achieving the targets of NRHM. The CAG's office in its reply dated 2nd January, 2012 has stated that the audit of NRHM shall be incorporated by Accountants General of all States in their regular audit planning process.

[English]

Fiscal Situation

4780. SHRI RADHE MOHAN SINGH:
SHRI N. PEETHAMBARA KURUP:
SHRI RADHA MOHAN SINGH:
SHRI ADAGOORU H. VISHWANATH:
SHRI ASHOK KUMAR RAWAT:
SHRI SURESH KUMAR SHETKAR:
SHRI P. L. PUNIA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of current account and fiscal deficit of India during the last three years and the current year till date and the reasons for constant increase, if any;

(b) the steps taken or proposed to be taken by the Union Government thereon;

(c) whether the Union Government has received requests from International Monetary Fund (IMF) and other international financial institutions to reduce fiscal deficit and fiscal crisis during the above period and if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) The fiscal deficit situation for the last three years and current year is given below:

Fiscal Year	Fiscal Deficit	
	As % of GDP	Rs. in crore
2009-10	6.5	4,18,482
2010-11	4.9	3,73,592
2011-12 RE	5.9	5,21,980
2012-13 BE	5.1	5,13,590

Due to un-precedented global financial crisis, the Government had to take fiscal expansionary measures to protect Indian economy from the adverse impact of global

financial crisis. This resulted in increase in Fiscal Deficit.

Details of Current Account Balance:

	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12 (Up to Q3 April-Dec. 2011)
Current Account Balance (US \$ billion)	-38.2	-45.9	-53.6
Current Account Balance per cent of GDP	-2.8	-2.7	-4.0

During 2011-12, Current Account Deficit widened to 4.0 per cent of GDP due to widening of trade deficit on account of higher imports of POL and gold & silver.

(b) To lower the impact of gold imports on Balance of Payment, Government has proposed to increase basic custom duty on standard gold bars, gold coins of purity exceeding 99.5 per cent and platinum from 2 per cent to 4 per cent and on non-standard gold from 5 per cent to 10 per cent.

The government has reverted back to the path of fiscal consolidation with gradual exit from the expansionary measures in a calibrated manner. The reduction in Fiscal Deficit from 5.9 per cent of GDP in RE 2011-12 to 5.1 per cent of GDP in BE 2012-13 is designed with a mix of reduction in total expenditure as percentage of GDP and improvement in gross tax revenue as percentage of GDP.

(c) According to the latest IMF Executive Board Assessment (March 9th, 2012), "fiscal consolidation is crucial to crowd in private investment and lower inflationary expectations, mainly through rationalization of fuel and fertilizer subsidies and improvement in public expenditure management. There was support for the planned reorientation of expenditure towards infrastructure and the social sectors as well as tax reform, especially the introduction of the goods and services tax."

(d) Fiscal Policy approach of the government is determined by the country's own requirements. The government has reverted back to the path of fiscal consolidation with gradual exit from the expansionary measures in a calibrated manner. The reduction in Fiscal Deficit from 5.9 per cent of GDP in RE 2011-12 to 5.1 per cent of GDP in BE 2012-13 is designed with a mix of reduction in total expenditure as percentage of GDP and

improvement in gross tax revenue as percentage of GDP. With reprioritization of expenditure towards developmental side and curtailing the growth in non-developmental expenditure, total expenditure is estimated to decline as percentage of GDP. Gross tax revenue as percentage of GDP with additional resource mobilization measures is estimated to increase from 10.1 per cent in RE 2011-12 to 10.6 per cent of GDP in BE 2012-13.

Functioning of Cooperative Banks

4781. SHRI M. ANANDAN:
SHRI SANJAY DHOTRE:
SHRI RADHE MOHAN SINGH:
SHRI MANGANI LAL MANDAL:
SHRIMATI SHRUTI CHOUDHARY:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any task force has been constituted by Reserve Bank of India (RBI)/Government to review the functioning of cooperative banks in the country;

(b) if so, the details of cooperative banks identified in this regard and the main observations and recommendations made by the task force in the matter;

(c) whether the task force has recommended even closure of several cooperative banks;

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

(e) the reaction of the Government/RBI thereto and the time by which these are likely to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (e) The Government of India had set up a special Task Force in August 2004 under the Chairmanship of Prof. A. Vaidyanathan, to suggest an implementable action plan for reviving the Short Term Cooperative Credit Structure (STCCS). The main recommendations made by the Task Force inter-alia include:

1. Financial package for STCCS covering accumulated losses and assistance to bring all cooperatives, including PACS to minimum CRAR of 7%.
2. Technical assistance to cover the cost of training and capacity building to improve the financial, management skills and computerisation.
3. Legal and Institutional Reforms in the State Cooperative Societies Act.

As a part of the approved package based on the above recommendations, 25 states have signed the

Memorandum of Understanding (MoU), which are covered under the Revival Package (RP).

As per the Annual Policy Monetary Statement of RBI 2012-13 released on 17 April 2012. RBI has announced constituting a Working Group to review the functioning of the STCCS. which will undertake an in-depth analysis of the STCCS and examine various alternative with a view to reducing the cost of credit, including feasibility of setting up of a two-tier STCCS as against the existing three-tier structure.

[*Translation*]

Renovation and Modernisation of Power Plants

4782. SHRI LAXMAN TUDU:
SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN:
SHRI HARISH CHAUDHARY:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has made any survey of the old and Inefficient thermal power plants for renovation and modernization in the country;

(b) if so, State-wise details thereof along with the total number of thermal power plants renovated and modernized during the last three years and the current year along with those proposed for renovation during 2011-12, project-wise and State-wise;

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

(d) whether certain proposals for renovation and modernization of thermal power projects including Baruni Thermal Power Plant are pending for approval; and

(e) if so, the State-wise details thereof and the time by which the proposals are likely to be approved?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL) (a) Central Electricity Authority (CEA) after consulting various Central and State Power utilities, financial institutions and BHEL prepared a National Perspective Plan for Renovation & Modernisation (R&M) and Life Extension of power plants to be undertaken up to the year 2016-17 for implementation by the concerned utilities.

(b) As informed by the CEA, total number of thermal power plants renovated and modernized during the last three years and the year ended 31.3.2012 is given below:

Particulars	State sector		Central sector		Total (State + Central)	
	No. of units	Capacity (MW)	No. of units	Capacity (MW)	No. of units	Capacity (MW)
R&M works completed	11	2605	39	10370	50	12975

Year-wise, State/plant-wise details are given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(c) As per information received from the CEA, total expenditure incurred by various utilities for completion of R&M works of plants in state sector is Rs.67.99 crore and central sector is Rs.1324.95 crore during the last three years and the year ended 31st March, 2012. Expenditure of Rs.446 crores and Rs.457.17 crores were incurred on R&M works on on-going units in State Sector and Central Sector respectively. Project capacity and sector details are

given at in the enclosed Statement-I and II.

R&M works were taken up for improvement of their availability and reliability. No uprating has been achieved in capacity so far after completion of R&M works.

(d) and (e) As stated in part (a) above, R&M works are carried out by the concerned power utilities and as such no proposal is pending for approval. However, Barauni TPS unit 6 & 7 (2x110 MW) has been taken up under Life Extension, which is currently under execution.

Statement-I

A. State Sector

Sl. No.	Name of Utility	Name of Station	Unit No.	Year of Commissioning	Capacity (MW)	Completion Year	Total expenditure incurred (Rs. Crores)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Delhi							
1	IPGCL	Rajghat	1	1989	67.5	2010-11	22.30
2			2	1989	67.5		
	Total		2		135		
Maharashtra							
3	Mahagenco	Chandrapur	1	1983	210	2008-09	33.52
4			2	1984	210		
5			3	1985	210		
6			4	1986	210		
7			5	1991	500		
8			6	1992	500		
	Total	6	1840				
9	Parli	3	1980	210		2008-09	12.17

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
10			4	1985	210		
11			5	1987	210		
	Total		3	630			
	Sub Total (A)		11	2605	67.99		

B. Central Sector

Sl. No.	Name of Utility	Name of Station	Unit No.	Year of Commissioning	Capacity (MW)	Completion Year	Total expenditure incurred (Rs. Crores)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	DVC	Durgapur TPS	3	1966	130	2008-09	285.37
2			4	1984	210	2008-09	
	Sub Total (DVC)		2	340	285.37		
1	NTPC	Vindhyachal STPS	1	1987	210	2009-10	43.98
2			2	1987	210		
3			3	1989	210		
4			4	1990	210		
5			5	1990	210		
6			6	1991	210		
	Total		6		1260		
7	Korba STPS		1	1983	200	2009-10	84.28
8			2	1983	200		
9			3	1984	200		
10			4	1987	500		
11			5	1988	500		
12			6	1989	500		
	Total		6	2100			
13	Ramagundem STPS		1	1983	200	2009-10	49.01
14			2	1984	200		
15			3	1984	200		
16			4	1988	500		

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
17			5	1989	500		
18			6	1989	500		
	Total		6		2100		
19	Farakka Stg-I STPS		1	1986	200	2009-10	55.12
20			2	1986	200		
21			3	1984	200		
	Total		3	600			
22	Tanda TPS		1	1988	110	2009-10	457.17
23			3	1990	110		
24			4	1998	110	2010-11	
	Total		3	330			
25	Talcher TPS Stg-II		5	1982	110	2009-10	132
26			6	1983	110		
	Total		2	220			
27	NTPC	Singrauli STPS	1	1982	200	2009-10	142.58
28			2	1982	200		
29			3	1983	200		
30			4	1983	200		
31			5	1984	200		
32			6	1986	500		
33			7	1987	500		
	Total		7	2000			
34	Unchahar TPS		1	1988	210	2009-10	45.51
35			2	1989	210		
			2	420			
36	Rihand Stg-I		1	1988	500	2009-10	29.93
37	STPS		2	1989	500		
	Total		2	1000			
	Sub Total NTPC		37	10030	1039.58		
	Total Central Sector (B)		39	10370	1324.95		
	Total of R&M (A+B)		50	12975	1392.94		

Statement-II

1.0 State Sector

Ongoing Units

Sl. No.	Name of Utility	Name of Station	Unit No.	Year of Commission-ing	Capacity (MW)	Expenditure Incurred as on 31.03.2012
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Uttar Pradesh						
1		Obra	7	1974	100	156
Jharkhand						
2	JSEB	Patratu	10	1984	110	250*
West Bengal						
3	DPL	Durgapur	6	1985	110	40
Sub Total			3		430	446

Note: * Cost includes R&M works of Unit - 9&10.

2.0 Central Sector

On-Going

Sl. No.	Name of Utility	Name of Station	Unit No.	Year of Commissioning	Capacity (MW)	Expenditure Incurred as on 31.03.2012
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1		Tanda	2	1989	110	457.17**

Note: ** Cost includes R&M works of four units of Tanda TPS.

Restructuring Central Taxes on Petroleum

4783. SHRI DINESH CHANDRA YADAV:
SHRI M.B. RAJESH:
SHRI DILIPKUMAR MANSUKHLAL GANDHI:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the contribution of petroleum sector to the central exchequer during the last two years;

(b) the break up of customs, excise and other forms of revenue collected from crude oil and petroleum products, State-wise during the same period;

(c) whether the Government has plans for restructuring tax rates in the wake of increasing oil prices;

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

(e) the steps taken or proposed to be taken by the Government to reduce tax on petroleum products?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) The contribution of petroleum sector to the central exchequer is Rs.1,02,827 crore in the financial year 2010-11 and Rs. 86,082 crore in the year 2011-12 (Upto February, 2012);

(b) The break up of customs and excise duties including Cess collected from crude oil and petroleum products are as under:

Crude oil:

Financial Year	Revenue (Rs. in crore)		
	Customs	Cess [Under Oil Industry (Development) Act, 1974]	Total
2010-11	13370	8861	22231
2011-12 (up to February 12)	5122	9201	14323

Petroleum products:

Financial Year	Revenue (Rs. in crore)		
	Customs	Excise	Total
2010-11	12911	67685	80596
2011-12 (up to February 12)	13042	58717	71759

Union Government does not maintain State-wise revenue collected from crude oil and petroleum products;

(c) No, Madam.

(d) In view of the prevailing high international crude prices, to guard the consumers from the rise in petroleum products, the Central government has already reduced customs and excise duty rates on petroleum crude and products w.e.f. 25th June 2011 as under:

Customs

Sl. No. Item	Reduction in basic customs duty rate	
	From	To
1. Petroleum crude	5%	Nil
2. Petrol and diesel	7.5%	2.5%
3. Other petroleum products	10%	5%

Excise

Sl. No. Item	Reduction in basic customs duty rate	
	From	To
1. Diesel intended for sale without a brand name	Rs. 2.60/litre	Nil

(e) Though the excise duty rates have been increased from 10% to 12%, from 1% to 2% and from 5% to 6% on other excisable goods in Budget 2012 -13, the excise duty on petroleum products have been kept unchanged. Petrol and Diesel are subject to excise duty at specific rates and therefore though the tax incidence of duty has reduced owing to increase in prices, the existing duty rates have been continued. The Central Government has, from time to time impressed upon the states to reduce the state levies in line with the duty cuts undertaken by the Central Government.

[English]

Taxing of Overseas Deals

4784. SHRI SUKHDEV SINGH:
SHRI TARACHAND BHAGORA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the move by the Indian Government to tax overseas deals that occurred years ago has raised criticism in the corporate world; and

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

MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S. S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) and (b) Clarificatory amendments have been proposed in the Finance Bill, 2012, to state the legislative intent of certain provisions of the Income Tax Act, 1961, relating to offshore mergers and acquisitions. A number of representations

have been received from corporate with regard to these proposed clarificatory amendments. These proposed amendments just clarify what is already there in law to remove ambiguity and provide certainty, and hence they have to be made effective from the date of coming into statute of relevant section. However, no case where assessment has been completed can be reopened beyond six years from the end of the year in which it would have been first assessed, because of the limitation provided under section 149 of the Income Tax Act, 1961. These amendments will not have any impact on foreign investment flow in the country. This is more so because these clarifications under the Income-tax Act, 1961, will not override the provisions of Double Taxation Avoidance Agreements with 82 countries, which are relevant for taxation of non-residents in the case of offshore mergers and acquisitions.

Public Awareness against Tobacco Consumption

4785. SHRIMATI YASHODHARA RAJE SCINDIA:
SHRIMATI MANEKA GANDHI:

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

(a) whether the Government has taken/ has proposed any measures to generate public awareness about the ill-effects of consumption of tobacco and gutka products among the masses in the country, especially through social media and networking sites, so as to directly target the youth;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the funds earmarked/spent for the purpose during each of the last three years and the current year?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABIAZAD): (a) and (b) Yes, Government has already taken measures to create public awareness/ mass media campaign for awareness building & for behavioural change under National Tobacco Control Programme.

In this regard, a comprehensive mass media anti tobacco campaign has been run all over the country through electronic and print media for creating awareness about the harmful effects of tobacco consumption and second-hand smoke. In particular, advertisements titled "Mukesh and Surgeon" have been developed and telecasted, showing the harmful effects of chewing tobacco. Further, new anti-tobacco spots namely "baby alive" and

"Life se panga mat le yaar" have also been developed and released through electronic media. Public Notices have also published in the newspapers for creating awareness about the ill-effects of tobacco consumption and second hand smoke. Outdoor mass media campaign was also launched in 2011-12 through DAVP.

Recently, this Ministry has also launched a Swasthya Bharat Campaign through DD and AIR, focusing on different themes including Tobacco use for creating awareness about harmful effects of tobacco consumption and second hand smoke.

In addition, the States/ Districts cells under the National Tobacco Control Programme are being encouraged to use the traditional media to reach out to rural masses for creating awareness on the harmful effects of tobacco use.

The Ministry of Health is finalizing its media plan for 2012-13 including use of social media and networking sites for the purpose of anti-tobacco campaign.

(c) In the current financial year (2012-13), an amount of Rs. 26.00 Cr has been earmarked under Budget Estimates under the head 'IEC' (Information, Education and Communication) for running anti tobacco campaigns. The funds earmarked/ spent for the purpose during the last three years are as under:

Financial Year	Funds allocated for IEC activities	Spent
2009-10	Rs. 14.91 Cr	Rs. 14.68 Cr
2010-11	Rs. 29.00 Cr	Rs. 26.64 Cr
2011-12	Rs. 28.99 Cr	Rs. 27.56 Cr

[*Translation*]

Anganwadi Workers/Helpers

4786. SHRI SAJJAN VERMA:
SHRI RAVINDRA KUMAR PANDEY:

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

(a) whether a number of complaints relating to negligence of the anganwadi workers and helpers have been received by the Union Government from Jharkhand and Madhya Pradesh; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) and (b) One such complaint regarding non-opening of Anganwadi Centre in a Village under District Pakur (Jharkhand) has been received during the recent past. As Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) Scheme is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme and is implemented by the State Governments/UT Administrations, this complaint was forwarded to the Government of Jharkhand for taking action as appropriate.

Control of Blindness

4787. SHRI ASHOK KUMAR RAWAT:
DR. SHASHI THAROOR:

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

(a) the present incidences of blindness in the country, State/UT-wise;

(b) whether the Government had set any target to reduce the incidences of blindness under the National Programme for Control of Blindness during the Eleventh Five Year Plan period;

(c) if so, the details thereof indicating the extent to which the said target has been achieved;

(d) the reasons in case the above target has not been met; and

(e) the corrective measures taken proposed by the Government for effective control of blindness in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI SUDIP BANDYOPADHYAY): (a) A statement showing present incidences of blindness in the country, State/UT-wise, is given in the enclosed Statement.

(b) to (d) Various activities/initiatives undertaken during 11th Five Year Plan under the National Programme for Control of Blindness (NPCB) were targeted towards achieving the goal of reducing the prevalence of blindness to 0.3% by the year 2020 by adopting strategies advocated for Vision 2020: Right to Sight Initiative. Rapid Survey on Avoidable Blindness conducted under NPCB during 2006-07 showed reduction in the prevalence of blindness from 1.1% (2001-02) to 1% (2006-07).

(e) The corrective measures taken under the NPCB for effective control of blindness in the country are as under:

- Decentralized implementation of NPCB through State/District Health Societies by release of funds for undertaking various eye-care activities.
- Ensuring optimal utilization of human resources by creating contractual centrally sponsored posts in addition to State sanctioned posts.
- Improving quality of services by training eye surgeons, Para Medical Ophthalmic Assistants, Medical Officers etc.
- Preventive Eye care.
- Coverage of underserved areas for eye care services through public-private partnership.
- Development of eye-care infrastructure like upgradation of eye departments of Medical Colleges, District Eye Hospitals, setting up of Vision Centres in Primary Health Centres, strengthening of NGO Eye Hospitals, Eye Banks, Eye Donation Centres etc.
- To make eye care comprehensive, besides cataract surgery, School Eye Screening, Eye Donation activities, providing assistance for other eye diseases like diabetic retinopathy, glaucoma management, laser techniques, corneal transplantation, vitreo-retinal surgery, treatment of childhood blindness etc.
- Regular monitoring and evaluation at each district level.

Statement

Estimated Blind Persons in India-2001-04

Sl. No.	State/Uts	Prevalence of Blindness (Survey 2001-04)	Estimated Blind Persons (Visual Acuity <6/60)
1	2	3	4
1	Andaman and Nicobar	1.10	3919
2	Andhra Pradesh	1.42	1075331
3	Arunachal Pradesh	2.28	24877
4	Assam	3.05	812471
5	Bihar	0.78	646455

1	2	3	4
6	Chandigarh	1.01	9099
7	Chhatisgarh	1.61	334815
8	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1.07	2359
9	Daman and Diu	1.07	1691
10	Delhi	1.13	155748
11	Goa	1.52	20429
12	Gujarat	1.07	541388
13	Haryana	1.89	398468
14	Himachal Pradesh	0.70	42541
15	Jammu and Kashmir	1.61	162126
16	Jharkhand	1.41	379423
17	Karnataka	1.78	938664
18	Kerala	0.56	178296
19	Lakshadweep	1.10	667
20	Madhya Pradesh	1.16	700467
21	Maharashtra	0.95	919146
22	Manipur	1.38	32963
23	Meghalaya	0.74	17065
24	Mizoram	0.78	6950
25	Nagaland	1.05	20881
26	Odisha	1.40	513897
27	Pondicherry	0.78	7596
28	Punjab	1.01	245322
29	Rajasthan	1.55	875333
30	Sikkim	0.65	3513
31	Tamil Nadu	0.78	484465
32	Tripura	0.77	24572
33	Uttar Pradesh	0.94	1560897
34	Uttranchal	0.56	47486
35	West Bengal	1.19	954632
Total		1.10	12143952

Updation of Medical Knowledge

4788. SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR:
SHRIMATI SHRUTI CHOUDHRY:

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

(a) whether the Government has taken/proposed any measures of periodical updation of knowledge of doctors and other medical professionals by educating them about new drugs and medical innovations;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the manner in which the above exercise is being carried out in the country?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (c) Medical Council of India's (MCI) Indian Medical Council (Professional conduct, Etiquette and Ethics) Regulations, 2002, notified with the approval of the Central Government, prescribes that a Physician should participate in professional meetings as part of Continuing Medical Education programmes, for at least 30 hours every five years, organized by reputed professional academic bodies or any other authorized organizations. The compliance of this requirement shall be informed regularly to Medical Council of India or the State Medical Councils.

(English]

Rural Health Schemes

4789. SHRI A. SAI PRATHAP: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received any proposals from Andhra Pradesh Government with regard to Rural Health Schemes;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the status of those proposals;

(c) the decision taken by the Government thereon and funds allocated and released so far; and

(d) the details of the pending proposals alongwith reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI SUDIP BANDYOPADHYAY): (a) to (d) Every year, State Programme Implementation Plans (PIPs) are received from State Governments under the National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) programme. These PIPs are appraised by the National Programme Coordination Committee

(NPCC) for NRHM and accordingly on the basis of approval the funds for released to States.

For the year 2012-13, the State PIP of Andhra Pradesh has been received and has been appraised by the NPCC for NRHM. However no releases have been made since the Financial Management Report(FMR) and the Statement of Fund Position(SFP) have not been received from the Government of Andhra Pradesh.

Purchase of Medicines in Hospitals

4790. SHRI NALIN KUMAR KATEEL: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry has taken note that the patients at Government hospitals are forced to purchase medicines from the market as the hospitals are not supplied with adequate medicines;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor alongwith the number of such cases reported in the country including Karnataka during each of the last three years, State/UT-wise; and

(c) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to ensure the supply of adequate medicines to patients in hospitals?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (c) Health being a State subject, no such information is maintained centrally. However, in so far as the Central Government Hospitals located in Delhi viz. Safdarjung Hospital, Lady Hardinge Medical College & Kalawati Saran Children's Hospital and Dr. RML Hospital are concerned, all life saving & essential medicines are provided to the indoor patients and have adequate stock of medicines as per hospitals formulary. In case it is not available in the store, provisions have been made to procure the medicines from local chemist on the receipt of justification from the department about the essentiality of the medicine in patient care. All essential medicines are distributed to OPD patient free of cost as per hospitals formulary.

[Translation]

Unclaimed Dividend

4791. DR. SANJAY SINGH:
SHRI ANJAN KUMAR M. YADAV:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has permitted Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs) to invest in mutual funds;

(b) if so, the guidelines issued in this regard;

(c) whether the PSUs are not getting benefits by making investment in mutual fund despite issuance of these guidelines;

(d) whether the CMD and Board of Directors of PSUs are making investment in mutual fund of multinational companies and certain groups of companies;

(e) the action taken by the Government against those CMD and Board of Directors of PSUs so far; and

(f) the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (f) Information is being collected and shall be placed on the Table of the House.

[English]

Import of Coal by NTPC

4792. SHRI N. CHELUVARAYA SWAMY: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of coal imported by the National Thermal Power Corporation Limited (NTPC) during the last three years and the current year;

(b) whether the coal is being imported through Central Public Sector Undertakings or private parties; and

(c) if so, the details thereof indicating the service charges paid for the import through private parties?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL): (a) The quantity of coal imported by NTPC during last three years and the current year is as under:

2009-10	6.33 MMT
2010-11	10.59 MMT
2011-12	12.05 MMT
2012-13 (till 25th April)	0.71 MMT

(b) and (c) In the previous years, coal was imported for NTPC through Central Public Sector Undertakings (CPSUs) like MMTCL Ltd. and STCL Ltd. With effect from March 2012, imported coal is being procured through International Competitive Bidding (ICB) by NTPC. No service charge is being paid to private party.

CGHS Beneficiaries

4793. SHRI KAMESHWAR BAITHA:
SHRI MAHESHWAR HAZARI:
SHRIMATI SEEMA UPADHYAY:
SHRIMATI SUSHILA SAROJ:
SHRIMATI USHA VERMA:

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

(a) the number of beneficiaries under Central Government Health Scheme (CGHS) in the country at present;

(b) the details of expenditure incurred on medicines, diagnostic tests and other medical facilities under the said scheme during each of the last three years;

(c) the amount collected as contribution from beneficiaries during the said period;

(d) whether heavy loss of revenue is being suffered under the said scheme; and

(e) if so, the facts in this regard and the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) There are about 32 lakh beneficiaries of CGHS in the country.

(b) Total expenditure on CGHS in the last three years is as under:

(Rs. in Crore)

Year	Actual Expenditure
2009-10	1149.53
2010-11	1293.40
2011-12	1528.32

(c) The Serving beneficiaries are paying CGHS contributions through their monthly salary bills and the same are credited to the Government account as receipts. Beneficiaries' contribution to this Scheme during the last three years is as under:-

(Rs. in Crore)

Year	Total Contribution
2009-10	147.41
2010-11	144.86
2011-12	196.02

(d) and (e) CGHS is a welfare scheme run by the Central Government to provide medical facilities to the Central Government employees, Pensioners, MPs, ex-MPs, ex-Governors, freedom fighters, sitting and ex judges of Supreme Court, employees of certain statutory bodies, autonomous bodies etc.

Record of Treatment of EWS Patients

4794. SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is having any record in regard to the number of people belonging to economically weaker sections treated free of cost so far in private hospitals which were allotted land on concessional rates;

(b) if so, the details thereof indicating the number of poor patients benefited during each of the last three years and the current year, State/UT-wise;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the steps taken/proposed by the Government to enforce guidelines regarding free/concessional treatment to poor patients in such private hospitals and punish the erring hospitals?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (d) Public Health is a State subject and no such information is maintained centrally. However, as informed by the Government of NCT of Delhi, the details of number of economically weaker sections' (EWS) patients who have availed free treatment in the identified private hospitals in the OPD and in the IPD during the last three years i.e. 2009, 2010 and 2011 are given below:

Year	Number of patients in OPD	Number of patients in IPD
2009	725839	22133
2010	797728	23440
2011	837967	24207

The Government of NCT of Delhi, to enforce the guidelines regarding free/concessional treatment to poor patients of EWS category in identified private hospitals; has taken the following measures:

(i) Issuing of fresh guidelines on the subject in pursuance of the order of the Hon'ble Supreme

Court of India dated 01/09/2011 in SLP No. 18599/2009,

- (ii) Establishment of Special Referral Centres and appointment of Nodal Officers in each of the Identified Private and Government Hospitals for facilitating the referral and treatment of EWS patients,
- (iii) Regular publicity by issuing advertisement on the provision of free treatment in the leading daily newspapers in Hindi, Punjabi, Urdu & English and broadcast in the electronic media,
- (iv) Creation of a webpage www.health.delhigovt.nic.in for displaying the real time availability of free Critical & Non-Critical beds and names and contact number of Nodal Officers for facilitating the referral of EWS patients from Govt. Hospitals to identified private hospitals and for monitoring purposes, etc.

[English]

Strike by AIIMS Students

4795. SHRI N. PEETHAMBARA KURUP: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the MBBS students of All India Institute of Medical Sciences (AIIMS) were on indefinite relay hunger strike recently;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor;
- (c) whether the AIIMS administration had given any written assurance to agree to some of their demands;
- (d) if so, the details thereof;
- (e) whether a panel of faculty has been constituted to inquire into the Irregularities going on in AIIMS; and
- (f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) The MBBS students of AIIMS stopped attending classes and boycotted ongoing exams subsequent to suicide by MBBS student Shri Anil Kumar Meena on 04/03/2012. The students agitated from 05th to 7th March, 2012.

(c) and (d) To prevent recurrence of such incident, negotiation were held with student union and written communication outlining various measures to be instituted by AIIMS for the family of late Shri Anil Kumar Meena and

welfare of students was made. AIIMS has decided to take several measures like:

Constitution of a Committee with Professor Sukhdeo Thorat to examine the extent to which the earlier recommendation of the Thorat Committee have been implemented by the Institute, self-enrichment course for the first year MBBS students, Director along with Dean holding a monthly meeting to review the academic and welfare measures, appointment of a senior professor as the Students Welfare Officer, introduction of a Faculty Guardian System, individual interviews with psychologists/psychiatrists for strengthening studies and social life, additional classes/tutorials on important topics for those having short attendance, restructuring of the hostel section in consultation with the students and residents, an amount of Rs. 15,00,000/- as ex-gratia to the family of the deceased, free treatment for family members of the deceased at AIIMS.

(e) to (f) A Committee comprising of 3 Senior Member constituted to review the examination result of Shri Anil Kumar Meena opined that there were no irregularities in the result.

Health Insurance Scheme under NRHM

4796. DR. KRUPARANI KILLI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether provisions have been made under National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) to implement Health Insurance Scheme for the poor;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the amount sanctioned and utilized for the Health Insurance Scheme during the last three years, State-wise;
- (d) whether the Government of Andhra Pradesh has sent project proposals seeking funds under the above scheme during the last three years; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof and the action taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) Yes. Under the framework of National Rural Health Mission (NRHM), a provision exists for development of Health Insurance Scheme for Below Poverty Line (BPL) families. The Ministry of Health and Family Welfare subsidizes the cost of the annual premium up to 75%, subject to a maximum of Rs. 300/- per BPL family for this Scheme.

The Union Ministry of Labour have launched the Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana (RSBY) to cover unorganized sector BPL workers. Since States have started accessing RSBY, demand for support to Health Insurance for BPL from NRHM has got significantly reduced.

(c) Details are given in the enclosed Statement.

(d) and (e) The Government had received proposals

regarding "Arogya Sri" programme from the Government of Andhra Pradesh in the PIPs under national rural Health Mission for the years 2007-08, 2008-09 and 2009-10. After appraisal by the National Programme Coordination Committee (NPCC) of the NRHM, the Government of India had approved a token grant of Rs. 10 crore during 2007-08 and 2008-09. However, no grants were approved during 2009-10.

Statement

Expenditure Under Health Insurance Scheme for F.Ys. 2009-10 to 2011-12

		Rs. in Lakhs		
Sl. No.	States/UTs	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
1	2	3	4	5
A. High Focus States				
1	Bihar	0.00	0.00	0.13
2	Chhattisgarh	0.00	0.00	0.00
3	Himachal Pradesh	400.00	0.00	0.00
4	Jammu and Kashmir	0.00	0.00	0.00
5	Jharkhand	0.00	0.00	0.00
6	Madhya Pradesh	4.55	0.00	0.00
7	Odisha	0.00	0.00	0.00
8	Rajasthan	2424.31	4867.23	0.00
9	Uttar Pradesh	0.00	0.00	0.00
10	Uttarakhand	0.00	20.00	0.00
	Sub Total	2828.85	4887.23	0.13
B. NE State				
11	Arunachal Pradesh	0.00	0.00	0.00
12	Assam	0.00	0.00	0.00
13	Manipur	0.00	0.00	0.00
14	Meghalya	0.00	0.00	0.00
15	Mizoram	0.00	0.00	0.00
16	Nagaland	0.00	0.00	0.00

1	2	3	4	5
17	Sikkim	0.00	0.00	0.00
18	Tripura	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Sub Total	0.00	0.00	0.00
C. Non-High Focus States				
19	Andhra	0.00	0.00	0.00
20	Goa	0.00	0.00	0.00
21	Gujarat	1.73	0.00	0.00
22	Haryana	0.00	0.00	0.00
23	Karnatak	237.04	59.93	0.00
24	Kerala	0.00	0.00	0.00
25	Maharashtra	0.00	0.00	0.00
26	Punjab	0.00	0.00	0.00
27	Tamilnadu	0.00	0.00	0.00
28	West Bengal	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Sub Total	238.77	59.93	0.00
D. Small States/UTs				
29	Andaman and Nicobar	0.00	0.00	0.00
30	Chandigarh	0.00	0.00	0.00
31	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.00	0.00	0.00
32	Daman	0.00	0.00	0.00
33	Delhi	0.00	0.00	0.00
34	Lakshyadweep	0.00	0.00	0.00
35	Puducherry	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Sub Total	0.00	0.00	0.00
Grand Total		3067.63	4947.16	0.13

Note: Expenditure for F.Y. 2009-10 and 2010-11 are as per Audit report.

Expenditure for F.Y. 2011-12 (up to 31.12.2011) are as per Financial Management Report (FMR) and hence provisional

[Translation]

Appointments of Chairmen/MDs and Executive Directors in PSBs

4797. SHRI ANJAN KUMAR M. YADAV:
SHRI GORAKH PRASAD JAISWAL:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Chairmen/MDs and Executive Directors in Public Sector Banks (PSBs) have been appointed without obtaining vigilance clearance;

(b) if so, the number of such cases came to the notice of the Government during the last three years, bank-wise, State-wise; and

(c) the action taken/proposed to be taken by the Government in this regard?

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

(b) and (c) Does not arise.

[English]

Healthcare Facilities in Rural Areas

4798. SHRIMATI SHRUTI CHOUDHRY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is providing healthcare for the needy at the door step especially in the rural and backward areas of our country;

(b) if so, the details thereof, State-wise in the XIth Five Year Plan;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the action plan prepared in this regard for the XIIth Five Year Plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI SUDIP BANDYOPADHYAY): (a) and (b) National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) was launched in the year 2005 to provide accessible, affordable and quality healthcare to the population in rural areas including backward areas. The key measures taken under NRHM during the XIth Five Year Plan to strengthen the healthcare system of the country and thereby to improve the service delivery in rural and backward areas are as follows:

1. Enhanced allocation of funds to the States.
2. For focused attention to districts having weak health indicators, 264 High Focus Districts have been identified across the country for supportive supervision and higher allocation of funds to bridge critical gaps especially in infrastructure and human resources.
3. Encouraging the States for engaging health personnel including doctors, nurses, and paramedics on contractual basis.

4. Strengthening the health infrastructure by providing support to the States for new construction/ up-gradation/renovation of healthcare facilities.

5. Providing financial assistance to the States for selection and training of Accredited Social Health Activists (ASHA) who act as a link between community and healthcare facilities.

6. States are supported with Mobile Medical Units for improved service delivery especially in hard to reach areas.

7. Financial support is provided to States for the purchase of ambulances for Emergency Response Services so as to provide emergency healthcare to the needy.

8. A new initiative namely Janani Shishu Suraksha Karyakaram (JSSK) was launched on 1st June, 2011, which entitles all pregnant women delivering in public health institutions to absolutely free and no expense delivery including Caesarean section. The initiative stipulates free drugs, diagnostics, blood and diet, besides free transport from home to institution, between facilities in case of a referral and drop back home. Similar entitlements have been put up in place for all sick newborns accessing public health institutions for treatment till 30 days after birth.

9. To improve availability of personnel in difficult and remote areas, monetary and non-monetary incentives are provided to staff posted in such hard to reach and inaccessible areas.

10. Antenatal, Intranatal and Postnatal care including Iron and Folic Acid supplementation to pregnant & lactating women for prevention and treatment of anaemia.

The State-wise release of funds to the states for above activities in XIth Five Year Plan is given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) Question does not arise.

(d) The XIIth Five Year Plan has not yet been finalized.

Statement

State-wise Release under NRHM in the Xlth F.Y.

Sl. No.	States	2007-08		2008-09		2009-10		2010-11		2011-12	
		Release	Exp.	Release	Exp.	Release	Exp.	Release	Exp.	Release	Exp. (Up to 31/12/11)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	1	12
1	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	13.01	9.01	12.56	12.76	8.23	20.11	15.84	17.66	8.85	14.35
2	Andhra Pradesh	608.94	505.18	638.73	700.13	708.32	764.91	810.23	693.92	934.11	522.71
3	Arunachal Pradesh	44.50	47.62	36.51	57.69	57.32	66.16	73.76	78.64	75.82	54.08
4	Assam	602.15	57.47	606.89	698.32	813.93	763.71	736.45	1093.37	877.39	577.36
5	Bihar	350.24	423.25	821.18	783.19	649.71	826.20	1035.18	1454.98	787.28	700.18
6	Chandigarh	6.45	4.11	5.31	6.47	7.59	8.25	6.91	9.25	8.69	7.37
7	Chhattisgarh	190.85	197.77	249.72	162.12	261.65	240.41	327.24	308.60	421.53	308.17
8	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	2.36	2.85	3.28	3.86	3.27	4.62	6.30	5.58	4.81	4.16
9	Daman and Diu	1.98	2.43	2.60	2.41	2.33	3.46	3.06	3.96	2.57	3.33
10	Delhi	55.31	51.06	99.62	55.68	83.03	75.89	108.48	90.13	102.36	62.65
11	Goa	5.07	6.92	14.09	8.89	12.43	18.59	17.21	18.37	19.88	20.62
12	Gujarat	394.93	306.81	342.81	495.43	500.55	634.27	556.79	722.26	620.98	367.24
13	Haryana	115.79	98.57	165.02	187.73	206.17	336.78	219.69	287.78	297.34	185.45
14	Himachal Pradesh	52.41	56.55	64.21	94.84	115.41	167.81	113.22	164.74	197.20	106.35
15	Jammu and Kashmir	160.45	75.27	76.48	111.94	130.34	155.59	173.80	210.76	252.48	175.36
16	Jharkhand	159.15	124.99	247.27	299.30	179.34	195.45	356.90	381.09	467.46	265.18
17	Karnataka	297.32	275.29	437.84	428.94	436.86	680.64	586.38	700.62	672.66	444.41
18	Kerala	293.86	144.03	222.88	331.20	237.62	385.19	253.41	385.95	582.51	300.94
19	Lakshadweep	1.08	0.62	1.22	2.18	1.09	2.86	2.54	3.44	1.62	2.95

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	1	12
20	Madhya Pradesh	617.09	645.70	707.88	686.97	604.79	741.28	784.40	996.80	959.47	657.93
21	Maharashtra	672.52	550.76	587.43	873.15	959.72	1044.71	903.36	1271.63	1309.24	838.19
22	Manipur	49.27	40.99	86.55	62.06	81.45	64.11	67.98	68.21	61.29	49.92
23	Meghalaya	43.04	32.70	44.76	51.27	79.78	75.13	52.50	91.99	62.31	69.55
24	Mizoram	32.67	56.22	37.44	54.26	49.87	58.66	70.49	77.33	67.13	40.58
25	Nagaland	44.75	43.45	56.23	57.65	73.87	64.26	66.40	81.84	88.00	61.39
26	Odisha	387.16	295.07	388.05	334.05	470.18	646.74	549.44	664.37	693.89	447.11
27	Puducherry	4.71	7.14	5.12	7.29	12.04	13.34	16.32	17.36	15.83	13.69
28	Punjab	107.84	111.64	183.03	190.08	359.53	241.41	252.81	339.34	336.45	228.39
29	Rajasthan	660.90	537.65	798.15	909.16	748.96	1001.74	863.97	1172.06	1045.55	656.41
30	Sikkim	34.27	13.39	19.88	50.62	25.80	35.73	32.94	33.45	27.07	23.98
31	Tamil Nadu	546.56	392.74	501.60	534.42	639.10	691.93	702.09	825.22	774.89	654.87
32	Tripura	79.04	38.28	77.58	68.73	111.98	81.10	85.47	105.43	68.39	81.12
33	Uttar Pradesh	1258.77	956.47	1474.91	1546.06	1965.82	2230.74	2191.36	2693.30	1863.69	1298.09
34	Uttarakhand	89.20	72.74	98.44	132.48	130.85	144.00	147.39	206.31	208.45	158.25
35	West Bengal	525.23	335.33	539.79	563.75	741.25	730.24	680.79	836.69	931.34	578.99
	Total	3508.87	7010.07	9625.09	10565.10	11470.18	13216.05	12871.11	16112.45	14848.55	9981.35
36	Others										
	Grand Total										
	Others (Training and Central Component under NRHM)									111.88	83.54
	Grand Total	8508.87	7010.07	9625.09	10565.10	11470.18	13216.05	12871.11	16112.45	14960.43	10064.89

Note:

Expenditure for the FYs 2009-10, 2010-11 and 2011-12 (upto 31.12.2011) are provisional.

Release figures for the F.Y.2011-12 are upto 31.03.2012

The above Releases relate to Central Govt. Grants & do not include state share contribution.

[Translation]

Employees Engaged in Power Plants

4799. SHRIMATI KAMLA DEVI PATLE: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of contract workers, labourers engaged in power plants including those of National Thermal Power Corporation Limited (NTPC) and its subsidiary companies in the country along with the manner in which wages are paid to these workers/labourers, State-wise and company-wise;

(b) the details of social security facilities like those of provident fund, medical, leave etc. being provided to them;

(c) whether large number of workers/labourers working on contract basis in these subsidiary companies are not being provided Provident Fund account number;

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

(e) the amount deducted to this effect from their salaries during the last three years and the current year, company-wise; and

(f) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to protect the interests of the contract workers/labourers and provide Provident Fund account number to them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL): (a) Contract workers/labourers are engaged on need basis in power plants. They are engaged through appropriate agencies with no relaxation in labour laws/rules.

(b) Contracting agencies have to provide entitled social security to the workmen. These entitlements are also subject to scrutiny by authority enforcing labour laws.

(c) The contracting agencies executing the work have been allotted Independent Provident Fund Code by respective Regional Provident Fund Commissioner for ensuring compliance of Provident Fund Provisions as per the Act in respect of workers/labourers engaged by such agencies.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) The details of the amount deducted are maintained by the contracting agencies, as per the regulations provided by EPF.

(f) In order to facilitate compliance of statutory provisions, it is ensured that contract is awarded to only such agencies having Provident Fund code under EPF&MP Act. The Central power companies ensure that the provisions of labour laws are adhered to in respect of the contract labourers engaged in the power plants including payment of wages, PF and other facilities during release of running bill/final payment to the contracting agencies providing the contract workers, by cross checking the records. Workers have right to seek adjudication through Central Labour Laws enforcing agencies.

[English]

Immunisation Rate

4800. DR. P. VENUGOPAL: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a steady decrease in immunization rate;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government is considering to designate 2012-13 as the year of Intensification of Routine Immunisation; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI SUDIP BANDYOPADHYAY): (a) and (b) As per district level household survey report, the full immunization coverage of children in the age 12-23 months has increased from 45.9 percent in 2002-04 to 53.5 percent in 2007-08.

(c) and (d) Government of India has declared year 2012-13 as year of Intensification of Routine Immunization. The details are as under:-

1. Carrying out immunization weeks in Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, Gujarat, Jharkhand, Odisha, Chattisgarh, Arunachal Pradesh, Manipur, Mizoram, Nagaland, Assam, Tripura, Meghalaya, Sikkim.
2. Strengthening routine immunization in identified 239 districts having less than 50% full immunization coverage as per District level household survey 3. District specific immunization action plan will be developed.
3. Rapid Response Team in each state to identify high risk blocks including peri-urban areas where

immunization coverage is low and to use this database for strengthening routine immunization in such pockets on a priority basis.

4. Intensified Communication and increasing community participation.
5. Modernizing alternate vaccine delivery system.
6. Strengthening follow up of children through mother and child tracking system.

[*Translation*]

Reimbursement to MGNREGA Workers

4801. SHRI BADRI RAM JAKHAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to provide reimbursement equal to 2 per cent of the payment being made to MGNREGA workers to the cooperative institutions for various expenses;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) MGNREGA is implemented by State Governments in accordance with the Schemes formulated by them as per provisions of the Act.

[*English*]

Construction of Semi-earthen Nallah

4802. SHRI BISHNU PADA RAY: Will the Minister of PANCHAYATI RAJ be pleased to state:

(a) whether Andaman and Nicobar Administration send any interim reply within a fortnight or final reply within 15 days to the MP's communication regarding request for construction of semi-earthen nallah and 2 nos. bridges/culverts at Sabari Ward No. 4, dated 5/11/2010, addressed to the Lt. Governor;

(b) whether the Administration deliberately ignored the MP in giving reply against the grievances/issues he took up in public interest;

(c) whether any violation made by A&N administration to the instructions contained at para 57 and 60 of Central Secretariat MOP;

(d) if so, the action proposed by the Government to implement action/final reply to the MP; and

(e) the action it proposed to be initiated against the defaulting Government servants of A&N administration?

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

(a) The Andaman & Nicobar Administration has informed that reply has been sent to Hon'ble Member of Parliament vide letter No.14-5/MP-PWD/2004(PF-I) /150 dated 02.5.2012.

(b) No, Madam.

(c) No, Madam.

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

Maternal Death Audits

4803. SHRI HAMDULLAH SAYEED: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is an increase in the case of maternal deaths in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether there is any proposal to institute maternal death audits; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI SUDIP BANDYOPADHYAY): (a) and (b) As per the periodic survey reports of Registrar General of India-Sample Registration System (RGI-SRS), Maternal Mortality Ratio (MMR) in the country has declined from 254 per 100,000 Live Births in 2004-06 to 212 per 100,000 Live Births in 2007-09 which translates into a decline in absolute numbers of maternal deaths from approximately 67,000 to 56,000.

(c) and (d) Under the National Rural Health Mission (NRHM), one of the key interventions under Maternal Health is implementation of "Maternal Death Review (MDR)" at the health facilities and in the community and formation of MDR Committees at district level and a task force at State Level. The process of Maternal Death Review has been initiated by the states for which guidelines and tools have been disseminated to the states by Government of India.

Delay in Achieving Capacity Addition Targets

4804. SHRI K.J.S.P. REDDY: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry has blamed Bharat Heavy Electrical Limited (BHEL) for delay generation capacity addition targets during the Eleventh Five Year Plan;

(b) if so, the details thereof; 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) and (b) A thermal capacity of 39575.2 MW was originally targeted for capacity addition during the 11th Plan by commissioning of various thermal power projects ordered on BHEL. This target was revised to 30265.2 MW during the 11th Plan Mid-Term Appraisal (MTA). As against the above targets, a thermal capacity of 24144.2 MW (which includes an additional capacity of 21 MW not included in Original/MTA Target) was achieved during the 11th Plan.

(c) Corrective measures taken by the Government are as under:

- (i) To overcome any constraints in supply, BHEL is augmenting its manufacturing capacity to about 20,000 MW by December, 2012. Further, BHEL has been asked to take following actions:
- Detailed analysis for outsourcing of equipment manufacturing on system basis and other components to ancillary units.
 - Advance placement of orders for long delivery and critical items in international market.
 - Development of skilled manpower in the area of high pressure welding, fittings, instrumentation etc.
 - Augmentation of erection and commissioning infrastructure.
- (ii) Several Joint Venture (JV) for manufacture of supercritical boilers and turbine generators have been set up in the country.
- (iii) Periodic review of issues related to supply of power equipment from BHEL by a group under the chairmanship of Secretary (Heavy Industry).
- (iv) Rigorous monitoring of projects at different levels including by Ministry of Power, Central Electricity

Authority, Power Projects Monitoring Panel and Advisory Group under the chairmanship of Minister of Power.

[Translation]

Categorization of Hospitals

4805. SHRI NARANBHAI KACHHADIA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to categorize both the Government and the private hospitals into A, B, C, D category on the basis of the facilities and expertise available in these hospitals for fixing the rates of various services there;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (c) Sub-Section (b) of Section-5 and Sub-section (1) of Section 13 of the Clinical Establishments (Registration and Regulation) Act, 2010 provide for classification of all clinical establishments, including Government hospitals (except the clinical establishments owned, controlled or managed by the Armed Forces) into various categories for determined of minimum standard by the National Council for Clinical Establishments has been constituted vide notification dated 19.3.2012.

[English]

Losses of DVC

4806. SHRI ABDUL RAHMAN: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Damodar Valley Corporation (DVC) has been making losses year after year and more particularly after 2006 till date;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, the profit and loss of Damodar Valley Corporation every year since 2006, year-wise;

(d) whether a number of complaints have been received by the Government against certain high officers of DVC;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the action taken by the Government on the complaints in which the investigation has been completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL): (a) From 2006 to 2010-11, DVC has made loss only for the financial year

2010-11.

(b) and (c) The profit/loss of Damodar Valley Corporation since 2006 is furnished below:

Particulars	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
Profit/(loss) (after tax) in rupees crores	1066	1239	1125	887	300	(-120)

(d) Yes, Madam.

on complaints during the last 3 years from 2009 onwards are enclosed as Statement-I and Statement-II.

(e) and (f) Details of complaints received/action taken

Statement-I

Details of Complaints Referred by Ministry of Power Against High Officers of DVC during last three years including current year (2009-12)

Year-2009

Sl. No	File No.	Subject	Remarks
1	C-13011/3/2009-V&S	Alleged irregularities in siphoning of Rs. 5000 crores in awarding of Mejia TPS, Durgapur Steel TPS, Raghunathpur TPS, Koderma TPS and Bokaro TPS contracts and awarding of contract of Raghunathpur TPS to M/s REL by ignoring the concerns of COD by DVC which was objected by CEA etc.	A reply was sent to DOPT. DOPT vide OM dated Nil referring to this OM dated 27.9.2011 requested for taking a view on the allegations made in the article of Sh Kuldeep Nayyar in so far as the role of Sh A K Burman former Chairman DVC with the approval of Minister- in-charge based on the report of CVO, DVC the case has been examined again and under finalization in the Ministry.
2	C-13011/24/2009-V&S	CBI's self-contained note in the matter of alleged irregularities in award of work relating to various studies for Bokaro TPS (1x500 MW) to M/s DCPL on nomination basis and irregular apptts.	CVC vide its OM dated 22.11.2011 has decided to close the case.

Year-2010

Sl. No	File No.	Subject	Remarks
3	C-13011/24/2010-V&S	Mismanagement and bungling of tariff cases by DVC	After examining the report dated 23.8.2011 of CVO, DVC a reply was sent to CVC. The commission vide its OM dated 9.2.2012 desired a report specifying the irregularities in the case. The report of CVO, DVC is awaited.

Year- 2011

Sl. No	File No.	Subject	Remarks
4	C-13011/11/2011-V&S	Complaint lodged under public interest disclosure protection of informer Resolution against Sh. Umesh Kumar, FA Secy. DVC	CVC asked for some information on 23.3.2012, which has been received only on 30.4.2012 from CVO, DVC and is under examination in the Ministry.
5	C-13011/48/2011-V&S	Complaint reed, from AIPEF reg. NDCT-1 at Raghunathpur, DVC	CVO, DVC has been requested on 18.4.2012 to expedite his final report, which is still awaited.

Year-2012

Sl. No	File No.	Subject	Remarks
6	C-13011/12/2012-V&S	Technical & financial irregularities in DVC	Referred to Cab. Sectt. in March 2012. Report of CVO, DVC is also awaited
7	C-13011/19/2012-V&S	Complaint against Sh Umesh Kumar, FA, DVC, Kolkatta	Referred to CVC for concurrence for carrying out investigation since the complaint is Anonymous/ Pseudonymous in nature.
8	C-13011/20/2012-V&S	Award of contracts by DVC to NBCC on nomination basis	Referred to CVO, DVC in March 2012,
9	C-13011/27/2012-V&S	Case of corruption in the high echelons of DVC reg. (Public Interest Disclosure Protection of informer Resolution)	CVC ref. Report of CVO, DVC is awaited from April 2012.
10	C-13011/28/2012-V&S	Appointment of consultants/Advisors in DVC -matter reg.	Report of CVO DVC is awaited

Statement-II

Details of Complaints Referred by Central Vigilance Commission (CVC) against High Officers of DVC during last three years including current year (2009-12)

Sl. No.	Date of Advice of CVC with reference No.	Name of the charged officials, if any	Subject	Present Status as indicated by CVO, DVC
1	2	3	4	5
1.	No.008/PWR 056 dt.20/10/2009	Complaint against Sh A. Das, EX. Director(Tech.), DVC & other officials of DVC	Allegedirregularities in award of CHP contract at MTPS, Mejia	Enquiry Officer appointed on 22.03.2012. Enquiry is underway.
2.	010/PWR/013 dt.21.09.2010	Complaint against Sh A. Nayak, CE & other DVC officials	Allegedirregularities in award of ESP contract at MTPS, DVC, Mejia.	Commission vide its OM dt. 21.09.2010 advised initiation of minor penalty proceedings against Sh A. Nayak & other

1	2	3	4	5
				officials of DVC. Accordingly charge sheets were issued. Upon examination of the replies the officials were exonerated vide order dt. 04.07.2011.
3.	No.Conf/2292/10/3 03654 dt. 30/09/2010	Complaint against officials of DVC	Alleged irregularities in award of AMC of CHP contracts at MTPS.	Report sent to CVC on 25.11.2010. Upon examination of the report the Commission vide its OM dt. 31.12.2010 desired a report in terms of Commission guidelines conveyed vide Circular dt. 06.08.2009. As desired, a report has been sent to CVC on 10.02.2012.
4.	No.Conf./1499/08 dt. 15/03/2011	Complaint against Sh. A. Chakroborty, the then Addl. Secretary, DVC and Sh. A. Barman the then Chairman, DVC	Alleged irregularities in grant of Rs. 1 crore towards Bronzesponsorship of National Games	Enquiry officer appointed on 26.09.2011. Enquiry is in progress.
5.	No.Conf./2560/ 10/122956 dt.24.03.2011	Complaint against Sh. A.N.Mishra, Director(Technical) & oths.	Alleged irregularities in award of contracts at BTPS	Report sent to CVC on 10.05.2011. Upon examination of the report, the Commission vide its OM dt.19.10.2011 requested the CVO, DVC for seeking first stage advice from the Commission.A report as desired has been forwarded to CVC on 19.03.2012.
6.	No.Conf./2703/11- 137473 dt. 25/07/2011	Complaint against Sh K.K. Singh, Chief Engineer, DVC & other officials	Alleged irregularities in promotion	Report sent to CVC on 12.09.2011. CVC vide its OM dt. 22/11/2011 desired certain information and the same has been provided to the Commission vide letter dt.19.03.2012.
7.	011/PWR/036-157784 dt.15.12.2011	Complaint against Sh Asim Kumar Barman, the then CMD and other	Alleged irregularities in award of ash evacuation contract at MTPS to M/s CISC & BKB Transport (P) Ltd.	Report sent to CVC on 19.03.2012.

1	2	3	4	5
8.	011/PWR/044/ 168084 dt. 12.03.2012	Complaint against officials' of DVC	Multiple facets of the fraud in construction of NDCT-1 Raghunathpur	A preliminary report has been forwarded to CVC on 19.04.2012.
9.	Conf./3507/12- 169342 dt.19.03.2012	Complaint against Chairman, DVC	Alleged irregularities in the appointment of consultant(s)/ Advisor(s) in DVC.	Investigation is underway.
10.	Conf./3466/12/ 169263 dt.16.03.2012	Complaint against Sh. A.N.Mishra, Director (Technical)	Alleged irregularities in award of contract to M/s HSCL for construction of ash pond at BTPS 'B'	Investigation is underway.

Norms for Automated Trading

4807. SHRI RAYAPATI SAMBASIVA RAO: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has issued Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI) norms for automated trading recently; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI) vide its circular dated March 30, 2012 has put in place the broad guidelines for algorithmic trading in the securities market.

(b) Some of the salient points of the guidelines prescribed by SEBI on algorithmic trading require:

- (i) the stock exchange to have appropriate risk control mechanism to address the risk emanating from algorithmic orders and trades,
- (ii) the stock exchanges to have arrangements, procedures and system capability to manage the load on their systems in such a manner so as to achieve consistent response time to all stock brokers;
- (iii) the stock exchanges to put in place effective economic disincentives with regard to high daily order-to-trade ratio of algo orders,
- (iv) the stock exchanges to have a system to identify dysfunctional algos and take suitable measures including advising the member, to shut down such algos and remove any outstanding orders in the

system that have emanated from such dysfunctional algos,

- (v) the stock exchanges to ensure that the stock broker shall provide the facility of algorithmic trading only upon the prior permission of the stock exchange,
- (vi) the stock broker, desirous of placing orders generated using algos, to satisfy the stock exchange with regard to the implementation of the minimum levels of risk controls at its end viz. Price check, Quantity check, Order Value check, Cumulative Open Order Value check and Automated Execution check, and;
- (vii) the stock brokers to submit an undertaking to the respective stock exchange that, they have proper procedures, systems and technical capability to carry out trading through the use of algorithms and have real-time monitoring systems to identify algorithms that may not behave as expected.

Bio-diesel and Bio-ethanol

4808. SHRI A.K.S. VIJAYAN: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the current status of utilization of bio-diesel and bio-ethanol in the country;

(b) whether there is any plan to use these fuels in a phased manner to reduce the utilization of fossil fuel; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH): (a) The Oil

Marketing Companies (OMCs) are procuring Bio-ethanol for EBP Programme from domestic ethanol producers at ad-hoc ex-factory price of Rs. 27/- per litre since November, 2010. The Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas has informed that 36.19 crore litres bio-ethanol was procured by OMCs for the EBP between November 2010 and September 2011 and for the period October 2011 to March, 2012 OMCs have procured 9.69 crore litres of bio-ethanol for EBP. The Bio-diesel industry is still at nascent stage and since Bio-diesel is not available at the price declared by the OMCs, blending of Bio-diesel has not commenced yet.

(b) and (c) In order to develop, produce and use Biofuels, which primarily include Bio-ethanol and bio-diesel, a National Policy on Biofuels has been announced. The policy aims at bringing about accelerated development and promotion of the cultivation, production and use of Biofuels to increasingly substitute petrol and diesel for transport and for use in stationary applications. The main components of Biofuels Policy are:

- Bio-diesel production will be taken up from non-edible oil seeds in waste, degraded or marginal lands;
- Major thrust on research, development and demonstration with focus on plantations, processing and production of Biofuels;
- Minimum Purchase Price for purchase of Bio-ethanol and Bio-diesel with periodic revision;
- Fiscal and financial incentives particularly for second generation Biofuels.

New Pension Scheme

4809. SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAISI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the new pension scheme was extended to citizens of the country w.e.f. 1 May, 2009;

(b) if so, the number of points of presence increased during 2009 to 2012;

(c) the number of States/Union Territories who have adopted Swavalamban initiative; and

(d) whether the interim Pension Fund Regulatory and Development Authority have urged Government to increase allocation to popularize the scheme and if so the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) Yes, Madam. The New Pension System (NPS) was extended to all citizens of India w.e.f. 01st May, 2009.

(b) A total of 21 Points of Presence (PoPs) were registered in the year 2009 with 844 branches of the PoPs acting as Points of Presence - Specified Points (PoP-SPs). As on date, the number of PoPs registered are 53 with 19463 branches of the PoPs acting as PoP-SPs.

(c) As per the information furnished by PFRDA the six states i.e. Haryana, Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh, Jharkhand, Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh have announced co-contributory schemes for specific occupational groups for the workers of un-organized sector. The quantum of contribution will be decided by States itself.

(d) Funds have been allocated to the interim Pension Fund Regulatory and Development Authority (PFRDA) based on the number of subscribers joining NPS-Lite scheme and demand for the same is indented by PFRDA to the Government. Further, the Union Cabinet has approved the additional funding support towards the Government's co-contribution as well as developmental and promotional activities under the Swavalamban Scheme from three to five years.

Strengthening of NBFCs

4810. SHRI PONNAM PRABHAKAR:
SHRI RAJIAH SIRICILLA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has appointed any committee to suggest measures to strengthen the recovery mechanism of the Non-Banking Financial Companies (NBFCs);

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the said Committee has submitted its report to the Government;

(d) if so, the details of the recommendations made by the Committee along with the action taken by the Government thereon; and

(e) if not, the time by which the said Committee is likely to submit its report to the Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) A

Key Advisory Group (KAG) on the Non-Banking Finance Companies (NBFCs) was constituted on 30th September, 2011, inter-alia, to --

- i. Review of existing legal / regulatory / institutional framework for NBFCs and its efficacy;
- ii. Action plan including policy initiatives for orderly growth of the Sector;
- iii. To recommend the legal / institutional / regulatory initiatives related measures required for orderly growth of the Sector.

The Group had representation from all the stakeholders from the sector including the Indian Banks' Association; FICCI, CII, FIDC, ASSOCHAM, etc. representing major NBFCs in the Country.

(c) to (e) The Group finalized its Report on 31st January, 2012, and has made recommendations to remove bottlenecks, introduce measures and create a prudential environment for effective functioning of the NBFCs in the Country; besides improving the supervisory and regulatory framework for the NBFCs. The detailed report of the Key Advisory Group on NBFCs has also been placed in public domain on the website of the Department of Financial Services at web-link <http://financialservices.gov.in/reports/index.asp>.

Soft Loans to Poultry Farmers

4811. SHRI R. DHRUVA NARAYANA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government has any proposal to provide soft loans to the farmers engaged in poultry farming;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken in this direction in the Twelfth Plan period; and
- (c) if not the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (c) The Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying & Fisheries has reported that they have no proposal for providing soft loans to farmers engaged in poultry farming. A Central Sector Scheme 'Poultry Venture Capital Fund' (subsidy) scheme is being implemented by National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) under which back-ended capital subsidy is provided @ 33.33% for SC/ST & North Eastern Region and @ 25%, for others. The scheme has been extended for the financial year 2012-13 by the Government of India (GoI).

Financial assistance to Animal Husbandry is classified under Priority Sector lending by banks. NABARD refines banks against their lending under this activity.

[Translation]

Central Social Welfare Board

4812. DR. MAHENDRASINH P. CHAUHAN: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of schemes implemented through the Central Social Welfare Boards (CSWBs);
- (b) whether the CSWB provides financial assistance to Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) for implementation of its programmes; and
- (c) if so, the number of such NGOs to whom financial assistance has been provided by CSWB during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) Central Social Welfare Board (CSWB) implements five schemes, namely Short Stay Home, Family Counselling Centre, Condensed Courses of Education for women, Awareness Generation Projects, Rajiv Gandhi National Creche Scheme for the Children of Working Mothers. Details of the schemes are given in enclosed Statement-I.

(b) Yes Madam, CSWB provides financial assistance to NGOs for implementation of its programmes.

(c) The number of NGOs to whom financial assistance has been provided by CSWB during each of last three years and the current year, State-wise is given in enclosed Statement-II.

Statement-I

Schemes of CSWB

Short Stay Homes

The Scheme of Short Stay Home is being implemented by CSWB since the year 1999-2000. The objective of the scheme is to rehabilitate women and girls facing social, economic and emotional distress due to family problems, social ostracism, exploitation or other causes. Temporary accommodation, maintenance of the inmates and rehabilitation services are provided to help these women and girls to join mainstream and to make

them self-reliant. Besides this, institutional services like counselling, guidance, medical and psychiatric support is provided to the needy.

Family Counselling Centres

The scheme of Family Counselling Centres was introduced by CSWB in 1983. The centres provide counselling through professionally qualified counsellors apart from providing referral and rehabilitative services to women and children who are victims of atrocities, family maladjustment and social ostracism and also provide crisis intervention and trauma counselling in case of natural disasters. The FCCs work in close collaboration with the local administration, police, courts, free legal aid cells, medical and psychiatric institutions, vocational training centres & short stay homes.

Condensed Courses of Education for Women

The scheme of Condensed Courses of Education was initiated by CSWB in the year 1958, to cater to the needs of girls/women who could not join mainstream education system or who were drop outs from formal schools.

The scheme aims to provide educational opportunities to girls/women above the age of 15 years

along with additional inputs of skill development/vocational training. The main focus of the scheme is to ensure that contents of the course are need based and modified according to local requirement and simultaneously targeting towards various stages of educational levels of primary/middle/high school.

Awareness Generation Projects

The Scheme of Awareness Generation Projects is being implemented by CSWB since 1978. The scheme aims at creating awareness amongst women and community at large on rights, status and problems of women in particular and other social concerns apart from motivating them to mobilize themselves to initiate action on pressing social problems.

Rajiv Gandhi National Creche Scheme for the Children of Working Mothers

Under this Scheme, grants are provided to NGOs for running comprehensive day care Services (Creches) for children of 0-6 years of age of working and other deserving women with family income of upto Rs.12.000/- p.m. In addition to being a safe space, the Creches provides supplementary nutrition, pre-school education, health care services, facilities for sleeping and recreation etc.

Statement-II

Financial Assistance provided to NGOs during 2009-10 to 2012-13

Sl. No.	Name of the State	No. of NGOs to whom financial assistances provided			
		2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13 (Current Year)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	806	762	613	0
2.	Assam	287	207	197	0
3.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	63	56	43	0
4.	Arunachal Pradesh	125	92	94	0
5.	Bihar	591	308	285	0
6.	Chandigarh	44	30	24	0
7.	Chhattisgarh	212	181	184	0
8.	Delhi	338	183	154	0
9.	Gujarat	241	315	249	0

1	2	3	4	5	6
10. Goa		21	24	20	0
11. Haryana		170	101	79	0
12. Himachal Pradesh		113	102	85	0
13. Jharkhand		136	189	188	0
14. Jammu and Kashmir		247	233	190	0
15. Karnataka		511	387	375	0
16. Kerala		465	420	378	0
17. Lakshadweep		15	8	7	0
18. Madhya Pradesh		965	640	365	0
19. Maharashtra		931	637	573	0
20. Manipur		372	345	302	0
21. Mizoram		264	213	191	0
22. Meghalaya		152	164	93	0
23. Nagaland		54	52	39	0
24. Odisha		462	466	426	0
25. Punjab		76	85	56	0
26. Pondicherry		92	101	115	0
27. Rajasthan		325	250	199	0
28. Sikkim		78	89	75	0
29. Tamil Nadu		489	518	434	0
30. Tripura		183	140	103	0
31. Uttar Pradesh		638	573	484	0
32. Uttrakhand		82	102	760	0
33. West Bengal		713	611	626	0
Total		10261	8584	8006	0

[English]

Anganwadi Centres in Rented Accommodation

4813. SHRI NAVEEN JINDAL: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Anganwadi Centres (AWCs) running in the country from their own buildings,

State-wise;

(b) the number of AWCs running in rented buildings and do not have basic amenities such as toilets, clean drinking water and separate kitchen, State-wise; and

(c) the steps taken/proposed to be 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) As per available information in respect of 11.69 lakh AWCs/ mini-AWCs in 34 States/ UTs indicates that about 62% of the AWCs are running from own buildings such as 29.93% from Government own buildings, 21.39% from school premises, 2.14% from panchayat buildings and 9.16% from buildings arranged/ donated by community and about 36% AWCs are running in rented buildings. 64.14% of these have drinking water facilities within the premises, 48.16% AWCs have toilet facilities and 30.27% AWCs have separate kitchen facility. State-wise details is at enclosed as Statement.

ICDS is a centrally sponsored Scheme being implemented by the States/UTs. The Scheme does not have provision for construction of Anganwadi buildings under the Scheme as this was envisaged to be provided by the community. As a special dispensation, for the North East States financial support is being provided for

construction of Anganwadi buildings since 2001-02 @ Rs.1.75 lakh per AWC building.

The States/UTs have been requested, from time to time, to tap funds available under various schemes of other Ministries such as Backward Region Grant Fund (BRGF), M.P. Local Area Development Scheme (MPLADS), M.L.A Local Area Development Scheme (MLALADS), Rural Infrastructure Development Fund (RIDF), Panchayati Raj Institution (PRI), Multi-Sectoral Development Programme (MSDP), Tribal Development (TD), National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (NREGA), Integrated Action Plan (IAP) in LWE affected districts, Finance Commission, Additional Central Assistance (ACA) and State's own funds etc. for construction of AWC building and amenities. States/ UTs have also been requested to have effective convergence for facilities such as toilet, water & sanitation with various Departments/ Schemes like Total Sanitation Campaign & Drinking Water Supply of Department of Drinking Water Supply, M/o Rural Development etc.

Statement

State-wise details of Anganwadi Centres (AWCs) running from own buildings [Government buildings, Community buildings (School, Panchayat, other (arranged/ donated by community) and rented] and availability of drinking water, toilets and kitchen at AWCs as on 31.3.2012

Sl. No.	State	No. of AWCs for which data is available	% AWCs running from				Rented	% AWCs have Drinking Water	% AWCs have Toilet facility	% Kitchen
			Govt. Building	School	Community Panchayat	Others (arranged/ donated)				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	Andhra Pradesh	86164	19.37%	16.63%	0.00%	0.00%	64.00%	13.03%	7.61%	0.00%
2	Arunachal Pradesh	6028	49.80%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	50.20%	29.45%	50.48%	49.80%
3	Assam	58118	52.40%	27.68%	0.09%	18.84%	0.99%	66.59%	50.01%	NA
4	Bihar	80211	6.02%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	93.98%	6.02%	6.02%	6.02%
5	Chhattisgarh	42373	43.51%	0.00%	0.00%	12.11%	44.38%	26.77%	24.95%	42.31%
6	Goa	1644	7.12%	9.31%	4.93%	1.76%	76.89%	76.52%	24.15%	76.52%
7	Gujarat	50333	57.97%	1.31%	1.59%	7.15%	31.60%	47.99%	63.40%	65.63%
8	Haryana	24989	12.59%	11.48%	19.59%	29.95%	26.39%	98.79%	61.59%	12.59%
9	Himachal Pradesh	18342	4.45%	9.22%	3.78%	25.65%	56.90%	100.00%	56.29%	14.64%

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
10	Jammu and Kashmir	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
11	Jharkhand	37655	21.48%	3.06%	0.00%	1.11%	74.35%	22.57%	21.48%	21.48%
12	Karnataka	49125	64.02%	6.57%	3.67%	5.91%	12.30%	51.50%	47.47%	48.52%
13	Kerala	32230	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	100.00%	55.37%	55.37%
14	Madhya Pradesh	78929	26.56%	20.72%	0.00%	5.35%	47.37%	86.88%	44.92%	29.27%
15	Maharashtra	84854	53.08%	15.22%	0.00%	9.52%	18.58%	100.00%	100.00%	NA
16	Manipur	9794	35.98%	0.32%	0.23%	6.78%	56.69%	4.04%	26.97%	26.35%
17	Meghalaya	3290	49.09%	30.36%	10.40%	9.91%	0.24%	63.18%	69.29%	42.61%
18	Mizoram	376	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	2.96%	100.00%	100.00%
19	Nagaland	3294	52.49%	0.00%	4.55%	42.96%	0.00%	96.96%	12.14%	96.96%
20	Odisha	70849	24.73%	25.76%	10.16%	17.50%	21.85%	100.00%	46.33%	56.25%
21	Punjab	26656	2.10%	29.40%	24.14%	32.06%	12.30%	100.00%	51.78%	37.96%
22	Rajasthan	60689	33.22%	20.57%	1.43%	7.44%	37.25%	48.43%	70.86%	61.05%
23	Sikkim	748	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	100.00%	NA
24	Tamil Nadu	44439	74.91%	0.00%	0.00%	13.14%	11.96%	37.87%	45.43%	100.07%
25	Tripura	9906	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	59.14%	52.97%	44.57%
26	Uttar Pradesh	186891	15.12%	57.63%	0.00%	0.00%	27.25%	100.00%	67.23%	8.00%
27	Uttarakhand	9182	12.07%	35.47%	15.38%	8.15%	28.94%	46.47%	47.54%	0.00%
28	West Bengal	89247	20.17%	33.61%	0.00%	28.01%	10.08%	50.42%	30.25%	53.78%
29	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	674	26.41%	0.00%	27.00%	0.00%	46.59%	34.55%	13.40%	28.26%
30	Chandigarh	470	19.15%	0.00%	0.85%	0.21%	79.79%	89.36%	89.36%	18.94%
31	Delhi	62	46.77%	1.61%	9.68%	41.94%	0.00%	NA	NA	NA
32	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	260	49.62%	0.00%	0.77%	0.00%	49.62%	100.00%	47.39%	47.39%
33	Daman and Diu	97	80.41%	1.03%	0.00%	12.37%	6.19%	100.00%	96.91%	100.00%
34	Lakshadweep	107	17.76%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	82.24%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%
35	Puducherry	788	32.61%	0.00%	14.47%	0.00%	52.92%	100.00%	85.53%	85.53%
Total		1168814	29.93%	21.39%	2.14%	9.16%	36.17%	64.14%	48.16%	30.27%

Computer Laboratory in EMRSs

4814. SHRI VIKRAMBHAI ARJANBHAI MADAM: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a provision to build computer laboratory in Eklavya Model Residential Schools (EMRSs) under Article 275(1) of the Constitution;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government provides funds separately to establish computer laboratory in EMRSs;

(d) if so, the number of proposals received and sanctioned by the Union Government in this regard, State-wise including Gujarat; and

(e) the time by which a decision is likely to be taken on the pending proposals by the Government in this regards?

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

(a) and (b) Eklavya Model Residential Schools (EMRSs) are setup out of grant under Article 275(1) of the Constitution of India. As per revised guidelines on EMRSs issued in June 2010, there is a provision to build computer laboratory in EMRSs.

(c) to (e) The guidelines do not provide for separate funding to establish computer laboratory in EMRSs. The capital cost for the School complex, including hostels, staff quarters, library, science lab and computer lab etc. per school is Rs.12.00 crore with a provision to go up to Rs.16.00 crore in Hill Areas, deserts and islands.

Treatment of Eyes

4815. SHRI PURNMASI RAM: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is only one Refractionist available in Eye OPD, Safdarjung Hospital and patients have to wait for months to get their vision checked for spectacles etc.;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the total number of patients visited Eye OPD, Safdarjung Hospital during the last two years along with the details of waiting period in Safdarjung hospital for vision check and Phacoemulsification;

(d) the number CGHS beneficiaries availed the services of Safdarjung Hospital, Centre for Sight and other CGHS empanelled private Hospitals for Phacoemulsification during each of the last three years;

(e) whether the whole amount of Rs. 40,000/- charged for Phacoemulsification by the CGHS empanelled Centre for Sight is not reimbursed to CGHS beneficiaries as per the policy; and

(f) if so, the reasons therefor alongwith the reasons for not imposing any penalties on the Centre for Sight for charging in excess of the CGHS approved rates for the purpose in violation of Memorandum of Agreement?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) Out of the four Refractionists in Safdarjung Hospital, only two Refractionists, one for general patients and one for CGHS patients, are available in Eye OPD. Of the remaining two, one of the Refractionists is on long leave due to chronic illness and other has been posted in Parliament Annexe.

(c) The details of the total number of patients visited Eye OPD in Safdarjung Hospital during the last two years is given below:

Year	New Cases	Old Cases	Total
2010	40799	16891	57690
2011	40508	15656	56164

There is no waiting period for vision check and Phacoemulsification in Safdarjung Hospital. However, the waiting period for vision testing/ refraction is 2-4 weeks.

(d) No such information is maintained centrally.

(e) and (f) As per the terms and condition of empanelment and Memorandum of Agreement signed between Hospitals and CGHS, empanelled hospitals cannot charge more than the CGHS rates. As per records, no complaint of over charging by Centre for Sight from CGHS patients undergoing treatment with permission have been received.

Use of Existing Infrastructure for Banking Services

4816. SHRI RAJIAH SIRICILLA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to use the existing infrastructure like common service centres, gram panchayats, soochna kendras etc. for banking services purposes in the rural areas of the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the steps likely to be taken in the regard; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (c) Under "Swabhimaan" - the Financial Inclusion Campaign banks had identified approximately 74,000 habitations across the country having a population of over 2,000 for providing banking facilities by March, 2012 through ICT based Business Correspondents Model.

The Reserve Bank of India (RBI) had issued guidelines for engaging of Business Correspondents (BCs) by commercial banks which inter-alia provides that banks may engage individual/entities as BCs including those operating Common Services Centres (CSC).

Solar Energy Centre

4817. SHRI G.M. SIDDESHWARA: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the number of panels installed at Solar Energy Centre (SEC) to reduce the electricity bill and generate electricity;

(b) whether there has been any saving in the payment of electricity charges during the last three years; and

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

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH): (a) A 20 kWp Photovoltaic (PV) roof mounted power plant has been installed and commissioned at Solar Energy Centre in standalone configuration during March 2010. The electricity generated by a number of different PV technology modules installed in the Photovoltaic (PV) Test Bed for evaluating their long term performance under actual field conditions is also stored in batteries for further use.

(b) and (c) The electricity generated of around 53000 units during the period March 2010 to March from such experimental set ups has been used during the times of power cuts or grid instability, and has improved the reliability of power supply to the critical loads at SEC significantly. This has helped in the operation of a few setups effectively and have also resulted saving of equivalent amount of electricity either from the grid or from diesel generators.

Public Procurement Bill

4818. SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR:
SHRI YASHVIR SINGH:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is contemplating to bring Public Procurement Bill to curb corruption in procurement by public sector organisations and in Government tenders and contracts;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the salient provisions of the Bill; and

(c) the other steps proposed to be taken by the Government for probity and transparency in Government procurements and contracts?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) The Government has approved the Public Procurement Bill, 2012 for introduction in the Parliament. The Bill seeks to regulate procurement by 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.

(c) Government has set up a Central Public Procurement Portal for the publication of information relating to tender enquiries, contracts awarded etc. by Ministries/Departments of the Central Government, their attached and subordinate offices and CPSEs. Further, it has been decided to implement e-procurement in Ministries/Departments of the Central Government in a phased manner.

Bilateral Pacts

4819. SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJI:
SHRI DHARMENDRA YADAV:
SHRI GAJANAN D. BABAR

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether overseas telecom companies investing in the country have invoked the bilateral pacts to safeguard their investments; and

(b) if so, the details thereof, company-wise and Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) The Government has received notices from the following foreign

investors, namely (i) M/s Sistema Joint Stock Financial Corporation, Russia; (ii) M/s Telenor Asia Pte Ltd., Singapore; (iii) M/s Capital Global Limited and M/s Kaif Investment Limited, both Mauritius based investors in M/s Loop Telecom Limited; and (iv) Vodafone International Holdings BV, the Netherlands, in the Indian telecom companies under the provisions of the applicable Bilateral Investment Promotion and Protection Agreements (BIPAs)/ Comprehensive Economic Cooperation Agreement (CECA) to resolve alleged investor disputes. The said notices are being handled in terms of the provisions of the applicable agreements, keeping in view the details of the case.

Super Thermal Power Project

4820. SHRI INDER SINGH NAMDHARI: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the work on the super thermal power project of 3 x 660 MW at Piparwar in Jharkhand has been started;

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

(c) the time by which the project is likely to be commissioned?

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

(b) The project site location of North Karanpura Super Thermal Power Project (NKSTPP) at Tandwa (near Piparwar) Block of Jharkhand was finalized in July, 2003. However, Ministry of Coal raised the matter of site location on the issue of coal bearing area and requested to relocate the site. Several meetings have taken place between Ministry of Power and Ministry of Coal to resolve the issues. As the matter could not be resolved between the two Ministries, it was referred to Group of Ministers (GOM) by the Cabinet Committee on Infrastructure (CCI). The GOM in its meeting held on 1.03.2012 has recommended that plant be set up at the proposed site with safeguards.

(c) The project may be commissioned in 52 months from zero date, i.e. date of investment approval.

Integrated Action Plan

4821. SHRI JAYARAM PANGI: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any plans to implement the Integrated Action Plan (IAP) for selected

Tribal Districts and Districts affected by Left Wing Extremism;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether changes have been made in the set up of the IAP Council at district level to include elected representatives;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) the funds sanctioned and released alongwith its utilization reported by the State Governments during 2010-11 and 2011-12 in addition to the other schemes with emphasis on Odisha District; and

(f) the action taken/proposed to be taken by the Government for speedy execution of works under IAP?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI MAHADEO SINGH KHANDELA): (a) to (f) As per information received from Planning Commission, the Integrated Action Plan (IAP) for 60 selected tribal and backward districts in 9 states was approved by the Government on 25.11.2010 with a block grant of Rs. 25 crore and Rs. 30 crore per district for 2010-11 and 2011-12 respectively, to be placed at the disposal of the Committee headed by the District Collector and consisting of the Superintendent of Police of the District and the District Forest Officer. On 7.12.2011, 18 additional districts have been included under IAP taking the total to 78 districts and IAP has been extended to 2012-13 in its present form. The District-level Committee has the flexibility to spend the amount for development schemes according to need, as assessed by it. The State Governments and the District Collectors/ District Magistrates have also been advised to ensure a suitable form of consultation with the local Member of Parliament on the schemes to be taken up under IAP. The District-level Committee has to draw up a Plan consisting of concrete proposals for public infrastructure and services such as school buildings, anganwadi centres, primary health centres, drinking water supply, Village Roads, electric lights in public places such as PHCs and schools, etc. The schemes so selected will show results in the short term. The Development Commissioner / equivalent officer in charge of development in the State is responsible for scrutiny of expenditure and monitoring of the IAP. State wise funds allocations/releases and expenditure during 2010-11 and 2011-12 are as follows:

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	State	Release 2010-11	Release 2011-12	Total Release	Total Expenditure
1	Andhra Pradesh	50.00	240.00	290.00	81.15
2	Bihar	175.00	270.00	445.00	169.59
3	Chhattisgarh	250.00	300.00	550.00	383.27
4	Jharkhand	350.00	510.00	860.00	590.40
5	Madhya Pradesh	200.00	240.00	440.00	265.20
6	Maharashtra	50.00	60.00	110.00	78.51
7	Odisha	375.00	540.00	915.00	547.63
8	Uttar Pradesh	25.00	90.00	1.15.00	43.53
9	West Bengal	25.00	90.00	115.00	28.69
Total		1500.00	2340.00	3840.00	2187.97

The District Collectors/District Magistrates upload data online on the MIS portal developed by the Planning Commission which can be reached at <http://pcserver.nic.in/iapmis>. Further, 20 video conferences have been held since the inception of the scheme to review progress and ensure speedy execution of works.

Unclaimed Dividend

4822. SHRI P. VISWANATHAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of legal provisions relating to unclaimed dividends lying with listed companies for more than seven years;

(b) whether the Government has plans to amend the same and if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken to prevent misuse of the law?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) The legal provisions relating to unclaimed dividends lying with listed companies for more than seven years are contained in section 205 A of the Companies Act, 1956. Section 205A (1) inter-alia requires that in case a dividend has been declared by a company but has not been paid or claimed within thirty days from the date of the declaration to any shareholder entitled to the same, the company shall, within seven days from the date of expiry of the said period, transfer the total amount of dividend to a special account to be opened by the company for the purpose in any

scheduled bank, to be called "Unpaid Dividend Account of.....Company Limited/Company (Private) Limited".

As per the subsection 5 of the aforesaid section, any money transferred to the unpaid dividend account of a company is unpaid or unclaimed for a period of seven years from the date of such transfer, shall be transferred by the company to the Fund established under sub-section (1) of section 205C (Investor Education and Protection Fund).

(b) Based on the recommendations of Dr. J.J. Irani Committee and Hon'ble Parliamentary Committee on the Companies Bill, 2009, it has been inter-alia provided in Section 125 of the Companies Bill, 2011, that amounts of unclaimed dividends transferred to Investor Education and Protection Fund (IEPF) after seven years would be allowed to be refunded to legitimate claimants irrespective of lapse of time.

(c) The question does not arise, as the Companies Bill 2011, is yet to be passed by the Paliament.

Taxes on Petrol and Diesel

4823. SHRI CHANDRAKANT KHAIRE:
SHRI E.G. SUGAVANAM:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the proportion of Maximum Retail Price (MRP) of petrol and diesel that goes as taxes and duties to the Government;

(b) the details of tax revenue earned therefrom during the last three years;

(c) whether taxes on petroleum products fetch huge amount of revenue to the Government;

(d) if so, the details of tax revenue earned therefrom during the last three years; and

(e) the steps being taken to stabilize the prices of petrol and diesel?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) The proportion of Central excise duty in Retail Selling Price (RSP) of Petrol and Diesel (at Delhi) with effect from 1st May 2012 is as under:

Item	RSP (Rs./litre)	Central Excise duty (Rs./litre)	% of central excise duty in RSP
Petrol intended for sale without a brand name	65.64	14.78	22.5%
Diesel intended for sale without a brand name	40.91	2.06	5%

(b) The customs revenue from petrol and diesel including other refined oils and the central excise revenue earned from Petrol and Diesel during the last three years are as under:

Financial Year	Revenue (Rs. in crore)	
	Customs	Excise
2009-10	3378	47939
2010-11	8736	57183
2011-12 (upto February, 2012)	4986	44020

(c) Yes, Madam.

(d) The details of Customs and central excise revenue from petroleum products including crude oil during the last three years are as under:

Financial Year	Revenue (Rs. in crore)	
	Customs	Central Excise
2009-10	7755	64012
2010-11	26281	76546
2011-12 (upto February, 2012)	18164	67918

(e) The Central government has already fully exempted crude petroleum oil from basic customs duty, reduced the basic customs duties on petrol and diesel from 7.5% to 2.5% and fully exempted the basic excise duty on Diesel intended for sale without a brand name w.e.f. 25th June 2011. While the general excise duty rates have been increased from 10% to 12%, from 1% to 2% and from 5% to 6% on other excisable goods in Budget 2012 -13, the excise duty on petroleum products have been kept unchanged. Petrol and Diesel are subject to excise duty at specific rates and therefore though the tax incidence of duty has reduced owing to increase in prices, the existing duty rates have been continued. In addition, though the Government has made the price of petrol market determined w.e.f 26.6.2010, Oil Marketing Companies have been making price revisions of petrol in a guarded manner, at time absorbing a part of price by themselves.

Solar Power Plants by NTPC

4824. SHRI PRALHAD JOSHI: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Thermal Power Corporation Limited (NTPC) proposes to set up solar power plants in the country;

(b) if so, the State-wise details thereof along with the current status of the solar power plants; and

(c) the amount likely to be spent by the NTPC for the purpose along with the power likely to be generated from these power plants?

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

(b) NTPC has a plan for adding of 301 MW through Solar energy and the details of the projects are as follows:

(i) Solar Power Plant under implementation with total capacity of 10 MW:

Plant Name	Location (District /State)	Status
05 MW Solar PV Project at Andaman and Nicobar Island	Port Blair Andaman and Nicobar	Under erection
05 MW Solar PV Project at NTPC Dadri	Gautam Budh Nagar Uttar Pradesh	Under erection

(ii) Solar Projects under bidding with total capacity of 100 MW:

Plant Name	Location (District/State)	Status
15 MW Solar Thermal Project at NTPC-Anta	Baran Rajasthan	Bids are being evaluated
05 MW Solar PV Project at NTPC Faridabad	Faridabad Haryana	Bids are being evaluated
10 MW Solar PV Project at NTPC Ramagundam (Phase-1)	Karim Nagar Andhra Pradesh	Bids are being evaluated
10 MW Solar PV Project at NTPC Talchar	Angul Odisha	Under Tendering
50 MW Solar Project at Rajgarh	Rajgarh Madhya Pradesh	Under Tendering
10 MW Solar PV Project at NTPC Unchahar	Raibarielly Uttar Pradesh	Under Tendering

(ii) Projects under planning with total capacity of 191 MW for the States of Gujarat (100 MW), Rajasthan (40 MW) and Karnataka (50 MW) and Andaman & Nicobar (1 MW).

(c) The Estimated Cost of NTPC's ongoing solar project are given below which is expected to be spent in 2012-13.

Project	Estimated Cost (Rs. Crores)
05 MW Solar PV Project at A&N Island	57.9
05 MW Solar PV Project at NTPC Dadri	48.59

Depending upon the site, solar radiation, the likely generation of power from these projects may range between 14.02 Million Units (MUs) to 17.52 MUs.

Jawaharlal Nehru Nationala Solar Mission

4825. SHRI HARIBHAU JAWALE:
SHRI G.M. SIDDESHWARA:

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

(a) the details of the targets achieved up to current

financial year under the Jawaharlal Nehru National Solar Mission;

(b) the details of the indigenous production status of solar cells in the country;

(c) the budgetary allocation for the first phase of the Mission alongwith the details of the measures to meet the qualified and trained manpower in the field of solar energy;

(d) the places at which solar radiation monitoring centres are being installed in the country;

(e) whether the Government has conducted any feasibility study/survey for setting up of solar power plants in the country including Maharashtra; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH): (a) The details of the targets achieved under the JNNSM upto March, 2012 are enclosed as Statement-I.

(b) The capacity of indigenous production of solar cells in the country is 600 MW per year.

(c) The year wise budgetary allocation for solar energy based schemes/programmes of the Ministry are as follows:

2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
Rs. 386.79 Crore	Rs. 694.25 Crore	Rs. 574.00 Crore

The Ministry has initiated a number of measures to meet the requirement of qualified and trained manpower in the field of Solar Energy. These include enhanced number of fellowships under National Renewable Energy Fellowship Programme, support to selected higher educational institutions for upgrading lab & library facilities, developing model course curricula at undergraduate and post graduate levels, incorporation of "Solar Energy" in the regular syllabus of seven trades at ITI level (Electronics, Electricians, Mechanist, Sheet Metal Work, Welder, Plumber and Fitter) and support to State Nodal Agencies (SNAs) and other organizations for conducting short term training

programmes. In addition, the Ministry has also launched a National Solar Science Fellowship Programme to encourage scientists to undertake research in cutting edge areas in the field of Solar Energy.

(d) A list of places at which solar radiation monitoring centres have been installed in the country under MNRE initiative is given in Statement-II.

(e) and (f) No, Madam, Government of India has not conducted any feasibility study/survey for setting up of solar power plants in the country including Maharashtra. However, three solar radiation monitoring centres have been installed in the State under MNRE initiative to collect and compile radiation data. This data could be utilized by project developers for determining the possibility of setting up a solar power plant in an area.

Statement-I

Targets Achieved under JNNSM up to March, 2012

Application Segment	Target for Phase I (2010-13)	Achievement March, 2012
Grid Solar Power and roof top & distributed small grid connected plants	1100 MW	1152 MW capacity allotted
Off-Grid Solar Application	200 MW	118.071 MW sanctioned
Solar Collectors	7 million sq. meters	5.5 million sq. meter

Statement-II

Solar Radiation Monitoring Centres

Sl. No	Station ID	State	Station Name
1	2	3	4
1	1944	Andhra Pradesh	Govt, polytechnic college for Women Medak-502110
2	1935	Andhra Pradesh	Sri Sivani Group of college, Chilakapalam, srikakulam district. Srikakulam, Andhra Pradesh-532001
3	1947	Andhra Pradesh	Sri Venkateswara University college of Eng, Thirupathi-517502
4	1937	Andhra Pradesh	Gudavary Institute of Engg. Technology, Rajahmundry E.G.D.T. A.P-533296
5	1943	Andhra Pradesh	Agriculture Research Station Archarya A.N.G Ranga Agricultural University Agricultural research Station Kadiri, Ananthapur District-6515591
6	1948	Andhra Pradesh	Nagadevi College of Pharmacy Guntur(Dt),Guruzala AP-522415

1	2	3	4
7	1835	Chhattisgarh	CREDA office Krishana Bhawan, Warehouse roadBilaspur-495001
8	1826	Gujarat	66/33KV, Veer Energy & Infrastructure,Chandrarodi, Taluk Bhachu Dist., Kutch, Bhuj
9	1792	Gujarat	66KV Electric sub station, Santalpur, S/S GETCO, Near National highway, At & Post:~Santalpur,Taluka-santalpur,Patan
10	1799	Gujarat	132 KV Sub Station, Bhogat.Bhogat Bhatia road, A/P Bhogat Tal-Kalyanpur Dist-Jamnagar Bhogat Substation Jamnagar
11	1820	Gujarat	33/66 KV Substation, Leitnar Shri Ram Manufacturing Village Limited, Kottadapitha.Taluk Babra, Dist. Amreli
12	1819	Gujarat	GETCO 132 KV substation Opposite Shahkari Jin, Ider, Sabarkantha
13	1829	Gujarat	GETCO 220 KV substation. Tharad - Mitha Road,Tharad, Banaskantha- 385565
14	1830	Gujarat	220/33 KV Enercon substation, Sadodar, Near Fulnath temple, Village-Sadodar,Taluk-Jamjodhpur, Dist-Jamnagar-360520
15	1818	Gujarat	220KV Substation, GETCO, Vartej, Bhavnagar, Rajkot Road-364060
16	1834	Gujarat	1MW Germi, PDPU campus,Raisan, Gandhi nagar, 382007
17	1809	Gujarat	132 KV Sub Station, I/C, Dy. EGINEER S/s Natinal Highway No:8, Post: Poar, jambuva, Vadodra-390014.
18	1814	Gujarat	220 KV GETCO Sub Station, Village Keshod, Mangrol Road, Keshod.Junagadh
19		Haryana	Solar Energy Centre, 19th Milestone, Institutional Area, Gurgaon-Faridabad Road, Gwalpahari, Gurgaon
20	1832	Jammu and Kashmir	Ladhak Renewable Energy Development Agency, Ladhak
21	1942	Karnataka	Visvesvaraya Technological University, PG block,C-Part, Regional office, Gulbarga- 585105
22	1946	Karnataka	KPTCL/KIADB,110Kv/33Kv/11 Kv sub-station, Bijapurcity,Bijapur
23	1936	Karnataka	KREDL Sogi wind farm Sogi,Bellary
24	1941	Karnataka	KREDL Mavinhuda wind farm chikkudi Taluk, Belgaum District, Belgaum
25	1951	Karnataka	220KV/66kv/11kv Chitradurga LPTCL/Near jayalakshmi Auto Spinning mill, Chitradurga-577501
26	1950	Madhya Pradesh	220/132/33 KV Substation, Rajgarh

1	2	3	4
27	1949	Madhya Pradesh	Office of Executive Engineer (Q&M) MPPKW co. Ltd, Gomabai road, Neemuch-458441
28	1945	Madhya Pradesh	33/11 KV Substation RishiyanandNagar, Near MIT complex, Mandsaur-458001
29	1833	Maharashtra	SVERI's College of Engineering .Ranjani Road P.B No:54, Gopalpur Pandharpur-413304 Dist. (Solapur).
30	1821	Maharashtra	Government College of Engineering, Karad Vidyanagar, Tal-Karad, Dist-Satara, Maharashtra-415124
31	1828	Maharashtra	Shri Sant Gajanan Maharaj College of Engineering, SGIARC, Shegon-444203, Dist. Buldana (Maharashtra Shegon
32	1816	Pondicherry	Women's polytechnic college Pondicherry
33	1797	Rajasthan	132KV, Substation Mathania, Jodhpur
34	1813	Rajasthan	NIIT Jodhpur, Administrative Blok-I, Jodhpur
35	1815	Rajasthan	132Kv GSS, Pokran Jaisalmer
36	1790	Rajasthan	220KV GSS, Amarsagar, Jaisalmer
37	1806	Rajasthan	220KV GSS, Phalodi, Jodhpur
38	1796	Rajasthan	220kv GSSRVPNL PS-1, Bodana, Bikaner
39	1808	Rajasthan	220kv GSSRVPNL Balotra, Barmer
40	1817	Rajasthan	132kv GSSRVPNL - Bagora, Jalore
41	1810	Rajasthan	220kv GSSRVPNL Ratangarh, Churu
42	1812	Rajasthan	Government Mahila Engineering College, Ajmer
43	1798	Rajasthan	220KV GSS, Sirohi
44	1793	Rajasthan	Engineering college, Kota
45	1807	Tamilnadu	WTRS, kayathar, Tuticorin
46	1795	Tamilnadu	Syed Ammal Engg. College, Ramanathapuram
47	1794	Tamilnadu	CECRI, Karaikudi, Sivagangai
48	1791	Tamilnadu	C-WET, Chennai
49	1831	Tamilnadu	NIT, Centre for energy of environmental science &Technology (GEESAT), NIT, Trichy-620015.
50	1827	Tamilnadu	Kongu Engeering college, Thoppupalayam, Erode Perundurai-638052
51	1933	Tamilnadu	VIT University, co2 Research & Green Tech. Centre, Vellore-632014

Medical Degrees from South Asian Countries*[Translation]*

4826. SHRI KODIKKUNNIL SURESH:
SHRI D. B. CHANDRE GOWDA:

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

(a) whether the Medical Council of India (MCI) recognises the medical degree obtained by Indian students from the South Asian countries;

(b) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor indicating the policy outlined by the MCI in this regard;

(c) whether the Government has received any requests/proposals from certain South Asian countries to inspect/verify the status of medical colleges in these countries;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the follow up action taken/proposed by the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) Recognition of undergraduate medical degrees obtained by Indian students from foreign countries including South Asian countries is not required since the introduction of Screening Test Regulations, 2002. In so far as Post Graduate medical degrees of foreign countries are concerned, Screening Test Regulations, 2002 are not applicable and Post Graduate degrees of foreign countries are granted recognition by the Central Government after due consultation with Medical Council of India (MCI).

(c) to (e) In recent past, proposals for recognition of postgraduate medical degrees have been received from Nepal by the Central Government through MCI and approval has been granted by the Government wherever MCI has recommended the same on the basis of inspection carried out by inspectors appointed by MCI. In addition, a proposal has also been received from Government of Bangladesh for recognition of MD (Cardiology) and MCI has nominated inspector to carry out the inspection of the medical facilities at the institute concerned.

External Loans

4827. SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL:
SHRI SURENDRA SINGH NAGAR:
SHRI KALIKESH NARAYAN SINGH DEO:
SHRI N. CHALUVARAYA SWAMY:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of external loan taken and outstanding against India during each of the last three years and the current year till date alongwith reasons for the rise in the amount;

(b) the agency-wise and project-wise amount of interest and principal repaid during the same period and to be paid during the current financial year;

(c) whether Debt Management Office has been created and if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the corrective measures taken or proposed to be taken to reduce dependence on external financial assistance/loan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) As per the latest available data, details of India's external debt outstanding on Government Account under External Assistance are contained in Table 1 below:

Table 1: External Debt Outstanding on Government Account under External Assistance

	At end-March		
	2009-10	2010-11P	2011P
Rs. Crore	249,288	278,455	339,063
US\$ million	55,235	62,294	63,686

P: Provisional.

Reasons for the rise in external debt outstanding on Government Account under External Assistance include flow of funds to finance infrastructure/ social sector projects and changes in the value of the Rupee.

(b) The details of principal and interest repaid on loans on Government Account for agencies/projects during 2009-10, 2010-11 and 2011-12 are contained in Table 2 below:

*Table 2: Total Principal and Interest Payments on Government Account * (Rs. Crore)*

	Principal	Interest	Total
2009-10	11,139.6	3,539.1	14,678.7
2010-11P	11,774.2	3,043.7	14,817.9
2011-12P	13,585.9	3,417.8	17,003.7

Source: Office of the Controller of Aid, Accounts and Audit (CAA&A).

*P: Provisional.

(c) A Middle Office is functioning as a part of the Department of Economic Affairs, Ministry of Finance. In the Union Budget 2012-13, it has been proposed to move a Public Debt Management Agency of India (PDMA) Bill, 2012 in the Budget Session of Parliament.

(d) India's external debt on Government Account under External Assistance has remained within manageable limits due to a prudent debt management policy that emphasises raising sovereign loans on concessional terms with longer maturities.

Meeting of ASEAN-India Tourism Ministers

4828. SHRI PRADEEP MAJHI:
SHRI KISHNBHAI V. PATEL:

Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the discussions held in meeting of the ASEAN-India Tourism Ministers in the recent past;

(b) whether India have signed any MoU with ASEAN to cooperate in facilitating travel and tourists visit;

(c) if so, the details and the salient features thereof; and

(d) the extent to which tourism industry is likely to be benefitted by the said MoU?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM (SHRI SUBODH KANT SAHAI): (a) and (b) The 3rd Meeting of ASEAN-India Tourism Ministers was held in Manado, Indonesia on 11-12 January, 2012. During this meeting India signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with the Governments of the Member States of Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) on strengthening Tourism Cooperation.

(c) The main objectives of the MoU, interalia, include:

- i. cooperate in facilitating travel and tourist visits;
- ii. further strengthen close tourism partnership;
- iii. enhance mutual assistance and human resource development for tourism sector; and
- iv. take necessary steps for exploring avenues of cooperation and sharing of information.

(d) ASEAN is an important tourism generating source market for India. Similarly, India has also now emerged as an important source market for the ASEAN Countries. Considering the mutual benefits, MoU between India and ASEAN is expected to create an institutional mechanism for enhancing cooperation in the tourism sector.

Children in Mines

4829. SHRI J.M. AARON RASHID: Will the Minister of MINES to be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are loopholes in the laws, policy and implementation related to mining in general and private and small scale mining in particular that employ children therein;

(b) if so, whether the Government proposes to fix pre-conditions before grant of mining leases in the interest of children of mine workers; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MINES (SHRI DINSHA PATEL): (a) to (c) Mining leases are granted by State Government. The Central Government has prescribed a Model Lease agreement as part of the Mineral Concession Rules, 1960, framed under the Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Act, 1957. Part VII of the Model Agreement deals with covenants of the Lessee/Lessees and clause 11 B reads as follows:

"the lessee shall comply with provisions of the Mines Act, 1952 and the rules made there under".

The Mines Act, 1952 provides in Rule 40 that no person below the age of 18 years shall be employed in mine, except as apprentice who are below 16 years of age. Further Rule 58 of the said Act provides for Central Government to frame rules for maximum facilities for children of mine workers. Government have in exercise of powers under Section 58 (d) and (w) of Mines Act, 1952, framed the Mines Creche Rules, 1966 which regulate the

conditions for children of mine workers, and all mining leases are subject to these Rules.

Restructuring of STCCS

4830. SHRI SANJAY NIRUPAM: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received requests from various State Governments seeking financial package as recommended by the Vaidyanathan Committee for restructuring of Short Term Co-operative Credit Structure (STCCS) including Primary Agricultural Co-operative Credit Societies (PACCS) in the recent past;

(b) if so, the details thereof, State-wise including Maharashtra alongwith the present status of such requests;

(c) the time by which such financial packages are likely to be released by the Government; and

(d) the other steps taken/being taken by the Government to strengthen such STCCS including PACCS?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (d) Under the Revival Package for Short-Term Cooperative Credit Structure (STCCS) an amount of Rs 9002.98 crore has been released by National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) as Government of India's share for recapitalization of STCCS entities (CCBs/PACs) in 17 States.

NABARD has received further claims for recapitalization assistance from various States as given in the enclosed Statement.

As per the MoU signed between the State Governments and NABARD, the State Governments are required to complete the bench mark activities before the recapitalization assistance is released to the States under the Revival Package for Short-Term Cooperative Credit structure (STCCS). The bench mark activities inter-alia includes amendment to the co-operative societies act, release of committed liabilities to the CCB/SCB by the State Govt., appointment of CEOs and co-option of professionals as directors in coop banks as per Fit & Proper criteria prescribed by RBI, holding elections to STCCS wherever due.

Statement

(Rs. in Crore)

Sl. No.	State	Total Claim (GOI Share)
1.	Assam	118.68
2.	Andhra Pradesh	483.08
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	8.47
4.	Bihar	330.57
5.	Chhattisgarh	197.69
6.	Gujarat	133.52
7.	Haryana	2.91
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	1.85
9.	Jharkhand	72.02
10.	Madhya Pradesh	189.56
11.	Maharashtra	988.25
12.	Rajasthan	0.85
13.	Tamil Nadu	207.95
14.	Tripura	17.59
15.	Uttar Pradesh	923.80
16.	West Bengal	73.11
Total		3749.90

12.01 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Now, Papers to be laid.

THE MINISTER OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF PANCHAYATI RAJ (SHRI V. KISHORE CHANDRA DEO): Madam, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Memorandum of Understanding (Hindi and English versions) between the National Scheduled Tribes Finance and Development Corporation and the Ministry of Tribal Affairs for the year 2012-2013.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 6677/15/12]

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MINES (SHRI DINSHA PATEL): Madam, I beg to lay on

the Table a copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions):—

- (1) Memorandum of Understanding between the Hindustan Copper Limited and the Ministry of Mines for the year 2012-2013.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T.6678/15/12]

- (2) Memorandum of Understanding between the National Aluminium Company Limited and the Ministry of Mines for the year 2012-2013.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T.6679/15/12]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): Madam, on behalf of my colleagues, Shri S.S. Palanimanickam, 1 beg to lay on the Table:—

- (1) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Securities and Exchange Board of India, Mumbai, for the year 2010-2011, together with Audit Report thereon.

- (2) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 6680/15/12]

- (3) 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) Durg Rajnandgaon Gramin Bank, Rajnandgaon
(ii) Kshetriya Kisan Gramin Bank, Mainpuri
(iii) South Malabar Gramin Bank, Malappuram

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 6681/15/12]

- (4) A copy of the Consolidated Review (Hindi and English versions) of the Performance of the Regional Rural Banks for the year ended 31st March, 2011.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T.6681A/15/12]

- (5) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (2) of Section 30 of the Regional Rural Banks Act, 1976:—

- (i) The Regional Rural Banks (Appointment and Promotion of Officers and Employees) Amendment Rules, 2011 published in

Notification No. S.O. 2771(E) in Gazette of India dated 12th December, 2011.

- (ii) The Malwa Gramin Bank (Officers and Employees) Service Regulations, 2010 published in Notification No. F.No. MGB/Regulation/1/2011 in Gazette of India dated 14th October, 2011.

- (iii) The Balia Etawah Gramin Bank (Officers and Employees) Service Regulations, 2010 published in Notification No. F. No. H.O./2011/10/PRS/1086 in Gazette of India dated 5th November, 2011.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T.6682/15/12]

- (6) A copy of the Life Insurance Corporation (Amendment) Rules, 2012 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R.2 in weekly Gazette of India dated 7th January, 2012 under sub-section (3) of Section 48 of the Life Insurance Corporation of India Act, 1956.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T.6683/15/12]

- (7) A copy of the Notification No. F. No. IRDA/RI/1/57/2012 (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated 21st March, 2012, specifying the percentage and terms and conditions for reinsurance cessions to the "Indian Reinsurer" in compliance with Section 101A of the Insurance Act, 1938 under Section 27 of the Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority Act, 1999.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 6684/15/12]

- (8) A copy of the Notification No. G.S.R.308(E) (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated 19th April, 2012 together with an explanatory memorandum regularizing the availment of CENVAT Credit of duty of excise paid on the process of cutting, slitting and printing of aluminium foils, falling under heading 7607 of the first Schedule to the Central Excise Tariff Act, notwithstanding that the process of cutting, slitting and printing of aluminum foils was held as not amounting to manufacture by the Central Excise and Service Tax Appellate Tribunal, subject to certain conditions, under sub-section (2) of section 38 of the Central Excise Act, 1944.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T.6684/15/12]

- (9) A copy of the Income-tax (4th Amendment) Rules, 2012 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. S.O.694(E) in Gazette of India dated 30th March, 2012 under section 296 of the Income Tax Act, 1961, together with an explanatory memorandum.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 6686/15/12]

- (10) A copy of the Publication of Daily Lists of Imports and Exports (Amendment) Rules, 2012 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 119(E) in Gazette of India dated 5th March, 2012 under section 159 of the Customs Act, 1962, together with an explanatory memorandum.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T.6687/15/12]

- (11) 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 (Portfolio Managers) (Amendment) Regulations, 2012 published in Notification No. F. No. LAD-NRO/GN/2011-12/37/3689 in Gazette of India dated 10th February, 2012.

(ii) The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Debenture Trustees) (Second Amendment) Regulations, 2011 published in Notification No. F.No. LAD-NRO/GN/2011-12/30/37715 in Gazette of India dated 14th December, 2011.

(iii) The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Credit Rating Agencies) (Second Amendment) Regulations, 2011 published in Notification No. F.No. LAD-NRO/GN/2011-12/31/39022 in Gazette of India dated 27th December, 2011.

(iv) The Securities and Exchange Board of India [KYC (Know Your Client) Registration Agency] Regulations, 2011 published in Notification No. F.No. LAD-NRO/GN/2011-12/29/36772 in Gazette of India dated 2nd December, 2011.

(v) The Securities and Exchange Board of (Buy-Back of Securities) (Amendment) Regulations, 2012 published in Notification No. F.No. LAD-NRO/GN/2011-12/36/3187 in Gazette of India dated 7th February, 2012.

(vi) The Securities and Exchange Board of (Issue of

Capital and Disclosure Requirements) (Amendment) Regulations, 2012 published in Notification No. F.No. LAD-NRO/GN/2011-12/34/2499 in Gazette of India dated 30th January, 2012.

(vii) The Securities and Exchange Board of (Issue of Capital and Disclosure Requirements) (Second Amendment) Regulations, 2012 published in Notification No. F.No. LAD-NRO/GN/2011-12/35/3186 in Gazette of India dated 7th February, 2012.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T.6688/15/12]

(12) A copy of the Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India-Union Government (No. 31 of 2011-12) -Department of Revenue-Customs for the year ended March, 2011 under Article 151(1) of the Constitution.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 6689/15/12]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL): Madam, I beg to lay on the Table:—

(1) A copy of the Memorandum of Understanding (Hindi and English versions) between the Power Finance Corporation Limited and the Ministry of Power for the year 2012-2013.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 6690/15/12]

(2) A copy of the Energy Conservation (Inspection) Amendment Rules, 2011 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 645(E) in Gazette of India dated 26th August, 2011 under sub-section (1) of Section 59 of the Energy Conservation Act, 2001.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 6691/15/12]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI SUDIP BANDYOPADHAY): Madam, I beg to lay on the Table:—

(1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Rashtrasant Tukdoji Regional Cancer Hospital and Research Centre, Nagpur, 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 Rashtrasant Tukdoji Regional Cancer Hospital and Research Centre, Nagpur, 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. L.T.6692/15/12]

- (3) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Council of Medical Research, New Delhi, for the year 2010-2011.
- (ii) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Council of Medical Research, New Delhi, for the year 2010-2011, together with Audit Report thereon.
- (iii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Indian Council of Medical Research, New Delhi, for the year 2010-2011.
- (4) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (3) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T.6693/15/12]

12.02 hrs.

RESIGNATION BY MEMBER

[*English*]

MADAM SPEAKER: I have to inform the House that I have received a letter dated 2nd May 2012 from Shri Akhilesh Yadav, an elected Member from Kannauj Parliamentary Constituency of Uttar Pradesh resigning from the membership of Lok Sabha with immediate effect.

I have accepted his resignation with effect from 2nd May 2012.

12.02 ½ hrs.

STANDING COMMITTEE ON INDUSTRY

234th and 235th Reports

[*English*]

SHRI IJYARAJ SINGH (Kota): I beg to lay the

following reports (Hindi and English versions) of the Standing Committee on Industry:-

- (1) Two Hundred Thirty-fourth Report on Demands for Grants (2012-2013) pertaining to the Department of Heavy Industry (Ministry of Heavy Industries and Public Enterprises).
- (2) Two Hundred Thirty-fifth Report on Demands for Grants (2012-2013) pertaining to the Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises.

12.03 hrs.

MOTION RE: THIRTY-SEVENTH REPORT OF BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE

[*English*]

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): Madam, I beg to move the following:—

"That this House do agree with the Thirty-seventh Report of the Business Advisory Committee presented to the House on 3rd May, 2012."

MADAM SPEAKER: The question is:

"That this House do agree with the Thirty-seventh Report of the Business Advisory Committee presented to the House on 3rd May, 2012."

The motion was adopted.

12.04 hrs.

BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE

[*English*]

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): With your permission, Madam, I rise to announce that Government Business during the week commencing Monday, the 7th of May, 2012, will consist of:-

1. Consideration of any item of Government Business carried over from today's Order Paper.
2. Consideration and passing of the Finance Bill, 2012.
3. Consideration and passing of the following Bills, as passed by Rajya Sabha:-

- (i) The Railway Property (Unlawful Possession) Amendment Bill, 2011;
 - (ii) The Central Educational Institution (Reservation in Admission) Amendment Bill, 2012; and
 - (iii) The Chemical Weapons Convention (Amendment) Bill, 2012.
4. Consideration and passing of the North-Eastern Areas Reorganisation and Other Related Laws (Amendment) Bill, 2012.
5. Consideration and passing of the following Bills, after they are passed by Rajya Sabha:-
- (i) The Administrator's General (Amendment) Bill, 2011; and
 - (ii) The Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Bill, 2011.

MADAM SPEAKER: Submissions by Members; Dr. Kirit P. Solanki.

[Translation]

DR. KIRIT PREMJBHAI SOLANKI (Ahmedabad West): Madam Speaker, I would like to request you to kindly include the following in the next week's List of Business.

The Government of Gujarat has unanimously passed for the use of Gujarati language in the Gujarat High Court proceedings, documentations and judgements. Article 348 of the constitution also provides the use of official language. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Don't elaborate the subject matter. Speak only on the subject. Details are not required only the subject has to be mentioned.

DR. KIRIT PREMJBHAI SOLANKI: The Government of Gujarat has informed vide letter of 13.05.2011 for further action in the matter.

Madam Speaker, I am to request through you that action be taken to include Gujaati language in the proceedings of Gujarat High Court.

[English]

SHRI SUSHMITA BAURI (Vishnupur): Madam Speaker, I would like to request you to kindly include the following in the next week's List of Business:

1. Rising graph of violence against women and

children. India has failed to provide a safe environment of security for women. There is an increase of violence against women and shamefully the girl child, while conviction rates are very low. Hence, an urgent discussion is required to identify the weakness in legal and social framework to tackle this problem.

2. Bring the Women Reservation Bill which has been passed in Rajya Sabha during this Budget Session for discussion.

[Translation]

SHRI HUKMADEO NARAIN YADAV (Madhubani): Madam Speaker, I would like to request you kindly include the following in the next week's List of Business:

- (1) The matter relating to expedite the work on West Kosi river be discussed in the House.

The matter relating to gauge conversion of Sakri-Nirmali Rail line and to expedite the operation of that railway from Delhi to North-East be discussed in the House.

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Shri Jai Prakash Agarwal - not present. Shri Adhir Choudhury - not present. Shri Ramkishun

[Translation]

SHRI RAMKISHUN (Chandauli): Madam Speaker, the following items may be include in the next weeks' list of business:

- (i) Need for fixing the minimum support price for the farmers in proportion to their agricultural produce, keeping in view the increasing cost of production.
- (ii) Need for completion of irrigation projects on priority basis and at the earliest in various parts of the country including Uttar Pradesh.

[English]

SHRI N. PEETHAMBARA KURUP (Kollam): Respected Madam, the following items may be included in the next week's agenda:

1. Construction of Kollam by-pass at NH-47.
2. A special financial package for fisherman and cashew workers of Kerala.

[*Translation*]

SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL (Bikaner): Madam Speaker, I would like to request you to kindly include the following in the next week's List of Business:

1. The increasing incidents of accidents everyday or National Highways is a matter of concern. The main reasons of these accidents are the increasing number of motor vehicles. Their speedy driving of vehicles by untrained drivers, use of mobile phones while driving, drunken driving, lack of transport signals, wrong side over takings, faults of pedestrians and the carelessness of the drivers, causing high rise accidents on the National Highways. Keeping in view the seriousness of the road accidents, this item may be included for discussion in the next week.
2. The role of Non-Governmental organization has been changing from time to time since independence. The statement of the State Minister in Prime Minister office was published on 1st March, 2012 in which it was stated that the many organisations violating the Foreign Contribution Act, 2010, can be brought under the ambit of enquiry. In such a situation this matter is related to National Security and internal security on the one hand and on the other hand it is related to hinder the development of speed of India which are being carried out by the State Governments through various schemes, keeping in view the seriousness of the matter, this subject may be taken up for discussion during next week.

SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR (Chandrapur): Madam Speaker, I request that the following matters of public importance may be included in the list of Business for the next week.

1. Pending funds for the resettlement of displaced persons of Indira Sagar Gosikhurd Irrigation Project, a national project of Maharashtra and for providing urgently irrigation facility to the farmers may be released by the Central Government immediately.
2. Necessary steps may be taken to set up Medical college in Chandrapur of Maharashtra State by Central Government immediately at its own initiative.

[*English*]

SK. SAIDUL HAQUE (Bardhaman - Durgapur): Madam Speaker, I want that the following items may be included in the next week's agenda.

- a) Durgapur Steel Plant under SAIL in West Bengal is facing challenge of existence because of slow progress of different projects. There have been cases of skill dilution and also lack of finished products units. SAIL is investing little amount of its modernization programme there. Expansion and installation of finished product units are the urgent need for rejuvenation of DSP.
- b) Need to set up a National Rural Bank as the apex body of Regional Rural Banks.

MADAM SPEAKER: You just mention the topic. Nothing else will go in record.

...(Interruptions)*

*SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHURY (Baharampur): Madam, the following items may be included in the List of Business of the coming week:

- 1) Acquisitions of Defence equipment are still being tardy which need to be revamped and expedited.
- 2) Drought is looming large in various parts of the country; it calls for immediate attention.

[*Translation*]

SHRI NARAYAN SINGH AMLABE (Rajgarh): Hon. Madam Speaker, I thank you for the opportunity given to me to speak. Population of the parliamentary constituency of a Lok Sabha Member is 12-13 lakh and the area is also very large I am grateful to the U.P.A. government that they have increased the amount under MPLADS to two and a half times i.e. from Rs. 2 crore to 5 crore to cater to the needs of this constituency. The concerned Member, to some extent can sanction development work of public utility of his constituency.

Madam Speaker, another problem is being faced daily while visiting with the Member of Parliament in the constituency. When a Member visits his area, incidents of fire, man loss, crop loss, sudden accidents are brought to his notice. Then despite his desire to help them, he cannot announce any amount, relief or assistance because he does not have any discretionary funds at his disposal.

Madam, therefore, through you I would like to request the Government that Member may be authorised to sanction at least Rs. 10 lakh in each Assembly Segment as discretionary funds from the MPLADS. The entire House may agree to it. I am very grateful to you for having given me opportunity to speak.

* Not recorded.

MADAM SPEAKER: Shri Panna Lal Punia associate himself with Shri Narain Singh Amlabe on this subject.

[English]

SHRI A. SAMPATH (Attingal): Madam Speaker, I would like to raise the issue of dalits of this nation of various religions. Dalits belonging to certain religions enjoy the benefits of Scheduled Caste but dalits who belong to certain religions are not at all able to enjoy the benefits of Scheduled Caste.

I would like to say one point in this matter because I am coming from a State where even in my constituency also there are certain people sometimes when we hear their names, it may sound that they belong to certain communities which are not under Scheduled Castes, but they are actually belonging to the Scheduled Castes. Just because of the names, we cannot identify whether they belong to Scheduled Castes or Scheduled Tribes.

Madam, I hope you know very well, up to 1957, Dalit Christians were under the category of 'Scheduled Castes'. But, subsequently, due to a Cabinet decision, all the privileges, all the rights, all the benefits that should have been -given to the Dalit Christians also were taken back. Recently, 13 communities have been included under the Scheduled Castes. Still now, these Dalits just because they have embraced certain religion or they have married to a person of another religion, the child born out of such wedlock is denied of the benefits of the Scheduled Caste.

Madam, this is a very important matter. Justice Ranganath Misra has looked into this matter. After the study on this matter, Justice Ranganath Misra has furnished a Report. That Report is still pending with the Government of India.

My humble request, through you, Madam, is this. It is high time that the Government of India should look into this matter and the Ranganath Misra Commission Report should be implemented at the earliest.

Madam, there are a number of people who should have been given the benefits and the fruits of reservation. I am not saying that it is a panacea for everything; it is a panacea for removing all the social taboos. There are people who are socially, economically and educationally backward people just because they are in certain religion, their brothers and sisters are getting the benefits and the fruits of reservation and are able to enjoy the cake but at the same time their brothers and sisters, just because they are in another religion, - these people are living under one

roof and one family - are not able to enjoy the benefits of reservation.

Madam, my humble request is that the UPA-II Government should implement the Justice Ranganath Commission Report. My humble submission is that whatever religion and community the Dalits may belong to, all the Dalits should be included under the Scheduled Castes and all the benefits, all the privileges and all the rights, as enshrined in the Constitution of India, should be given to them also. It is our primary duty to protect them. Madam, this is my humble request. Thank you.

MADAM SPEAKER: Shri M.B. Rajesh is associating with the issue raised by Shri A. Sampath.

[Translation]

SHRI KAUSHALENDA KUMAR (Nalanda): Madam, Aarogya Mela was organised in various cities of India every year wherein Ayurveda was propagated. Why that has been stopped? Government had provided Rs. 290 crore to the Ayush Department of the Ministry of health which was returned by the Ministry. Due to paucity of funds Ayurvedic Veda are unable to treat the patients, only 2.5 per cent amount of the total budget of Ministry of Health has been provided to Ayush Department, it may not be beneficial for the Ayurveda, it needs to be increased.

28 technical posts are lying vacant in PSCI medicine. These vacancies need to be filled up. 30 posts of doctors are lying vacant in Central Government Health Scheme Ayurveda Hospital. Posts of Consultant (Ayurveda) are lying vacant in Ayush. Ayush Department awakening programme advertisements have also been stopped. Mississippi University, USA is renowned university of the world. Ayurveda Department is there and it has signed an agreement with India wherein they have said that they will propagate and undertake research work in India together. But it is very sad to say that this agreement has been cancelled. All the medicines of Ayurveda are made up of plants. Flowers, leaves and herbs, but now the forests are being cut. Forests of Himalayan region are being cut, where numb of herbs of Ayurveda row. These herbs are world renowned. Therefore, it is the need of the hour to encourage people to promote herbs.

The Ayurveda system of medicines originated in India has become the national system of medicines in Mauritius. Therefore, this system of medicines needs to be declared as national system of medicines. Through this House, I demand that the Ayurveda system of Medicines needs to be encouraged.

MADAM SPEAKER: Shri Rajendra Aggarwal, Shri Panna Lal Punia, Shri Kamal Kishore Commando and Shri Devji M. Patel associate themselves with the issue raised by Shri Kaushalenda Kumar during the zero hour.

SHRI DATTA MEGHE (Wardha): Madam, I want to draw the attention of the government towards the famine and serious drinking water problem of Maharashtra. The problem of drinking water is the same. It may be a city or a village. Although Maharashtra is a developed state, but a huge population of the state is struggling with the serious problem of drinking water. It is a common sight to watch woman standing in long queue for water. Problem of drinking water in Maharashtra is serious even during normal circumstances. Most of the districts of Maharashtra are facing famine this year. According to the World Bank drinking water is not easily available in 70 per cent village or 27600 villages in Maharashtra. Not only this, one fourth families have no access to safe drinking water. Women of villages of Maharashtra have to spend two hours daily for drinking water. Shortage of water directly affect the daily work of women. In such circumstances, concrete water management is needed to resolve this problem of water. Serious water crisis prevails in almost every department of Maharashtra. Water is being supplied through tankers in thousands of villages. All the water reservoirs in Vidarbha and Marathwada have dried up or if at all there is water it may not last long. Water especially drinking water should be made available to all in a uniform manner. But I am sorry to say that failed to meet this essential requirement. This problem is not going to be solved by the Centrally sponsored schemes. A comprehensive derive is necessary for this.

Through this House, I request the Central Government to solve this problem of drinking water in collaboration with all states in the event of famine or less rain.

SHRI NARANBHAI KACHHADIA (Amreli): Madam Speaker, I am grateful to you for going me an opportunity to speak on an important issue. I rise to raise a question for which the whole nation and this House should feel concerned. I am talking about the coastal security which can save the lives of lakhs of fishermen and their employment and also can save life and property. In a developing country like India where there is shortage of employment, people are financially weak, more than 5 crore people are connected with the fishery business. Among them more than two and a half lakh persons are economically backward. They are living their lives with this

business. These figures have been declared by the government.

I am going to say an important issue that coastal length of India is 7100 kilometer out of which 1600 kilometer falls in Gujarat. More than one lakh fishermen are doing this business. I this way, this business is playing leading role the growth of the country besides providing employment.

It is quite unfortunate that though this vocation plays an important role in development of the country, yet, the central government pays no heed to their security and problem in its development. Take the case of Gujarat, as many as 450 fishermen from the state are in jail in Pakistan. I raised the issue of their release in the House but nothing has happened so far. More than 600 boats of those fishermen are in Pakistan custody. A fisherman needs at least Rs. 50 to 60 lakh for getting a boat constructed. They take loan either from banks or money-lenders for getting a boat constructed. But if their boat is caught they lose their livelihood. They are put behind bars and their families become homeless. So far no solution has been found for solving their problem. I want the fishermen to be released and their boats returned to them.

In accordance with an agreement signed in 1994 between Indian Coast Guards and Pakistan Maritime Agency, the fisherman caught on board shall be released after ascertaining on investigation that they are bonafide fisherman. But it is not being done. The fishermen are forcibly caught and their boats are also seized and taken to Pakistan. At border they are tortured, harassed mercilessly and are treated in inhuman manner. And then they are put in jail in Pakistan. Madam, fishermen are like farmers but the government is not giving them facilities at par with the farmers. Four years ago, like farmers they were also given excise duty free diesel.

MADAM SPEAKER: It is over. You have spoken, now you conclude.

SHRI NARANBHAI KACHHADIA: But that too has been stopped. It has further burdened fishermen. Day by day their condition is deteriorating as the social security of their families is in danger. In case, any fisherman dies in accident or is rendered incapacitated, neither they are given compensation nor any insurance amount. Consequently, their family gets devastated. In such a scenario, there should be provision for granting employment to a member of family of such affected fishermen so as to ensure social security of the families of

fisherman. Apart from it, the financial help, being sent for creating awareness amongst fisherman, should also be increased. We should make efforts wholeheartedly in this regard.

Madam, under the coastal security in the country, the Govt. of India. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Now you conclude your speech. How much more time you would take?

SHRI NARANBHAI KACHHADIA: Madam, I would conclude in a minute. With regard to these coastal problems, the State Govt, of Gujarat has written more than 94 letters to the Govt, of India between 2005 and 2011. All the MPs from Gujarat keep raising these issues during the session in parliament, but, the Govt, of India has not been able to find any solution to it so far.

Madam, I would request the government to give priority to this issue. A committee should be constituted to deal with this issue. Simultaneously, captured boats of fishermen lying in Pakistan should be brought to India so that they get a right to live like a common man.

Madam, I am greatly thankful to you for having given me an opportunity to speak.

MADAM SPEAKER: Dr. Kirit Premjibhai Solanki associates himself with Shri Naranbhai Kachhadia.

SHRI VIRENDER KASHYAP (Shimla): Madam Speaker, I would like to draw your attention to withdrawal of Anadel Maidan in my parliamentary constituency Shimla from Indian Army. This maidan has an area of 25.2 acre. In 1955, the government has leased out this maidan to the army at a national rent. The lease expired on 31.01.1982. But, despite several efforts the government has not been able to take the said maidan back. However, it is not of much use to the army except that the army officers sit in its club and also play golf. On the contrary, the local people desire that it should be taken back and a sports complex should be opened here. In this regard, talks have been held between the government and the officers of army but no final solution could be reached. Even the state government has offered to give approximately 240 bhigha land in lieu thereof near Shimla, still the government is not transferring the sand maidan to the state government.

Recently, thousands of youth and students have demanded that the said maidan should immediately be taken back and a stadium cum a multi-purpose sports complex should be opened there.

Therefore, I urge the government to take the said maidan immediately back from army and army should be allotted land elsewhere. I am thankful to you for having given me an opportunity to speak on this issue.

MADAM SPEAKER: Shri P.L. Punia associates himself with Shri Virender Kashyap on this matter.

SHRI SAJJAN VERMA (Devas): Madam Speaker, I want to raise an important issue during zero-hour. Delhi-Mumbai Industrial Corridor is proposed to be constructed with the cooperation of the Government of Japan and it benefits 6-7 states. A number of new railway stations will be constructed and industrial units will be set up along it, generating job opportunities for lakhs of young people. The 6-7 states such as Madhya Pradesh, Gujarat, Maharashtra, Delhi are likely to be covered under it, but unfortunately, the Ministry of Commerce and Industry is not paying any attention to it. Seven states including Madhya Pradesh are likely to be benefitted from it but the Chief Ministers of the concerned states are also not taking any interest in it. I think Delhi-Mumbai Industrial Corridor will prove to be a milestone so far as economic and industrial development is concerned. Madam, my submission is that the Chair should give direction for this important project and a time bound action plan should be prepared for its expedition completion.

SHRI NISHIKANT DUBEY (Godda): Madam Speaker, I would like to draw your attention to AIIMS, a prestigious institution, and a pride of India which caters to the patients from all over the country including Jharkhand, Bihar, Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh is facing exodus of doctors. Daily we find news that so and so doctor left AIIMS. The doctors are leaving AIIMS because of the atmosphere over there. All India Institute of Medical Sciences was opened for a special purpose, the poor patients were to be treated here, as MPs like me have been making efforts and recommending patients for treatment, but proper facilities are not available in AIIMS. Doctors say that if they want to operate patients, they have no facility, no facilities in OPD. AIIMS was opened during fifties. When it was opened it was envisaged to cater to the population of 33 crore or 40 crore, whereas now these facilities have fallen short to cater to our population of 120 crore. See in Delhi, large private hospitals have opened their centers, where they provide OPD and treatment for small ailments. But during the last 5-6 years, the policy of the Central Government has been indifferent, there have been cases of misbehaviour with the doctors. The government is not providing proper facilities, people are getting harassed. In

view of it, I urge the central government to open branches of large hospitals on the lines of Apollo, Max hospitals or open AIIMS like hospitals in different cities. I demand for AIIMS like hospital in Jharkhand, Uttar Pradesh. I have been raising the point continuously that there is a 'Kankata' like village in Santhal Pargana from where I have come, everyone is born with disability there in the village. Institute like AIIMS should be set up in Santhal Pargana, Hasdiha and other areas of Uttar Pradesh. Justice should be given to doctors. Government should make efforts to provide all the facilities to doctors and patients at the All India Institute of Medical Science and steps should be taken for its development. Through you, I want to draw the attention of the Government towards this.

MADAM SPEAKER: Dr. Kirit Premjibhai Solanki, Shri Dhananjay Singh, Shri Rakesh Pandey, Shri Birendra Kumar, Shri Rajendra Agrawal, Shri Arjun Ram Meghwal all associate themselves with the subject raised by Shri Nishikant Dubey.

SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR (Kaushambi): Madam, with your permission May I speak from here?

MADAM SPEAKER: No, please go to your seat.

SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR: I am thankful to you for giving me opportunity to speak during Zero Hour.

Earlier also, many times discussion has been held on rural development in the House. I have given an important Notice which mention about the schemes sponsored by the Centre at rural level such as Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana, Rajiv Gandhi Rural Electrification Scheme, Rajiv Gandhi National Drinking Water Mission, Rashtriya Swajal Dhara Yojana etc. All these schemes are meant for villages. I would like to draw your attention towards Uttar Pradesh that the Schemes sponsored by the Centre have not been implemented there during the last five years. This year our young Chief Minister Hon. Akhilesh Yadavji have sent proposals to the Prime minister on the schemes such as Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana, Rajiv Gandhi Rural Electrification and Rajiv Gandhi National Drinking Water Mission. Through you, I request the Central Government to send all the schemes relating to rural development to the Uttar Pradesh, which is the heart of the country so that development of the state can be ensured. With these words, I conclude my speech.

SHRI RAJENDRA AGRAWAL (Meerut): Madam, I would like to know through you, at the time when the President has reiterated in his address in the Budget

Session of Parliament, the resolution to abolish the practice of manual scavenging, that how many times the Government would violate rules framed by itself. The same thing was said by the first President of India Dr. Rajendra Prasad six decades ago. However, The Employment of Manual Scavengers and Construction of Dry Latrines (Prohibition) Act, 1993 provides the employment of scavengers. Some schemes have been prepared for resettlement of the persons doing manual scavenging. But it is a fact that this practice is prevailed and people willing to come out from this situation and want resettlement are being ignored. Our Prime Minister Dr. Manmohan Singh declared in June, 2011 that manual scavenging will be abolished from the country within six months i.e. by the end of 2011. But nothing happened. As per census of 2011 there are 12 lakh 91 thousands and 626 dry toilets in the country. Therefore, I though you, urge upon the Government to abolish this practice completely and strict laws may be framed for this and provision of proper resettlement of persons doing manual scavenging should be made and alternative employment opportunity may be given to them so that all the people in the country can live respectful life as per the expectations formulated in the constitution. I hope Government will look into this and will take appropriate steps.

MADAM SPEAKER: Shri Birendra Singh, Shri Arjun Ram Meghwal, Dr. Kirit Solanki and Shri Devji M. Patel associate themselves with this subject.

[English]

SHRI KODIKKUNNIL SURESH (Mavelikkara): Respected Madam Speaker, as the Union Government is aware, Kerala is facing acute power shortage, resulting in slow industrial and agricultural production. There is shortage of power for domestic purposes also. Therefore, the State Government has to resort to power cuts. It is estimated that against the peak demand of 3,436 MW of power, Kerala is getting, 3,216 MW of power, resulting in shortage of 220 MW of power.

The Union Government has started a new Kudankulam Nuclear Power Plant with an installed capacity of 2,000 MW. It is reported that the first unit of Kudankulam Nuclear Power Plant, which will generate 1,000 MW, will be commissioned in two months and the next unit with same capacity will be installed in the next two months after the commissioning of the first unit. Hence, this nuclear power plant will generate 2,000 MW of power.

As per the power sharing formula, 50 per cent of the power generated from Kudankulam Nuclear Power Plant will be utilized by Tamil Nadu, 35 per cent will be shared by the neighbouring States and the remaining 15 per cent will be added to Central Pool as unallocated power. ...*(Interruptions)* Hence, Kerala is entitled to 266 MW of power from Kudankulam Nuclear Power Plant. But if the news reports are to be believed, the Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu has asked for full allocation from the Kudankulam Nuclear Power Plant for Tamil Nadu. ...*(Interruptions)* If this demand is met, the State of Kerala will be deprived of its share of power from Kudankulam Nuclear Power Plant.

I, therefore, urge upon the Union Government to look into the matter seriously and ensure that Kerala is given its share of power from Kudankulam Nuclear Power Plant. The interest of Kerala should be protected and saved.

[Translation]

SHRI RAMKISHUN (Chandauli): Madam Speaker, I am thankful to you for giving me time to speak. Banaras is the oldest city in the world. It is religions, cultural and educational capital. There are serious problems in the city for years due to which life of the people has become miserable. Lakhs of domestic and foreign tourists visit there. Varanasi is an important centre of eastern part. There is a serious problem of traffic and the city generally face traffic jam. Population of the city has been increasing in such a quantum that it cannot be controlled. The Government of India has launched Jawahar Lal Nehru Rational Urban Development Scheme. Under this scheme, Uttar Pradesh has been allotted a small amount. The Chief Minister of Uttar Pradesh has written a letter to the Prime Minister of India regarding urban areas development and infrastructure for basic facilities and has demanded 10,000 crores rupees for overall development of Banaras City. Through you, I would like to ask the Government, this city is a cultural-religious city where people live with the feeling of Ganga-Yamuna 'Tahjeeb'.

I, through you, would like to ask the Government to enhance the amount and to help the Uttar Pradesh Government. The city faces problems of jam due to lack of overbridge there. A proposal for widening a 'Andhara' bridge has been sent to the Ministry of Railways.

Kajapura turn and Kariappa way has not been opened till now, which divides the city in two parts. Railway line divides the city in two parts which creates the problem

of traffic jam and students, traders and employees remain trapped in this jam for three to four hours. The roads have been dug there because water supply line is being laid. The sewage treatment pipe-line is being laid and the work could not completed due to lack of funds and there is dust everywhere on the roads, it adversely affect the health of common man. The city is facing serious drainage problem. This city comprises a large population of weavers and the weavers and the poor got infected with a lot of serious diseases due to water logging in low land areas. I want to say to the Central Government and the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, through you, that Kashi Hindu University needs to be upgraded. AIIMS like facilities or AIIMS should be established there, Malviyaji got it upgraded earlier. So, I want to attract government's attraction towards it and which to say to you that Kashi has worldwide importance. People come here for salvation but the condition of the city is pitiable and dilapidated. The Ganga is polluted and the cleanliness of the nearby river Varuna is not upto the mark. The state government does not have sufficient resources. The funds are not provided to Uttar Pradesh Government even after continuous request.

This is the city of saints. There are two temples of Saint Ravidas, Honourable Babu Jagjivan Ram got one temple constructed there. Likewise there is Kashi Vishwanath temple. There is Gyan Vyapi mosque and the preaching place of Sarnath bodhji and Jain temple are adjacent to it. I would again and again request to provide more and more funds to Uttar Pradesh Government for the complete development of such an important place so that this entire city can be made a developed city. Lucknow is being decorated by making several bridges on Gomti river, Delhi is being decorated. Likewise the density of the city can be reduced by making 2-3 bridges on the Ganga river. Our Netaji is sitting here, when he visited Banaras he announced second bridge on Ganga river within a minute which is being completed now but if 1-2 bridges are constructed with the -help of Central Government, it would reduce the density of the city and people would settle outside the city.

The traders, students and common people of Banaras are facing a lot of problems, so the Central government should provide help for complete and effective development of Banaras.

SHRI BHOOPENDRA SINGH (Sagar): Madam Speaker, six districts of Bundelkhand in Madhya Pradesh are among the most backward districts of the country. You have seen Sagar area. As I have said that Bundelkhand

is the most backward area. After a long struggle of public representatives of that area, the Government has recognised it as a backward area. The Government of India announced a special package for Bundelkhand three years ago and about Rs.7000 crore was sanctioned for Bundelkhand region both in Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh. The Government of Madhya Pradesh has carried out development work in Bundelkhand at a very fast pace.

Madam, recently state assembly elections were held in Uttar Pradesh and in Bundelkhand regions of Uttar Pradesh Congress Party could not perform well. The period of three years of the Bundelkhand package has ended but still entire amount has not yet been utilised. Therefore, I demand that this period of three years should be extended because Bundelkhand is an extremely backward area. Sagar Lok Sabha constituency is a divisional headquarters of Bundelkhand. There is an old Airstrip in Sagar and if this Airstrip is converted into an Airport, the development work in Bundelkhand region will get accelerated. If the Government of India provides special package for setting up of industries and provide tax exemption in Bundelkhand this will definitely accelerate the pace of development in this region.

Madam, you know that Government of India has given a Central University with its headquarters at Sagar. Dr. Hari Singh Gour has opened a big university there, so if courses like IIM, IIT etc. are started there that will be a great help for the development of this backward region. There is an issue of setting up of an Agricultural university and I think that can become a lifetime for Bundelkhand. For Ken-Betwa river project DPR has been prepared. It is the only project in the country on which the hon. Chief Minister of Uttar Pradesh Shri Mulayam Singh Yadav and the Government of Madhya Pradesh entered into an agreement and then DPR was prepared. But the Government of India has stopped this Ken-Betwa river project. It is necessary for the development of Bundelkhand. If rail coach factory is set up at Sagar, the youth of this area will get employment. The Government of India should give a package of at least Rs. 25 thousand crores for the development of Bundelkhand. That will ensure all round development of Bundelkhand.

[English]

SHRI O.S. MANIAN (Mayiladuthurai): Thank you, Madam Speaker, LPG cooking gas shortage has been looming large over Tamil Nadu for quite some time. Some time back, the strike by Transport Owners' Association has affected the LPG supply. LPG tank owners' strike went on

for some time. As a result the existing stocks in Tamil Nadu got exhausted. This situation led to serious refilling of LPG. It took more than 45 days to refill. This situation is still prevailing. This is all because of the strike and the callous approach of the Central Government towards the striking LPG tankers. Ultimately, sufferers were the LPG customers who had to bear the brunt. All this has happened while the Central Government has earlier assured the Association that the rates would be revised by the end of February, but nothing has been done to resolve the issue.

Apart from the above, it is evident that there is less supply of LPG to Tamil Nadu to the tune of 40 per cent. To tide over the situation, I would like to request the hon. Minister of Petroleum and Natural Gas, through you, Madam, to increase the allocation of LPG supply to Tamil Nadu by 40 per cent so that those who use LPG for domestic use as well as industrial and hospital purposes would have a sigh of relief.

I would strongly urge the Minister of Petroleum and Natural Gas to increase the allotment by 40 per cent so that customers in Tamil Nadu who use their LPG need not face such a situation in future.

MADAM SPEAKER: Shri Sivasami may be allowed to associate with the matter raised by Shri O.S. Manian.

[Translation]

DR. VIRENDRA KUMAR (Tikamgarh): Madam Speaker, I may be allowed to associate with the issue raised by Shri Bhoopendra Singh.

SHRI HUKMDEO NARAYAN YADAV (Madhubni): Madam Speaker, a foundation stone for the construction of Mahasetu bridge on Kosi river was laid when Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayeeji was Prime Minister and Shri Nitish Kumar was Railways Minister. It was the dream of Shri Lalit Narayan Mishraji of Bihar that this Mahasetu of Railway on Kosi river should be constructed so northeast may be linked directly with Delhi. That dream has come true and that bridge is completed now. But the rail track for broad-gauge line from Sakari to Nirmali has not yet been laid. Because of this reason, this bridge has not been made operational. The road bridge has been inaugurated and for that Shri P.C. Joshi and Chief Minister were also there. The dream of Shri Atal Bihar Vajpayee to connect west with east will become a historical golden era for Mithilanchal and Bihar. I would like to say that there is a Kursela rail bridge to have direct link with northeast but it is a very old bridge and if it collapses, northeast will lose direct link with Delhi. Mithilanchal is divided into East and West parts.

That is linked with that railway section which has reduced 13 hours journey to mere three hours journey. The broad gauge line from Sakari to Nirmali has not been laid due to shortage of funds. I would request that this work should be completed immediately so that Delhi may have direct link with northeast.

Secondly, there should be same yardsticks for all. People of Hariharpur village have been demanding a halt in their village on Darbhanga to Sitamarhi rail section. There is a common yardstick and a fixed procedure and rules for this. Therefore, it is not right to ignore the demand of the people of Hariharpur. When there is common procedure and all have equal right enshrined in our constitution the demand of the people of Hariharpur for providing a halt should be fulfilled. These are my two demands. I would request Prime Minister, Finance Minister and Railways Minister to pay special attention towards the construction of rail line from Sakari to Nirmali.

SHRI BADRI RAM JAKHAR (Pali): Madam Speaker, I would like to say that there is a heavy pressure of traffic at Desuri Ghati in my parliamentary constituency as a result of which there is a frequent traffic jam problem and road accidents are taking place every now and then. For example, I would like to say that 185 passengers were killed in road accidents in 2008. State highway no. 16 should be declared as national highway via N.H. 8 to Gomati Chowk to via Desuri, Falana, Jalour, Bhimmal upto N.H. 15. Through you, I would like to demand that this should be declared as National Highways. There is a big religious place of Jain religion at Ranakpur and a large number of tourists visit that place. Therefore, there is a need of a National Highway. Therefore, through you, I would request the Government to declare it as National Highway.

[English]

SHRI P. KUMAR (Tiruchirappalli): Madam, while we are for the protection and promotion of forest wealth including forest animals, we cannot afford to be silent spectators to the menace to which most of the MPs residing in south Avenue, New Delhi are subjected to in the continuous presence and persistent mischief of monkeys in big groups. Of late, it has become a perennial problem. I could cite numerous instances occurring in and around South Avenue because of monkeys. The monkeys come in a battalion everyday and cause indiscriminate damage to the trees, plants and the vegetation there. The overhead electrical wires and cables are also subject to breakage and damage by them. Many a time, when children with

their eatables and other things come out of their quarters, they have to lose their belongings as they are snatched away by the monkeys. Then, very importantly, the monkeys are really a potential threat to the passers-by and the walkers on the road. When they walk along the road the monkeys tease them, obstruct them and mock at them, besides making stray attacks too. When the monkeys suddenly jump from the overhanging tree branches, persons walking along get a rude shock and get disturbed. In short, the monkeys straying there are really a big menace and nuisance.

MADAM SPEAKER: Thank you very much. You made your point. Please sit down.

SHRI P. KUMAR: Under these circumstances, may I appeal to the hon. Minister for Environment and Forests to take speedy and effective action to curb the menace of monkeys permanently, once and for all?

SHRIMATI BOTCHA JHANSI LAKSHMI (Vizianagaram): Thank you very much, Madam Speaker, for allowing me to raise a matter of urgent public importance.

I want to raise this matter of urgent public importance which is regarding opening of CGHS dispensary at Visakhapatnam or Vizianagaram or Srikakulam.

There are about 74 Central Government offices in and around Visakhapatnam. There are thousands of Central Government employees and pensioners who are residing here. The irony is that these employees, pensions and their family members are to travel 1024 kms. from Visakhapatnam to Hyderabad and back, for getting medical treatment. They are finding it difficult to travel such a long distance. If we have a dispensary there, it will not only help the employees residing there, but also the employees of neighbouring districts of 8-10 Members of Parliament in coastal Andhra Pradesh.

If a CGHS dispensary is established at any of the above-mentioned places, it would be of great relief for them. On behalf of the employees and pensioners, I request, through you, Madam, the hon. Minister of Health and Family Welfare, to sanction one CGHS dispensary. The hon. Union Minister of Health, Shri Azad is also present here now in the House. I request him to take necessary steps to establish a CGHS dispensary at the earliest. Thank you.

[Translation]

DR. KIRIT PREMJBHAI SOLANKI (Ahmedabad West): Madam Speaker, 63 years of Independence have

passed but dalits are still in pitiable condition. In Constitution of India Dalits have been provided reservation. Public Sector undertakings of Government of India are not giving enough reservation to Dalits. I come from Gujarat. Recently some advertisement were published in newspapers regarding recruitment for clerical staff. Such advertisement of Bank of Baroda for total 2000 clerical post was published on 24 march, 2012 in which 350 posts were marked for Gujarat. I regret to say that not even a single post was reserved for Schedule Castes category. Similarly, on 17th April, 2012 an advertisement for recruitment of clerical staff for Dena Bank was published in which 381 posts were marked for Gujarat but only four posts were reserved for scheduled castes. I think it is an insult to our constitution. If Public Sector Undertakings are working like this, then we should take serious action against it. I would like to request the Government through you, that immediate ban should be imposed on such recruitments and after making proper assessment of reservation fresh provision for the recruitment should be made and the officers responsible for such mistake should be penalised.

[*English*]

SHRI K. P. DHANAPALAN (Chalaky): Thank you. I wish to raise an important matter today in this august House regarding inclusion of Kudumbi Community in Kerala in the list of Scheduled Castes. Kudumbi Community in Kerala is the most backward community in all respects. They are socially, economically, educationally and also in respect of employment backward. They are a migrated community to Kerala from Goa during the 16th century due to the Portuguese persecution and were landless. They spoke Konkani language which is the official language of Goa. Kudumbis are the descendants of Kunbis of Goa who led a secluded life, and lived in remote areas; they were classified as OBC till 2002.

13.00 hrs.

As per the recommendations of Goa Government, as also on the basis of the parliamentary Select Committee Report, Kunbis of Goa were included in the Scheduled Tribes List in 2002. The same status should be given to Kudumbis of Kerala also. Before Independence the Maharaja of Kochi, by an order, classified the Kudumbis of Kerala under depressed class. After India became a Republic, in 1950 the name of the community was omitted from the list of Scheduled Castes.

Considering the fact that Kudumbis are the most depressed and oppressed class of the society, the State

Government in 1967 recommended for inclusion of this community in the list of Scheduled Castes. The parliamentary Select Committee examined the matter and visited Kerala in 1969. It collected evidence from concerned officials, representatives, social workers, etc. On 23rd September, 1969 the Committee recommended the Central Government to include Kudumbi community in the Scheduled Castes List.

The Government accepted the recommendation and introduced an Amendment Bill including 42 communities in which Kudumbi community was at the 20th place. Out of these 42 communities, 38 communities have already been included in the Scheduled Castes List. Despite the recommendations of the State Government on a number of occasions, in 1978, 1982 and 2007, Kudumbis were deprived of their constitutional rights and benefits of being the Scheduled Castes of Kerala for the last 62 years.

Hence, I would request the Government to include the Kudumbi community of Kerala in the List of Scheduled Castes and redress the grave injustice being faced by the community since long. Thank you.

SHRI KHAGEN DAS (Tripura West): I express my deep concern over the tardy implementation of the Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Rights) Act, 2007 in large parts of the country. Even after lapse of more than five years, the implementation of the Act is scandalously unsatisfactory in several States across the country. A complete lack of political will is the root cause of this malady. Many of the State Governments deny the tribals their right to forest land. As a part of the neo-liberal policy, they are taking steps to give a large chunk of forest land to corporates and multinationals by displacing the tribal people. The situation is equally grim so far as non-tribal traditional forest dwellers are concerned. These forest dwellers have to prove that they had lived in the forest for at least three generations - defined as 75 years - before they could even fight for their claims.

I would strongly demand implementation of Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Rights) Act with utmost seriousness and urgency and take steps to bring a change in the 75-year evidence clause for other traditional forest dwellers.

[*Translation*]

SHRI SATPAL MAHARAJ (Garhwal): Madam Speaker, I would like to draw the attention of the hon.

House, through you, towards brave and warrior Bhils of Chambal. While listening the name of Chambal, an image of dacoits come to people's mind but brave soldiers are also living there. It is evident from the history that Bhils also have their valuable contribution in our freedom struggle. Bhils also assisted Maharana Pratap in his struggle. We cannot forget the contribution of Birsa Munda. I would like to say that as a mark of respect for brave people and Bils of Chambal we should raise a Chambal and Bhil regiment. As we have Jat, Sikh, Garhwal, Kumaun, Naa, Gorkha, Mahar, Bihar, Maratha, Rajputana and Assam rifles, similarly we should raise Chambal and Bhils regiment. If people of Chambal and Bhils are given this honour, it will further inculcate the feeling of patriotism and nationalism among them.

I would request the Government through you, that immediate action should be taken to raise Chambal and Bhil regiment.

"Chaman ke sath raho ya khijan ke sath raho,
Jahan kahi bhi raho bankopan ke sath raho,
Hajar aayen jamane maim inklab magar,
Tumhara farz hai apane vatan ke sath raho"

SHRI SHATRUGHAN SINHA (Patna Sahib): Madam Speaker, I am grateful to you for giving me an opportunity to speak on such a short notice.

I would like to draw your attention as well as attention of the House towards Patna, the capital of Bihar. We may talk about overall development of this city or its dangerous situation. I would like to throw some light on it. I am not complaining about anything rather I am placing the facts before you. For example, several times we made efforts for obtaining special packages for Bihar. Madam, you as well as the Government is aware that Bihar deserves a special package. But now I am speaking about package for Patna, the capital of Bihar. There was a proposal for upgrading Patna railway station to a world class station. The Government is aware of the condition of Patna railway station, whether it is a world class station or a class less station. Our friend Shri Shashi Tharoor has given a new definition for it the 'cattle-class'. Our former Prime Minister, Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee has laid foundation stone for Degha rail cum road bridge in the year 2002. Only pattern for the bridge has been constructed, and further work is yet to be taken up. If it is constructed it would replace Ganga Setu which once upon a time was very famous and excellent bridge which has over lived its life. It is in bad

shape. If it collapses any day, it would be such a catastrophe which we can't even imagine. Often this place faces hectic jam and in view of it people have started calling it only city of traffic jam. There is heavy traffic jam on Bakhtiyarpur side, Buxar ride and on Patna Mujjaffarpur road. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: We are getting advice from an the corners.

...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Nothing will go on record.

...*(Interruptions)**

SHRI SHATRUGHAN SINHA: Shri Hukmadeo Babuji and Raghuvansh Babu ji, who are sitting here, are Members of the Committee with me, wherein, we have raised this issue. The danger is looming large, the bridge may collapse any day. Secondly, there is serious problem of traffic jam. Therefore, if Degha rail-cum-road bridge is constructed, it will share the 40 per cent load and traffic of the old bridge and in the meantime, the old bridge need to be strengthened.

Madam, I would like to make a small point. Our former Minister of Civil Aviation is sitting in front and he, too, admits that if there is any airport in a dilapidated and dangerous condition, it is only Patna airport.

SHRI HUKMADEO NARAYAN YADAV: Speaker Madam also knows it.

SHRI SHATRUGHAN SINHA: Madam, you, too know it why Patna airport is the most dangerous because it has the smallest runway. When accident occurred in Mangalore, it came to light that runway at Patna airport is very small and hence it is dangerous. A peculiar thing has happened with Patna airport though the number of flights at Patna has increased manifold but no development work has been done. Only blame game is played in the name of development of Patna airport. No consensus has been reached on this issue between Centre and the State. Neither any development has taken place at Patna airport. ...*(Interruptions)* Nor any proper seating arrangement is available. The number of flights, passengers, tourists have increased, but there is no proper space for sitting even, nor any aero-bridge is available. Even small airports have aero-bridges, but not Patna. I would like to draw attention of the Government to it. Vyalar Ravi is sitting here. He had called a meeting with MPs of Bihar for setting this issue. But the meeting would not take place because of some reason. I would like all the MPs is the country not only from Bihar to participate in the meeting as it is a matter concerning state capital.

*Not recorded.

We have only two options. First option, what the experts say is to shift the railway line.

MADAM SPEAKER: Now you conclude.

SHRI SHATRUGHAN SINHA: Madam, second option is nearby jungle. Birds fly from Botanical garden. So, there will be more fear of accidents as people would throw lefts over meals. High rise trees can also cause accidents. Last time, the accident occurred because of trees. As and when, the issue of cleaning forest area is concerned, the Ministry of Forests and Environment comes in between. Madam, environment Ministry and we people are to decide whether life is more important or jungle? Man is more important. We are sitting on one kind of dynamite, anytime an explosion in the form of accidents can take place in Patna. Not only Gandhi Setu, more catastrophic accident may occur at Patna airport.

I need cooperation and blessing from the whole House for earliest solution to it. It should be taken up as a matter of urgent importance and not as a routine matter.

Madam Speaker, I urge you to suggest and direct the Government to find out expeditious solution to these issues.

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH (Vaishali): Madam, a Book Fair has been very successfully concluded in Delhi very recently. Book Fairs have been equally successful in Kolkata, Patna, Gaya and also in Deoghar. Shri Dube Ji is sitting here. The participation of people in book fair, purchase of books and people's enthusiasm indicates that the custom of reading books is developing. But unfortunately, most of villages in our country have no library. Be it state or the central government, none pays attention towards libraries. It is the most neglected aspect today. First of all, the libraries are not there, even if they exist, they are also non-functional, dilapidated, without any type of care from the government. It is alright that internets and digital library have emerged as good source of knowledge, but these cannot take place of a library. Digital books on internet cannot provide us that joy of reading as we get while reading books virtually, that is a culture of its kind. One can lie down on bed, keep reading and when feeling sleepy, keep books on chest and can snore.

Madam, the condition in Bihar is very bad. Everywhere we find nothing but wine-shops. Women are protesting for closing down these shops. The youth demand open libraries, not wine-shops, provide us books not wine. It is the beginning of a movement demanding libraries and

not wine-shops, demanding books and not wine. They say we want libraries not wine-shops.

I want to ask the Government what the Knowledge Commission is doing? Where Sam Pitroda has gone. ...(*Interruptions*). Knowledge Commission has said that the Govt. of India is attentive in this regard, but what is being done. ...(*Interruptions*)

MADAM SPEAKER: Now you conclude.

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH: Therefore, the Government of India should pay attention towards developing culture of reading books and promotion of libraries.

We want books not wine, we want library not bar. If this movement picks up momentum, there is no doubt that India can attain No. 1 position in the matters of knowledge.

MADAM SPEAKER: Shri Uma Shankar Singh, Shri Prem Das, Shri Om Prakash Yadav, Dr. Tarun Mandal, Dr. Anup Kumar Saha, Smt. Susmita Bauri, Shri Pubin Baske, Shri Bans Gopal Chowdhury, Shri Shalendra Kumar, Shri Arjun Ram Meghwal, Shri Rajendra Aggarwal, Shri Neeraj Shekhar and Shri Dhananjay Singh associate themselves with the subject raised by Shri Raghuvansh Prasad Singh ji.

SHRIMATI PUTUL KUMARI (Banka): Through you, I would like to draw the attention of the Ministry of Urban Development towards Indira Awas Yojana, which has been made for BPL families. We are aware, every members of Parliament knows that there are many irregularities in the BPL list. I want to raise the issue in this regard. During the last 25 days about 300 houses have burnt at different places in different blocks. It is summer time and there are mud houses with thatched roofs. When they cook their food on mud ovens and it catches fire, there is not a bucket of water in the house to extinguish the fire. Today 300 houses have been reduced to ashes. There is not much loss to life, but the property has been damaged. All their belongings have been consigned to flames. When they approach the Administration, they are given an assistance of Rs.500-1000. But they are told as their names are not there in BPL list, they are not entitled to get house under Indira Awas Yojana.

Through you, I would request the House and the Government that the burnt mud houses are telling their own story. They don't need any certificate. Whether the rules cannot be relaxed for these ill fated people. Their poverty itself is screaming their story. We know that the

rules have been framed for our convenience, but many a time these rules create hurdle in our way. Whether the Ministry of Urban Development would look into it and issue such directions to BPL Calamity Management Department to the effect that in the event of heavy loss as a result of flood or arson the assistance would be given to the homeless people under Indira Awas Yojna, even if their names do not appear in BPL list?

[English]

SHRI M.B. RAJESH (Palakkad): Madam, Speaker, I would like to draw the attention of this august House to a grave injustice and blatant violation human rights of a tribal student and his family by Anti-National Force in Karnataka.

A 21 years old student of MCJ in Mangalore University and his father were arrested on 2nd of March this year. The Anti-National Force has falsely implicated them for waging war against the State and leveled allegations of having links with the Maoists. But this student is a member of the Democratic Youth Federation of India of which I am an office bearer. On March 02, this Anti-National Force entered into the House of this tribal family and the father of the student, Shri Ninganna was brutally assaulted. The brutality was such that his left leg was fractured. On knowing this, the student who was then in the university hostel came back to his home to take his father to the hospital. On knowing this, this Anti-National Force rushed back to the village and arrested both the student and also his father. In a bid to avoid charges of atrocities against Anti-National Force, they implicated them in a false case of waging war against the State.

Madam, Speaker, ironically, as an evidence of the student's links with the Maoists, they have put forward a case that he was in possession of a Kannad translation of a book by Kuldip Nayyar on Bhagat Singh. It is not only a matter of grave concern but also is a matter of shame that in Independent India a person is being put in shame because he was to have possession of a book on Bhagat Singh. Such a thing did not happen during the British Raj but this is found to be happening in Independent India. Further, he was allowed by court to appear for his examinations. On obtaining court order he was brought to write the examination hall in hand cuffs. This is a serious human rights violation. So, this act was condemned by all sections in Karnataka, by the local media as also by the national media. A leading Kannad Newspaper even wrote an editorial condemning and also exposing the human right violation by Anti-National Forces. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Thank you.

Shri Rajaram Pal.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI M.B. RAJESH: So, my last point is that this is also a violation of the Forest Rights Act also. ...*(Interruptions)* I would like to request the Government of India to enquire into this shocking human rights violation ...*(Interruptions)* and to ensure that stringent action is taken against those who are responsible for this ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: The House stands adjourned to meet again at 2 p.m.

13.19 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned till
Fourteen of the Clock.*

14.05 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha re-assembled at five minutes past
Fourteen of the Clock.*

(SHRI FRANCISCO COSME SARDINHA in the Chair)

INDIAN MEDICAL COUNCIL (AMENDMENT) BILL, 2012

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, the House will take up Item no. 10, Indian Medical Council (Amendment) Bill, 2012.

Hon. Minister, Shri Ghulam Nabi Azad.

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): Mr. Chairman, I beg to move:

"That the Bill further to amend the Indian Medical Council Act, 1956, be taken into consideration."

The Medical Council of India, MCI, is a statutory body created by an Act of Parliament. It is responsible for establishing and maintaining high standards of medical education and recognition of medical qualifications in India. It registers doctors to practice in India, in order to protect and promote the health and safety of the public by ensuring proper standards in the practice of medicine.

Members are aware of the reasons which led to the supersession of the Council in 2010. The issue was also

debated in the Rajya Sabha during my response to the Calling Attention notice on 4th May, 2010. I had emphasized during the discussion that there is an urgent need to reform the structures governing the medical education, including the MCI, and I had assured that the Government would take all necessary steps to restore the credibility of the Medical Council of India.

The Ministry held detailed discussions to explore various possible ways to improve the regulatory structure of the health education sector in general, and the functioning of the Medical Council in particular and ultimately decided to set up a National Commission for Human Resources for Health, that is NCHRH, as an overarching regulatory body in the health sector, as was mentioned by Her Excellency, the President of India in her speech to the Joint Session of Parliament on 4th June, 2009. It was also decided to take immediate steps to revamp the Medical Council of India till the NCHRH comes into effect.

In this backdrop, the Medical Council of India was dissolved on 15th May, 2010 and a six-member Board of Governors was constituted to oversee the work of the Council for one year with the hope that the NCHRH would be in place by that time. The Ministry had been working on the NCHRH Bill immediately after it was announced by the hon. President. The Ministry constituted a Task Force which finalized its Report, outlining the structure and the functions of the overarching body within two months. However, consultations with the States and other stakeholders took a long time. It also required consultations with other Central Ministries and issues relating to the NCHRH under the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, and the NCHER under the Ministry of HRD were also required to be resolved.

Since finalization of the Bill was taking time and it was not possible to introduce the NCHRH Bill, the Indian Medical Council Act had to be amended again through the IMC (Amendment) Act, 2011 and the term of Board of Governors was extended by one year, i.e. up to 14.5.2012.

In the meanwhile, the NCHRH Bill has been introduced in the Rajya Sabha in December last, and the hon. Chairman of Rajya Sabha had referred the Bill to the Departmentally Related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Health and Family Welfare. The recommendations of the Committee on the Bill are still awaited.

I would like to inform the hon. Members that in these two years, the Board of Governors of the MCI have brought

in unprecedented transparency in the functioning of the Council and introduced a series of reforms which has led to the addition of 6,367 MBBS seats between 2010- 2011 and 2011- 2012; and 3,724 PG seats between 2011 and 2012 and in this session some more seats are being created.

The regulations have been relaxed to encourage opening of the new medical colleges, particularly in backward and remote areas. Measures like relaxing the teacher-student ratio, increasing the retirement age of the medical faculty, say to 70 years, and allowing medical colleges to start post-graduate courses in pre and para-clinical disciplines at third renewal without waiting for the recognition, have been taken to meet the shortage of teachers in the medical colleges and to increase the number of specialist doctors in the country.

Sir, as I have already mentioned that there is no possibility of enacting the proposed legislation to set up NCHRH within the deadline of 14.5.2012, and a situation of reversion to the status quo ante, i.e., constitution of the old MCI as per Section 3 of the IMC Act would arise which may not be desirable.

It is in this background, I would request the House to consider the Indian Medical Council (Amendment) Bill, 2012 for extending the tenure of the Board of Governors of MCI for one more year beyond 14.5.2012 so that there is adequate time for the NCHRH Bill to be considered by the Parliament and reconstitution of the MCI in terms of the new provisions.

Sir, having said this, I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Members that this subject has been discussed as many as two times earlier and third time only day before yesterday when we were discussing the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare. Earlier in 2010 when the Medical Council was dissolved and we went for the Ordinance, at that point of time, it was discussed. ...(*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Madam, please do not disturb him. Hon. Minister please address to the Chair.

...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: Sir, it was discussed in one or the other House. Then, second time also when the amendment was brought for two years, it was discussed in the other House. ...(*Interruptions*) I am not saying that we may not discuss this Bill at all. ...(*Interruptions*) It was discussed in the other House. I am not recommending that

nobody should speak. I am just saying only that the amendment is very simple that instead of two years, we have to do it for three years.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Motion moved:

"That the Bill further to amend the Indian Medical Council Act, 1956, be taken into consideration."

[Translation]

DR. SANJAY JAISWAL (West Champaran): Mr. Chairman Sir, I thank you for giving me time to speak. Mr. Chairman Sir, first of all I need your 6 protection that the hon. Health Minister should atleast give reply to what we speak here and he should give us correct reply. I am constrained to say that whenever he speaks, he says weird things. The level of Lok Sabha debate with regard to health ministry has been reduced to T.V. debate. As irrelevant things are said on T.V. like your fate will change with eating Golgappa, there are certain Gurus and Chela four eminent speakers speak simultaneously. ... (Interruptions). Mr. Satpal I will tell each and every thing as to what is the relevance.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Member, please address the Chair. Otherwise, I will call the next speaker.

... (Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please do not disturb. You will also get your time.

Nothing else will go in record except what Dr. Sanjay Jaiswal says.

... (Interruptions)*

[Translation]

DR. SANJAY JAISWAL: Its relevance is that this Bill has been discussed three times. This Bill was not discussed in 2010, when it was first introduced. It was passed between interruptions and boycott. No. discussion took place on this Bill. The hon. Minister is still not speaking the truth. Therefore, I need your protection. Why MCI bill was introduced. Today, I will enumerate the list where the hon. Minister has not spoken the truth.

Mr. Chairman Sir, through you, I would like to inform this august House that this bill was introduced in 2010, there was no discussion here, but as the hon. Minister has said there was discussion in Rajya Sabha. While

* Not recorded.

introducing the bill in Rajya Sabha on 26.08.2010, the hon. Ministers has said that this new bill will be tabled in the next session. He has given a wrong statement that there was discussion in 2010 in Rajya Sabha. In the same manner he delivered a speech last year in 2011. If the Ministers may not recall, I will place a copy of his speech on the table of the house. I had said that the people in Medical Council of India should have teaching experience. I am sorry to say the hon. Ministers had said many things about Padmabhushan, Padmavibhushan etc., he also mentioned Dr. Rajiv Yadavekar. The big corporates have generators, investors and all that but the poor people in villages get electricity for only five-six hours for their minimum needs. Our aim should be to provide electricity to those people. With regard to roads a lot of work has been done under Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojna. We have fixed a yardstick of 250 Nos in the desert region. Earlier there was yardstick of revenue in villages, but now in place of revenue, the yardstick has be taken that of habitation of clusters. The clusters of habitation can be that much revenue village. We will have to think over it. His teaching experience is 24 years and the hon. Minister has said that his teaching experience of Public Service Commission. It is totally wrong. Although he was selected in PSC but he has no teaching experience, he was never a teacher in any medical college. Thereafter, the hon. Minister said that Dr. Purushotam Lal was Padmabhushan and Padmavishuhan. My question was that when you are appointing a Governor in MCI whether he should not have teaching experience. He had said that Purushom Lal Ji had no teaching experience in any medical college. I need your protection that I must get its answer. Nobody has given me that. Both his statements are on page no. 4775. Now I come to page No. 4777. With regard to medical colleges he has said that prior to it not more than five to six colleges were opened and they have opened 21 medical colleges. I would like to inform you that in 1999, 9 medical college were opened. ... (Interruptions)

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please do not get disturbed. Please continue.

... (Interruptions)

[Translation]

DR. SANJAY JAISWAL: There is no debate over, whether, these should be opened or not, but he had said that five to six colleges were not opened. I would like to tell that in 1999, nine medical colleges were opened, in

2000, eleven medical colleges were opened, in 2001, twelve, in 2002 eighteen, in 2003, nine, in 2005, thirteen, in 2006 twenty, in 2007 nine and in 2008, nineteen medical colleges were opened. He has not given a correct statement that five to six colleges were never opened. Their contention that they opened 21 medical colleges, Eye care medical college is in Haldia,

[*English*]

"LOP had to be cancelled subsequent to joint inspection carried out by MCI and DCI pursuant to the orders of the hon. Supreme Court. Then there was the Dashmesh Medical College at Gurgaon, Rama Medical College at Ghaziabad and NIMS at Jaipur, etc. against whom CBI inquiry is pending."

[*Translation*]

There are no facilities there, all these medical colleges are non-existent. Thereafter on page No. 4777 he had said, which he claims in his every speech that he had increased the seats of M.D. Sir, I have brought the papers with me, which is the Gazette of Government of India, which I am placing on the table for the benefit of the hon. Minister that

[*English*]

"In Academic Year 2009-10, in the times of erstwhile MCI which was representative body, the number of seats were increased by more than 3700 out of which more than 2700 seats were increased in Government Medical Colleges."

[*Translation*]

And out of these 3700 seats, 2700 seats were increased by the M.C. in Government and only in Government colleges. Further he had said that he got teacher-student ratio increased, which is totally incorrect.

[*English*]

"Regulation for increasing Teacher-Student ratio to 1:2 from 1:1 was introduced by the erstwhile MCI which was a representative body in 2008 by amending Sections 12 (1), (2), (3) and (4) of PG Medical Education Regulations vide amendment dated 21.7.2009."

[*Translation*]

Whenever he delivers a speech, he claims to have increased seats in P.G. which is also not the truth. It is the decision of 2009, when old MCI was there. In the same

way he had said they have increased the number of professors by increasing retirement age. That also.

[*English*]

The Regulation for increasing retirement age for medical faculty was amended by the erstwhile MCI.

[*Translation*]

SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR (Nagpur): You please speak on the Bill.

DR. SANJAY JAISWAL: All what I am speaking is about the Bill. It is all there in this Bill of Medical Council of India, I am not talking something which is out of context. I have a copy of the hon. Ministers speech with me which he delivered on 26.04.2012 for Medical Council of India. If you need, I can give it to you. I am also giving the Gazettes of Government of India, in which it has been clearly mentioned that this change was effected by the previous MCI and not by them for which they always try to take credit. Thereafter they say that they have increased the retirement age. It is also wrong. A proposal was already there in 2005 to increase the retirement age.

[*English*]

"... by inserting Section 1 (A) in the Teachers Eligibility Regulations vide amendment dated 16.3.2005."

[*Translation*]

They are also taking credit of what was done in 2005. With regard to land requirement they always claim in Lok Sabha that they have got it done from 35 acres to 20 acres, for big cities it has been done 10 acres.

[*English*]

The factual position is that this was reduced by the erstwhile MCI by amending.

[*Translation*]

I am quoting sub-section and speaking with full responsibility.

[*English*]

As per Section 3 (2)(2) of the Establishment of Medical Regulations, 1999 vide amendment dt. 26.2.2010, minimum standard requirement for 50/100/150 admissions regulations were made by amending Section A 1.1 of the Regulations vide amendment dt. 13.11.2009.

[Translation]

It is also not been done by them but they always take credit for it. In the same way this 10 acres which was allowed for metropolitans, was also the factual position is that construction by vertical expansion in Metropolitan cities up to permissible FSI/FAR was introduced by the erstwhile MCI - which was a representative body - by amending Minimum Standard Requirement for 50/100/150 admissions regulations by amending Section 11.1 vide amendment dt. 13.11.2009.

[Translation]

What the hon. Minister says about metropolitans is also not true. After that he said that how total construction cost of 250 crores, can be reduced. I quote, it was all uttered by him, more and more hospitals be made, I got the cost reduced by merging the auditorium buildings with examination halls. This was also not the truth.

[English]

Here, the faction is that minimum standard requirement for 50/100/150 admissions regulations were made by amending Section A. 1.6. vide amendments dt. 23.10.2008 (for 100 admissions) and 15.07.2009 (for 50/150 admissions).

[Translation]

It was an amendment. His statement that he got construction cost reduced is also not correct. The Hon. Minister has delivered a very impressive speech that as he was a science student, he has knowledge of laboratories and that is why he has made a provision of six laboratories out of 14 in medical college. It is also not true because provision of 6 laboratories out of 14

[English]

Was done by Section A. 1.19(a) and A. 1.19 (b) vide amendment dt. 23.10.2008.

[Translation]

So it is also an amendment of 2008, therefore, the hon. Minister has not played any role in this regard. After that with regard to hostel requirement, the hon. Minister says that he has given 100 per cent to women and gave relaxation to boys. I read out his statement. Medical colleges are not located in a jungle, therefore, the compulsion of 100 per cent hostel facility has been retained for girls only and for boys it has been reduced to 70 per cent. Here also he has given wrong statement, the previous MCI which was an elected body has section

[English]

B.12 amendment dt 23.10.28 ...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

I will enumerate 15 crimes, although I can enumerate 500 ...*(Interruptions)*. I have got all the Gazettes with me.

[English]

The factual position is that there is no such requirement as 100 per cent for girls.

[Translation]

Thereafter he claimed that these changes were never made in medical colleges during the last 60 years. Today, in the so called undemocratic system we brought this change, which was brought in the so called democratic system. I am giving all the proofs of what they said wrong. It is also completely wrong. The record of the good work done during the last two years of scams in the undemocratic system is available for you. I lay a copy of scams done by the MCI, which is your MCI during the last two years on the table and I also gift a copy to the hon. Ministers so that he could read it in his house as to what his MCI is doing. ...*(Interruptions)*. I will also give you a copy. After that the hon. Ministers said that if he remains there for one year, all the entrance exams he said that. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI GULAM NABI AZAD: I would like to tell the hon. Member neither MCI is mine nor his, neither old nor new. They are talking about old MCI. The old MCI as well as new MCI, both are under the Ministry of Health. When I said in our times, whether it was old or new, it seems as if old one was under him and this v new one is under me. Old one was also under us. ...*(Interruptions)* we have said about the time of our Government, whether is earlier MCI or the new MCI. So, I refute that all your points are untrue.

DR. SANJAY JAISWAL: MCI was an independent statutory body earlier.

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: During our regime the earlier MCI did exist along with the new. ...*(Interruptions)*

DR. SANJAY JAISWAL: Sir, your statement, may I remind you, I once again read the statement given by you on 26.08.2010.

Such changes were never brought earlier during the last 60 years to establish medical college and today so many people call them undemocratic. We have brought this change in the same so called undemocratic system but the so called undemocratic system is unchanged.

Sir, you have mentioned the same in it. If you are unable to recollect them refer page number 4781 of it. You can check the Lok Sabha register any time. Even then they say that MCI is corrupt. All of us have raised question on MCI saying that is very corrupt. We should take some measures to address this problem. The Government has power to set up a committee on MCI and DCI. The health Secretary K. Sujata Rao set up a three member committee on 11th May. This committee comprising Shri Keshavdas Raju, Additional Secretary, Ministry of Health and Welfare; Dr. Rani Kumar, Dean, AIIMS; Professor A.K. Aggarwal, CGHS, the earlier Dashmesh and Medical College, Patiala, alleged that the earlier Chairman of MCI has committed a scam. The hon. Minister addressed an enquiry when we raised the issue in Lok Sabha. What was the conclusion of the enquiry?

[English]

"In conclusion, the Inquiry Committee is of the view that the recommendation made by the Executive Committee of the MCI at its meeting on 5.4.2010 to grant permission for admission of 100 students in 2010-11 for the fourth batch of MBBS students at the Gyan Sagar Medical College and Hospital, Patiala was justified on the basis of the Report of the Council of Ministers."

[Translation]

The enquiry committee set up by them agrees on it on 11th May and wrote a letter to Shri K. Ashwini Kumar of CBI on 13th May. We got it through RTI. You can see it. It has been done on his demand. I am sorry to say that even then he did so. We continuously accuse you that you dissolved MCI but why did not you dissolve Dental Council of India and Nursing Council of India. A committee headed by Justice Anil Singh was set up in DCI. Its report is pending before Government for the last five years. It has been leaked as all Government confidential reports are often leaked. It has been clearly mentioned that there is a lot of corruption in Dental Council of India and it should be eliminated but Government had not taken any action till date. CBI chargesheeted the Chairman of Nursing Home Council three years earlier. It has been seeking permission for the last three years. The Chairman of Nursing Council retired but Nursing Council of India was not dissolved. The so called over arching body being set up has also mentioned at some places that Medical Council of India should be dissolved. It has also been mentioned that Medical Council of India should survive. Not only we are demanding the same for the last three years but every member of the treasury bench has said that MCI should

be reintegrated by holding proper election and restricting power system. You are not reintegrating it though it involves all persons of medical college and all universities. You often demand more time. You say that an overarching body has been set up. You have set up three overarching bodies. There are separate overarching bodies for higher education and Ayush department. We are unable to understand such overarching body. So, I urge you, and there is one dialogue of Amitabh Bachchan in the movie 'Sholay' in which he says that Dharmendra marriage should be arranged by citing his various qualities. The same is the case here, everything is wrong here and it is all happening here for the last two years but we are under compulsion that the earlier system was not right, but hold its elections, frame rules and reintegrate it immediately and board of governance should not be Delhi and Mumbai, it should be named as Medical Council of India. ...(*Interruptions*). Last time Medical Council of India comprised four members from Delhi and two from Mumbai out of the total six members. This time it includes four members from Delhi, two from Mumbai and one from Kerala. Is it Medical Council of India or Medical Council of only Delhi and Mumbai? You should have included all the six members from different states. The demand of Medical Council of India is only to provide concession to corporate hospitals and their owners in Delhi and Mumbai to establish medical colleges. The earlier was wrong so it is my compulsion to support it.

SHRI JAGDAMBIKA PAL (*Domariyaganj*): Madam Chairperson, I am thankful to you that you gave me an opportunity to speak in support of Indian Medical Council (*Amendment*) Bill, 2012 moved by the hon. Health Minister. Dr. Sanjay is my neighbour. He has put up his news on Indian Medical Council (*Amendment*) Bill in detail. I believe that the purpose of this amendment Bill is that Medical Council of India was established in this in 1934 and then it was reconstituted as Indian Medical Council Act, 1993. Indian Medical Council was established in 1956. The definite purpose and aim behind it was that Medical Council of India would play its role in maintaining quality and sanctity of medical education in the country. But it is unfortunate that in 2010, as it has been mentioned, some unfortunate thing happened in Medical Council of India that arbitrariness replaced autonomy. All those colleges were give accreditation which do not fulfill norms. It became an issue of debate throughout the country how the accreditation was done with fulfilling all the criteria without faculty and the parameters for establishing medical colleges and increasing seats were ignored. Even the then Chairman was arrested by CBI. It has put up a question

mark on the working of Medical Council of India whether it is an arbitrary or autonomous institute. Why that step has been taken when we aspire that good quality medical colleges would be established and good doctors would come out of these colleges who would serve the people from Kashmir to Kanyakumari in the health sector and would bring glory to India's name. At that time the whole house wanted that MCI should be superseded. Board of Governors was established the intervention of the President of India. It was decided to set up it for 2 years after that its structure would be decided, whether it is overarching body or Medical Council of India. As Sanjay Ji has mentioned earlier, it is true that National Commission for Human Resources and Health Bill was moved in the other house on 22nd December, 2011.

Madam Chairperson, if a Bill is moved in other House, it cannot be discussed here because that is a sovereign House and vice-versa. If that House has sent the Bill to Standing Committee where it is pending, which comprises Members of all parties, then the Government can neither direct the Standing Committee to send it back to Parliament within stipulated time nor ask Rajya Sabha to pass it. If that Bill is going to be tabled on 15th May and the tenure of Board of Governors will come to an end on 14th May, 2012, what would be the things in future. Which body would be there with regard to the functioning of Medical Council of India, whether for under graduate classes or post-graduate classes, it is a question of accreditation of education or it is for increase in number of seats....

Today it is 4th May, it is obvious when we had been demanding for a period of and year. I understand that hon. Minister is as innocent as this Bill is. Since the Minister had said so many things about the Bill, there should not be any long discussion on it. I would say that he repeatedly said that the age for professor was increased to 7 years in 2005. He is taking credit for this or the other decision taken in 2008 like laboratories were reduced, relaxations were given, whether the conditions for opening medical colleges were relaxed from 35 acres to 20 acres in cities it was made 10 acres. He is taking credit for all these. Definitely yesterday which was just a dream to have a medical college, today things have changed. In our childhood we had been seeing only 5-6 medical colleges in Uttar Pradesh. Today there are 50-60 medical colleges. Who did all this. If a Minister says that we did it means his government did it and hence the government definitely needs to be congratulated because today medical colleges are opening and even 6000 seats are being increased in a year. Seats have increased in post-graduate courses

also. In the past we did not have faculties. Faculties for MBBS should be post graduate. The manner in which medical colleges were being spent, the manner in which doctors were going abroad, in face of such problems this has been done. He was referring to the decision of 2005, 2008, 2009 and 2010 and you are saying it is a lie. You are giving wrong statement. If you would have referred about a thing prior to 2004, I would have agreed and would have said that the Minister is giving wrong statement. But from the year 2005 to 2012, whatever is done, that was done by Congress UPA Government may it be UPA and or UPA two. Obviously you are misguiding the House and through this House to the people of our country. Today I understand. ...*(Interruptions)*

DR. SANJAY JAISWAL: Mr. Chairman Sir hon. Member is blaming me. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI JAGDAMBIKA PAL: I am not blaming you.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Nothing will go on record except what Shri Pal is submitting.

...*(Interruptions)**

[Translation]

SHRI JAGDAMBIKA PAL: I am expressing my affection towards him I am not blaming him. ...*(Interruptions)* I am in this party. ...*(Interruptions)* Obviously you can criticize our government when you are sitting on the other side. One of our senior Minister who had been a part of Government. ...*(Interruptions)*. You can talk about telling lies, you can talk about giving wrong statements ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: No cross talks please.

...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Nothing will go on record. Please do not disturb. When you spoke we disturbed you. Mr. Pal you may continue please

...*(Interruptions)**

[Translation]

SHRI JAGDAMBIKA PAL: I understand that ...*(Interruptions)*

*Not recorded.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members please do not disturb him. Please stop that cross-talk.

...(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRI JAGDAMBIKA PAL: I would thank him. I am speaking on Bill. Nothing outside the Bill.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, You are a learned person. You know whatever I am saying, everything is connected with the Bill. ...(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Nothing will go on record except what Shri Pal is saying.

...(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRI JAGDAMBIKA PAL: I am talking about that proposed Bill which is regarding National Commission For Human Resources For Health which was presented on 22nd December, 2011. I will say only four lines. I understand that probably when this Bill would be passed, the corruption you were talking about whether it is Medical Council of India, Dental Council of India, Nursing Council of India, Ayush Council of India, or any Paramedical College or Paramedical Service, I understand it has an object.

[English]

"The National Commission for Human Resources for Health Bill 2011 seeks to consolidate the law in certain disciplines of health sector and promote human resources in health sector and provide for mechanism for the determination, maintenance, coordination and regulation of standards of health, education throughout the country to ensure adequate availability of human resources in all States for the said purposes to establish the National Commission for Human Resources for Health to supervise and regulate professional councils in various disciplines of health sector."

[Translation]

This is the object of our Bill. ...(Interruptions)

*Not recorded.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, please do not disturb him.

[Translation]

SHRI JAGDAMBIKA PAL: We cannot give any direction to the House. It has also been said that in the Bill, which is being brought, nothing has been said regarding Medical Council of India. It says about the setting up of Regulatory Authority but would Medical Council of India exist? I think that our learned Member would have seen the proposed Bill and we should not have said like this. It clearly says.

[English]

"The present NCHRH Bill proposed to establish a mechanism to determine and regulate the standard of health care and medical education in the country. It would also repeal the Indian Medical Council Act, 1956..."

[Translation]

It regards Indian Council Act, 1956

[English]

"...The Dentist Act 1948, the Indian Nursing Council Act, 1947 and the Pharmacy Act 1948 by taking Medical Council of India, Dental Council of India, Nursing Council of India and the Pharmacy Council of India under the umbrella of NCHRH."

[Translation]

What is the confusion where is the confusion. It is clear that under the proposed Bill whether it is Indian Nursing Council Act, or MCI, Dental Council of India, or arching body would be made combining them all therefore I wish that this should be strongly supported. ...(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please do not disturb.

[Translation]

SHRI JAGDAMBIKA PAL: I have listened to you very attentively. ...(Interruptions)

DR. JYOTI MIRDHA (Nagore): When you will see the Bill in detail, then only you would know the difference between old and new MCI Act.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Pal please address the Chair.

[Translation]

SHRI JAGDAMBIKA PAL: If this is being brought for one year and if the Bill is not passed in a year since presently it is with Standing Committee then it will go to Rajya Sabha. You are asking one year for Board of Governors, it is not necessary that it would be posted in a year. Therefore why don't you say that Board of Governors would be there till the Bill is passed. Changes should also be made in Board of Governors. Make the term for two years ...*(Interruptions)*

DR. KIRIT PREMJBHAI SOLANKI (Ahmedabad): Two years have gone, what are you saying ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Pal please address the Chair. No cross-talk in between.

SHRI JAGDAMBIKA PAL: I want to say that with the agreement of the whole House, Board of Governors be made for one year, that too because there is no other option because the already proposed Bill for overall Arching Regulatory Authority is pending with Standing Committee on health. We hope that the Bill would be sent to us very soon and would become an Act having been passed in Rajya Sabha and Lok Sabha and in time to come, whether it is Medical Council of India, Nursing Council of India or Dental Council of India, all would come under single umbrella. This would be such a body which would be transparent, our medical education would be improved qualitatively, it's quality would be at par with global level. Therefore I support the Bill and appeal all the Members to support the Bill strongly.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Shailendra Kumar please be brief. I would also request the hon. Members not to disturb him.

SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR (Kaushambi): Sir, I am thankful to you for having given me an opportunity to speak on Medical Council of India (Amendment) Bill, 2012.

This Bill seeks to amend Medical Council of India Act, 1956. An Ordinance was issued under Section 3(a)2 on 14 May, 2010, wherein, it was stated that the Council shall be reconstituted with duly elected members within a period of one year. While the Bill was under consideration

in the Parliament, its period was further extended by one more year. NCHRH, an overarching body has been envisaged. The extended period of one year has also expired. You know that elections have been held recently in five states, including Uttar Pradesh and that is why it has been slightly delayed and therefore, new Ordinance could not be brought. He has made a mention of Rajya Sabha as well as Lok Sabha. The charges of corruption were levelled against MCI, a democratically elected body. Then CBI conducted raids and some people were jailed. On the other hand, you are aware that the reports of corruption in NCI, DCI also came to light and some people were arrested. But the hon. Minister did not even touch them and levelled charges of corruption on another body.

I would like to remind you that when our government was in power in Uttar Pradesh, we had opened four medical colleges. As my predecessor speaker has said it is not a matter of my Minister or your Minister, the issue is how medical colleges can be opened in the country and people get medical facilities.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I strongly demand that its further period should not be extended for one but only for six months and hold elections to MCI within six months. Sanjay Ji, strongly opposed this Bill but finally he lent support. The Hon. Member of that side supported the Bill, but my condition is different. I can neither support it nor oppose it. But I urge the hon. Minister, for whom I have great regard to extend the period only for six months and not an year and conduct the election immediately.

With these words, I conclude my speech.

SHRI DHANANJAY SINGH (Jaunpur): Mr. Chairman, Sir, with your permission I would like to speak from this seat. Though it is in a small Bill which seeks to extend the period of the board. We may say whatever we like, but it is going to make no difference as the Government is in majority and it will earnestly get it extended. It is 51-49 situation, therefore, what we say would make no difference. But, I would definitely like to attract your attention to certain points on the tenure of MCI. Sanjay Ji, Jagdambika Pal ji and Shailendra ji have expressed their views on the functioning of MCI. Irregularities have been going on in MCI issue 1991 and many a times this issues came up in the Parliament. In 2009, when I was elected to the Lok Sabha, in my maiden speech, I, too, had raised the issue of functioning of MCI. I had said that the MCI grants recognitions to less number of medical colleges in north India and it does not care for increasing the number of seats and pays more attention to south India. People from

that side are given more priority. Earlier also this matter has come to notice. Why did I say so because in 2009 five medical colleges were ready for functioning in U.P. but MCI did not give NOC and these colleges were not able to function.

The hon. Minister discussed MCI and constituted a Board of Governors. Although, its function should have been confined only to clerical inquiry. Why does not the ministry keeps the right of increasing seats in colleges or granting recognition to the colleges with itself. A BOG with 7-8 members was constituted and it was looking after everything and an elected body, the MCI was dissolved. A former Chairman, he may have been corrupt, I do not want to disclose his name, had to go to jail. But, I want to say that an elected body will always be more powerful than a nominated one. Members from each state would be elected to MCI, who were taking up the interests of their respective states. The hon. Minister was speaking of transparency in BOG. I would like to draw attention of the hon. Minister to transparency. Two-three matters came to my notice, I wrote several letters to BOG and sought reply from them. They gave vague reply in different form what I have sought.

I would like to draw your attention to these things. BOG increased seats in some colleges. I want to ask whether the norms laid down for this purpose were complied with, whether the colleges, which were rejected, failed to fulfill the norms? Reply to these questions was not provided. I want the hon. Minister to reply to it. If he wants I can tell the names of the colleges. Sanjay ji has mentioned one IPR. The West Bengal Government opposed it strongly as a dental college which was functioning was given recognition as a medical college. When the MCI, DCI inspected the said college, it was derecognized. On the one hand, he is talking of transparency, whereas, on the other hand, a dental college equipped with facilities to deal with dental cases is given the recognition to function as a medical college. The hon. Minister is talking of transparency in BOG. The same BOG created by them in 2011-12 gave recognition to the medical college. The BOG constituted in 2011 was changed after one year. What was the reason behind it, was it functioning wrong? He is talking of transparency in BOG constituted in 2011-12. Now, let him explain if there was something wrong in its functioning, is the government going to extend its tenure or constitute new BOG or lay down new norms that new BOG will be constituted every year?

Shri Sanjay ji and Shailendra ji have said that newly created BOG should be only for six months. I, too, want to

say that let it be for 3 or 6 months. It will be better, the sooner it is disposed off. For constitution of new BOG the size of states should be kept in mind for ensuring the balance of regional representation. I do not feel it proper when members are selected only from metropolitan cities.

My submission is that when new BOG is constituted, the right for increasing the number of seats in colleges and granting of recognition to the colleges should be retained by the Ministry. I think it will ensure more transparency. We will be definitely in touch with you and all the Members, perhaps, would agree to my proposal. Why the Government does not want to keep their responsibility with itself, why it wants to give it to the Board of Governors. The Government is giving other responsibility to the 7 doctors. Why so? Is the Minister himself not responsible, is the Ministry not responsible?

Members are talking of an overarching body, the Government cannot dissolve all the councils. If there is such intention, tell us. If we commit mistake in the House, will the House be dissolved. It is a wrong practice. MCI should as soon as possible, be restored as an elected body. I would vehemently urge the hon. Minister.

All the members of the House must be in agreement with this while the people who have put forward their point of view. They have also said that MCI should be immediately in place in the form of electoral body.

Recently, CBI had conducted a preliminary enquiry in which several such medical colleges were found which were not in conformity with the norms, despite this the same DOG went further in the matter of increasing the number of seats. In spite of the negative report of the CBI, the report submitted by them prima facie established that they went further in the matter of increasing the seats. There are colleges like Index Medical College, ICPC etc. Though I do not wish to mention their names here. I would quote Hazari Lal Devvedi who had said that no institution is bad. If the systems are not changed according to circumstance regularly, in that situation it is quite natural for the system to break one day. Not only this, they will break the country and religion as well. I would like to say to you that no institution or system is bad. If we keep monitoring them then they will become strong. However, if we become careless and neglect them and thus allow them to indulge in wrong doings they definitely will become bad and would further go on that way. By creating an institution and stop at that, will not serve the purpose. I would again through you request the Chairman to create, to hold election to new MCI within three months and thus

the body which comes out victorious in the elections should be allowed to work and no further over arching body is created. You work yourself as over arching body. Who will monitor the over arching body consisting of 21 members which you are going to create, ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Nothing will go in record.

...*(Interruptions)**

SHRI R. THAMARASELVAN (Dharmapuri): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I thank you very much for allowing me to participate in the discussion on this important Bill. I will not take much time and I will try to finish it in five minutes.

Sir, the Medical Council of India is envisaged primarily as a recommendatory body. Its one of the objectives is for maintenance of standard in medical education through the curriculum guidelines, inspections and permissions to start colleges, courses or increasing number of seats. The Government has rightly decided to extend the tenure by bringing this amendment.

The country now needs more than 100 medical colleges to fulfill the requirement of doctors. Many medical colleges in the country are facing acute shortage of faculty. I must thank this Government for having realized the importance to implement the various recommendations made in the past on the need for reforms in the regulation of medical education in the country.

Many medical professionals in the country had expressed their views that the Medical Council of India has become a non-representative body with a gross disparity in the representation of members from various States. What is more is that there are sections of the medical fraternity like the Army, the Indian Council of Medical Research that are under represented. Moreover, in the MCI, there has to be uniformity in the representation of States. The new system would put an end to the overarching, extra-constitutional authority resting in the national policing body and courtesy which doctors enjoyed prolonged tenures, with members serving even their fourth or fifth term.

I would like to state that the term of members should be fixed for not more than two times and each term should be of four years. Similarly, a provision of removal of the President, as in the case of other important posts, has to be brought in. The Members of both the Houses of

*Not recorded.

Parliament should also be considered for the ex-officio posts. This will help to make the MCI more effective.

Sir, today, health and education are the two sectors which are growing in a rapid manner keeping in view the hefty return involved in these two new fond segments.

Today, in every nook and corner of the country, we can see hospitals in the private sector sponsored by leading hospital chains as well as the medium and small business groups. It is really a welcome step. I appreciate that by way of these hospitals we can certainly bring the pressure on the Government hospitals down. But at the same time, what I am surprised is that there are no regulatory bodies to keep a control on these hospitals working in the private sector. That is why, Sir, I am demanding for a regulatory body to keep an eye on these hospitals in the private sector.

There should be something to take note of the reasons for large-scale casualties in the private hospitals. There should be some analyzing method to ascertain why such large-scale casualties are taking place in the private hospitals. There should be some stipulation about the recruitment of doctors and other paramedical staff in the private hospitals. There should also be some conditions of pay and allowances to doctors and employees working in the private hospitals. Why I am telling this is that unless you have qualified doctors with experience and staff with relevant educational qualification and experience they cannot deliver the goods. We cannot allow this rising unwanted casualties in the private hospitals. There should also be some stricture on the charges that these private hospitals are charging from the patients. I hope that the hon. Minister will take note of it and come with necessary action in this regard.

I would like to bring another most important thing, which I consider very much relevant, to the notice of the Government. According to a Report, health expenditure at nearly five per cent of GDP is not enough considering the health problems that the country is facing. Health sector is largely financed by the private sector. Therefore, I would urge upon the hon. Minister to put all his efforts to enhance the GDP on the health sector keeping in view its demand as the hon. Minister is well aware that the chronic diseases like heart disease, cancer, diabetics and kidney-related diseases are on the rise as well as vector-borne diseases like dengue, malaria, chikungunya, etc. all over the country.

To fight both the chronic and vector-borne diseases we need huge financial resources.

At the end, I would like to stress here that the Medical Council of India should not limit to merely enrolling doctors, etc. It should widen its jurisdiction for ensuring the functioning of the hospitals in the private sector which has become money minting concrete structure and a killing place. The health sector has become so attractive that even the people who have nothing to do with the health sector have joined to establish hospitals with a sole objective of making quicker money at the cost of precious life of our innocent people. So, it is very essential and necessary to set up a regulatory body to oversee the functioning of the private hospitals in the country. Therefore, I would urge upon the hon. Minister to put a special attention on it.

With these words, I conclude and support the Bill.

15.00 hrs.

[Translation]

SHRI KAUSHALENDRA KUMAR (Nalanda): Mr. Chairman Sir, you permitted me to speak on the Indian Medical Council (Amendment) Bill 2012, I thank you for that. I am confident that Hon. Minister is doing a very good job and that is why we people appreciate you. However,

15.01 ½ hrs.

(SHRI SATPAL MAHARAJ in the Chair)

In this connection, I would say not write again and again then throw it. It is already one year in this. Then sell it and setup that institution once again. We want that the governing body, the body that was elected by the doctors, should continue. This is democratic. I want that democracy wants that a constitutional body that is MCI should be allowed to continue in its previous form. MCI is a very important institution, and its functions are as important as that. Such as the power to sanction a license to a doctor to practice and in the event that practice law is not followed correctly, it has power to cancel the practice license. It has the power to evaluate medical education. In such a situation it has the power to accord affiliation to medical degree. Now under the MCI, the watch word in Medical Education, fake teachers are also being appointed in private and Government and Medical Colleges, matters relating to this have come to the light which has adversely affected medical education. So had the MCI been in its earlier form today, this situation would not have occurred. Dissolving

the entire MCI on the ground its having only on corrupt President is not proper. Let the President be elected again. Just now I would give an example. Dr. Devi Prasad Sethi has resigned from the Board of Directors of MCI while his decision has also been justified by the Hon. Supreme court. However, the Council of Minister has refused to sign the notification issued by the MCI and stated that medical education comes under States list. Dr. Sethi had advanced only this agreement that graduate and post graduate medical education should have common admission test simultaneously, it was a good step. That is why Hon. Supreme Court had also approved it. It has been shown that there is dissatisfaction in the Board of Directors also and there is dissent. There is need for changing this direction. The function of MCI is to make constant efforts to make medical education modern, make it ultra modern.

I would like to say one more thing that AIIMS has not been started in Bihar so far. While the Hon. Minister had claimed that it would be started by 2012. In addition to this I think that levying excessive tax on life saving drugs is not proper. In most of the countries of the world life saving drugs are subjected to very moderate tax. However, this principle is not being followed in our country. Therefore, through this House I would demand that Government should make efforts to see that life saving drugs are made available at cheaper rates. I would also demand that the Board of Directors of MCI is dissolved, let a new Board of Directors take its place because the present Board of Directors is having a lot of dissent. I would request through the House that whatever you have contributed should not be one year but for one year, as Shailendrajai had said while speaking during the discussion to extend it for six months. I would also request through you to constitute it for six months and then strengthen it by holding elections among doctors.

[English]

DR. KAKOLI GHOSH DASTIDAR (Barasat): It is the best of times. It is the worst of times. I am not quoting the situation of London and France during the French Revolution. I am trying to point out that today in our country it is the best of times for the moneyed rich man who has the private hospital to attend to and it is the worst of times for the common men, the village people, the rural people, who have to attend to the public sector hospitals, that is, the Government hospitals. Most of the villages do not have these Subsidiary Health Centres, the Primary Health Centres. The teaching faculty and their teaching in the medical colleges have come to a nadir.

Way back in 1956 our forefathers forethought about this situation and they had formulated the Indian Medical Council Act of 1956. In that, the definition of medicine was given as modern scientific medicine in all its branches, including surgery, obstetrics but not veterinary surgery. But today we find that Ayurveda and Homeopathy are being brought forward. Ours is a democracy. Every person has the right to choose what he wants for himself or for his family but we cannot force it; and we cannot force people to attend to these different branches of the so called medicine. We are violating the Medical Council Act of 1956 by including and by coercing and forcing patients to attend to such clinics.

Secondly, about the constitution and the composition of the Council, in 1956 it was said that one member from each State other than a Union Territory would be nominated by the Central Government in consultation with the State Government. Second, one member from each university was to be elected amongst the members of the medical faculty. Three, one member from each State in which State Medical Register is maintained was to be elected by the members. Four, seven members were to be elected from amongst themselves from the State Medical Council and eight members were to be nominated by the Central Government.

So, keeping in mind the situation of our country, the democratic and the composite and secular nature, we always prefer for the democratic process of election. But it is so sorry to see that the Medical Council of India, which was, of course, overruled by the formation of the ordinance in 2010 and once prior to that in 1993, was not functioning in a democratic fashion. It is a shame that the health system in the country is in shambles. We understand that for the past three years, after the UPA-II is here, lot of things have taken place. The ASHAs are working day in and day out. But I am sorry to say that these young girls, who are reaching out to the villages, bringing the pregnant mothers and distributing the Iron Folic Acid tablets, are not getting any permanent pay. They are only depending on the incentives. So, if in a particular area or village, the birth in a particular month is much higher than another one, those girls are getting paid. At the same time the others are not. This type of discrepancy should not be there.

We understand that this Government is doing a lot through the NRHM and I agree, even in my constituency I have seen that Subsidiary Health Centres are being built and institutional delivery is being promoted. But in spite of that, medical subject is a very complicated subject. Whether

a person is a wealthy man or a poor man, at one point of time or other, you know in our life we have to go to a doctor. The doctor's subject is a very serious one and we have to take it that these young children, after crossing their +2, when they want to join the medical curriculum, they have to study 17-20 hours a day. When their co-students or colleagues are enjoying life outside, going to see the movies, these young doctors study for 18-20 hours a day. Even after that, they do not get due respect. The Medical Council of India made the greatest mistake in the history of the country by abolishing the house staffship. It was the house staffs, who do most of the work in hospitals.

We see that there is lack of doctors in major and minor hospitals. We know that our country has one doctor for 1700 patients, when the advanced country like the United States has one doctor for approximately 900 patients. We are trying to have more colleges and more seats.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please conclude.

DR. KAKOLI GHOSH DASTIDAR: But, we should be bringing back the housestaffship because lakhs of students, who have just passed and have learnt work in their internship, are trying outside to earn money. So, we have to bring back the housestaffship. We have to look after the needs of the teachers. We have to take care of the ethical points that come within the MCI.

We have to ask this question. How this Board was formed? Who are the Members of this Board? They are not even representing each State. So, the federal structure of this Government was also overlooked. When this Board was formed, the States were not consulted. This Board has no right to function anymore. There was a necessity and that is why this Board was there. But, I disfavour this Bill that is being brought now. The overarching body, which is supposed to be including the pharmacists, the nurses, the dentists and the doctors, is a sham. Each subject in its own right has a place of privilege in society and in medical practice. So, this kind of overarching body is not being accepted.

Even in this very system, in West Bengal, over the period of last 11 months, our hon. Chief Minister, Shrimati Mamata Banerjee has shown as to how healthcare delivery system can be improved with the available facilities. I request you that this overarching body should not be formed and this Board should be abolished as soon as possible. A Medical Council should be formed through democratic elections again.

DR. ANUP KUMAR SAHA (Bardhaman East): Thank you, Chairman, for giving me the chance to speak on the Indian Medical Council (Amendment) Act, 2012. The sole purpose of Indian Medical Council (Amendment) Act, 2012 is to extend the tenure of the ad hoc Board of Governors for another year. Initially, the Act was amended in 2010, then again it was extended for another year in 2011. Now, again it has been put up for extension.

My question is as to why the Government is continuing the ad hocism without taking the proper steps to run the Medical Council of India, which is an autonomous and democratically elected body. It is found that Board of Governors is made arbitrarily and members are chosen mainly from Delhi and Mumbai and also from the elite institutes or corporate hospitals. Why was there no representation from Eastern and North-Eastern zone in the last two Boards of Governors? Moreover, most faculties from PGI, Chandigarh and AIIMS are chosen. Though these are centres of excellence, they are not under the purview of the MCI. Then why faculty from those institutions, who are working hard against the odds, who are the actual sufferers and who are working in lack of resources, are not chosen?

The erstwhile MCI was dissolved with the purpose to tackle the corruption and nepotism. But, I know one Professor, who retired from AIIMS on 30th April this year, who has been appointed as a Consultant in MCI on 1st May this year. This is an act of nepotism.

Our aim is to provide affordable and quality healthcare. For this, the practice of medicine should be ethical and there should be prescription of generic medicines. Though there is a rule by MCI to prescribe generic medicines, doctors are not prescribing generic medicines and they are asking for unnecessary investigations for reasons other than medical. How many persons are booked by MCI for this rampant unethical practice? Is this also not an act of corruption when you turn a blind eye to the corruption?

In what way is this Board of Governors better than the erstwhile MCI? A new Bill is coming for constituting an over-arching council. What is the need for this over-arching council? The medical subject is so complex. I do not know how this over-arching council will manage everything. Or, is it a way to give advantage - to the corporates so that they can get permission for all types of colleges through a single window.

Actually, health is a State subject and medical education is also of dual responsibility. By forming an over-arching body, there is a chance that the power of the States will be curtailed. This is also an insinuation into the federalism. So, I urge upon the Government to have proper representation from every State regarding the formation of the Medical Council.

I wish that all these things will be taken into consideration and democratic norms in the formation of MCI will be revived. I hope that the hon. Health Minister will amend his flawed policies and improve the healthcare system and medical education system in India.

With this, I oppose the Bill.

SHRI TATHAGATA SATPATHY (Dhenkanal): Sir, at a time when the Basel-based companies are filing patent cases in Indian courts, when life-saving drugs are going out of the reach of the average Indian, I am not making it sound like us and them, like villagers and us; we are them and they are us. In that sort of a situation, the whole medical profession is in a critical state and needs life-saving care, intensive care to survive in this country. This extremely innocuous Bill, Indian Medical Council (Amendment) Bill, 2012, is hardly running into eight or ten lines. The operative part, if you see, says that for the words 'one year', the words 'two years' shall be substituted. That means that there is some sort of an underlying confusion and this confusion is demonstrated in this very Bill and it is this confusion which demonstrates the mindset of this Government. It is a Government that has become a totally non-functioning Government and is incapable of coming up with positive answers to problems that are cropping up in the present day.

It is very unfortunate for the Government that there is no panacea, no medical cure for the illness that has afflicted this Government. It needs immediate intensive care.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please make it brief.

SHRI TATHAGATA SATPATHY: Sir, do you not want me to speak?

MR. CHAIRMAN: You speak, but you have to be short.

SHRI TATHAGATA SATPATHY: Sir, I am very short. I would like to be actually six feet and two inches, but I am very short!

Sir, this third extension seems to be a rushed effort. Sometimes, I wonder why this legislation is being brought during this period. In this country, there is a terrible shortage of faculty in medical colleges, and as more and more super-speciality hospitals are being opened all over the country, any efficient doctor or any good doctor that you have heard of, has moved off to or has been hived off by the super-speciality hospital, including those from AIIMS and the private corporate hospitals. Therefore, with such acute shortage of faculty — which will increase even further in the days to come — we have been grappling with the problems of MCI.

I support my very hon. colleague from the BSP; the very hon. colleague from the TMC; and all others who have said that the overarching and going in for another body is in no way going to solve this problem.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please conclude your speech now.

SHRI TATHAGATA SATPATHY: They have been very justified in saying so. But at the same time and in the same breath, I would also like to assert that I personally do not see that if you make MCI an elected body, then it will solve the problems. You will have groups; you will have power play; and you will have doctors being taken to different places; being fed; being clothed; being made to travel; and then to vote. There also, you will have things happening, which will not be very savoury for this country.

We have had an allegation of corruption against one of the persons who has been thrown out now. But unfortunately, it seems that the Government is half-hearted even in pursuing that allegation of corruption. You have alleged that he is a crook; you have thrown him out; but you have not proven to the country as to how is he a crook. Was he really a crook or was it that he was not listening to your beck and call, and therefore, you have removed him?

Now, I am not standing for any corrupt person in the country.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please conclude your speech now.

SHRI TATHAGATA SATPATHY: Sir, you know it. Your name itself is Maharaj.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please conclude your speech now as your time is over.

SHRI TATHAGATA SATPATHY: You know as to who talks sense, and I have always admired your ability ...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you very much. Please conclude your speech now.

SHRI TATHAGATA SATPATHY: Sir, now we have this crazy thing, which is called AIPMT. What happens is that to take students into the medical colleges, you have this all-India test, and by that what happens is that students from different parts come to different States. There is no commitment or there is no means that they would like to stay on in that State where they have done their courses. So, when you go simply by merit, you are neglecting certain States who will not be benefited when these students pass-out from the respective colleges where they have studied. To make matters worse, now you are willing to guarantee that this body be given a new lease of life at the behest of the hon. Minister, which this House is bound to say Yes to. We have no choice in it. But then, will the Minister be willing to stand guarantee that by extending the life of this body, it would be a better, cleaner, non-corrupt or let us say simply a lesser evil, which will come into being? Is there any guarantee for this? These are issues that need to be tackled amongst so many others.

For example, in Odisha, we have three Government medical colleges and three private medical colleges.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please conclude your speech.

SHRI TATHAGATA SATPATHY: Sir, you have enough time. MCI is the sole authority. Unless the Minister has objections, I will withdraw.

Earlier in the day, there was a discussion about who will regulate regulatory bodies and who will look after it if the regulatory body itself gets corrupt? The MCI is a regulatory body and we have seen that if you have appointee Governors, then they tend to become powers onto themselves and become extremely corrupt like so many other organizations and if you have elected bodies and elected people, then there is no guarantee that they would be — in any which way — clean.

For example, in Odisha, you have not bothered to give us more seats. We are a State where we need more doctors. We do not need students to come from outside who will go away. This AIPMT, I personally feel should be scrapped immediately.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please conclude now.

SHRI TATHAGATA SATPATHY: Sir, I am getting countermanding orders. I am always obedient with your wishes.

I would say that this Bill is in bad taste and is poor in conceptualization. It should not have been brought. The way they went in for an Ordinance, the way they are behaving in a knee-jerk manner to go in for one year, two years and so on, this is a very wrong way to govern the country. They are playing with the very lives, the very existence, the very health of the common man of which I am also a member.

We will, of course, support the Bill. We will give the Minister what he wants because I have no choice. I am in the Opposition. Even if I say 'no', you are going to say 'ayes' have it.

But, Sir, I would like to say that this Bill is in bad taste. It is a wrong way to address this problem. It should not be encouraged. This manner of functioning of the Government should be scoffed. I am not going into the North-South divide like one of our very esteemed colleagues made it sound like the North is beheaded and the South is ten-headed. I am not saying it that way. I am saying that keeping the North-South divide in mind, let us be very, very clear that this approach itself is wrong. It needs condemnation. If the Government has to go through this Bill, instead of one year or two years, it should have an extension of six months, and within six months, they should come up with a Bill making it a regularized body.
...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Nothing else will go on record. Now, I give the floor to Dr. P. Venugopal.

...(Interruptions)*

DR. P. VENUGOPAL (Tiruvallur): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to present my views on the Indian Medical Council (Amendment) Bill, 2012, on behalf of the AIADMK. This Amendment Bill seeks to extend the tenure of the Board of Governors of the Medical Council of India by one year.
...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Let him finish.

SHRIMATI MANEKA GANDHI (Aonla): Sir, the hon. Member is not going to say what he wants to say in two minutes. So, let him continue his speech on Monday.

MR. CHAIRMAN: He only wants two minutes to make his speech.

DR. P. VENUGOPAL: Sir, I want ten minutes.

MR. CHAIRMAN: We will continue this discussion on Monday.

DR. P. VENUGOPAL: Sir, this Amendment Bill seeks to extend the tenure of the Board of Governors of the Medical Council of India by one year. I am also reminded of the fact that the Medical Council Act was amended after the MCI was dissolved in 2010 following the arrest of the then President Dr. Ketan Desai by the CBI on corruption charges. Then, the MCI was replaced with a Board which was reconstituted by extending its term through an Ordinance. Though resorting to an Ordinance is not a regular course in a parliamentary system, we can understand the urgency under which the Ordinance was issued. However, the best way of law making in a parliamentary system does not encourage the issue of an Ordinance.

Hon. Chairman, Sir, it is said that after the 2011 Amendment extending the tenure of the Board from one year to two years, the Government initiated a proposal to set up a National Commission for Human Resource for Health as an overarching regulatory body which could include Councils like the MCI and the Dental Council of India in it. The National Commission for Human Resource for Health Bill, 2011 stands referred to the Parliamentary Standing Committee on Health and Family Welfare.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, the hon. Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu Dr. J. Jayalalithaa had already written to the hon. Prime Minister objecting the Centre's proposal of setting up a National Commission for Human Resource for Health. This proposed Bill on National Commission for Human Resource for Health undermines the powers of the State Governments which are left with no role to play in policy issues related to manpower planning, curriculum, course design as well as approval of new institutions offering courses in medicine and allied disciplines. The Bill also encroaches upon the powers of the States in the critical area of health, human resources, by creating a new structure which hits at the very root of federalism. I hope the Government will see the reason and will not force the National Commission for Human Resources for Health to the detriments of the interests of the State. The status quo with regard to the functioning of the existing national and State Councils may be maintained for ensuring the spirit of federal democracy.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You can continue your speech next time. Now, we will take up Private Members' Bill. Shri Harish Choudhary.

*Not recorded.

15.30 hrs.

PRIVATE MEMBERS' RESOLUTION

**Special Economic Development Package for the
Desert Regions of the Country**

[*Translation*]

SHRI HARISH CHOUDHARY (Barmer): Mr. Chairman Sir, last time I had tried through you to make the House and through House to make the country aware of the conditions prevailing in Rajasthan.

Sir, today I would like to dwell on the possible solution of the problem being faced by Rajasthan. Drinking water is the greatest problem there. Desert area faces great paucity of water and whatever water is available that is not fit for drinking. I had always told that in my constituency Barmer 90% of the villages do not have water which is fit for drinking. Through you, I would like to request that the drinking water problem in desert areas of Rajasthan can be tackled by creating a network of canals. For this purpose Central Government should come forward to lend a helping hand on priority basis. We have a traditional method of conserving water. Today the entire world is talking about Israel method. However, in desert rain water amounting of a hundred or two mm of rain is stored in the form of taka.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Drip system.

SHRI HARISH CHOUDHARY: No Sir, Taka is a pucca pond and the catchment area of that pond is also made pucca. Earlier, it was done by using cow dung. Today it is done by cement. In times to come when alternative sources would be available, they may be local or may come as part of a big scheme for making available drinking water which are being contemplated. But we should not forget these 'Takas'. Today we talk in a big way in support of the taka system for water harvesting. We propagate this method in a big way. However, the method which the society has adopted traditionally has a fear lest society should stop using this. It has been, found in many areas where people have stopped relying on this method. Canal areas in desert areas do not have takas these days. I would like to tell one other thing to the House, through you, that as far as these takas are concerned, individual takas are a hundred per cent success in desert while the community based takas have 90 per cent failure rate. Today we talk of community participation but what is the fate of that community participation on ground, we should also ponder over it. In my own constituency four major schemes are under implementation under which Central Government is giving

central assistance in a big way. I would like to thank the Government, through you. The fifth scheme at our place is of IGNPC Gadhwa. It is provided there that no work can be done in that Desert National Park. Through you, I would like to request the Central Government to please address our demand of providing drinking water pipe. The Gadhwa area is a desert area alongwith the Pakistan border and this should be done in the context of drinking water scheme for it.

Mr. Chairman, there is a serious problem of arson in our desert area. Sitting here we think it a very small problem. Pucca houses are very less at our place and most of the houses are kuchcha huts. Once the fire breaks out in that hut, the whole hut is gutted within 15-20 minutes. Whatever items the hut holder keeps in it, all are gutted, most of their cattle in that house are also brunt. Not only cattles, sometime old men or children who could not escape, also die. An incident of arson occurred in Baiyatu village Panchayat in my Lok Sabha constituency on 3rd December. In that incident two small lovely children, seven years Bali and four years Veera died. There are not one or two incidents. Only in Barmer district about 625 incidents in 2008-09 about 650 incidents in 2009-10 and 635 incidents in 2010-11 took place.

Sir, through you I would like to request the Central Government that compensation of dhanees and kuchcha houses should be increased. Earlier it was given ten thousands. Now in January it has been raised to fifteen thousands. This amount is very less. What is the worth of fifteen thousand today, that should also be seen. My request, through you, is that this compensation should be raised to one lakh rupees. I want to thank the Central Government for raising the death compensation from one lakh to one and a half lakh for death due to arson. This was our long standing demand. The people whose dhanees are gutted in the arson, should immediately be included in the BPL family and the facilities received by BPL family, should also be given to those families and they should also be given Indira Awas immediately.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, during discussion it may seem a very small matter, but in a district where 625-650 families' lives end in a way in such incidents. It is only they who know the grief that how could they restart their lives. My request to Central Government is to consider it on priority basis.

Sir, today the condition of education is very poor in desert area. If we compare it with that of hilly areas, no one is good. The more unfortunate aspect is that the

education level in desert area is going down day by day. Today, the Central Government makes schemes like Sarva Siksha Abhiyan etc. for education but I am very sorry to say that in my constituency Barmer, the literacy rate has reduced one and a half per cent in the year 2011 as compared to 2001. We talk much about education. The women literacy rate has reduced by 2.45 per cent in 2011 as compared to the year 2001. Today we discuss much about literacy and publicize it but when we see the ground reality in a backward area, then the situation is very serious. Through you, I am to request the Central Government that today we are running blindly for nomination under education policy. If a student of rural background today, does not get quality education, then of what use that education will be for employment generation? It will create another problem for the country, in future. If we do not ensure employment to educated youth, today, then it will also be a problem. Today, we are discussing nexalite problem in the entire state. If we give incomplete education to our youths, it is very dangerous.

Sir, we have stopped examination up to 8th class under our education policy. It is the examination which is the only rider for studying in our rural area today. Family elders say children go and study, examinations are approaching. Children study more to do better in the examination and teachers also try. Examination is a rider due to which children in rural areas study. Today, we are looking that upto 8th class that rider has also been removed. Today what is the condition of teachers in rural areas, that is very different. Today no teacher wants to go in the desert area. His last priority of posting is of desert area. At last, if he/she is posted there, he/she is least interested to go there and teach. By removing examination there, can we make our youths and students of desert area so capable that they compete with corporate and public school children in future? This is also a very big problem before us. Under the provisions made by the Central Government for Kendriya Vidyalaya, Navodaya Vidyalaya and model schools, there is only one Navodaya Vidyalaya in a district in desert area. This number should be increased in desert area.

Mr. Chairman, through you, I want to congratulate the Central Government that they have sanctioned two Kendriya Vidyalayas this year for my parliamentary constituency. In the coming years more and more Kendriya Vidyalayas should be opened in desert area. There is only one model school in every block. Children come from very far to study in a desert area. There one village is 80-80 kms far from another village. In my own parliamentary constituency there is a Ramgarh village panchayat, that

one village panchayat is of 80 kms. There may be some states which are within 80 kms and in our area one village panchayat is within 80 kms. It is a challenge before us that how can we give quality education to village students in the desert area in the coming years? Skill development should also be done there. If we cannot create employment for the children who have studied upto 10th or 12th class and we talk about two Hindustans, than what is this second Hindustan, come and see this in the desert. It is deprived of old things i.e. water, electricity, education, medical etc. today.

I want to thank the Government for electricity. The most of the work done under Rajiv Gandhi Electrification Scheme, it has been done in the desert area, particularly in the Bamer district. Two hundreds crore rupees have been spent in Barmer district under Rajiv Gandhi Electrification scheme. But only fifty per cent BPL families have been benefitted with electricity and fifty per cent still remains. At remaining other places, the village is nearby. All people there live in one village. In our desert area people live in their fields. The cost of linking them with electricity becomes very heavy because of their living in the fields.

Therefore, our request is that either extra money may be given to us under Rajiv Gandhi Electrification or some other scheme may be approved in second stage so that the villagers living in the desert area could also get electricity. The big corporates have generators and invertors, but the poor people of that village who get electricity only for five-six hours, they meet their minimum requirements with that. Our target should be to provide them the required electricity. So far the roads are concerned much work has been done under the Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana. We had laid down criteria within 250 for the desert area. Earlier the criteria were the revenue villages but now the same has been changed to cluster of habitation in place of revenue villages. We have to consider that the cluster of habitation cannot be much under the same revenue village. How the desert area should get the maximum benefits under the Pradhan Mantri Sadak Yojana. The criteria we had fixed for Railway crossings but there are no railway crossings upto 40 kms. The poor man who had no resources, if he had to go out of the town for some work, how he can go without Railway crossings upto 40-45 kms. He is meting justice or injustice, the House may decide.

Today much work is being done in the hilly regions on the name of North Eastern Regional Rail Development Fund. I would like to congratulate the Central Government for the same, but such type of work should also be done in the desert areas. If the railways network is extended to desert areas the people there will be benefitted. Today Jaisalmer, Barmer, Kandla, Jaisalmer are connected with Bikaner. This entire desert area if connected with the sea-coast then the economic activities at those places will increase and we people will get more job opportunities. ...*(Interruptions)*. In reply to the stated Question No.262 dated the 13th December, 2011, the Central Government has informed that there are about 30 States and Union Territories where the families of APL are getting 15 kg foodgrains per family per month and in the North-East states, Himachal Pradesh and Uttarakhand and in your state 35 Kg is given. There is much paucity of foodgrains in the desert areas. The people there are poor. It is my demand through you that the people there too should get 35 kg. Today you yourself is coloured in Rajasthani colour. Your turban is Rajasthani.

We are fortunate today that the Health Minister is present here. The condition in desert area with regard to health is very poor. I would like to tell the Health Minister.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Minister may kindly listen, what the Hon. Member is telling. The Minister is listening carry on.

SHRI HARISH CHAUDHARY: I would like to request the Health Minister that in our desert area the most of the diseases are related to Malaria, stone, Respiratory and eyes. In 1994 hundreds of people died due to malaria in desert area. The funds these days, we are releasing for the treatment of malaria, whether it is being utilized in desert area. You may see to it. The criteria which we have framed for the present are based on population. If the criteria remains on the basis of population. ...*(Interruptions)*. I am waiting when the desert is also made like hills. When Gulam Nabi Ji will show his kindness to the desert area. If the population based criteria of the present are also applied for the desert area we will not be able to get the basic medical facilities. In my own Banner district today there are about 2465 revenue villages. If we see the sub-centers till now the number of sub-centres are not 550. There are many revenue villages. The PHC, CHC have also made the criteria of population. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Minister kindly listen him.

SHRI HARISH CHAUDHRY: kindly listen a bit. Mr. Minister we of desert area seldom get this opportunity. We do not have much resources to raise our voice loudly. We do not have that strength to show our power on the basis of resources. We could get justice for the people on the basis of our strength ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL (Bikaner): Here the discussion is on Rajasthan and you have surrounded the Minister for coastal area. ...*(Interruptions)*.

SHRI HARISH CHAUDHARY: The same is the condition of desert Rajasthan. It is at the last priority of the country's decision. If PHC, CHC are based on population in Rajasthan, then the people of Rajasthan cannot get justice. The people there are suffering due to the lack of resources. ...*(Interruptions)*.

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: The poor people do not get time in it, but I want inform the Hon. Members that the areas such as backward areas, hilly areas, including the desert areas, whether it is the area of Kutch or Barmer or Jaisalmer in desert, we have included these areas in it, we have arrived at the conclusion whether they are the sub-centres or the Primary Health Centers, these are on the basis of population, but about 265 districts are such which are not included on the basis of population but on the basis of backwardness and we will give preference to them on the basis of their requirements.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now you conclude.

SHRI HARISH CHAUDHARY: Thank you Mr. Minister. When you took charge of this Ministry, we were hopeful that we will definitely get the justice and you are working to our hopes. I would like to request the Planning Commission through you, that in their criteria for backward districts they should include, the backward areas in it.

There is a problem of hoarfrost and cold wave. Mr. Minister in our area if slight cold wave blow or hoar frost occur, the crops which grew in our areas, are damaged by these calamities but both these calamities have not been included in the Relief Fund. As a result thereof, whenever the farmer suffer any loss, he could not get compensation. I am not only hopeful but firmly believe that in the coming day the Ministry of Home Affairs will take decision in the matter. I would like to thank the Central Government for including hoarfrost and cold wave in the CRF and it appointed a GMO. I thank the GMO for their favourable recommendations. You can not assess the relief which the farmers will get in the coming days for the hoarfrost and cold waves. There the people are very poor, they borrow

money and invest it on their fields. I want to thank the Government of Rajasthan on this occasion that Rajasthan Government on one lakh loan, one per cent interest. ...(*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Give chance to other members to speak. It is enough.

SHRI HARISH CHAUDHRY: There are problems other than hoarfrost and cold waves. We grow castor. We sow castor seeds in July-August and harvest it in March. Its 'Girdavari' is done with the Kharif crops, in March we get its production with Rabi crops. In case the farmers suffer loss in it, even then they are not given relief.

Sir, I want to tell one-thing more about crop insurance. If a person get insured for any type of insurance, he has right to take the policies of all the types, then why the obligation is only the farmers? If the farmer want to take it on seasonal basis or on the basis of crop cutting, they should be allowed such freedom, at least we should permit them to avail of it. Today, the voice of farmers in this country is going unheard. The voice of labour is not being heard. While taking decision it should be our aim that how to keep survive that farmer and how to keep survive that labourer. We must do it at least in the context of crop insurance.

I will conclude after putting last two points. There is a big energy hub in my own parliamentary constituency. Today, 20 to 25 per cent crude oil of India is available in Banner only. In the coming time if a refinery is set up in this area for domestic crude oil production only then the people of that area would be benefitted. Economic viability is not there, we people accept it that there is no economic viability but central government have taken such decisions earlier whether it is Panipat or Bhatinda, they have found out some or other way of economic viability. I hope the Central Government will certainly fill the gap of economic viability in the time to come with reference of refinery.

Besides, there is a huge gas reserve, huge coal reserve, huge wind power, solar energy and coal based methane. In the coming time, the biggest source of energy we will find is shell gas, its huge reserve is in desert.

Sir, I, through you, would like to tell that desert is giving so many things to the country, we are demanding very petty thing so that we could survive, we could also move one step ahead through the resources from which whole world is being developed.

Undoubtedly, we people are suppressed. The express is not stopped at Barmer, stoppage for The express has been provided after 500 kilometres. The reason behind it is stated to be very thin habitations. Intelligence agencies says that they can't check any of the movements. We are facing this loss. On that side of National Highway No. 15, our area can be declared as private area, no one can move there.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please conclude.

SHRI HARISH CHAUDHRY: We can go to Jammu and Kashmir, we can go to Punjab but we can't go to Barmer, the desert area. I, through you, sir, would like to say it about those poor people.

In the last, I am concluding saying one thing. "Bahut dushwar hai jeevan, koi dekhe vahan rehkar, sitam jaisi vahan per jindagi, dekhe koi sahkar, yahi hai hak, yahi hai prarthana meri, pahari kshetra ki tarah registar bhi Mahke".

[*English*]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Resolution moved:

"This House expresses its deep concern over the backwardness prevailing in the desert regions of the Country and urges upon the Government to prepare and implement a special economic package for:-

- (i) overall development of desert regions on the lines of the economic package provided to the north-eastern States to mitigate the problems being faced by the people living in desert regions; and
- (ii) enabling the people of these regions to achieve a level of socio-economic development at par with the people living in other parts of the country."

[*Translation*]

SHRI HUKMADEO NARAYAN YADAV (*Madhubani*): Mr. Chairman, Sir the poor people, farmers of India who have T.V. set in their homes also watch and hear this proceedings on the Lok Sabha TV channel and take interest in it. With a view to pacify the ardent desire of their mind and hunger of their stomach, and to know about the extent of debates take place in Lok Sabha and alertness and sympathy of government towards them, people watch the proceedings directly. Therefore, I express my heartfelt thanks to those who started Lok Sabha channel and as a result the villages, poor and farmers of India are able to see Lok Sabha directly. Just now our friend Harishji was

telling about sufferings of desert regions of Rajasthan. I have not visited this area so much, but there was a time when Chaudhary Devi Lal ji was our leader. At that time, in his leadership, we had three leaders of that area i.e. hon'ble Kumbha Ram Aryaji, Daulat Ram Saranji and Lal Chand Dudiji. We used to go via Nimka thana with Chaudhary Devi Lal Ji. I have visited Sikar, Churu, Jalore, Barmer, Pokharan and Bikaner with him. I had made night stay also with him. Once upon a time Chaudhary Devi Lal ji and me were going to Pokharan, then he asked me, "have you seen Dhani?" I replied, when there is no Dhani in my are then where I would see? He said, "let us come and I will show you Dhani". At the road side, it was a big house made of 'chhappar'. Nowadays as in Delhi with a single room dining hall and other rooms are interlinked, similarly a room it was. Devi Lal ji said to go inside. That house was belonging to our some Scheduled Caste brother. When we began to enter the house, I entered easily but Devi Lal ji, who was of seven feet height, had to enter with his knees. Reaching inside he said to me see and asked the owner of the house about the household things he had. On the way, he asked me if I had drunk Tonka's water. I replied that I had neither seen nor drunk it in life. He had taken me in a house at road side and asked for a rope and bucket. He drew water from tanka and stated that how and why this tanka is made and how the people collect rain water in it for their use. I got some direct knowledge as I got chance to visit places with him. Therefore, I thank to those leaders. They had shown me the sufferings of poors, farmers and labourers living in the areas of Rajasthan while visiting with them. I would like to raise this issue that Shrimati Ratna Singh ji, Shri Satpal ji Maharaj, Shri Ranjan Prasad Yadav ji, Shri Bhola Prasad Singh ji and Shri Vijayant Panda ji of congress party brought the motion on backwardness of this area in this same House. Similarly, our friends from various constituencies brought motion in this Lok Sabha to remove regional disparities. Making debates on this issue in Parliament it has been proved that India has regional disparity, social disparity and economic disparity and if no solution is found out through thinking on these overall disparities then the day is not far away when all these backward regions of India will come forward with resentment. Therefore, I, through you, Sir, would like to urge upon the government. I have less faith in Planning Commission. Planning Commission neither makes the plan for me nor for Scheduled Castes, farmers, labourers, village and poors. They make plan for only multinational companies. Some people controlled by World Bank are sitting in Planning Commission, they have a new

nomenclature now a days, they are called consultants, today consultant is appointed in every plan. I was appointed Minister in Department of Shipping of Government of India. Therein at many places consultant word come then I thought, what is this consultant. What is the post of consultant, then I was told that consultants are the persons who prepare DPR to Plan, who prepare draft of the Plan. I asked who reinstate them then it was told that they are reinstated by the institution from which we take loan. When we thought deeply, we understood that the person who is called tout in the village, here he is consultant. Consultants means, they consult with the World Bank and then consult in Planning Commission. There is a meeting point in both consultations and by deciding this meeting point they get the plan sanctioned. The plan is prepared from the World Bank loan, it is implemented and in the mean time what happens and what not happens, we and you will not able to understand because this is a high level game and if we try to see this game, we will find that is very complicated and we have to take many births to understand it. Therefore, I would like to request that the Planning of India has been making wrongfully. Planning is made for developed regions. Planning is made for urbanization only. Planning has been made for development along side cities and all the cities that have been settled. Let us look at Delhi, there are so many Baghs i.e. Punjabi Bagh, Daulata Bagh, Meena Bagh, what is meant by this Bagh. It would be Bagh some time. It would be village some time. Here farmers would be living some time. The land was grabbed here from Ahir, Jat and Gujjar who were doing farming in this area and big colonies had been settle.

16.00 hrs.

Their children were displaced, they became beggars, they left for village and became poor and weak. Big colonies were built, big houses were built, high level offices were allotted well furnished houses in sky rise buildings. Walls were built with bricks and wood work on those walls was done from the wood getting from Uttarakhand, Himalayas, wood has been fixed on floors and ceilings. Sir, the residents of that village do not have wood for their 'chhappars' and for 'chullahs'. Here the persons whose houses have been constructed of bricks decorate them with wood and only those persons who talk about environment are harming the environment most. My humble request is that these should be comprehensive contemplation to remove these dissimilarities. Our friends from Rajasthan were saying, if you undertake social analysis of those areas, if you see the social ambience of those

underdeveloped areas, hills, forests, deserts or Purnia, Madhepura, Saharsha, Supol, Katihar, Kishanganz etc. of Kosi area of North Bihar, most of the people are from backward classes, scheduled castes and scheduled tribes. Scheduled caste, banwasi live in hilly areas and forests. If you see the people living in deserts like Jaisalmer, Barmer they are only those who can tolerate sunshine of deserts. If you look at the history of India, all invasions have been done from the west and the deserts. People of those areas faced the invaders. I, therefore, want that the House should falicitate their ancestors. I want to express my gratitude towards their ancestors who live in deserts

"Sookh rahi hai boti-boti,
Milti nahin ghas ka roti,
Gadhte hain itihās desh ka
Sehkar kathin dusha ki mar
Naman tumhe mere satbar"

Such people have resided in India who have saved this country and laid their lives for this. They are hungry today. Their progeny is naked, illiterate, they have nothing. I want to demand from the Planning Commission and the government that the infertile desert and waste land of India ...(*Interruptions*) Mahabal Mishraji ...(*Interruptions*) Mr. Chairman, please stop them ...(*Interruptions*) Persons come near the Minister and disturb. Incidentally, Gulam Nabi Azad saheb is sitting here. When we visited Sri Nagar this time we saw tulip garden. Gulam Nabi was the Chief Minister. People appreciated him. ...(*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: You have built tulip garden very nice.

...(*Interruptions*)

16.03 hrs.

(*SHRI P.C. CHAKO in the chair*)

SHRI HUKMADEO NARAYAN YADAV (Madhubani): I thanked him because so long he was Chief Minister, he did something for which people are remembering him. When I visited tulip garden, people appreciated you. We would surely complaint against Congress party, but we would appreciate those who are doing good work in congress party. We are the followers of Dinkar.

"Poojnia ko pujya manne me jo badhakran hai,
Vahi manuj ka Ahankar hai, vahi manuj ka bhram hai."

Thus, we worship those who are doing good deeds.

My humble request is that whether you would industrialize those areas where development has not reached and where the land is stony, infertile and fallow. Samajwadi leader Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia raised this question in this very House. He alleged that industries should be set up in the undeveloped areas of desert where the land is strong and fallow. When industries would be set up, electricity is to be supplied there, houses will be constructed, officers will live there, shops should be opened, tea shop, Paan shops would be opened. Mr. Azad ji industries are set up, big industrialists and officers will enjoy. But our children, daughter in law and daughters will get employment through shops of tea, paan, dhabha, khomcha etc. if roads are constructed there, that area would develop. Industries will not go there because that area is not developed. But I say that the area has not developed because there are no industries, business and employment. The government has been developing NCR and Delhi. Productive land that gives three crops in a year is being misused. Why industries refineries can't be set up in desert areas? Can't you lay rail lines construct roads and good schools there? You will not because there is no political pressure. Vocal persons are not living there. Where there is political pressure, vocal persons are living there who can raise their voices, can stage dharna, can approach T.V. media. They are holding the command and can send dispatch in all English newspapers. Media can play game. They can make barren land fertile and fertile barren.

I request you that Planning Commission should prepare plans for developing the undeveloped areas. Whether Planning Commission asks any M.P. and M.L.A or any public representative? Big people are Members of the Planning Commission. In so far as economics is concerned, I want to challenge those economists that the Government of India should send an economist from the Planning Commission under the president ship of Pranav Babu, the economist and the Finance Minister, who should sit with a person like Hukmadeo Narayan having common knowledge of economics and a farmer. He should discuss with me. I will defeat that economist thrice not once. Because my thinking differs from him. His thinking is not pro poor, pro-farmer, pro-backward, pro-dalit. Thus Kabir Das has said "Jo darshan karna chaheye, to darpan mejat raheye, darpan mein Lala kai, to darash kaha se pai". Our planners do not have that thinking. They don't have picture of poor labourer in their mind. That in why this area of India is backward and this society in backward.

Mr. Chairman, I will conclude by reciting one or two couplets from Ramcharit Manas. My friend Sh. Arjun Ram Meghwal will speak. He hails from Rajasthan and fortunately he had been an IAS officer also. He had also seen that. He has both the experiences. When Hanumanji was in Lanka, this is a description of that time.

"Mandir-Mandir pratikar sodha, Dekhe
Jahan-Tahan Agnit Yodha,

Gay a Dashanan Mandir Mahi, Ati vichitra
kahi Jaat so Nahi.

Sayan kiye, dekha kapi tehi, Mandir
Mahun Na Deekhi Baidaihi.

Similarly I was elected Pradhan of Gram Panchayat during 1959-60. I was elected Block Pradhan and chairman, zila parishad. I was elected as Member Legislative Assembly three times. I also witnessed Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha. I was made Minister in Government of India three times. I hail from a village. My father, eight uncles and four cousins were freedom fighters. My mother ran away to my maternal grandfather's house because Englishmen had torched the house. My uncle was the biggest congress leader. He was elected as the Member of the first zila parishad, and then vice-chairman. I am talking of the area that has witnessed those problems of India ...*(Interruptions)* I started from village ...*(Interruptions)* It's all right sir, I am ready to join you provided that you can change the engine of train, run it at proper speed. I shall come with you. But I won't board in this train bearing such an engine which is about to derail. I don't want to meet an accident deliberately. So I won't board in that train.

So, I urge you that I have seen everything starting from farms, crops, village, poor and helpless, gram panchayat to Red Fort but I didn't see love for village, poor and farmer in anybody's heart. I didn't notice pain for them in anybody's heart. You just announced that rural health scheme is being run and mobile vans are being sent in all the blocks, it's your kindness. But who would repair them if they go out of order? Who would provide diesel and salary to the drivers? You can see that maximum vans are out of order in the civil surgeon offices in India, these vans are worth of crores of rupees. On enquiry, it comes out that they belong to that department. Sir, giving birth to child is easy but it is difficult to nurture him. It is Indian traditino to give birth to children. God would take care of them. We will formulate policy' but state governments have to implement them. We would breast feed your child, we

would provide food to your child. You should arrange for the nurturing of a child given birth by you. I urge that India is in pain, there are tears in its eyes. You may go to Rajasthan, Bihar, Odisha. In Bihar, women early in the morning stand in front of Maa Kaali and urge her -- 'Tears are continuously falling out of eyes, show mercy, show mercy maa kali.' Tears are continuously coming out of their eyes, there is pain, suffering and create sensitivity in yourself. The Congress party has its own history. Shri Harish ji was speaking earlier, I was counting, thanked the government a dozen times while putting up his demand and expressing his pain. I asked him how both things could happen at the same time? It is wrong. Once I visited a shop and saw a box, then asked the shopkeeper what was in that. He replied that there was snow in that. I stood up. I am not fluent in English. I said if there is yes than there can not be no and if there is no there cannot be yes. He said it is snow, it is snow power used on the face. I said it is very strange world of influential people. They keep 'yes' and 'no' in the same box. The same is the case of Shri Harish ji, on one hand he thanks government a dozen of times and on the other hand sheds tears on backwardness. I urge Harish ji to leave this aside, there may be any government, any party in power, the poor, backward, Dalits, farmers, workers should stood united and come out with divine power of God Shankar ji in their eyes. The day we stand up, we can turn this system into ashes with the divine power of our third eye and build a new India with that ash on our body. The village, the poor can be empowered only with the building of New India.

SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR (Kaushambi): Sir, I am thankful to you that you gave me a chance to speak on the resolution - special economic development package for desert areas of the country - moved by Shri Harish Choudhary ji.

I heard Shri Harish Choudhary ji and Shri Hukumdeo Narayan Yadav. They put up their views in details and their views were related to ground and villages. I associate myself with that. It is a fact that we often raise the demand of development of our constituency, our state and our region. But such discussions were held at various occasions as Shri Hukumdeo Narayan Yadav ji has mentioned. It is true that several regions are very backward. If we look at the states positions particularly, Hukumdeo ji, today a detailed report has been published in a newspaper in which the economic condition and per capita income of all the states including Bihar, Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh, Odisha and Uttar Pradesh has been shown state-wise. You might have read that. It is unfortunate that the

Governments so far have not taken any specific initiative in this regard for formulated any action plan for the states. Our demand is that sensex report should be banned at one point or the other, it is unfortunate that we could not do that.

Shri Harish ji demanded special economic package for desert states in the line of north-east states and how much it has helped in development of the area, when we talk about the states, you can see that several states starting from Bihar to Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Odisha or north-east states or Rajasthan have different geographical conditions. So, naturally every state has its own problem. I am not saying that at local level their governments have not been formed. These are two national political parties in the country - Congress Party and Bhartiya Janta Party. They have their governments in one state or the other. But the fact is, as Hukamdeo ji has mentioned, there is a lack of co-ordination between centre and the states. It has not been established while it is of prime importance. That's why we demanded discussion under rule 193 on this issue so that honourable members can give their suggestion throughout the day. We also raised the same issue of centre-states relation in BAC meeting and suggested that it should be discussed in the House but it could not happen. We speak on several occasions but detailed discussion could not take place.

I have noticed one more thing and I want to share my own experience. If the centre and state governments are of the same political party, a lot of development takes place but if it is vice-versa then discrimination is natural. It has been so all the times and as a result of which the demand for special economic package for desert states, Poorvanchal, Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan and North-east is often raised. We have to stop it.

Mr. Chairman, I would like to ask why only social and economic package is demanded and not the educational package. The social and economic package is of no use without the educational development of a state. One educated member in the family or one educated mother or sister strive for education of the whole family. One educated member can bring change in the family. So, educational package is also important along with social and economic package. Education is the base of resolving social and economic problems. Without the development of education, the social and economic development is not possible. Education results in social development which in turn bring economic development.

I remember, perhaps Raja Rampal is not present here, and Hukamdeo ji you might have heard that there

is a nomadic caste which was mentioned by him also. They don't have homes, religion or caste and established place. We were also invited in North-avenue where representatives of this community were invited. They told us that they have no home or place. They keep on moving from one place to another. We stay at a particular place for one or two days that becomes their residence, otherwise they keep on moving. They also live in my constituency or jungles. There is a community, I am unable to recollect its name but it is very close to Yadav and Ghogi and their profession is agriculture, milk and wood. Gujjars is another such caste having no permanent address. They have not been discussed in the house. India is a country of various religions and communities having different dresses. Its geographical conditions are vivid and so the production. Once item is produced at one place while the other item at other place. The places where much production takes place becomes developed. While at same place no production takes place and that's why naxalism, terrorism and regionalism is spreading. We have not paid serious attention to the people and other things including Bodoland posing serious threat to our internal security. What is the reason that we have not ever thought of it. There is no development in such areas because of this problem. There is no development in such areas from social, economical and educational point of view.

During the tenure of honourable Mulayam Singh ji, we got several complaints from Sonbadhra side. A nineteen years old girls was leader there. Honourable Mulayam singh ji decided to visit the area and see the factual situation despite the officers refusal to do so. Two-three places are affected by naxalism in our state though it is a very big state. When his helicopter landed there, it was a complete silence at that place. A girl comes there after announcement and speaks loudly in her mother language and Hukamdev ji you won't believe thousand of such people gathered there who were revolting and considered themselves separatists. They said they live in jungle and there is no road and other facilities. Honourable Kishor Dev ji, you have seen that this is the problem of tribal people. You mentioned those who live in jungle, and Gujjars and nomadies. Their complaint was that there was no road in their area, no school even their names have not been included in the voter list, they can't contest election of Pradhan, they can't be people's representative and there was no development in the real sense. They live in jungle and took arms in their hands as there was no development even after so many years of independence. Their demands were accepted on the spot and today that

girl is Block Head of Samajwadi Party. You have to talk with these people at some point of time. In this house, it is said that we would handle with force. There is no such situation, we have listen their problems and we have to understand why they are away from the mainstream society. We can help them if we are ready to listen their problems and pain. If you take some steps only then you can eliminate Naxalism and terrorism and strengthen internal security.

Honourable Hukamdeo ji, you might have visited Allahabad. It has its own history. In my constituency the Ganga and Yamuna flows on both sides respectively and Mr. Chairman believe me Samajwadi Party has connected people with their traditional business and livings. The potters have been given lease of earth so that they can earn their livings. The 'Nishads' Mallah have been given lease of Ghat and fisheries to connect them with their job. The situation these today is that all sand-mafia, and mafia have occupied the area. The digging work is being carried out through JCB machines despite labourers. That's why the 'Lal Salam' army has come into existence there. Even the big cops can't face the 'Lal Salam' there. They occupy restricted and illegal arms all the time and they are known as 'Tamancha' and 'Katta' in local language. The Police have turned their face from them. It all happening in the cities. You might have seen 'Gulabi Sena' in Banda district of Bundelkhand on TV yesterday. It has been established to nullify atrocities and rapes against women. They wear Gulabi saree and keep stick in their hands. They reach in government offices and even the district magistrate and superintendent of police have to run and leave their offices. This is the situation there. This is the situation of those areas and cities which have given four to five Prime Minister, scientists, IAS and IPS to the country. They are demanding employment and source of livelihood. They demand for betterment of their economic and educational condition along with special focus on health. They also demand for their traditional jobs. But it is not happening so and it gives birth to Naxalism and terrorism and armies are being formed. It has created a big threat to internal security of the country. The country faces threat on the borders as well as internal front.

Sir, I want to say that the demand of package is natural. They have formed armies because their poverty and helplessness is being exploited. That's why they have taken arms in their hands and forced to fight. Why don't you talk to them? You should talk to them. We have several times raised this issue in the house that a team of Home Ministry should talk to them. The local police handles

them yielding not so much help. Shri Hukamdev ji has mentioned the BPL issue in details. I just want to say that the government should think of those who live in jungles and whose poverty helplessness has been exploited and the tribals who have faced atrocities and crimes. Even the Britishers have mentioned the communities like 'Pashi' as brave and self-esteemed. There are several other such castes who fight from front and not from back, they put them in 'Jarayam Pasha' and Criminals Tribes Act. You have to visit such areas and think of their social, economical and educational development. We can remove economic and imbalance only by providing jobs to their words.

I conclude my speech with this emphatically supporting the resolution moved by Shri Harish Choudhary.

SHRI SATPAL MAHARAJ (Garhwal): Mr. Chairman, I stand here to support the resolution moved by Shri Harish Choudhary. The people living in desert are deprived of development because of geographical imbalance and rest area, I strong demand a special economic package for their development like north-east, so that the desert can be developed. I want to say that we should study how it turned out to be a desert, I got a chance to visit Jaiselmer and Barmer area and I found that a 'meteorite' struck there and as a result everything evaporated from this earlier lushgreen and full of vegetation, very fertile and prosperous area. You can see the stone of Jaiselmer having black surface but it is white from inside. I saw petrified rock there and people believe that extreme heat have turned these woods as stone. The same is the situation of our desert area and Israel and Dubai have developed many technical thing to remove the backwardness of that desert.

You see they have planted grass on desert sand and developed such green houses where you can grow every variety of crops and they are doing the same. So, this technology shall be brought here as well and farming should be done adopting every scientific measure. There is so much solar energy in the desert area. Spain is moving ahead on technological front to tap this energy and produced so much solar energy. Solar energy can be established in the desert to remove its backwardness so that we can get power from our desert. Wind blows at a very fast pace in the desert. We can get a vast quantity of power by setting up wind turbine. If we get energy from the backward area of desert, naturally it would remove backwardness. Along this, it has been mentioned in point 2, that the people of those areas should have equal social and economic development status as that of other parts of the country. I would like to say that we cannot achieve this

target until or unless we go for the policy of economic reservation. We provide reservation on the economic basis and strive for eliminating poverty. So, I want that wind turbines and solar system should be developed. Railway must be expanded, when I was state minister of Railways, I had received a file at that time which suggested that Pokhran station should be closed. But I told that Pokhran station should not be closed. We kept it going because we wanted the development of desert area. Desert area should see growth. Pokhran is the place where we made atomic explosion. Besides it is a heritage site in itself. In view of this when we expand railways, it would be useful. There used to be a time when the rail operating in desert area on tyres like car. Take the example of Jaisalmer where the rail use to run on one tyre on rail line. That is to say the carriages had wheels like car with tyres wheel. But the things are fast changing, now rail is reaching every nook and corner. The development is taking place. Very rapidly if it gets solar phones along with this, that will be every useful in times of emergencies. It will make possible to send SOS if some crisis surfaces. Solar energy will charge the battery and it will enable you to phone anywhere anytime. You come across similar phone in U.A.E. you can see them in Dubai. They can be installed very easily. Rich mineral deposits are found under the desert. A stone is found there which is of saltish tastes. People use it as an agent to make curd. It has large deposits of crude oil, gas etc. We have to conduct research to discover its capacity and know as to what wealth is hidden beneath the desert. It greatly needs exploration. The most important thing is that resources are scattered every where but one has to foil to tap them. Having everything, yet if we become complacent, then we will not make any effort. Therefore I want that beside the economic package we have to become hardworking also. As you know that I come from a state where Ganges flow.

I am the native of the country where Ganges flow and the country of Ganga educates us that it was not merely Ganges that flow on the land, it called *vaitarni*, it used to flow in the heaven but Bhagirath ji after *tapasya* brought it to the surface of land. It is Ganges which cleans and purify our land today. The things which used to be a common phenomenon will change, and will change drastically. But the main thing required for this is the zest for doing it. If this zest and enthusiasm continued the picture will definitely change. There is no need to worry or despair, things will definitely move towards improvement. However there has to be flexibility in attitude then only the desired change will come about.

Supporting Shri Harish Chaudhary ji and his resolution, I thank you for giving me time to speak.

[English]

SHRI S. SEMMALAI (Salem): Thank you, Chairman Sir, for giving me this opportunity. I welcome the initiative taken by the hon. Member, Shri Harish Chaudhary, for the social economic development of desert region through special economic package on the lines of North-Eastern region.

The hon. Members who spoke before me on this subject have drawn the attention of the Government on the need to provide liberal financial assistance to the less developed regions.

Sir, it is really an issue of extreme concern. People living in the desert region are suffering a lot. Economic opportunities for a decent living are minimal in that region. They have been exploited by various forces and the benefit does not reach them often. The welfare and special programmes to uplift them do not reach them fully. Hence, as advocated by other Members, the Centre has to pay more attention to the socio-economic development of these people in desert areas through special economic packages.

Sir, our country is having two faces, one side with haves and the other side with have-nots. Similarly, we have less developed States and also developing States. We are in a position to take care of both, less developed and developing States. States have more responsibilities for the development of the area. Both the sources of revenues are slowly shrinking. Most of the tax bases and sources lie only with the Centre. Gradually, the Centre is taking away much of the States' power now. The States are reduced to almost glorified municipalities, as our hon. Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu stated. So, the Centre should come forward to extend its helping hand towards the developing States also to meet their demands in a just and fair manner. While showing more attention towards the less developed States, developing States also should not be neglected.

At this juncture, I deem it my duty to draw the attention of the Centre to the needs of the people of Tamil Nadu. My revered Leader, hon. Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu, Puruchi Thalaivi has launched 'Tamil Nadu Vision 2023', document envisioning to increase States GDP at a growth rate of 11 per cent or more per annum. In the words of my revered Leader:

"Tamil Nadu Vision 2023 is a scheme designed to bring about socio-economic changes and improve necessary infrastructures needed for rapid economic development of the State."

The required investment of Rs.15 lakh crore, as the hon. Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu says, will have to come from States, Centre and private sources.

At this juncture, I would request the Centre to be more liberal and supportive to the efforts of the hon. Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu in transforming Tamil Nadu into one of the best States in India. Hon. Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu, as we all know, has sought financial help from the Centre to the tune of Rs. 1,82,402.18 crore for the various development schemes. I am sorry to say that nearly ten months have passed Centre's response is not only subdued but a mute one. Am I to call it gross-negligence, discriminatory or indifference? While the Government knowingly allowed some persons to cause heavy loss to the Exchequer to the tune of Rs. 1,75,000 crore, why not Centre fulfil its commitments of helping the States facing severe financial difficulties?

MR. CHAIRMAN: The subject of the Resolution is 'Special Package for Desert Region'. Come back to the subject. State-Centre is not the subject.

SHRI S. SEMMALAI: Sir, I am supporting the Resolution, but I am asking that the developing States should also be given due attention.

Hence I make a special appeal to the Centre that the financial needs of Tamil Nadu, as articulated by my Leader, be looked into and whatever is needed, the Centre should come forward and extend the assistance.

In this context, I welcome and support the Resolution moved by the hon. Member.

SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB (Cuttack): Thank you, Mr. Chairman, Sir. Whatever we are discussing today, if the discussion on this Resolution concludes, I hope the mover of this Resolution also will be here to withdraw that Resolution on the request of our hon. Minister who is going to give reply on behalf of the Government.

But the mover of this Resolution, our friend, Mr. Harish Chaudhary, has two specific requests to make to the Government and that request is overall development of desert region in comparison to the economic package that is being provided to North-Eastern States. The second is socio-economic development at par with people living

in other parts of the country. These are the two major aspects on which he has been harping on.

I would fail in my duty if I do not mention here that this Resolution was moved on 26th August 2011. The Winter Session has passed, the first part of the Budget Session has also passed and Mr. Harish Chaudhary was unlucky that every time whenever this Resolution was supposed to be discussed, somehow or other it got delayed and delayed.

DR. M. THAMBIDURAI (Karur): This is the fate of all Private Members' Bills and Resolutions.

SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB: Yes, this is the fate of all Private Members' Business that has been happening and to some extent we being members of the Business Advisory Committee, also are party to that. Today is 4th of May and perhaps many Members, who at that point of time had showed interest to participate in this discussion, perhaps, have become very tired.

But I remember, human civilization has always excelled when they are put to a lot of difficulty by nature. When nature provides or puts the human kind in difficulty, the intuitiveness of human nature blossoms and one gets the force to tide over that situation. It has happened in the coastal region of very many nations. It has happened in the Island nations of this world. It has happened in the forest or the outer reaches of mountains and it has also happened in the desert regions of 7 this world.

India being a sub-continent, I remember always, I have tried to mention this that when my daughter was in Class V, she came running one evening and showed me the Geography book and asked me, why this piece of land, country, which we call India, this piece of South-Asia, this region is called sub-continent? Why is it a sub-continent? That was being taught to her in Class V or VI.

Why is it a sub-continent? Is it the land mass that is why it is a sub-continent? If we compare it with China, China has bigger land mass, but it is not called sub-continent. Europe has many countries within and that land mass is also less than South Asia. It is called a Continent. Why this is a sub-continent, part of Asia?

It was a question which never confronted me when I was studying. But that question was posed to me by my daughter and I tried to explain that this is a region, this is an area, this is a land mass which is multi-lingual and multi-cultural. It has mountains. It has sea, bay and ocean. It has desert; it has forest. It has large rivers. It has different

types of people living in this part of the region. That is why it is a sub-continent. It is because it is a part of the Asia continent, it is a sub-continent. That is not prevalent in China. It is not prevalent in other parts where so many divergences are not there.

Especially when I come to this desert region, as our friend Shri Arjun Ram Meghwal had educated me especially on this region, I would like to take his help. Jaisalmer, Barmer and Bikaner are the regions which we can identify with desert area. The moment we try to remember those areas, immediately the music and the art come to our mind which is unique in the Indian mosaic. The literature of Bhakti Movement also flourished in that area. At that point of time, when the large part of this nation was being subjugated, the Indian culture was being trampled upon, at that time this desert area flourished in Bhakti Movement because of Meerabai. Arjun Ram Meghwal ji also told me the story of Dhola Maru. I think, when he is going to speak, he is going to narrate that pathetic and emotional experience about these two characters. Many people of this country know about Romeo and Juliet. Many people know about the other incidents, the love episodes, which had happened across the border. But the story of Dhola Maru, the amount of affection, goodwill and whatever comes in that love life can only come from a desert region.

One also remembers the historic character of Maharana Pratap and also remembers the day when he was moving in the jungles after being banished from his kingdom. When the child was being provided by the mother with a roti of grass and some other things, suddenly a wild cat jumped in and took that roti from the hands of that boy. The tremendous emotional pressure, the mental agony that Maharana Pratap had faced in that time of turbulence, it can only be felt by a father when he is unable to feed his children.

One also remembers the depredations Humayun had to undergo when he passed through the desert parts of Gujarat and Rajasthan while going towards Lahore. He took that desert route. What had happened during that period is not a part of History textbooks but it concerns anybody who wants to understand about an Emperor who was given all charge to rule by his father, who had fought shoulder to shoulder with his father in the First War of Panipat and had to leave Delhi because of Sher Shah Suri's aggression. He could come back to Delhi and become Emperor again after the tribulations which he went through for more than 20 years.

I also want to remember the valour of Gadia Lohar. The valour of that tribe needs to be propagated in our country. It is necessary to check the migration of that area. When one talks about the desert area of this region, one also remembers about the Shekhawaties. The best talented entrepreneurship has come from that area - the Birlas, the Bajajs, the Goenkas. They are from that area alone.

I am also reminded of Maharaja Ganga Singh of Bikaner, who was the first President of Indian Chamber of Princes, which is now known as Rajya Sabha.

I am also reminded the work that was done by Shrimati Indira Gandhi to bring water to that area. Today that Nahar has been called as Indira Nahar ...(*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL (Bikaner): Shri Ganga Singh ji brought the canal.

SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB: Canal was brought by Ganga Singh ji, but he contributed to expand.

[*English*]

When one goes through that area one can see how that has developed. I am also reminded that during Vasundhara Raje's Chief Ministership there was a huge cloudburst. Those areas had tones and tones of water but it did not sink in. Nobody knew what to do with that. At that time Sardar Buta Singh was also representing a part of that area called Jalore and the amount of difficulty the people had to face due to that natural calamity was something which needs to be addressed too.

I would have been happy, if the Minister for Forests and Environment would have been present here today and participated in this deliberation. There is a need to protect flora and fauna of that area. It is by protecting the environment that we protect ourself, the human race.

Mr. Choudhary has also mentioned during his deliberations that schools should be established to develop the traditional skills. He mentioned about schools. Schools should be established to develop skills. I would also request the Minister that today, there is a need in this country that we should give certificates, not only certificates, graduate certificates, under-graduate certificates, to those students who excel. We have to prepare a curriculum for making bell metal, potteries, handloom and handicraft. This type of graduation and post-graduation certificates should be given and a curriculum should be prepared. It will not only encourage them to do their traditional jobs; traditional

artefacts; but also it will check migration to the cities.
...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please conclude.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB: Sir, I have another two points to make.

Mr. Choudhary has mentioned about the oil and gas that is there in Barmer area. I was told that per day the capacity would be Rs. 1,600 crore. That much of oil and gas is available there which can be explored and exploited in this area. The area of Jaisalmer, Banner and Bikaner not only has the oil and gas but it has gypsum, marble and phosphate. That amount of money and that amount of wealth, this desert area can provide to the nation. At least a fraction of it can also be invested in that area and for that Mr. Choudhary or anyone do not have to ask for any special package. I think that idea is hidden when he said 'at par with North-East'. When oil is being extracted from North-East, a portion of it is being invested for the development of the North-East. If this type of natural resource is prevalent in that area, why can we not exploit that region and also invest for the development of this region?

I would like to make two more points. Recently when the hon. Speaker had been to New Zealand
...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please conclude now. Your time is up.

SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB: Sir, I am concluding with these words.

Recently when the hon. Speaker was in New Zealand, she insisted that we should visit a farm and I was thinking in my mind that perhaps she wants to go to a dairy farm or to a lamb farm just to see how wools are made, how cheese or other things are made. But when we arrived at the farm, it was a wind farm. That type of wind farm can also be established in this desert area. For that, I am not insisting that it should be a Public Private Partnership. That can be. But first why do we not allow private enterprise to also go into this area and create wind farm for a specific period?

16.56 hrs.

(SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN *in the Chair*)

At the same time, we can have the solar energy, the non-conventional energy. This will be a repository of the

non-conventional energy. In that respect, I think, Barmer, Jaisalmer and Bikaner can be developed to a very great extent, and the desert will not be a curse on the polity of this nation but it can also become one of the major wealth generating regions of this country.

With these words, I support the Resolution that has been moved by Shri Harish Choudhary.

[Translation]

CHAUDHARY LAL SINGH (Udhampur): Madam, Chairman, I am grateful to you for providing me an opportunity to speak. I welcome the resolution moved by our dear Bhai Saheb Shri Harish Chaudhary.

Madam, such areas do exist in this country, and the areas are mentioned by him are among them. Today the condition prevailing in Barmer, Bikaner and Jaisalmer of Rajasthan are known to everybody, it is no secret. Life there is very tough. Modern facilities are not available there. Our country is changing but the fruits of this change are not reaching these areas. Because they have been left behind in the matter of development. I would like to tell you that criteria for a constituency is linked with population not area. Now can you enlighten me about the rationale behind having a constituency in an area of 25 thousand or so kilometres. It is as big as a country. The entire constituencies of Delhi taken together and adding up the number of its MP's twenty times, they would not be equal to my constituency. So this disparity is leading to gross injustice. The area under the constituency is the underlying factor which is creating all the imbalance. As a result injustice is being done to people living in these areas. For example in an area where in two kilometers, you will find merely four houses, they do live in this country. Do they not have any right to water, do they not have any right to electricity? Do they not need schools for their children? Do they not require hospital facilities? Even after all this you call them Indian, then why this disparity among one Indian and the other Indian. What I mean to say that Laddakh is bigger than entire Himachal Pradesh but there is only one member of Parliament constituency and only one MP to represent them. In this situation how will it develop? Our MP can not make it develop. You give 5 crores rupees to an MP but when it comes to giving funds then you give it on the basis of constituency.

17.00 hrs.

That too is developed by the Planning Commission. It considers the population aspect as to where it stands. It prefers areas with greater population, rest can wait, if

something is left after that they will be given other wise not.

I would request Sir, you see my constituency which covers seven districts and its area is 23000 sq kilometer. It has dry area, plain area then Kandi, hilly small and big both areas which reaches upto himalayyas. Kindly explain to me as to which in Jammu and Kashmir experienced militancy the most? That was Doda.

[*English*]

Sir consider seriously that a district spread over an area of eleven thousand seven hundred sq. kilometer. In respect of its connectivity needs, one would say it should be 10 percent, so according to this decide the extent of roads there. Is it the one which goes to Kashmir. ...(*Interruptions*)

Madam Chairman, this resolution was allotted one hour time. That is over. It can be extended by one hour with sense of the House.

CHAUDHARY LAL SINGH: Madam, in this situation the district is facing acute shortage of connectivity, connectivity there from Pathrigarh, which is a national highway and road goes via Banihal upto tunnel and crossing tunnel it reaches Kashmir. But the question remains that areas of Batosh to Doda, Kishtwad, Indraval, Soti, Gundo walesa, Gandhori, Ishtari, Sausari, Samuchau etc. having more than 50 kilometer walking distance. My area is Marwa, Barwank, Dekhan which has 86 kilometer walking distance. So what fault of theirs have made them to live without connectivity facilities. Ours is a very beautiful area where we are having deodar trees and a good population. But the sources available to them for their livelihood are very-very poor, just one can't think of it. It is experiencing snowfall. Recently there was snowfall to the extent of over 15-18 feet which crushed several houses under it. Last time some 40 people were killed. So I would request you that it is a question of justice. It does not relate to Shri Harish Chaudhary only. This relates to justice-insaf that you take full care of the particular area which have pucca pathways - pucca drainage and roads are also pucca, have hospitals, medical institutes AIIMS, while neglecting the other areas. This is the seat of Supreme Court, every facility is available here. Having small area compared to others. This too is given funds equal to that being given to constituencies having very vast areas, why? I must be told, why don't you do justice with those areas which are backward due to faulty or inadequate planning. Be it your government or mine everybody's mind goes to

the one who is standing before him. My areas is so distant that it does not catch your eye. I visited Odisha and toured extensively that place. There also the condition is very bad. I saw Rajasthan, there too the condition is bad. My constituency is no exception. This suggest only one thing that farther from Delhi mean suffer badly of bad condition. Madam your southern area has been developed because English started their journey to India from there. They penetrated further from there, whatever their requirement, be it rail, goods haulage, they created the infrastructure for that. They did nothing for the country, where they required way for their convenience, they did everything to make themselves comfortable. What were they to do here in the desert? But now it is our country. Now the Indians have to see it. They wanted to loot her. But now we are to build this country.

Madam, so I would like to say that you will be surprised to know that in my district Riyasi where I was attending a meeting of the district board, there are the places like Mor, Angrola, Gulabarg and Gunjali, I found that there are 47 percent uneducated people in it. There is a misunderstanding that we were given big packages but we were given only 24 thousand crore. Though we were promised very big packages but they did not give anything.

Madam Chairman, with our 47 percent uneducated children I would like ask here as to where all that money had been spent? Who keeps check on it? Who is monitoring it? Whatever be the amount of money given to us but unless and until the Member of Parliament concerned has a power to keep a check on it, who will give him any importance and if he does not ask for a school, it will not be opened. See the condition of our schools. They are without chalks, mats, black boards and staff. We see that even adequate number of teachers is not there. What to say of the government schools. They are hell for the poor as all the rural people are studying in government schools. In fact, our villages do not have private schools and villagers cannot afford the fees of those private schools. But the rich people send their children to the boarding schools. Tell me when the poor children of this country will see their upliftment? You are talking of the Gujjars. You have given specials category to the Scheduled Tribes, but their condition has not improved because there is no planning, no understanding. Gurjars are still grazing their cattle in the lower plains during summer and walk down a long distance of 500 to 100 kms in hills during winters. They do not have any other work. Their condition is very bad. They are not getting anything. Who will give mobile

teachers or doctors to their children? What is your system? What is your planning? Which planning will bring about their upliftment? How the Bakkarwals will go ahead? They are poor muslims who live in jungles. Once in a village, I asked a backward women in her kitchen as to what she was cooking. But there was nothing in her cooking pot. She was simply stirring water in it. What is the condition of these villagers in this country. In another village I saw a women who was sitting with her three children in the cold. She did not have roof on her head. Cold wind was passing through her house. Her fourth child was hiding somewhere. You will be surprised to know that when I asked that 12 year old child to come out, he stood up. All his clothes were tattered. He was totally naked. However, he had a feeling that he was naked. So when he left that somebody had come there, he at once jumped away to hide himself. With the passage of time when he will grow up, Who will bring him out of his complex? Who will remove the pressure he has on his mind? Who will change his thinking? How will that child realise that he is a free mind.

Madam, you can see that on one side there is a child who has a wardrobe with line of clothes but does not know as to which of them he will wear while on the other hand there are those who are so naked that they do not know whether they have a cloth on their body. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM CHAIRMAN: Lal Singh ji, there are other hon'ble members also who want to speak.

CHAUDHARY LAL SINGH: Other hon'ble members may also speak to their fullest satisfaction. I will keep sitting for them. You may continue to extend time and hear them. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM CHAIRMAN: No, it is not the way. After all there is a limit.

CHAUDHARY LAL SINGH: If you hear the truth, perhaps it may bring about a change in this country. That is what I want to submit. I was very sad at my heart that I asked him to get up. In those days I was an MLA who could give house to a poor from his discretionary fund. But there is no such provision in the MPLAD because a poor becomes an individual in that case. It is surprising. That is our policy matter. So we shall have to change it and realise it.

Secondly I would to submit that our land and fields have gone dry. Madam, in our Kandi area, our former elders had constructed 1 to 2 thousand ponds in the

villages but with the changing times, these ponds. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM CHAIRMAN: You have made your point very well. Now, please conclude.

CHAUDHARY LAL SINGH: With the changing times, the shape of these ponds has also changed. Ponds have dried up it with the trend of tubewells. But the people are not getting water, it has stalled their development and water has become an issue. These ponds have been ruined. I request you to plan for the revival of all of these ponds. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM CHAIRMAN: Please, actually let all those who have desert in their area, speak but they should conclude at the earliest. All your points have been covered.

CHAUDHARY LAL SINGH: In the end, I would like to submit that whenever we plan, for example in case of Jammu Kashmir or elsewhere, in my opinion, at least it may be discussed with all the MPs of that area, be it 10 or 20 or whatever it is in this regard. The most hopeless thing is that one who does not know anything about an area, becomes the decision maker. When we ourselves will be the decision makers of our area, it will be certainly beneficial. In that case, we shall have to rectify our mistakes.

Lastly I welcome Shri Harish ji who introduced this resolution. I thank him.

SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL (Bikaner): Madam Chairman, I would like to thank you for the opportunity you have given me to speak on the resolution seeking special status or special package for the Desert Area of Rajasthan.

Why an area is called Desert Area? Because it has sand, so we call it a Desert Area. Sand means Sand Dunes, Tibbe or Rartiley Dhore ...*(Interruptions)*. This sand becomes hot very soon in the summer and very cold in the winters. The area which has extreme heat and extreme cold is called desert. We are the residents of that area where we see extreme heat when temperature goes up to 49 to 50 degree Celsius. If we come to the temperature dip, it is right that in Jammu Kashmir it may be the lowest because that area has a different climate but in our desert areas the temperature in Churu, Pilani or Bikaner goes down to the minus and at times, it has deep frost. Barmer and Bikaner are not so cold. Since sandy areas have extreme heat and extreme cold, it is called Desert but the poets have described it differently. This area of ours is colourful also. I would like to speak of it in Rajasthani. That I will dedicate you later. 'Sone Ri Dharti Jaddhen Chandi

Rou Asman' means the sandy dunes here appear golden in the sunlight and silvery in moonlight.

"Sone ri dharti jade aur chandi ro asman,

Rang rangile, ras bharyo, mharo pyaro Rajasthan."

This is a colourful state, we wear such clothes, as you see my turban, it is colourful. The ladies also wear colourful clothes. I am also colourful ...(*Interruptions*) not colourful by nature. There has been desert condition in our area. There has been odd conditions' but even the people lives there generation to generation and kept the culture of that area alive.

I would like to tell you that at the time when Pakistan did not come into existence, then we were called the borderly people due to the Thar desert. Even than our area was adjacent to Iran, Iraq. Today we are totally borderly people. If someone is protecting the border of Pakistan, they are the people of desert area who are living there. Hukumadeo ji was saying correctly that the weaker sections of the society are protecting that border, they do the work of weaving and handicrafts. They are satisfied people. They rear five cattle. One of the three is cow for drinking milk and curd, Bull for farming, goat for milk for children, sheep for wool, which is mean of livelihood and camel as mode of transportation. These are five cattle on which our lives in desert area sustain. How we fetch water. Rain water harvesting is most talked about matter, but we have kachha houses in our area. Necessity is the mother of invention. Houses were kachha, the water could not be retailed there. Than they started the system of pit. A pit was dugged in the field and catchment area was also left that we will not cultivate this area. The pit filled with water and we used to drink that water. This area should be accorded special status, we are demanding the same as we are very satisfied people. We are used to live in difficulties. Just now Mehtab saheb was saying correctly that Birlas were from here, Bangars were from here, Dalmias were from here, Sinhanias were from here, Bajajs were from here, Poddars were from here and so on. They earned reputation in the various areas of the country, because they were used to live in desert, used to live in difficulties. They have done their works and developed that area with their savings. We are the people from that area.

Our demand through you sir is Harish Chaudhary ji had demanded some funds in this special package. You have clubbed so many schemes. Give our area a big reservoir where water is provided and give us five cattle,

camel, sheep, goat, bull and cow. Give us five trees to plant them around the reservoir which can be plum(ber), medicinal plants so that they can grow in 4-5 years and we make some income by selling the fruits. It can be khejari also. Give us five plants and five electric points. These are our resources. We have wind energy, solar energy, but we do not know how to use the technology. The government of India should intervene. Give us five electric points in our houses to operate fan, fridge. We are artisans. Our people are expert in handicrafts work. You must have seen the bed sheet of Banner, sarees of Jaisalmer, Pattu of Bikaner, Banner, showls of Bikaner. There is a place named Napasar. The schools of this place are so much famous that the Prime Minister of India and president were used to get it from there those days. We are such artisans. Constitute a council and provide funds through that council to develop the five handicrafts of that area.

We are very well advanced in the area of tourism. We have forts as I comes from Bikaner and there are one thousand Havelis. How these people constructed the Havelies with dulmera stones. These are worth seeing, people comes to see them. Give us five intervention for development of tourism. Connect us by providing road, rail and mobile towers. You can abolish rest of the schemes. We can live there comfortably because we know how to live in difficulties. Our people are satisfied people, but provide these things to us.

I would like to submit that why we are demanding special package? The literacy rate in our state is very low. This rate in Banner has decreased by one and half percent. I am from Bikaner where the literacy rate among women is rather low. The medical facilities in our areas like ANM center, PHC, CHC are situated for away. If we travel 30 kilometer, no village will be found. If a women is pregnant, how one can avail the Janani Suraksha Yojana? We would like an intervention to strengthen the ANM Centres, PHCs and CHCs. Increase the number of doctors and nurses. There are so many mines in our area. The marble came from our area which was used to built the Taj Mahal. The Parliament House where we are sitting today, people may not knew from where this red stone was brought. The red stone was brought from our area which was used to built the Red fort. How beautiful it looks. Mehtab saheb was saying correctly that we have gypsum and lime stone. A big cement factory can be established there. Hukumdeo ji was saying correctly that Ram Manohar Lohiya asked that why factories cannot be established in desert area. Now, the concept of SEZ (special economic zone) has

came. Why don't you come to our area. If you establish SEZ here, you need double crop area. Come to our area, we will give you land. There is no dearth of land in our area. Provide us special status. The lime stone's quality is very good, which can be used in producing good quality cement. The yellow stone of Jaisalmer is exported at large scale. We have granite. The granite of Lakkha is very famous. I am saying that there is no dearth of minerals, but we are suffering from the natural calamities. I would not repeat all these things. I would like to say that establish one or two SEZ in our desert area. Irrigation facilities should be increased. Ganga Singh ji was the Maharaja of Bikaner and he got the Gang canal constructed in 1927. You cannot imagine. That canal now has been extended which is named as Indira Gandhi canal project. It came up in that era. Irrigation facilities should be increased in our area. The rice and cotton produced in Ganga nagar and Hamunagarh is due to the irrigation from the canal. If this canal was not there, nothing could be produced. Therefore, irrigation facilities should be increased in our area.

I would like to demand through you, sir, that a national desert development authority should be established. There is one or another authority everywhere. There is desert in our area, so a Desert Development Authority must be established. I comes from Bikaner. Wool is produced there in plenty. There are sheeps in a good number. There is wool Research Center in our area, but the woolen dominated multi sector textile park is sought to establish, it would go somewhere else. This is the tragedy. Cotton is produced in Shriganga Nagar, Hamunagarh, but cotton textile Park would go somewhere else. That will not be established in cotton growing area. If the government intervene in the desert area only than it can be developed.

I am referring the next two points that we have a famine code. In our area the famine brusted forty six times in the last sixty years. At the time of famine a famine code is regulated here. That famine code was made during British regime. The wages in that code are less the regulations are few and the extent of its power is much. You can amend the famine code. Much money is not involved in it. It can be amended. I want to say that in animal husbandry for goat rearing, the income tax is not charged but the products produced through animal wealth are under the purview of income tax. I had talked many investors and asked why don't you invest in our Rajasthan? They say that you have animal wealth but if we install a bone crushing machine, the income tax will be charged on it. You can give this exemption. It is in your hands. If you allow exemption in income tax for desert area, the it will

be developed. ...(*Interruptions*). The demand of special status has cropped up only due to the non-removal of regional imbalances. We had been remarked weak it is not so, Bhakt Meera bai was not only famous in the country but was all over the world. Maharana Pratap was famous for his bravery not only in the country but in the world. I want to say the things in our deserts as the 'Rohida' tree, its flowers are so beautiful that one cannot imagine but there is no one to tap it. Much has been discussed about 'Godawn' bird, that it is on the verge of extinction, who will save them. The 'curza' bird comes to this country from Syberia. The men in desert go to bed immediately after the sun set. He did not take much time. In Delhi or Mumbai people remain aware till 11-12 o'clock. But a person in our area goes to bed at 6-7 o'clock and gets up at 4.00 A.M. and lives with the nature. He will see the curza. Where from it has come? It migrats from Syberia to our country to drink water. When there is snowfall it migrates to our country. The people of our area have constructed ponds and gave shelter to her and provided space to feed her. We have rared snakes. You will see had we have done it. Namo Narain Meena sahib is sitting here. I was ADM (Development) in Barmer. I visited a village. I stayed in a shelter. At night I found something is moving in the shed. I enquired what is happening. There was no light. He said, what happened? I told him it is looking like a bird. He brought the lamp and found. I enquired if it was a snake? The house holder said why are you afraid. We live with snakes. The snakes live above and we live below and the snakes never disturb us. There had been different types of people in that area. In our area there is a 'peevna' snake. We have survived there with great difficulty. That snake used to inhale oxygen. Perhaps it was the snake having pranayam like Baba Ramdev. As he mount up upon a man he inhaled his oxygen and when he thought it had taken much, he used to go away by beating through the tail. We belong to such an area. He used to alert him that he is likely to die. He used to take oxygen, so he did not die. Fire was required. If some one had seen the 'peevna' snake going, it was the power of his pranayam or something else, the snake use to tear the earth and enter in it. He doesn't not live in a barrow. It has also extincted. We want such types of species should also live with us. 'Godawan' bird should be there. All should exist. The nature has not given space only to man all the species must live. We have all kinds of species, flora and fauna. A special package should be provided to protect them.

You have s scheme of BAD (Border Area Development) through which border area is developed. I

want an amendment in it. If a municipal area come under the border area, it is said that it will not be paid for municipal area. It is within five kilometer. I want to suggest smaller amendments to government through you. If such amendments are made, we can develop the desert area of Rajasthan covering 16 districts of the western part and convert it into a green area. As you have declared tax holiday, or exemption from income tax and excise, granted exemption in excise for establishing industries in the hill areas, similar exemptions may also be given to the areas of western Rajasthan, then we can develop Rajasthan.

The resolution brought by Shri Harish Chaudhary through private Members Bill, I support it and I thank you very much for the time you have given me to speak.

SHRI MAGNI LAL MANDAL (Jhanjharpur): Mr. Chairman the resolution placed by Shri Harish Choudhary through Private Members Bill, I support it. He gave his speech on this motion on 26th August 2011. After it, it is the second time when it is being discussed. He has expressed his views over the agony and apathy of peoples life and animal life in Rajasthan and talked for its development. His demand, view are quite genuine. For the timely development of the nation his motion is not only contemporary but also relevant in this matter. It has been provided in the constitution that the government will make efforts to remove the regional imbalances and the efforts of the government will be though such planning that the regions are developed in a balanced manner and the economic imbalances developmental imbalances are done away with.

Shri Chaudhary ji has referred two points, Shri Bharatrihari Mehtab has also participated in the discussion that the social, economic and educational development of the people of that area should be done. For the matters relating to social, economic and educational developments stresses should be laid on the opening of schools, transport and bazar for the village cottage industries, market connectivity, capital for creation of jobs and how their standards of living can be raised through education level. He had said two things in his speech that there is a cold desert and a hot desert in this country. It has been said about the development of cold desert and efforts have been made, but the life in hot desert is missing, how the people are living in that area. The government has not made any assessment of it.

Shri Arjun Meghwal has referred a Development Authority. It is under the jurisdiction of state government. The State Government will set up the authority but for

setting up the authority the question of funds arises. The entire matter is of funds and where is the fund? Shri Harish Chaudhary ji had himself mentioned about two points, that for the development of the north-east states and bringing it at par with the main stream of the nation, a separate ministry was created and the process of development was given speed through it. Then, the government gave stress to sectoral approach, which sector should be given preference so that the sectoral development is achieved and the north-east region is brought at par with the nation's main stream. On the same basis he has said that the government should consider for the development of the desert. It is correct. The Planning Minister is sitting here. It is a matter of planning. If it is not possible to open a separate ministry, then at least a wing or a department to look after the work of desert development may be opened under the Tribal Ministry. By creating a department the govt. can see it.

Shri Arjun Meghwal ji has discussed much about Rajasthan. It is true that with the traditions of our country the traditions of Rajasthan are important, it produce a fragrance. We feel proud to know the culture of Rajasthan. You have discussed from amazon to Meera of Rajasthan. We feel pleasure. But in the same Rajasthan, there are places of tourist importance. There are very beautiful places. Tourism is an industry for Rajasthan, the desert is there, which is called Jaisalmer. In the year 1988 when the committee of Bihar Legislature went to Jaisalmer, I also accompanied that committee. We have seen that is the life of people of Jaisalmer, the greatest crisis is of water. The people talked about their agony over the water from bathing to drinking. Recently an employee of State Bank of India came from there. He asked me that he want to come back from Jaisalmer. I enquired the reason, why he wants to come. He said that the greatest difficulty there is of water. There is difficulty in getting water from bathing to drinking. Even today the water in Jaisalmer is supplied through outside tankers. So Jaisalmer is the largest part of desert. We people said that we will go to see the desert part of Rajasthan. The government made arrangements for our visit and we were stopped to cross after a limit. We were not allowed to go further. We had talks with the local people and they said they have no life. We thought that the government will consider our plight after independence. The govt. will link our life with the nation's mainstream. But it is difficult to reach upto us and if you reach there it is difficult to come back, because there are problems at every steps of every thing and these problems still persists. Shri Harish Chaudhary expressed the pain and sorrows of

those people, these problems whether it is water, transport, telephone, school, education learnings, provision of medical and health facilities all are there, which we saw in 1988. We enquired whether the life is still the same, they replied that their life is still full of hardships. The people there are enduring and not living the life. The people in the desert of Rajasthan are leading their lives with hardships, they are not living it. It is true that you may develop village artisians, village cottage industries but the opportunities of job creations which are in modern India in modern age of globalization, those methods should also be brought there. For it, we should not depend on the state government alone. Whether it is the state government of congress or BJP or any other party it has not enough resources. You harness natural gas from there. You are talking about Pokhran. It is there. You taped petrol from there but did not discuss about the overall development of the desert through its royalty. So I support it. From the government side the Planning Minister Shri Ashwini Kumar is sitting here. He may please reply whether he has made any planning for the north-east region, created any Ministry and made a provision in the budget. It is good you have done a good thing. But on the sameline it should be done for deserts, and hot deserts. That part of the desert is cut off from the main land of the country. How it can be developed in a proper manner and linked with mainstream of the nation. If you cannot create a separate Ministry for it then create a department in Tribal Affairs Minister or Planning Ministry.

With these words, I support the resolution moved by Shri Harish Choudhary ji.

[English]

SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHURY (Baharampur): Madam, I would like to support the Resolution moved by our esteemed colleague Shri Harish Choudhary in regard to special economic development package for the desert regions of the country. Not only that, he also sought that the package should be at par with the North-Eastern States to mitigate the problems being faced by the people living in the deserts.

In India the total area of deserts is 2,08,110 square kilometers and it spreads over four States namely, Punjab, Haryana, Rajasthan and Gujarat. The desert area has been divided as Great Desert and Little Desert. Great Desert forms a part of Thar Desert which extends from Pakistan in the West from the edge of Rann of Kutch beyond the Luni River. And the Little Desert extends from the Luni between Jaisalmer and Jodhpur up to Northern

West. The arid zone in India occupies 12 per cent of the total land. Further, there are 70,000 square kilometres of cold deserts in Ladakh and Himalayas together.

A number of Members have already spelt out the problems of the people of desert areas. As far as Thar desert is concerned, Thar desert is the most populous desert in the world. It is a living and dynamic desert. A square kilometre area of Thar is occupied by 37 persons. In contrast, in other parts of the world only seven persons occupy a square kilometre of desert area. Not only that, it is a land which is recognised as a land of biodiversity.

The uniqueness of the desert is that we experience high temperature, low precipitation and high rate of evaporation. I would like to draw the attention of the entire House to the fact that it is very alarming to note that desertification has been going on continuously, and it is encroaching upon the fertile lands of our country. It needs to be stopped first. So, we need to have a comprehensive strategy to impede the expansion of desert area so that we can save our fertile land. The desert is spreading outwards at the rate of half-a-kilometre per year. Could you imagine that it is encroaching at the rate of approximately 130 square kilometre of fertile land every year? May I know from the hon. Minister whether any study has been done to ascertain the area of desertification and whether the Government has taken any steps in consultation with the other world organizations, to stem the expanse of desert? As we are all aware, we had the Rio Convention. It is a planning workshop, carried out in 1999, within the framework of regional cooperation to combat desertification in the Middle East by utilizing a participatory approach. May I know whether our Government is taking any steps by participating in those approaches and in those conventions?

Our desert is being taken care of by various schemes. Earlier we had desert development programme in 1977-78. Now all the programmes have been subsumed under the Integrated Watershed Management Programme from 2009. Under Integrated Watershed Management Programme, the identified areas of desert development have been given due priority, while selecting the projects for implementation. May I know from the hon. Minister how many projects were sanctioned under Desert Development Programme, how much money has been allocated for that purpose, whether the target in this regard has been achieved and whether it is a fact that the money has not been spent fully so far?

The problem especially in the desert is that there is soil erosion which needs to be tackled. Soil erosion is a serious problem in the desert. The chief agent for soil erosion is blowing of wind, especially the South-Western wind. Sometimes, it accelerates the velocity to 140 kilometres per hour. The wind of that velocity simply evaporates the moisture that remains in the soil. Not only that, it also physically removes soil from one place to another. The Government should contemplate measures to protect land from soil erosion by wind.

Soil conservation is another important aspect if we really wish to help the people of desert regions. Only if we are able to conserve the soil, it will have the requisite moisture which will help in vegetation and which in turn will serve other purposes.

As Shri Meghwal mentioned, in desert region animal husbandry is recognised as a great profession. Per capita availability of animal is the highest in the desert areas than in other parts of the country. But the fact is, due to over-grazing and also trampling by cattle and other animals the land is being further degraded. The Government should take rational scientific measures so as to save on the one hand the livestock and on the other hand to take care of the conservation of soil. In this regard I would like to offer some suggestions.

In the canal-irrigated areas the Government should adopt mixed farming. This would maintain high-yielding dairy cattle and cultivation.

Artificial insemination should be taken up in the canal command areas and should be intensified around urban areas, in the existing milk schemes, of the States.

While grass reserves would yield a good quantity of grass, seed production should also be undertaken in properly organised seed production farms in areas with good irrigation facility.

Irrigation is an imperative need to save the people of desert region. As has been mentioned by other Members, there is enormous mineral wealth in the desert region. This mineral wealth should be conserved and utilised to give optimum results.

Market-oriented industries based on agricultural products, livestock and minerals should be developed in all the large, medium and small scale sectors.

An efficient transport network should be developed in the region which should interlink urban centres as well as villages.

Areas of scenic beauty should be developed conserving the important existing features such as sand dunes to the west of Jaisalmer.

Recreational areas should be developed by utilising the existing features and by further developing the same tourism should be promoted. Tourism is a smokeless industry which can easily be flourished in the desert region.

I would also like to mention that along with proper land use activities, a considerable area should also be kept for afforestation. I would like to put emphasis on afforestation. Afforestation should be made to check further expansion of the desert and attract more rainfall in the desert region. We have to do well in afforestation for the development of desert region. It should be given high priority along with conservation of soil and prevention of soil erosion by wind. These are the suggestions that I would like to make.

Last but not least, North-Eastern Region is an amalgamation of seven States but only a few areas of the States are called desert areas. However, I would support this Resolution and draw the attention of the concerned Minister to take necessary action.

[Translation]

*SHRI N. KRISTAPPA (Hindupur): Hon. Madam Chairperson, I stand to support resolution introduced by Shri Harish Chaudhary. Anantpur district of Andhra Pradesh is showing indications of turning into a desert. Scientists also expressed similar fears. In such a scenario, it is our responsibility to save these districts. In our country, Anantpur district is next to Jaisalmer district of Rajasthan where lowest rainfall is recorded. We should note that even after digging large number of bore wells in these villages, drinking water is not available. I would like to bring to your notice a very serious situation, where people of this region are asking only for drinking water. In spite of many water conservation programmes, the ground water levels could not be replenished. When there is no adequate rainfall, how the ground water levels can be replenished?

The Government report states that 14 out of 16 crops resulted in failures. In such a situation, we should understand how the people of this region survives without any means of livelihood. In Anantpur district, out of 16 crops, 14 crops resulted in failure and Central Government is offering only 3% subsidy on interest, that too for those farmers who repaid their loans on time. The farmers of

* English translation of the Speech originally delivered in Telugu.

Anantpur district where crop failure is rampant are not in a position to avail this subsidy. Anantpur district receives scanty rainfall and for last 30 years only groundnut is being cultivated here. Neither State Government nor Central Government is in a position to support groundnut sowing in these regions.

It incurs an expenditure of Rs. 10,000 per acre of groundnut cultivation. When 14 out of 16 crops failed, we should understand how the farmer of this region is living and surviving. And neither State Government nor Central Government is in a position to rescue these farmers. Recently, State Government had submitted a representation in this regard, seeking guidance on how to save this district. A central team visited this district and made some recommendations which were as good as recommendations made by Britishers. There was nothing new in those recommendations. If the Central Government does not announce special schemes to save this district, it will turn into a desert.

After agriculture, weaving is the main occupation of this district. Around 2 lakh weavers are dependent on weaving silk sarees. Weavers' welfare is also neglected by state as well as Central Governments. In 1995, a law was enacted to protect the interests of the weavers. Under that law, 11 articles were reserved to be manufactured only by handlooms and should not be manufactured on power looms or by any other means. But the Governments are not implementing this law effectively. These 11 reserved articles are being manufactured by other means and are being supplied throughout the country. The Central Government is not in a position to implement this law effectively. I plead the Government to implement that law effectively and save the weavers of this district.

Third main occupation of this district is sheep rearing. Around 20 lakh shepherds are dependent on sheep rearing. Fodder is not available for six months in a year. I request the Government to take steps to protect the interests of shepherds and save this district from turning into a desert. Special schemes should be announced for this district. With this request, I conclude.

SHRI MAHENDER SINGH P. CHAUHAN (Sabarkantha): Mr. Chairman, I may kindly be permitted to speak here. I thank you for giving me an opportunity to speak in support of the resolution presented by respected Shri Harish Chaudhary on 26th August 2011.

My Parliamentary constituency Sabarkantha is adjacent to Rajasthan. We are connected with each other. We have our social relationship with Rajasthan. The problems of my parliamentary constituency Sabarkantha are the same as of Rajasthan. Our area is the area of dalits and Adivasis and is very much backward. Our region starts from the Aravali hills. Rajasthan, which is also called 'veer bhumi' has given many warriors to the country. I salute at land, Maharana Pratap, who fought with the mughals for the protection of his motherland lived in the forests of Vijay Nagar which is in Sabarkantha and the adivasis people of the region supported him. When sometime back I saw that place where the queen hanged herself and the place where Bhamasah came for the help of Maharana Pratap. That place is in my constituency. I would like to request the Hon'ble Minister through you to something for the problems of my region.

Our entire region is based on agriculture and animal husbandry. Industries have not developed there because the railways has not developed. You are aware that railways are the heritage of developments. Development is there where the railways passes. We do not have storage. The farmers are in a fix what to do. The agriculture is affected due to non-receipt of fertilizers on time. We do not have railway facilities for travelling to Delhi and Mumbai. Proposal for extension of Himmatanagar, Khedbrahama Rail line to Ambaji, Abu-road has been sent to Planning Commission for approval. I would request the Planning Commission to approve it.

Sir, My second point is regarding land reforms. The land here is pebbly and stony therefore it is not good for crop. My request is for the grant of special package for it, so that land reform is undertaken. The irrigation facilities are also inadequate. It is a hilly region, a region with height.

MADAM CHAIRMAN: Mr. Mahender Singh ji, when this matter will come for discussion next time, then you start with it. I think now the time is over. Next time you will get a chance and then you can start it.

18.00 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Monday, May 7, 2012/ Vaisakha 17, 1934 (Saka).

Annexure-I*Member-wise Index to Starred Questions*

Sl.No.	Member's Name	Question No.
1	2	3
1.	Shri Agarwal Jai Prakash	415
2.	Smt. Badal, Harsimrat Kaur	405
3.	Dr. Baliram	417
4.	Shri Biswal, Hemanand	404
5.	Smt. Devi, Rama	402
6.	Shri Dhanapalan, K.P.	419
7.	Shri Gowda Chandra, D.B.	406
8.	Shri Jadhao, Prataprao Ganpatrao	402
9.	Shri Jaiswal, Gorakh Prasad	408
10.	Shri Joshi, Pralhad	404
11.	Shri Karunakaran, P.	407
12.	Shri Kishor, Kamal "Commando"	416
13.	Shri Kurup, Peethambara	419
14.	Shri Laguri, Yashbant N.S.	408
15.	Shri Maharaj, Satpal	411
16.	Shri Majhi, Pradeep	420
17.	Shri Naik, Shripad yesso	415
18.	Shri Nirupam, Sanjay Brijkishor Lal	418
19.	Shri Owaisi, Asaduddin	414
20.	Shri Patel, Kishnbhai V.	420
21.	Shri Patil, Sanjay Dina	405
22.	Shri Punia, P.L.	418
23.	Shri Rahaman, Abdul	406
24.	Shri Rao, Konakalla Narayana	403
25.	Shri S., Alagiri	409
26.	Shri Saroj, Tufani	413
27.	Shri Skekhar, Neeraj	412
28.	Shri Singh, Yashvir	412

1	2	3
29.	Shri Singh, Kunwar Rewati Raman	413
30.	Shri Singh, Uday Pratap	401
31.	Dr. Sinh, Sanjay	409
32.	Shri Tomar, Narendra Singh	417
33.	Shri Udasi, Shivkumar	410

Member-wise Index to Unstarred Questions

Sl.No.	Member's Name	Question No.
1	2	3
1.	Shri Pratap, A. Sai	4610, 4686, 4789
2.	Shri A.K.S., Vijayan	4646, 4808
3.	Shri Adhalrao, Patil Shivaji	4621, 4702, 4727, 4819
4.	Shri Adsui, Anandrao	4702, 4727
5.	Shri Agarwal, Jai Prakash	4827
6.	Shri Agrawal, Rajendra	4645
7.	Shri Ahir, Hansraj G.	4716, 4729
8.	Shri Ajmal, Badruddin	4658
9.	Shri Anandan, M.	4781
10.	Shri Ananth, Kumar	4678
11.	Shri Anuragi, Ghanshyam	4705
12.	Shri Azad, Kirti	4750
13.	Shri Babar, Gajanan D.	4702, 4727, 4819
14.	Shri Bais, Ramesh	4612
15.	Shri Baitha, Kameshwar	4618, 4747, 4776, 4793
16.	Shri Bajwa, Partap Singh	4687, 4777
17.	Shri Banerjee, Ambica	4696
18.	Shri Bavaliya, Kunvarjibhai M.	4605, 4617
19.	Shri Bhadana, Avtar Singh	4701
20.	Shri Bhagat, Sudarshan	4726

1	2	3
21.	Shri Bhagora, Tarachand	4701, 4784
22.	Shri Bhoi, Sanjay	4667, 4692
23.	Shri Bhujbal, Sameer	4696, 4748
24.	Shri Biju, P.K.	4712
25.	Shri Bishnoi, Kuldeep	4661, 4736
26.	Shri C, Sivasami	4655, 4777
27.	Shri Chang, C.M.	4725
28.	Shri Chaudhary, Harish	4773, 4782
29.	Dr. Chauhan, Mahendrasinh P.	4626, 4649, 4812
30.	Shri Chavan, Harishchandra	4682
31.	Shri Choudhary, Bhudeo	4748, 4765
32.	Smt. Choudhry, Shruti	4602, 4624, 4781, 4788, 4798
33.	Shri Chowdhury, Adhir	4716
34.	Shri Das, Khagen	4698, 4763
35.	Smt. Dasmunsi, Deepa	4739
36.	Shri Deo, Kalikesh N. Singh	4738, 4827
37.	Shri Devi Rama	4770
38.	Shri Dhotre, Sanjay	4695, 4771, 4781
39.	Shri Dhruva, Narayana	4604, 4811
40.	Smt. Dhurve, Jyoti	4648
41.	Shri Dubey, Nishikant	4676, 4716
42.	Adv. Dudhgaonkar, Ganeshrao	4677
43.	Smt. Dutt, Priya	4755
44.	Shri Gaddigoudar, P.C.	4616
45.	Shri Gaikwad, Eknath M.	4667, 4692, 4697
46.	Shri Gajender Singh Rajukhedi	4699
47.	Smt. Gandhi, Maneka	4709, 4785

1	2	3
48.	Shri Gandhi, Varun	4704
49.	Shri Gandhi, Dilipkumar Mansukhlal	4632, 4783
50.	Shri Ganeshamurthi, A.	4665
51.	Shri Gavit, Manikrao H.	4629
52.	Shri Gohain, Rajen	4769
53.	Shri Gopal, L. Raja	4752
54.	Shri Gowda, Chendre D.B.	4826
55.	Prof, Haque, Sk. Saidul	4724
56.	Shri Hazari, Maheshwar	4732, 4747, 4776, 4793
57.	Shri Hooda, Deepender Singh	4747, 4749
58.	Shri Hussain, Syed Shahnawaz	4620, 4782, 4794
59.	Shri Jadhao, Prataprao Ganpatrao	4769, 4778
60.	Shri Jadhav, Baliram	4737
61.	Dr. Jaiswal, Sanjay	4747, 4768
62.	Shri Jaiswal, Gorakh Prasad	4797
63.	Shri Jakhar, Badri Ram	4636, 4801
64.	Smt. Jardosh, Darshana	4614
65.	Shri Jawale, Haribhau	4825
66.	Shri Jindai, Naveen	4650, 4733, 4738, 4813
67.	Dr. Joshi, Murli Manohar	4669
68.	Shri Joshi, Pralhad	4771, 4772, 4824
69.	Shri Kalmadi, Suresh	4713
70.	Shri Kaswan, Ram Singh	4626, 4653
71.	Shri Kateel, Nalin Kumar	4613, 4790
72.	Shri Kaushalendra Kumar	4690
73.	Shri Khaire, Chandrakant	4627, 4688, 4716, 4823
74.	Dr. Killi, Kruparani	4624, 4796

1	2	3
75.	Dr. Kirodi, Lal Meena	4670
76.	Shri Kowase, Marotrao Sainuji	4767
77.	Shri Kumar, Vishwa Mohan	4735
78.	Dr. Kumar, Ajay	4740
79.	Shri Kumar, P.	4672
80.	Shri Kurup, Peethambara	4780, 4795
81.	Shri Libra, Sardar Sukhdev Singh	4784
82.	Shri Maadam, Ahir Vikrambhai Arjanbhai	4651, 4814
83.	Smt. Mahajan, Surhitra	4703
84.	Shri Mahato, Narahari	4733
85.	Shri Majhi, Pradeep	4828
86.	Shri Majumdar, Prasanta Kumar	4670, 4772
87.	Shri Mandal, Mangani Lal	4695, 4696, 4771, 4781
88.	Smt. Mcleod, Ingrid	4666
89.	Shri Meghe, Datta	4764
90.	Shri Meghwal, Arjun	4622
91.	Dr. Meinya, Thakchom	4700
92.	Shri Mishra, Prasad Govind	4762
93.	Shri Mitra, Somen	4686, 4778
94.	Shri Mohan, PC.	4612, 4707
95.	Shri Munde, Gopinath	4693
96.	Shri Muttemwar, Vilas	4707, 4757
97.	Shri Nagar, Surendra Singh	4694, 4696, 4827
98.	Dr. Naik, Sanjeev Ganesh	4682
99.	Shri Nama, Nageswara Rao	4693, 4770
100.	Shri Namdhari, Inder Singh	4673, 4820
101.	Shri Naranbhai, Kachhadia	4641, 4682, 4805
102.	Km. Natarajan, Meenakshi	4715

1	2	3
103.	Shri Nirupam, Sanjay Brijkishor Lal	4830
104.	Shri Nishad (Capt.) Jai Naraian Prasad	4668
105.	Shri Owaisi, Asaduddin	4777, 4809
106.	Shri PR., Natarajan	4761, 4777
107.	Shri Pal, Nagdambika	4663
108.	Shri Panda, Jay Baijayant	4674, 4693, 4708, 4747, 4777
109.	Shri Panda, Prabodh	4728
110.	Shri Pandey, Ravindra Kumar	4675, 4785
111.	KM. Pandey, Saroj	4759
112.	Shri Pangi, Jayaram	4635, 4821
113.	Shri Paranjpe, Anand Prakash	4667, 4692
114.	Shri Patel, Devji M.	4656
115.	Shri Patel, Jayshreeben	4682
116.	Shri Patel, Bal Kumar	4753
117.	Shri Patel, Kishnbhai V.	4.828
118.	Shri Pathak, Harin	4682, 4751
119.	Shri Patel, Sanjay Dina	4682
120.	Shri Path, A.T. Nana	4736
121.	Smt. Patil, Bhavana Gawali	4677, 4730
122.	Shri Patel, Rao Saheb Danve	4723
123.	Shri Patil, B.B.	4667, 4692, 4697
124.	Dr. Patil, Padmasinha Bajiroa	4737
125.	Smt. Patle, Kumla Devi	4633, 4799
126.	Shri Prabhakar, Ponnarn	4603, 4810
127.	Smt. Pradhan Nityananda	4693, 4708, 4747, 4777
128.	Shri Punia, P. L.	4705, 4780
129.	Shri Raghavan, M.K.	4720
130.	Shri Raghavendra, B.Y.	4716

1	2	3	1	2	3
131.	Shri Rahaman, Abdul	4623, 4806	159.	Smt. Scinca, Yashodhare Raje	4785
132.	Shri Rai, Prem Das	4743	160.	Smt. Shantha, J.	4627, 4714
133.	Shri Rajendran, C.	4691	161.	Shri Sharma, Jagdish	4711
134.	Shri Rajesh, M.B.	4654, 4783	162.	Shri Shekhar, Neeraj	4776, 4818
135.	Shri Ram Purnamasi	4657, 4687, 4815	163.	Shri Shetkar, Suresh Kumar	4626, 4726, 4780
136.	Dr. Rane, Nilesh N.	4601, 4640	164.	Shri Shetti Raju	4630
137.	Shri Rao, Sambasiva Rayapati	4644, 4687, 4777, 4807	165.	Shri Siddeshwara, G.M.	4660, 4817, 4825
138.	Shri Rashid, J.M. Aaron	4689, 4829	166.	Dr. Singh, Bhola	4722
139.	Shri Rathwa, Ramsinh	4659	167.	Shri Singh, Bhoopendra	4647
140.	Dr. Ratna, De (NAG)	4682, 4754	168.	Shri Singh, Ijyaraj	4770, 4779, 4793
141.	Shri Rawat, Ashok Kumar	4740, 4780, 4787	169.	Shri Singh, Jagadanand	4719
142.	Shri Ray, Bishnu Pada	4638, 4802	170.	Shri Singh, K.C. 'Baba'	4634
143.	Shri Ray, Rudra Madhab	4662, 4769	171.	Smt. Singh, Meena	4682, 4741
144.	Shri Reddy, Gutha Sukhender	4746	172.	Shri Singh, Pashupati Nath	4664
145.	Shri Reddy, Magunta Sreenivasulu	4615	173.	Shri Singh, Pradeep Kumar	4682
146.	Shri Reddy, A. Venkata Rami	4777	174.	Shri Singh, Radha Mohan	4734, 4780
147.	Shri Reddy, K.J.S.P.	4606, 4804	175.	Dr. Singh, Raghuavnsn Prasad	4766
148.	Shri Reddy, Modugula Venugopala	4681, 4777	176.	Shri Singh, Rakesh	4748
149.	Shri Roy, Nripendra Nath	4733	177.	Shri Singh, Ratan	4775
150.	Shri S., Alagiri	4773, 4774, 4775	178.	Shri Singh, Ravneet	4631
151.	Shri S., Semmalai	4671	179.	Shri Singh, Sushil Kumar	4687
152.	Shri S., Pakkirappa	4770	180.	Shri Singh, Uday	4717
153.	Shri S.R., Jeyadurai	4623, 4733	181.	Shri Singh, Yashvir	4776, 4818
154.	Shri S.S., Ramasubbu	4652	182.	Shri Singh, Lal Chaudhary	4745
155.	Adv. Sampath, A.	4680	183.	Shri Singh, Brijbhushan Sharan	4756
156.	Shri Saroj, Sushila	4747, 4776	184.	Shri Singh, Dhananjay	4619
157.	Shri Satpathy, Tathagata	4715	185.	Shri Singh, Radhe Mohan	4720, 4780, 4781
158.	Shri Sayeed, Hamdullah	4639, 4803	186.	Smt. Singh, Rajkumar Ratna	4774

1	2	3	1	2	3
187.	Dr. Sinh, Sanjay	4779, 4791	207.	Shri Tomar, Narendra Singh	4788
188.	Shri Siricilla Rajaiah	4608, 4675, 4704, 4810, 4816	208.	Shri Toppo, Joseph	4706
189.	Dr. Solanki, Kirit Premjibhai	4742	209.	Shri Tudu, Laxman	4782
190.	Shri Soianki, Makan Singh	4607	210.	Smt. Upadhyay, Seema	4747, 4776
191.	Shri Sugavanam, E.G.	4643, 4823	211.	Shri Vardhan, Harsh	4617, 4669
192.	Shri Sugumar, K.	4694	212.	Shri Vasava, Mansukh Bhai D.	4778
193.	Smt. Sule, Supriya	4682	213.	Dr., Venugopal P.	4611, 4692, 4800
194.	Shri Suresh, Kodikkunnil	4683, 4826 4733,	214.	Shri Verma, Sajjan	4786
195.	Shri Swamy, N. Chaluvarya	4684, 4792, 4827	215.	Smt. Verma, Usha	4747, 4776, 4793
196.	Smt. Tabassum, Hasan	4744	216.	Shri Virendra Kumar	4716
197.	Shri Tagore, Manicka	4637, 4701	217.	Shri Vishwanath, Adagooru	4780
198.	Smt. Tandon, Annu	4688	218.	Shri Viswanathan, P.	4642, 4822
199.	Shri Tanwar, Ashok	4609, 4736 4704,	219.	Shri Wakchaure, Bhausahab Rajaram	4758
200.	Shri Tewari, Manish	4679	220.	Shri Wankhede Subhash Bapurao	4760
201.	Shri Thamaraiselvan, R.	4628	221.	Shri Yadav, Anjan Kumar M.	4625, 4769, 4791, 4797
202.	Dr. Thambidurai, M.	4685	222.	Shri Yadav, Dharmendra	4702, 4727, 4819
203.	Dr. Tharoor, Shashi	4731, 4787	223.	Shri Yadav, Dinesh Chandra	4783
204.	Shri Thomas, P.T.	4721	224.	Prof. Yadav, Prof. (Dr.) Ranjan Prasad	4687, 4698
205.	Shri Tirkay, Manohar	4772	225.	Shri Yadav, Hukumdeo Narayan	4718
206.	Shri Tewari, Bhisma Shanker <i>Alias</i> Kushal	4710			

Annexure-II*Ministry-wise Index to Starred Questions*

Finance	:	402, 403, 406, 408, 410, 412, 418
Health and Family Welfare	:	401, 405, 407, 411, 417
Mines	:	420
New and Renewable Energy	:	409
Panchayati Raj	:	
Power	:	404, 413, 414, 419
Tourism	:	415
Tribal Affairs	:	
Women and Child Development	:	416

Ministry-wise Index to Unstarred Questions

Finance	:	4601, 4602, 4603, 4605, 4611, 4614, 4615, 4617, 4622, 4623, 4625, 4629, 4632, 4636, 4637, 4640, 4642, 4645, 4648, 4652, 4653, 4654, 4663, 4665, 4668, 4669, 4671, 4672, 4681, 4686, 4689, 4690, 4692, 4699, 4707, 4717, 4721, 4726, 4728, 4729, 4730, 4732, 4735, 4737, 4739, 4740, 4742, 4757, 4758, 4760, 4761, 4773, 4778, 4780, 4781, 4783, 4784, 4791, 4Z97, 4801, 4807, 4809, 4810, 4811, 4816, 4818, 4819, 4822, 4823, 4827, 4830
Health and Family Welfare	:	4618, 4619, 4620, 4621, 4624, 4626, 4627, 4628, 4646, 4650, 4655, 4656, 4657, 4661, 4662, 4666, 4677, 4678, 4679, 4682, 4683, 4685, 4687, 4691, 4693, 4694, 4695, 4696, 4697, 4698, 4702, 4703, 4704, 4705, 4708, 4709, 4713, 4720, 4731, 4734, 4736, 4741, 4744, 4746, 4748, 4749, 4750, 4754, 4759, 4762, 4764, 4765, 4766, 4768, 4769, 4770, 4771, 4774, 4776, 4777, 4779, 4785, 4787, 4788, 4789, 4790, 4793, 4794, 4795, 4796, 4798, 4800, 4803, 4805, 4815, 4826
Mines	:	4613, 4659, 4660, 4664, 4716, 4719, 4751, 4753, 4829
New and Renewable Energy	:	4630, 4634, 4644, 4651, 4674, 4684, 4701, 4718, 4725, 4743, 4747, 4808, 4817, 4825
Panchayati Raj	:	4638, 4688, 4715, 4802
Power	:	4609, 4610, 4612, 4639, 4641, 4643, 4658, 4673, 4680, 4700, 4710, 4711, 4722, 4723, 4727, 4752, 4756, 4767, 4782, 4792, 4799, 4804, 4806, 4820, 4824

Tourism	:	4631, 4667, 4828
Tribal Affairs	:	4604, 4607, 4608, 4635, 4670, 4675, 4676, 4706, 4712, 4745, 4763, 4814, 4821
Women and Child Development	:	4606, 4616, 4633, 4647, 4649, 4714, 4724, 4733, 4738, 4755, 4772, 4775, 4786, 4812, 4813.
