

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(English Version)

Tenth Session
(Fifteenth Lok Sabha)



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CONTENTS

[Fifteenth Series, Vol. XXVI, Tenth Session, 2012/1934 (Saka)]

No. 32, Friday, May 18, 2012/ Vaisakha 28, 1934 (Saka)

SUBJECT	COLUMNS
ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS	
Starred Question No. 601 to 604	2-28
WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS	
*Starred Question Nos. 605 to 620	28-76
Unstarred Question Nos. 6901 to 7130	76-550
PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE.....	550-558
COMMITTEE ON ABSENCE OF MEMBERS	
FROM THE Sittings OF THE HOUSE	
Minutes	558
COMMITTEE ON EMPOWERMENT OF WOMEN	
(i) 14th and 15th Reports	558
(ii) Statement	558
RAILWAY CONVENTION COMMITTEE	
3rd Report	559
STANDING COMMITTEE ON FOOD, CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION	
20th and 21st Reports	559
STANDING COMMITTEE ON SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS	
222nd to 228th Reports	559
BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE	
39th Report	560

*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	COLUMNS
STATEMENTS BY MINISTER	
(i) (a) Status of implementation of the recommendations' contained in the 152nd Report of the Standing Committee on Transport, Tourism and Culture on Action Taken by the Government on the Observations/Recommendations contained in the 140th Report of the Committee on "Promotion of Tourism in Jammu and Kashmir", pertaining to the Ministry of Tourism	
(b) Status of implementation of the recommendations contained in the 153rd Report of the Standing Committee on Transport, Tourism and Culture on the Action Taken by the Government on the Observations/Recommendations contained in the 149th Report of the Committee on "Development of Tourism Infrastructure and Amenities for the Commonwealth Games 2010", pertaining to the Ministry of Tourism	
Shri Sultan Ahmed	560
CALLING ATTENTION TO THE MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE	
Situation arising out of severe Drought in Karnataka	
Shri Pralhad Joshi	562
Shri Harish Rawat	562
Shri Ananth Kumar	567
Shri Shivrama Gouda	571
Shri Shivkumar Udasi	571
Shri Shailendra Kumar	572
SUBMISSION BY MEMBERS	
Re: Illness of passengers due to food served on Rajdhani Express.....	583
RAILWAY PROPERTY (UNLAWFUL POSSESSION) AMENDMENT BILL, 2011	
Motion to Consider	591
Shri Kamal Kishore 'Commando'	591
Dr. Tarun Mandal	593
Shri K.H. Muniyappa.....	595

SUBJECT	COLUMNS
Clauses 2 to 4 and 1	597
Motion to Pass.....	598
DISCUSSION UNDER RULE 193	
Situation arising out of faulty policy for procurement of food grains and inadequate facilities for their storage	
Shri Sharad Yadav	599
MOTION RE : TWENTY-SIXTH REPORT OF COMMITTEE	
ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS	606
PRIVATE MEMBERS' RESOLUTIONS	
(i) Special economic development package for the desert regions of the country	
Shri Mahendrasinh P. Chauhan	607
Shri Naranbhai Kachhadia	607
Shri Ashwani Kumar.....	608
Resolution - Withdrawn.....	612
(ii) Setting up of a Central University in Motihari district of Bihar	
Shri Om Prakash Yadav	612
Shri Adhir Chowdhury.....	615
Shri Hukmadeo Narayan Yadav	618
Shri Shailendra Kumar.....	622
Shri Vijay Bahadur Singh	626
Shrimati Meena Singh	629
Shri Mahabal Mishra	630
Dr. Bhola Singh	632
Shri Jagadanand Singh.....	636
Shri Satpal Maharaj.....	640
Shrimati Rama Devi	642
Shri Sansuma Khunggur Bwismuthiary.....	646
Shri Arjun Ram Meghwal	647

SUBJECT	COLUMNS
ANNEXURE – I	
Member-wise Index to Starred Questions	665-666
Member-wise Index to Unstarred Questions.....	665-666
ANNEXURE – II	
Ministry-wise Index to Starred Questions	681-682
Ministry-wise Index to Unstarred Questions	681-684

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LOK SABHA DEBATES

LOK SABHA

11.01 hrs.

Friday, May 18, 2012/Vaisakha 28, 1934 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock

[MADAM SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

MADAM SPEAKER: Now, Question Hour.

Q.No. 601, Shrimati Darshana Jardosh.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR (Kaushambi): Madam Speaker, I have given notice for adjournment motion. In South Africa. ...*(Interruptions)* 1200 labourers have been trapped. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Nothing now please raise it during zero hour.

...(Interruptions)

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: I have disallowed it.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR: What is the Government going to do to get them freed. ...*(Interruptions)*

It is a very serious matter...*(Interruptions)* it is the matter of 1200 labourers. They are trapped there. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: I have disallowed it.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Nothing will go in record.

*(Interruptions)...**

[Translation]

MADAM SPEAKER: Please raise this matter during the Zero Hour.

...(Interruptions)

*Not recorded.

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Q. No. 601 — Shrimati Darshana Jardosh.

Registered Medical Practitioners

*601. SHRIMATI DARSHANA JARDOSH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of registered medical practitioners in the country;

(b) whether the Medical Council of India (MCI) periodically updates Indian Medical Register in order to ascertain the actual number of doctors actively practising in the country;

(c) if so, the details thereof indicating the time when it was last updated and the manner in which the said updation has been done;

(d) whether MCI has proposed/taken certain measures to make re-registration and re-validation of doctors mandatory in the country; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and the benefits accrued therefrom?

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) As per the information available in the Annual Report of the Medical Council of India (MCI) for the year 2010-11, the total number of registered medical practitioners in the country is 8,40,130 as on 31.03.2011.

(b) and (c) The Indian Medical Register (IMR) maintained by MCI is revised from time to time on the basis of the information received from the State Medical Councils. The Indian Medical Register also includes registration made by the MCI. It is not possible to determine the number of doctors actively practicing in the country from the Indian Medical Register.

(d) and (e) There is no provision in the existing Indian Medical Council Act for re-registration or revalidation of doctors. However, Medical Councils of certain States like Punjab, Delhi, Odisha, Rajasthan and Maharashtra have provision for re-registration of doctors under their respective statutes.

[Translation]

SHRIMATI DARSHANA JARDOSH: Madam, the Hon'ble Minister has told about the re-registration in his reply. In this regard, the State of Punjab, Delhi, Odisha etc. have made this provision. I want to ask the Hon'ble Minister whether the Government has made any plan to identify the quacks even in the remaining states where they are practicing without any restriction.

SHRI GULAM NABI AZAD: Madam Speaker, at first I would like to give many many congratulations to the Hon'ble members because this question has been asked for the first time in a period of three years. On account of this question we had an opportunity to have a meeting with the medical council of India and we come to know about the mistakes or the drawbacks prevailing in respect of maintaining this register since 1956. In that meeting we took a decision regarding the way of dealing with such drawbacks in the time to come. The concerned state provides their list of registered practitioner to the Medical Council and after updating that list, the Medical Council places it before the House. But a fact surfaced that a doctor gets himself registered in three different states alongwith Delhi simultaneously. The number of such doctors in the entire country is more than 8 lakh, according to the reply given here. But the fact is that some doctors practice in a particular state alongwith some other States and get themselves registered in all those states. But when all the registrations come to us, we compile them. Therefore, I want to congratulate the Hon'ble Member that for the first time in three years this question comes before us and we will have an opportunity to rectify the mistakes which were coming down since 1956 and I think that after one or two years, the real number of registration will come before us at the national level and we will come to know about the number of practicing doctors in the entire country.

As regards, the quacks in our country we have two system of treatment i.e. Allopathy and Ayurvedic, so, any practitioner who does not have a recognized degree under

the two systems, will not be eligible for practice and will invite one year punishment alongwith fine.

SHRIMATI DARSHANA JARDOSH: Madam, as the Hon'ble Minister has just now mentioned that there may be some doctors who are not practicing themselves but at times, they might have opened hospitals in their name and invited other doctors from outside and they may be doing the work of that profession without practicing themselves. What is the number of such doctors? Please also tell us whether the MCI has given directions to prominently display the registration certificate of each of the doctors in the clinic or hospital and also what action has been taken against those who have been so identified by the MCI?

SHRI GULAM NABI AZAD: Madam, Hon'ble lady members has asked two things. The reply of one of them is in the earlier reply that there were deficiencies and in order to rectify them, we have taken a decision in consultation with the MCI that there will be one live register and a person registered at one place will not be shown registered at four different places. He will be shown only once in the national register of the MCI. *[English]* to avoid double or more entry of a practitioner in more than one register and to identify the active medical practitioner. *[Translation]* To this day, there is no identified registered MBBS and there is no provision of deletion of his name later on when he has ceased to practice. Also there is no provision to identify the number of such persons who have left their medical practice. Therefore, in the time to come, we will rectify all the existing drawbacks regarding the number of active medical practitioners at present *[English]* also to identify and delete the names of such medical practitioners who have retired from the active practice and have also settled abroad.

[Translation]

That provision is not there in the law. Secondly, you asked the number of such doctors and also the name of that hospital and whether a list will be displayed in that hospital. This point will be covered in the other Act. You may be recalling that two years back we had passed a Bill in Parliament — Registration and Regulation Act. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRIMATI DARSHANA JARDOSH: I do not want to know about the doctors' list but about the display of their certificate. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: That is alright. Please sit down. You have asked your question and also several other questions.

SHRI GULAM NABI AZAD: Madam, that is still in a very advanced stage. Initially in the UTs and in all those states who had written regarding the enactment of that Bill in their state, this Clinical Establishment Regulation Act will come into force. Several States had adopted that Bill in their legislative assemblies on our request but direct notification will not do. There are several other requirements for it. For example, there will be a National Council, a State Council and Direct Council. Accordingly, all the hospitals of the country, be it a one room hospital with one doctor or the big hospitals like AIIMS, Medanta or any government or private hospital, will get registered under a particular category and according to those categories, they will be categorized in respect of their category of field of specialty i.e. of kidney or heart or both and alongwith that, a range will be fixed. Presently a hospital charges Rs. 1 lakh while the other one charges Rs. 2 lakhs for the operation of heart. Similarly, for a kidney operation, they charge differently from Rs. 2 lakh to Rs. 20 lakh. It won't be there. But a range of charges will be fixed and for everything, the money will be charged within that range. A list of charges for everything will be displayed in the hospital and, in respect of all those hospitals which do not follow their list, action will be taken by a committee under the chairmanship of the collector at the district level.

SHRI P.L. PUNIA: Respected Madam Speaker, thank you for giving me an opportunity to speak.

There is a shortage of trained doctors. Whenever we go in our constituency, we find that the quacks have been practicing without any fear because there is no trained doctor. For shortage of doctors and medical colleges, Indian students go to foreign countries for their studies. Indian government provides loan facilities, scholarships, visas and other facilities for their studies in foreign countries but on their return, they have to pass some examination conducted by the MCI and those who pass that examination, are allowed to practice and those who do not pass it, remain unemployed and cannot do anything. In such a situation, some of them come to the point of committing suicide. When to pass the examination conducted by the MCI is necessary for the students who return after their studies in foreign countries. Why a ban is not imposed on their medical

studies in foreign countries or such a system should be devised that they are not compelled to appear for another examination on their come back. Is the Government thinking about the system of that sort?

SHRI GULAM NABI AZAD: There are two things in it. I do not repeat the words of the Hon'ble member that there is a shortage of doctors in this country but I would say only this thing that efforts are being made in this regard. Several things have been done during the last three years, particularly in respect of the seats for MD, there has been an increase of about 32 per cent and a 25 per cent increase in the seats of the MBBS. I hope that upto 15th June this year, this will be up to 40 per cent. It is a time consuming process and even under any new policy, it takes at least a period of five to seven years to be an MBBS doctor. But as regards the students who pursue their medical studies in foreign countries, particularly in five English speaking countries i.e. America, Canada, Britain, New Zealand and Australia where the standard is quite high and medium is English, we have given recognition to their MD degree and the problem is there in respect of those countries where the medium is not English and I won't like to mention the name of those countries because it would not be appropriate. However, here, a very good thing has happened that the Supreme Court has given their judgment that there should be an entrance examination and the National Board of Examination conducts an annual examination because earlier the Ministry of Health used to give a flat reply that a particular country was not recognized and in that case, no examination was conducted for those students or any other thing of that sort was not done in their case and the most amazing thing was that in the examination conducted by the Board, the percentage of successful students was not more than 5 to 6 per cent and now when the coaching etc. has been started, this percentage has come up to the level of 20-22 per cent. I had visited one or two non-English speaking countries not to gather information but for a bilateral meeting and come to know about the reason of their low standard of education. The reason was that in those countries, 1000 students were there in a medical class whereas here we have 50 to 150 students in a medical class. During the first five years of medical college intake, there are 50 students and later on when it gets stabilized, the college is given 100 students for intake. After another five years and more stabilization, that medical college is given the intake of 150 students. So, in the non-English speaking countries when in the very first year of medical

course of MBBS, they have 800 to 1000 students, you can think of their standard. It means that medical students there are taught like the students of history, geography or any other theoretical subjects. They are not given the practical knowledge of clinical material.

SHRI DARA SINGH CHAUHAN: Is it recognized by the MCI?

SHRI GULAM NABI AZAD: It is not recognized in our country. So, by the Supreme Court's directions, we have made the examination compulsory and that is something very good. Earlier, this examination was once a year and after two times failure the students could not appear for the next examination. Now, we have changed it and a student can appear in the examination not once a year but for two times in one year and instead of giving him only two chances to clear the exams, he is given 4, 5 or 6 chances till the final clearance. As regards the ban, I think that in this age, we cannot stop any body from getting education but those states from where thousands of students return after getting education in foreign countries, should know as to what problems they shall have to face later on. If their states tell the students about it, they themselves will not go in those countries.

[English]

SHRI TAPAS PAUL: Thank you, Madam Speaker. [Translation] I would like to ask through you whether there is any law which makes it mandatory for the students that after clearing their MBBS, they shall have to go to the villages for a period of two or three years. I am talking of my area where we have adequate number of health centers and doctors are not available in time. When a pregnant lady comes to that health centre, she is asked to go to Krishna Nagar Hospital or a Kolkata Hospital. It is the problem we have been facing very frequently. Even the physicians' sample given by the medical representatives are sold out by the doctors to the poor people in the villages. They take money from the poor for the samples.

[English]. Who are unregistered, will not be allowed to practise.

[Translation]

Such persons also have been practicing. Is there any law to make it mandatory for the doctors that they sit properly at the centre and see the patients in a proper way.

SHRI GULAM NABI AZAD: Madam, the first part of the question is as to whether we can find a way to send the doctors to the villages? That is a very big problem that I and all the former Ministers had been facing and we could not come to a conclusion. In the year 2009-2010 we had made certain changes in the Medical Council Rules to provide for 50 per cent reservation in the MD diploma for those serving doctors who do not appear for the entrance examination of MD and have a service of 5 to 20 years to their credit with a continuous service of three years in the rural area. Another provision has been made for those new MBBS entrants who are going for the National Entrance Examination for MD just after completing their MBBS degree with a condition of one year service in the rural area after completing MBBS and ten per cent extra marks in the National Entrance Examination after one year. If he puts in a two year service in the rural area, he will get 20 per cent marks and for a period of 3 years, he will get 30 per cent marks. But I am sorry to say that doctors have determined not to go to the villages. As regards the provision of 50 per cent reservation for the serving doctors, nobody comes forward to take its benefit and even in respect of the 30 per cent reservation for the new MBBS entrants, nobody is coming forward to avail it. Now for this matter, the Government shall have a meeting with the Medical Council, though it does not interfere in their matters except the policy matters and as such it is a policy matter and now we want to bring about a change in our policy to provide for the compulsion of one year after completing MBBS.

SHRI MITHILESH KUMAR: Hon'ble Madam Speaker, I am very grateful to you for giving me an opportunity to speak. Today we have a very heavy shortage of heart specialists in our country. Here a person collapses after a heart attack. In my constituency, there is a very big district hospital where there is the facility of ECG but not for Eco. Through you, I would like to know from the Hon'ble Minister whether he would take steps to send the Heart Specialist doctors in the districts?

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: How is it related to this Question?

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: Madam, if I say, I have already gone beyond the Question.

MADAM SPEAKER: No, please do not go beyond the Question. Do not go so much beyond the Question.

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: That is why, I do not want to reply to this because the main Question is regarding registration of the doctors. Now, I think we are discussing the Health Ministry.

MADAM SPEAKER: All right. Thank you so much.

Now, I move on to the next Question.

DR. RATNA DE: Madam, I have one point on this. Please give me one minute time. There is no question to ask but only point. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: No, we have moved on to the next Question.

...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

**Performance of Janani
Suraksha Yojana**

+

*602. SHRI LAXMAN TUDU:

SHRI IJYARAJ SINGH:

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

(a) whether the Government is satisfied with the performance of Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY) in ensuring safe motherhood and reduction in maternal and neo-natal mortality;

(b) if so, the details thereof including achievements thereof;

(c) the cases of irregularities reported under JSY in the country including Uttar Pradesh during the last three years and the current year so far, State/UT-wise;

(d) the nature of complaints/irregularities noticed or reported under the said Yojana; and

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

[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) and (b) Impressive gains have been registered under Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY) since its inception. The number of beneficiaries under JSY has gone up from 7.39 lakhs beneficiaries in 2005-06 to 108.69 lakhs beneficiaries in 2011-12. The scheme has led to an increase in institutional deliveries which have gone up from 47% (District level Household Survey-III, 2007-08) to 72.9% (Coverage Evaluation Survey, 2009) and to the resultant decline in maternal mortality and neo-natal mortality. Maternal Mortality Rate (MMR) has declined from 254 maternal deaths per 1,00,000 live births in 2004-06 to 212 maternal deaths per 1,00,000 live births during 2007-09. Similarly, the Neo-Natal Mortality Rate (NMR) has declined from 37 per 1000 live births in 2006 to 33 per 1000 live births in 2010.

(c) and (d) One instance of irregularities under JSY has come to the notice of the Ministry wherein an ANM from Gogrud Subcentre in Udaipur district, has claimed JSY benefits in the name of fictitious beneficiaries.

(e) For proper implementation of the scheme, the Ministry has issued the following instructions to State Governments:—

- To ensure fast and seamless flow of funds under JSY from State headquarters to District and further to Block PHCs and Sub-centre levels and payment of cash assistance before discharge of pregnant women after delivery;
- Setting up of grievance redressal cells for prompt redressal of all grievances;
- Public display of names of all JSY beneficiaries in health facilities on a monthly basis so as to ensure transparency and check fraudulent payments;
- Payment of cash assistance under JSY to all beneficiaries only through cheques;
- Physical verification of beneficiaries by State and District officials in a random manner in order to check any fictitious payment.

Further periodic verification of beneficiaries and assessment of the scheme is being done by the Ministry of

Health and Family Welfare through the Regional Evaluation Teams (RETs) of the Regional Directorates.

The Ministry has also decided to get the annual transaction audit of the National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) done through the Comptroller and Auditor General of India (CAG) in all the States from the Financial Year 2011-12 in order to facilitate independent monitoring and to take corrective measures where necessary to control financial irregularities.

SHRI LAXMAN TUDU: Respected Madam Speaker, thank you for giving me chance to ask question in this august House.

From the reply of the hon. Minister in this House to the Unstarred Question No. 1104, it is observed that the number of beneficiaries of Janani Suraksha Yojana in the tribal populated States like Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Himachal Pradesh and Odisha is very low in comparison to the other States. Madam, may I know from the hon. Minister, through you, the reason for such a low number of people taking benefit out of Janani Suraksha Yojana? Madam, it has also been observed that in tribal areas one vehicle per block is not sufficient. Madam, may I know from the hon. Minister, through you, whether the Government has planned or thought about to provide more number of vehicles to the tribal areas, including my constituency, Mayurbhanj of Odisha?

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: Madam, in general under JSY, the number of JSY beneficiaries has increased tremendously over a period of time. Initially when this scheme was launched in 2005, in the first year 2005-06 the number was nearly 7,60,000. But last year, after six years, the number has gone up to 1, 08,69,843. I must say that all sections of the society have taken advantage of JSY Scheme. We have high focus areas. Then, we have other States and Union Territories. In these backward areas or tribal areas, the concession given to the ASHA is much more as compared to the other areas so that she can reach out to the people.

Insofar as vehicles are concerned, these are demand-driven. We go by the State Government's requirement. But notwithstanding that, we had identified as many as 265 districts last year, which are mostly backward and tribal populated areas, and for these 265 backward and tribal populated areas we are now going to make a special scheme both with regard to infrastructure and provision of vehicles.

SHRI LAXMAN TUDU: I agree that the scheme was launched in the year 2005. Madam, may I know from the Minister, through you, the percentage of infant and maternal mortality rate in the year 2004 and in the year 2011?

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: I can give the details to the hon. Member. I may not have the individual State figures. Well, I can only tell as to what the national figure is. But, for State figures, I am afraid, whether I will be able to give at this point of time. I have the national figures of both IMR and MMR. I have the list of JSY beneficiaries. But, I do not have the State-wise list of IMR at the moment. I can send it later.

MADAM SPEAKER: You can send it later.

SHRI IJYARAJ SINGH: There is no doubt that the Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY) has resulted in many more deliveries in institutions, that means, hospitals and health centers. There has been a decline in maternal and infant mortality rate and has given the women access to public health facilities. The data given by the hon. Minister in his reply has substantive that it is very important as to how complications are handled. At the institution, hospital or medical center, complications can be handled. But, recognizing symptoms of the complications is very critical. The ASHA worker plays such an important role in this whole process. She spends a lot of time with the pregnant mother before delivery and brings in her for consultation and medicine. Often she is present at the time of delivery and even after delivery she spends time with the new born child and the mother. She brings in them to the hospital for consultations and medication.

I would like to ask the hon. Minister whether there is any thought process of giving extra or further training to the ASHA workers so that they can better recognize symptoms of further possible complications. Is there any thought of increasing payment to the ASHA workers, which is currently Rs.600 and in the current situation it is not adequate? I would also like to ask whether there are any further thoughts of improvement in the JSY and I would be grateful if he could reply with particular reference to the districts of Kota and Bundi, which are in my constituency.

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: Madam, first of all, I would mention that I have been able to find the IMR result of Odisha. I would just in one second detail the national IMR figure. It has gone down from 58 per 1000 live birth in 2005 to 47 per 1000 live births in 2010. In so far as Odisha is

concerned, the Infant Mortality Rate in 2005 was 58; in 2006, it was 73; in 2007, it was 71; in 2008, it was 69; in 2009, it was 65; and in 2010, it was 61. So, in the last six years, it has gradually come down from 75 to 61.

In so far as the question put by the hon. Member of Parliament, which is about training of ASHA workers is concerned, we have as many more than 800,000 ASHAs in the country. Almost more than 700,000 ASHAs have been provided with the kits and more than 500,000 ASHAs have been trained for First Capsule, Second Capsule, Third Capsule, Fourth Capsule and Fifth Capsule. This training is an ongoing process.

The second part of the question was whether their emoluments are going to be increased. Madam, they are not permanent. Basically, they are accredited social workers and for each scheme, as it is a demand-driven scheme, there is an incentive. Each scheme has been incentivised. We add almost two to three schemes every year and for each new scheme, a new incentive is being paid. So, the Government is not thinking of any permanent employment for them.

[Translation]

SHRI YASHWANT SINHA: Madam, I would like to say that recently, I was reviewing Janani Suraksha Yojana, JSY in my districts. The hon. Minister has said that the arrangements for vehicles have been made. These vehicles carry pregnant women for delivery to hospitals. But, what I've observed that very less vehicles are put to use. When I wanted to know its reason, I was told that since they (vehicle) use ten digit mobile number which is difficult to remember. Especially in backward tribal districts it is very difficult to remember ten digit mobile number, that too in villages. That's why people fail to make a call. ...*(Interruptions)* It is not so in Jharkhand. I would request the hon. Minister to allot a universal number all over the country say 88 or 99 or any other number which can be easily remembered. ...*(Interruptions)* For example, number 108 is not in Jharkhand, not in Bihar and some other States also. I would request the hon. Minister to allot one number throughout the country in this regard in consultation with DOT.

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: Madam, the hon. Members are well aware that health is a State subject. I feel we have already encroached upon this matter being a State subject. Though earlier there was no provision, now we allot three types of vehicles—one a normal ambulance, second, for

attending emergency cases; which are mostly allotted in cities. See, if someone suffers heart attack, or any other type of stroke or for delivery. Third one, we send a convoy of three vehicles in rural areas. In our vehicle, there would be doctors, as doctors go from district hospitals or the cities, consumables in one vehicle and all other facilities in third one vehicle. The provisions for these three vehicles is from the Ministry Of Health. It depends upon the State Governments as to what type of vehicle they want, type one, type two or type three. Most of the States demand for two types or three types of vehicles... *(Interruptions)* I want to say that it is not only for JSY but for all the purposes. So far as the phone number is concerned, we did tell it to Andhra Pradesh, they use 108, some State use 104, whereas, others 108. It depends upon the States, what number they use. The Government of India has not role in it. Our concern is to provide vehicles, provide human resources, such as doctors, nurses and their salary. States also should do something.

[English]

SHRI HASSAN KHAN : There was alarming news from Jammu and Kashmir very recently about infant mortality. In two months 358 children died in KC Pant Hospital. It was so alarming that the State Government constituted an inquiry into the matter. Now the inquiry report has revealed that this high rate of infant mortality is due to lack of nurses and Ashas. *[Translation]* Their absence has caused such a high rate. My question is to the hon. Minister — Is there a no shortage of incentives for nurses or Ashas, as has been said that they get Rs. 300? Practically, we feel there is shortage in hospitals. *[English]* Whether it is the stage of pregnancy woman where also the Ashas have to help the pregnant woman. *[Translation]* Such a high rate of infant mortality, i.e. 358 in two months in a hospital. He said that it is because of lack of proper nursing. Ashas have most important role in it, as they educate the women, help them in coming to hospitals. In hospitals also, there is lack of nurses. I want to ask the hon. Minister what steps the Government is taking for making their job more attractive so that *[English]* we can get more and more nurses to look after the pregnant women.

[Translation]

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: Madam, I too feel it, it is a matter of great concern, we want to make such an arrangement in Srinagar, the summer capital of two State. Ashas have no role in it. The hon. Member is aware that

Asha's role is to provide folic acid, iron tablets to pregnant women during those nine months of pregnancy period. Then, to take them to the hospital at the time of delivery. Most of these Ashas take pregnant women to the district hospitals or sub- district hospitals. In case of State Government hospitals, States should take care for the requirements. Especially, in underserved areas, where there is shortage of nurses or ANMs. There is shortage of nurses and ANMs in Central India, Eastern India and North India. Just because of it, the Government has first opened 269 schools for ANM/JNMs in underserved areas. Approximately, 20 such schools for ANM/JNM have been opened in Jammu and Kashmir during the last three years. But, I am sorry to say that the progress is very slow over there. In the beginning I have said that the facilities are given to the State, it is their duty to make use of such facilities. If they are not able to avail benefits, what can we do? The schools for ANMs/JNMs have been opened, we have given the funds. Now, they have to train them, we can't do it.

[English]

NABARD Offices

*603. SHRI P.T. THOMAS: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of offices of the National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) across the country, State-wise;
- (b) whether the NABARD proposes to close some of its district offices situated in various States across the country;
- (c) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor, State-wise;
- (d) whether any assessment has been made by the

Government on the likely impact of such closure on the developmental activities in the rural and agricultural sector; and

- (e) if so, the details thereof?

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) As on 31st March, 2012 National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) with its Head Office in Mumbai has 30 Regional Offices located in 29 States and 01 Union Territory, a cell in Srinagar, Training Establishments at Lucknow, Mangalore and Bolpur and 405 District Development Managers' (DDM) offices at district level. State-wise details of Regional offices and District offices are given in the enclosed Annexure.

(b) to (e) Considering the requirement of servicing for far flung backward districts, Left Wing Extremism (LWE) affected districts, districts where Women Self Help Groups need to be given impetus and other priority areas, NABARD has decided to relocate 16 existing DDM offices and 17 new offices of DDM have been opened. As a result the total number of DDM offices has increased to 406. Details of offices relocated and newly opened offices is given in the enclosed Annexure.

Developmental activities in districts from where offices of DDM have been relocated would continue to be supported by the Regional Offices of NABARD/adjoining districts and the Government expects no adverse impact on the developmental activities in such districts.

Annexure

List of Regional Offices/DDM offices/newly opened and relocated DDM offices

State	ROs/ HOs	Existing/ Residence- cum-office (RCO) of DDM during (2011-12)	New RCO of DDM during 2012-13	RCO of DDM offices relocated in 2012-13	Total RCO of DDM	Tagged Dist. (Existing and tagged during 2012-13)	Total Districts covered by DDM
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Tripura	1	1	1	0	2	1	3

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Gujarat	1	20	0	1	19	5	24
Madhya Pradesh	1	28	0	0	28	19	47
Odisha	1	24	1	1	24	5	29
Karnataka	1	23	0	1	22	2	24
Tamil Nadu	1	28	0	2	26	2	28
Uttarakhand	1	8	1	0	9	2	11
Sikkim	1	1	0	0	1	1	2
Assam	1	17	0	0	17	2	19
Haryana	1	16	0	1	15	5	20
Andhra Pradesh	1	21	0	0	21	0	21
Manipur	1	1	0	0	1	0	1
Rajasthan	1	24	0	2	22	7	29
Jammu and Kashmir	1	2	6	0	8	3	11
West Bengal	1	16	0	1	15	0	15
Uttar Pradesh	1	49	1	1	49	17	66
Bihar	1	26	2	1	27	8	35
Punjab	1	15	0	0	15	4	19
Goa	1	1	0	0	1	0	1
Maharashtra*	2	30	1	1	30	2	32
Jharkhand	1	18	0	0	18	5	23
Chhattisgarh	1	11	0	0	11	5	16
Meghalaya	1	2	1	0	3	0	3
Himachal Pradesh	1	9	0	0	9	2	11
Kerala	1	13	0	4	9	2	11
Arunachal Pradesh	1	0	1	0	1	2	3
Mizoram	1	0	1	0	1	2	3
Nagaland	1	0	1	0	1	1	2
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1	0	0	0	0	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Puducherry	—	1	0	0	1	0	1
New Delhi	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	31	405	17	16	406	104	510

*Inclusive of Head Office at Mumbai.

SHRI P.T. THOMAS: With regard to the answer given by the hon. Minister, I would like to point out some important issues. Recently, in Kerala, four DDM offices in the districts of Kozikhode, Ernakulam, Pathanamthitta and Kollam have been closed by NABARD. They are either re-located or tagged with offices in other places. It will badly affect the interest of people of Kerala who are living in those districts, especially the farmers engaged in paddy, rubber and coconut cultivation. It will also affect the fishermen community as well as SHGs. It is really a discrimination against Kerala. There are only 13 offices in Kerala and four have been closed whereas in Andhra Pradesh, 21 offices are there and none has been closed. In West Bengal also, no office has been closed.

Taking into account the reply given by the hon. Minister, it is a real discrimination against Kerala to close down four offices. My humble request and question is this. Is there any criterion for closing or re-locating DDM offices? Why have four DDM offices been relocated in Kerala? Will the Government reconsider the matter?

SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA: Madam, it is true that some of the DDM offices are relocated elsewhere in the country and they are tagged with offices in the other districts. But I would like to inform the hon. Member that the relocation of the offices of DDM is not aimed at putting a halt to the development process in the district. The preparation of PLPs and initiatives, which have been taken up in the districts will continue as before. NABARD is mandated to play, monitor and coordinate agriculture credit disbursements for the entire State, and there is no departure from the mandate.

I would assure the hon. Members that these relocations have been done by NABARD considering the requirements of servicing the far-flung backward districts; Left Wing Extremism-affected districts; and women SHGs in other

priority areas. We have relocated these offices where very less number of offices are there like in Jammu and Kashmir we have relocated six offices; one in Tripura; one in Arunachal Pradesh; one in Meghalaya; one in Mizoram; and one in Nagaland.

All the more, the function of the DDMs is primarily one-man office. They are only a one-man office. NABARD is an officer-oriented organisation, and there is one officer posted in a particular district. DDMs are not dealing with financial matters, and DDMs have no direct exposure with the public.

In Kerala, there are as many as 50 officers in the Regional Offices and they are responsible for all development activities. Therefore, all the development activities will be looked after well by the DDMs of the adjoining district or the Regional Office itself.

SHRI P.T. THOMAS: Madam, my second supplementary is regarding the lending policy of NABARD. Is there any provision for direct lending to Primary Agriculture Societies and Central Cooperative Banks by NABARD?

SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA: Madam, NABARD is mandated for short-term crop loan; financial limits for cooperatives and RRBs; long-term refinance to banks for investment activities like tractors, orchard, etc.; and RIDF loans to State Governments. These are the functions of NABARD.

[Translation]

SHRI JAGDISH SHARMA: Madam, as the hon. Minister has stated, NABARD has no direct concern with the public. NABARD is mandated for development of basic infrastructuring in rural areas, provides loans to States for development of agriculture in villages.

Madam, I want to say that the hon. Finance Minister is quite efficient, experienced and a well known politician. He

had announced that bank branches will be opened in towns, villages with a population of two thousand and above. He launched three very good schemes — Kisan Credit Card, Education loans for poor students and Pradhan Mantri Gramin Rojgar Yojana for providing employment to poor educated youth.

Madam, Member of Parliament recommends for opening a branch in towns/villages with the population of two thousand. You have been an M.P. for long. I am a new Member. We are aware of the areas fulfilling population criteria. The M.Ps send recommendations for opening branches in certain areas which fulfill the criteria with regard to population. But the recommendations of M.Ps are neglected, you can find it out. Officers do not pay any heed to it.

Secondly, when a bank branch is opened.
...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: You can ask only one question.

SHRI JAGDISH SHARMA: Madam, when bank branch is opened, local M.Ps do not get invitation. Officers attend the opening ceremony, get themselves garlanded and MPs are not invited. I want to ask the hon. Minister whether the Government would pay importance to the recommendations of the hon. M.Ps for opening bank branches? And will the locals MPs be invited at the time of opening a bank branch? Apart from it, will the Government ensure involvement of Members of Parliament in checking the bungling and irregularities in granting education loans to poor students, Pradhan Mantri Rojgar Yojana and Kisan Credit Card, these three schemes.

MADAM SPEAKER: How did you ask three questions?
Mr. Minister give reply to one question.

...(Interruptions)

[English]

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): Hon. Member, I am on my legs.

The hon. Member has expanded the question much beyond the scope of it. The question is related to NABARD, the relocation of certain District Development Managers' offices and the creation of new offices. It is not about opening of bank branches, or bank branches expansion scheme.

There are 510 districts, not villages, which are covered by NABARD — DDMs, 406; and individual offices in 104 districts are attached to it. Yes, there may be a requirement of more district-level offices. We have done it because as my colleague has already explained, some of the offices which have been relocated are mostly in the North-Eastern Region under Special Category.

A number of times, questions have been raised and discussed about the expansion of branches of the nationalized banks. We have taken the target. I do agree that there has not been a wide coverage by public sector banks in the rural areas. Since 40 years of the nationalization of the banks, we are having a total of 93,659 bank branches. There are six-lakh villages. Of these 93,659 bank branches, about 63 per cent is located in the rural and semi-urban areas. That is why we decided that if we cannot open a brick and mortar bank branch, at least, we should provide the banking facilities through modern technology, by Business Correspondents, and by mobile banks. If we have to cover a large number of villages, it will take some time, but we are trying. In the last two years, over 74,000 villages have been covered with a population of 2,000 and above. Still, there are certain areas and the hon. Member has mentioned one such particular area. I will like to look into, if he kindly passes on that information to me. There may be many other areas that are not covered.

In regard to invitation to the MPs, I take it very seriously. I will find out why there have been lapses because my standing instruction to all the nationalised public sector banks is that the local MPs must be invited. However, I do not agree that the MPs should be involved at the time of credit disbursement or loan disbursement. But normal courtesy to remain present in the bank branch opening in his constituency or her constituency must happen and if it does not happen, I sincerely apologise for it and I will ensure that, henceforth, it is strictly complied with.

[Translation]

SHRI NISHIKANT DUBEY: Madam Speaker, I come from State of Jharkhand. This District of Dada used to be Santhal earlier. Santhal division used to be part of Virbhum district. I am Chairman, monitoring three districts. Three years have already passed, but I have yet to see any officer of the NABARD. You have mentioned about branch, here

my direct question to you that Swiss Development Corporation's Fund is a joint venture company with NABARD. Swiss Development Corporation and NABARD is a joint venture which is meant for a cluster for the purpose of skill development and which is for market promotion. This fund remained unutilised till 2005. After 2005 NABARD constituted a review committee. To what extent that fund was utilised by all the branches of NABARD, particularly our SRE districts between the years 2005 and 2012 for 22 districts of Jharkhand are leftist and extremists affected. How this was utilised in our districts, that is what I want to ask the Finance Minister through you.

[English]

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: Madam, the hon. Member is correct. The NABARD's exposure to the common people is less because the NABARD's job is not to disburse the loans. The NABARD's job is to help the other developmental agencies including the banks for refinancing the institutions and to build up the institutions. Therefore, its interaction is more with the official levels than with the public. But in respect of the certain developmental projects which have been exposed to the NABARD as the hon. Member referred to, in his constituency and in certain districts and if it has not been complied with, I will look into it.

SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHURY: Madam, as per the reply statement, it appears that NABARD has been undergoing restructuring and repositioning exercise. The NABARD is appeared to have been diversifying its area of operation nowadays and making even foray into the commodity exchange and even to the warehousing or storage facilities.

Madam, the Government has been increasing the quantum of loan to the farmers exponentially year after year. This year, it has been increased to the tune of Rs. 5, 75, 000 crore but it is intriguing to note that when the growth of the credit to the agriculture sector has been growing consistently, the number of farmers accounts in the bank has not been found in commensurate with the growth of the credit.

In this regard, primary agriculture cooperative society can play a significant role for far reaching areas of this country for financial inclusion. It is also one of the paramount objectives of this Government. So, whether this Government

is pondering over involving PACS which is numbering more than 90,000 to be involved by providing them adequate fund facilities so as to reach to those farmers who are still deprived of having a formal agriculture credit.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: Madam, it is partly true. The quantum is increasing. But it is not commensurate with the number of the farmers, maybe because some of these facilities are taken by relatively large farmers. Therefore, we are also looking into that aspect.

But the second question is more important. It is the mandate of the NABARD not only to refinance the agricultural credit societies to build up their capacity to refinance the Regional Rural Banks and also to help the other agencies involved in the disbursement of the credit. So, this is one of the legitimate mandates of the NABARD and they are doing that job.

[Translation]

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH: Madam Speaker, the question is like this whether NABARD is contemplating to close down some of its district offices situated in different states? The answer mentions that they needed to be promoted in backward districts situated in remote areas the districts affected by leftist an extremists and the districts where women self-help groups are there.

Madam, if this relates to closure, then the answer states that there is need for encouragement. Now my question is a specific one. I come from Vaishali distt. Vaishali already has an office. It has been decided to close that office. People are very much agitated there. People from there are coming to us along with their complaints in writing. I have submitted it to the hon. Minister in writing. However, that has not been considered so far.

I want to know whether they want to help the backward districts, the districts affected by leftist and extremists and the districts having women self help groups. Whether district Vaishali qualify for all these three requirements? If Vaishali qualify in all these three requirements, in that case, will the Government consider to not to close office at Vaishali. It already has a bank office, they are closing that saying that a new bank will be opened. Therefore, will the Government consider to let the NABARD office at Vaishali continue its operation.

[English]

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: As far as Vaishali is concerned, it has been relocated. As I mentioned, from where the Development Authority will shift it or relocate that, that will be looked into by another CGM office of the adjacent district. That is why, I mentioned that the intention is not to reduce the number. The intention is, sometimes to relocate it or to rationalize it. This experiment is being done. But if it is found necessary that the activities in the district from where the office has been relocated, are being hampered, we will immediately rectify it. I have received the representation in respect of Vaishali and I am looking into it.

[Translation]

Recovery of Loan

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*604. SHRI PRATAPRAO GANPATRAO JADHAO:

SHRI RATAN SINGH:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of companies/individuals in default of Rs. 1 crore and above during the last three years, Bank-wise;

(b) the value of such outstanding funds during the above period;

(c) the measures taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to streamline loan recovery policy and to evolve innovative methods for processing/recovery of loans;

(d) whether outstanding loans of defaulters have been waived/written off in the recent past; and

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

[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) Reserve Bank of India (RBI) collects the information on Defaulters (non-suit filed accounts — Doubtful and Loss category) of Rs. 1 crore and above from Scheduled Commercial Banks (SCBs) and All India Notified Financial Institutions on half-yearly basis. The details of such defaulters for the last three years, bank-wise, are as follows:—

(Amount in Rs. crore)

Bank Group	31.03.2009		31.03.2010		31.03.2011	
	A/cs	Amount	A/cs	Amount	A/cs	Amount
Nationalised Banks	1088	7191	1156	9543	1331	14245
SBI Group	349	2980	455	4555	445	4646
Private Sector Banks	498	2914	537	4312	613	4764
Foreign Banks	82	830	104	1242	103	1386
Total SCBs	2017	13915	2252	19652	2492	25041

Source: RBI

Besides RBI, the Credit Information Bureau (India) Limited (CIBIL) is maintaining a database on suit-filed accounts of Rs. 1 crore and above. The information can be accessed at CIBIL's website www.cibil.com.

(c) Banks are required to monitor Non-Performing

Assets (NPAs) and take steps to bring them down through recovery/other channels. RBI also monitors the NPA levels in banks. This aspect is reviewed during Annual Financial Inspections and monitored on an ongoing basis through regulatory returns submitted by banks and periodical meetings with banks. The channels of recovery available to

banks include recourse to Securitisation and Reconstruction of Financial Assets and Enforcement of Security Interest Act, 2002, Debt Recovery Tribunals, Lok Adalats etc.

The banks have also been advised by RBI from time to time, to take effective measures to strengthen the credit appraisal and post-credit monitoring to arrest the incidence of fresh NPAs and adopt a more realistic approach to reduce the existing and chronic NPAs in all categories.

(d) and (e) Banks resort to write off only after exhausting all other possible avenues for recovery or when the asset coverage is not enough. The banks are required to adhere to the Guidelines issued by RBI on write off of loans. Besides, the outstanding loans are allowed to be waived/written off as per the guidelines laid down in the Board approved loan policy/loan recovery policy of the respective banks.

The amount involved in compromise settlements and write-offs in respect of Scheduled Commercial Banks was Rs. 15,429.27 crore as on 31.03.2009, Rs. 24,860.56 crores as on 31.03.2010 and Rs. 23,364.62 crore as on 31.03.2011.

[Translation]

SHRI PRATAPRAO GANPATRAO JADHAV: Madam Speaker, the Government banks in country have outstanding loans running in several lakh crores of rupees, repayment of which is yet to be done. According to figures of 2011 State Bank of India alone has outstanding loans of 27 thousand crores of rupees, while Punjab National Bank, Canara Bank, have the outstanding loans of two lakh eight thousand crores rupees and two lakh forty six thousand crores of rupees respectively. Many account holders have been acted against for recovery of loans. However, there are many who are sacrosanct.

The defaulters list is not being made public. Taking shelter under Section 43D of RBI Act and Public Financial Institutions Act etc. and other rule.

MADAM SPEAKER: Please put your question. Time is short.

SHRI PRATAPRAO GANPATRAO JADHAV: Madam, farmers are harassed like anything for recovery of loans of petty amount of a thousand rupees.

MADAM SPEAKER: You please confine yourself to your question, otherwise you will not get the reply.

SHRI PRATAPRAO GANPATRAO JADHAV: For recovery of loan their fields- house is auctioned. This is leading to suicides by many.

Madam, my supplementary is like this that whether Banks face some sort of difficulty in recovering its loans or whether some pressure is brought on them to not to insist for recovery. What is the reaction of Government in this regard?

SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA: Madam, as far as the question of putting pressure on people, it is not at all correct. The loans outstanding with our banks are increasing year after years. The public sector banks have advanced loans amounting to Rs. 35.5 lakh crores in 2012. As regards recovery, it is an ongoing process. Our Banks' NPA is satisfactory and it is some kind of process. No let up will be shown in this regard. We have, legal methods like Succession Act – Lok Adalats, their help is being taken to recover the loans. There is no pressure of any kind.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[English]

Credit Rating of India

*605. DR. SANJEEV GANESH NAIK:

SHRI EKNATH MAHADEO GAIKWAD:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the recent downgrading of India's credit rating by the global agency Standard and Poor is likely to have any adverse impact on the Indian economy;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reaction of the Government in this regard; and

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

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) and (b) Standard and Poor's (S&P) released its latest research update on India's sovereign credit ratings on 25th April, 2012. In its report, S&P did not downgrade India's credit rating. It affirmed India's BBB (-) long term and A-3 short term sovereign rating. However, it

revised the outlook on the long-term ratings on India from Stable to negative.

In their report, S&P also raised concerns about issues such as the level of fiscal deficit and debt burden, increase in the current account deficit and the slowdown in the economic growth. However, the revision in outlook may have some perceptual impact. Government has taken note of these concerns.

S&P's assessment should, however be, viewed in the context of the current economic difficulties that nations around the globe are facing and India's comparative performance which has been reflected in the recent rating that it has received. Since April 2011, several sovereigns were downgraded especially by S&P and other major rating agencies. In comparison, India's sovereign ratings have either been affirmed or upgraded in segments.

(c) Government is taking a number of steps with a view to further strengthening and sustaining economic growth.

These include measures contained in the Budget for 2012-13 that are aimed towards fiscal consolidation, improvement in the investment environment, development of the infrastructure and industrial sectors, and further development of the human resources.

The measures for fiscal consolidation include efforts to restrict the expenditure on central subsidies to under 2% of GDP in 2012-13 and to further bring it down to 1.75% of GDP in the next three years. Government is also making a determined attempt to reduce the budgeted fiscal deficit to 5.1% of GDP in BE 2012-13 from 5.9% of GDP in RE 2011-12. In addition, efforts are being made towards enactment of Direct Taxes Code (DTC) and drafting of model legislation for Goods and Services Tax (GST).

The measures for strengthening the investment environment include various initiatives taken with a view to deepen the reforms in the capital markets, capitalization of banks and financial holding companies, steps to improve financial inclusion etc.

The measures for the development of infrastructure and industrial sectors include launching of the first infrastructure debt fund, allowing tax free bonds of Rs. 60000 crore for financing infrastructure projects, bringing about the national manufacturing policy, further liberalizing

the External Commercial Borrowings for some infrastructure sectors etc.

The measures towards further development of the human resources include increase in the funding for Sarva Shiksha Abhiyaan (SSA), launching National Urban Health Mission, etc.

Government is aware of the persistence of the difficulties being faced by major economies of the world. In today's globalised economy, economic problems of other countries may have some impact on Indian economy as well. Therefore, as and when required, Government would take further steps with a view to sustaining economic growth in India.

Surveillance of Outbreak of Diseases

*606. SHRI JAGDAMBIKA PAL: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of outbreak of diseases reported indicating their geographical spread during the last three years alongwith the criteria adopted to declare them outbreaks across the country, State/UT-wise;

(b) whether there are adequate human and material resources made available in every State to investigate and respond to such outbreak of diseases;

(c) if so, the details thereof indicating the medical infrastructure put in place for proper surveillance, containment and cure of such outbreaks;

(d) whether the Government has proposed/drawn any action plan to strengthen the surveillance of outbreak of diseases through the expanded network of the National Centre of Disease Control (NCDC); and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) State/UT-wise details of outbreaks reported and responded to during last three years are given in the enclosed Statement. Occurrence of cases of an illness clearly in excess of normal expectancy in a community or locality is defined as an 'outbreak'.

(b) and (c) Under Integrated Disease Surveillance Project (IDSP), surveillance units have been established in all states/districts. The Central Surveillance Unit has been established at the National Centre for Disease Control

(NCDC), Delhi. Surveillance units are connected through an IT network established with the help of National Informatics Centre and Indian Space Research Organization.

Rapid Response Teams (RRTs) have been trained in all States/Districts. An RRT comprises of experts drawn from the fields of epidemiology, entomology, microbiology and other related disciplines. While RRTs are deployed for investigation and control of outbreaks, public health and medical support is provided by the respective district/State authorities for the containment of outbreaks and medical treatment wherever required.

Under IDSP, trained personnel like epidemiologists, data managers and data entry operators are provided on contract basis to support District Surveillance Units in disease outbreak investigations, and collection and compilation of data. Similarly, there is a provision of an epidemiologist, an entomologist and a microbiologist to support disease surveillance activities at the state headquarters.

(d) and (e) Surveillance of epidemic-prone diseases is an important and on-going public health activity and is one of the mandates of National Centre for Disease Control (NCDC). The up-gradation of NCDC, which will further strengthen disease surveillance and outbreak investigation, has been approved. The up-gradation involves enhancement of referral diagnostic support services for disease outbreak investigation, networking of public health laboratories, enhanced data management capacity, enhanced capacity of trained manpower in public health, round-the-clock availability of dedicated RRTs and enhanced preparedness for emerging and re-emerging infections.

Statement

State/UT-wise Outbreaks Reported under Integrated Disease Surveillance Project (IDSP) for the last 3 years

Sl. No.	States/UTs	2009	2010	2011
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	64	75	91
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	6	6	10

1	2	3	4	5
3.	Assam	30	53	97
4.	Bihar	6	21	144
5.	Chhattisgarh	7	2	55
6.	Goa	3	0	2
7.	Gujarat	49	83	150
8.	Haryana	9	18	21
9.	Himachal Pradesh	13	7	4
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	*	2	23
11.	Jharkhand	5	4	29
12.	Karnataka	97	90	196
13.	Kerala	47	53	56
14.	Madhya Pradesh	65	70	89
15.	Maharashtra	27	65	141
16.	Manipur	2	2	4
17.	Meghalaya	3	2	1
18.	Mizoram	0	0	0
19.	Nagaland	1	2	1
20.	Odisha	38	19	55
21.	Punjab	22	18	44
22.	Rajasthan	43	82	68
23.	Sikkim	0	2	4
24.	Tamil Nadu	113	92	127
25.	Tripura	2	2	7
26.	Uttar Pradesh	67	98	34
27.	Uttarakhand	30	25	36
28.	West Bengal	43	89	181
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	*	*	*
30.	Chandigarh	3	2	1

1	2	3	4	5
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	1	0
32.	Daman and Diu	1	1	0
33.	Delhi	1	0	3
34.	Lakshadweep	*	*	*
35.	Puducherry	2	4	1
Total		799	990	1675

*No report sent by States/UTs.

Heritage Tourism Projects

*607. PROF. RANJAN PRASAD YADAV:

SHRI BHAKTA CHARAN DAS:

Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government promotes heritage tourism in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof indicating the project proposals received and sanctioned by the Union Government for the development/promotion of heritage tourism alongwith the funds allocated/sanctioned and released thereunder during each of the last three years and the current year, State/UT-wise;

(c) the implementation status of the said projects, State/UT-wise; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government for monitoring and timely completion of said projects?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI SULTAN AHMED): (a) and (b) Development and Promotion of Tourism including heritage tourism is primarily the responsibility of State Governments/Union Territory (UT) Administrations concerned. However, Ministry of Tourism, grants central financial assistance to the projects, including the projects promoting heritage tourism, to the States/UTs in consultation with them, subject to availability of funds, inter-se priority, and adherence to Scheme Guidelines.

The details of tourism projects, including the heritage tourism projects sanctioned by the Ministry of Tourism to various States/UTs during 2008-09, 2009-10, 2010-11 and 2011-12 (till 31st December, 2011) are given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) and (d) State Governments/UT Administrations execute all tourism projects including those relating to heritage tourism. Ministry of Tourism periodically monitors the projects executed by the States/UTs through Regional Conferences, field inspections by the Ministry's officers and regular review meetings with the State Government/UT Administration officers. State Level/UT Level Monitoring Committees also regularly submit their project monitoring reports to the Ministry of Tourism.

Statement

Tourism Projects sanctioned during 2008-09, 2009-10, 2010-11 and 2011-12 till 31st December, 2011*

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	State	2008-09		2009-10		2010-11		2011-12 (Till 31.12.2011)		Grand Total	
		No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amount
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1.	Andhra Pradesh	8	109.89	13	37.29	10	20.38	10	40.90	41	208.46
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	13	31.47	14	36.54	13	32.26	9	25.68	49	125.95
3.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
4.	Assam	4	21.08	7	22.76	4	23.55	3	4.23	18	71.62
5.	Bihar	10	25.05	3	6.99	1	3.60	0	0.00	14	35.64
6.	Chandigarh	5	7.99	5	11.51	5	11.04	0	0.00	15	30.54
7.	Chhattisgarh	1	11.34	0	0.00	4	20.95	0	0.00	5	32.29
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	3	0.24	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	3	0.24
9.	Daman and Diu	1	0.12	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	0.12
10.	Delhi	1	0.15	9	44.91	5	9.75	3	2.69	18	57.5
11.	Goa	2	43.14	2	17.00	3	12.78	1	4.98	8	77.9
12.	Gujarat	7	21.33	1	7.33	1	0.14	2	51.75	11	80.55
13.	Haryana	7	36.70	6	12.37	6	27.41	5	0.80	24	77.28
14.	Himachal Pradesh	10	34.58	6	23.95	12	34.98	5	0.47	33	93.98
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	28	43.42	31	49.75	20	56.17	23	143.47	102	292.81
16.	Jharkhand	0	0.00	3	0.25	5	7.56	1	23.71	9	31.52
17.	Kerala	12	42.68	7	12.98	3	42.87	7	23.76	29	122.29
18.	Karnataka	4	42.73	13	42.42	2	8.59	1	5.00	20	98.74
19.	Lakshadweep	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0
20.	Maharashtra	3	41.10	2	5.01	3	11.30	4	57.32	12	114.73
21.	Manipur	9	29.44	9	27.14	8	39.40	5	30.73	31	126.71
22.	Meghalaya	7	17.14	7	14.73	9	22.53	2	0.40	25	54.8
23.	Mizoram	4	3.18	7	24.06	9	11.51	6	13.81	26	52.56
24.	Madhya Pradesh	11	31.41	11	60.99	13	30.85	6	31.45	41	154.7
25.	Nagaland	11	25.40	13	24.60	10	29.10	15	28.80	49	107.9
26.	Odisha	6	41.15	9	23.69	6	20.29	4	5.17	25	90.3
27.	Puducherry	4	2.52	3	5.57	3	50.26	4	0.30	14	58.65
28.	Punjab	5	24.93	3	9.48	4	11.91	2	4.39	14	50.71
29.	Rajasthan	9	44.31	7	19.74	7	31.32	3	14.50	26	109.87
30.	Sikkim	20	66.78	19	42.36	14	23.48	5	20.81	58	153.43

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
31.	Tamil Nadu	16	36.14	10	16.28	6	60.00	1	3.65	33	116.07
32.	Tripura	6	3.61	13	20.67	12	40.73	6	15.44	37	80.45
33.	Uttar Pradesh	6	38.40	6	21.90	14	27.85	10	44.58	36	132.73
34.	Uttarakhand	2	44.68	1	0.55	8	29.78	13	102.49	24	177.5
35.	West Bengal	10	37.94	7	28.37	8	22.02	4	8.74	29	97.07
Grand Total		245	960.04	247	671.19	228	774.36	160	710.02	880	3115.61

*Includes Projects relating to Product/Infrastructure Development for Destinations and Circuits (PIDDC), Human Resource Development (HRD) and Adventure and Rural Tourism (A&RT).

Bachat Lamp Yojana

*608. SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAISI:

SHRI S. SEMMALAI:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the salient features of the Bachat Lamp Yojana (BLY) being implemented for distribution of Compact Fluorescent Lamps (CFLs) in the country;

(b) whether a number of States have nominated agencies for distribution of CFLs under the scheme in their States;

(c) if so, the details thereof alongwith the quantum of subsidy provided by the Union Government to the States for the Scheme, State/UT-wise;

(d) the steps being taken by the Government to encourage States to implement the Scheme;

(e) whether any study has been conducted in regard to high mercury level in the domestic CFLs, posing serious health hazards; and

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

THE MINISTER OF POWER (SHRI SUSHILKUMAR SHINDE): (a) The "Bachat Lamp Yojana" (BLY) aims at replacement of incandescent bulbs in households by Compact Fluorescent Lamps (CFLs). It provides CFLs to households at a price comparable to that of incandescent bulbs and utilizes the Clean Development Mechanism (CDM) of the Kyoto Protocol to recover the cost differential

between the market price of CFLs and the price at which they are sold to households.

The Bachat Lamp Yojana is designed as a public-private partnership between the Government of India, private sector CFL suppliers and State level Electricity Distribution Companies (DISCOMs). The CFL suppliers provide high quality CFLs to households at a price of Rs.15 per CFL in exchange of an ICL (Incandescent Bulb) within a designated project area in a DISCOM.

(b) and (c) Till now 19 states have initiated the implementation of BLY scheme and nominated agencies (CFL supplier).

No subsidy has been provided by the Union Government to States/UTs for this scheme. The details of implementing agencies selected by the States/UTs are given in the enclosed as Statement.

(d) Several steps have been taken by the Bureau of Energy Efficiency (BEE) to facilitate the implementation of the scheme by the States. These include:

1. Pilot projects of BLY with metering support by BEE were developed and registered.
2. Registration of the Bachat Lamp Yojana PoA with UNFCCC (United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change) was done on 29th April, 2010.
3. Developed draft EOI (Expression of Interest) to facilitate State Electricity Distribution Companies (DISCOMs) in selecting project implementers.

4. Regular 'Stake holders Consultation meets' to know the concerns and facilitate the implementation of the scheme.

5. Regular workshops are being organized with State DISCOMs and State Designated Agencies to facilitate the BLY implementation.

6. Empanelment of CFL suppliers to give a ready reference to DISCOMs for selection in their area of operation.

7. Developed legal agreements to be signed between the DISCOMs Company, Investor and Bureau of Energy Efficiency.

8. Developed various procedures/templates to facilitate the BLY implementation and developed an online database management system for online submission of the data required under BLY.

(e) and (f) BEE has not conducted any study on the health hazards posed by the mercury level in the CFLs. Under the "Bachat Lamp Yojana Scheme", the CFL supplier is required to make arrangements for collection of fused CFLs through appropriate schemes and, ensure their safe storage, transportation and disposal, as per the applicable environmental laws and other regulatory norms.

Statement

Details of implementing agencies selected by the States/UTs

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Project Under BLY PoA/ Stand Alone	Agency (CFL supplier) Selected
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Stand Alone Project (Vishakhapatnam (Vizag) Under BLY PoA Central AP	M/s Osram India Pvt. Ltd. M/s C-Quest Capital Malaysia Ltd.
2.	Haryana	Stand Alone Project (Yamunanagar and Sonipat)	M/s Osram India Pvt. Ltd.
3.	Chhattisgarh	Stand Alone Project (Rajnandgaon Circle) Under BLY PoA	M/s Banyan Environmental Innovations Pvt. Ltd. M/s Energy Efficiency Services Ltd.
4.	Himachal Pradesh	Stand Alone Project	Himachal Pradesh State Electricity Board
5.	Kerala	Under BLY PoA	Energy Management Centre
6.	Punjab	Under BLY PoA	M/s C-Quest Capital Malaysia Ltd.
7.	Uttar Pradesh	Stand Alone Project	M/s Banyan Environmental Innovations Pvt Ltd.
8.	Uttarakhand	Under BLY PoA	M/s Energy Efficiency Services Ltd.
9.	Rajasthan	Stand Alone Project	M/s Banyan Environmental Innovations Pvt Ltd.
10.	Odisha	Stand Alone Project	M/s Banyan Environmental Innovations Pvt Ltd.
11.	Goa	Under BLY PoA	M/s HPL Electric and Power Pvt. Ltd.

1	2	3	4
12.	Karnataka	Under BLY PoA	M/s HPL Electric and Power Pvt. Ltd.
13.	West Bengal	Under BLY PoA	M/s C-Quest Capital Malaysia Ltd.
14.	Tamil Nadu	Under BLY PoA	M/s Silver Fir Advisors Pvt. Ltd. was selected and the contract was cancelled. Preparing for retendering.
15.	Delhi	Under BLY PoA	M/s C-Quest Capital Malaysia Ltd.
16.	Maharashtra	Stand Alone Project (Pune)	M/s Osram India Pvt. Ltd.
17.	Madhya Pradesh	Under BLY PoA	M/s Energy Efficiency Services Ltd.
18.	Puducherry	Under BLY PoA	M/s Puducherry Power Corporation Ltd.
19.	Gujarat	Under BLY PoA	M/s Energy Efficiency Services Ltd.
			M/s Gujarat Energy Development Agency

Offshore Wind Power

*609. DR. P. VENUGOPAL:

SHRI M. ANANDAN:

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

- (a) whether any road map has been worked out for the development of offshore wind power;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the Government has constituted Offshore Wind Energy Steering Committee (OWESC) for offshore wind power development in a focused manner especially in Tamil Nadu, Maharashtra, Odisha and Gujarat;
- (d) if so, the details thereof, State/UT-wise;
- (e) whether any technical committee has been constituted to analyse the available data with various agencies for preliminary assessment potential including identification of pockets for offshore wind power development; and
- (f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY
(DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH): (a) No, Madam.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d) The Ministry has constituted an Offshore Wind Energy Steering Committee (OWESC) to examine the policy framework and the requirement of inter-agency coordination towards exploiting Offshore Wind Resources in the country.

(e) and (f) The Ministry has also constituted a Technical Committee to analyze the offshore wind data available with various agencies in order to identify the offshore wind areas and preliminary assessment of their potential.

[Translation]

Tobacco Attributable Diseases

*610. SHRI MAKAN SINGH SOLANKI:

SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJI:

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

- (a) whether the Government has conducted any study/survey to ascertain the number of people suffering from tobacco attributable diseases in the country;
- (b) if so, the details alongwith the outcome thereof and the steps taken/proposed by the Government for the treatment/management of these diseases, State/UT-wise;

- (c) whether the Government has examined the efficacy and adequacy of various measures meant to regulate and curb tobacco use in the country;
- (d) if so, the details thereof indicating the extent to which success has been achieved in reducing the number of cases of tobacco attributable diseases and demand as well as supply of tobacco products across the country; and
- (e) the steps taken/proposed by the Government to impose a ban on marketing of tobacco products and also hookah parlours running across the country?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) In 2006, Indian Council for Medical Research (ICMR) conducted a study on "Assessment of Burden of Diseases due to Non-communicable Diseases" based on analysis of published literature till 2004. The report identified the risk, of disease attributable to tobacco use as follows: Stroke (78%), Tuberculosis (65.6%), Ischemic heart disease (85.2%), Acute myocardial infarction (52%), Oesophageal cancer (43%), Oral cancer (38%) and Lung cancer (16%).

The ICMR's National Cancer Registry Programme collects information on incident cancer cases and to some extent information on its related mortality. Based on the Consolidated Report of Population Based Cancer Registries for the years 2006-08 and based on the survival data from registries at Mumbai, Chennai, Bhopal etc. the estimated number of tobacco related cancer prevalent cases during the year 2011 was 7,40,209 (men 5,32,199 and women 2,08,010). It also estimated 1,43,141 tobacco related deaths in different States of India in 2011.

Further, as per the WHO Global Report on Tobacco Attributable Mortality, (2012):—

- 7% of all deaths (for ages 30 and over) in India are attributable to tobacco.
- The proportion of deaths attributable to tobacco was almost 12% for men and 1% for women.
- Tobacco was responsible for 9% of all the Non-Communicable Diseases and 2% of communicable disease related deaths
- Within communicable diseases group, deaths attributed to tobacco accounted for 5% of all lower respiratory infections deaths and 4% of tuberculosis deaths.

- Within non-communicable diseases group, 9% of deaths are attributable to tobacco, with 58% of deaths due to trachea, bronchus, lung cancers caused due to tobacco use. In addition, 25% of deaths caused by respiratory diseases and 28% of deaths caused by Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease (COPD) are attributable to tobacco.

The following national health programme are under implementation for treatment/management of some of these diseases as under:—

1. National Tobacco Control Programme (NTCP) was launched in the year 2007-08, with the objective to (i) create awareness about the harmful effects of tobacco consumption, (ii) reduce the production and supply of tobacco products, (iii) ensure effective implementation of the provisions made under "The Cigarettes and Other Tobacco Products (Prohibition of Advertisement and Regulation of Trade and Commerce, Production, Supply and Distribution) Act, 2003" (COTPA) and (iv) help the people quit tobacco use through Tobacco Cessation Centres. The programme is under implementation in 21 states covering 42 districts.
2. National Programme for Prevention and Control of Cancer, Diabetes, Cardiovascular Diseases and Stroke (NPCDCS) was launched in 2012 and is under implementation in 100 Districts across 21 States/UTs. The main components for implementation of this programme are as under:—
 - (i) **Promotion of healthy lifestyle** through health education and by creating awareness through print and electronic media.
 - (ii) **Opportunistic screening** of persons above the age of 30 years at the point of primary contact with any health care facility, be it the village, community health centre, district hospital, tertiary care hospital etc.
 - (iii) **'NCD clinic'** at the Community Health Centre (CHC) and District Hospital for screening, diagnosis and management

(including diet counseling, lifestyle management) of NCDs (Cancers, Diabetes, Cardiovascular Diseases and Stroke).

(iv) Strengthening of district hospitals for early diagnosis of cancer, chemotherapy facilities and palliative care.

(v) Financial assistance of up to Rs. 1 lakh per patient for chemotherapy drugs for 100 patients per district.

(vi) Strengthening Government Medical College Hospitals and erstwhile Regional Cancer Centres (RCC) across the country as Tertiary Cancer Centres for providing comprehensive cancer care services

(vii) Tertiary Care Centres are eligible for financial assistance upto Rs. 6.00 crore (Rs. 4.80 crore from Central Government and Rs. 1.20 crore from State Government).

(c) and (d) Both the programmes are new initiatives and have been launched in the 11th Five year plan. These are new national programmes whose benefits are expected to accrue over a period of time, due to decreased tobacco consumption/prevalences, better enforcement of the Anti-Tobacco Laws and greater awareness among people.

The Global Adult Tobacco Survey – India (GATS) was carried out in 2009-10 in the age group of 15 and above to systematically monitor adult tobacco use and track key tobacco control indicators. The survey was carried out in all six geographical regions for both urban and rural areas of 29 States of the country and the two Union Territories of Chandigarh and Puducherry. The data of the GATS – India provides us the base line estimates and is planned to be repeated in 2014-15 to provide the end line data which can be used for evaluation of various interventions under National Tobacco Control Programme (NTCP) and National Programme for Prevention and Control of Cancer, Diabetes, Cardiovascular Diseases and Stroke (NPCDCS).

(e) There is no blanket ban on marketing of tobacco products. However, "The Cigarettes and Other Tobacco Products (Prohibition of Advertisement and Regulation of Trade and Commerce, Production, Supply and Distribution) Act," (COTPA) enacted in 2003 regulates consumption, production, supply and distribution of tobacco products, by

imposing restrictions on advertisement, promotion and sponsorship of tobacco products; prohibiting smoking in public places; prohibiting sale to and by minors, prohibiting sale within a radius of 100 yards of educational institutions and through mandatory depiction of specified pictorial health warnings on all tobacco products.

Further, the Food Safety and Standards (Prohibition and Restrictions on sales) Regulations 2011 notified on 1st August 2011 (F.No. 2-15015/30/2010) by the Food Safety and Standards Authority of India (FSSAI) prohibit the use of nicotine and tobacco as ingredients in any food products (Regulation 2.3.4). The enforcement of the Regulations will be through the State Commissioner for food safety, his officers and Panchayti Raj/Municipal bodies.

Vide an Order dated the 31st March, 2012, the Government of Madhya Pradesh, under authority from the above Regulations issued by FSSAI under the Food Securities and Standards Act, 2006, has banned production and sale of food products like Gutka, containing tobacco and nicotine, in the State of Madhya Pradesh, w.e.f. 1st April, 2012.

[English]

Sale of Sedative Drugs

*611. SHRI KODIKKUNNIL SURESH:
SHRI D.B. CHANDRE GOWDA:

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

(a) whether the Government has taken note of illegal sale of cough syrups and tablets without proper medical prescription targeting the younger generation who use them as sedatives;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the number of such complaints received, illegal consignment of sedative drugs including cough syrup seized from the drug stores and action taken against the errant drug dealers during the last three years and the current year so far, State/UT-wise;

(d) whether the Government has proposed/taken any measures to put a cap on the stock of these sedative medicines by drug stores and to ensure their sale only on doctor's prescription; 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 State Drugs Control Authorities of the states/UTs of Jammu and Kashmir, Chhattisgarh, Delhi, Gujarat, Haryana, Jharkhand, Kerala, Maharashtra, Mizoram, Nagaland, Tamil Nadu, Tripura and West Bengal have informed that illegal sale of cough syrups and tablets without proper medical prescription has been reported in their States/UTs.

(b) and (c) As per information made available by the State Drugs Controllers, a Statement indicating the details of cases detected and action taken thereon during the last three years and the current year is enclosed.

(d) and (e) There is no proposal under consideration to put a cap on the stock of these medicines at the chemist shops as it may result in non-availability of such drugs to the legitimate users. However, following preventive measures have been taken:—

(i) A notification GSR 228 (E) dated 20.03.2012 has been published in the Gazette of India

containing the draft amendments to the Drugs and Cosmetics Rules, 1945 for taking out all antibiotics, TB drugs and certain habit forming drugs from the existing Schedule 'H' of the said Rules and putting them in a separate new Schedule 'H1' stipulating that the container of the substance specified in such Schedule 'H1' will be labelled with a symbol 'Rx' which shall be in red colour and conspicuously displayed on the left corner of the label with the warning — "It is dangerous to take this prescription except in accordance with medical advice and not to be sold by retail without the prescription of the Registered Medical Practitioner."

- (ii) The State Governments have taken initiatives to increase vigilance over the shops in the areas where illegal sale of these drugs has been reported.
- (iii) The penal provisions for various offences under the Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940 have been made more stringent by the Drugs and Cosmetics (Amendment) Act, 2008.

Statement

Details of the action taken in respect of illegal sale of sedative drugs during the last three years and the current year

Sl. No.	Name of the State/UTs	Action taken
1	2	3
1.	Jammu and Kashmir	Goods worth Rs. 20 Lakhs (approx) seized, 153 Sale Licenses Suspended and 38 Unlicensed Shops Sealed.
2.	Chhattisgarh	Stocks seized in 6 cases of illegal stocking of different medicines, 150 Sale Licenses have been suspended and 7 Prosecutions were instituted.
3.	New Delhi	220 Special Inspections conducted, 66 violations reported and sale licenses of 1222 firms suspended.

1	2	3
4.	Gujarat	10 lakhs bottles worth Rs. 4 crore seized and closure notice served to 15 chemist shops.
5.	Haryana	Sale License for 10 firms has been cancelled, cases against 40 firms filed in the Court, prosecutions launched against 4 firms and 3 cases booked under Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances (NDPS) Act.
6.	Jharkhand	2 Sale Licenses cancelled and 5 sale licenses suspended.
7.	Kerala	18480 bottles of syrups containing Codiene seized and 66 Sale Licenses suspended.
8.	Maharashtra	40 Sale licenses cancelled, 252 Sale licenses suspended and First Information Report (FIR) launched against 2 wholesale dealers.
9.	Mizoram	41914 tablets and 3761 bottles of cough syrups containing Codeine Phosphate seized, 3 sale licenses suspended, 4 sale licenses cancelled, 7 firms issued show cause notices and cases filed in the court against 13 firms.
10.	Nagaland	Investigations initiated in one case.
11.	Tamil Nadu	Legal action initiated against 66 Firms.
12.	Tripura	Prosecutions launched against 14 firms and Sale License of 1 firm suspended.
13.	West Bengal	Action initiated against 13 firms.

**Health Insurance Scheme for
Government Employees**

*612. SHRI A.K.S. VIJAYAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government proposes to formulate a "Central Government Employees and Pensioners Health Insurance Scheme";
- (b) if so, the salient features of the scheme;
- (c) the manner in which the said scheme is likely

to be beneficial to CGHS beneficiaries in comparison to the present system; and

- (d) the time by which the scheme is likely to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) Yes, Madam. There is a proposal for introduction of a health insurance scheme for the central government employees and pensioners on pan-India basis, with special focus on pensioners living in non-CGHS areas. The proposal is to make this scheme voluntary

cum contributory for serving employees and pensioners. However, it is proposed to be made compulsory for the new entrants in Government service.

(b) The salient features of the proposed Health Insurance Scheme are as under:—

- Optional for serving Central Government employees and pensioners including future pensioners;
- Compulsory for new recruits;
- Covers all the members of family as per CGHS norms;
- Sum insured – Rs. 5 lakh per year on a family floater basis;
- Corporate buffer of Rs. 25 Crore to take care of cases exceeding Rs. 5 lakh;
- All pre existing diseases covered from the day one;
- Pre and post hospitalisation benefits available;
- Domiciliary Hospitalisation benefit;
- Maternity benefit upto two living children;
- OPD not covered however OPD consultations will be free;
- Payment of FMA for meeting OPD needs;
- Cashless treatment facility;
- Government to subsidise significantly the payment of premium;
- Employees/pensioners to contribute 20 to 30 percent of the premium; and
- Identification of beneficiaries through a Smart Card.

(c) The proposed scheme will be an alternative to the CGHS and it will provide an option to the serving employees and pensioners to choose a scheme as per his/her convenience.

(d) The proposal for inclusion of the Health Insurance Scheme for the Central Government employees and pensioners in the 12th Plan has been moved by the Ministry

for consideration of the Planning Commission. On receipt of approval of the Planning Commission, the proposal would be placed before the Expenditure Finance Committee and finally before the Competent Authority for approval of the scheme. No strict time frame can be given in this regard.

[Translation]

Review of Banking Laws

*613. SHRIMATI JAYSHREEBEN PATEL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government has undertaken any review of various statutes governing banking;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether there is any proposal to review and amend the banking laws including the Banking Regulation Act, 1949 so as to adapt to the present day banking needs and to check unequal competition;
- (d) if so, the details thereof and the reaction of the Government thereto; and
- (e) the action taken by the Government/Reserve Bank of India (RBI) in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. The Government has constituted the Financial Sector Legislation Reforms Commission (FSLRC) to review and rewrite the financial sector laws including the banking sector laws. Further, the banking sector laws are constantly reviewed, amendments made and new laws are being enacted based on the requirement of the banking sector and after careful examination by the Government in consultation with the stakeholders.

(c) to (e) In order to strengthen the regulatory powers of the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) and to further develop the Indian banking sector, the Banking Laws (Amendment) Bill, 2011 was introduced in the Lok Sabha on 22nd March, 2011 seeking to amend the Banking Regulation Act, 1949 and the Banking Companies (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertakings) Act, 1970 and 1980. The main provisions of the Bill, inter-alia, include:—

- (i) enabling the nationalised banks to increase or decrease the authorised capital;

- (ii) empowerment of RBI to supersede the Board of Directors of a banking company;
- (iii) empowerment of RBI to impose such conditions as it deems necessary while granting approvals for acquisitions of five percent or more of share capital of a banking company;
- (iv) establishment of a "Depositor Education and Awareness Fund" to take over in operative deposit accounts which have not been claimed or operated for a period of ten years or more;
- (v) increase in the quantum of the penalties and fine for some violations of the Banking Regulation Act, 1949; and
- (vi) removal of the existing restriction on voting rights.

The Standing Committee on Finance (SCF) has examined the Banking Laws (Amendment) Bill, 2011 and submitted its report on 13th December, 2011. Based on the report of the SCF, Government has given a Notice on 14.05.2012 to move the Official Amendments to this Bill in the Lok Sabha.

[English]

Use of Fossil Fuels

*614. SHRI M.K. RAGHAVAN: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether steps are being taken to reduce the use of fossil fuels for power generation in the country particularly in view of global warming and climate change;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the Bureau of Energy Efficiency (BEE) has been successful in achieving its objectives of improving energy efficiency in the country; and
- (d) if so, the details of success achieved so far after the setting up of the BEE?

THE MINISTER OF POWER (SHRI SUSHILKUMAR SHINDE): (a) Yes, Madam, a Low Carbon Growth strategy is being adopted to reduce the use of fossil fuel in the growth of power sector.

- (b) The details of steps being taken to reduce the

use of fossil fuel for power generation in the country are as under:—

- (i) Thrust on hydro, nuclear and renewable power capacity addition.
- (ii) Adoption of more efficient super-critical technology for thermal power generation to enhance the efficiency of coal fired power generation and reduce coal consumption and carbon emissions.
- (iii) Renovation and Modernization (R&M) and Life Extension (LE) of old generating units inter-alia for improvement of efficiency thereby reducing fossil fuel consumption.
- (iv) Retirement of inefficient thermal generation units in which R&M is not feasible.
- (v) Promoting energy efficiency in existing thermal power plants through Perform Achieve and Trade (PAT) scheme under the National Mission on Enhanced Energy Efficiency (NMEEE) for reducing energy consumption in designated fossil fuel fired generating plants.

(c) and (d) The Bureau of Energy Efficiency (BEE), established in 2002 under the provisions of Energy Conservation Act, 2001, has been mandated to promote energy efficiency in the country. In order to promote energy efficiency during the 11th Plan period BEE has initiated several programmes/schemes in the following areas:—

- House-hold lighting (Bachat Lamp Yojana).
- Commercial Buildings.
- Standards and Labeling of appliances.
- Demand Side Management in Agriculture/ Municipalities.
- SMEs.
- Capacity Building of State Designated Agencies (SDAs).
- National Mission on Enhanced Energy Efficiency (NMEEE).

The initiatives taken have resulted in an avoided capacity generation of 10,836 MW during April, 2007 to December, 2011 as against the target of 10,000 MW for the 11th Plan.

Power Purchases through Short-term Contracts

*615. SHRI RAMESH RATHOD: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether various power distribution companies/ utilities are entering into short-term power purchases contracts instead of trading through power exchanges;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF POWER (SHRI SUSHILKUMAR SHINDE): (a) and (b) A comparative Statement of volume of

electricity transacted through inter-state trading licensees, power exchanges and directly between Distribution Companies (DISCOMs) (bilateral) in 2011-12 is enclosed. As may be seen, the short term power purchased by Distribution Companies/Utilities in the year 2011-12 through Inter State Trading Licensees is 56.82 percent, through Power Exchanges is 15.01 percent and through Bilateral between Distribution Companies (DISCOMs) is 28.17 percent.

(c) Sale/Purchase of power by Distribution Companies/Utilities in the short-term is done as per their requirements and availability from time to time in accordance with the regulations of the Appropriate Commission and provisions of Electricity Act, 2003.

Statement

Power sold and purchased by Distribution Companies/Utilities in the short-term Power Market in 2011-12

Various Segments of the Short-term Power Market	Power Sold (Billion Units)	% of the total short-term volume	Power Purchased (Billion Units)	% of the total short-term volume
Inter State Trading Licensees	18.00	43.88%	31.00	56.82%
Power Exchanges	7.65	18.66%	8.19	15.01%
Bilateral between DISCOMs	15.37	37.46%	15.37	28.17%
Total	41.02	100.00%	54.56	100.00%

Source: CERC

FEMA Violations

*616. SHRI S. ALAGIRI:

DR. SANJAY SINGH:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of cases regarding violation of Foreign Exchange Management Act, 1999 reported during each of the last three years;

(b) the details of action taken against the violators of the said Act during the said period;

(c) whether the Government has made any assessment of the funds involved in these violations;

(d) if so, the details thereof, year-wise;

(e) if not, the reasons therefor alongwith the reaction of the Government thereon; and

(f) the remedial measures taken/proposed to be taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) to (e) The Directorate of Enforcement has, during the last three years, issued Show Cause Notices (SCNs) for contravention of the provisions of Foreign Exchange Management Act, 1999 (FEMA), as under:—

Year	No. of SCNs issued	Amount involved (Rs. in lakhs)
1	2	3
2009-10	463	341756.08

1	2	3
2010-11	440	24750.91
2011-12	239	1179140.91

During the said period, details of Adjudication proceedings completed and penalty imposed under FEMA, are as under:—

Year	No. of SCNs adjudicated	Amount of penalty imposed (Rs. in lakhs)
2009-10	361	15967.54
2010-11	357	49753.40
2011-12	140	26514.34

In addition to action taken by Directorate of Enforcement for violations of FEMA, 1999, RBI entertains applications from person (resident and non-resident) who seeks compounding of an admitted contravention of FEMA for procedural violation except violations under section 3(a) of the Act. Details of compounding applications received and disposed off by the RBI are given below:—

Year	Applications compounded	Amount involved (Rs. in lakhs)	Amount of penalty imposed (Rs. in lakhs)
2009-10	429	154115.50	229.87
2010-11	478	177128.06	372.87
2011-12	367	115644.69	49.79

(f) Appropriate action is taken by the Directorate of Enforcement and RBI as and when, any matter of suspected contravention of the provisions of FEMA comes to the notice of Directorate of Enforcement.

Swadhar Greh

*617. SHRI BAIJAYANT PANDA:

SHRI NRIPENDRA NATH ROY:

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

(a) whether the Government provides financial

assistance to implementing agencies for construction of Swadhar Greh;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the cost per head in these Grehs;

(c) whether the Government has stopped financial assistance for the above purpose to some States;

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

(e) the mechanism including third party valuation in place to monitor the functioning of these Grehs?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) and (b) Swadhar Greh scheme provides for financial assistance for construction of rooms/cottages/huts for the shelter of the residents and common facilities like kitchen, bathroom, training hall, recreation room, dining had, office room etc. and infrastructure facilities like water, electricity, approach road, boundary wall etc. The grant is admissible to State Government agencies only including Women Development Corporation, Municipal Corporations and Panchayati Raj Institutions. The cost of construction would be shared by Central Government and the State Government in the proportion of 75% and 25% respectively. The Central Government's share would be subject to a ceiling of Rs.1,00,000/- per resident.

(c) No Madam.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) All the Swadhar Grehs would be monitored continuously by the District Administration through a District Women's Welfare Committee (DWWC) for ensuring their smooth functioning. At the State level, the Swadhar Grehs would be monitored by the State Level/UT Administration Monitoring Committee chaired by Secretary in-charge of Social Welfare/Department of Women and Child Development in the State Government/UT Administration. There are also provisions in the scheme for review of the functioning of Swadhar Greh in every five year by Ministry of Women and Child Development and also for carrying out inspection of the projects, wherever felt necessary.

Grant of Mineral Concessions

*618. SHRI C. SIVASAMI: Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government had granted mining lease under "First-cum-first-serve" policy for various minerals;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the number of beneficiaries/licence holders who were granted lease/mineral concessions on the basis of the said policy during the Eleventh Plan period, mineral-wise and State-wise;

(d) whether the policy has served its laid down objectives in respect of various minerals; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MINES (SHRI DINSHA PATEL): (a) and (b) State Governments are empowered to grant mineral concession for all minerals located within the boundary of the State under the provisions of the Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) (MMDR) Act, 1957, and the Mineral Concession Rules (MCR), 1960. For the minerals specified in the first schedule to the MMDR Act, approval of the Central Government is necessary before granting the mineral concession. Section 11(2) of the MMDR Act provides that where the State Government has not notified in the Official Gazette the area for grant of reconnaissance permit or prospecting licence or mining lease, as the case may be, and two or more persons have applied for a reconnaissance permit, prospecting licence or a mining lease in respect of any land in such area, the applicant

whose application was received earlier, shall have the preferential right to be considered for grant of reconnaissance permit, prospecting licence or mining lease, as the case may be, over the applicant whose application was received later.

(c) As per the information maintained by the Indian Bureau of Mines (IBM), the State-wise number of mineral concessions granted by the State Governments including those on the basis of the provisions of Section 11(2) of the MMDR Act during the 11th Five Year Plan i.e. from 2007-08 to 2011-12, is given in the enclosed Statement-I Mineral-wise number of mineral concessions granted during the said period are given in the enclosed Statement-II.

(d) and (e) Allocations of mineral concessions under the provisions of the MMDR Act, 1957 and the Rules framed thereunder were largely granted with the objective of promoting mineral development and increasing self-sufficiency in the country. However, with a view to streamline the process of allocation of mineral concessions, the Government has approved a draft Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Bill, 2011, introduced in Parliament on 12th December, 2011 and referred to the Standing Committee on Coal and Steel on 5th January, 2012. The Bill proposes to introduce allocation of prospecting licence and mining lease by competitive bidding in areas where mineralization is known to State Governments, and in other areas where mineralization is not known, exploration licences on first-in-time basis can be granted by the State Governments.

Statement-I

State-wise Mining Leases granted during the period 2007-08 to 2011-12

Sl. No.	State	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12 (Provisional)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	78	134	61	24	24
2.	Chhattisgarh	3	9	16	12	8
3	Gujarat	43	15	47	7	17
4.	Himachal Pradesh	—	2	—	—	—
5.	Jharkhand	3	7	—	3	—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
6.	Karnataka	17	6	10	7	—
7.	Kerala	9	10	12	7	—
8.	Madhya Pradesh	13	36	33	20	18
9.	Maharashtra	2	1	3	4	3
10.	Meghalaya	—	—	2	4	—
11.	Odisha	1	1	—	—	—
12.	Rajasthan	353	527	216	210	187
13.	Tamil Nadu	16	28	42	4	6
14.	Uttarakhand	4	1	4	10	20
15.	West Bengal	—	—	1	—	—
Total		542	777	447	312	283

State-wise Prospecting License granted during the period 2007-08 to 2011-12

Sl. No.	State	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12 (Provisional)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	22	6	9	9	1
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1	—	2	—	—
3.	Bihar	—	—	—	—	—
4.	Chhattisgarh	—	—	1	5	1
5.	Gujarat	14	—	—	2	—
6.	Himachal Pradesh	3	—	—	—	—
7.	Jharkhand	1	—	—	10	1
8.	Karnataka	1	2	—	—	—
9.	Kerala	—	—	—	—	—
10.	Madhya Pradesh	14	11	50	66	24
11.	Maharashtra	—	—	5	14	1
12.	Rajasthan	16	2	12	11	3
13.	Tamil Nadu	2	—	2	1	—
14.	Uttarakhand	1	—	—	13	10
Total		75	21	81	131	41

State-wise Distribution of Reconnaissance Permit during the period 2007-08 to 2011-12

Sl. No.	State	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12 (Provisional)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	7	3	4	—	—
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1	—	—	—	—
3.	Chhattisgarh	6	1	3	2	4
4.	Jharkhand	1	1	—	—	—
5.	Gujarat	—	—	—	—	—
6.	Karnataka	4	3	1	7	8
7.	Manipur	1	—	—	—	—
8.	Kerala	—	—	—	—	—
9.	Madhya Pradesh	20	4	28	16	5
10.	Maharashtra	2	—	—	—	—
11.	Odisha	2	—	2	—	—
12.	Rajasthan	8	7	14	3	2
13.	Uttar Pradesh	6	—	3	2	1
14.	West Bengal	2	—	—	—	—
Total		60	19	55	30	20

Statement-II

Mineral-wise Mining Leases granted during the period 2007-08 to 2011-12

Sl. No.	State	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12 (Provisional)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Amethyst	—	—	—	—	1
2.	Ball Clay	2	—	1	1	4
3.	Barytes	3	8	3	—	—
4.	Bauxite	9	3	—	1	1
5.	Beach Sand	—	—	—	—	1
6.	Calcite	10	1	2	—	1

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
7.	Chalk	3	1	1	—	2
8.	China Clay	5	19	29	17	9
9.	Clay	—	—	—	—	—
10.	Chromite	—	—	1	—	—
11.	Corundum	—	—	—	—	—
12.	Dolomite	3	13	16	9	5
13.	Felspar	4	9	5	1	—
14.	Fire Clay	1	3	5	2	1
15.	Fluorspar	—	—	—	1	—
16.	Garnet	—	—	3	—	3
17.	Gold	1	1	—	—	—
18.	Gypsum	5	5	4	4	3
19.	Graphite	—	—	—	1	—
20.	Iron Ore	12	12	8	3	2
21.	Laterite	3	14	7	4	—
22.	Limeshell	—	—	1	—	—
23.	Limekankar	—	2	—	—	—
24.	Limestone	21	46	32	17	21
25.	Magnesite	1	—	—	—	—
26.	Manganese Ore	5	17	16	5	3
27.	Mineral Sand	1	1	1	—	—
28.	Mica	—	—	—	—	—
29.	Ochre	—	—	—	—	—
30.	Pyrophyllite	—	—	—	1	—
31.	Pyroxenite	—	—	—	—	—
32.	Quartz	25	38	32	8	7
33.	Quartzite	3	—	3	—	1
34.	Red Ochre	5	4	10	4	3
35.	Semi-Precious Stone	1	—	1	1	—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
36.	Sepentine	—	—	1	—	—
37.	Silicasand	9	13	8	8	4
38.	Sillimanite	—	—	—	1	—
39.	Silicious Earths	—	—	—	1	—
40.	Soapstone	5	1	4	11	18
41.	Sand (others)	3	—	—	—	—
42.	Uranium	—	4	—	—	—
43.	Vermiculite	—	—	1	—	—
44.	White Clay	28	5	4	1	1
45.	Wollastonite	—	—	—	1	—
46.	Yellow Ochre	—	1	—	—	—
47.	Group of Minerals	355	556	248	209	192
Total		542	777	447	312	283

Mineral-wise Prospecting Licenses granted during the period 2007-08 to 2011-12

Sl. No.	State	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12 (Provisional)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Agate	—	—	—	—	—
2.	Amethyst Quartz	—	—	—	—	—
3.	Barytes	—	1	—	1	—
4.	Bauxite	1	—	—	—	—
5.	Bismuth	—	—	—	—	—
6.	Calcite	—	1	—	—	—
7.	Chalk	—	—	—	—	—
8.	China Clay	4	—	—	—	—
9.	Clay	—	—	—	—	—
10.	Corundum	1	—	—	—	—
11.	Dolomite	—	1	3	5	5

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
12.	Dunite	—	—	—	—	—
13.	Diamond	7	—	—	—	1
14.	Felspar	—	—	—	—	—
15.	Fire Clay	—	—	—	—	—
16.	Fluorite	—	—	—	—	—
17.	Garnet (abrasive)	1	—	1	—	—
18.	Gold	—	2	—	—	—
19.	Graphite	—	—	—	—	—
20.	Gypsum	1	—	—	—	—
21.	Iron Ore	2	1	6	14	4
22.	Jasper	—	—	1	—	—
23.	Laterite	—	—	11	4	1
24.	Lime Shell	—	—	—	—	—
25.	Limestone	15	2	17	27	2
26.	Magnesite	—	—	—	2	—
27.	Magnetite	—	—	—	—	—
28.	Manganese Ore	2	7	16	18	9
29.	Mica	—	—	1	1	—
30.	Moon Stone	—	—	1	—	—
31.	Moulding Sand	—	—	—	—	—
32.	Ochre	—	—	—	—	—
33.	Pyrophyllite	—	—	1	—	—
34.	Quartz	1	1	—	—	1
35.	Quartzite	—	—	—	1	—
36.	Red Ochre	1	—	1	2	1
37.	Rock Phosphate	—	—	—	—	—
38.	Semi-precious Stone	—	—	—	—	—
39.	Soapstone	2	—	—	10	10
40.	Shale	—	—	1	—	—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
41.	Silica Sand	—	2	—	6	—
42.	Tin Ore	—	—	—	—	—
43.	Vermiculite	—	—	—	—	—
44.	White Clay	4	—	—	1	—
45.	Yellow Clay	—	—	—	—	—
46.	Yellow Ochre	—	—	—	—	—
47.	Group of Minerals	33	3	21	39	7
Total		75	21	81	131	41

Mineral-wise Reconnaissance Permits granted during the period 2007-08 to 2011-12

Sl. No.	Mineral	2007-08 No.	2008-09 No.	2009-10 No.	2010-11 No.	2011-12 (P) No.
1.	Copper, Lead, Zinc and Associated Mineral	10	14	3	6	6
2.	Diamond and Associate Mineral	9	1	3	—	3
3.	Gold	3	—	—	1	—
4.	Gold and Associated Minerals	4	—	20	13	3
5.	Diamond, Precious Stones and Associated Minerals	4	1	4	—	1
6.	Diamond, Gold and Associated Minerals	30	3	25	10	7
Total		60	19	55	30	20

Malnutrition

*619. SHRI HEMANAND BISWAL: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the United Nations Millennium Summit has set any targets to overcome malnutrition;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the initiatives being undertaken by the Government are adequate to meet the UN target;
- (d) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) to (e) The United Nations Millennium Summit, 2000 adopted the United Nations Millennium Declaration outlining the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) to reduce extreme poverty, hunger, illiteracy, gender in equality, diseases, environmental degradation etc. India is concerned with 8 MDGs with 12 targets which are sought to be achieved during the period 1990 to 2015.

The Millennium Development Goal (MDG)-1 is regarding Eradication of Extreme Poverty and Hunger, which have 2 targets namely, Halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people whose income is less than one dollar a day and Halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people who suffer from hunger. The indicator for the second target is the prevalence of underweight children under three years of age. Thus from the estimated 52% in 1990, the proportion of underweight children below 3 years is required to be reduced to 26% by 2015. All-India trend of the proportion of underweight children below 3 years of age of shows India is going slow in eliminating the effect of malnourishment as the prevalence of underweight is 40 percent as per the National Family Health Survey, 2005-06.

The problem of malnutrition is complex, multi-dimensional and inter-generational in nature, and cannot be improved by a single sector alone. Poverty and hunger along with household food insecurity, illiteracy and lack of awareness especially in women, access to health services, availability of safe drinking water, sanitation and proper environmental conditions are some of the determinants of malnutrition. Infact, improvement in malnutrition is linked to achievement of six of the Millennium Development Goals.

The approach to dealing with the nutrition challenges has been two pronged: Multi-sectoral approach for accelerated action on the determinants of malnutrition in targeting nutrition in schemes/programmes of all the sectors. As the multi-sectoral approach takes some time to show results and when implemented together, have a trickle down and horizontal effect to benefit the population over a period of time, other part of the approach is direct and specific interventions targeted towards the vulnerable groups such as children below 6 years, adolescent girls, pregnant and lactating mothers.

The Government has accorded high priority to the issue of malnutrition and is implementing several schemes/programmes of different Ministries/Departments through State Governments/UT Administrations. The schemes/programmes include the Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS), National Rural Health Mission (NRHM), Mid-Day-Meal Scheme, Rajiv Gandhi Schemes for Empowerment of Adolescent Girls (RGSEAG) namely SABLA, Indira Gandhi Matritva Sahyog Yojana (IGMSY) as Direct targeted interventions. Besides, indirect Multi-sectoral interventions

include Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS), National Horticulture Mission, National Food Security Mission, Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS), Total Sanitation Campaign, National Rural Drinking Water Programme etc. All these schemes have potential to address one or other aspect of Nutrition. Several of the existing schemes/programmes including ICDS have been expanded/universalized just before or during the Eleventh Five year Plan, hence, the results are likely to be visible after some time

Further, some of the recent decisions by the Government to improve the nutrition situation have been to (i) strengthen and restructure ICDS with special focus on pregnant and lactating mothers and children under three (ii) prepare a multi-sectoral programme to address the maternal and child malnutrition in selected 200 high-burden districts (iii) launch a nationwide information, education and communication campaign against malnutrition and (iv) bring strong nutrition focus in programmes in sectors like health, drinking water supply and sanitation, school education, agriculture, food and public distribution.

In addition, the proposed National Food Security Bill, will also contribute towards food security. With the continuing attention to nutrition, the targeted interventions and the cumulative effect of various schemes including new schemes, the undernutrition levels are expected to show a declining trend. This is also evident from some of the recent surveys such as a study conducted by National Institute of Nutrition (NIN) in Madhya Pradesh in 2010 where in the prevalence of underweight children under 5 years of age in rural was 51.9 per cent compared to 62.7% in rural areas as per the NFHS-3 survey in 2005-06. Also the HUNGAAMA survey which indicates a reduction in the prevalence of child underweight from 53 per cent (DLHS, 2004) to 42 per cent representing a 20.3 per cent decrease over a 7 year period in the 100 focus districts.

Revenue Loss in SEZs

*620. SHRI ANAND PRAKASH PARANJPE:

SHRI SANJAY BHOI:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the cumulative revenue implications on account of the various concessions given to the Special Economic Zones (SEZs) between 2004-05 and 2009-10;

(b) whether the Government has directed the Central Board of Excise and Customs (CBEC) and Central Board of Direct Taxes (CBDT) to furnish a report on the possible violations by entities operating in SEZs;

(c) if so, whether CBEC and CBDT have submitted their reports to the Government;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the action taken by the Government on the recommendations contained in the said report?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) The revenue implications on account of various tax concessions are maintained in the form of the Revenue Foregone statement ("Revenue foregone under the Central Tax System") in the Receipts Budget, which is a part of the Annual Budget. The estimates of revenue foregone on account of direct tax deductions given to the Special Economic Zones (SEZs) between 2004-05 to 2009-10 are as under:—

Financial Year	(Rs. in crore)
2004-05	1340
2005-06	6902
2006-07	866
2007-08	3000
2008-09	4466
2009-10	5518

The revenue foregone in Central Excise and Customs on account of SEZ Scheme between 2004-05 to 2009-10 are as under:—

Financial Year	Central Excise	Customs
1	2	3
2004-05	20.19	1057.12
2005-06	23.31	1047.49
2006-07	220.92	1642.35

1	2	3
2007-08	851.76	1803.95
2008-09	804.73	2324.29
2009-10	1547.04	3987.06

(b) In a meeting of the Economic Intelligence Council held on 28-2-2012, the issue of past violations by entities operating in SEZ was discussed, according to which the CBEC and CBDT were required to furnish a report on the findings and views of the Ministry of Commerce on the violations notified to them against the units operating in the SEZs.

(c) No, Madam.

(d) and (e) In view of reply to part (c), questions do not arise.

[Translation]

Passengers Carrying Currency Notes and Jewellery

6901. SHRI A.T. NANA PATIL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether many passengers have been caught in various planes/airports of the country carrying huge amount of currency notes and gold jewellery;

(b) if so, the details of the currency notes, gold jewellery or some other items found at various airports in the country during the last three years;

(c) whether in fear of being caught some people abandon their belongings and leave quietly;

(d) if so, the details thereof during the last three years; and

(e) the details of the schemes in which these abandoned items were utilized by the Government alongwith the steps taken by the Government to avoid such situations in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. The details of the currency notes, gold jewellery or

some other items caught from passengers at various airports/planes in the country during the last three years and current year (upto February, 12) are enclosed as Statement-I.

(c) and (d) Yes, Madam. The details of seizure of such unclaimed goods for the last three years and current year (upto February, 12) are enclosed as Statement-II.

(e) The cases of abandoned goods (unclaimed seized goods) are adjudicated as per procedure prescribed in Customs Act, 1962. The goods are disposed off as per procedure prescribed under disposal manual. The officers deputed at the Airports have been sensitized, to prevent any passengers from attempting to abandon such goods.

Statement-I

Year	No. of cases where passengers caught	Details of seizures				
		Currency Notes	Gold Jewellery (Qty. in Kgs.)	Other items (Value of Rs. in crores)	Value of goods seized (Rs. in crores)	No. of Persons arrested
1	2	3(a)	3(b)	3(c)	3(d)	3(e)
2008-2009	1613	7.9062	28.264	60.5607	72.9249	90
2009-2010	1620	5.71731	55.9279	50.5536	66.916	117
2010-2011	2003	5.5745	39.2418	55.223	66.9982	106
2011-2012 (upto Feb., 2012)	1458	10.3192	114.2456	70.3065	105.7153	188

Statement-II

Abandoned/Unclaimed Goods					
Year	Currency Notes	Gold Jewellery	Other items	Value of goods seized	No. of Persons arrested
1	2	3(a)	3(b)	3(c)	3(d)
2008-2009	0.01	—	0.35	0.36	—
2009-2010	—	—	1.89	1.89	—
2010-2011	—	—	2.92	2.50	—
2011-2012 (upto Feb., 2012)	—	—	0.70	0.70	—

Works Assigned to REDB

6902. SHRI BHOOPENDRA SINGH: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the works to be assigned through Rural Electricity Distribution Backbone (REDB), Village Electrification Infrastructure and Decentralised Distributed Generation System (DDG) under Rajiv Gandhi Grameen

Vidhyutikaran Yojana (RGGVY) in the country, State-wise including Madhya Pradesh; and

(b) the details of measures taken under REDB, VEI and DDG for comprehensive development programme, creating employment opportunities and alleviating poverty in the country including Madhya Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL): (a) Government of India launched Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidhyutikaran Yojana (RGGVY) for providing access to electricity to rural households through extension of grid by creation of Rural Electricity Distribution Backbone (REDB), creation of Villages Electricity Infrastructure (VEI) in un-electrified villages and strengthening of electricity infrastructure in partially electrified villages. Under RGGVY, 576 projects covering electrification of 1,10,886 Un/de-electrified Villages (UEV), intensive electrification of 3,48,859 Partially Electrified Villages (PEV) and release of free electricity connections to 230.10 lakh Below Poverty Line (BPL) households have been sanctioned during 10th Plan and Phase-I of 11th Plan in the country including Madhya Pradesh. As on 30.04.2012, the rural electrification infrastructure consisting of LT lines, HT lines and Distribution Transformers has been created in 1,04,772 UE villages and in 2,50,109 PEV. Free electricity connections to 195.52 lakh BPL households have also been released under RGGVY. The details of electrification works completed in UEV, PEV and free electricity connections released to BPL households against the

targeted coverage, as on 30.4.2012, State-wise including Madhya Pradesh are given in the enclosed Statement-I.

In addition to above, 72 projects consisting of 33 new projects including 16 projects of Madhya Pradesh and 39 supplementary projects including 4 projects of Madhya Pradesh have also been sanctioned recently under Phase-II of 11th Plan under RGGVY covering electrification of 1,909 un/de-electrified villages, intensive electrification of 53,505 partially electrified villages and release of electricity connections to 45.59 lakh BPL connections.

Under De-centralised Distributed Generation (DDG), 283 projects for electrification of 679 villages/hamlets have been sanctioned in the country including Madhya Pradesh. The details of these DDG projects, State-wise including Madhya Pradesh are given in the enclosed Statement-II.

(b) Electrification of villages has resulted in socio-economic improvements and villagers are able to utilize electrical appliances for additional comfort, convenience and education of their children. It has been reported that some economic activities like agarbatti making, bamboo items, etc. have started in some of the States.

DDG projects are sanctioned with a provision of non-domestic/productive loads besides household lighting load which would help in the overall development of these villages and create employment opportunities. DDG projects sanctioned in Madhya Pradesh have provision of load for Street lights, School, Atta Chakki etc. in addition to the Household lighting load.

Statement-I

State-wise revised coverage and achievements of electrification of un/de-electrified villages, intensive electrification of partially electrified villages and release of BPL connections under RGGVY

As on 30.04.2012

Sl. la-	Name of State	Un/de-electrified villages		Intensive electrified of Partially electrified villages		Release of BPL Connections	
		Targetted Coverage	Cumulative Achievement	Targetted Coverage	Cumulative Achievement	Targetted Coverage	Cumulative Achievement
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh*	0	0	27477	25629	2484665	2702633
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	2129	1334	1780	849	40810	22005

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
3.	Assam	8326	7875	12984	11759	1150597	818711
4.	Bihar	22509	22126	6454	4342	2761010	2172686
5.	Chhattisgarh	1468	899	16298	10579	895500	919441
6.	Gujarat*	0	0	17667	14457	729955	806365
7.	Haryana*	0	0	5985	2744	252555	194442
8.	Himachal Pradesh	95	78	10650	1059	13196	12526
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	239	151	4442	2438	81217	46043
10.	Jharkhand	19281	17917	7223	5511	1830722	1275252
11.	Karnataka	61	61	27917	24601	954673	837260
12.	Kerala*	0	0	630	37	54614	17238
13.	Madhya Pradesh	679	508	34262	18250	1328462	735662
14.	Maharashtra	0	0	40842	32528	1202575	1168131
15.	Manipur	882	616	1378	434	107369	28814
16.	Meghalaya	1866	1209	3239	1616	109696	64358
17.	Mizoram	137	93	570	338	27417	15061
18.	Nagaland	105	80	1140	808	69899	30526
19.	Odisha	14747	14226	29320	21475	3056580	2750947
20.	Punjab*		0	11840	0	148860	53925
21.	Rajasthan	4350	4008	34845	29316	1289942	1056009
22.	Sikkim	25	25	418	375	11458	9366
23.	Tamil Nadu*		0	10009	9673	502865	501202
24.	Tripura	148	127	658	478	107506	81171
25.	Uttar Pradesh	27891	27759	2989	2982	970668	1044494
26.	Uttarakhand	1511	1511	13820	9028	223067	230558
27.	West Bengal	4437	4169	24022	18803	2604387	1957723
Total		110886	104772	348859	250109	23010265	19552549

*In the States of Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Haryana, Kerala, Maharashtra, Punjab and Tamil Nadu, no un-electrified village was proposed in the DPRs by these States. However, intensive electrification of already electrified villages are being undertaken in these States.

Statement-II*State-wise sanctioned DDG projects*

Sl. No.	Name of State	No. of DDG Projects sanctioned	No. of Districts Covered	No. of villages/Hamlets covered	Amount Sanctioned (Rs. in crore)
1.	Uttarakhand	1	1	7	2.74
2.	West Bengal	9	1	39	99.34
3.	Chhattisgarh	19	2	50	10.53
4.	Andhra Pradesh	96	3	135	26.55
5.	Uttar Pradesh	62	5	103	64.1
6.	Madhya Pradesh	48	4	170	28.83
7.	Bihar	48	2	175	37.85
Total		283	18	679	269.94

Financial Assistance to other Countries

6903. SHRI MAHESH JOSHI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has provided financial assistance to other countries;

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

(c) whether the Government has issued any instructions or terms for spending the said financial assistance; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. The details of financial assistance in nature of grant provided by Government of various countries/regions during the last three years including the current year are given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) and (d) On the request of foreign country, financial assistance is given depending upon the nature of bilateral relations. It is released as per the extant guidelines of Ministry of Finance.

Statement

(Amount in Rupees Crores)

Aid to Countries	2009-10		2010-11		2011-12		2012-13	
	Plan	Non-Plan	Plan	Non-Plan	Plan	Non-Plan	Plan	Non-Plan
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Bangladesh	0.00	1.37	0.00	2.87		8.81	0.00	30.00
Bhutan	635.00	782.22	723.31	1092.46	1030.00	970.70	1138.00	1500.00
Nepal	23.00	161.14	0.00	167.86		191.16	0.00	270.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Sri Lanka Other Aid Programmes	0.00	68.96	0.00	90.75	0.00	181.94	0.00	290.00
Sri Lanka Other Aid Programmes	0.00	2.92	0.00	33.12		285.68	0.00	36.00
Maldives	8.84	40.66	34.24	39.76	28.31	35.77	220.00	82.21
Myanmar	0.00	71.91	0.00	43.74	0.00	25.46	0.00	37.00
Other Developing Countries	0.00	125.81	0.00	96.90	0.00	114.26	0.00	250.00
African Countries	0.00	7.25	0.00	28.57	0.00	29.48	0.00	30.00
Eurasian Countries	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.03	0.00	2.00
Mongolia	0.00	0.10	0.00	2.58	0.00	0.02	0.00	15.00
Latin American Countries								
Afghanistan	73.44	149.96	40.00	309.75	38.30	288.30	127.00	580.00

Note: Figures of 2009-10 and 2010-11 indicate Actuals.

Figures of 2011-12 indicate provisional Actual expenditure.

Figures of 2012-13 indicate Budgetary Estimates.

[English]

Pre-Primary Education

6904. SHRI NALIN KUMAR KATEEL: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government has set any guidelines to ensure proper and effective pre-primary education in the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the pre-primary education system in the country has proved ineffective and lacks basic infrastructure like school building, proper environment etc.;
- (d) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor; and
- (e) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to ensure effective pre-primary education in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) to (e) In so far as Government of India is concerned, the universal service of pre-school non-formal education is being provided under the Integrated Child Development Services scheme to the 3-6 years age children. The other five services covered under the scheme are supplementary nutrition, nutrition and health education, immunization, health check-up and referral services. Last three services are delivered by the Ministry of Health and FW. All the six services covered under the scheme, including the pre-school non-formal education, converge at the anganwadi centre through the AWW and AWH, being the frontline honorary workers. Presently, the scheme does not provide construction of building for Anganwadi Centre (except in NE States).

Pre-school non-formal education programme under the ICDS for three-to six years children is directed towards providing child — centred, activity based and

developmentally appropriate pre-school education for holistic development of all domains i.e. physical, motor, language, cognitive, socio, emotional and development of creative and aesthetic appreciation.

Pre-school education kits are also provided under the scheme to each AWC at the present cost of Rs.1000/- per AWC per annum. The funds for providing these kits are born by the Centre and the States/UTs in the cost sharing ratio of 90:10.

As on 31.3.2012, 358.21 lakh children in the age group of 3-6 years (182.53 lakh boys and 175.68 lakh girls) have received pre-school education under ICDS in the country.

Pre-school non-formal education at the AWCs is being provided to the eligible children as per the existing guidelines and schematic norms. Recently, the MWCD through an elaborate consultative process has formulated "**Draft National Policy on Early Childhood Care and Education (ECCE)**", "**Draft National Curriculum Framework for Early Childhood Education (ECE)**" and "**Draft Quality Standards in ECCE**" which have been circulated to all concerned seeking their views/comments/feedbacks before finalizing the same. These draft documents are also available on the website of Ministry of Women and Child Development i.e. <http://wcd.nic.in>.

Strengthening and Restructuring proposal of ICDS has been formulated which inter-alia includes construction of building for AWC with minimum 600 sq.ft. space, hygiene environment, water and sanitation facilities, opening AWCs for a minimum of six hours including four hours exclusively devoted to pre-school non-formal education, etc.

Discrimination in Medical Colleges

6905. SHRI E.G. SUGAVANAM: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government has taken note of increasing number of complaints of discrimination against students in medical colleges across the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the number of such complaints received, investigated and action taken against the errants during the last three years, State/UT-wise;

(d) whether the Government has taken any steps to prevent discrimination in medical colleges; and

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

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (e) As per information provided by the Medical Council of India, in recent past 07 complaints have been received regarding harassment and discrimination being done by the management/faculty against the students. The State-wise details are as under:—

Sl. No.	Name of the State	No. of Medical Colleges	No. of Medical complaints
1.	Uttarakhand	01	01
2.	Uttar Pradesh	03	04
3.	West Bengal	01	01
4.	Puducherry	01	01
Total		06	07

The comments on the complaints have been sought from the State Government and college authorities for taking necessary action. As far Central Government is concerned, there is no specific regulations regarding prevention of discrimination in medical colleges. However, Central Government has framed Prevention and Prohibition of Ragging in Medical College/Institutions Regulations, 2009 to curb the menace of ragging in medical colleges.

Private Insurance Services

6906. SHRI JOSE K. MANI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government has taken note of single women, widows and senior citizens in rural areas not having access to private health insurance and are also excluded from State funded insurance schemes;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor; and
- (c) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to provide insurance services to such disadvantaged group of people?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (c) The Government had launched the Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana (RSBY) on 01.10.2007 to provide for smart card based cashless health insurance cover of Rs. 30000 per annum on a family floater basis with the premium being shared by Central Government and the State Government in the ratio of 75:25 respectively to BPL families (a unit of five) in the unorganised sector, including single women, widows and senior citizens. The scheme became operational w.e.f. 01.04.2008. This Scheme is being implemented by public sector general insurance companies as well as private insurance companies.

RSBY has been extended to building and other construction workers, street vendors, beedi workers, MGNREGA beneficiaries and domestic workers. As on 30.04.2012 the scheme is being implemented in 25 States/UTs. More than 2.95 crore smart cards have been issued upto 30th April, 2012.

Small Savings

6907. SHRIMATI SHRUTI CHOUDHRY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether small savings help States curb market borrowings;

(b) if so, the State-wise details for the last three years; and

(c) the future action plan chalked out by the Government to curtail the market borrowings?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (c) Small savings and market borrowings are both used to finance the Annual Plans of the States and are expected to be within overall borrowing ceiling fixed for the States. These are two separate resources of financing and the objective of either is not to curb the other.

(b) A Statement giving State-wise details of loans given to States during the last three years is annexed.

Statement

Details of loans given to States from National Small Savings Fund

Sl. No.	Name of State	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1531.19	3005.75	0.00
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	54.37	64.30	21.27
3.	Assam	162.92	1059.88	705.71
4.	Bihar	1851.57	2015.69	1112.54
5.	Chhattisgarh	252.55	523.40	211.97
6.	Goa	175.25	302.73	95.71
7.	Gujarat	3828.54	5051.82	66.89
8.	Haryana	806.10	1312.42	141.69
9.	Himachal Pradesh	467.75	760.61	278.87
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	127.46	357.85	107.85
11.	Jharkhand	863.11	1227.83	256.07
12.	Karnataka	661.47	2465.77	0.00

1	2	3	4	5
13.	Kerala	72.42	389.44	0.00
14.	Madhya Pradesh	810.00	2038.41	441.03
15.	Maharashtra	4313.92	7504.99	1964.88
16.	Manipur	2.12	0.58	0.00
17.	Meghalaya	68.67	99.90	60.00
18.	Mizoram	11.94	26.46	13.83
19.	Nagaland	5.67	21.25	7.53
20.	Odisha	756.00	1235.86	308.67
21.	Punjab	1576.22	1447.23	0.00
22.	Rajasthan	144.11	402.39	0.00
23.	Sikkim	0.00	36.70	11.89
24.	Tamil Nadu	694.69	2259.45	0.00
25.	Tripura	63.52	174.05	12.52
26.	Uttar Pradesh	4985.01	6860.12	2229.36
27.	Uttarakhand	776.75	1074.35	536.39
28.	West Bengal	7991.63	12189.24	1658.68
Total		33054.95	53908.47	10243.35

Implementation of Social Sector Schemes through Banks

6908. SHRI A. SAMPATH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether implementation of any social sector scheme of the Central Government is being routed through branches of various Regional Rural Banks (RRBs) functioning across the country; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) As per information furnished by National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD), the implementation of many Social Sector schemes, viz. Swarnjayanti Gram

Swarozgar Yojana, Mahatama Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme, Student Scholarship Schemes and Pension Schemes is routed through branches of various Regional Rural Banks.

Committee Report on Natural Resources

6909. SHRI ANANDRAO ADSUL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government had constituted committees to identify major natural resources which are allotted/allocated/distributed by the Government of India and the institutional framework for utilisation of such resources;

(b) if so, whether these committees have submitted their reports to the Union Government;

(c) if so, the details of the recommendations made by these committees; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) Central Government, vide its Order No. 483/1/1/2011-Cab dated January 6, 2011, constituted a Group of Ministers (GoM) headed by the Finance Minister on Measures that can be taken by the Government to tackle corruption. The GoM, in its first meeting held on January 21, 2011, decided *inter-alia* to constitute a mechanism to deliberate on issues of enhancing transparency, effectiveness and sustainability in utilization of

natural resources, consistent with the needs of the country to achieve accelerated economic development.

On the directions of GoM, a Committee on Allocation of Natural Resources (CANR) under the Chairmanship of Shri Ashok Chawla, formerly Finance Secretary, was constituted by the Cabinet Secretariat vide order no. 483/1/1/2011-Cab dated January 31, 2011. The CANR submitted its Report on 31st May, 2011.

(c) and (d) The details of recommendations made in the Report of the CANR and the decision of GoM thereon are given in the enclosed Statement. Implementation of the CANR recommendations will be done by the concerned Ministries after obtaining due approvals.

Statement

Details of CANR's Recommendation and GoM's Decision

Sl. No.	Recommendations of the Committee on Allocation of Natural Resources (CANR)	Group of Ministers (GoM)'s Decision
1	2	3

Recommendations on Coal

1. The Committee recommends standardising the format of minutes for all Standing Linkage Committee (Long-Term) meetings, particularly for meetings where allocation decisions are made. These minutes should include specific justifications for both accepting and rejecting applications. Accepted
2. The Committee suggests improving the regularity of the quantity and predictability of location of e-auction coal to allow development of associated logistics. Accepted
3. The Committee advises increasing the number of approved end-uses by notification as permitted in Section 3 (3) (a) (iii) of the Coal Mines (Nationalization) Act, 1973 (CMN Act). Accepted
4. The Committee recommends allowing independent mining firms to take part in auctions for captive blocks, with suitably notified groups of end user firms as elaborated below. In its 6th meeting the GoM directed the Ministry of Coal to examine the Recommendation Nos. 4 to 9 qua the provisions of the Coal Mines (Nationalisation) Act, 1973 in consultation with Ministry of Law within a period of two months. In its 7th meeting the GoM had granted extension of time of two months for finalizing pending recommendations of the CANR.
5. The Committee recommends creating a platform for transaction of coal. This platform can be owned by CIL to meet current regulatory needs. -do-

1	2	3
6.	The platform can register all approved end-users, including those from new end-uses notified above, such that sales to any registered user through the platform would automatically satisfy the end use requirement. In particular, all genuine users seeking linkage can register on the platform.	In its 6th meeting the GoM directed the Ministry of Coal to examine the Recommendation Nos. 4 to 9 qua the provisions of the Coal Mines (Nationalisation) Act, 1973 in consultation with Ministry of Law within a period of two months. In its 7th meeting the GoM had granted extension of time of two months for finalizing pending recommendations of the CANR.
7.	The Committee recommends allowing existing state owned allottees of captive blocks for commercial end use to sell to registered and approved end users through the CIL owned platform. A portion of the offered quantity would have to be in the form of long term contracts over five years, so that needs of power plants can be predictably met. This structure appears to be legally tenable under the CMN Act given the opinions of the Attorneys General over the years. However, this would need to be re-examined in the Ministry of Coal.	-do-
8.	In the Committee's view, surplus coal from captive mines could be sold to the platform for onward sale to registered end users. This would be an extension of the current policy that allows excess captive production to be sold to CIL and would also need to be examined in Ministry of Coal.	-do-
9.	Imported coal could also be offered through the coal transaction platform.	-do-
10.	The Committee recommends expediting the clearance process for land acquisition, mining leases and forest clearances for explored blocks, especially those allocated to states for commercial use. In future, consider bidding out blocks for which clearances have been pre-obtained.	Accepted
11.	The Committee suggests conducting a study on the optimal rate of extraction given the current state of Indian coal technologies and reserves and examine whether it is prudent to increase coal imports in the short-term to preserve domestic options.	Accepted
Recommendations on Minerals		
12.	The Committee recommends that a scheme be evolved for reform linked capacity building of State mining departments with a view to improving their capability and resources for prospecting, public accessibility of information on fields based on information prior reconnaissance and prospecting, improving the monitoring and regulation of mines and production and reducing the time taken for approvals. Based on data from Reconnaissance License (RL) and Large Area Prospecting License (LAPL), State governments should immediately develop the capability for analysing the generated data and offering suitable prospects for competitive award. Since the State mining departments will be primarily responsible for implementing reform in the proposed Mines and Mineral (Development and Regulation) Act, 1957 (MMDR Act), this is an essential component for success.	Accepted

1	2	3
13.	The Committee advises that GSI complete its geophysical and geochemical mapping expeditiously, with the assistance of outsourcing and service contracts if necessary, so as to develop potential areas for prospecting, so that such prospects can then be competitively awarded, as provided in the legislation.	Accepted
14.	The Committee recognizes that the proposed MMDR Act is a significant step towards modernizing and reforming India's mining industry. It is therefore all the more important that the proposed Act impose only such restrictions as necessary and accommodate a variety of allocation mechanisms, provided they are open, transparent and competitive.	Accepted
	Accordingly, the Committee recommends that sections on bidding in the proposed new MMDR Act should be capable of accommodating a variety of policies and processes within the overarching National Framework and allow States to move towards clear and appropriate bidding processes. In particular, the Act should not preclude any form of open, transparent and competitive bidding.	
	Such guidelines, as felt necessary, can be issued as part of the Mineral Concession and Development Rules to allow the bidding mechanisms to reflect different levels of maturity in institutional evolution. This will enable incorporation of improvements from actual implementation experience.	
15.	The Committee recommends that for minerals likely to be found as surficial deposits and where prospecting does not require high technology, State governments should be incentivised and enabled to take up prospecting and exploration so that adequately prospected ore bodies can be put to bid, as also advised by the Hoda Committee.	Accepted
16.	The Committee notes that the proposed MMDR Act precludes the award of certain types of licenses through a competitive bid process. The Committee recognizes that LAPL is a special instrument for locating deep seated and concealed deposits of minerals and that it is important to incentivise high risk exploration in these areas. The Committee also recognizes that RL and LAPL are not awarded through a competitive process in many countries that have internationally recognized mining sectors. However, it is also true that the scenario for minerals, may be undergoing a shift, which can result in far reaching changes. As noted earlier, it is important that the proposed MMDR Act not preclude forms of allocation that are open, transparent and competitive. This is especially important at a time when the market fundamentals of sector may be in transition. The Committee would thus recommend that the appropriate provisions of the draft Act may be amended so that the Independent Regulator is tasked with reviewing licensing systems and can make recommendations to include suitable option of awarding any of the concessions through an appropriately designed competitive bid process.	Accepted
17.	The Committee recognizes the aspirations of State Governments to develop local industry based on availability of natural resources.	Accepted

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However, the decisions about location of industry for downstream value addition and end use are techno-economic decisions best left to the entrepreneur. The location of industry is often decided more by the availability of infrastructure, human capital and levels of overall governance. The State will be able to more effectively incentivise the growth of local industry by transparent systems of optimising revenue generation through bidding processes appropriately designed for the level of knowledge about mineralisation and using the revenue for creating conducive overall conditions for investment.

18. The Committee recognizes that royalty in some form, whether ad-valorem or specific or profit related, is the primary continuing source of revenue from mining. This needs to be levied on scientific lines to realise better and more sustainable revenues on a transparent basis. However, currently the development of mineral bearing areas, which generate the revenue, leaves much to be desired. The Committee recommends that the incidence and structure of royalty be reviewed at preset intervals through a transparent process so as to represent a fair value for the mineral. It also recommends that a significant portion of the revenue be used to ensure all round development of the mineral bearing areas, for example, through a non-lapsable fund in the mining districts and transparent and flexible district level mechanisms including Zilla Panchayats and District Planning Committees. Accepted

19. The Committee recommends that regulations related to mine closure should be periodically revisited to ensure that the provisions therein, including the financial surety are adequate to pay attention to the rehabilitation of the environment to the maximum feasible level and support for workers and communities who were dependent on the mining activity for sustenance. Accepted

20. The Committee recommends that for large mining leases, an SPV (Special Purpose Vehicle), as in the case of the UMPRs (Ultra Mega Power Projects), could be established in which all preliminary clearances can be embedded. This would enable the clearance process to be completed under the aegis of public ownership and therefore, presumably more immune to issues of impropriety. Accepted

21. The Committee recommends that immediate steps be initiated in association with the states to record the number of small mines and people engaged therein through extensive surveys. Accepted

Recommendation on Petroleum

22. The Committee recommends expediting the creation of an National Data Repository (NDR) by linking databases of National Oil Companies (NOCs) and other private firms to share the data for blocks for which information has been submitted to the Government and which have to be in public domain, as per the contractual obligation. In addition, all other information available with Director General of Hydrocarbons (DGH) can be structured as a common database. This should assist in ameliorating concerns about asymmetry of data availability. Accepted

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23. The Committee suggests allowing an OALP to operate on this database. Once a request for a block has been received, it would be offered through the normal tender process as in existing NELP, without any special provisions for the identifying bidder. Even this could be an improvement over the NELP. Accepted

24. The Committee recommends increasing focus on mid-size firms as part of the marketing process. Accepted

25. The Committee advises that DGH be reconstituted into an independent technical attached office of the Ministry for contract administration with transparent procedures for administration. This should ensure more public disclosure of issues relating to investment audit and exploration commitments and address concerns about the asymmetry in post bid monitoring. Until such time as this is done, there should be greater disclosure of existing approval processes, such as the meetings of the MC. Documents approved by the MC and the reasons thereof should be in the public domain. The disclosure levels of the Norwegian Petroleum Directorate can be a good starting point in this regard. In its 6th meeting, GoM accepted the recommendations of CoS to set up an Inter-Ministerial Group led by DEA to study the international best practices and to identify the functions that could be hived off to Upstream Regulator with respect to Recommendation Nos. 25, 26 and 32.

26. The Committee suggests establishing an Upstream regulator to focus on regulatory functions. This can be part of the current PNGRB or separate. Both the technical office and the upstream regulator should not have staff on deputation from any regulated companies. In its 7th meeting the GoM had granted extension of time of two months for finalizing pending recommendations of the CANR.

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With regard to the recommendations in paragraphs 25 and 26 above, Secretary, MoPNG, a Member of the Committee, expressed his reservations and submitted his Ministry's point of view that a separate independent regulator for the upstream sector is not required for reasons that are given in a separate note following this chapter.

Recommendation on Natural Gas

27. The demand for gas for fertilizers arises on account of the cost and efficiency advantages that it lends to urea production. However, in the Committee's view, the slant or bias in favour of urea may be corrected through extension of the nutrient based subsidy scheme, which has been announced in the Budget for 2011-12. This, along with sourcing of urea from other jurisdictions where gas is available at a cheaper price (e.g., middle East and African countries) is likely to reduce the demand for gas for domestic urea production. However, keeping the critical importance of fertilizer availability for food security of the country, it would be necessary to ensure that domestic urea capacities continue to obtain natural gas, as per their requirements, which can be assessed on rational and transparent basis. Moreover, till such time that there is need to subsidize urea and the scheme for direct delivery of subsidies to the users (i.e., farmers) does not actually get operationalized — a time horizon of 3-5 years can be earmarked for this purpose — natural gas should be supplied to the fertilizer sector, on the basis of formula/principle as approved by Government. Accepted

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28.	New and existing gas fired power capacity should preferably be used only for intermediate or peaking power. A specific procurement contracts for such power along with a time of day tariff mechanism is expected to be shortly in place, given current regulatory developments in the electricity sector. However, keeping in mind the need to develop power capacities in the country expeditiously and bring down both the peak and energy deficits, there would be a need to ensure that the power sector demand for gas (for peak/ intermediate capacities, up to a PLF as specified) is met in full, till the end of the XII Five year plan period. In view of the fact that distribution sector reforms are critical and need to be Started expeditiously and to encourage time of the day tariff mechanisms, the price of the gas should be determined through a market mechanism, without there being any need to provide any input subsidies. However, since this segment is receiving the benefit of an earmarked supply, it is important to ensure that the benefit is passed on to the consumers of electricity. Hence, the Committee is of the opinion that the bidders in this market should be limited to such state-owned or private plants as are willing to subject themselves to regulated tariffs, i.e., merchant power plants would not be entitled to the benefit of earmarked supply. Since the price of imported LNG would act as a cap, it is expected that the power produced through market sourcing of gas would be in the range where it can eminently be absorbed for peaking/intermediate load applications.	Accepted
29.	In view of the strategic needs of the country, the Committee thinks that gas should increasingly be viewed as a substitute for oil, and used as industrial fuel and for cooking, transport and other such applications if in these sectors, the use of gas is competitive vis-a-vis other competing POL based fuels without compromising Government revenue through taxes on liquid fuels. Thus, these uses should also be allowed to procure their requirements through the market, at a market determined price. Government may review taxation on piped gas/CNG beyond threshold usage. Merchant power plants can compete with such uses for their gas requirements.	Accepted
30.	However, the aforesaid allocation and pricing recommendations would only be applicable to future discoveries and contracts of gas. The existing contracts should be maintained. The existing contracted supplies can continue to be earmarked for various sectors, through the EGoM, as per extant practice; and, at the price discovered and approved by Government. However, the Committee would request the EGoM to revisit the earmarked allocation of gas for such power plants as are not willing to subject themselves to regulated tariffs. The EGoM can continue to allocate gas to the specific fertilizer units on the basis of the recommendations of the concerned administrative Ministries/Departments.	Accepted
31.	The freedom which currently exists in the NELP provisions for contractors to determine the prices of their gas produce should be employed to move towards free pricing of gas from NELP fields. The price discovery in respect of other sectors, besides fertilizers, for future supplies of gas, should, in the Committee's view, be on the basis of a market mechanism, either through an exchange or	Accepted

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through bilateral contracts. This will ensure a continuing incentive to the contractors to produce and bring more and more gas in the market. However, the existing price contracts should be preserved in their present form. The subsidies, wherever required, should be transferred directly to the end consumer; or, otherwise met transparently through a budgetary mechanism.

32. A competitive gas market (on the sellers' side) should be ensured by development of a natural gas trading platform (exchange) which allows producers to effect market discovery of gas prices and sell gas competitively to other sectors, besides fertilizers. The exchange or bilateral arrangements, however, should ensure that power sector demand is met in full over the medium term (i.e., till 2016-17) horizon. Gas markets can also develop through creation of independent marketers in the form of aggregators and shippers. The existing linkage between transporters and marketers has potential for conflict of interest and does not bode well for development of a healthy gas market. To encourage the development of such a market, Government can take and then auction, in small lots, a part of its profit petroleum in kind under the PSC contracts. The development of a market for natural gas can be subject to the regulatory oversight of the downstream regulator.

In its 6th meeting the GoM accepted the recommendations of CoS to set up an Inter-Ministerial Group led by DEA to study the international best practices and to identify the functions that could be hived off to Upstream Regulator with respect to Recommendation Nos. 25, 26 and 32.

33. It should be easy to buy, sell and use the commodity being traded. For gas, this means a good nation-wide transportation and distribution infrastructure, which is currently missing. Without such infrastructure, a national gas market will not exist. The Committee's opinion is that the most critical need in the medium term, therefore, is the rapid development of a national gas grid and gas distribution infrastructure. While PNGRB has begun this process, it would be good to expedite this. Of course, it goes without saying that such infrastructure development should be undertaken in a fully transparent manner and can be expected to synchronise with upstream gas availability or LNG terminals.

In 7th meeting of the GOM, the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas on 30.12.2011 had agreed to accept the recommendation No. 32. But, the Chairman of the GoM suggested that a clarification may be sought from the concerned Ministry in the light of the decisions of the Apex Court.

34. Open access and affiliate code regulations that have been created by the Petroleum and Natural Gas Regulatory Board (PNGRB) should be enforced. To further encourage competition, it may also be considered whether the percentage of capacity that must be reserved for open access should be increased. It should be noted that in well-developed gas markets such as the US, the entire pipeline capacity is reserved for open access — that is, transportation is completely unbundled from marketing (OECD 2000).

Accepted

35. The Committee recommends that as gas markets become increasingly competitive and supply improves, Government and regulatory agencies should gradually withdraw from their roles in deciding price and allocation. Instead, they should ensure that markets remain competitive and consumer interests are protected.

Accepted

36. The idea of pooling of gas prices for selected sectors can be further examined vis-a-vis the relative advantages of pooling being co-ordinated at the unit level, along with development of sufficient

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infrastructure (in the form of gas pipelines and re-gasification terminals).

Shale Gas Recommendations

37. In the Committee's view, shale gas exploration policy should be drafted only after understanding the potential environmental impacts of fracking, and conducting a public consultation process particularly in areas likely to be affected by it. Accepted

38. The Committee insists that there should be complete transparency regarding the chemicals used in the fracking of each well and their potential impacts, along with clearly defined liabilities for any negative impacts. Accepted

39. The Committee recommends that land acquisition issues should be factored ab initio in the allocation process. Accepted

40. The Committee suggests that a transparent policy should be put in place for shale gas exploration, which is not only attractive to investors but also leads to sufficient competition in the shale gas exploration business. The experience with NELP so far can inform this policy as well. Accepted

Recommendations on Spectrum

41. The Committee recommends that all future telecom licenses should be unified licences and spectrum should be de-linked from the licences. Accepted

42. The Committee suggests that vacation and re-farming of spectrum for commercial services should be expedited to ensure availability and certainty of adequate spectrum to facilitate optimal usage and revenue realization. Accepted with the reformulation as mentioned below:
 The Committee suggests that; vacation and re-farming of spectrum for commercial services should be expedited to ensure availability and certainty of adequate spectrum to facilitate optimal usage and revenue realization. As a general principle only non-commercial bands should be used for non-commercial purposes.

43. In future, spectrum for telecom access services should be made available through suitable market related processes. Accepted

44. In the context of space services, there is a need for the DoT and DoS to review the present rates for spectrum charges and transponder charges. Accepted

45. The Committee thinks effective measures should be taken to ensure continued efficient usage of spectrum by providing appropriate incentives/disincentives for efficient/inefficient usage including stipulation of rollout obligation, disincentives for lower usage levels, consideration of appropriate geographical unit for allocation and measuring usage and a rigorous oversight mechanism including audit etc. Accepted

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46.	The Committee sees the need for more liberal M&A guidelines keeping a minimum number of service providers to ensure competition. Spectrum sharing should be permitted and suitable conditions should be laid down in this regard in consultation with TRAI. The issue of spectrum trading should also be looked into at an appropriate stage.	Accepted
47.	In the opinion of the Committee, the promulgation of Defence Band and DIZ needs to be expedited.	Accepted
48.	The Committee sees the need for a comprehensive and integrated legislative framework for spectrum management should be put in place to ensure optimal and efficient use of country's spectrum resources.	Accepted
Recommendation on Forests		
49.	The Committee recommends evolving a scheme for reform linked capacity building of state forest departments with a view to improving accessibility of information, improving the predictability and reducing the time taken for clearances.	Accepted
50.	The Committee suggests establishing an ab-initio classification of forest based on ecological value that would be open for discussion by various stakeholders with a view to improving the predictability of clearances for diversion of forest land. In this exercise, the Committee is aware that some parts of forest may become inviolate. Even this would be helpful in improving the predictability of clearances.	Accepted
51.	In the Committee's view, it is essential to ensure that all Form A/ B submissions should be made available on the website of the Ministry of Environment and Forests and the respective state forest departments so that stakeholder comments can be received early in the process.	Accepted
52.	The Committee also suggests that all Minutes of the meetings of the SAGs should be made available on the website of the Ministry of Environment and Forests and the respective state forest departments to provide a sounder and more public basis for understanding and communicating the allocation decision.	Accepted
53.	The Committee recommends seeking the permission of the Supreme Court to evolve guidelines for de-reservation of such land currently classified as forest, which is not and conceivably cannot be reclaimed as forest.	Not Accepted
54.	The Committee advises project-wise amounts paid under various mandates like NPV, compensatory afforestation, catchment area treatment, biodiversity conservation, etc. and evolve guidelines like NPV for other payments.	Accepted with the reformulation as mentioned below: The Committee advises project-wise amounts paid under various mandates like NPV, compensatory afforestation, catchment area treatment, biodiversity conservation, etc. to be published and to evolve guidelines like NPV for other payments.

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55. The Committee recommends suitably re-adjusting payments under NPV and above schemes. Forest land has value over and above the value of land itself. This readjustment should achieve comparability with guidelines land valuation for other purposes, e.g. acquisition.

Accepted

Recommendation on Land

56. The Committee perceives an imminent need for having an institutional framework for a centralized and transparent data bank, which should include the complete ownership details, area allotted and possible land uses along with actual status as regards utilisation and encroachments etc., in addition to the satellite images and GIS Mapping. This will facilitate a transparent and efficient public land management with accountability.

Accepted

57. All the Union Government Departments or Organizations may need to ensure that their land resources are put to their optimum use by striving for not only using the maximum permissible Floor Area Ratio (FAR) available but also the most optimum land use. This may generate the surplus land resources for other alternative uses by the Government to the benefit of the country.

Accepted

58. The land market is complex and diverse. Land prices are often the result of multiple interactions of many factors. Availability of all the ownership documents, limitations on transfer, land use controls, nearby land uses, whether leasehold or free hold, availability or absence of utilities and transportation facilities and anticipated economic growth in the area etc. are some of the factors affecting the market price of land. Therefore, unless complete facts are disclosed transparently, it may be difficult to realize value for money for the government. In the Committee's view the Union Government should issue an immediate direction that all steps as are necessary must be taken before any proposal for alienation of land is initiated to ensure that optimum value is realised by alienating such land. It also includes the need to have clear title, sale permission, if required and change of land use to the most optimal land use in consultation with the concerned State Government or local body. In view of above, it is imperative that when land is alienated through sale, a transparent auction methodology is used.

Accepted

59. The Committee thinks it may be preferable to have a policy for outright sale of land, unless there are legal constraints on account of original terms of allotment, rather than a long term lease arrangement, which is difficult to resile or cancel when the lease tenure is about to come to an end. The policy in cases of lease should consider specifying that an amount similar to the estimated sale value of land on the date of transfer shall be received upfront before entering into any long term lease with nominal amount of lease every year thereafter.

Accepted

60. The Committee sees an immediate need for a high level oversight body to ensure that there is a monitoring mechanism for oversight and monitoring of all cases of land alienation by the Union

Accepted

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	Government Organisations. The Central Depository of Land Records should also be accountable to this high level oversight body. This will bring improved accountability and transparency in alienation of public land assets.	
61.	The Committee also finds an urgent need to have a Land Exchange Management Committee to supervise or permit any exchange of land or transfer of surplus land from one Union Government Department or Organisation to other Union Government or Organisation after comprehensive scrutiny of the complete facts. This body will also allow the respective Union Government Organization to exchange the particular piece of surplus land with the concerned State Government or Local Body for another appropriate piece of land elsewhere. This land exchange body shall examine each request for land exchange and take a view on merits. It may be chaired by Secretary, MoUD and include representatives of Ministry of Finance, concerned administrative Ministry/Department and Department of Legal Affairs (DoLA).	GoM accepted the Recommendation of CoS by rechristening the Land Exchange Management Committee recommended by CANR as Public Sector Land Management Committee.
	Alienation of land by land owning parastatals and housing boards under the control of Union Government.	
62.	In the Committee's view, there should be transparency and clarity in form of guidelines or policy, on all land related issues, with some mechanism to share the notional gains by the land owner for generating funds for public welfare.	Accepted
63.	The lease deed for all the lands alienated on lease-hold basis provide for revision in the amount of annual ground rent or lease rent after a certain period, say thirty years. It seems that there is no policy in place for such revisions. This needs to be done in all the cases, especially those cases, where allotments have originally been made on nominal rates. The Committee thinks there should be a clear policy prescribing the procedure for revision of rates, and as far as possible, the amount of revised ground rent should be fixed at its optimum value to enable resource generation.	Accepted
64.	The Committee sees an imperative need for regular updating of Schedule of Rates (SoRs), preferably in line with the corresponding market rates. This will ensure that there is less pressure for allotments at the SOR Rates especially in case of institutional allotments or other allotments at highly subsidized rates. Further, all lease allotments at higher rates will also imply a higher annual income in form of ground rent etc.	Accepted
65.	The Committee feels that there should be more transparency in the Accounts of land owning parastatals such as development authorities and other organisations involved in land development and public housing, and these should be put in the public domain so that the public at large also stands apprised as to the efficiency of these bodies. The terms of handling the assets of Union Government must also be fair and transparent with proper Income and Expenditure Account and Balance Sheet.	Accepted
66.	The objective of any housing board should be to make housing available at reasonable costs to public at large, especially	Accepted

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economically weaker sections or low income groups. Therefore, the opinion of the Committee is that these organizations should not be governed by the profit motive, except to the point that it reflects their overall fund management efficiency. It is therefore, suggested that the pricing policy be transparently formulated. However, all commercial and institutional allotments should be at market prices, preferably through competitive bidding. This committee further suggests that the cost audit of the pricing of all the internal land transfers to all housing authorities, including DDA and Land Development Office (L&DO), be done by the Cost Accounts Branch of the Department of Expenditure, Ministry of Finance, to ensure the reasonability of the transfer costs. The Cost Accounts Branch may also be asked to indicate the areas with scope for cost control and cost reduction, if possible.

67. The Committee notes that there are substantial balances that are currently available with DDA and suggests that there is immediate need to develop an action plan to utilize the available funds with DDA in performance of its statutory functions. Therefore, DDA should immediately chalk out the action plan in this regard. The position on available balances with DDA may be reviewed after a suitable period, say three years and appropriate action may be taken accordingly. Accepted

68. The Committee finds an imminent need for a common centralised depository of all land resources for the National Capital Territory of Delhi (NCTD) on the same lines as suggested in para 56 above for Union Government land, with complete ownership details, area allotted and possible land uses along with actual status as regards utilisation and encroachments etc., in addition to satellite images and GIS Mapping for reliable identification. This will not only facilitate the proper planning of the region, but will also ensure that all land/housing transactions are immediately updated on real time basis, it is further suggested that all the properties should be dematerialised on the lines of equity shares. This will not only enable the Government to know the details of all the properties owned by any particular individual, but will also simplify the purchase and sale of all properties without getting into much difficulties/hurdles. This will also not only be a step forward towards the rightful collection of government revenue but will also highlight the benami properties. Accepted

69. The Committee recommends a transparent competitive bidding or e-auction methodology for all cases of land alienation especially in case of commercial and institutional properties. It may be possible that this may not be feasible in exceptional cases. A composite policy in this regard for competitive allocation and allowable exceptions should be prepared and submitted for approval to the Cabinet. Subsequently, if in some exceptional cases, e-auction or competitive bidding is not found feasible, the land should be allotted only after the specific approval of Cabinet on a case to case basis. Accepted

70. The Committee recognized that a separate dispensation may be needed for the case of educational institutions. Of the plots that are identified for primary and secondary schools under the zonal plans/master plan, a substantial percentage, say 50%, should be In its 6th meeting the GOM desired the reformulations suggested by CoS be reexamined in the light of the Land Acquisition Bill, 2011.

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	earmarked and allotted for Government run schools. Of the remaining plots identified for primary and secondary schools, a small percentage, say 10%, can be allotted through a transparent reasoned mechanism with the approval of Cabinet on case to case basis. The remaining plots should be alienated through the auction process or competitive bidding to pre-qualified bidders in the field of education, as per the existing practice.	In its 7th meeting the GoM had granted extension of time of two months for finalizing pending recommendations of the CANR.
71.	The Committee suggests for an immediate constitution of the Regulatory Body for the housing sector to take over the monitoring and oversight functions from DDA. This may be necessary to bring transparency in this sector.	In its 6th meeting, GoM accepted the Recommendation of CoS to direct Ministry of Urban Development to prepare a Concept Paper in consultation with DEA within two months while deferring the decision on Recommendation No. 71. In its 7th meeting the GoM requested the Cabinet Secretary to convene a meeting with the Secretaries of the Ministry of Health and; Ministry of Human Resource} Development to resolve the issue of allocation of land for educational and health institutions to private entities by exploring options other than auction and granted extension of time of two months for finalizing pending recommendations of the CANR.
	Recommendations on Water	
72.	The Committee sees an urgent need to have a comprehensive national legislation on water. This can be either done through bringing water under the Concurrent List and then framing the appropriate legislation; or, by obtaining consensus from a majority of the States that such a "framework law" is necessary and desirable as a Union enactment. The legal options in this regard need to be examined by the Ministry of Water Resources. The national legislation should clarify a common position on a number of issues, e.g., need to consider all water resources as a conjunctive, unified whole; water as a common property resource; principles of allocations and pricing and so on. The framework legislation should recognize that pollution also leads to conjunctive use of water, which makes the resource unusable for other purposes.	Accepted
73.	In the meantime, the Committee recommends amending the River Boards' Act, 1956 and include groundwater in its ambit, while assigning the River Boards Act (RBA) a managerial role in management of water resources. The process of seeking political consensus from States for making the Act more effective should be taken up pro-actively by the Union. Government Ministry of Water Resources.	Accepted
74.	The Committee recommends aquifer level mapping, along with hydro-geological studies, and pilot projects to be initiated in different settings to address the problems of groundwater management urgently. Each of these pilots should cover an area of 5,000 to 10,000 hectares or boundaries of an aquifer, whichever is less. Comprehensive programmes of aquifer management can be built up based on these studies, in respect of these pilots. For	Accepted

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better results, these pilots should be designed so that they converge seamlessly into ongoing schemes like the NREGA, IWMP, and ongoing drinking water and sanitation projects. The pilots should take into account community awareness and participation, self-regulation of groundwater, enhancement of coverage of water saving methods, including changes in cropping pattern and so on.

75. Finally, the Committee suggests that the focus on command area management should be restored and merger of Command Area Development (CAD) programmes with the AIBP scheme can be contemplated in this regard.

Accepted

Recommendations on Overarching Issues

76. The Committee recommends that policy documents should be converted into suitably conforming rules, under the delegated legislative power of the executive, within a reasonable time. Such rules, being justiciable, are more transparent instruments for governing a sector. While stand-alone policies may be useful in many contexts, the allocation process should be formalized in delegated legislation.

Accepted

77. 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 personally approved by the Minister concerned. Any financial impact of such directions needs suitable budgetary provisions before implementation.

Accepted with the reformulation as mentioned below:

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.

78. The Committee is of the opinion that powers to license and to determine statutory levies like royalties and license fees should rest with the sovereign, though it may be fruitful for the regulator to evolve suitable recommendations after a consultative process. Finally, given the necessity of interaction between sector regulators and the Competition Commission of India, it would be productive for a formal consultative mechanism to be instituted for the purpose.

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79. The Committee recommends that where it is deemed necessary, as a result of legacy issues, to try and 'level the playing field', the government may consider moving to a new licensing regime and allowing existing licensees the opportunity to move voluntarily, after paying a special levy. Windfall taxes should be used sparingly since it involves a drastic change in the fiscal regime. It is also important to note that in a business environment, it is quite natural that the rules of engagement evolve over time and it is not necessary to address all anomalies. Accepted

80. The Committee recommends that, wherever feasible, the government should endeavour to embed the necessary clearances, such as stage-I forest clearances for mining, land use changes before alienation or lease of land, security clearances, etc. within an SPV, before bidding. This will reduce the time taken and generate better value. Accepted

81. The Committee recognizes that transparent mechanisms of allocation of natural resources need to be supported by investment in complementary physical and social infrastructure in order for markets to work effectively and for the process to be efficient and sustainable. To this end, it is necessary that allocation choices avoid the tendency to base decisions on the current state of complementary infrastructure and keep its continuing evolution in mind. This will need a high level of inter-ministerial policy coordination to be effective. Accepted

[Translation]

New Pension Schemes

6910. SHRI RAKESH SINGH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government has implemented any new pension scheme for the Central Government Employees;
- (b) whether this scheme is likely to be more economically beneficial for the employees;
- (c) if so, the details thereof;
- (d) whether the Government has tried to ascertain the reasons for its opposition by the employees;
- (e) if so, the details thereof; and
- (f) whether the Government will re-consider this scheme in view of the recentment by the employees and drawbacks in this scheme?

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

The Government has implemented the New Pension System (NPS) for Government employees who join Central Government (except armed forces) on or after 1st January, 2004.

(b) and (c) The NPS and the old defined benefit (DB) pension system are two different pension systems. Therefore, there can not be any comparison between the two in so far as the benefits to employees are concerned. The Pension benefits under the DB system are defined, however, under NPS the amount of pension would depend on the investment returns, the accumulation upto the age of retirement and level of annuitisation and type of annuity chosen.

(d) and (e) Some representations of Employees' Associations have been received by the Government. The major reasons for its opposition by the Employees' Associations are minimum pension, safety and returns on investment. Many measures have been taken to protect the interests of the NPS subscribers, like prescribing a flexible investment pattern, establishing a regulator in the form of the Interim Pension Fund Regulatory and

Development Authority and creating the modern institutional architecture of NPS, which is low cost.

(f) There is no proposal from the Government to reconsider the NPS.

[English]

Allocation of Gas to Nedunur Project

6911. SHRI RAJAIAH SIRICILLA: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government is allocating gas to Nedunur Power Project of Andhra Pradesh in the current year;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL): (a) to (c) Due to limited availability of domestic gas as intimated by Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas (MOP&NG) as well as considering the preparedness of the project, Ministry of Power had recommended for allocation of 2.8 mmSCMD of gas for 1st unit of 700 MW out of 2100 MW power project at Nedunur Village of Karimnagar district in Andhra Pradesh. 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.

Allocations to States

6912. SHRI PONNAM PRABHAKAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the 13th Finance Commission has cut the allocations for States including Andhra Pradesh;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor; and
- (c) the demands pending from each State including Andhra Pradesh and time by which action is likely to be taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) The 13th Finance Commission (FC-XIII), an expert body set up under article 280 of the Constitution of India, had recommended devolution/transfers of funds from the Centre to States after assessing inputs from States. FC-XIII has recommended an estimated total transfer of Rs. 1766676.80 crore to States during its award period (2010-15), which is an increase of 134 % over total estimated transfers recommended by the 12th Finance Commission (TFC) during its award period (2005-10). Transfers of funds recommended by FC-XIII have not declined for any State, including Andhra Pradesh, as compared to that recommended by TFC. Recommendations of Finance Commission, once accepted, by the Government, are not applied differently across States.

- (c) Does not arise.

Programme for Women

6913. SHRI NISHIKANT DUBEY: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government maintains gender disaggregated data on the number of backward classes, including the most backward amongst them, beneficiaries of various Government schemes and programmes for women in the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the steps taken by the Government for increasing awareness about the existing schemes and facilitate women's access to these schemes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) and (b) Data regarding beneficiaries of various Government schemes is maintained by the implementing Ministries keeping in view inter alia the target group(s) for the Scheme. The schemes of the Ministry of Women and Child Development meant for women, by their very nature, do not require maintenance of gender disaggregated data.

- (c) Ministry of Women and Child Development runs awareness campaigns on regular basis through print and electronic media and conferences, discussions, interactions are organized at various levels for increasing awareness

about the existing schemes for facilitating women's access to these schemes.

Denial of Bail to Customs Duty Evaders

6914. DR. ARVIND KUMAR SHARMA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government intends to amend Section 104 of the Customs Act, 1962 to deny bail to a person found involved in the evasion of Customs duties and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the proposed amendment seeks to nullify the Supreme Court's liberal approach to cases of evasion of customs and excise duties; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) Through clause 120 of the Finance Bill, 2012, as introduced in Lok Sabha, Government had proposed to amend section 104 of the Customs Act, 1962 so as to provide that offences punishable with imprisonment of three years and more shall be cognizable and non-bailable. However, Government has since moved an amendment to the Finance Bill to provide that all offences under the Customs Act shall be bailable.

(b) The Supreme Court had interpreted the provisions of law as it stood and had held that all offences under the Customs Act were non-cognizable and bailable. In a recent decision, Hon'ble Supreme Court has held that all offences under the Central Excise Act as well as Customs Act are non-cognizable and bailable. It is proposed to maintain this position in respect of excise offences. In the case of Customs Act too, it is proposed to prescribe that all offences are bailable. However, offences relating to prohibited goods or those involving evasion or attempted evasion of duty exceeding Rupee fifty lakh (i.e., the more serious offences) under customs laws alone are proposed to be made cognizable.

(c) The changes have been proposed in order to ensure the effective functioning of Customs officers especially in matters affecting the security and economic interest of the country.

[Translation]

Underweight and Anaemic Children

6915. SHRIMATI RAMA DEVI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is true that 78 per cent children under 4 years of age are underweight, 68 per cent of women and children are suffering from anaemia in Bihar;

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

(c) whether the Government has taken any measures to address the problem of malnutrition in the State; and

(d) if so, the details thereof alongwith the corrective steps to be taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI SUDIP BANDYOPADHYAY): (a) and (b) As per the data available through National Family Health Survey (2005-6), 56 per cent children under the age of five years in Bihar are underweight and 78 per cent children under five years and 64 per cent women in age group 15-49 years have anaemia.

(c) and (d) Government has taken the following measures to improve the health and nutritional status of vulnerable population of the country including the State of Bihar:—

1. Under National Rural Health Mission, funds are provided each year to the State of Bihar for carrying out following set of activities:—
 - Promoting appropriate infant and young child feeding practices that include early initiation of breastfeeding and exclusive breastfeeding till 6 months of age.
 - Management of malnutrition and common neonatal and childhood illnesses at community and facility' level by training service providers in Integrated Management of Neonatal and Childhood Illnesses (IMNC1) training.
 - Treatment of children with severe acute

malnutrition at special units called the Nutrition Rehabilitation Centres (NRCs) set up at public health facilities. Presently 34 NRCs are operational in the State.

- Specific program to prevent and combat micronutrient deficiencies of Vitamin A and Iron and Folic Acid. Vitamin A supplementation for children till the age of 5 years and Iron and Folic Acid supplementation for children 6 to 60 months.
- Weekly Iron Folic Acid Supplementation Programme for adolescents.
- Nutrition Education through Village Health and Nutrition Days to increase the awareness and bring about desired changes in the dietary practices.

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

- Supplementary Nutrition Programme under the Integrated Child Development Services Schemes (ICDS) which inter alia provides for supplementary nutrition, tracking the nutrition status of children of 0-6 years age group and nutrition education.
- National Programme of Nutritional Support to Elementary Education (Mid-Day-Meal Programme).

[English]

Shortage of Manpower in Banks

6916. SHRI P.C. GADDIGOUDAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether banking industry is suffering from acute shortage of manpower due to no or less lucrative salaries, bleak career prospects;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether such a shortage has led to deterioration of efficiency and loss of faith on the banking industry among public; and

- (d) if so, the reaction of the Government thereto and action taken or proposed to be taken by the Government to over come the hurdle?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) The manpower planning in Public Sector Banks, interalia, depends upon their business volume, business growth, existing employee strength, retirements, etc. Accordingly, the Banks undertake recruitment and promotion process of the staff to fill vacancies on ongoing basis as per their requirements.

- (c) and (d) Besides need based recruitment of staff, public sector banks have been making increased use of technology to offer better quality of service to their customers.

Power Projects by REC

6917. SHRI A. SAI PRATHAP: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether any new power projects have got clearance from Rural Electrification Corporation (REC) in the country including Andhra Pradesh;
- (b) if so, the details thereof, project-wise and State-wise;
- (c) the amount sanctioned for this purpose, plant-wise;
- (d) whether any hurdles in the construction of the project in Andhra Pradesh has come to the notice of the Government; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof and the corrective measures taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL): (a) to (c) From 01.04.2011 to 10.05.2012 loans amounting to Rs.26966.84 crore for 20 (twenty) new power generation projects with total capacity of 13,640 MW including 03 (three) R&M projects, have been sanctioned by Rural Electrification Corporation (REC) involving a total project cost of Rs. 72901.02 crore. This includes one Gas based (1x700 MW) project in Andhra Pradesh. Details of the sanctioned projects including Andhra Pradesh are given in the enclosed Statement.

- (d) and (e) No hurdle has been envisaged at present for the sanctioned projects.

Statement*Generation Projects Sanctioned by REC from 01.04.2011 to 10.05.2012*

(Amount in Rs. crore)

Sl. No.	Name of the Project	State	Sector	Cap. (MW)	Category	Project Cost	Loan Sanctioned by REC
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Establishment of 1220 MW Gas based Combined Cycle Power Plant (CCPP) at Uran, Maharashtra.	Maharashtra	State	1220	Gas	4439.08	976.26
2.	1x700 MW Gas based CCPP at Karimnagar district in Andhra Pradesh.	Andhra Pradesh	State	700	Gas	3380.00	2729.58
3.	2x270 MW (Phase-II) Coal based TPP in Jharkhand.	Jharkhand	Private	540	Coal	3182.00	600.00
4.	Establishment of 2x25 MW Gas based Captive Power Plant at Cuddalore District in Tamil Nadu.	Tamil Nadu	Private	50	Gas	268.74	188.12
5.	1x150 MW Coal Based TPP Phase-II being set at Okkur and Venkidanthangal Village, Nagapattinam District, Tamil Nadu.	Tamil Nadu	Private	150	Coal	773.84	300.00
6.	2x660 MW Coal Based Thermal Power Plant in Banka District of Bihar.	Bihar	Private	1320	Coal	7400.00	900.00
7.	300 MW OPG Power Gujarat Pvt. Ltd. (CPP).	Gujarat	Private	300	Coal	1640.00	820.00
8.	5x270 MW Coal Based Thermal Power Plant (Phase-II) at Village Nandgaonpet, District Amravati, Maharashtra.	Maharashtra	Private	1350	Coal	6646.00	1000.00
9.	Additional Loans for R&M works in Project-VII in the Ropar GGSTPP.	Punjab	State	—	R&M	5.98	5.38

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
10.	2x600 MW Coal Based Thermal Power Plant at Anuppur District in Madhya Pradesh.	Madhya Pradesh	Private	1200	Coal	6240.00	850.00
11.	2x660 MW Imported Coal Based TPP at Salaya, Gujarat.	Gujarat	Private	1320	Coal	5980.00	1100.00
12.	R&M Scheme of Chandrapura STPS; (i) Source measurement (Fuel Oil, Water, Auxiliary Power and Coal Flow), (ii) Unit – 5, 6 and 7 ESP Restoration/ Refurbishment (improvement in stack emission control) of MSPGCL of Maharashtra State.	Maharashtra	State	—	R&M	74.98	66.91
13.	R&M Scheme of Khaperkherda TPS of MSPGCL in Maharashtra State.	Maharashtra	State	—	R&M	95.39	85.86
14.	R&M Scheme for Nasik TPS and Parli TPS of MSPGCL in Maharashtra State.	Maharashtra	State	—	R&M	131.71	118.53
15.	2x300MW TPS at Raigarh, Chhattisgarh.	Chhattisgarh	PVT	600	Coal	3310.8	890
16.	2x600 MW TPS at Tori, Jharkhand.	Jharkhand	PVT	1200	Coal	5700	1200
17.	3x660 MW TPS, at Nabinagar, Bihar.	Bihar	State	1980	Coal	13000	8775
18.	Unit-II of 2x600 MW, TPS at Raigarh, Chhattisgarh.	Chhattisgarh	PVT	600	Coal	3360	1500
19.	3x150 MW Coal based TPP at Haldia in Purbamedinipur District of West Bengal.	West Bengal	PVT	450	Coal	2446	1000
20.	1x660 MW Harduaganj Extension-II TPP of UPRVUNL.	Uttar Pradesh	State	660	Coal	4826.5	3861.2
Total				13640		72901.02	26966.84

Welfare of Tribals

6918. SHRI HARIBHAU JAWALE: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has carried out any special survey to assess the economic condition, educational position and conditions of Scheduled Tribes families living in the country and their standards of living as on today; and

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

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

(a) No, Madam. The Government has not carried out any such special survey.

(b) Does not arise.

[Translation]

CBI Raids on NHPC Warehouses

6919. SHRI TUFANI SAROJ: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI) had conducted raids on some warehouses of National Hydro Power Corporation (NHPC) during last few days;

(b) if so, the reasons for conducting these raids;

(c) whether complaints of big scams have been received regarding cement being supplied to power projects of NHPC; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL): (a) and (b) Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI) conducted surprise checks on NHPC store at Suind (Sainj) of Parbati HEP, Stage-II and store of M/s Gammon India Ltd, a contractor of NHPC at Parbati-II on 04.04.2012. As per the Joint Surprise check Memo dated 04.04.2012 given by CBI, surprise check of cement store was conducted in order to verify the receipt of cement in stores of the project.

(c) and (d) At present, no complaint of big scams has been received regarding cement being supplied to power projects of NHPC. However, pursuant to the aforesaid

surprise check by CBI, the concerned Storekeeper has been placed under suspension.

[English]

Tidal Energy

6920. SHRI VIJAY INDER SINGLA: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry has conducted any feasibility study for power production from tidal waves on the sea shores of the country;

(b) if so, the proposed accumulated production and the total cost calculated for the plants and other equipment;

(c) whether any State Government has submitted any proposal in this regard; and

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

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. A feasibility study for setting up of a 900 MW tidal power project in Kutch district of Gujarat was conducted by National Hydro Power Corporation Ltd. in the early nineties. The project was not found to be commercially viable due to high capital cost as well as high cost of generation of electricity. Further, West Bengal Renewable Energy Development Agency (WBREDA) had also conducted a feasibility study for setting up of 3.75 MW tidal power plant at the Durgaduani Creek in Sunderbans region of West Bengal. However, the project has been discontinued due to very high tender cost amounting to Rs. 238 crores against an originally estimated cost of Rs. 48 crores. Gujarat Power Corporation Ltd. (GPCL) has also identified two sites namely (i) Gulf of Kutch and (ii) Gulf of Khambhat with a potential of over 300 MW each.

(c) and (d) GPCL has made a request for grant of Rs. 1035 crores for 50 MW tidal power plant at Mandavi in district Kutch to Ministry of New and Renewable Energy. However no detailed project report has been forwarded as yet.

Earned Leave Encashment

6921. SHRI VIJAY BAHADUR SINGH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether as per sixth Pay Commission's recommendation the Earned leaves encashed on LTC upto 60 days during the entire service period are not to be deducted from the 300 earned leaves encashable at the time of retirement;

(b) if so, whether these 60 days limit includes, those earned leaves also which were encashed while availing LTC prior to the 6th Pay Commission's recommendations as those encashed of leaves were to be deducted at the time of retirement from the maximum limit of 300 days;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) to (d) Yes. With effect from 1st September, 2008 the level encashed at the time of availing LTC is not deducted from the maximum amount of Earned Leave encashable at the time of retirement.

Production of Aluminium from NALCO

6922. SHRI S.S. RAMASUBBU:

SHRI CHANDRAKANT KHAIRE:

Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the production of aluminium from National Aluminium Company Limited (NALCO) has reduced drastically over the years;

(b) if so, the details of production made by it during each of the last three years;

(c) whether the shortage of coal contributed to cut in aluminium production and causing losses to NALCO;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) the steps taken by the NALCO to address the matter, to make the shortfall and also to boost the aluminium production in the coming years;

(f) whether the NALCO has plans to expand its output and start their own power plant; and

(g) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MINES (SHRI DINSHA PATEL): (a) and (b) National

Aluminium Company Limited (NALCO) has intimated the following details of their aluminum production during the years 2009-10 to 2011-12:—

Year	Aluminium production (in metric tonnes)
2009-10	4,31,488
2010-11	4,43,598
2011-12	4,13,089

(c) Yes, Madam.

(d) The coal supply for NALCO's captive power plants is primarily from Mahanadi Coalfields Limited (MCL). In view of unprecedented heavy rains during August-September, 2011 at Talcher and IB areas, coal supply from MCL was adversely affected compelling NALCO to stop 120 pots of its smelter for keeping balance pots in a healthy condition on account of acute power shortage during September, 2011. Due to stoppage of 120 pots, the cast metal production in 2011-12 was reduced by 25,911 MT from the target set by the Company.

(e) The following steps have been taken by NALCO to make up the shortfall and also to boost the production in coming years:—

(i) Starting of the shut down pots in a phased manner has been taken up.

(ii) Action has been taken for procurement of outsourced coal.

(iii) MCL has been persuaded for regular supply of 100% linkage coal to NALCO.

(f) Yes, Madam.

(g) Presently, NALCO's aluminium production capacity in its smelter plant at Angul is 4.6 lakh metric tonnes per annum (mtpa). Activities have been started to upgrade pot amperage from 180 Kilo Ampere (KA) to 220 KA for enhancing pot productivity without major changes in the pot cell, at an outlay of ₹ 900 crore. Consequently, the capacity of plant will be enhanced by 1.07 lakh mtpa to 5.67 lakh mtpa. NALCO has plans to set up 2 units of 250 Mega Watt each captive power plant to meet the

additional power requirement for the technology up-gradation of smelter pot line from 180 KA to 220 KA.

Carbon Credits Scheme

6923. SHRI VIKRAMBHAI ARJANBHAI MADAM: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the benefits of Carbon Credits Scheme is being availed by any State by using power saving methods;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the Government is promoting the scheme to save energy usage;
- (d) if so, the details thereof;
- (e) whether any Central Government project related to power is getting the benefit of Carbon Credits Scheme; and
- (f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL): (a) to (d) Bureau of Energy Efficiency (BEE) is promoting the "Bachat Lamp Yojana" (BLY) Scheme to promote energy efficient lighting in India. Under the BLY Scheme, Compact Fluorescent Lamps (CFLs) are distributed by implementer(s) to grid-connected residential households in co-ordination with Electricity Distribution Companies (DISCOMs) in exchange of an incandescent lamp (ICL) and Rs. 15/. To bridge the cost differential between the market price of the CFLs and the price at which they are distributed to households, the Clean Development Mechanism (CDM) is harnessed. The implementer(s) would cover the project cost through sale of Green House Gas (GHG) emission reductions achieved in their respective project areas.

19 States/UTs have initiated the "Bachat Lamp Yojana" Scheme in collaboration with the State Electricity Distribution Companies. These States are at various stages of project preparation.

Several steps have been taken by the BEE to facilitate the implementation of the scheme by the States. These include:—

1. Pilot projects of BLY with metering support by BEE were developed and registered.

- 2. Registration of the Bachat Lamp Yojana PoA with UNFCCC (United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change) was done on 29th April, 2010.
- 3. Developed draft EOI (Expression of Interest) to facilitate State Electricity Distribution Companies (DISCOMS) in selecting project implementers.
- 4. Regular 'Stake holders Consultation meets' to know the concerns and facilitate the implementation of the scheme.
- 5. Regular workshops are being organized with State Electricity Distribution Companies and State Designated Agencies to facilitate the BLY implementation.
- 6. Developed legal agreements to be signed between the Electricity Distribution Company, Investor and Bureau of Energy Efficiency.
- 7. Developed various procedures/templates to facilitate the BLY implementation and developed an online database management system for online submission of the data required under BLY.

(e) and (f) Following projects have been registered with United Nation Framework Convention on Climate Change as Clean Development Mechanism (CDM) Projects for getting benefit of Carbon Credit Scheme:—

Sl. No	Project	Date of Registration
1.	Rampur H.E. Project, 412MW of SJVNL	29.9.2011
2.	Nimoo Bazgro HE Project, 3x15 MW of NHPC Ltd.	March 2009
3.	Chutak HE Project, 4x11 MW of NHPC Ltd.	March 2009

Teesta-V Project of NHPC Ltd. has been successfully validated under Verified Emission Reductions (VER) Scheme. Sale of VER for generation period from April, 2008 to September, 2009 has been initiated and 4.5 lakh VERs have been sold by NHPC during FY 2011-12.

National Family Health Survey

6924. SHRI P. KARUNAKARAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has been seized of the findings of the National Family Health Survey-3 (NFHS-3) carried out during 2005-06, showing exponential rise in the instances of anaemia among children, married and pregnant women in the country;

(b) if so, the reasons for such dismal index of the basic human development in the country *vis-a-vis* the economic growth trajectory propounded repeatedly by Government and projected by the Planning Commission for years; and

(c) the steps contemplated by the Government for achieving time bound improvement in the situation detailing the mechanism dedicated for achieving the target and reviewing the same?

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

The prevalence of anaemia in children, married women and pregnant women in the country shows increase in National Family Health Survey (NFHS)-III conducted during 2005-06 in comparison to NFHS-II conducted in 1998-99 as per following details:—

Category	Prevalence of anaemia	
	NFHS-II (1998-99)	NFHS-III (2005-06)
Children (6-35 months)	74.3%	78.9%
Married women	51.8%	55.3%
Pregnant women	49.7%	58.7%

(b) The cause of anaemia is multifactorial and various reasons are (a) inadequate intake of food (cereals, pulses, meat products) and vegetables rich in iron and folate, (b) poor bio-availability of iron in diet, (c) high incidence of hookworm infestation and (d) high incidence of malaria.

(c) Under the umbrella of National Rural Health Mission (NRHM), various interventions for prevention and

control of anaemia among children and pregnant women are being implemented. These steps include:—

1. Universal screening of pregnant women for anaemia as part of ante-natal care and supplementation with iron and Folic Acid tablets to all pregnant and lactating women. Pregnant and lactating women are provided with Iron-folic acid (IFA) tablet for 100 days during pregnancy. The Intra Uterine Device acceptors are also provided IFA tablets for 100 days in a year.
2. The Weekly Iron-Folic acid Supplementation Programme (WIFS) is recently being introduced for adolescent boys and girls in Government and Government aided schools and out of school adolescent girls in order to increase their pre-pregnancy iron stores and decrease prevalence of anaemia.
3. Children from 6 months to 10 years are provided Iron Folic Acid (IFA) supplementation in syrup/tablet form for at least 100 days in a year.
4. Deworming: Children under 5 years of age are provided deworming tablets/syrups twice a year to reduce the parasite load.
5. Identification and tracking of severely anaemic pregnant women at all the Sub Centres and Primary Health Centres for their timely management.
6. Health and nutrition education during Village Health and Nutrition Days to promote dietary diversification, inclusion of iron folate rich food as well as food items that promotes iron absorption.
7. Distribution of Long Lasting Insecticide Nets (LLINs) and Insecticide Treated Bed Nets (ITBNs) in endemic areas to tackle the problem of anaemia due to malaria particularly in pregnant women and children.
8. Other schemes targeting improvement of nutritional status are as under:—
 - Supplementary Nutrition Programme under the Integrated Child Development Services Schemes (ICDS) by Ministry of Women and

Child Development addressing pregnant and lactating women and children under 6 years of age.

- Rajiv Gandhi Scheme for Empowerment of Adolescent Girls (SABLA) to address the multi-dimensional problems of adolescent girls including under-nutrition.
- Mid-Day-Meal Scheme.

Investigation against Entities

6925. SHRI AVTAR SINGH BHADANA:
SHRI RAMSINH RATHWA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI), Income-tax Department and Directorate of Enforcement are investigating cases against a conglomerate of textiles and apparel companies for Income-tax evasion and money laundering and if so, the details thereof;
- (b) whether SEBI has also received complaints of misrepresentation in corporate reporting; (i) issue of NCDs without approval of shareholders; and (ii) doubtful of "slum-sale basis" of land and machinery to certain companies; and
- (c) if so, the complete details of investigations carried out by various investigating agencies in this regard?

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

- (b) No, Madam.
- (c) Does not arise in view of reply to (a) and (b).

Funds to Tamil Nadu for Thane Cyclone

6926. SHRI O.S. MANIAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has extended only 500 crore Rs. for Thane cyclone in Tamil Nadu as against the demand of 1500 crore Rs.;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor; and
- (c) the time by which the Government is likely to extend further financial support?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (c) The Government of Tamil Nadu sent a memorandum seeking central assistance of Rs. 5237.01 crore from National Disaster Response Fund (NDRF) comprising: (i) Rs. 1199.89 crore for relief and reconstruction of immediate nature and (ii) Rs. 4037.12 crore for restoration works of long term of permanent nature due to cyclone Thane'.

Assistance from NDRF is provided for meeting the expenditure for immediate relief. Based on the report of Inter-Ministerial Central Team, which visited the State and recommendations of the Inter-Ministerial Group, High Level Committee, on the basis of norms of NDRF, recommended, inter-alia, Rs. 638.137 crore for immediate relief from NDRF subject to adjustment of the balance in State Disaster Response Fund (SDRF). After adjusting the balance in the State's SDRF account, total amount of Rs. 523.977 crore, including an interim relief of Rs. 500 crore, has been released from NDRF. An amount of Rs. 231.15 crore has also been released to Tamil Nadu as Central share of SDRF for 2011-12.

Opening Domestic Accounting Space

6927. SHRI K.J.S.P. REDDY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government is considering opening up the domestic accounting space to multinational audit firms;
- (b) if so, the complete details thereof; and
- (c) the reasons therefor?

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

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

[Translation]

Literacy and Health Indicators

6928. SHRIMATI JYOTI DHURVE: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the gap between literacy rates and health indicators for tribals *vis-a-vis* general category has widened;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and
 (c) the action being taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to bridge this gap?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI MAHADEO SINGH KHANDEL):
 (a) and (b) (i) The gap in the literacy rates for tribals in comparison to general category (1961-2001) is given below:—

Table 1: Literacy Rate of General, and ST Population (1961-2001)

Year	All Social Groups	ST
1	2	3
1961	28.30	8.53
1971	34.45	11.30
1981	43.57	16.35

1	2	3
1991	52.21	29.60
2001	64.84	47.10

Source: Registrar General of India.

(ii) Health indicators are given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) In order to improve the literacy level of students belonging to the Scheduled Tribe communities, the Ministry of Tribal Affairs is implementing the education oriented schemes which include Post-Matric Scholarships for ST students, Hostels for ST girls and boys, establishment of Ashram Schools in Tribal Sub Plan Areas, upgradation of Merit, Rajiv Gandhi National Fellowship for ST students, top class education for ST students and National Overseas Scholarship for ST students. These are supplementary to the efforts made by the Ministry of Human Resource Development.

Statement

Health Indicators

Infant and Child Mortality

Table 2: Early childhood mortality rates by background characteristics

(Figures per 1000 live births)

Background Characteristic	Neonatal mortality (MW)	Post-neonatal mortality (PNN)	Infant mortality	Child mortality	Under-five mortality
Scheduled tribe	39.9	22.3	62.1	35.8	95.7
Total	39	18	57	18.4	74.3

Source: NFHS-3 2005-06, M/o Health and Family Welfare, GOI.

Maternal Health

**Table 3: Components of antenatal care — among women with a live birth in the past five years:
 Percentage who dyring the pregnancy for their last birth**

Background characteristic	Were given or purcahsed IFA	Too IFA for 90 days or more	Received two or more TT injections	Received one Injection during the pregnancy	Took an intestinal parasite drug
Schedule tribe	62	17.6	61.9	1.2	3.7
Total	65.1	23.1	76.3	1.5	3.8

Source: NFHS-3 2005-06, M/o Health and Family Welfare, GOI.

Child Health

Table 4: Vaccinations: Percentage of children age 12-23 months who received specific vaccines at any time before the survey (according to a vaccination card or the mother's report), and percentage with a vaccination card man by the later-lower

background characteristic	BCG	DPT			Polio ¹			Measles	All basic vaccinations ²	No vaccinations	Percentage with a vaccination	
		1	2	3	0	1	2					
Scheduled tribe	71.7	65.9	53.2	40.9	30.9	86.8	79.8	64.6	46.1	31.3	11.5	27.4
Total	78.1	76.0	66.7	55.3	48.4	93.1	88.8	78.2	58.8	43.5	5.1	37.5

Source: NFHS-3 2005-06, M/o Health and Family Welfare, GOI.

Shortage of Medicines and Equipments in Hospitals

6929. SHRI KAPIL MUNI KARWARIA:
SHRI RAM SUNDAR DAS:

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

- (a) whether there is shortage of medicines and diagnostic equipments in Central Government hospitals of the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the steps taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (c) As far as three Central Government Hospitals in Delhi, namely. Safdarjung Hospital, Dr. RML Hospital and LHMC & its associated hospitals are concerned, there is no shortage of medicines and equipment in these hospitals. Medicines are procured in these Hospitals on the basis of the demand received from the user department. In case, certain medicines are out of stock, procurement is made from the local chemists immediately to make them available to the patient.

[English]

Balance of Payments Problem due to Import of Gold

6930. SHRI RAVNEET SINGH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether huge import of gold is creating a dangerous situation by aggravating country's balance of payments problem resulting in the depreciation of the rupee and eating into the not so bountiful foreign exchange reserves;

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

(c) the details of corrective steps proposed to be taken by the Ministry to address the concern?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) The balance of payments situation is assessed in terms of current account and capital account balance. The current account deficit (CAD) increased to 4.0 per cent of GDP in 2011-12 (upto December, 2011) as compared to 3.3 per cent during the same period of 2010-11 due to widening of trade deficit on account of higher imports of POL and gold and silver.

The main reasons for rupee depreciation are the supply-demand imbalance in the domestic foreign exchange market, mainly due to widening of CAD, slowdown in FII inflows, and heightened risk aversion due to the euro area sovereign debt crisis.

The CAD is financed by capital account surplus and drawdown of foreign exchange reserves in situations where CAD exceeds capital account balance. In 2011-12 (upto December 2011), as CAD is higher than the capital

account surplus, there was drawdown of foreign exchange reserves to the tune of US\$ 7.1 billion.

(c) To lower the impact of gold imports on CAD under balance of payment, Government in the Union Budget 2012-13 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.

Further, the Reserve Bank of India has taken certain prudential measures in respect of Non-Banking Financing Companies (NBFCs) predominantly engaged in lending against collateral of gold jewellery, to restrict the loans against gold.

Sharavathi Hydroelectric Project

6931. SHRI R. DHRUVANARAYANA: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the water level in the Linganamakki Dam of the Sharavathi Hydroelectric power project is sufficient to generate power only for the present summer period; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the alternative steps being taken by the Government for the future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL): (a) and (b) Karnataka Power Corporation Limited has informed that the total storage at Full Reservoir level of the Linganamakki Dam is 151.749 TMC and the equivalent energy is 4557 MU and as per standard practice, about 5-10% (depending on availability of water, grid requirements etc.) of water is carried over each year beyond 30th June to meet contingencies arising out of delay in onset of monsoon.

The water level in Linganamakki Dam was 1765.75 ft. as on 14.5.2012 equivalent to water storage of 34207 Mcft./ 1027 MU of Power. The average grid consumption in Karnataka during the month of May, 2012 (upto 13th May) is 151 MU. With this and also keeping in view the demand during the remaining period till 30.06.2012 (Water Year) about 15-16 MU per day only is required to be generated at Sharavathy Generating Station. Therefore, for current year, as per generation planned for balance period upto 30.06.2012 about 275 MU will be available beyond 30th June (about 6%).

Forest Rights

6932. SHRI S.R. JEYADURAI: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received representations from some organizations including Papikondalu Tribal eco-development and eco-tourism society in Andhra Pradesh to safeguard their forest rights;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken by the Government thereon?

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

(a) to (c) The Ministry of Tribal Affairs has received some complaints over a period of time concerning denial of rights under the Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006. These complaints have been sent to respective States/UTs for taking necessary action as the responsibility for implementation of the Act lies with the States/UTs. Some complaints alleging eviction of tribal communities from forest land were also sent to the Ministry of Environment and Forests for necessary action. No representation from Papikondalu Tribal eco-development and eco-tourism society in Andhra Pradesh for safeguarding their forest rights has, however, been received in the Ministry.

[Translation]

Loan by REC

6933. SHRI SAJJAN VERMA: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Rural Electrification Corporation Limited has provided loan to the various State Governments including Madhya Pradesh for various rural electrification schemes;

(b) if so, the details of the loans sanctioned to the State Governments for the purpose during the last three years and the current year, State-wise including Madhya Pradesh;

(c) whether any proposal from State Government of Madhya Pradesh is pending with the Union Government for approval in this regard; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the time by which the proposal is likely to be approved?

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

(b) The details of loan sanctioned by Rural Electrification Corporation to various State Power Utilities/Power Departments including Madhya Pradesh for their Transmission and Distribution projects including

rural electrification works, sanctioned in the last three years and the current year, are given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) No, Madam.

(d) Does not arise.

Statement

Details of Loan sanctioned by REC under Transmission and Distribution (including rural electrification) to various State power utilities/power departments

(Rs. in crore)

State	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13 (upto 16.04.2012)
Andhra Pradesh	1439.79	1283.03	2792.58	164.22
Chhattisgarh	482.91	907.92	154.89	0
Haryana	2089.52	1261.49	719.84	43.23
Himachal Pradesh	541.10	465.90	571.44	175.95
Jammu and Kashmir	28.51	0	10.92	16.45
Karnataka	0	626.86	692.46	0
Madhya Pradesh	0	3904.21	1325.16	145.26
Maharashtra	3408.40	2076.68	5458.17	492.48
Nagaland	32.54	0	96.34	0
Odisha	280.18	183.71	0	0
Punjab	2549.19	1279.51	1757.36	749.14
Rajasthan	887.63	7596.87	3431.10	487.80
Tamil Nadu	685.25	720.81	2148.49	266.73
Uttar Pradesh	2862.28	1595.29	2787.55	992.61
Uttarakhand	0	106.83	27.72	127.24
West Bengal	480.50	0	1532.61	410.26
DVC	0	0	0	790.00
Puducherry-UT	125.07	0	0	0
Gujarat	0	0	0	462.24
Private	988.68	0	0	0
Total	16881.55	22009.13	23506.63	5323.61

Utilization of Power Generation Capacity

6934. SHRI BHAUSAHEB RAJARAM WAKCHAURE:
Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government is in a position to make optimum utilization of installed capacity in power generation;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) if not, the reasons therefor; and
- (d) the details of difference in making optimum utilization of installed capacity of power generation by public sector and private sector during the last three years and the current year, year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL): (a) to (c) The utilization of installed capacity of a generating unit is linked to the type of power station. While the thermal units are meant to be utilized continuously as base-load units, hydro units are to be utilized depending on availability of water/reservoir level. Thus, utilization of installed capacity is effectively applicable to thermal (including nuclear) generating units and is expressed in terms of Plant Load Factor (PLF). The PLF of thermal and nuclear units mainly depends on a number of factors such as vintage of the unit, forced and planned outages, availability of required quality and quantity of fuel and receipt of schedule from beneficiaries etc. During the last three years, the average PLF of thermal power plants has declined from 77.5% (2009-10) to 73.3% (2011-12), primarily due to shortage of coal and delay in stabilization of newly commissioned

units and receipt of low schedule from beneficiaries. However, the average PLF of nuclear power plants has increased from 51.1% (2009-10) to 76.9% (2011-12). Indicator of performance of hydro generating unit is its availability (excluding the time required for its planned maintenance and attending to forced outages) and actual energy generation (*vis-à-vis* design energy) which is mainly dependent on natural factors like monsoon and snow melting. List of hydro power stations which are not generating as per their generation capacity is enclosed as Statement.

(d) The Sector-wise Plant Load Factor (PLF) of thermal and nuclear generating units in the public and private sector during the last three years and the current year are given below:—

Sector	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13 (April 12)*
Thermal				
Central Sector	85.49	85.12	82.12	82.21
State Sector	70.90	66.72	68.00	71.67
Private Sector	85.68	83.47	67.27	67.90
IPP				
Private Sector	82.41	76.70	76.19	82.13
Utilities				
Nuclear				
Central sector	51.08	65. 40	76.90	81.52

*Provisional.

Statement

List of hydro power projects (above 25 MW) in the country which are not generating power as per their installed generation capacity

Name of the Project	Reason for the Closure
1	2
Himachal Pradesh	
Bhakra (5x108+5x157 MW)	Unit-II of 108 MW under shut down due to Renovation, Modernization and Uprating works since 26.04.2010. Unit-V is under shutdown due to Renovation, Modernization and uprating works since 05.03.2011.

12

Debar
(6×165 MW) Unit-VI of 165 MW under shut down due to Stator Earth Fault since 23.04.2012.

Himachal Pradesh (Private)

Malana-II
(2×50 MW) Unit-I of 50 MW under shut down due to repair of penstock/Pressure shaft inspection since 01.10.2011.

Jammu and Kashmir

Sewa-II
(3×40 MW) Unit-I of 40 MW under shut down due to vibration/sound/alignment since 18.04.2012.

Uttar Pradesh

Rihand
(6×50 MW) Unit-IV and V of 50 MW each under shut down since 01.11.2008 and 01.03.2007 respectively due to Renovation and Modernization works.

Maharashtra

Koyna-IV
(4×250 MW) Unit-IV of 250 MW under shutdown since 19.07.2010 due to H.R.T. maintenance works.

Andhra Pradesh

Machkund
(3×17+3×21.25 MW) Unit-IV of 21.25 MW under shutdown since 01.06.2011 due carbon dioxide problem and Unit No. V of 21.25 MW under shutdown since 01.05.2011 due to turbine vibration problem.

Nagarjun Sagar
(1×110+7×100.8 MW) Unit-V of 100.8 MW under shutdown since 21.10.2011 due to Governor sluggish/hunting/fail/trouble.

Priyadarshni Jurala
(6×39 MW) Unit-I of 39 MW under shutdown since 01.06.2011 due to Stator Earth Fault.

Karnataka

Bhadra
(39.20 MW) Unit-III of 12 MW under shut down since 01.06.2011 and Unit-IV of 12 MW under shut down since 01.05.2011 due to Renovation, Modernization and uprating works.

Kerala

Sabarigiri (6×50 MW) On 16.05.2008, Unit-IV exploded from the top, with severe fire damaging the whole unit. Rebuilding of Unit-IV awarded on 16.11.2009.

Sholayar (3×18 MW) Unit-III of 18 MW under shut down since 05.02.2012 due to Thrust Bearing Temp. High.

Tamil Nadu

Kadamparai (4×100 MW) Unit-I of 100 MW under shut down since 19.11.2011 due to Runner repair works.

1

2

Lower Mettur-2 (2x15MW)	Unit-III of 15 MW under shut down since 29.01.2012 due to Runner repair replacement.
Sholayar (2x35+1x25 MW)	Unit-II of 35 MW under shut down since 17.08.2011 due to Stator Earth fault.
Moyer (3x12 MW)	Unit-I of 12 MW under shut down since 22.02.2012 due to UAT REF/over current.
Odisha	
Rengali (5x50 MW)	Unit-I of 50 MW under shut down since 01.06.2011 due to Renovation and Modernization works.
Balimela (6x60+2x75 MW)	Unit No. 1 of 60 MW under shut down since 01.09.2011 due to Thrust bearing cooling system problem. Unit-III, IV and V of 60 MW under shut down since 01.10.2011 due to Governor System trouble/equipment failure/EHG fault.
Hirakud (2x49.5+2x32+3x37.5+ 3x24 MW)	Unit-I of 49.5 MW under shut down since 19.10.2011 and Unit-II of 49.5 MW under shut down since 01.12.2011 due to Governor system trouble/equipment fail/EHG fault. Unit-V of 37.5 MW under shut down since 27.10.2011 due to Pen stock Gate Problem.
	Unit-VII of 37.5 MW under shut down since 01.10.2011 due to Gen./Tr. Breaker Problem.
	Unit No. X of 24 MW under shutdown since 01.01.2012 due to Governor system trouble/equipment fail/EHG fault

West Bengal

Jaldhaka St.-I (3x9 MW)	Unit-I of 9 MW under shutdown since 08.12.2007 due to Renovation and Modernization works.
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Meghalaya

Umiam Stage-I (4x9 MW)	Unit No. III of 9 MW under shutdown since 01.04.2010 due to Pole failure.
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Above Information as per Daily Generation Report of 26.04.2012.

Note: Projects under annual maintenance, capital maintenance, poor/reduced inflow, low system demand and reserve shut down/standby projects are not included in the above list.

[English]**Empanelled Private Hospitals**

6935. SHRIMATI DEEPA DASMUNSI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware of the fact that lakhs of Government servants are residing in Dwarka in Delhi but without any proper medical facilities;

(b) the action taken or proposed by the Government in this regard;

(c) the details of the private hospitals/nursing homes in Dwarka, Delhi, location-wise which have been empanelled under CGHS for the employees residing in this area; and

(d) the action taken or proposed by the Government

to empanel more number of hospitals/nursing homes in Dwarka to cater to the medical needs of these employees?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) CGHS is running one Wellness Centre for the government employees and pensioners residing in Dwarka.

(b) CGHS dispensary has been sanctioned for Sector-23, Dwarka. Several attempts were made to start this dispensary in rented accommodation by hiring private premises but none is available for the purpose.

However, CGHS has initiated the process for construction of its own building in Sector 23 to open the new dispensary.

(c) CGHS has empanelled a large number of private hospitals in Delhi and NCR for its beneficiaries, the details of which are available at CGHS website. In addition, CGHS beneficiaries can obtain medical treatment in any Government/quasi-Government hospital or medical institutions. Moreover, in case of emergency, they can go to any hospital for obtaining medical treatment.

(d) CGHS periodically invites tenders for empanelment of private Hospitals; the last such empanelment process was completed in October, 2010.

[Translation]

Complaints against RML Hospital

6936. SHRIMATI SUSHILA SAROJ:
SHRI KAMESHWAR BAITHA:

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

(a) whether the Government has received any complaints against the doctors of Ram Manohar Lohia (RML) hospital in respect of ill treatment meted out to the patients and their relatives;

(b) if so, the details thereof during each of the last three years and the action taken by the Government in this regard;

(c) the number of rooms available in the nursing home of RML Hospital and the criteria adopted for the allotment of rooms of nursing home;

(d) whether rooms in the nursing home of RML are

not allotted to those patients who wish to avail this facility by making all the required payments for the purpose despite availability of rooms in the nursing home and if so, the reasons therefor;

(e) whether there is any provision for the treatment of the poor in the nursing home of RML Hospital at concessional rate; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) As reported by Dr. RML Hospital, a total number of 13 cases of Medical negligence has been reported during last three years. However, non-of these cases has been found established. The year-wise details is as under:—

2009	2010	2011
3	5	5

(c) to (f) A Total 50 rooms available in Nursing of Dr. RML Hospital. These are primarily meant for Central Government Health Officials and their dependent whose names are included in CGHS Token Card and those were entitled as per extant instructions. However, not more than 10% rooms are allotted at any time to the non-entitled persons with certain income limit. There is no provision for the treatment of the poor in the nursing home of Dr. RML Hospital at concessional rate.

[English]

Processing Fee on SBI Debit Cards

6937. SHRI GOVIND PRASAD MISHRA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether State Bank of India (SBI) levies service/processing fee on purchase of petrol by using debit cards;

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

(c) whether other Public Sector Banks (PSBs) except SBI do not levy such charges;

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

(e) whether SBI intends to discourage the use of debit card by levying such processing/service charges; and

(f) if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (c) Service/processing fee on purchase of petrol known as Fuel Surcharge, currently 2.5% of the transaction value or Rs. 10/- whichever is higher, is a charge levied by Acquiring Banks (Banks which install Point of Sale Terminals at fuel stations) as an industry practice. State Bank of India or any other public sector banks as an issuer of Debit Cards used by the customer for purchase of fuel, merely debits the charge to the customer and passes it on the Acquiring banks. In case, the charges are not levied and passed on to the debit card user by any Bank, the same have to be borne by the said bank and paid to the Acquiring Bank.

(e) and (f) SBI has informed that it, as the largest Debit card issuer in the country, has always promoted debit card usage at Point of Sale and for e-commerce and has been, for the past about 8 months, running TV Commercial for educating the customers about debit card usage at these channels (Point of Sale Terminal and On-line).

Reduction in VAT

6938. SHRI NILESH NARAYAN RANE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has received requests/representations from various shopkeepers of the country for decreasing the Value Added Tax on tobacco and cigarettes from 20 per cent to 12.5 per cent;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

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

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

(c) By virtue of entry 54 of List-II of the Seventh Schedule of the Constitution of India, VAT is a State subject. Any decision regarding reduction of VAT has to be taken by the State Governments concerned.

[Translation]

Disinvestment of PSUs

6939. SHRI BHISMA SHANKAR ALIAS KUSHAL TIWARI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a portion of shares have been earmarked for general public in the process of disinvestment of Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs);

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the response of the public to the said move; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) Yes, Madam. A portion of the shares on offer are earmarked for general public (Retail Investors).

(b) Normally, the response of the retail investor is good in IPO (Initial Public Offers). In FPO (Further Public Offers) the response of retail investor is normally low, as the shares are already traded on the stock exchanges. The details of response of the Retail investors in public offerings is as under:—

Sl. No.	Name of CPSE	Number of shares on offer	Number of shares earmarked for Retail Investors	Retail portion oversubscribed number of times	% of discount to Retail investors
1	2	3	4	5	6
Initial Public Offers (IPOs)					
1.	Maruti Udyog Limited (June, 2003)	79467600	35760420	2.54	NIL
2.	NTPC Limited (October, 2004)	865830000	216457500	3.37	NIL
3.	Power Finance Corporation Limited (February, 2007)	117316700	41060845	8.21	NIL

1	2	3	4	5	6
4.	Power Grid Corporation of India Limited (September, 2007)	573932895	172179869	6.68	NIL
5.	Rural Electrification Corporation Limited (March, 2008)	156120000	54642000	7.52	NIL
6.	NHPC Limited (August, 2009)	1677374015	503212205	3.79	NIL
7.	Oil India Limited (September, 2009)	26449982	7934995	1.68	NIL
8.	SJVN Limited (May, 2010)	415000000	124500000	3.03	5
9.	Coal India Limited (October, 2010)	631636440	221072754	2.31	5
10.	MOIL Limited (December, 2010)	33600000	11760000	32.79	5
11.	National Building Construction Corporation Limited (March-April, 2012)	12000000	4200000	3.39	5
Further Public Offers (FPOs)					
1.	Indian Petrochemicals Corporation Limited (February, 2004)	71850056	21880858	1.31	5
2.	CMC Limited (February, 2004)	3976374	994100	5.86	5
3.	Dredging Corporation Limited (March, 2004)	5600000	1400000	9.16	5
4.	GAIL (India) Limited (March, 2004)	84565160	21141290	1.87	5
5.	IBP Company Limited (March, 2004)	5758290	1439580	1.84	5
6.	Oil and Natural Gas Corporation (March, 2004)	142593300	35648325	1.00	5
7.	NTPC Limited (February, 2010)	412273220	103068305	0.14	NIL
8.	Rural Electrification Corporation Limited (February, 2010)	171732000	60106200	0.22	NIL
9.	NMDC Limited (March, 2010)	332243200	116285120	0.21	5
10.	Engineers India Limited (August, 2010)	33693660	11792781	2.99	5
11.	Power Grid Corporation of India Limited (November, 2010)	841768246	294618886	3.85	5
12.	Shipping Corporation Limited (December, 2010)	84690730	29641756	6.56	5
13.	Power Finance Corporation Limited (May, 2011)	229553340	80343669	1.97	5 .
14.	Oil and Natural Gas Corporation Limited (March, 2012)	420416170	*	—	NIL

*The Offer for Sale Mechanism does not permit earmarking of shares for different categories of investors. Therefore, no shares could separately be earmarked for Retail Investors.

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

[English]

Television Films/Spots on HIV/AIDS

6940. SHRI M.B. RAJESH:

SHRIMATI J. SHANTHA:

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

(a) the total number of television films/spots made by National AIDS Control Organisation (NACO) during each of the last three years and the current year so far;

(b) the amount spent by NACO on these television films/spots during the said period alongwith the filmmakers who were engaged for producing these TV films/spots;

(c) whether NACO has conducted any survey about the impact of these TV films/footage on the control of HIV/AIDS in the country;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps taken/proposed by the Government to educate school/college going students about HIV/AIDS in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI S. GANDHISELVAN): (a) NACO has not produced any films/spots directly and has used films/spots produced by partners working in the field of HIV AIDS. During the last three years 25 spots and 9 films were produced. In the current year (2012-13) so far no films/spots have been produced. The year-wise details is as follows:—

Year	No. of spots	No. of films
2012-13	Nil	Nil
2011-12	2	2
2010-11	12	6
2009-10	11	1
Total	25	9

(b) NACO has not spent any money on the production of these films/spots.

(c) Yes. NACO has conducted surveys of certain campaigns through partners working in the field of HIV/AIDS.

(d) Surveys on condom promotion, voluntary blood donation, and STI have been conducted by partners to assess their impact. Surveys on condom promotion show that mass-media campaigns have a positive impact in making people discuss condoms and HIV/AIDS. Surveys on STI campaign shows higher awareness of STIs among those exposed (93%) compared to those not exposed (82%). Surveys on voluntary blood donation campaign showed high recall of the advertisement. Over 35% of the respondents said that they intend to donate blood in future.

(e) Yes, the steps taken by the Government to educate school/college going students about HIV/AIDS are as under:—

Adolescence Education Programme (AEP): This programme is implemented in secondary and senior secondary schools to build up life skills of adolescents to cope with the physical and psychological changes associated with growing up and to enable them to protect themselves from HIV/AIDS/STI. Under the programme, sixteen (16) hours sessions are scheduled during the academic sessions in classes IX and XI. The State AIDS Control Societies have further adapted the modules after State consultations with stakeholders, such as NGOs, Academicians, psychologists and parent — teacher bodies. The programme is being implemented in 23 States. During 2011-12, about 50,000 schools were covered under the programme. As the follow- up to the suspension of AEP in some States, a toolkit was devised and disseminated to these States for training of trainers.

Red Ribbon Clubs (RRCs): To address the vulnerabilities of college going youth, Red Ribbon Clubs are formed in colleges. They encourage peer to peer messaging on HIV prevention and provide a safe space for young people to seek clarification to their doubts and on myths surrounding HIV/AIDS. The RRCs also promote voluntary blood donation among youth.

Over 13,187 clubs are already functional and are being supported for these activities.

Cash Handling Charges

6941. SHRI G.M. SIDDESHWARA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government/Reserve bank of India has authorized the scheduled commercial banks to charge cash handling charges from the account holders on each cash deposit in their respective accounts;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether this arrangement of levying cash handling charges amounts to devaluation of Indian currency notes issued by Government/Reserve Bank of India (RBI) and dishonour of RBI promise inscribed on currency notes; and
- (d) if so, the corrective measures proposed to be taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (d) Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has informed that banks have been advised to ensure that their branches invariably accept cash over the counters from all their customers who desire to deposit cash at the counters. Banks have also been advised to refrain from incorporating clauses in the terms and conditions which restricts deposit of cash over the counters. However, Indian Banks Association (IBA) had advised that banks may be levying charges when very large amounts are deposited across the counter as counting large quantities of cash and handling them have cost elements for banks.

With effect from September, 1999 banks have been given freedom to fix service charges for various types of services rendered by them. While fixing service charges, banks should ensure that the charges are reasonable and not out of line with the average cost of providing these services.

[Translation]

Social Audit in PRIs

6942. SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL: Will the Minister of PANCHAYATI RAJ be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a provision of social audit to check the financial irregularities reported in the Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs);

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the incidence of irregularities in PRIs have come down due to the provision of social audit;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(a) and (b) The Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) and the Backward Regions Grant Fund (BRGF) programme which are the major programmes directly implemented by the Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) recommend for social audit by States. Section 17(2) of MGNREGA provides that the Gram Sabha shall conduct regular social audit of all the projects under the scheme taken up within the Gram Panchayat. It is an ongoing process and is to be held at least once in every six months.

(c) to (e) The social audit mechanism has enhanced awareness about the programmes among the people resulting in increased transparency and accountability. No specific study/analysis on the extent to which social audit has curbed incidences of irregularities in PRIs has been done so far.

[English]

Anaemia Cases

6943. SHRI NAVEEN JINDAL: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of anaemia cases in the rural areas especially amongst pregnant women, remain undetected;

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

(c) whether these undetected anaemia cases amongst pregnant women risk their lives as well as those of their to be born/newly born child;

(d) if so, the details thereof and the details of the

steps taken by the Government to minimize the number of undetected cases;

(e) whether the Government have taken note of a new hand-held needle free battery device that screens anaemia and facilitates its monitoring using an innovative technology; and

(f) if so, the reaction of the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI SUDIP BANDYOPADHYAY): (a) and (b) As per National Family Health Survey (NFHS)-III (2005-06), prevalence of anaemia in women is higher in rural areas (57.4%) than in urban areas (50.9%). Prevalence of anaemia in pregnant women is not available separately for rural and urban areas. Overall, 58.7% of pregnant women in the country are anaemic. Some of these cases of anaemia may go undetected due to low levels of awareness in the women and the community and poor health seeking behaviour for accessing health services, including ante-natal care (ANC).

(c) and (d) Anaemia can be a contributory factor for aggravating the risk to the women due to maternal complications during pregnancy, childbirth and in postpartum period e.g. post-partum haemorrhage (PPH), ante-partum haemorrhage (APH) etc. If left untreated, anaemia may lead to maternal death. Anaemic mothers are also at risk of delivering low birth weight babies who are prone to complications like infection which can lead to higher incidence of neonatal mortality.

The key steps taken by the Government of India under NRHM to reduce the numbers of undetected anaemia cases among pregnant women are:—

- Provision of services for early registration during pregnancy and quality antenatal care services at health facilities and through outreach activities at Village Health and Nutrition Days (VHNDs).
- Haemoglobin testing for detection of anaemia during ante-natal checkup visits and regular follow up by frontline workers and other service providers.

- Awareness generation through Information Education Communication (IEC)/Behaviour Change Communication (BCC) activities on the significance of detection and treatment of anaemia in the women, family and community.
- Introduction of Safe Motherhood booklet and Mother and Child Protection (MCP) card which are tools to enhance awareness and improve access to quality antenatal, intranatal and postnatal care services.
- Training of frontline workers e.g. ASHAs, AWWs, ANMs and other service providers in early detection and follow up of cases of anaemia, counseling of pregnant women during ante-natal period on various aspects of anaemia e.g. signs and symptoms, its consequences, the significance of early detection through Haemoglobin testing and treatment.
- Web-enabled Mother and Child Tracking System has been introduced which would bring more anaemic pregnant women into the institutional fold.
- Facilitating pregnant women to access services at health institutions through ASHAs, AWWs and other frontline workers.
- Provision of financial support to sub-centres and other health facilities through untied funds, RKS etc. which can be utilized for procuring Haemoglobin testing equipment and reagents.

(e) and (f) No such device is being used for screening of anaemia under the National Rural Health Mission.

Outstanding Loans of PSBs

6944. SHRI ANJAN KUMAR M. YADAV:
SHRI S. ALAGIRI:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether large number of retail vehicle loans and retail home loans granted by the Public Sector Banks (PSBs) are still outstanding;

- (b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor;
- (c) whether the process of recovery of aforesaid outstanding loans is reportedly slow;
- (d) if so, the reaction of the Government thereto; and
- (e) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government for expeditious recovery of such outstanding loans?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (e) As reported by Reserve Bank of India (RBI), details of outstanding loans in respect of Housing Loan and Auto Loan portfolio of Public Sector Banks, is furnished below:—

(Rs. crores)			
PSBs: Outstanding Housing and Auto loans	March 2011	March 2012#	
Retail-Outstanding Housing Loan	255,272	289,661	
Retail-Outstanding Auto Loans	42,363	42,781	

Source: Latest updated OSMOS database.

#Figures for March 12 are unaudited.

RBI advises banks from time to time, to take effective measures to strengthen the credit appraisal and post-credit monitoring to arrest the incidence of fresh NPAs and adopt a more realistic approach to reduce the existing and chronic NPAs in all categories. RBI also monitors the NPA levels in banks on an ongoing basis. Each bank is required to have a loan recovery policy. Banks follow several procedures to ensure recovery of the outstanding amount which may include, formal negotiations followed by restructuring of the payment schedule for interest as well as principal, calling back of the loan through a legal notice, recovery by recourse to the Securitisation and Reconstruction of Financial Assets and Enforcement of Security Interest (SARFAESI) Act, 2002 filing suit for recovery, including suits in the Debt Recovery Tribunals (DRTs), Lok Adalats, entering into One Time Settlement (OTS) proposals or compromise settlement, etc.

Procurement of BCG Vaccines

6945. SHRI DUSHYANT SINGH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Central Research Institute, Kasauli the BCG Vaccine Laboratory, Guindy and the Pasteur Institute of India, Coonoor are producing vaccines as per their capacity after Government revoked the order which suspended their licenses;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;
- (c) the details of extra expenditure made by the Government on procurement of BCG vaccine during the closure of the above units;
- (d) whether the Government had taken a decision to upgrade these units; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof and the status of upgradation of these units?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) The installed capacity of Central Research Institute, Kasauli, BCG Vaccine Laboratory, Guindy and the Pasteur Institute of India, Coonoor for vaccine production has not been fallen achieved as yet. Vaccine manufacturing is a biological process and production of vaccine involves various steps in processing from seed to final product. Steps for procurement of raw material which had been depleted have been initiated. Animal breeding which had been put on hold during the suspension has been restarted.

(c) BCG vaccine was supplied by the BCG Vaccine Laboratory, Guindy upto 2007-08. Cost of procurement of BCG vaccine during the last five years, is as under:—

Name of Vaccine	Year	Cost per vial (in Rs.) + tax
1	2	3
BCG	2007-08	13.00
	2008-09	17.50 and 19.50*

1	2	3
	2009-10	27.85 *
	2010-11	28.60 *
	2011-12	28.60 *

*With Vaccine Vial Monitor (VVM), Temperature Monitoring Device (TMD) and International Packaging.

BCG Vaccines from 2008-09 onwards are supplied with VVM, TMD and with International Packaging. These features were not included in earlier supplies made by Departmental Vaccine Institutes. Therefore, exact cost comparison cannot be carried out.

(d) and (e) Yes. The Government has decided to upgrade these vaccine manufacturing facilities, as per current Good Manufacturing Practices (cGMP) norms.

Upgradation of Central Research Institute, Kasauli as per cGMP norms, has almost been completed.

The upgradation of BCG vaccine manufacturing facility, at BCG Vaccine Laboratory, Guindy as per cGMP norms has been approved at an estimated cost of Rs. 58.52 crore plus Project management consultancy fee.

The upgradation of DPT group of vaccine manufacturing facilities at Pasteur Institute of India, Coonoor, as per cGMP norms, has also been approved at an estimated cost of Rs. Rs. 137.02 crore plus Project management consultancy fee.

[Translation]

Mortgaging Government Securities

6946. SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has taken note of excessive increase in the loan being availed by public sector banks from Reserve Bank of India (RBI) by mortgaging Government securities;

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

(c) the reasons for increasing the quantum of loan availed during the said period; and

(d) the details of the adverse effects likely to be caused to the economy as a result such market intervention?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) Scheduled Commercial Banks (SCBs) including the Public Sector Banks (PSBs) invest in Government Securities as part of their statutory requirement to maintain the Statutory Liquidity Ratio (SLR). The Reserve Bank of India (RBI) manages day-to-day liquidity in the banking system through its Liquidity Adjustment Facility (LAF), which is available to SCBs. Under this facility, banks short of liquidity can borrow from the RBI overnight (for one day) at the Repo Rate by keeping Government securities as collateral. This is in line with the best international practices.

(b) The details of RBI LAF operations as regards net absorption or injection with the public sector banks during the last three years upto November 15, 2011 are given below:—

Year	Net absorption (-)/ Injection (+)
2008-09	(-)5,938
2009-10	(-)62,562
2010-11	(+)30,427
2011-12	(+)17,867
(Upto November 15, 2011)	

Bank-wise details of the LAF operations are enclosed as Statement.

(c) and (d) Borrowings by banks from the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) with the Government securities as a collateral is a normal liquidity management operation for banks and this happens whenever there is overall liquidity deficit in the system. The net borrowings of banks from RBI, in the recent times, is a reflection of the deficit liquidity conditions. This has helped strengthen the monetary transmission mechanism and is consistent with the anti-inflationary stance of monetary policy.

Statement

(Amount of Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	Bank	Type	2008-09						2009-2010					
			Repo			Reverse Repo			Repo			Reverse Repo		
			Aggregate	Daily Average	Daily Average	Aggregate	Daily Average	Daily Average	Aggregate	Daily Average	Daily Average	Aggregate	Daily Average	Daily Average
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11				
1.	Allahabad Bank	Public sector bank	198740	544	1350	4			0.00	14750	40			
2.	Andhra Bank	Public sector bank	6250	17	43925	120			0.00	119770	328			
3.	Bank of Baroda	Public sector bank	237525	651	70275	193			0.00	578250	1584			
4.	Bank of India	Public sector bank	128600	347	134650	369			0.00	925400	2535			
5.	Bank of Maharashtra	Public sector bank	54785	150	102650	281			0.00	629785	1725			
6.	Canara Bank	Public sector bank	171620	470	53650	147			1400	3.84	1117000	3060		
7.	Central Bank of India	Public sector bank	92350	253	477300	1308			1500	4.11	834950	2288		
8.	Corporation Bank	Public sector bank	68125	187	44650	122			350	0.96	261805	717		
9.	Dena Bank	Public sector bank	10840	30	28490	73				0.00	159200	436		
10.	IDBI Bank Limited	Public sector bank		0	40800	112				0.00	2859955	7835		
11.	Indian Bank	Public sector bank	130905	359	156140	428				0.00	499950	1370		
12.	Indian Overseas Bank	Public sector bank	217230	595	112100	307			74315	203.60	1062650	2911		
13.	Oriental Bank of Commerce	Public sector bank	244000	668	80130	220			2900	7.95	366750	1005		
14.	Punjab & Sind Bank	Public sector bank	28445	78	13425	37				0.00	154600	424		
15.	Punjab National Bank	Public sector bank	47470	130	438700	1202				0.00	1011350	2771		
16.	State Bank of Bikaner and Jaipur	Public sector bank	7295	20	9075	25				0.00	98675	270		
17.	State Bank of Hyderabad	Public sector bank	59075	162	76700	210				0.00	842800	2309		

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
18.	State Bank of India	Public sector bank	1509400	4135	3315000	9082	0.00	9141500	25045	
19.	State Bank of Indore	Public sector bank	23370	64	1980	5	0.00	138110	378	
20.	State Bank of Mysore	Public sector bank	17025	47	7800	21	0.00	63250	173	
21.	State Bank of Patiala	Public sector bank	48150	132	75595	207	0.00	614305	1683	
22.	State Bank of Travancore	Public sector bank	11100	30	15765	43	0.00	46450	127	
23.	Uco Bank	Public sector bank	78305	215	309765	849	5450	14.93	314095	861
24.	Union Bank of India	Public sector bank	110960	304	109650	300	900	2.47	799375	2190
25.	United Bank of India	Public sector bank	51350	141	56950	156	12600	34.52	91620	251
26.	Vijaya Bank	Public sector bank	78925	216	22850	63	0.00	188300	516	
Grand Total			3629840	9945	5797365	15883	99415	272.37	22934645	62835

-Contd.
(Amount of Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	Bank	Type	2010-11			2011-12 (Upto November 15, 2011)			
			Repo			Reverse Repo			
			Aggregate	Daily Average	Reverse Repo	Aggregate	Daily Average	Reverse Repo	
1	2	3	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
1.	Allahabad Bank	Public sector bank	391700	1073	37375	102	162100	444	43700
2.	Andhra Bank	Public sector bank	35540	97	32075	88	10300	28	20600
3.	Bank of Baroda	Public sector bank	531000	1455	112000	307	199000	545	22600
4.	Bank of India	Public sector bank	795000	2178	172400	472	590900	1619	37800
5.	Bank of Maharashtra	Public sector bank	237445	651	85815	235	247580	678	4550

6.	Canara Bank	Public sector bank	1149800	3150	102550	281	542900	1487	34400	150
7.	Central Bank of India	Public sector bank	562100	1540	85850	235	123600	339	90400	395
8.	Corporation Bank	Public sector bank	519200	1422	31500	86	155700	427	9950	43
9.	Dena Bank	Public sector bank	36600	100	27300	75	820	2	7400	32
10.	IDBI Bank Limited	Public sector bank	1149650	3150	29300	80	716400	1963	25300	110
11.	Indian Bank	Public sector bank	267785	734	41650	114	215750	591	5200	23
12.	Indian Overseas Bank	Public sector bank	680050	1863	206500	566	587350	1609	9650	42
13.	Oriental Bank of Commerce	Public sector bank	528170	1447	38450	105	151575	415	19225	84
14.	Punjab & Sind Bank	Public sector bank	24875	68	10300	28		0		0
15.	Punjab National Bank	Public sector bank	837050	2293	32200	88	122000	334	51650	226
16.	State Bank of Bikaner and Jaipur	Public sector bank	40300	110	10900	30	31550	86	9050	40
17.	State Bank of Hyderabad	Public sector bank	60750	166	210325	576	49950	137	17200	75
18.	State Bank of India	Public sector bank	3733800	10230	50000	137	3017500	8267	100500	439
19.	State Bank of Indore	Public sector bank	1035	3	3435	9		0		0
20.	State Bank of Mysore	Public sector bank	65670	180	25915	71	26400	72	9125	40
21.	State Bank of Patiala	Public sector bank	83665	229	48205	132	15950	44	10120	44
22.	State Bank of Travancore	Public sector bank	134825	369	11080	30	55925	153	1300	6
23.	Uco Bank	Public sector bank	414345	1135	142420	390	332195	910	75100	328
24.	Union Bank of India	Public sector bank	186320	510	143250	392	8550	23	29180	127
25.	United Bank of India	Public sector bank	159500	437	9450	26	97065	266	6950	30
26.	Vijaya Bank	Public sector bank	208655	572	28550	78	95155	261	8200	36
	Grand Total		12834830	35164	1728795	4736	7556215	20702	649150	2835

[English]

Saving Bank Account

6947. SHRIMATI J. SHANCHA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has directed the banks not to open accounts of citizens who have single name or having no surname despite having legal proof such as electoral identity card and other valid documents;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons for issuing such direction to banks; and
- (c) 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) to (c) Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has not issued any guidelines to banks not to open accounts of citizens who have single name or having no surname. However, RBI has issued guidelines on Know Your Customer (KYC)/Anti Money Laundering (AML)/Combating the Financing of Terrorism (CFT) advising banks for identifying the customer and verifying his/her identity by using reliable, independent source documents, data or information. Banks need to obtain sufficient information necessary to establish, to their satisfaction, the identity of each new customer, whether regular or occasional. Further, the Banks have been advised that they should not allow the opening of or keep any anonymous account or accounts in fictitious name or account on behalf of other persons whose identity has not been disclosed or cannot be verified.

Colostrum to Newborn

6948. SHRI K. SUGUMAR: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether giving colostrum to newborns is not commonly practised and also most of the mothers do not feed water to their infants before six months in the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the steps taken by the Government to launch a campaign to create awareness among mothers in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI SUDIP BANDYOPADHYAY): (a) and (b) As per the data from the National Family Health Survey (NFHS)-3 (2005-06), 55% new-borns are breastfed within 24 hours of birth. All these children receive the 'Colostrum' or 'first breast milk' when breastfeeding is initiated.

Exclusive breastfeeding refers to giving only breast milk and nothing else, (not even water) and is the recommended practice for the first six months after birth. As per NFHS 3, 46.4% infants less than six months were exclusively breastfed, while 22% infants received water in addition to breast milk.

(c) Under the Reproductive and Child Health Programme, following steps are being carried:—

- **Nutrition Education** through VHNDs (Village Health and Nutrition Days) and Anganwadi centres to increase the awareness and bring about desired changes in infant feeding practices including the promotion of exclusive breastfeeding.
- **Early initiation of breastfeeding** by skilled service providers at health facilities where births take place.
- The States are training the Medical Officers, Auxiliary Nurse Midwives (ANM), Anganwadi workers (AWWs) Staff Nurses, etc. in **Infant and Young Child Feeding Practices** so that they can promote colostrum feeding, exclusive breastfeeding for first six months, introduction of complementary food after 6 months, and consumption of iron rich food.
- Training of ASHAs in **Home Based New-born Care** where ASHA visits each new born in first 42 days of life. They promote optimal infant feeding practices also during home visits
- **Awareness** about exclusive breastfeeding and infant feeding practices through the Mass media and Breastfeeding campaigns conducted during the **Breastfeeding week** from 1st-7th August each year.

Buying of Bigger Quota in IMF

6949. SHRI TARACHAND BHAGORA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is going ahead with shelling out \$11 billion to buy a bigger quota in the IMF in order to have greater say in the affairs of the multilateral lender whereas the country continues to battle slowing capital flows and a growing fiscal deficit and if so, the justification thereof;

(b) whether as per the experts this is an investment and India being a responsible nation with a growing clout, would have to share some global responsibility and if so, the reaction of the Government thereto; and

(c) the measures proposed to be taken in this direction in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) The International Monetary Fund (IMF) reviews Quota shares of member countries every five years. The last such review in 2010 resulted in India's share increasing from the present 2.44% to 2.75% when these Reforms become effective. This increase would require an additional payment of USD 11 billion. However, the cash outflow of this amount is only 25% (USD 2.75 billion approximately) and the balance is in the form of Rupee denominated Securities that can be encashed when required by IMF.

(b) The Quota payment is an international obligation of Government of India as a member of the IMF. With the growth in India's economy, its Quota share has also increased reflecting the size of Gross Domestic Product (GDP).

(c) It has been proposed to earmark Rs. 56, 000 crore in the budget for Financial Year 2012-13 in case IMF calls for the payment when the Quota increase becomes effective.

Opening of CGHS Dispensaries

6950. SHRI MAHABAL MISHRA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the status of proposed Central

Government Health Scheme (CGHS) dispensaries to be opened in Delhi including Dwarka, location-wise; and

(b) the time by which these are likely to be operational especially the dispensaries proposed for Dwarka?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) Total eight (8) CGHS dispensaries were sanctioned in 11th Five Year Plan, for Delhi and NCR at Sarita Vihar, Vasant Kunj, Mayur Vihar Phase-II, Model Town, Dwarka Sector-23, Rohini Sector-16, Shalimar Bagh and Sahibabad. Out of these, the dispensary at Shalimar Bagh has become operational on 16th July, 2011. Necessary action has been initiated to start the remaining dispensaries in rented private premises.

(b) One CGHS dispensary is already in operation at the outskirts of Dwarka. CGHS has initiated the process to start another dispensary at Dwarka in rented private accommodation.

[Translation]

Interest on Deposits by NBFCs

6951. SHRI ASHOK KUMAR RAWAT: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the maximum rate of interest that the Non-Banking Finance Corporations (NBFCs) can offer under various term deposit schemes;

(b) whether the attention of the Government has been drawn towards certain advertisements offering 14 per cent and 17 per cent interest on term deposit schemes by the NBFCs in various metropolitans, particularly in Delhi;

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

(d) whether the proposed interest rate by such NBFCs on deposits is approved by any Government agency;

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

(f) the action proposed to be taken by the Government to prevent exploitation of small investors from these tempting interest rates schemes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has reported that the maximum rate of interest payable on public deposits by Non-Banking Finance Companies (NBFCs) has been revised to 12.5 per cent per annum on and from 24.04.2007.

(b) to (f) RBI has informed that whenever instances of unauthorised offer of high interest on deposits by incorporated bodies come to its notice, such cases are referred to the Economic Offence Wing (EOW) of the concerned State Government for necessary action. Further, RBI also issues public advisory/notice, in the public interest, clarifying/cautioning members of the public about the unscrupulous activities of companies/NBFCs/other entities in widely circulated newspapers.

[English]

Rural Women

6952. SHRI HAMDULLAH SAYEED: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether many rural women have reportedly become drug addicts and also get involved in anti-social activities with the passage of time;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the steps taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) to (c) There is no authentic data to indicate that the rural women are becoming drug addicts and also getting involved in anti-social activities with the passage of time.

However, the Government in the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment is implementing a Central Sector Scheme of Prevention of Alcoholism and Substance (Drug) Abuse and for Social Defence Services for identification, counselling, treatment and rehabilitation of addicts including women through voluntary organizations. The financial assistance is provided to Non-Governmental Organizations and other eligible organisations for running Integrated Rehabilitation Centre for Addicts

(IRCAs) and for awareness generation on ill-effects of drug abuse.

[Translation]

Financial Assistance to NGOs

6953. SHRI HARISH CHOUDHARY: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether any financial assistance has been provided to any Non Governmental Organisations (NGOs) for the Ministry sponsored schemes in Rajasthan;
- (b) if so, the details thereof during the last three years;
- (c) the names of the NGOs which were provided the said financial assistance;
- (d) the details of the work done by the said NGOs;
- (e) whether the Government has conducted any review of the said work; and
- (f) if so, the outcome of the said review?

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

(b) and (c) Central financial assistance (CFA) totaling about Rs. 107 lakh has been provided to eight Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) in Rajasthan under different schemes of the Ministry during the last three years viz. 2009-10, 2010-11 and 2011-12. as per details furnished in the enclosed Statement.

(d) Social Work and Research Centre (SWRC), Tilonia, have organized 6-months Solar Technicians Training Course at Tilonia for rural illiterate/semititerate women from different parts of the country. They have also installed 1000 nos. solar lighting systems in the States of Uttarakhand, Rajasthan, Jammu and Kashmir and Bihar. The remaining NGOs have organized seminars/ workshops in renewable energy sector, Details are given in Annexure.

(e) The Ministry has so far not conducted any review of the solar lighting systems installed by SWRC as this work was completed recently.

(f) Does not arise.

Statement

Details of Central financial assistance (CFA) provided to NGOs in Rajasthan during last three years

Sl. No.	Name of NGOs	CFA released (Rs. in lakh)			Purpose for which the CFA was released
		2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	
1.	Social Work and Research Centre (Barefoot College), Tilonia	—	34.96	37.06	Installation of 1,000 nos. Solar lights in villages in Uttarakhand (200 nos.), Rajasthan (550 nos.), Jammu and Kashmir (100 nos.) and Bihar (150 nos.).
		16.56	11.04	—	Organization of 6-months Solar Technicians Training Course for rural illiterate/semi-literate Women from different parts of country.
2.	Chandrawati Education Society, (R.I.E.T. Jaipur)	—	1.00	1.00	Organization of Seminars/Workshops in the field of Renewable Energy
3.	Modern Institute of Technology and Research Centre	—	1.00	—	-do-
4.	Samajik Arthik Vikas Samit	—	1.00	—	-do-
5.	Swami Keshvanand Institute of Technology, Management and Garmothan	—	1.00	—	-do-
6.	Monish Industrial Training Centre	—	—	1.00	-do-
7.	Shiv Charan Mathur Social Policy Research Institute	—	—	1.00	-do-
8.	Shrinathji Society for Higher Education	—	—	1.00	-do-
		16.56	49.96	41.06	
Grand Total Rs. 107.58 lakh					

[English]

Upgradation of Hospitals

6954. SHRI P. KUMAR: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to upgrade certain Government hospitals in the country; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the present status of upgradation of these hospitals including Ram Manohar Lohia Hospital?

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 to provide better health care facilities to

people. The Central Government supplements the efforts of the State Governments in this regard.

The Central Government approved the **Pradhan Mantri Swasthya Suraksha Yoiana (PMSSY)** in March 2006, which, *inter alia* aims at upgrading of 13 existing medical institutions in various States.

As far as three Central Government Hospitals, namely Safdarjung Hospital, Dr. RML Hospital and LHMC and its associated Hospitals are concerned, it is an ongoing process and is taken up as per requirement and availability of funds. A preliminary proposal to construct a super speciality Block at Dr. RML Hospital and Safdarjung Hospital has been prepared, which include construction of super specialities blocks, addition of more beds/operation theatres, etc. Regarding LHMC and its associated Hospitals, a project for upgradation of existing facilities and creation of new facilities is already going on.

[Translation]

Compensation to Displaced Persons

6955. SHRIMATI KAMLA DEVI PATLE: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has formulated any policy to provide adequate compensation to persons within a fixed time period whose land was acquired for setting up various private and public sector power plants including the Wardha Power Plant near Akaltara of Chhattisgarh;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the number of families displaced owing to acquisition of land for setting up Wardha Power Plant in Chhattisgarh;

(d) the number of persons out of the displaced families provided employment in the Wardha Power Plant and the number of such pending cases; and

(e) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to provide employment to the representations of displaced families of the Wardha Power Plant?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL): (a) and (b) The Government has notified National Rehabilitation and Resettlement Policy (NRRP), 2007 in October, 2007. The

rehabilitation and resettlement of displaced persons affected by power projects including Wardha Power Plant near Akaltara of Chhattisgarh is done by respective State Governments, Public Sector Undertakings and other Government bodies/agencies in accordance with their own Rehabilitation and Resettlement policies or NRRP, whichever is better in terms of benefits.

(c) As per information available with Central Electricity Authority (CEA), no families were displaced due to acquisition of land for setting up Wardha Power Plant in Chhattisgarh.

(d) and (e) Do not arise in view of reply at (c) above.

Manufacturing from Raw Material

6956. SHRI BADRI RAM JAKHAR: Will the Minister of PANCHAYATI RAJ be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to manufacture products from raw material available in rural areas with the aim of exploiting the potential to make exports so that rural people get employment and the economy of rural areas may be improved;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has signed any Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with any agency/organization to export products from rural areas;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps taken by the Government to encourage rural people at panchayati level to improve their economy and the number of places where improvement has been noticed at panchayati level in States including Rajasthan?

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

(a) and (b) No, Madam. The Ministry of Panchayati Raj (MoPR) is, however, implementing a Central Sector Scheme of Rural Business Hubs based on the principle of Public Private Panchayat Partnership to utilize the raw materials/skills available in the rural areas for providing sustainable employment opportunities to rural artisans through larger market access in domestic and export markets. Setting up of Rural Business Hubs is primarily done through convergence of resources from various ongoing schemes. Assistance under the scheme is provided by this Ministry

for professional support services, training/skill development and for purchase of minor equipment.

(c) and (d) Under the scheme of RBH, 273 Memorandum of Understandings (MoUs) have been signed with members of industry, Central/State supported agencies like PSUs, Promotional Organisations, large Cooperatives etc. who are the Implementing Agencies, for implementation of 72 projects in different States.

(e) MoPR is also implementing the scheme of Backward Regions Grant Fund (BRGF) under which untied grants are provided to the 250 identified backward districts for filling up infrastructural gaps at local level. The guidelines of the Programme entrust central role in planning and implementation of the programme to Panchayats in rural areas and municipalities in urban areas. As per an evaluation of the programme done by the World Bank in 2009, the projects undertaken under the programme are generally addressing local needs within core local government mandates in a relatively cost effective manner.

[English]

Funds to States

6957. SHRI N. CHELUVARAYA SWAMY: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the details of funds released to various States including Karnataka for setting up of Renewable Energy Clubs (RECs), Energy Parks (EPs) and District Advisory Committee (DACs) during the last three years and till date alongwith the number of RECs, EPs and DACs set up so far in these States;

(b) the details of achievements made through RECs, EPs and DACs, so far in the country including Karnataka, State-wise; and

(c) the names of Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs) involved in this sphere with details of the contribution made by each of these NGOs towards renewable energy generation/conservation?

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH): (a) and (b) An amount of about Rs. 2.57 crores has been released to various States for Energy Parks and District Level Advisory Committees in the country during the last three years and till date. No

funds have been provided to any State for setting up of Renewable Energy Clubs during the last three years as the scheme has been discontinued. 30 State Level Energy Parks and 484 District Level Energy Parks have been supported by Ministry of New and Renewable Energy in the country so far. These schemes have created awareness and publicity of renewable energy technologies and systems and their benefits amongst the masses.

(c) Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs) have not been involved in these schemes.

Bank Loan to MFI

6958. SHRI SURESH KUMAR SHETKAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the exposure of banks to the Micro Finance Institutions (MFIs) during each of the last three years and the current year;

(b) the guidelines issued by the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) to banks regarding lending to MFIs;

(c) whether the RBI has directed banks to relax the norms in terms of providing loans to MFIs in the recent past and cap their interest to borrowers at 26 per cent;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to provide loans from banks to MFIs and from MFIs to poor people at reasonable rates?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) Reserve Bank of India has reported the outstanding credit of Scheduled Commercial Banks to Microfinance Institutions during the last three years was as under (*):—

(Amount in Rs. crore)

March, 2009	5572.15
March, 2010	7960.21
March, 2011 (Provisional)	15467.58

(*Large borrowings each with credit limit above Rs. 2 lakh)

(b) to (e) As per Reserve Bank of India's circular dated May 3, 2011, bank loans to MFIs have been given the

status of priority sector subject to certain conditions. The circular inter-alia provides for margin cap at 12% for all MFIs, interest cap on individual loans at 26% per annum for all MFIs, no penalty for delayed payment and no security deposit/margin to be taken. The Department of Financial Services is formulating a Micro Finance Institutions (Development and Regulation) Bill, 2012 after taking into account the views of Malegam Committee and other stakeholders.

[Translation]

**Setting up Monitoring System
under NRHM**

6959. SHRI KIRTI AZAD: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to set up independent monitoring system for the monitoring of arrangement for providing facilities under National Rural Health Mission (NRHM); and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI SUDIP BANDYOPADHYAY): (a) and (b) Government of India is monitoring NRHM through established institutional arrangements such as, Common Review Mission (CRM), Joint Review Mission (JRM) and Integrated Monitoring Team Visits to High Focus Districts. Independent evaluation and surveys are undertaken from time to time.

No decision in respect of setting up an independent monitoring system for the monitoring of arrangement for providing facilities under National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) has been taken so far.

[English]

Welfare of Children of Backward Community

6960. SHRI ASHOK TANWAR: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has chalked out any specific programmes for the welfare of children belonging to backward communities;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the budgetary allocation made therein 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) and (b) The Government through the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment is implementing the following schemes for the welfare of students belonging to Other backward Classes (OBCs):—

(i) Pre-matric scholarship.

(ii) Post-matric scholarship.

(iii) Construction of hostels for OBC boys and girls.

(iv) Assistance to voluntary organizations working for the welfare of OBCs.

(c) Details of budgetary allocation under these schemes during 2009-10, 2010-11, 2011-12 and 2012-13 are given in the enclosed Statement-I.

State-wise expenditure details under pre-matric scholarship, post-matric scholarship, construction of hostels for OBC boys and girls and assistance to voluntary organizations working for the welfare of OBCs are given in the enclosed Statement-II, III, IV and V respectively.

Statement-I

Sl. No.	Name of the Scheme	Year	Budget Allocation (Rs. in crores)
1	2	3	4
(i)	Pre-matric Scholarship to Students belonging to OBCs.	2009-10 2010-11	30.00 50.00

1	2	3	4
		2011-12	50.00
		2012-13	50.00
(ii)	Post-matric Scholarship to Students belonging to OBCs.	2009-10	135.00
		2010-11	350.00
		2011-12	535.00
		2012-13	625.00
(iii)	Construction of Hostel for OBC Boys and Girls.	2009-10	35.00
		2010-11	45.00
		2011-12	45.00
		2012-13	45.00
(iv)	Assistance to Voluntary Organizations working for the welfare of OBCs.	2009-10	5.00
		2010-11	5.00
		2011-12	5.00
		2012-13	5.00

Statement-II

Financial Achievement under the Scheme of Pre-matric Scholarship to OBCs Student

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	State/UTs	2009-10 Amount released	2010-11 Amount released	2011-12 Amount released
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	533.00	—	—
2.	Bihar	—	—	131.67
3.	Gujarat	290.00	227.00	288.00
4.	Haryana	79.00	—	—
5.	Himachal Pradesh	28.00	25.25	103.00
6.	Jammu and Kashmir	—	—	—
7.	Jharkhand	—	31.45	—
8.	Kerala	—	—	125.00

1	2	3	4	5
9.	Karnataka	50.00	238.00	115.00
10.	Madhya Pradesh	158.00	—	—
11.	Odisha	96.00	140.00	157.00
12.	Punjab	—	100.00	—
13.	Rajasthan	—	245.00	309.65
14.	Tamil Nadu	320.00	846.00	135.00
15.	Uttar Pradesh	1159.00	2241.00	2237.00
16.	Uttarakhand	135.00	117.00	113.00
17.	West Bengal	—	88.64	86.91
18.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	4.40	—	—
19.	Daman and Diu	—	21.69	11.00
20.	Chandigarh	1.36	—	—
21.	Delhi	3.69	—	59.06
22.	Assam	51.33	32.65	—
23.	Manipur	108.36	68.36	17.00
24.	Tripura	146.00	49.00	167.75
25.	Sikkim	—	—	12.75
Total		3163.14	4471.04	4068.79

Statement-III*Financial Achievement under the Scheme of Post-matric Scholarship*

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	State/UTs	2009-10 Amount released	2010-11 Amount released	2011-12 Amount released
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2035.00	1693.00	4615.72
2.	Bihar	1752.00	4861.68	5656.17
3.	Goa	16.00	41.00	78.14

1	2	3	4	5
4.	Gujarat	568.31	745.19	1334.00
5.	Haryana	563.00	71.56	1378.07
6.	Himachal Pradesh	—	—	74.00
7.	Jammu and Kashmir	—	368.00	307.49
8.	Jharkhand	282.00	1385.00	1798.16
8.	Kerala	—	—	1398.00
10.	Karnataka	445.57	1000.00	2540.35
11.	Madhya Pradesh	1612.00	3534.87	3955.76
12.	Maharashtra	2587.00	5677.11	6124.90
13.	Odisha	—	—	1114.00
14.	Punjab	—	391.00	—
15.	Rajasthan	833.00	1982.00	3232.27
16.	Tamil Nadu	1140.32	2344.68	3180.80
17.	Uttar Pradesh	4436.00	9742.02	10877.22
18.	Uttarakhand	104.00	504.54	550.68
19.	West Bengal	—	380.55	1041.00
20.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.23	—	—
21.	Daman and Diu	—	1.89	3.17
22.	Chandigarh	1.03	—	—
23.	Delhi	—	—	93.00
24.	Puducherry	—	—	7.00
25.	Assam	659.19	253.43	2653.00
26.	Manipur	25.00	140.49	202.00
27.	Tripura	230.10	202.00	548.80
28.	Sikkim	7.20	12.36	35.72
Total		17296.95	35332.57	52799.42

Statement-IV*Financial Achievement under the Scheme of Hostel for OBC Boys and Girls*

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	State/UTs	2009-10 Amount released	2010-11 Amount released	2011-12 Amount released
1.	Andhra Pradesh	240.00	—	—
2.	Gujarat	120.00	490.00	—
3.	Haryana	65.00	210.00	—
4.	Jharkhand	81.33	121.41	—
5.	Kerala	89.00	119.00	—
6.	Karnataka	147.17	205.00	—
7.	Madhya Pradesh	345.00	775.00	210
8.	Odisha	—	72.79	69.5
9.	Rajasthan	17.50	210.00	—
10.	Tamil Nadu	189.00	236.25	225
11.	Uttar Pradesh	502.20	—	431.79
12.	Uttarakhand	—	—	124.6
13.	Assam	255.00	—	126.00
14.	Manipur	—	140.00	—
Total		2051.20	2579.45	1186.89
1.	Central University of Manipur	—	—	140.00
2.	Jawahar Lal Nehru University	—	—	140.00
3.	Central University of Punjab	—	—	70.00
4.	Central University of Tamil Nadu	—	—	70.00
Total		—	—	1606.89

*Financial Achievements under the Scheme of Assistance to Voluntary Organizations
Working for the Welfare of OBCs*

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	State/UTs	2009-10 Amount released	2010-11 Amount released	2011-12 Amount released
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Assam	1.33	11.34	12.23

1	2	3	4	5
2.	Bihar	—	0.85	—
3.	Gujarat	8.22	5.38	2.31
4.	Haryana	1.71	11.2	4.52
5.	Madhya Pradesh	2.07	19.72	—
6.	Maharashtra	44.13	26.55	27.02
7.	Manipur	—	38.03	45.9
8.	Odisha	4.5	8.43	4.39
9.	Rajasthan	22.42	—	—
10.	Uttarakhand	—	4.99	—
11.	Uttar Pradesh	11.53	7.39	—
12.	West Bengal	—	9.78	3.51
13.	Delhi	—	21.37	1.75
Total		95.91	165.03	101.73

Infertility in Urban Couples

6961. SHRI A. GANESHAMURTHI:

SHRI R. DHRUVANARAYANA:

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

- (a) whether the Government has taken note of rising cases of infertility among urban Indian couples;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the steps taken/proposed by the Government to address this problem;
- (d) whether various fertility drugs being marketed in the country are safe and effective;
- (e) if so, whether attention of the Government has been drawn to some reports which suggest that fertility drugs raise leukaemia risk in babies; and
- (f) if so, the facts in this regard?

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

BANDYOPADHYAY): (a) The Government is aware about the trend of infertility in the Country through the published studies carried out in the Country.

(b) The following studies have reported the percentage of infertility in certain areas of the country:—

- (i) A study on epidemiology of Infertility was conducted in Chandigarh as a part of WHO multicentric study and a prevalence of 8% was reported.
- (ii) A prevalence of 6.4% was revealed using WHO criteria at resettled colony at Chandigarh. (primary infertility 2.8% and secondary infertility 3.6%)
- (iii) Another study reported from tertiary care medical center in the Kashmir Valley of India. 15% couples interviewed has primary infertility.
- (iv) The study conducted by Dr. Unisa revealed a high incidence of childlessness in Andhra Pradesh compared to rest of India and suggested for infertility investigation and treatment of be

included in the reproductive health programmed in India.

(v) Among the major States of India, Andhra Pradesh has the highest prevalence rate 7.4. per cent in the rural areas and 8.7 per cent in urban areas.

(c) To collect comprehensive data indicating overall percentage of infertility in India community based survey under the study entitled 'Prevalence of Infertility in India', is ongoing in 13 States of Country covering both rural and urban areas.

(d) Based on the reported information majority of the fertility drugs marketed in the country are safe and effective except the drug the 'Letrozole' marketing of which has been suspended by DCGI.

(e) and (f) The Government is aware about the report indicating increase incidence of cardiac and bone anomalies in babies born in Letrozole group in comparison to control group. A abstract was presented during the annual meeting of the America Society of Reproductive Medicine during 2005 where it was reported that the incidence of cardiac and bone anomalies were higher in letrozole group in comparison to control group. Marketing of letrozole has been suspended by DCGI.

[Translation]

Wasteful Expenditure in AIIMS

6962. SHRI VISHWA MOHAN KUMAR:

SHRI MAHESHWAR HAZARI:

SHRIMATI SUSHILA SAROJ:

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

(a) whether the Government has taken note of the wasteful expenditures being incurred by the All India Institute of Medical Sciences (AIIMS) and Government money being spent on unnecessary items under various heads;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith expenditure incurred on fuel for AIIMS vehicles and renovation of officers bungalows of AIIMS during the last three years;

(c) the details of various complaints regarding irregularities AIIMS received by the Ministry during the last three years; and

(d) the details of the action taken by the Ministry thereon?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) The detail of expenditure towards consumption of fuel on the vehicles in AIIMS transport office are as under:—

Year	No of Vehicles	Total expenditure (Rs. in lakhs)
2009-10	36	Rs. 41.19
2010-11	35	Rs. 52.10
2011-12	32	Rs. 61.98

There is one bungalow existing at AIIMS, which is official residence of the Director, AIIMS and the details of expenditure incurred on repair and maintenances for civil works during the last three years are as under:—

Year	Civil work (Rs. in Lakh)
2009-10	Rs. 42.13
2010-11	Nil
2011-12	Nil

(c) and (d) Three complaints have been received by the Ministry during the last three years regarding irregularities in AIIMS from Central Vigilance Commission (CVC). In one of the complaints after examination of report, CVC has closed the complaint and in another case disciplinary proceedings has been initiate in consultation with CVC. In the third case the advice of CVC has been sent to AIIMS for appropriate action.

[English]

Sugar/Salt/Trans Fatty Acids in Food Products

6963. SHRIMATI BOTCHA JHANSI LAKSHMI:

SHRI VARUN GANDHI:

SHRI NAVEEN JINDAL:

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

(a) the details of the provisions made to regulate quantity of sugar, salt and trans fatty acids in food and beverage items;

(b) whether the Government has set any limits/ restrictions on the presence of above ingredients in food and beverage items;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) if not, the reasons therefor alongwith the corrective measures taken/proposed by the Government in this regard; and

(e) the steps taken by the Government to study and spread awareness about the harmful health affects of various ingredients including artificial sweeteners which contain aspartame?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI SUDIP BANDYOPADHYAY): (a) to (d) As per Food Safety and Standards (Packaging and Labeling) Regulations, 2011, every pre-packaged food is required to contain on the label, a list of ingredients in descending order and nutrition information, calorie in Kcal, carbohydrate, protein and fat in gm/100gm or ml/100ml. The food in which hydrogenated vegetable fat or bakery shortening is used, it is required to be declared on the label that hydrogenated vegetable fats or bakery shortening used contain trans fat.

(e) The safe limit of artificial sweetener including aspartame is prescribed in Food Safety and Standards (Food Product Standards and Food Additives), Regulations, 2011. For prescribing these limits, all the issues including safety have been considered.

In addition, whenever artificial sweeteners are used in food, it has to be indicated on the label that it "contains artificial sweetener and not recommended for children".

[Translation]

Benefits of Reservation

6964. SHRI MAROTRAO SAINUJI KOWASE: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has conducted or proposes to conduct any assessment in regard to the fact that the newly included castes are taking more benefits in comparison to those listed in original list of Scheduled Tribes;

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

(c) whether the Union Government proposes to take any steps to ensure benefits or reservation to those downtrodden communities; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) No, Madam.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d) Union Government is already implementing various programmes/schemes for Scheduled Tribes. Ministry of Tribal Affairs supplements these efforts through its programmes taking into account the needs of the Scheduled Tribes population, especially in the areas of education and livelihood. The list of schemes implemented by this Ministry for the integrated socio-economic development of the Scheduled Tribes is enclosed as Statement.

The benefits of reservation in employment in Government is available to the Scheduled tribes as per instructions of Department of Personnel and Training, in this regard.

Sl. No.	Name of Schemes/Programmes
1	2
A. Special Central Assistance (SCA)	
1. SCA to Tribal Sub-Plan.	
2. Article 275(1) of the Constitution.	
B. Central Sector Schemes	
1. Grant-in-Aid to NGOs for STs including Coaching and Allied Scheme and Award for Exemplary Service.	
2. Vocational Training Centres in Tribal Areas.	
3. Strengthening of Education among ST girls in low literacy Districts.	
4. Market Development of Tribal Products/Produce.	
5. State Tribal Development Cooperative Corporations for Minor Forest Produce.	

1	2
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6. Development of Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PTG).
7. Support to National/State Scheduled Tribes Finance and Development Corporations.
8. Rajiv Gandhi National Fellowship for ST Students.
9. Scheme of Institute of Excellence/Top class institute
10. National Overseas Scholarship Scheme.

C. Centrally Sponsored Schemes

1. Scheme of PMS, Book Bank and Upgradation of Merit of ST students.
2. New Scheme of Pre Matric Scholarship for ST students.
3. Scheme of Hostels for ST Girls and Boys.
4. Establishment of Ashram Schools.
5. Research Information and Mass Education, Tribal Festival and Others.

BBMB

6965. SHRI BHARAT RAM MEGHWAL:

SHRI KHLADI LAL BAIRWA:

SHRI BADRI RAM JAKHAR:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Rajasthan has been given appropriate representation in Bhakra Beas Management Board (BBMB);
- (b) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;
- (c) the corrective measures taken by the Government in this regard;
- (d) whether the BBMB had made a reference under Rule 7 of BBMB Rules, 1974 for sharing of posts in BBMB for Beas Project and Bhakra Complex; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof and the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF

POWER (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL): (a) to (c) As per Section 79(2) of the Punjab Re-organization Act, 1966, a Whole Time Chairman and two Whole Time Members are appointed by Central Government in Bhakra Beas Management Board (BBMB). By convention, the Chairperson of BBMB has always been appointed from outside the Member States and two Members are appointed from Haryana and Punjab and the arrangement is since continuing. In addition, Principal Secretaries of Irrigation Department of partner States including Rajasthan and two representatives of the Central Government are also Members in the Bhakra Beak Management Board.

Earlier, on the persistent request of Government of Rajasthan, this Ministry moved a proposal to Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA) for an amendment in the Punjab Re-organization Act, 1966, to create one more post of Member in BBMB which could then be filled on the recommendation by the Government of Rajasthan. However, MHA did not agree with the proposal on the ground that no useful purpose would be served by amending Section 79 (2) of the Punjab Re-organization Act, 1966.

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

[English]

Cultivation of Opium

6966. SHRI K.P. DHANAPALAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government is planning to allow the private sector to produce alkaloids from opium and if so, the details thereof;
- (b) the measures taken by the Government to stop the unauthorized cultivation of opium and other narcotic products in the country;
- (c) whether the Government is inviting direct applications from the universities for development assistance; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof and guidelines in this regard?

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

Government has proposed to licence one private company to process 200 MTs of Indian opium and produce alkaloids/bulk drugs therefrom after inviting an Expression of Interest for this purpose and selecting the company on the basis of technical/financial bids.

(b) The Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substance (NDPS) Act, 1985 prohibits the illicit cultivation of opium and other narcotic products in the country. Contravention of the provisions of the Act invites stringent punishment which may extend upto 10 years. A number of agencies have been empowered to carry out enforcement functions under the Act. The Central Government also uses satellite imagery to detect illicit poppy cultivation which is then eradicated by the enforcement agencies. The Narcotics Control Bureau (NCB) coordinates such eradication actions. Nodal officers have been appointed in certain States where illicit poppy cultivation is known to occur for better coordination of eradication efforts.

(c) and (d) No.

Affect of Super-Bug on Medical Tourism

967. SHRI NITYANANDA PRADHAN:

SHRI BAIJAYANT PANDA:

Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the reported incidents of super-bug have cast adverse affect on the medical tourism in the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the Government has made any study in this regard;
- (d) if so, the details and outcome thereof; and
- (e) the action taken by the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI SULTAN AHMED): (a) and (b) There are no specific inputs which suggest that the reported incidents of super-bug have affected Medical Tourism in the country.

(c) to (e) No study has been commissioned by the Ministry of Tourism to assess the impact of reported incidents of super-bug on the Medical Tourism Sector in the country.

[Translation]

Ayurvedic/Homoeopathic Medicines

6968. SHRI DATTA MEGHE:

SHRI RADHA MOHAN SINGH:

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

- (a) the number of registered companies manufacturing Ayurvedic and Homoeopathic medicines in the country;
- (b) the steps taken/proposed by the Government to set up more number of such Ayurvedic and Homoeopathic drug manufacturing companies, particularly in public sector;
- (c) the financial provisions made for the above purpose during the Twelfth Five Year Plan period;
- (d) the steps taken/proposed by the Government to popularize Ayurvedic and Homoeopathic medicines in villages;
- (e) whether the Government is implementing Ayush Gram Yojana in certain States; and
- (f) if so, the details thereof alongwith the manner in which the said programme is being implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI G. GANDHISELVAN): (a) As per available information, there are 7699 Ayurvedic and 414 Homeopathic licensed drug manufacturing companies in the country.

(b) Indian Medicines Pharmaceutical Corporation Limited (IMPCL) has been set up as the public sector Ayurvedic and Unani medicines manufacturing unit under the purview of Department of AYUSH. Similar public sector undertaking for Homeopathic medicines is contemplated subject to approval of 12th Five-Year Plan for AYUSH. The Department of AYUSH is already supporting strengthening of 47 State Pharmacies.

(c) Provision of Rs. 50.00 crore for Indian Medicine Pharmaceutical Corporation Limited (IMPCL) and Rs. 75.00 crore for the proposed Homeopathic Medicine Pharmaceutical Corporation Limited has been projected for the 12th Five-Year Plan. However, the 12th Five Year Plan is yet to be approved.

(d) The Department of AYUSH has taken a number of measures to popularize and promote Ayurvedic and Homeopathic medicines and other AYUSH remedies throughout the country. Key initiatives include audio-visual and print media publicity, Arogya melas and exhibitions, national campaigns, support to States for supply of medicines in dispensaries, colocation of Ayurvedic and Homeopathic facilities in Primary Health Centres (PHCs), Community Health Centres (CHCs) and District Hospitals.

(e) and (f) Some States like Karnataka and Chhattisgarh are implementing AYUSH Gram Yojana with similar objectives and scopes. In Karnataka, the program is implemented on pilot basis in one Gram Panchayat each in 10 identified districts to provide comprehensive preventive, promotive and curative health care and community health awareness. In Chhattisgarh, the concept in the name of Ayurvedgram has been implemented in 292 villages covering provision of health care services, AYUSH health camps, Yoga camps, plantation of medicinal herbs, health awareness activities, school health programmes and coordination for effective implementation of National Health Programmes.

[English]

Article 275(1) of the Constitution

6969. SHRI SANSUMA KHUNGGUR BWISWMUTHIARY: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether inadequacy, lack of clarity and definite objective of the provisions of Article 275 (1) of the Constitution have been identified as bottleneck in undertaking developmental works within the autonomous district councils in Naga Hills, Tnensang, Mizo, Garo, Khasi and Jaintia Hills in full potential;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken to remove such weaknesses for achieving optimum developmental potential of the region; and

(c) the alternative corrective measures proposed to be adopted to achieve the development potential of the region and fulfil aspiration of the poor tribals?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI MAHADEO SINGH KHANDEL): (a) to (c) The Article 275 (1) of the Constitution of India guarantees grants from the Consolidated Funds of India

each year for promoting the welfare of Scheduled Tribes. In pursuance of this Constitutional obligation, the Ministry of Tribal Affairs provides funds through the Special Area Programme namely 'Grants under Article 275 (1) of the Constitution of India' to various State Governments for the welfare of STs and upgradation of administration of Scheduled Areas. The concerned State Governments utilize these funds by implementing schemes through implementing agencies which include line departments, Autonomous District Councils etc. Bottlenecks observed if any, in undertaking development works in district council areas is an implementing issue which is to be addressed by the concerned State Government.

Reimbursement of CGHS Beneficiaries

6970. SHRI PURNMASI RAM: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether full reimbursement to CGHS beneficiaries is allowed in deserving cases as per the norms with the approval of standing technical committee which examines each case on its merit;

(b) if so, the details of the norms and the number of cases fully reimbursed by the standing technical committee;

(c) whether those patients are fully reimbursed who have taken treatment from CGHS empanelled hospital; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor alongwith the corrective steps taken/being taken by the Government in this regard?

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

(b) Cases falling under the following categories are considered by the Technical Standing Committee for making recommendations for full reimbursement of claims:—

- (i) Treatment taken in private non-empanelled hospital in an emergency and patient was admitted by others when the beneficiary was unconscious or severely incapacitated and was hospitalized for a prolonged period.
- (ii) When the patient was admitted for a prolonged period of treatment of head injury, Coma, Septicemia, Multi organ failure etc.

- (iii) In case of emergency treatment of advanced malignancy.
- (iv) In case of treatment under emergency in higher type of accommodation as room as per his/her entitlement was not available during that period.
- (v) In case the treatment was taken in a higher type of accommodation under specific condition for isolation of patients to avoid contacting infections.
- (vi) Treatment taken at private non-empanelled hospital under emergency when there was a strike in Government Hospitals.
- (vii) Treatment taken in a private non-empanelled hospital in an emergency while on official tour to non CGHS covered area.
- (viii) Approval for air fares with or without attendant on the advice of a treating doctor for treatment in another city even though he is not eligible for air travel.
- (ix) Any other special circumstances.

24 cases of Delhi and NCR and 26 cases of other CGHS cities were considered by the Standing Technical Committee during the financial year 2011-12 for full reimbursement/technical approval.

(c) and (d) As per the terms and conditions of empanelment and MOA, private hospitals empanelled under CGHS are expected to charge as per CGHS rates only. In case of any violation of terms and conditions there is provision for recovery of the excess amount and penal action against the erring hospitals.

[Translation]

Uses of Vanadium Metal

6971. SHRI MADHUSUDAN YADAV: Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

- (a) whether, Vanadium metal produced during production of Aluminium from Bauxite ore comes under the category of precious metal;
- (b) if so, whether the Aluminium producing plants are increasing their royalty by production of Vanadium in the country;
- (c) if so, the details thereof; and

- (d) the detailed uses of Vanadium metal at present?

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

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

(d) As per the available records with Indian Bureau of Mines vanadium is used primarily as an alloying element in iron and steel industry and to some extent as a stabiliser in titanium and aluminium alloys which are used in aerospace applications. It imparts toughness and strength to steel and alloys. Non-metallurgical applications include as catalyst and in ceramic, chemical, pigments, health preparations and electronic industries.

[English]

Ban on Drugs

6972. DR. JYOTI MIRDHA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Madras High Court has stayed the operation of a notification issued by the Government banning six drugs;
- (b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the reasons therefor;
- (c) the impact of court judgement on the manufacture and sale of these six drugs in the country; and
- (d) the measures taken/proposed by the Government to expedite the legal proceedings with a view of ensure that the health of the people is not compromised any further?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) Out of six drugs recently prohibited for manufacture, distribution and sale vide Gazette Notification 82(E) dated 10.02.2011, a single judge bench of the Madras High Court has quashed the said notification with respect to one of the drug i.e. Phenylpropanolamine (PPA) only vide its order dated 09.09.2011. The Court held that the Government while arriving at a decision to prohibit the drugs in general and PPA in particular, even assuming that its continued use will harm public, did not ensure subjective satisfaction in public interest and hence the prohibition of the drug was unsustainable and ultra-vires of the provisions of the Act.

It was of the view that the matter requires serious consideration by the Central Government for deciding the matter afresh as per the provisions of the Act and also taking into account the larger public interest involved in the matter and for passing appropriate orders, after giving an opportunity to the petitioner, as expeditiously as possible.

(c) The prohibition continues in respect of the remaining five drugs.

(d) The Government has filed an appeal before the Division Bench of the Madras High Court, which has been admitted for hearing.

[Translation]

Special Economic Package

6973. SHRI DANVE RAOSAHEB PATIL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the criteria followed for giving special economic package to States;

(b) whether the Government has announced any economic package for Maharashtra for the current year; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (c) The State-specific need-based special dispensations are made as and when warranted through programmes/schemes under Annual/Five Year Plans. No economic package has been announced for Maharashtra for the current year.

Hinderance in Growth of Mining Industry

6974. DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI:

SHRI RAJIV RANJAN

SINGH ALIAS LALAN SINGH:

Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Federation of Indian Mineral Industries has informed that certain foreign institution are causing hinderance in the growth path of country;

(b) if so, whether the allegation that many Government Institutions are aiding and abetting those

foreign institutions in fulfilling their objective has also been levelled;

(c) if so, the names of persons/institutions against whom allegations have been levelled alongwith the details of allegations;

(d) whether the facts related to these allegations have come to light;

(e) whether any inquiry has been conducted in this regard and if so, the details of the inquiry report; and

(f) the action taken by the Government on the basis of said inquiry report?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MINES (SHRI DINSHA PATEL): (a) to (c) The Federation of Indian Mineral Industries (FIMI) has referred to a project paper sponsored by the Rockefeller Family Fund under the title "Stopping the Australian Coal Export Boom-Funding proposal for the Australian anti-coal movement", which States that there are plans by Indian and Chinese companies to start exports from Victoria and Western Australia, and if the coal industry in Australia expands unchecked, it will undermine efforts to curtail coal export from the US and will ensure coal supplies for a new coal power stations in India. It has apprehended similar moves by vested interest behind denial of environmental clearance to Niyamgiri Bauxite Mining Project and POSCO Project in Odisha.

(d) to (f) The allegations of FIMI is being referred to appropriate authorities for taking necessary action.

[English]

Irregularities in Purchase of Equipments

6975. SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR:

SHRI YASHVIR SINGH:

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

(a) the composition of Purchase Committee set up for purchase of equipments of the Sports Injury Centre at Safdarjung hospital and the procedure adopted by the Committee for purchase of equipments;

(b) the cost of various equipments purchased for

the Sports Injury Centre during each of the last three years, year-wise;

(c) whether any audit by the Government agency has been conducted for these purchases;

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

(e) whether the Government has received certain complaints for the alleged irregularities in the purchases; and

(f) if so, the action taken/being taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) The Joint Purchase Committee (JPC) initially was comprised of the following officials of Safdarjung Hospital:—

Dr. N.K. Mohanty	—	Chairman
Dr. Rajender Sharma	—	Member
Dr. (Mrs.) G. Rath	—	Member
Dr. D.K. Gupta	—	Member

After February, 2010, the JPC was reconstituted as under:—

Dr. A.K. Rai	—	Chairman
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Dr. Shalabh Kumar — Member

Dr. Vishnu Gupta — Member

Dr. Nikki Sabharwal — Member

Dr. Vandana Mehta — Member

All equipments of Sports Injury Centre have been procured through Advertised Tender Enquiry as per GFR 150. The Technical Bids received against the referred Tender were evaluated by the Technical Evaluation Committee of Sports Injury Centre, which also included outside Experts. The contracts of all the equipments procured were awarded after obtaining approval from Joint Purchase Committee and the competent authority.

(b) The list of various equipments alongwith its cost as provided by Safdarjung Hospital is enclosed as Statement.

(c) to (f) Routine Audit for the financial year 2010-11 of Safdarjung Hospital and VMMC including Sports Injury Center was conducted by the Office of Director General of Audit, Central Expenditure and no such irregularity was pointed in the Audit Report.

However, some complaints regarding award of contract etc., have been received and necessary enquiry into these complaints is in progress as per extant rules.

Statement

2009-10

Name of the Item	Quantity	Cost
1	2	3
Fem. Tibia Open. Wedge Osteotomy	1	Rs. 8,50,470
Broken Screw removal set	1	Rs. 4,21,760
Chiset and Impactor set	4	Rs. 6,35,278
LCDCP&DCP Basic Instruments set	1	Rs. 3,96,101
Stryker High Definition Monitor	4	Rs. 11,99,869
Video Camera High Difinitor	3	Rs. 26,20,660
DMS/DCS Instruments set	2	Rs. 4,94,882

1	2	3
Tourniquate Automatics	5	Rs. 10,50,000
Digital Video Capt. System	2	Rs. 5,09,600
Plster Cutting Saw	5	Rs. 1,62,500
Small Joint Arthroscope set	2	Rs. 3,26,624
Arthroscopy Hand Held Instrument	5	Rs. 15,12,500
Meniseal Repair Systems	1	Rs. 2,44,608
leg Holder	1	Rs. 1,54,960
Mobile Arthroscopy Cart	4	Rs. 8,11,200
Arthroscope 30 degree	5	Rs. 6,92,630
Arthroscopy 70 degree	2	Rs. 3,85,674
Instrument set for small joint Arthroscopy	2	Rs. 3,26,258
ICU Beds	2	Rs. 3,44,400
Body Composition Analyser Body	2	Rs. 3,64,000
Computerised Bidofeed Back System	1	Rs. 7,28,000
Reduction Forepset	4	Rs. 7,18,112
2010-11		
O.T. Table	2	Euro 79,362
Wire Instrument Set	3	Rs. 4,74,585/-
Noiseless Suction Unit	10	CHF 2,185
O.T. Light Mobile	2	Euro 3,072
Electrosurgical Unit	5	Euro 2,050
Mini Autoclave	5	Euro 11,500
Flash Autoclave	4	Euro 11,000
General Equipment set	2	Euro 33,162
Battery Power System	2	Rs. 56,75,166/-
Fiberoptic Bronchoscope (Pead)	1	J. Yen 11,54,673
Multiparameter	6	Rs. 30,05,100/-
Vital Sing. Monitor	6	USD 47,268

1	2	3
ICU Ventilator	2	USD 38,400
Emergency Patient Trolley	10	Euro 52,400
Body Warming System	4	Euro 20,928
Combination Therapy	6	Euro 22,800
Multi frequency Ultra Sound Unit	3	J. Yen 576,000
Heat Therapy Unit	2	JPY 8,61,300
Cry therapy (Portable)	3	Euro 12,750
Cardiovascular Gymnasium	1	Euro 1,18,884
3D Isokinetic Dyamometer System	1	US\$ 48,000
Microwave Diathermy	2	Euro 6,300
Shortwave Diathermy	2	Euro 11,500
Compression Therapy	2	J. Yen 2,00,000
Extracorporeal Shockwave Therapy	2	US\$ 21,000
HIP CPM Machine	2	Euro 10,920
CPM Knee	4	Euro 10,320
CPM Ankle	1	Euro 2,940
CPM Shoulder	3	Euro 17,100
CPM Machine Hand and Wrist	2	Euro 6,900
HIP Arthroscopy set	1	Euro 6,789
Xenon Light Source	3	Euro 9,957
Floor Suction Unit	3	Rs. 3,20,798/-
Arthrose Shaver System	3	Rs. 34,61,259/-
Arthroscopy Pump	3	Rs. 8,71,728/-
Electro Surgical System	2	Rs. 10,27,936/-
ACI/PCI Recostructio System	2	Rs. 54,30,879/-
Shoulder Distraction set	2	Rs. 7,22,218
Cartridge Repair	2	Rs. 4,11,328
O.T. Light	1	USD 1,36,000

1	2	3
Traction Unit	2	J.Yen 83,400
Mobil C. Arm	2	USD 1,36,000
Physio Contrast Bath	2	Rs. 1,58,025/-
Anesthesia Machine	6	Euro 1,07,103
Mobil C. Arm (Upgradable)	1	USD 1,16,000
ETO for Sterilizatio	1	USD 34,930
O.T. Table	2	Euro 1,11,728
High Speed Drill	2	Rs. 13,60,361
2011-12		
Plasma Gas Sterilizer	1	Rs. 38,32,500/-
Hydrotherapy Pool	1	Rs. 11,81,250/-
Tissue Hardness Meter and Dyanmometer	2	Rs. 7,26,390/-
Electrotherapy Unit	3	Rs. 21,86,730/-
Therapeutic Laser Unit	2	Rs. 12,15,900/-
Chilling Unit	1	Rs. 2,87,700/-
Strength Training Gymnasium	1	Euro 59,365.00
Suture Tensioning Device in Arthroscope	2	Rs. 5,89,470/-

[Translation]

Impact of New Tax on Indian PSUs

6976. SHRI ARJUN ROY:

SHRI DINESH CHANDRA YADAV:

Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has assessed the likely impact of levy of new tax namely mineral resource rent tax of 30 per cent in the mines in Australia on Indian public sector and private companies;

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

(c) the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MINES (SHRI DINSHA PATEL): (a) The Minerals Resource Rent Tax

(MRRT) proposed by Government of Australia will apply from 1st July, 2012. Since, the MRRT has still to come into effect, the impact on global availability of resources, especially to Indian companies, cannot be assessed.

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

[English]

High-End Labs in Government Hospitals

6977. SHRI VARUN GANDHI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to set up high-end labs in Government hospitals that would offer a pre-natal diagnosis to detect whether the baby has a genetic disorder; and

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the funds released by the Government in this regard, State/UT-wise?

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

(b) Question does not arise.

[Translation]

Power Generation

6978. SHRI RAVINDRA KUMAR PANDEY: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government have sent any proposal to the State Government of Jharkhand to increase the power production in view of electricity crisis in the country—particularly in the State of Jharkhand;

(b) if so, the details thereof ;

(c) the amount provided under Rajiv Gandhi

Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana by the Union Government during the last three years and current financial year to the State Government of Jharkhand alongwith the details of its utilisation and progress of work;

(d) whether the Government proposes to conduct any investigation regarding the amount issued to the State Government of Jharkhand alongwith the proper utilisation and progress of work; and

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

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

(c) Cumulatively, an amount of Rs.2992 crore including loan by Rural Electrification Corporation (REC) has been released under Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana (RGGVY) for the State of Jharkhand as on 30.04.2012. The Year-wise release of funds during the last three years and current year, is as under:—

Year	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13 (as on 30.04.2012)	Total (includes funds released prior to 2009-10)	Rs. in crore
Funds (including loan by REC) released	750.48	161.89	116.54	12.38	2,992.00	

The physical progress of projects sanctioned under RGGVY in Jharkhand is as under:—

Revised coverage			Cumulative achievement as on 30.04.2012		
Un-electrified villages (UEV)	Partially electrified villages (PEV)	Below Poverty Line Connections (BPL)	UE	PEV	BPL
19,281	7,223	18,30,722	17,917	5,511	12,75,252

(d) and (e) Implementation of three projects of RGGVY regarding award of work by JSEB are being investigated by CBI.

Bank Credit to Women

6979. SHRI RADHA MOHAN SINGH:

SHRIMATI YASHODHARA RAJE SCINDIA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of schemes launched recently by the Government for providing financial assistance to women in the country;

(b) whether there is any proposal for public sector banks to earmark five per cent of their net bank credit for lending to women;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the banks have followed the proposal in toto;

(e) if not, the names of the defaulting banks during the last three years; and

(f) the number of women benefited from the said credit by the banks during the said period in the various States, State-wise and year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) The Government has in the Budget 2012-13 announced a

scheme to provide interest subvention to Women's Self Help Groups 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 per cent subvention, reducing the effective interest rate to 4 per cent.

(b) to (f) Pursuant to announcement by the Finance Minister on June 30, 2001, Reserve Bank of India (RBI) had advised all Public Sector Banks in July, 2001 to earmark 5% of their Adjusted Net Bank Credit (ANBC) to women entrepreneurs.

RBI has reported that State-wise data on credit to women is not collated by them. However, Bank-wise data on credit to women by PSBs as at the end of March 2009, 2010 and 2011 is at enclosed Statement.

Statement

Bank-wise Credit to Women by Public Sector Banks as on year ended March

(Amount in Rs. crore)

Sl. No.	Name of the Bank	2009			2010			2011		
		No. of A/cs	Amount O/s	% to ANBC	No. of A/cs	Amount O/s	% to ANBC	No. of A/cs	Amount O/s	% to ANBC
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	Allahabad Bank	282007	2488.96	5.01	325218	2961.73	5.04	342720	3645.00	5.09
2.	Andhra Bank	493761	2683.77	7.76	648492	3295.99	7.42	556195	4394.16	7.74
3.	Bank of Baroda	519658	4927.98	5.83	565731	5541.19	5.07	654919	6647.90	5.05
4.	Bank of India	388289	9688.16	10.95	435170	12469.17	9.47	520590	13984.32	8.51
5.	Bank of Maharashtra	167168	1597.21	5.36	173537	1796.80	6.03	182548	1864.13	4.6
6.	Canara Bank	1003411	12147.00	8.99	1087237	17546.00	12.99	1277923	27022.00	16.84
7.	Central Bank of India	435071	3722.59	506	486269	4786.64	5.57	555957	5795.36	5.46
8.	Corporation Bank	134877	2016.98	5.15	146011	2450.16	5.05	157447	3815.72	6.04
9.	Dena Bank	95818	1185.00	5.07	131567	1579.35	5.41	148092	2042.65	5.72
10.	Indian Bank	550750	3737.07	14.28	667486	4553.61	9.33	704972	5421.83	9.12
11.	Indian Overseas Bank	489044	3095.28	5.43	509603	3529.69	5.26	1148302	11373.35	15.49

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
12.	Oriental Bank of Commerce	115027	2920.54	5.35	130196	3646.69	5.32	142871	4278.98	5.12
13.	Punjab National Bank	844356	6084.86	5.04	592845	7846.73	5.14	602348	9218.41	5.08
14.	Punjab & Sind Bank	39845	970.38	5.27	36217	1261.04	5.11	39914	1607.36	4.91
15.	Syndicate Bank	523467	4474.45	7.62	552445	5467.38	7.67	615937	6319.76	7.98
16.	Union Bank of India	426000	4035.11	5.38	484940	5065.93	5.22	535062	6306.78	5.38
17.	United Bank of India	317526	1629.89	5.79	345210	1904.93	5.33	397723	2450.90	5.73
18.	UCO Bank	264852	3432.43	6.90	279345	4010.45	6.38	302435	4118.95	5.71
19.	Vijaya Bank	156908	2052.11	6.41	169096	2342.82	6.53	219116	3242.87	7.73
20.	State Bank of India	2240852	23518.83	6.22	2631953	31265.00	6.77	2955340	38346.52	6.75
21.	State Bank of Bikaner & Jaipur	136405	1303.06	5.14	160931	1628.29	5.41	175683	1944.78	5.47
22.	State Bank of Hyderabad	373159	2702.01	7.50	464789	3733.82	8.47	512280	4624.92	8.67
23.	State Bank of Indore	98219	1239.04	5.44	99213	1290.84	5.94		Merged with SBI	
24.	State Bank of Mysore	112327	1091.28	5.12	129633	1560.59	6.02	135050	1810.27	6.05
25.	State Bank of Patiala	72284	1301.13	2.95	98502	2283.20	5.19	116073	2555.74	5.43
26.	State Bank of Travancore	241752	2619.79	9.11	306630	3343.24	10.11	473009	5544.06	14.08
27.	IDBI Bank	44405	1804.20	2.18	33435	2387.84	2.3	45147	4290.69	3.10
Total		10567238	108469.11	6.29	11691701	139549.19	6.76	13174933	179022.41	7.46

Source: RBI

[English]

Losses to Insurances Companies

6980. SHRI SAMEER BHUJBAL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a survey undertaken by Indiaforensic Consultancy Services (ICS) has revealed about a huge cumulative loss caused to the various Insurance companies by their employees;

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

(c) the 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) The Life Insurance Corporation of India, General Insurance Corporation of India and General Insurance Companies have reported that they have no information regarding the

survey undertaken by India forensic Consultancy Services (ICS) about loss caused to the insurance companies by their employees.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

[Translation]

Amount under MGNREGA

6981. SHRI KHILADI LAL BAIRWA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to provide an amount, equal to 2 per cent of payment being made to the labourers under the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA), to the co-operative institutions for meeting their expenses; and

- (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) The primary objective of MGNREGA is to enhance the livelihood security of the rural households by providing up to 100 days of guaranteed wage employment in a year to every household whose adult members volunteer to do unskilled manual work and also create assets for employment generation on sustainable basis. There is no such provision for payment to co-operative institutions for meeting their expenses under MGNREGA.

Merger of Banks

6982. SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR:

SHRI JAGDISH SHARMA:

SHRI GANESHRAO NAGORAO

DUDHGAONKAR:

SHRI BALIRAM JADHAV:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to merge some of the Scheduled Commercial Banks with the nationalised banks in the near future;

- (b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor;
- (c) the time by which such merger is likely to take place;
- (d) the likely impact of such merger on the expansion and delivery of rural credit; and
- (e) the manner in which the Government proposes to protect the interests of the shareholders and employees of such banks?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (e) No such specific proposal is under consideration of the Government.

[English]

Tribal Population

6983. SHRI P.R. NATARAJAN:

SHRI G.M. SIDDESHWARA:

SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR:

SHRI GOVIND PRASAD MISHRA:

SHRI MAROTRAO SAINUJI KOWASE:

Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) the tribal population in the country, State-wise and UT-wise;
- (b) whether the central allocation under tribal sub-plan for Scheduled Tribes is made in proportion to their population;
- (c) if so, the details thereof;
- (d) the funds sanctioned and released and its utilisation reported by the State Governments during each of the last three years in this regard;
- (e) whether the Government has issued any guidelines for allocation of funds 2011 in this regard; and
- (f) if so, the details thereof indicating the funds allocated during 2012-13?

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

(a) The tribal population in the country State-wise and UT-wise is given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(b) and (c) The Planning Commission had set up a Task Force under the Chairmanship of Dr. Narendra Jadhav, Member, Planning Commission in June, 2010 to review the operational difficulties in implementation of Tribal Sub-Plan (TSP) both at the level of Central Ministries/Departments and State Governments. Based on the recommendations of the Task Force, the Planning Commission has made a differential earmarking of Plan funds for 28 Central Ministries/Departments for the purpose of TSP, commencing from 2011-12 so as to provide share at least in proportion to the ST population.

(d) Statement-II showing TSP Outlay/Expenditure during the years 2009-10, 2010-11 and 2011-12 is enclosed.

(e) and (f) As stated in reply to parts (b) and (c) above, based on the recommendations of the Task Force set up under the Chairmanship of Dr. Narendra Jadhav, Member, Planning Commission, the Planning Commission has made a differential earmarking of Plan funds for 28 Central Ministries/Departments for the purpose of TSP, commencing from 2011-12 so as to provide share at least in proportion to the ST population. Statement-III showing Ministry/Department-wise stipulated earmarking of funds under TSP for 2012-13 is enclosed.

Statement-I

State Code	State/UT	Total ST Population
1	2	3
1.	Jammu and Kashmir	1,105,979
2.	Himachal Pradesh	244,587
3.	Uttarakhand	256,129
4.	Rajasthan	7,097,706
5.	Uttar Pradesh	107,963

1	2	3
6.	Bihar	758,351
7.	Sikkim	111,405
8.	Arunachal Pradesh	705,158
9.	Nagaland	1,774,026
10.	Manipur	741,141
11.	Mizoram	839,310
12.	Tripura	993,426
13.	Meghalaya	1,992,862
14.	Assam	3,308,570
15.	West Bengal	4,406,794
16.	Jharkhand	7,087,068
17.	Odisha	8,145,081
18.	Chhattisgarh	6,616,596
19.	Madhya Pradesh	12,233,474
20.	Gujarat	7,481,160
21.	Daman and Diu	13,997
22.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	137,225
23.	Maharashtra	8,577,276
24.	Andhra Pradesh	5,024,104
25.	Karnataka	3,463,986
26.	Goa	566
27.	Lakshadweep	57,321
28.	Kerala	364,189
29.	Tamil Nadu	651,321

Statement-II*TSP Outlay/Expenditure during Eleventh Five Year Plan 2009-10 to 2011-12*

(Rs. in crores)

Sl. No.	State/UT	% of ST Population (2001 Census)	Annual Plan 2009-10			Annual Plan 2010-11			Annual Plan 2011-12		
			Total State Allocation Plan	TSP Expenditure	Total State Allocation Plan	TSP Expenditure	Total State Allocation Plan	TSP Expenditure	Total State Allocation Plan	TSP Expenditure	Total State Allocation Plan
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1.	Andhra Pradesh	6.6	33496.75	2370.86	1535.68	36800.00	2529.20	2205.79	43000.00	2973.13	2538.25
2.	Assam	12.4	6000.00	211.59	101.38	7645.00	53.53	85.34	9000.00	63.16	NR
3.	Bihar	0.9	16000.00	163.38	154.46	20000.00	222.49	80.01	24000.00	269.25	NR
4.	Chhattisgarh	31.8	10947.76	3663.10	3141.59	13230.00	4207.14	3890.08	16710.00	5561.44	NR
5.	Goa	12.1	2240.00	136.99	79.56	2710.00	153.10	118.80	3320.00	328.80	NR
6.	Gujarat	14.8	23500.00	3616.02	3761.18	30000.00	4146.45	4446.68	38000.00	5103.03	NR
7.	Himachal Pradesh	4.0	2700.00	243.00	NR	3000.00	270.00	270.00	3300.00	297.00	297.00
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	10.9	5500.00	559.97	NR	6000.00	673.75	NR	6600.00	743.45	NR
9.	Jharkhand	26.3	8200.00	4160.46	3305.04	9240.00	4657.72	4200.34	15300.00	6027.37	5749.39
10.	Karnataka	6.6	29500.00	1947.00	802.63	31050.00	1517.94	1185.08	38070.00	1866.95	1866.95
11.	Kerala	1.1	8920.00	180.86	174.53	10025.00	200.50	200.50	12010.00	284.19	284.19
12.	Madhya Pradesh	20.3	16174.17	3740.26	NR	19000.00	4244.10	4402.30	23000.00	4964.90	5062.73
13.	Maharashtra	8.9	35958.94	2053.25	2131.00	37916.00	3147.89	1971.38	42000.00	3693.50	3441.69

MAY 18, 2012

to Questions

236

14.	Manipur	34.2	2000.00	741.14	581.47	2600.00	1017.50	620.32	3210.00	1071.85	1030.00
15.	Odisha	22.1	9500.00	2171.48	2273.90	11000.00	2463.08	2870.71	15200.00	3603.43	3115.50
16.	Rajasthan	12.6	17322.00	2115.35	2092.29	24000.00	2857.41	2565.50	27500.00	3568.18	3339.75
17.	Sikkim	20.6	1045.00	7.64	NR	1175.00	92.74	NR	1400.00	NR	NR
18.	Tamil Nadu	1.0	17500.00	175.04	198.88	20068.00	208.88	53.03	23535.00	253.92	253.92
19.	Tripura	31.1	1680.00	575.91	614.45	1860.00	630.27	568.48	1950.00	607.47	629.36
20.	Uttar Pradesh	0.1	39000.00	28.45	17.87	42000.00	31.00	30.75	47000.00	31.85	NR
21.	Uttarakhand	3.0	5800.81	194.85	109.60	6800.00	204.00	180.73	7800.00	234.00	NR
22.	West Bengal	5.5	14150.00	963.55	767.08	17985.00	1127.28	851.70	22214.00	1470.29	1470.29
23.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	8.3	833.18	68.95	41.92	924.97	80.73	54.27	1434.84	171.38	NR
24.	Daman and Diu	8.8	154.34	13.66	2.17	169.23	14.99	2.39	326.62	28.79	NR
	All India	8.2	308122.95	30102.76	21886.68	355198.20	34751.69	30854.18	425880.46	43217.33	29079.02

Source: Planning Commission.

NR: Not Received.

Statement-III

The Ministry/Department-wise stipulated earmarking of funds under TSP for 2012-13

Sl. No.	Ministry/Department	Earmarking of funds under TSP (In per cent)
1.	Department of Telecommunication	0.25
2.	Ministry of Textiles	1.20
3.	Ministry of Water Resources	1.30
4.	Department of Food and Public Distribution	1.40
5.	Ministry of Culture	2.00
6.	Department of AYUSH	2.00
7.	Ministry of HUPA	2.40
8.	Ministry of Tourism	2.50
9.	Department of Science and Technology	2.50
10.	Ministry of Road Transport and Highways	3.50
11.	Department of Agriculture Research and Education	3.60
12.	Ministry of Mines	4.00
13.	Department of Information Technology	6.70
14.	Department of Higher Education	7.50
15.	Department of Agriculture and Cooperation	8.00
16.	Ministry of MSME	8.20
17.	Ministry of Coal	8.20
18.	Department of Youth Affairs	8.20
19.	Ministry of Labor and Employment	8.20
20.	Ministry of Panchayati Raj	8.20
21.	Department of Sports	8.20
22.	Ministry of Women and Child Development	8.20
23.	Department of Health and Family Welfare	8.20
24.	Department of Land Resources	10.00
25.	Department of Drinking Water and Sanitation	10.00
26.	Department of School Education and Literacy	10.70
27.	Department of Rural Development	17.50
28.	Ministry of Tribal Affairs	100.00

[Translation]

Export of Power

6984. DR. BHOLA SINGH:
SHRI MANICKA TAGORE:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government of Pakistan has requested the Indian Government to supply 500 MW electricity to Pakistan;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the Government proposes to export electricity to Pakistan; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL): (a) to (d) In a meeting of the Group of Experts from India and Pakistan held on 20th October, 2011 and the 6th round of India-Pakistan talks on Commercial and Economic Cooperation between Commerce Secretaries of India and Pakistan, a broad understanding has been reached on possible grid interconnection between the two countries to enable trade of electricity.

[English]

Storage of Vaccines

6985. SHRIMATI MANEKA GANDHI:
SHRI N. CHELUVARAYA SWAMY:

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

- (a) the steps being taken by the Government for proper storage of vaccines in rural areas, particularly those with inadequate supply of electricity;
- (b) whether the Government proposes to encourage use of solar powered refrigerators and vaccine coolers to store vaccines in rural areas; and
- (c) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor, State/UT-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI SUDIP BANDYOPADHYAY): (a) Ice Lined Refrigerators are

supplied for storage of vaccines under the programme in the country including the rural areas. These equipments maintain the required vaccine storage temperature for 48 hours to 72 hours even if there is power supply for as low as 8 hours in a day. In addition, generator sets and fuel for running these sets are provided to States as per needs.

(b) and (c) Government has also provided solar powered refrigerators. The details of solar powered refrigerators issued to the state/UTs in 2010-11 are given in the enclosed Statement.

Statement

Details of the solar equipment given to the States during 2010-11

Sl. No.	Name of the Status	Nos. of Equipment given
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	30
2.	Assam	20
3.	Chhattisgarh	20
4.	Himachal Pradesh	10
5.	Jammu and Kashmir	20
6.	Madhya Pradesh	20
7.	Maharashtra	20
8.	Manipur	20
9.	Meghalaya	20
10.	Mizoram	10
11.	Nagaland	20
12.	Odisha	30
13.	Rajasthan	20
14.	Sikkim	10
15.	Tripura	10
16.	Uttar Pradesh	20
Total		300

[Translation]

Nursery Classes/Creches

6986. SHRI RAM SUNDAR DAS:
SHRI KAPIL MUNI KARWARIA:

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

- (a) whether nursery classes/creches are being run in every primary school in rural areas of the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof, State-wise;
- (c) whether the Government proposes to set up more number of creches in the coming years;
- (d) if so, the details thereof and the names of States identified for the purpose;
- (e) the time by which these are likely to be set up; and
- (f) the details of funds earmarked and allocated for this purpose, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) and (b) No, Madam. However, in most of the rural areas, early childhood care and education is imparted by the Anganwadi Centres set up under the Integrated Child Development Scheme of the Ministry of Women and Child Development.

(c) Additional creches are not being sanctioned by the Government at present.

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

[English]

Degree Course in Prosthetics and Orthotics

6987. DR. RATNA DE: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) the time since when the bachelor degree course in Prosthetics and Orthotics is being run in Vardhman Mahavir Medical College and Safdarjung Hospitals;
- (b) the funds allocated and spent for the said degree course in the above medical college and hospital during each of the last three academic years;

(c) the number of students enrolled alongwith the current teacher-student ratio in the bachelor degree course in Prosthetics and Orthotics in the above medical college and hospital;

(d) whether the Government proposes to create new teaching posts for bachelor degree course in Prosthetics and Orthotics in the above medical college and hospital; and

(e) if so, the details thereof alongwith the pay scale likely to be recommended for the same as compared to existing scale being paid to other Lecturers in the above medical college and hospital?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) The bachelor degree course in Prosthetics and Orthotics (BPO) is being run in Vardhman Mahavir Medical College and Safdarjung Hospitals since 2008-09.

(b) The details of funds allocated and funds spent in BPO during last three years are given below:—

(Rs. in lakh)

Year	Fund	
	Allocated	Spent
2009-10	5	1.62
2010-11	8	1.39
2011-12	8	2.50

(c) Total number of students enrolled : 21

Current teacher-Student ratio : 1:5

(d) and (e) Creation of posts of teachers, staff etc. is an ongoing process and is taken up in accordance with requirement and availability of resources.

[Translation]

Power from Waste

6988. SHRI P.C. MOHAN:
SHRI RAMKISHUN:

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

(a) the details of steps taken by the Government for generation of power from waste material/garbage in the country;

(b) whether the Government proposes to provide financial assistance to municipalities/municipal corporations for generation of power from waste material/garbage in the country; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

TFIE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY
(DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH): (a) Ministry of New and Renewable Energy is implementing three different Programmes on energy recovery from urban and industrial wastes. The programmes provide for financial assistance for setting up of projects, carrying out research and development work and dissemination of information. Benefits of concessional customs and excise duties are also available for such projects.

(b) and (c) The programme for energy recovery from municipal solid wastes/garbage provides for a capital subsidy of Rs. 2.00 crore per mega watt, limited to Rs. 10.00 crore per project. The support under this programme is limited to five new projects only.

Task Force on Farmers Loan

6989. SHRI JAGDISH SHARMA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has constituted any task force to assess the number of farmers in the country who have sought loans from the money lenders;

(b) if so, the details thereof including the amount outstanding against them;

(c) whether the said task force has submitted any report to the Government in this regard;

(d) if so, the details thereof and the follow up action taken by the Government thereon; and

(e) if not, the time by which the said task force is likely to submit its report to the Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (e) The Government of India had constituted a Task Force, under the Chairmanship of Shri U.C. Sarangi, the then Chairman, NABARD to look into the issue of a large number of

farmers, who had taken loans from private money lenders, not being covered under the loan waiver scheme.

The Task Force has submitted its report to the Government in June, 2010. The Task Force's main recommendations inter-alia include the following:—

- (i) Policy measures for addressing the issues of farmer's indebtedness to money lenders and measures to provide relief to farmers.
- (ii) Various measures including the Kisan Credit Card (KCC) Scheme to ensure coverage of small and marginal farmers, tenants farmers, share croppers and oral lessees by the institutional credit card fold, to reduce their dependence on informal sources.
- (iii) On legislation regarding loans from private money lenders and the need for a grievance redressal mechanism at the District level which is accessible to both money lenders and farmers.

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.

Banks have been advised to issue Kisan Credit Cards (KCCs) to all eligible farmers and General Credit Cards (GCCs) to non-farmers. A new scheme for KCC has been circulated by NABARD/RBI.

[English]

Agricultural Credit

6990. SHRI PRALHAD JOSHI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any proposal to formulate a new policy/scheme to ensure that the farmers have easy access to institutional agriculture credit;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

[Translation]

Illegal Import of Commodities from China

6991. SHRI KUNVARJIBHAI MOHANBHAI BAVALIA:
SHRI ASHOK KUMAR RAWAT:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government is aware of the fact several industries of India are getting ruined due to illegal import of various commodities from China;
- (b) if so, the steps being taken by the Government to check the illegal import of Chinese products; and
- (c) the details of smuggling taking place into the country transit point-wise for each of the last three years alongwith details of persons detained and penalized in connection therewith?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) and (b) The Custom Department has no such information that several industries of India are getting ruined due to illegal imports of various commodities from China. However, this department has detected several cases of illegal import of various commodities from China.

Action under the provisions of the Customs Act, 1962 has been initiated against the offenders involved in such smuggling. All Customs field formations including Airports, Ports and Land Customs Stations have also been sensitized and alerted to prevent illegal import of Chinese products into the country.

- (c) The details of cases of smuggling taking place into the country (transit point-wise) and details of persons detained and penalized during the last three years and the current year (upto April, 2012) are given in the enclosed Statement.

Statement

Year	Transit Point-wise	No. of cases	Value of seized goods (Rs. in crores)	Customs duty involved	No. of persons Arrested	Fine/Penalty imposed (Rs. in crores)
2009-10	Sea-Port	188	276.798	403.9783	17	46.1688
	Airport	52	14.1318	3.5701	0	4.3674
	Land Customs Station	3	0.0068	0	0	0
Total	—	243	290.9366	407.5484	17	50.5362
2010-11	Sea-Port	273	187.1483	49.41937	11	12.1651
	Airport	47	52.85	9.96	1	0.3735
	Land Customs Station	4	0.0346	0	0	0.005
Total	—	324	240.0329	59.37937	12	12.5436
2011-12	Sea-Port	230	120.2507	31.6518	13	8.216
	Airport	59	78.719	14.8229	16	0.617
	Land Customs Station	2	0.0517	0	0	0
Total	—	291	199.0214	46.4747	29	8.833
2012-13 (upto April, 2012)	Sea-Port	13	4.8925	1.6699	0	0
	Airport	7	14.67	1.05	4	0.0127
	Land Customs Station	—	—	—	—	—
Total	—	20	19.5625	2.7199	4	0.0127

[English]

Acquisition of Coal Mines

6992. SHRIMATI HARSIMRAT KAUR BADAL: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government proposes to acquire coal mines/assets overseas for its use in thermal power projects;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the investment envisaged by the Government for securing coal mines/assets overseas?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL): (a) and (b) Ministry of Coal has informed that a set of guidelines has been issued to be followed by Central Public Sector Enterprises (CPSEs) for acquiring raw material abroad. The guidelines envisage enhancing flexibilities of the CPSEs in process related and other issues for acquisition of mineral resources abroad. In pursuance of this policy, Coal India Limited (CIL) is designing new strategies for acquisition of coal asset abroad. So far, CIL has acquired exploration of licence for 2 (two) numbers of coal blocks in Mozambique.

(c) As per the XII Plan (2012-17) document of Ministry of Coal, an ad-hoc provision of Rs.35000 crore have been kept by CIL for acquisition of assets abroad and development of acquired coal blocks in Mozambique.

[Translation]

**Cases of Forgery in Education
Loan Sector**

6993. PROF. RAMSHANKAR:

SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether instances of forgery in sanctioning of educational loans to students by banks and other financial institutions have come to the notice of the Government during the last three years and the current year;

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

(c) whether the employees/officers of Public Sector Banks (PSBs) financial institutions have been found guilty in this regard; and

(d) if so, the details thereof alongwith the action taken against the erring officials?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) Four Public Sector Banks, namely, Allahabad Bank, Punjab and Sind Bank, Canara Bank and State Bank of Bikaner and Jaipur have reported cases of forgery in Education loan Sector during the last three years and the current year as per details given at enclosed Statement-I. In other Public Sector Banks, no case of forgery has been reported in Education Loan during the said period.

(c) and (d) Number of employees/officers found guilty in this regard and action taken against them by the respective Public Sector Bank is at enclosed Statement-II.

Statement-I

Cases of Forgery in Educational Loan Sector during the years 2008-09, 2009-10, 2010-11 and 2011-12

Name of the Bank	2008-09		2009-10		2010-11		2011-12	
	No. of Cases		No. of Cases		No. of Cases		No. of Cases	
Canara Bank	Nil		01		01		Nil	
Allahabad Bank	Nil		Nil		Nil		01	
Punjab & Sind Bank	–		06		03		04	
							(upto April, 2012)	
State Bank of Bikaner & Jaipur	–		–		02		–	

Statement-II

Cases of Forgery in Educational Loan Sector

Name of the Bank	Dismissed or Compulsorily retired No. of officials	Other Major Penalty Awarded No. of officials	Minor Penalty awarded No. of officials	Major Penalty proceedings initiated No. of officials	Action under process No. of officials
Canara Bank	–	–	2	–	–
Allahabad Bank	1	–	–	–	–
Punjab & Sind Bank	2	5	1	3	2
State Bank of Bikaner & Jaipur	–	1	1	–	–

[English]

TDS of Airlines Companies

6994. SHRI CHANDRAKANT KHAIRE:
SHRI ASHOK ARGAL:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of norms followed by Income Tax Department to ensure that firms like airlines companies operating in the country deposit the tax deducted from their employees;

(b) whether any default in this regard is detected and if so, the details thereof for each of the last three years and reaction of the Government thereto;

(c) whether any airlines company had not deposited the Tax Deduction at Source (TDS) and Income tax amount that it deducted from its employees salaries for last many years and if so, the action taken thereon;

(d) whether the company had also not deposited some other dues with the appropriate Government agencies such as Provident Fund, Employees States Insurance (ESI) etc. and if so, the details thereof; and

(e) whether Government has taken any action for the failure of the company to deposit the statutory funds and 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) As per the provisions of the Income Tax Act and procedures laid down by the Income Tax Rules, all deductors, like airlines companies, are liable to make TDS at a specified rate on the amount that is paid/credited to other persons (called deductees), if such payments/credits are of specified nature. This amount so deducted is required to be deposited in Government Account within stipulated time-frame. Subsequently, the deductors are required to e-file their TDS statements on quarterly basis and issue certificate of deduction of Tax to the deductee.

In case of failure to deposit the amount already deducted, the Income Tax Act stipulates not only charging of mandatory interest but also imposition of penalty as well as prosecution of the defaulting deductor in appropriate cases.

(b) Yes, however, such data cannot be maintained centrally with respect to the various tax deductors.

(c) Yes, M/s Kingfisher Airlines was found to have deducted tax at source on salary payments but had not deposited the same in Government Account. Survey u/s 133A of Income Tax Act, 1961 was conducted at the business premises of the aforesaid company and subsequently tax demand (including interest) amounting to Rs. 372.09 crores pertaining to FYs 2009-10 to 2011-12 were raised. Action for recovery has been undertaken and a total of Rs 103.03 crores has already been recovered. Penalty and prosecution proceedings under the Income-tax Act have also been initiated.

(d) and (e) the information regarding the Provident fund dues about various airlines companies is as under:—

Name	Action Taken
Spice Jet Ltd.	Proceedings under Section 7A of the Employees' Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952 (EPF & MP Act), have been initiated for assessment of dues from 11/08 to 01/12.
Air India Ltd.	It was covered under section 1(3)(b) of the EPF & MP Act, from 1.4.2001 with 72 causal employees. The establishment challenged the applicability in the High Court of Calcutta. No action can be initiated against the establishment as the matter is sub-judice.
NEPC Airlines	An amount of Rs. 11.81 lakhs is outstanding for the period 1997-98 and from 12/1999 to 06/2001. However, it could not be recovered due to stay against the recovery proceedings from EPF Appellate Tribunal.
Paramount Airways	An amount of Rs. 15.48 lakhs is outstanding for the period from 04/2010 to 05/2010. The establishment has filed a review application under section 7B of the EPF & MP Act against the order of assessment and the proceedings are on. Proceedings for assessment of dues under section 7A of the EPF & MP Act from 06/2010 onwards is under progress.

In case of Employees State Insurance Corporation, an amount of Rs. 23.42 lakhs is outstanding against the Bangalore unit of Kingfisher Airlines towards Interest and Damages, for which recovery action has been taken. The matter is pending in E.I. Court.

Quality of Food Supplements

6995. SHRI N.S.V. CHITTHAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government has taken note of sale of a large number of imported as well as indigenously manufactured food supplements meant for weight loss and muscle building across the country;
- (b) if so, whether the efficacy and quality of these food supplements are being regularly examined and verified by the Government;
- (c) if so, the details thereof; and
- (d) if not, the corrective measures taken/being taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI SUDIP BANDYOPADHYAY): (a) to (d) All Food supplements, including food supplements meant for weight loss and muscle building, imported as well as indigenously manufactured are required to comply with food safety parameters e.g. microbiological, heavy metals, pesticide residues and mycotoxin.

All importers need to get license from Food Safety and Standards Authority of India (FSSAI) before import of any food consignment. Samples drawn by the Customs Authority are tested by the Authorized Officers of FSSAI, and clearance is given based on the analysis report.

The implementation of the Food Safety and Standards Act/rules/Regulations rests with State/UT Governments. The Food Safety Officers of the State/UT Government draw samples regularly to check their conformity with the prescribed standards.

Restructured Accelerated Power Development and Reforms Programme

6996. SHRI ANTO ANTONY: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of the requests received from various State Governments for financial assistance for modernization

and strengthening distribution network under the Restructured Accelerated Power Development and Reforms Programme (R-APDRP), State-UT-wise;

(b) whether any request for financial assistance for modernization and strengthening distribution network at Sabarimala and other pilgrim centres under R-APDRP has been received by the Union Government from State Governments; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL): (a) Central Government through its nodal agency PFC has received proposals from various State Governments for financial assistance for modernization and strengthening of distribution network under Re-structured Accelerated Power Development and Reforms Program (R-APDRP). Projects under the R-APDRP scheme are taken up in two parts in towns having population more than 30,000 (10,000 for special category States) as per census 2001. Part-A of the scheme is for establishing IT enabled system for energy accounting/auditing and Supervisory Control and Data Acquisition (SCADA) for big cities (population: 4 lacs and Annual Energy Input: 350 MU) whereas Part-B is for regular distribution up-gradation and strengthening projects.

So far, under R-APDRP, projects worth Rs. 31416.15 crores (Part-A: Rs. 6639.98 crores covering 1402 towns and 63 SCADA projects; Part-B: Rs. 24776.17 crores covering 1086 towns) have been sanctioned. State-wise details of Sanctions and Disbursements under R-APDRP are enclosed as Statement.

(b) and (c) Kerala State Electricity Board has been asked to submit proposal for pilgrim centres like Sabarimala and Guruvayur. However, no request from State Government of Kerala for considering financial assistance for modernization and strengthening distribution network at Sabarimala and other pilgrim centers under R-APDRP has been received.

Proposals for modernization and upgradation of distribution system of Pandharpur, pilgrimage town of Maharashtra; and Mathura, Vrindavan, Chitrakut pilgrimage towns of Uttar Pradesh have been received for financial assistance under Part-B of R-APDRP. Proposal for Pandharpur town of Maharashtra has been approved at the cost of Rs. 30 crores.

Statement**R-APORP Sanction-Disbursement Status [Part-A (IT), Part-A (SCADA) and Part-B]**

As on May 11, 2012
All amounts in Rs. crores

State	Utility	Towns				Sanctioned Amount				Disbursed Amount			
		Sanctioned		Sanctioned		Sanction		Project		Total		Disbursed	
		Towns	Amount	Towns	Amount	Part-A	Cost	Sanction	Cost	Amount	Part-A	Amount	Part-B
		Part-A	IT	Part-A	Part-B	Part-A	SCADA	IT	SCADA	Amount	Sanction	IT	SCADA
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	
Haryana	UHBVNL	20		19	75.16	0.00	488.48	563.64	22.54	0.00	0.00	0.00	22.54
	DHBVNL	16		10	90.47	0.00	185.10	275.57	27.14	0.00	0.00	0.00	27.14
	Total	36	0	29	165.63	0.00	673.58	839.21	49.68	0.00	0.00	0.00	49.68
Himachal Pradesh	HPSEB	14		14	96.40	0.00	338.97	435.37	28.92	0.00	96.65	0.00	125.57
Jammu and Kashmir	J&K PDD	30	2	30	151.99	52.89	1665.27	1870.15	45.60	15.87	499.58	0.00	561.04
Punjab	PSPCL	47	3	42	272.85	52.36	1509.73	1834.94	141.61	0.00	216.20	0.00	357.81
Chandigarh	ED	1		0	33.34	0.00	0.00	33.34	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Rajasthan	AVVNL	29	1	29	52.03	19.55	391.09	462.67	15.62	5.87	58.66	0.00	80.15
	JaVVNL	27	2	22	163.53	74.62	465.22	703.37	49.06	22.39	69.11	0.00	140.55
	JoVVNL	31	2	31	100.38	56.73	684.16	841.27	30.11	17.02	102.63	0.00	149.76
	Total	87	5	82	315.94	150.90	1540.47	2007.31	94.79	45.28	230.40	0.00	370.46

Goa	Goa ED	4	0	110.73	0.00	0.00	110.73	31.47	0.00	0.00	31.47		
Daman and Diu	ED	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		
Total (West)		12	321	21	287	1017.21	444.13	7054.65	8515.99	327.49	118.84	936.95	1383.28

Andhra Pradesh	APCPDCL	31	1	7	175.03	65.15	823.91	1064.09	52.52	19.55	123.59	195.65
	APEPDCL	28		1	61.45	0.00	3.31	64.76	18.44	0.00	0.50	18.93
	APNPDCL	22	1	22	44.50	12.47	160.94	217.91	13.33	3.74	24.14	41.21
	APSPDCL	32	3	12	107.83	39.19	68.43	215.45	32.35	11.76	10.27	54.38

Total		113	5	42	388.81	116.81	1056.59	1562.21	116.64	35.05	158.49	310.17
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Karnataka	BESCOM	25		24	261.36	0.00	290.28	551.64	78.41	0.00	43.54	121.95
	CESC	12		12	27.73	0.00	179.56	207.29	8.32	0.00	26.93	35.25
	GESCOM	21		21	37.37	0.00	200.79	238.16	11.21	0.00	30.12	41.33
	HESCOM	29		31	52.62	0.00	278.36	330.98	15.78	0.00	41.75	57.54
	MESCOM	11		0	12.07	0.00	0.00	12.07	3.62	0.00	0.00	3.62

Total		98	0	88	391.15	0.00	948.99	1340.14	117.34	0.00	142.34	259.68
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Kerala	KSEB	43	3	42	214.40	83.15	872.17	1169.72	64.31	24.94	130.82	220.07
Tamil Nadu	TANDEDCO	110	7	87	417.00	182.17	3279.56	3878.73	125.10	54.65	491.94	671.69

Puducherry	PD	4		0	27.53	0.00	0.00	27.53	4.50	0.00	0.00	4.50
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Total (South)		12	368	15	259	1438.89	382.13	6157.31	7978.33	427.89	114.63	923.60	1466.12
Bihar	BSEB	71	1	21	194.58	23.21	623.97	841.76	58.37	0.00	0.00	58.37	
Jharkhand	JSEB	30		0	160.60	0.00	0.00	160.60	48.18	0.00	0.00	48.18	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
West Bengal	WBSEDCL	62	3	50	164.37	32.94	675.23	872.54	93.86	0.00	82.05	175.91
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	PD	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total (East)	4	163	4	71	519.55	56.15	1299.20	1874.90	200.42	0.00	82.05	282.47
Assam	APDCL	67	1	67	173.78	21.82	644.05	839.65	52.13	6.55	117.42	176.10
Arunachal Pradesh	PD	10	0	37.68	0.00	0.00	37.68	11.30	0.00	0.00	0.00	11.30
Nagaland	PD	9	0	34.58	0.00	0.00	34.58	10.37	0.00	0.00	0.00	10.37
Manipur	PD	13	0	31.55	0.00	0.00	31.55	9.47	0.00	0.00	0.00	9.47
Meghalaya	MeECL	9	0	33.97	0.00	0.00	33.97	10.19	0.00	0.00	0.00	10.19
Mizoram	PD	9	0	35.12	0.00	0.00	35.12	10.54	0.00	0.00	0.00	10.54
Sikkim	PD	2	2	26.30	0.00	68.46	94.76	7.89	0.00	20.54	28.43	
Tripura	PD	16	12	35.19	0.00	148.26	183.45	10.56	0.00	42.82	53.38	
Total (NE)	8	135	1	81	408.17	21.82	860.77	1290.76	122.45	6.55	180.78	309.78
Total	50	1402	62	1086	5196.47	1443.48	24776.17	31416.12	1760.74	301.17	3440.97	5502.87

Note: For Part-B projects, 25% of the project cost has been sanctioned as GoI loan to be route through PFC.

Source: PFC

[Translation]

Banks Expenditure on Advertisements

6997. SHRIMATI BHAVANA PATIL GAWALI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Public Sector Banks PSBs are spending huge amounts on advertisements;
- (b) if so, the total amount spent for the purpose by the PSBs during the last three years and the current year, bank-wise;
- (c) whether the Banks has given advertisements in small newspapers also;
- (d) if so, the cost incurred on such advertisements during the said period;
- (e) whether the Government/RBI has directed the PSBs to curtail their expenditure on publicity campaigns; and

(f) if so, the details thereof and is likely impact on services being provided by the PSBs?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) The bank-wise details of expenditure incurred by Public Sector Banks (PSBs) towards advertisement and publicity charges as at end March 2009, 2010 and 2011 are given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) and (d) PSBs have reported that they have given advertisements in small newspapers also in order to reach the local populace and cost incurred by a PSB during the said period on advertisement in small newspaper would range from about Rs. 1 lakh to about Rs. 10 crore.

(e) and (f) PSBs are governed by their Board driven policy in so far as their operations including publicity campaigns are concerned.

Statement

Expenses on Advertisement and Publicity by PSBs

(Rs. crore)

Bank Name	March 2009	March 2010	March 2011
1	2	3	4
Allahabad Bank	14.23	21.64	35.82
Andhra Bank	10.50	6.74	9.82
Bank of Baroda	39.97	44.46	57.51
Bank of India	22.43	47.47	58.65
Bank of Maharashtra	17.71	14.03	18.76
Canara Bank	23.83	19.86	24.38
Central Bank of India	15.33	17.22	96.94
Corporation Bank	16.48	18.25	24.28
Dena Bank	11.21	10.80	16.35
IDBI Bank Limited	48.38	45.84	46.34
Indian Bank	8.86	10.63	10.33
Indian Overseas Bank	26.95	35.83	23.17
Oriental Bank of Commerce	13.87	11.73	9.07

1	2	3	4
Punjab & Sind Bank	0.38	0.54	3.80
Punjab National Bank	31.24	40.11	39.68
Syndicate Bank	22.52	17.37	18.64
UCO Bank	19.30	18.87	21.68
Union Bank of India	132.63	38.98	94.08
United Bank of India	6.47	9.07	9.03
Vijaya Bank	8.88	5.05	11.30
State Bank of Bikaner & Jaipur	4.94	5.11	5.72
State Bank of Hyderabad	10.62	12.60	18.31
State Bank of India	251.23	224.05	257.88
State Bank of Indore	3.44	3.32	
State Bank of Mysore	4.52	4.12	6.07
State Bank of Patiala	4.62	6.37	10.15
State Bank of Travancore	3.99	8.60	7.88
All PSBs	774.52	698.66	935.63

Source: OSMOS Database updated till May 15, 2012 (Global Operations).

[English]

Penalty on Illegal Mining

6998. SHRI RUDRAMADHAB RAY: Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Empowered Committee (CEC) on illegal mining has recommended a penalty of Rs. Five crore per hectare for illegal mining and Rs. One crore per hectare for dumping;

(b) if so, whether this is dilution from the CEC's earlier recommendation that ill gotten profits of wrong doers should be disgorged at five times the market value;

(c) if so, the reasons for diversion from the earlier stand of the CEC;

(d) whether these recommendations are likely to encourage illegal mining with lesser penalty; and

(e) if so, the reaction of the Government thereto along with the steps taken or being taken by the Government to curb illegal mining in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MINES (SHRI DINSHA PATEL): (a) to (c) The Central Empowered Committee (CEC) which has been set-up by the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India, in its Report (Final) on mining in Karnataka has given the recommendation that persons found to be involved in illegal mining are bound to pay exemplary compensations/penalty depending upon on the illegalities found which includes a compensation/penalty of Rs. Five crore per hectare for area under illegal mining and Rs. One crore per hectare for area under illegal over burden dump. The basis for finalization of CEC's recommendation is not maintained in the Ministry of Mines.

(d) and (e) The CEC recommendations have been

accepted by Hon'ble Supreme Court vide order dated 13.4.2012. While State Government has been directed to comply with CEC recommendations by Hon'ble Supreme Court, separately the Central Government has also taken the following steps to curb and check illegal mining in the country:—

- (i) State Governments were asked to frame rules to control illegal mining as per Section 23C of MMDR Act (so far 18 States have framed Rules).
- (ii) State Governments were requested to set up Task Forces at State and District level to control illegal mining since the year 2005 (so far 21 States have reported to have set up Task Forces).
- (iii) State Governments were advised to set up State Coordination-cum-Empowered Committee (SCEC) to coordinate efforts to control illegal mining by including representatives of Railways, Customs and Port authorities (13 State Governments have set up such Committees).
- (iv) All State Governments advised to adopt an Action Plan with specific measures to detect and control illegal mining including, use of remote sensing, control on traffic, gather market intelligence, registration of end-users and setting up of special cells etc.
- (v) Ministry of Mines has so far held five meetings with the State Governments to specifically review the action taken by the State Governments on illegal mining on 3.8.2009, 27.11.2009, 22.2.2010, 16.4.2010 and 21.9.2010. This periodical review has been dovetailed in the meeting of Central Coordination-cum-Empowered Committee meetings.
- (vi) A Central Coordination-cum-Empowered Committee set up under Secretary (Mines) on 4.3.2009 and reconstituted on 20.10.2011 has held eight meetings on 24.7.2009, 22.12.2009, 18.6.2010, 22.12.2010, 3.5.2011, 20.9.2011, 16.1.2012 and 27.3.2012 to consider all mining related issues, including matters relating to coordination of activities to combat illegal mining.

- (vii) Railways have instituted a mechanism to allow transportation of iron ore only against permits issued rake-wise and verified by State Government, apart from taking measures to fence and set up check post at the railway sidings.
- (viii) Customs Department has issued instructions to all its field units to share information on ore export with State Governments.
- (ix) Ministry of Shipping has issued a direction to all major Ports to streamline the verification procedures for movement of consignment by road and rail to Ports for exports.
- (x) Government has notified amendment in Rule 45 of Mineral Conservation and Development Rules, 1988, on 9.2.2011 making it mandatory for all miners, traders, stockist, exporters and end-users to register with Indian Bureau Mines (IBM) and report their transaction in minerals on monthly basis for a proper end-to-end accounting of minerals. As on 7.5.2012, out of 9409 mining leases in the country, 8001 mining leases have registered online with the IBM. The IBM has suspended 1587 mines for non-compliance and initiated prosecution in 4 cases and recommended 21 cases to State Governments for termination. IBM has also requested the State Governments not to issue transit passes for movement of minerals to unregistered operators.
- (xi) IBM had constituted Special Task Forces for inspection of mines in endemic areas by taking the help of Satellite imageries. Special Task Force conducted inspections in a total of 454 mines in the States of Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh, Odisha, Jharkhand and Gujarat and suspended 155 mines under rule 13(2) of Mineral Conservation and Development Rules, 1988 due to serious violations. Further, the Indian Bureau of Mines have recommended for termination of eight leases.
- (xii) The Central Government has also set up Shri Justice M.B. Shah Inquiry Commission for illegal mining of iron ore and manganese vide gazette notification dated 22.11.2010. The Commission submitted its First Interim Report to the Ministry

of Mines, which has been laid before the Lok Sabha on 20.12.2011 alongwith the Memorandum of Action Taken. The Commission has so far visited States of Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh, Goa and Odisha. The Commission has recently submitted its report on its findings in the State of Goa.

Complaints against Department of Health

6999. SHRI BAL KUMAR PATEL: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government has received a number of complaints against the department of Health and certain officials working therein;
- (b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the action taken thereon during each of the last three years and the current year;
- (c) whether there is an enormous delay in investigation and reporting of these complaints to Central Vigilance Commission (CVC);
- (d) if so, the reasons therefor;
- (e) whether the Government proposes to expedite the investigation and reporting of such complaints to CVC in a time bound manner; and
- (f) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) During the last three years and the current year, 72 complaints have been received from Central Vigilance Commission (CVC) and action on all the complaints has been initiated as per Central Vigilance Commission's guidelines.

(c) to (f) The complaints received from Central Vigilance Commission are examined in accordance with the guidelines of CVC. It involves collection of detailed information, examination and evaluation of documents and interaction with different divisions/field officers of the Ministry which is a time consuming process. However, efforts are made to expedite the completion of such examination and enquiries and submission of reports to Central Vigilance Commission.

[Translation]

The Scheduled Tribes and other Traditional Forest Dwellers Act, 2006

7000. SHRI YASHBANT LAGURI:
SHRI MANSUKHBHAI D. VASAVA:

Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the joint committee of Ministry of Tribal Affairs and Ministry of Environment and Forest have discussed the issue of implementation of the Scheduled Tribes and other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006 and conferring forest rights to tribal people;
- (b) if so, the details and the outcome thereof; and
- (c) the action taken by the said committee to remove the obstacles in the implementation of said Act and the success achieved in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI MAHADEO SINGH KHANDELA): (a) Yes, Madam. A Joint Committee of the Ministry of Environment and Forests and Ministry of Tribal Affairs was constituted in April, 2010, to study in detail the implementation of the Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006 including factors that are aiding/impeding its implementation and recommend necessary policy changes in the future management of the forestry sector in India which may be necessary as a consequence of implementation of the Act.

(b) and (c) The Committee has given its specific findings and recommendations on several aspects of Forest Rights Act which include (i) Implementation of FRA: Process and institutions (ii) Implementation of FRA: Individual Forest Rights (iii) Implementation of FRA: Community Forest Rights (iv) Implementation of FRA: Implementation of Development Projects (v) Implementation for Special Groups (vi) Protected Areas and Critical Wildlife Habitats (vii) Future Structure of Forest Governance (viii) Enhancing Livelihoods through NTFPs (ix) Convergence of Development Programmes for STs and OTFDs. The committee has submitted its Report to the Government which is under examination.

[English]

Meagre Pay of Outsourced Staff

7001. SHRI N. PEETHAMBARA KURUP: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether persons rendering service to Government through private manpower agencies and working as Office Assistant, Data Entry Operator and Multi Task Staff (earlier Group D Staff) etc. in the Ministries under Central Secretariat are getting very meagre pay and if so, the details thereof and the reaction of the Government thereto; and

(b) the action being taken by the Government to provide these outsourced employees equal pay in all the Ministries under Central Secretariat?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) A Ministry or Department may outsource certain services in the interest of economy and efficiency, in terms of Rules 178-185 of General Financial Rules, 2005. The payments for the services outsourced are to be governed by the terms and conditions of the contract with the private manpower agencies. Data related to outsourcing by Ministries/ Departments of the Central Government is not maintained centrally.

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

Cross Holding among Profitable PSUs

7002. SHRI MANISH TEWARI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to allow cross holding among profitable Public Sector Undertaking (PSUs), if so, the reasons therefor alongwith the level it is to be capped and the impact on PSUs reserves and other investment obligations;

(b) whether certain PSUs are being persuaded to buy back Government stake, if so, the details of such PSUs and funds likely to be raised through this method;

(c) whether the Government would continue to remain majority shareholder in such PSUs post such an arrangement;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether such exclusive deal may raise corporate governance issued and harm other shareholders; and

(f) if so, the details thereof alongwith reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) and (b) On 01st March, 2012, the Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs decided to take the economic reforms forward and accordingly:—

- (i) provided Central Public Sector Enterprises (CPSEs) a third choice for investing their surplus cash in the shares of other CPSEs through Department of Disinvestment, in addition to bank deposits and/or mutual funds which were allowed by Department of Public Enterprises O.M. No. DPE/11/47/2006-Fin. dated 31st August, 2007; and
- (ii) enabled Department of Disinvestment to respond to the proposals of CPSEs, in case they decide to resort to buyback to restructure their capital base commensurate to the size of their operations on the pattern of private companies.

The above are only enabling provisions. The decisions are to be taken by the companies taking into consideration all aspects of the matter.

(c) and (d) Yes, Madam. In all cases it would be ensured that at least 51 per cent shareholding and the management control remains with the Government.

(e) and (f) No, Madam. Neither the corporate governance nor the interest of other shareholders would be compromised. These are enabling provisions providing level playing field to CPSEs that are available to private sector.

Tax Incentives to Encourage Use of Electric Vehicles

7003. SHRI ADAGOORU H. VISHWANATH:
DR. K.S. RAO:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry is mulling tax incentives to encourage use of electric vehicles in the country;

- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the policy being prepared/under consideration of the Ministry in this regard?

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

(b) A concessional excise duty of 6% has been provided to electrically operated vehicles, including two and three wheeled electric motor vehicles. Specific parts for manufacture of electric vehicles such as battery pack, battery charges, AC and DC motor, AC or DC motor controller and spare batteries for Original equipment manufacturers have been fully exempted from basic customs duty with concessional countervailing duty of 6%.

(c) Government has approved the National Mission for Electric Mobility for spurring early adoption of electric and hybrid vehicles and their manufacture in the country.

[Translation]

Procurement of Ayurvedic and Unani Medicines

7004. SHRIMATI TABASSUM HASAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Price Regulatory Board has not been constituted for purchasing Ayurvedic and Unani medicines for the dispensaries of Central Government Health Scheme (CGHS) situated in New Delhi and in its absence costly and sub-standard medicines are being supplied to the CGHS dispensaries by suppliers;

(b) the reasons for absence of a system of quality control monitoring for purchase of medicines in the above-said dispensaries;

(c) whether it is also true that pharmaceutical companies are supplying their sub-standard medicines to the Government at very high prices for CGHS dispensaries due to lack of Price Regulatory Board and proper arrangement of quality control whereas good quality products of branded and standard pharmaceutical companies are available at very low prices; and

(d) the reasons for purchasing costly medicines from sub-standard pharmaceutical companies but not purchasing cheap and qualitative medicines from the

branded and standard pharmaceutical companies and the names of officers responsible for this?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (d) No sub-standard medicines are supplied to CGHS beneficiaries. CGHS procures quality medicines. To monitor the quality of medicines supplied to CGHS, it adopts quality testing at different levels of procurement.

CGHS procures Ayurvedic and Unani medicines mainly from the Indian Medicines Pharmaceutical Company Limited, Almorah, Uttarakhand, a Government of India Enterprise, under the administrative control of Department of AYUSH. It manufactures quality medicines by following the well established and coded process of manufacturing.

CGHS procures other medicines which are not manufactured or supplied by IMPCL, from other reputed manufacturers to ensure good quality of medicines.

In addition, CGHS also procures medicines prescribed by the Ayurvedic or Unani Physicians, and which are not available in the dispensary, from the Authorised Local Chemists (ALC).

Recovery of Outstanding Taxes

7005. SHRI MANSUKHBHAI D. VASAVA:
SHRI HARISH CHOUDHARY:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the category-wise arrears of tax outstanding and amount recovered during each of the last three years and the current year till date;

(b) the details of cases and amount thereof wherein the arrears of taxes have been lost due to litigation and those written off during the same period; and

(c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken by the Government to avoid revenue loss in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) The category-wise arrears of indirect taxes and direct taxes outstanding and amount recovered during each of the last three years are as under:—

(Rs. in crore)

Category	2009-10		2010-11		2011-12	
	Tax Outstanding	Amount Recovered	Tax Outstanding	Amount Recovered	Tax Outstanding	Amount Recovered
Central Excise	26629.43	1360.67	31739.41	1851.52	37050.32	2049.50
Customs	8067.28	934.39	9679.51	1409.77	9677.85	2043.85
Service Tax	9515.52	2090.52	15470.70	2803.71	22012.85	3490.55
Income Tax	138137	2191	157995	4723	196765	4405
Corporation Tax	75509	9748	90933	7288	136315	15158

Details for the current year are not available.

[English]

(b) and (c) Arrears of duty/tax are not lost due to litigation. Government resorts to litigation to safeguard its revenue interest. However, when the assessees file appeals against orders in favour of revenue, the revenue due to the Government remains locked up till the appellate remedies are exhausted and the cases are finally settled. When the Government prefers appeals against orders in favour of the assessees, revenue cannot be said to be lost or locked up because the Government has lost the case in previous appellate/adjudication stage. Following the principle of judicial discipline, such reduction reflects the correct position and therefore, it cannot be said that there is any loss of revenue due to litigation.

So far as arrears of direct taxes written-off are concerned, such data is not centrally maintained. So far as indirect taxes are concerned, the amount of irrecoverable Central Excise duty and Customs duty written off during last three years and the current year are as under:—

Year	Amount (Rs. in crore)
2009-10	0.47
2010-11	1.24
2011-12	0.01
2012-13 (Upto April, 2012)	Nil

Non-Governmental Organisations

7006. SHRI JOSEPH TOPPO: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether financial assistance is provided by the Government to the Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs) running educational and technical training centres for the tribal women in North-Eastern States; and

(b) if so, the details of such financial assistance provided during each of the last three years and the current year, NGO-wise?

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

(b) Financial assistance is being provided by the Government to the Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs) running educational and technical training centres for the tribal women under (i) scheme of "Strengthening Education among Scheduled Tribe Girls in Low Literacy Districts" (ii) Grants-in-aid to voluntary organizations working for the welfare of scheduled tribes and (iii) Scheme of Vocational Training Centre in tribal areas including North-Eastern States.

Details of financial assistance provided during the last three year and current year are given in the enclosed Statement.

Statement

List of Organisations funded during 2009-10 to 2011-12 under the Scheme of 'Strengthening Education among Scheduled Tribe Girls in Low Literacy Districts'

(Amount in Rs.)

Sl. No.	Name of the NGOs/Vos with Addresses	Project	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
Arunachal Pradesh					
1.	Bharat Sevashram Sangha, Lakhra Road, Kahilipara, Guwahati, Assam (H. Qrs.) project at Pakke Kassang, East Kameng Distt., Arunachal Pradesh.	Education Complex	2204200	0	3976457
2.	Vivekananda Kendra Vidyalayas Arunchal Pradesh Trust, Bank Tinali, Itanagar-791111, Arunachal Pradesh (Project at Seijosa, East Kameng Distt., Arunachal Pradesh) Hostel project.	Hostel	0	750000	0
3.	Vivekananda Kendra Vidyalayas Arunchal Pradesh Trust, Bank Tinali, Itanagar-791111, Arunachal Pradesh (Project at Tadu Dobii, PO-Ziro, Distt.-Lower Suban Siri), Arunachal Pradesh, Hostel project.	Hostel	0	472500	0
Total			2204200	1222500	3976457

List of Voluntary Organisation/Non-Governmental Organisations funded during 2009-10 to 2011-12 under the Scheme of 'Grant-in-aid to Voluntary Organisation'

(Amount in Rs.)

Sl. No.	Name of the Vos/NGOs with Addresses	Project	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
1	2	3	4	5	6
Arunachal Pradesh					
1.	Arunachal Pali Vidyapeeth, Changkham, Distt. Lohit, Arunachal Pradesh.	Residential School and Mobile Dispensary	3804210	3878010	3804210
2.	Buddhist Cultural Preservation Society, Upper Gampa, PO/PS: Bamdiia. Distt. West Kamang, Arunachal Pradesh.	Residential School and Computer Training Centre	4525342	2248228	3206943
3.	Centre for Buddhist Cultural Studies, Vill./PO: Tawang, Distt. Tawang, Arunachal Pradesh.	Residential School	3375630	1687815	1687815

1	2	3	4	5	6
4.	R.K. Mission, Narottam Nagar, Via Deomali, Distt. Tirap, Arunachal Pradesh.	Computer Training, Centre (2 Units), Residential School, Mobile Dispensary and 20-Bedded Hospital	9337478	9380813	9038813
5.	R.K. Mission, PO: Vivekanandnagar, Along, West Siang Distt., Arunachal Pradesh.	Non-Residential School, 10-Bedded Hospital, Mobile Dispensary, Hostel and A.V. Unit	13808590	13808590	13392990
6.	Ramakrishna Sarda Mission, AT/PO: Khonsa, Dist.Tirap, Pin-786630, Arunachal Pradesh.	Residential School	9396510	4584510	4584510
7.	Bharatiya Adimjati Sevak Sangha, Thakkar Bapur Samarak Sadan, New Delhi-110055 (H. Qrs.) Project at Rupa.	Hostel	1660899	0	0
8.	Oju Welfare Association, Near Naharlagun Police Station, Naharlagun, Arunachal Pradesh.	Residential School (P+S)	3452940	3491865	4188015
Total			49361599	39079831	39903296

Assam

9.	R.K. Mission Ashram, Ulubari, Guwahati, Assam.	Hostel, Mobile Dispensary and Library	1287234	652727	1309304
10.	R.K. Mission Sevashram, R.K. Mission Road, Silchar, Assam.	Hostel	299473	0	0
11.	Sadau Asom Gramya Puthibharal Santha, Tellipatty, Chanmsai Road, Distt. Nagaon, Assam.	Library and Non-Residential School	0	1076100	1095750
12.	Dayanand Sevashram Sangha, NEI, Bokajan, Karbi, Anglong, Assam (A Unit of Akhil Bharatiya Dayanand Sevashram Sangha, 315, Asaf Ali Road, New Delhi) (H.Qrs.) Project at Bokajan-2 Units, Japarjan and Diphu.	Hostel (4 Units)	2998731	3097170	3129479
Total			4585438	4825997	5534533

1	2	3	4	5	6
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Manipur

13.	Bharatiya Adimjati Sevak Sangha, Thakkar Bapur Samarak Sadan, New Delhi-110055 (Imphal, Manipur Branch).	Hostel and Computer Training Centre	0	972198	0
14.	Chil Chil Asian Mission Society Kanglatanbi, Manipur.	Hostel	1178550	1762830	0
15.	Christian Grammer School (Child Development Centre), Green Hills, Tamenglong, HQ, Pin-795141, Manipur.	Residential School	1145340	3017250	0
16.	Integrated Educational Social Development Organization, (SESDO) Imphal East, Manipur	Non-Residential School	0	2417580	0
17.	Integrated Rural Development and Educational Organisation (IRDEO) Wangbal, PO Thoubal, Manipur.	Residential School (2 Units)	0	7438544	2436863
18.	Rural Educational and Socio-Economic Development Organisation (RESEDO) At: Thanga Tongbram Leikai, BPO Thanga, Distt. Bishnupur, Manipur.	Non-Residential School	0	2380905	885010
19.	Slamsinpawlp, (Palte Students Welfare Association) SSSP Complex, Bungnual, PO Box No.99, Distt. Lamka, Pin-795128, Manipur.	Residential School	12283530	6218685	6235470
20.	Type Writing Institution and Rural Development Service, Thoubal, Manipur.	Residential School	0	3389040	0
21.	United Rural Development Service (URDS), HO: Heirok Heituppokpi, Distt. Thoubal, Manipur.	Residential School	0	3304890	1881055
22.	Tear Fund India Committee on relief and rehabilitation service (TFICORRS), Chimgung Veng, Dorcass Road, New Lamka, District-Chrachandpur, Manipur.	Residential School	0	5018307	1620270

Total		14607420	35920229	13058668
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Meghalaya

23.	R.K. Mission, Laithumkhrut, P.O. Box-9, Shillong, Meghalaya	Hostel, Mobile Dispensary and Library (2 Units)	773851	1657730	1658730
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1	2	3	4	5	6
24.	R.K. Mission Ashram, Cherapunjee, Distt. East Khasi Hills, Meghalaya	LP&ME/Secondary (62 Units) School, Hostel and Higher Secondary School	47571343	60267890	62596529
25.	Seva Bharati, Shillong, Meghalaya	Mobile Dispensary (2) and Residential School	773851	0	0
	Total		49119045	61925620	64255259

Mizoram

26	Mizoram Hmeithai Association, Upper Republic Road, Aizwal, Mizoram	Residential School and Mobile Dispensary	1684590	1733670	1775790
27.	Thutak Nunpuitu Team, Muanna Vengh Aizwal, Mizoram	Residential School			4656660
	Total		1684590	1733670	6432450

Nagaland

28.	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	730192	1531530	777915
29.	Nagaland Children Home, Dimapur, Nagaland	Hostel	827542	1828486	990034
	Total		1557734	3360016	1767949

Sikkim

30.	Human Development Foundation, AT-Chogney Tar, Gangtok, Sikkim	Residential School and Hostel	6901380	2602665	2559900
31.	Moyal Liang Trust, Yongda Hill, DPCA, Gangtok, Sikkim	Residential School	4381966	3261488	3187133
	Total		11283346	5864153	5747033

Tripura

32.	Bahujan Hitya Education Trust, PO-Bishnupur, Mani Bankut, Sabroom, Tripura	Residential School	2589750	3164940	1582470
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1	2	3	4	5	6
33.	Tripura Adibashi Mahila Samiti, Salkama, 9/4, Krishnanagar, Tripura	Residential School	3198095	1709430	1715281
	Total		5787845	4874370	3297751
	Grand Total		137987017	157583886	139996939

List of Non-Governmental Organisations funded during 2009-10 to 2011-12 under the Scheme of Vocational Training in Tribal Areas

(Amount in Rs.)

Sl. No.	Name of the Organisation	Project	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
Assam					
1.	Dr. Ambedkar Mission, Kamrup, Assam	Vocational Training Centre	3000000	0	0
2.	Grama Vikas Parishad, PO-Jumarmur, Distt. Nagaon, Assam	Vocational Training Centre	0	3120000	5620000
3.	Pathari Vocational institute, Bar Library, Nagaon, Assam	Vocational Training Centre	2400000	0	6240000
	Total		5400000	3120000	11860000

Meghalaya

4.	Nongkrem Youth Development Association, PO-Nongkrem, Via-Madamriting, Shillong-793021	Vocational Training Centre	3288000	0	0
	Total		3288000	0	0

Nagaland

5.	Vitole Women Society Kohima, Nagaland	Vocational Training Centre	4686000	0	3696000
6.	Women Welfare Society Zunheboto, Nagaland	Vocational Training Centre	4686000	0	0
	Total		9372000	0	3696000
	Grand Total		18060000	3120000	15556000

Note: No funds under the Scheme have been released during the current year 2012-13.

[Translation]

Internal and External Debt

7007. SHRI HUKMADEO NARAYAN YADAV: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) the total amount of outstanding debt (internal and external) on the country alongwith the amount of debt from America out of the total debt;
- (b) the amount of annual interest being paid by India on the said debt and its percentage in the total budget allocation;
- (c) whether the Government proposes to impose expenditure ceilings for mobilisation of internal resources and if so, the details thereof;
- (d) whether the Government proposes to penalise those involved in tax evasion, depositing black money abroad and acquiring property through corrupt means by declaring these as anti-national crimes; 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) The outstanding internal and external debt of the Central Government as per Finance Accounts for the year 2010-11 are as under:—

	₹ crore)
	2010-11
Internal Debt	37,80,835
External Debt*	1,57,639
Total	39,38,474

*Balances are according as per book value.

Notes: The external debt as on 31.03.2011 includes ₹ 1,752 crore as outstanding debt from USA.

(b) The amount of annual interest on outstanding debts for the financial year 2010-11 as per Finance Accounts was ₹ 2,34,022 crore which is 19.5 per cent of budget allocation (total expenditure) of the year 2010-11. The total interest includes ₹ 50.75 crore as interest on debt from USA.

(c) 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 may issue orders for strict compliance of orders issued in the previous year 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 organizations, restrictions on foreign travel and adhering to the quarterly ceilings under foreign travel expenses, ban on creation of plan and non-plan posts etc.

(d) and (e) Drive against tax evasion is a continuous and ongoing process. Whenever any credible information about unaccounted income/assets, or unaccounted transactions abroad, is received, the Income Tax Department investigates such cases and brings to tax any untaxed amount. Penalty and prosecution provisions are there under the direct Tax laws for attachment of assets in India during pendency of proceedings and for recovery of tax demand. The effect of levy of taxes, penal interest, penalties, compounding fees, etc., in a case of tax evasion is appropriation of the entire unaccounted income/assts as the final amount usually exceeds 100% of such income/assets.

As regards declaring tax evasion as anti-national crime, offences under the direct tax laws are not penal but civil offences punishable with rigorous imprisonment up to 7 years and with fine.

Overspending on Travel

7008. SHRI SURENDRA SINGH NAGAR:
SHRI RUDRAMADHAB RAY:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) the head-wise details of funds allocated and actually spent by Union Ministers, Chief Ministers during the last three years, year-wise and State-wise;
- (b) corrective measures taken/proposed to be taken to check extra bonanza by politicians and save tax payers' money; and
- (c) the steps proposed to be taken to utilize this money for welfare of Common Man?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) No funds are allocated by the Central Government to the States for incurring travel expenditure by Chief Ministers. According to information made available by the Ministry

of Home Affairs, the details of funds allocated and expenditure incurred on the visit of Union Cabinet Ministers and Ministers of State (MoS) of the Central Government during the last three financial years are as follows:—

(Rupees in Thousands)

Heads	Budget	Actual	Budget	Actual	Funds	Actual
	Provision for 2009-10	Expenditure during 2009-10	Provision for 2010-11	Expenditure during 2010-11	allocated for 2011-12 (including Supplementary/ Re- appropriation)*	Expenditure during 2011-12 (as on 31.03.2012)*
Foreign Travel Expenses of Cabinet Ministers	1200000	611023	750000	371700	6615800	6615778
Domestic Travel Expenses of Cabinet Ministers	150000	91649	100000	69300	74500	54499
Foreign Travel Expenses of MoS	150000	37771	100000	47600	60000	49999
Domestic Travel Expenses of MoS	107600	74991	75000	73000	65000	64984
Total	1607600	815434	1025000	561600	6815300	6785260

* This includes additional provision/expenditure incurred on account of payment of dues to Air India for VVIP travels and maintenance of aircraft as well as payment of past arrears to Air India.

(b) and (c) Travel is undertaken based on functional requirements and international commitments and all efforts are made to observe economy.

Primitive Tribes

7009. SHRI SUDARSHAN BHAGAT:
DR. KRUPARANI KILLI:

Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- whether the population of primitive tribes is on the decline in the country;
- if so, the details thereof;
- the achievements made and number of

beneficiaries under "Development of Primitive Tribal Group" for the overall development of primitive tribes, State-wise; and

(d) the funds sanctioned and released and utilized by the State Governments for the development of primitive tribes during each of last three years and the current year; State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI MAHADEO SINGH KHANDELA):
(a) On the basis of the report received from the Registrar General of India, there is no indication that the total population of Primitive Tribal Groups (PTGs) is declining in the country.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Under the scheme any activity relevant for the overall socio-economic development of PTG can be taken up. For many such activities it is not possible to quantify the number of beneficiaries.

(d) The details of funds sanctioned and released and utilized by the State Governments for the development of primitive tribes during each of last three years and current year, State-wise, are given in the enclosed Statement.

Statement

Sl. No.	Name of Implementing Agency State/NGOs	2008-09		2009-10		2010-11		2011-12
		Release	Expenditure Reported	Release	Expenditure Reported	Release	Expenditure Reported	Release
1.	Andhra Pradesh	985.00	985.00	0.00	0.00	2292.00	2292.00	2292.40
2.	Bihar	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
3.	Chhattisgarh	615.33	615.33	0.00	0.00	2244.79	1013.18	1655.39
4.	Gujarat	1943.22	1943.22	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2035.20
5.	Jharkhand	1068.00	1068.00	10.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2000.00
6.	Karnataka	3227.00	3227.00	0.00	0.00	6000.00	6000.00	1225.61
7.	Kerala	960.00	960.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1210.00
8.	Madhya Pradesh	3754.90	3754.00	5067.80	5067.80	5428.00	5428.00	6546.32
9.	Maharashtra	2007.98	2007.98	556.13	556.13	3459.00	0.00	0.00
10.	Manipur	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
11.	Odisha	1243.00	1243.00	1228.70	1228.70	1227.00	1227.00	1224.73
12.	Rajasthan	1120.49	1120.49	0.00	0.00	1280.00	1280.00	2677.00
13.	Tamil Nadu	673.00	673.00	0.00	0.00	476.00	476.00	1075.94
14.	Tripura	403.00	403.00	461.80	461.80	315.70	315.70	627.40
15.	West Bengal	901.74	410.00	537.24	211.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
16.	Uttarakhand	0.00	0.00	100.14	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
17.	Uttar Pradesh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
18.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	184.00	0.00	0.00
Grand Total		18902.66	18410.02	7961.81	7525.43	22906.49	18031.88	22569.99

[English]

Indo-US Cooperation in Health

7010. SHRI PRADEEP MAJHI:

SHRI KISHANBHAI V. PATEL:

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

- (a) whether a high level delegation from the United States has held bilateral meeting with India on Health related issues in the recent past;
- (b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the issues discussed therein;
- (c) whether the joint working groups constituted on certain health issues have started functioning;
- (d) if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) the extent to which health sector in the country is likely to be benefited from the above India-US cooperation?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) A high level delegation led by Ms. Kathleen Sebelius, Secretary of the United States, Department of Health and Human Services visited India in January, 2012 to discuss Health related bilateral issues.

(c) to (e) Four (4) Working Groups have been set up under Indo-US Health Initiatives.

- (i) Non-Communicable Diseases;
- (ii) Strengthening Health Systems and Services;
- (iii) Maternal and Child Health; and
- (iv) Infectious Diseases.

The above Working Groups are holding discussions to achieve the objective of sharing knowledge and best practices with a view to better health outcomes in India.

NCPCR Study on Juvenile Crimes

7011. SHRI K. SUDHAKARAN: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Union Government and the National

Commission on Protection of Child Rights (NCPCR) has undertaken any study to assess the reasons for rise in juvenile crimes;

- (b) if so, the details and outcome thereof; and
- (c) the corrective steps taken/being taken by the Government and NCPCR for welfare of juveniles and their rehabilitation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) No, Madam. However, as per the latest National Crime Records Bureau's (NCRB) report, 'Crime in India 2010', the offences under Indian Penal Code (IPC) and Special and Local Laws (SLL) by children have decreased by 5% and 40.8% respectively as compared to 2009.

- (b) Does not arise.
- (c) The Government, in the Ministry of Women and Child Development, is providing financial assistance to the State Governments/UT Administrations under the Integrated Child Protection Scheme (ICPS) for setting up of and maintenance of Observation Homes and Special Homes for such children wherein they are provided food, education, vocational training, counseling etc. Under ICPS financial assistance is also provided to State Governments/UT Administrations inter-alia for after care services for children leaving the Homes to help sustain them during the transition from institutional to independent life. The services include housing facilities, vocational training, help to gain employment, counseling and stipend etc.

[Translation]

Evasion of Indirect Taxes

7012. SHRI JAGDISH THAKOR:

SHRI ASHOK KUMAR RAWAT:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government has received complaints of evasion of central excise, custom duty and service tax in various commissionerate during the years 2009-10 and 2010-11;

- (b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the names of the companies in various States against which departmental and judicial action is being taken for evasion of excise duty and custom duty to the tune of more than Rs. 100 crore;

(d) the names of the companies against which such cases are pending in the customs, excise and gold (control) Appellate Tribunals, High Courts or the Supreme Court of India for more than last three years;

(e) the details thereof till date; and

(f) the steps being taken or proposed to be taken by the Government for the quick recovery of the said amount?

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

[English]

Power Generation by DVC

7013. Sk. SAIDUL HAQUE: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government had sanctioned 5200 MW additional capacity in thermal power generation of Damodar Valley Corporation (DVC) for Commonwealth Games (CWG), 2010;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the quantum of additional power generated by DVC before CWG-2010, source-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL): (a) and (b) No, Madam. However, three power projects namely Mejia Thermal Power Project (Phase-II – 2x500 MW), Koderma Thermal Power Project (2x500 MW) and Bokaro-A Thermal Power Project (1x500 MW) of Damodar Valley Corporation (DVC) were identified to cater to the requirement of 2500 MW power to Delhi for Commonwealth Games – 2010. Later on Bokaro-A Thermal Power Project was replaced by Durgapur Steel Thermal Power Project (Unit-1 – 500 MW).

(c) None of the above units achieved Date of Commercial Operation (COD) before start of the

Commonwealth Games. However, requirements of power of Delhi during Commonwealth Games were fully met.

[Translation]

Insurance Scheme for Fatally Ill

7014. SHRIMATI YASHODHARA RAJE SCINDIA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to introduce health insurance scheme for the fatally ill as insurance companies express their inability to provide insurance cover to the people suffering from serious and incurable diseases;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (c) The Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority (IRDA) has informed that it has issued an Exposure Draft to provide insurance cover for People Living with HIV and people vulnerable to HIV/AIDS, under health insurance policies of both Life and Non-Life insurance companies. As per the exposure draft, all Life Insurers and General Insurers shall put in place an underwriting policy on health insurance coverage for persons suffering from HIV.

[English]

Power Plants of DVC

7015. SHRI AJAY KUMAR: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of power plants of Damodar Valley Corporation Limited (DVC) functioning in the State of Jharkhand, unit-wise;

(b) whether the DVC proposes to set up any new power plant in Jharkhand, particularly in Koderma; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL): (a) The details of power plants of Damodar Valley Corporation (DVC) functioning in the State of Jharkhand are given in table below:—

Sl.No.	Name of the project	Type	Capacity
Under Operation			
1.	Tilaiya	Hydel	4 MW (2x2 MW)
2.	Panchet	Hydel	80 MW (2x40 MW)
3.	Bokaro 'B' TPS	Thermal	630 MW (3x210 MW)
4.	Chandrapura TPS	Thermal	390 MW (3x130 MW)
5.	Chandrapura Ext. TPS	Thermal	500 MW (2x250 MW)
6.	Maithon R.B. TPS of Maithon Power Ltd. M/s [Joint Venture of DVC with M/s Tata Power Company Ltd.]	Thermal	Unit-I (525 MW)
7.	Koderma TPS	Thermal	1000 MW (2x500 MW)
8.	Bokaro-A TPS	Thermal	500 MW (1x500 MW)
9.	Maithon R.B. TPS of M/s Maithon Power Ltd. [Joint Venture of DVC with M/s Tata Power Company Ltd.]	Thermal	Unit-II (525 MW)

(b) and (c) DVC is exploring possibilities for implementation of 2x660 MW or 2x800 MW supercritical units under phase-II capacity addition programme at Koderma and has taken up preparation of feasibility report.

Nano Branches in Rural Areas

7016. SHRI BIBHU PRASAD TARAI:
SHRI PRABODH PANDA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the nationalised banks including Bank of Baroda have launched a programme of setting up nano branches in remote areas uncovered by banking facilities in the various States of the country including Gujarat, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) In order to extend the reach of banking to the rural hinterland, Banks (including Bank of Baroda) were advised in 2010-11 to provide appropriate banking facilities to habitations having a population in excess of 2000 (as per 2001 census)

by March, 2012 under "Swabhimaan" campaign. These services are to be provided using the Business Correspondent and other models, with appropriate technology back up. As per reports received from State Level Bankers Committee (SLBC) Convener Banks, out of 74,398 such villages identified, 74,194 villages have been covered by March, 2012. The State-wise details are given in the enclosed Statement.

Further, the banks have been advised to set up Ultra Small Branches in villages covered under Business Correspondent model.

Statement

State-wise coverage of villages under Financial Inclusion Plan as on 31.3.2012

Sl. No.	Name of State	Total No. of Villages allotted	No. of Villages covered	No. of Villages yet to be covered
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	9	9	0

1	2	3	4	5
2.	Andhra Pradesh	6640	6639	1
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	11	11	0
4.	Assam	2319	2319	0
5.	Bihar	9213	9177	36
6.	Chandigarh	0	0	0
7.	Chhattisgarh	1050	1050	0
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	30	30	0
9.	Daman and Diu	6	6	0
10.	Delhi	110	107	3
11.	Goa	41	41	0
12.	Gujarat	3502	3502	0
13.	Haryana	1838	1838	0
14.	Himachal Pradesh	48	48	0
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	795	726	69
16.	Jharkhand	1541	1541	0
17.	Karnataka	3395	3395	0
18.	Kerala	120	120	0
19.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0
20.	Madhya Pradesh	2736	2736	0
21.	Maharashtra	4292	4292	0
22.	Manipur	186	186	0
23.	Meghalaya	39	39	0
24.	Mizoram	14	14	0
25.	Nagaland	196	196	0
26.	Odisha	1877	1875	2
27.	Puducherry	42	42	0
28.	Punjab	1576	1576	0
29.	Rajasthan	3883	3879	4

1	2	3	4	5
30.	Sikkim	43	43	0
31.	Tamil Nadu	4445	4445	0
32.	Tripura	419	419	0
33.	Uttar Pradesh	16270	16269	1
34.	Uttarakhand	226	226	0
35.	West Bengal	7486	7398	88
Grand Total		74398	74194	204

Source: SLBC Conveners.

Mining Tribunals

7017. SHRI ABDUL RAHMAN:

SHRI S.R. JEYADURAI:

SHRI D.B. CHANDRE GOWDA:

SHRIMATI KAMLA DEVI PATEL:

Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union/State are empowered to set up Mining Tribunals;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith names of relevant Central/State statutes;

(c) whether the Government has taken note of deficiencies and lack of transparency in the working of minining tribunals, both at Union and State levels especially Chhattisgarh;

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

(e) the number of cases under consideration of Mining tribunals during last three years, year-wise and State-wise; and

(f) the steps taken or proposed to be taken for adjudication of cases expeditiously in a transparent manner?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MINES (SHRI DINSHA PATEL): (a) and (b) Section 30 of the Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Act, 1957 (MMDR Act) confers powers on the Central

Government to revise any order made by the State Government or other authority in exercise of powers conferred on it by the Act or under the Rules made thereunder for minerals other than minor minerals, of its own motion or on an application made within the prescribed time by an aggrieved party. Thus the power of Revision lies with Central Government as per the MMDR Act, 1957. State Government have been empowered under Section 15 of MMDR Act 1957 to frame rules for revisionary authority for minor minerals. There is no Tribunal prescribed under MMDR Act or any Rules there under.

(c), (d) and (f) Disposal of revision application is a quasi judicial process. Revision Applications are decided by Revisionary Authorities as per provisions of MMDR Act, 1957 and rule framed thereunder. Right of hearing is given to a party availing the statutory remedy of Revision Application before Central Government. In order to have transparency all orders issued are available on the Website of Ministry of Mines. Revisionary Authorities are expected to discharge their quasi judicial functions as per law and prescribed procedures without any intervention or outside influence. At present three Joint Secretaries have been delegated powers to dispose of the Revision Application filed before the Central Government.

(e) The number of cases under consideration of Mining Tribunals during last three years, years-wise and State-wise is as under:—

Name of State	As on 31.12.2009	As on 31.12.2010	As on 31.12.2011
1	2	3	4
Andhra Pradesh	93	48	15
Bihar	01	01	01
Chhattisgarh	66	62	57
Goa	14	34	10
Gujarat	107	68	94
Haryana	07	02	03
Jharkhand	11	09	03
Karnataka	49	55	36

	1	2	3	4
Kerala		02	04	03
Madhya Pradesh		354	210	126
Maharashtra		61	47	16
Odisha		180	109	14
Rajasthan		416	282	119
Tamil Nadu		41	39	11
Uttar Pradesh		02	—	—
Uttarakhand		09	02	06
West Bengal		01	01	—
Total		1414	973	514

[Translation]

Depiction of Women in Advertisements

7018. SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been a marked increase in the number of obscene and provocative advertisements involving women;

(b) if so, whether the National Commission for Women has recommended amendment to the Indecent Representation of Women (Prohibition) Act, 1986;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) As per the National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB) data a total number of 1025, 845 and 895 cases under Indecent Representation of Women (Prohibition) Act, 1986 were reported in the year 2008, 2009 and 2010 respectively which shows a mixed trend.

(b) and (c) The National Commission for Women (NCW) recommended amendments to the Indecent

Representation of Women (Prohibition) Act, 1986 which include:—

- (i) widening the scope of the Act and extending its applicability to visual media and computer (including internet).
- (ii) creating a mechanism within the Act to ensure that the provision of the Act are implemented.
- (iii) enhancing the term of imprisonment and fine on conviction to make it more effective deterrent.
- (d) The recommendations are under consideration to the Government.

Bacterial Infection Anthrax

7019. SHRI SANJAY SINGH CHAUHAN:

SHRI VIJAY BAHADUR SINGH:

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

- (a) whether the Government has taken note of the recent incident of death of an animal reportedly due to bacterial infection anthrax at the National Zoological Park in Delhi;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the immediate steps taken by the Government in the wake of the said incident;
- (d) whether the Government is aware of the likelihood of spread of anthrax in human beings also; and
- (e) if so, the preventive measures taken/proposed by the Government to check the spread of the above bacterial infection?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) One Rhinoceros aged 3 years 5 months and 16 days was found dead all of a sudden on 28.04.2012. It was suspected to have died of anthrax but laboratory investigations at National Centre for Disease Control (NCDC), Delhi and Indian Veterinary Research Institute (IVRI), Izatnagar, found the samples to be negative for *Bacillus anthracis* (Anthrax bacilli).

- (c) Steps were taken to disinfect the environment by sanitization of animal holding facility with disinfectants

to prevent spread of the bacteria as per the guidelines under supervision of Veterinary Officer, sterilization of animal house iron bars and walls, prophylactic treatment to other Rhinoceroses, disposal of the carcass of the dead animal by burning, burial of burnt ash of the animal and prophylactic treatment to staff members who came in direct contact of the dead animal.

(d) and (e) Yes. More commonly the infection spreads by the spores from the contaminated environment. Steps have been taken to decontaminate the environment. As it was not confirmed to be a case of anthrax by laboratory investigations, no further preventive measures are required.

[English]

Lower Subansiri Hydro-electric Project

7020. SHRI RAJEN GOHAIN: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government is considering to review all the proposal of big dams including the present design of the Dam of Lower Subansiri Hydroelectric Project in Arunachal Pradesh;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the Government was informed about the devastating earthquake of 1950 in North Eastern Region at the time of submission of proposal of the Lower Subansiri Hydroelectric Project;
- (d) if so, whether the Government considered the probable disaster out of a big water reservoir from a big Dam like lower Subansiri;
- (e) if so, whether the Government is considering to negotiate with the protesting local people against construction of big dam at Lower Subansiri to avert further loss of time and money; and
- (f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL): (a) and (b) The Government does not propose to review all the proposals of big dams in the country. However, as desired by Government of Assam (GoA), NHPC constituted an Expert Group consisting of experts from IIT, Guwahati, Gauhati University and Dibrugarh University to study the downstream

impact of Lower Subansiri HEP (2000 MW). The Expert Group has submitted its final report on 3.3.2011. Meanwhile, on the concerns expressed by GoA regarding structural safety of the dam, Planning Commission has appointed a two Member Technical Experts Committee to study the technical reports of the Expert Group.

(c) and (d) Central Water Commission has informed that the seismic data/past history of earthquakes in the country is maintained by Indian Meteorological Department which includes the earthquake of 1950 referred herein. All such information has been taken into account for carrying out the seismic studies during submission of proposal of Lower Subansiri Hydro electric Project. NHPC has informed that the occurrence of 1950 earthquake was considered during the site specific earthquake design parameters study for this Project by Department of Earthquake Engineering, IIT Roorkee.

(e) and (f) No, Madam. However, the concerns of local people on the safety of the dam has been referred to the Two Member Technical Experts Committee as mentioned in the foregoing replies. In addition, on the concerns of downstream impact, a Joint Steering Committee has been constituted by NHPC on 19.4.2011 to suggest feasible and practicable remedial measures in the downstream areas with reference to Expert Group's recommendations on downstream impact of Subansiri Lower Dam (Part-II) along with issues related to flood, bank erosion and sediment control. Also, as recommended by Inter-Ministerial Group headed by Secretary (Water Resources), a Cumulative Environment Impact Assessment Study of Lohit Sub-basin has recently been completed by WAPCOS and studies for Subansiri and Siang sub-basins have been commissioned by Central Water Commission.

Availability of Life Saving Drugs

7021. SHRI KISHANBHAI V. PATEL:

SHRI PRADEEP MAJHI:

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

(a) whether there is acute shortage of medicines/life saving drugs in Central Government Health Scheme (CGHS) dispensaries in various States including Delhi;

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

(c) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to ensure availability such medicines readily in dispensaries?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) No.

(c) Central Procurement of generic and branded medicines is done through Medical Stores Organization (MSO) and Hospital Services Consultancy Corporation (HSCC). In addition, 272 Commonly prescribed medicines are procured directly from the manufacturers/suppliers under the rate contract. Indents for these medicines are placed online by CGHS Wellness Centres on the basis of monthly consumption pattern and the medicines are supplied directly at CGHS Wellness Centers. The stock position of the medicines is monitored at various levels to ensure availability of medicines.

In case of non-formulary medicines prescribed by Specialists, they are procured from Authorized Local Chemists. In case of emergency, there is provision for issue of medicines on same day by the Authorized Local Chemist against "by hand authority slip".

Medicines to CGHS Beneficiaries

7022. DR. PRASANNA KUMAR PATASANI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware that CGHS beneficiaries are forced to accept medicines manufactured by sub-standard/local companies on the criteria that they have the identical formulation/salt as prescribed by specialists and senior doctors;

(b) if so, the facts and reasons therefor;

(c) whether there is any mechanism to check potential of medicines manufactured by unbranded companies to ensure the patients get quality medicines of full potency;

(d) if so, the details thereof and the reasons for not providing medicines of branded companies/MNCs; and

(e) the measures proposed to check such practices and ensure supply of quality medicines to CGHS beneficiaries?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE

(SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) No. Medicines prescribed by the specialists are issued by the same brand name if it is available in the stock. In case, it is not available by the same brand name, medicines having the identical pharmaceutical and therapeutic value are dispensed to the beneficiary.

The medicines procured by CGHS are of good quality and these undergo quality testing at different levels of manufacturing and procurement.

(c) and (d) Medicines procured by CGHS are tested for its quality at two Government approved laboratories.

CGHS also procures 272 commonly prescribed branded medicines of reputed manufacturers including MNCs under the rate contract and medicines are supplied directly to the Wellness Centers.

(e) Under CGHS, pre-testing is undertaken before the medicines are procured centrally to ensure that the quality and potency of medicines are not compromised and medicines supplied are of high quality and potency. In addition, random sampling and testing is done to ensure that quality medicines are provided to CGHS beneficiaries.

Course of Education for Women

7023. DR. N. SIVAPRASAD: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of financial assistance provided during the last three years and the current year for condensed Courses of Education for Women and adult girls;

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

(c) whether the Government has conducted any social audit to evaluate the performance and achievements made under the scheme during the said period; and

(d) if so, the details and the findings thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) The details of financial assistance provided during the last three years and the current year for Condensed Courses of Education for Women and adult girls is given below:—

(In lakhs)			
2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
446.82	783.10	513.12	Nil

(b) The number of beneficiaries therefrom during the said period, State-wise is given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) No.

(d) Does not arise.

Statement

Sl.No.		No. of Beneficiaries			
		2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	25	625	625	Nil
2.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	50	50	
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	450	325	325	
4.	Assam	550	625	625	
5.	Bihar	1125	1500	1500	

1	2	3	4	5	6
6.	Chandigarh	25	50	50	
7.	Chhattisgarh	500	875	875	
8.	Delhi	275	225	225	
9.	Goa	0	125	125	
10.	Gujarat	400	1175	1175	
11.	Haryana	250	250	250	
12.	Himachal Pradesh	75	150	150	
13.	Jammu and Kashmir	450	925	925	
14.	Jharkhand	300	1050	1050	
15.	Karnataka	0	575	575	
16.	Kerala	50	125	125	
17.	Lakshadweep	0	50	50	
18.	Maharashtra	700	1125	1125	
19.	Manipur	250	575	575	
20.	Meghalaya	250	250	250	
21.	Mizoram	125	150	150	
22.	Madhya Pradesh	950	1525	1525	
23.	Nagaland	275	275	275	
24.	Odisha	775	700	700	
25.	Puducherry	0	150	150	
26.	Punjab	250	300	300	
27.	Rajasthan	600	650	650	
28.	Sikkim	200	75	75	
29.	Tamil Nadu	0	1325	1325	
30.	Tripura	175	175	175	
31.	Uttar Pradesh	700	1975	1975	
32.	Uttarakhand	225	400	400	
33.	West Bengal	575	1150	1150	
Total		10525	19500	19500	Nil

[English]

Antibiotic Policy

7024. SHRI DHARMENDRA YADAV:

SHRI GUTHA SUKHENDER REDDY:

SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJI:

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

- (a) whether the Government had constituted a Committee of experts to lay down the National Antibiotic Policy and ways to implement it;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the aforesaid Committee had submitted its report to the Union Government;
- (d) if so, whether all recommendations have been implemented;
- (e) if not, the reasons therefor; and
- (f) the steps taken/proposed by the Government for the implementation of the aforesaid policy across the country?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (c) A Task Force was constituted by the Government to recommend measures to attend to the problem of multi drugs resistance arising out of widespread and indiscriminate use of antimicrobial drugs in the country and to assess, review and suggest measures on anti-microbial resistance.

(d) to (f) Based on the recommendations of the Task Force, a notification GSR 228 (E) dated 20.03.2012 has been published in the Gazette of India containing the draft amendments to the Drugs and Cosmetics Rules, 1945 for taking out all antibiotics, TB drugs and certain habit forming drugs from the existing Schedule 'H' of the said Rules and putting them in a separate new Schedule 'H1' stipulating that the container of the substance specified in such Schedule 'H1' will be labelled with a symbol 'Rx' which shall be in red colour and conspicuously displayed on the left corner of the label with the warning - "It is dangerous to take this prescription except in accordance with medical advice and not to be sold by retail without the prescription of the Registered Medical Practitioner."

[Translation]

AIIMS like Institutions

7025. SHRI YASHVIR SINGH:

SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR:

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

- (a) whether the Union Government has received a proposal from State Government of Uttar Pradesh for providing land for setting up All India Institute of Medical Sciences (AIIMS) like institutions in Uttar Pradesh;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the Planning Commission has approved the proposal of setting up AIIMS like institutions in Uttar Pradesh under PMGSY;
- (d) if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) the time by which the said institute is likely to be functional in Uttar Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABIAZAD): (a) and (b) The Government of India has decided to set up an AIIMS like Institution at Raebareli in Uttar Pradesh under second phase of Pradhan Mantri Swasthya Suraksha Yojana (PMSSY). The State Government of Uttar Pradesh has been requested for allocation of 150 acres land for the proposed Institute.

(c) and (d) The Planning Commission has accorded in principle approval for setting up the AIIMS like Institution at Raebareli in Uttar Pradesh under second phase of Pradhan Mantri Swasthya Suraksha Yojana (PMSSY) on 26th May 2008.

(e) No time line has been set for functioning of the Institute since the State Government of Uttar Pradesh is yet to allocate the land for setting up the Institute.

[English]

Problem of Nursing Professionals in Private Hospitals

7026. DR. SHASHI THAROOR:

SHRI JOSE K. MANI:

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

(a) whether the Government has received any complaints regarding the grievances of nurses working in the private sector hospitals and other health institutions across the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof during the last three years and the current year and the action taken by the Government thereon;

(c) whether complaints have also been received about fleecing of nurses by private recruitment agencies who demand exorbitant sums from them for job placements abroad and if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government proposes to undertake a comprehensive study of the matter in order to issue guidelines for taking concrete measures to alleviate their problems, including measures to check the unfair practices of employers by withholding original certificates and insisting upon bonds etc. and if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the further corrective steps taken by the Government to address the grievances of working nurses in private sector?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (e) Complaints have been received from various quarters, regarding service conditions of nurses. However, no complaints have been received regarding fleecing of nurses by private recruitment agencies. Health being a State subject, the matter pertaining to improving and regulating the service conditions of nurses working in the private hospitals comes under the purview of the State Government in which the private hospitals are located. All the State Governments have been asked, vide letters dated 7th July, 2010 and 24th February, 2012 to take necessary measures for enacting a comprehensive Legislation for improvement of service conditions including the nurses working in the private sector.

Further, Indian Nursing Council has taken an initiatives and issued a circular on 23rd September, 2011 to all the State Governments stipulating that in case the unethical practice of obtaining service bond/forcefully retaining the original certificate of the student comes to notice then penal action would be taken against such erring institutions.

Rupee Value

7027. SHRI P. VISWANATHAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has information about the actual loss incurred by the oil marketing companies due to sudden fluctuation in dollar-rupee rate and if so, the details thereof;

(b) the steps being taken by the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) to control the falling rupee value;

(c) the actual current account deficit due to declining rupee value; and

(d) the total amount of outflow of Foreign Institutional Investors during the current financial year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) The oil marketing companies incurred losses on account of depreciation of rupee vis-a-vis US dollar. The estimated impact of increase in Rupee — US dollar exchange rate by Re 1.0 on under recovery of sensitive products is given below:—

Products	Estimated Per Unit Impact (Rs./Ltr. Cyl)	Estimated Annual Impact (Rs. crore)
HSD	0.87	6850
PDS Kerosene	0.85	850
Domestic LPG	14.51	1500
Total		9200

Based on Refinery gate price as on May 01, 2012.

Source: PPAC, Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas.

(b) The Government of India and Reserve Bank of India have taken a number of steps to augment supply of foreign exchange and to curb speculation in the foreign exchange market to stem Rupee decline. These, inter alia, include RBI's intervention in the foreign exchange market, increase in FIIs limits for investment in government securities and corporate bonds, upward revision of all-in-

cost ceiling for external commercial borrowings limits, increase in interest rate on NRI deposits, allowing qualified foreign investors to invest in specified Indian mutual funds and equities, measures to curb speculation in the foreign exchange market and the requirement to convert 50 per cent of the balances in the Exchange Earner's Foreign Currency (EEFC) Account into rupee balances.

(c) The current account deficit (CAD) increased to 4.0 per cent of GDP in 2011-12 (upto December 2011) as compared to 3.3 per cent during the same period of 2010-11 due to widening of trade deficit on account of higher imports of POL and gold and silver.

(d) The details of investments (equity and debt) made by Foreign Institutional Investors (FIIs) during the current financial year (2012-13) under portfolio investment scheme, as reported by custodians are as follows:—

Duration	Gross Purchases (₹ cr.)	Gross Sales (₹ cr.)	Net Investment (₹ cr.)
01/04/2012	76872.9	80661.7	-3788.8
to 14/05/2012			

Source: SEBI

Malnourished Children in Rural Areas

7028. SHRI KHAGEN DAS: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the fifty per cent of children in rural areas are malnourished even when there is record production of foodgrains year after year;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether her Ministry has had any consultations with the Food Ministry so as to address this problem and supply cereals through Public Distribution System (PDS);

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the Food Ministry has stopped supplying cereals through PDS;

(f) if so, the details thereof; and

(g) the steps taken by her Ministry to resolve this issue?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) to (g) As per the National Family Health Survey-3 (NFHS-3) 2005-06, the percentage of underweight children under 5 years is 42.5, while it is 45.6 in rural areas in the country.

Malnutrition is manifestation of several underlying factors and causes and is complex, multi-dimensional and inter-generational in nature. The causes are varied and include inadequate consumption of food, frequent infections, lack of availability of safe drinking water and proper sanitation, illiteracy specially in women, poor access to health services, low purchasing power, socio-cultural factors such as early marriages of girls, lack of care during pregnancy and infancy, ignorance about nutritional needs of infants and young children etc.

The Government has accorded high priority to the issue of malnutrition and is implementing several schemes/programmes of different Ministries/Departments through State Governments/UT Administrations. The schemes/programmes include the Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS), National Rural Health Mission (NRHM), Mid-Day Meal Scheme, Rajiv Gandhi Schemes for Empowerment of Adolescent Girls (RGSEAG) namely SABLA, Indira Gandhi Matritva Sahyog Yojna (IGMSY) as Direct targeted interventions. Besides, indirect Multi-sectoral interventions include Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS), National Horticulture Mission, National Food Security Mission, Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS), Total Sanitation Campaign, National Rural Drinking Water Programme etc. All these schemes have potential to address one or other aspect of Nutrition. Several of the existing schemes/programmes including ICDS have been expanded/universalized just before or during the Eleventh Five Year Plan, hence, the results are likely to be visible after some time.

The Department of Food and Public Distribution, Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution has been allocating food grains through Public Distribution

System (PDS) under Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS) and various Others Welfare Schemes (OWS) such as Mid-Day Meal Scheme, Wheat Based Nutrition Programme, Rajiv Gandhi Scheme for Empowerment of Adolescent Girls (RESEAG)-SABLA, Annapurna Scheme and Emergency Feeding Programme of different Ministries/ Departments of Government of India to provide food security and to ensure that people living below poverty line get adequate food grains at highly subsidized price. The Department of Food and Public Distribution continues to supply rice and wheat for TPDS and OWS through PDS. During the year 2012-13, a quantity of 543.08 lakh tons of food grains have been allocated to States/UTs under the TPDS and OWS.

Interaction between the different Ministries for their various schemes is an ongoing process. Consultations have been held with Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution concerning the National Food Security Bill which has been presented before the Parliament.

Sikh Tourist Circuits

7029. DR. RATTAN SINGH AJNALA: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Union Government has received any proposal/request for building and creating Sikh Tourist Circuits in the country linking various religious places of Sikhs;
- (b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the action taken by the Union Government thereon and funds allocated/released thereunder, State/UT-wise; and
- (c) the reasons for the delay in implementing the proposal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI SULTAN AHMED): (a) and (b) Development and promotion of places of tourist interest, including development and promotion of pilgrim circuits are primarily undertaken by the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations themselves. However, the Ministry of Tourism provides Central Financial Assistance (CFA) for tourism projects, identified in consultation with them, subject

to availability of funds and inter-se priority under various schemes of the Ministry.

The Ministry of Tourism has appointed a National Level Consultant (NLC) to identify Integrated Tourism Circuits and Rural Clusters in each State (except North Eastern States) and Union Territory (UT). However, this Ministry has not received any specific proposal from any State Government or UT for development of Sikh Tourist Circuit in the country.

- (c) Does not arise.

Default in Payment by Private Companies

7030. SHRI UDAY SINGH: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether several power projects promoted by private sector companies have defaulted in payment of their dues to State-owned power sector lenders like Power Finance Corporation (PFC) and Rural Electrification Corporation (REC);
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether defaults by private sector companies to PFC and REC have a cascading impact on the financial health of these Government companies; and
- (d) if so, the steps the Government proposes to take against the defaulting private sector companies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL): (a) and (b) A few power projects promoted by private sector companies have defaulted in their dues to Power Finance Corporation (PFC) and Rural Electrification Corporation (REC). Details are given in the enclosed Statement.

- (c) The default by the private companies do not have any significant impact on financial health of PFC and REC presently and it did not result in any cascading effect.
- (d) PFC and REC take action against the defaulting private sector companies as per the loan agreement with them.

Statement

Private sector companies which have defaulted in their dues

A. Power Finance Corporation (PFC)

Sl. No.	Name of the Private Sector Company	Amount outstanding (on 31.3.12) Rs. crore	Current Status and Reasons for Default
1	2	3	4
1.	Shree Maheshwar Hydel Power Corporation Ltd.	148.14	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Promoters inability to bring/tie-up the required equity is a major factor for delay in the project implementation since 1998. (ii) R&R activities plagued by the activities of Narmada Bachao Andolan.
2.	Meenakshi Power Ltd.	2.00	Amount paid by borrower on 19.04.2012 and prepaid all its dues. The loan account of the borrower stands closed.
3.	Odisha Power Consortium Ltd.	1.81	Rs. 1 crore paid on 03.04.2012. It is expected that the borrower may clear its balance dues shortly.
4.	Konaseema Gas Power Ltd. (KGPL)	77.39	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Non-revision of tariff from the date of CoD by AP DISCOMs. (ii) Inability of KGPL to achieve 80% PLF due to insufficient gas allocation by EGoM at 75% PLF only as against the obligation to supply 80% to APDISCOMS under PPA, limited supply of RLNG. (iii) Non-grant of permission for sale of 20% merchant power by APERC as against the order of Government of Andhra Pradesh KGPL has filed an appeal to APTEL against the orders of APERC and also for grant of interim relief.
5.	Empee Power Company Ltd. (EPCL)	3.05	Non-revision of tariff by the State Government.
6.	Om Shakhti Renergies Ltd.	15.51	Legal action taken against the Company for the recovery of dues.
B.	Rural Electrification Corporation (REC)		
1.	Shree Maheshwar Hydel Power Corporation Ltd. (SMHPCL)	44.51	SMHPCL Project is stuck up with environment and Rehabilitation and Resettlement issues. The Project though almost complete, permission for raising water level

1	2	3	4
			in the dam not received from MOEF. Also due to delay in completion of the project there has been substantial time and cost over run.
2.	Konaseema Gas Power Project Ltd. (KGPP)	52.83	KGPP Project is facing shortage of gas and lesser realisation of fixed charges on account of dispute going on with Beneficiaries i.e. A.P. Discoms resulting in insufficient cash flow.
	Total (PFC + REC)	345.24	

Juvenile Justice Act, 2000

7031. SHRI SANJAY DHOTRE: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of the minimum standards of care required to be maintained by Juvenile homes under 'The Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2000 and Model Rules';
- (b) whether the Government has received complaints against such homes for their inability to maintain the minimum standards of care as prescribed in the said Act and Rules during each of the last three years and the current year;
- (c) if so, the details thereof, State-wise including Maharashtra and the reasons therefor; and
- (d) the corrective steps taken/being taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) Model Rules, 2007 framed under the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2000 [JJ Act] provide for the minimum standards of care to be maintained in the various types of Homes for children set up under the JJ Act. The salient features of the Rules are given in the enclosed Statement.

(b) No such complaint has been received by the Government, in the Ministry of Women and Child Development.

(c) and (d) Does not arise.

Statement

Salient Features of Minimum Standards of Care for Institutions

1. Separate premises is to be maintained for functioning of Homes meant for juveniles in conflict with laws and children in need of care and protection.
2. Classification and segregation of children for accommodation in the Homes according to the age group preferably 7-11 years, 12-16 years and 16-18 years.
3. The building or accommodation for an institution with 50 juveniles or children shall have a total area of 8,495 Square Feet and shall have 2 dormitories, 2 classrooms, sickroom/first aid room, kitchen, dining hall, recreation room, library, 5 bathrooms, 8 toilets etc.
4. The clothing and bedding shall be as per the scale and climatic conditions.
5. The Homes shall have proper sanitation and hygiene facilities.
6. The Homes shall follow minimum nutritional standard and diet scale and should provide four meals in a day including breakfast. Juveniles or children may be provided special meals on holidays and festivals.
7. Every institution is required to ensure monthly medical check-up and provide necessary medical facilities to the inmates. Every institution is required to tie-up with the local Primary Health Centre, Government Hospital,

Medical College, other Hospitals for regular visits by their doctors and students for holding periodic health within the institution. Every institution shall arrange for medical examination of each juvenile or child admitted in institution by the medical officer within 24 hours and in special cases or in medical emergencies immediately.

8. Every institution is required to provide a range of educational opportunities including mainstream inclusive schools, bridge education, open schooling, etc. An institution is also required to provide gainful vocational training and recreational facilities to all juveniles or children in the institutions.
9. Every institution is required to maintain case file of each juvenile and child *inter alia* containing report from the person or agency who produced the juvenile before board, information from the previous institute, information from family members and relative, health status report, social history, follow up reports etc.
10. Every institution is required to have a management committee comprising of District Child Protection Officer, Probation Officer, Medical Officer, Psychologist or Counsellor, Workshop Supervisor, Teacher, Social Worker Member of JJB or CWC, Juvenile or Child Representative. The management committee is required to meet every month to review custodial care or care in the institution, type of interventions required, medical facilities and treatment, food, water, sanitation and hygiene conditions, mental health interventions, individual problems of juveniles and children, release/pre-release or restoration/pre-restoration preparation, minimum standard of care etc.
11. Every institution is required to have a children's committee for three different age-group of children

i.e. 6-10 years, 11-15 years and 16-18 years. Such children's Committee shall be encouraged to participate in improvement in the condition of the institutions, preparing daily routine and diet scale, reporting abuse and exploitation by peers and care givers.

12. Every institution is required to have a system for ensuring that there is no abuse, neglect and maltreatment and how to respond these.
13. The State Government is required to constitute State, District or City level Inspection Committee to oversee the conditions in the institutions and appropriateness of the processes for safety, review the standards of care and protections being followed by the institutions, look out for any incidence for violation of child rights, and make suggestions for improvement and development of institutions.

World Bank Active Projects

7032. SHRI RADHE MOHAN SINGH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the World Bank has 75 active projects in the country at present and net aid commitment for these projects is about \$ 21.4 billion; and
- (b) if so, the details thereof project-wise and State-wise including Uttar Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) At present there are 84 World Bank assisted active projects in the country, including two projects in Uttar Pradesh and net aid commitment for these projects is about \$ 24.8 billion. The project-wise and State-wise details are given in the enclosed Statement.

Statement

Details of World Bank Assisted Active Projects in the country

(Amount in US\$ million)

S.No.	Project Name	State	Loan Amount
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh Water Sector Improvement	Andhra Pradesh	450.60

1	2	3	4
2.	Andhra Pradesh Municipal Development Project	Andhra Pradesh	300.00
3.	Andhra Pradesh Road Sector Project	Andhra Pradesh	320.00
4.	Andhra Pradesh Rural Water Supply and Sanitation	Andhra Pradesh	150.00
5.	Andhra Pradesh Community-Based Tank Management Project	Andhra Pradesh	189.00
6.	Assam Agricultural Competitiveness Project	Assam	154.00
7.	Bihar Kosi Flood Recovery Project	Bihar	220.00
8.	Bihar Rural Livelihoods Project - "JEEViKA"	Bihar	63.00
9.	E-Delivery of Public Services DPL	Central	150.00
10.	Reproductive and Child Health Project-II	Central	360.00
11.	Integrated Disease Surveillance Project	Central	60.00
12.	Additional Financing -Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan-II	Central	750.00
13.	Capacity Building for Urban Local Bodies-NURM	Central	60.00
14.	National Rural Livelihoods Project	Central	1000.00
15.	Eastern Dedicated Freight Corridor-I	Central	975.00
16.	National Ganga River Basin Project	Central	1000.00
17.	Biodiversity Conservation and Rural Livelihoods Improvement Project	Central	15.36
18.	NHAI Technical Assistance Project	Central	45.00
19.	Integrated Coastal Zone Management	Central	221.96
20.	Capacity Building for Industrial Pollution Management	Central	64.15
21.	Technical Engineering Educational Quality Improvement-II	Central	300.00
22.	Sustainable Urban Transport Project	Central	105.23
23.	National Vector Borne Disease Control and Polio Eradication Support Project	Central	521.00
24.	Strengthening India's Rural Credit Cooperatives	Central	600.00
25.	India: Vocational Training Improvement Project	Central	280.00
26.	Third National HIV/AIDS Control Project	Central	250.00
27.	Second National Tuberculosis Control Project	Central	170.00
28.	National Agricultural Innovation Project	Central	200.00

1	2	3	4
29.	Lucknow-Muzaffarpur National Highway Project	Central	620.00
30.	SME Financing and Development	Central	120.00
31.	Haryana Power System Improvement Project	Haryana	330.00
32.	Himachal Pradesh State Roads Project	Himachal Pradesh	220.00
33.	Himachal Pradesh Mid-Himalayan Watershed Development Project	Himachal Pradesh	60.00
34.	Second Karnataka State Highway Improvement	Karnataka	350.00
35.	Karnataka RWSS-II Additional Financing	Karnataka	150.00
36.	Karnataka Health Systems	Karnataka	141.83
37.	Karnataka Panchayats Strengthening Project	Karnataka	120.00
38.	Karnataka Municipal Reform Project	Karnataka	216.00
39.	Second Karnataka Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Project	Karnataka	151.60
40.	Second Kerala Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Project (Jalanidhi-II)	Kerala	155.30
41.	Kerala Local Government and Service Delivery	Kerala	200.00
42.	Second Madhya Pradesh District Poverty Initiatives Project (MPDPIP-II)	Madhya Pradesh	100.00
43.	Madhya Pradesh Water Sector Restructuring Project	Madhya Pradesh	394.00
44.	Maharashtra Agricultural Competitiveness Project	Maharashtra	100.00
45.	Mumbai Urban Transport Project-2A	Maharashtra	430.00
46.	Maharashtra Water Sector Improvement Project	Maharashtra	325.00
47.	Odisha Community Tank Management Project	Odisha	76.94
48.	India Odisha State Roads Project	Odisha	250.00
49.	Odisha Rural Livelihoods Project	Odisha	82.40
50.	Punjab Rural Water Supply and Sanitation	Punjab	154.00
51.	IN: Punjab State Roads Project	Punjab	250.00
52.	Rajasthan Agricultural Competitiveness Project	Rajasthan	109.00
53.	Rajasthan Rural Livelihoods Project (RRLP)	Rajasthan	162.70
54.	Rajasthan Water Sector Restructuring Project-Additional Financing	Rajasthan	19.00

1	2	3	4
55.	Rajasthan Water Sector Restructuring Project	Rajasthan	119.00
56.	Tamil Nadu Road Sector Project	Tamil Nadu	348.00
57.	Additional Financing Tamil Nadu Road Sector Project	Tamil Nadu	50.70
58.	Tamil Nadu Empowerment And Poverty Reduction "Vazhndhu Kattuvom" Project Additional Financing	Tamil Nadu	154.00
59.	Tamil Nadu Health Additional Financing	Tamil Nadu	117.70
60.	Tamil Nadu Irrigated Agriculture Modernization and Water-Bodies Restoration and Management Project	Tamil Nadu	485.00
61.	Tamil Nadu Empowerment and Poverty Reduction	Tamil Nadu	120.00
62.	Third Tamil Nadu Urban Development Project (TNUDP-III)	Tamil Nadu	300.00
63.	India: Uttar Pradesh Health Systems Strengthening Project (UPHSSP)	Uttar Pradesh	150.00
64.	Uttar Pradesh Sodic Lands Reclamation-III Project	Uttar Pradesh	197.00
65.	Uttarakhand Decentralized Watershed Development Project	Uttarakhand	69.62
66.	Additional Financing for Uttarakhand Decentralized Watershed Development Project	Uttarakhand	7.98
67.	Uttaranchal Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Project	Uttarakhand	120.00
68.	West Bengal Accelerated Development of Minor Irrigation	West Bengal	250.00
69.	West Bengal PRI	West Bengal	200.00
70.	North East Rural Livelihoods Project (NERLP)	Nagaland, Mizoram	130.00
71.	Rural Roads Project (PMGSY-I)	Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan, Jharkhand	399.50
72.	Dam Rehabilitation and Improvement Project	Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Odisha, Tamil Nadu, CWC	350.00
73.	Coal-Fired Generation Rehabilitation	Haryana, Maharashtra, West Bengal	180.00
74.	Hydrology Project Phase-II	Andhra Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Karnataka, Goa, Kerala, Odisha, Maharashtra,	105.51

1	2	3	4
		Tamil Nadu, Himachal Pradesh, Puducherry, Punjab	
75.	India National Cyclone Risk Mitigation Project (1)	Andhra Pradesh, Odisha	255.00
76.	PMGSY Rural Roads Project	Jharkhand, Rajasthan, Meghalaya, Uttar Pradesh, Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Punjab	1500.00
77.	Scaling Up Sustainable and Responsible Microfinance	Non Government	300.00
78.	Financing Public Private Partnerships (PPPs) in Infrastructure through Support to the India Infrastructure Finance Company Ltd.	Non Government	1195.00
79.	SME Financing and Development Project: Additional Financing	Non Government	400.00
80.	Vishnugad Pipalkoti Hydro Electric Project	Non Government	648.00
81.	Fifth Power System Development Project	Non Government	1000.00
82.	Power System Development-IV - Additional Financing	Non Government	400.00
83.	Power System Development Project-IV	Non Government	600.00
84.	Rampur Hydropower Project	Non Government	400.00
Total			24814.08

Increase in Tax-GDP Ratio

7033. SHRI PINAKI MISRA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government has plans to increase Tax-Gross Domestic Product (GDP) ratio;
- (b) whether there is any improvement in the tax buoyancy in recent years and if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) whether the Government undertakes review of tax exemptions provided in various sectors and if so, the details thereof and reactions thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. One of the objectives of tax policy is to enhance

the tax-GDP ratio through the expansion of base and moderation or rates. According to the *Fiscal Policy Strategy Statement 2012-13*, during the fiscal consolidation period, the tax- GDP ratio improved significantly from 9.2 per cent in 2003-04 to 11.9 per cent in 2007-08. However, due to the stimulus measures undertaken during the crisis period of 2008-09 and 2009-10 to insulate Indian economy from the adverse impact of global economic crisis and lower growth in economy, the gross tax revenue as percentage of GDP declined sharply to 9.7 per cent in 2009-10. The stimulus measures have helped in swift and broad based recovery, particularly in manufacturing and services sector during 2010-11. With the moderation in growth in 2011-12 and prevailing high inflation situation, government had to further reduce taxes/duty on petroleum products. During 2011-12, gross tax receipts as percentage of GDP is estimated to decline to 10.1 per cent from 10.3 per cent in

2010-11. However, with partial roll back of stimulus measures in indirect taxes, it is estimated that tax receipt as percentage of GDP would improve to 10.6 per cent in 2012-13 (BE).

(c) Review of exemptions is carried out from time to time to minimize their number and widen the tax base. As part of this exercise, in the Budget 2011-12, exemptions from central excise duty were withdrawn on 130 items on which State Governments were charging VAT. However, exemptions from Customs and Excise duties have been extended to various sectors on considerations such as industrial development of certain areas/regions, export promotion, promotion of critical industries, defence, promotion of small scale sectors and also social sectors like health, drinking water supply, etc. So far as direct taxes are concerned, a policy decision has been taken during recent budgetary exercises to move away from profit-linked deductions while moderating tax rates for all taxpayers. Instead, tax incentives in the form of investment-linked deductions have been introduced for some priority sectors. This policy is also reflected in the Direct Taxes Code Bill, 2010 wherein all profit-linked deductions have been phased out.

Calorific Value of Food

7034. SHRI L. RAJAGOPAL: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether protein and calorific value of food consumed per day per person has come down sharply in urban as well as rural areas of the country;
- (b) if so, the details of average protein and calorific value of food consumed per day per person in 1993-94 *vis a vis* 2009-2010 both in urban and rural areas;
- (c) the reasons for alarming decline in intake of protein and nutrients; and
- (d) steps taken/being taken by the Government to address the situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI SUDIP BANDYOPADHYAY): (a) and (b) As per National Sample Survey Organisation Report (NSSO) on Nutritional Intake in India 2009-10 the protein and calorific value of food consumed per day per person has come down in urban

and rural areas of the country. The average protein and calorific value of food consumed per day per person during 1993-94 and 2009-10 in urban and rural areas is as given below:—

	Urban	Rural
Protein (gm)		
1993-94	57.2	60.2
2009-10 (Sech.-I)	53.5	55.0
Calorie (K.Cal)		
1993-94	2071	2153
2009-10 (Sech.-I)	1946	2020

(c) and (d) There could be multiple reasons for decrease in intake of protein and calorie. Government has been taking the following measures to improve nutritional and health status of the population living in rural and urban areas of the country:—

1. Targeted Public Distribution System.
2. Antyodaya Anna Yojana (AAY) for the poorest segments of the BPL Population.
3. Annapurna Scheme.
4. Integrated Child Development Services Schemes (ICDS).
5. Rajiv Gandhi Scheme for Empowerment of Adolescent Girls [RGSEAG] — (SABLA).
6. National Programme of Nutritional Support to Primary Education (Mid-Day-Meal Programme).
7. Reproductive Child Health Programme under National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) includes:—
 - Emphasis on appropriate Infant and Young Child Feeding.
 - Promotion of ORS with zinc supplementation for a period of two weeks during the diarrhoea management.

- Integrated Management of Neonatal and Childhood Illnesses and malnutrition.
- Treatment of severe acute malnutrition through Nutrition Rehabilitation Centers (NRCs) set up at public health facilities.
- Specific Programme to prevent and combat micronutrient deficiencies of Vitamin A, Iron and Folic Acid. Vitamin A supplementation for children from 9 months till the age of 5 years. Iron and Folic Acid syrup to children from the age of 6 months to 5 years. Iron and Folic Acid Supplementation to pregnant and lactating women and adolescents.
- National Iodine Deficiency Disorders Control Programme (NIDDCP) for promotion of adequately iodated salt consumption at household level.

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

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

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

[Translation]

Export of Iron Ore

7035. SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN: Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the year-wise and port-wise quantum of iron ore exported from all parts of the country during last three years and the current year;

(b) the total quantum of iron ore on which royalty has been paid by the Government during the aforesaid period;

(c) whether port operators do not share the full information with State Governments and Union Government regarding the iron ore being exported from their ports; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MINES (SHRI DINSHA PATEL): (a) :As per available information, port-wise quantum of iron ore exported is given below:—

Port	(Quantity in lakh tonnes)		
	2009-10 (P)	2010-11 (till February, 2012) (P)	2011-12 (P)
Belekeri	61.66	18.21	—
Chennai	74.29	20.68	0.29
Ennore	9.36	4.07	—
Gangavaram	21.04	22.80	19.13
Gopalpur	1.34	—	—
Haldia	71.37	51.19	33.16
Kakinada	24.21	8.22	3.67
Karwar	14.82	6.93	—
Krishnapatnam	91.89	50.02	0.50
Goa	531.32	544.25	377.33
Mumbai	0.51	1.02	—
New Mangalore	44.25	19.39	6.83
Paradeep	122.71	130.03	57.32
Redi Port	3.40	3.46	—
Vizag	101.55	96.32	59.45
Total	1173.72	976.60	557.67

(Source: GMOEA, KIOCL, MMTC)

P : Provisional

(b) The quantum of iron ore produced in various State is given below:—

(in Thousand Tonnes)

State	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11(P)	2011-12(P)
India	212960	218553	207998	169664
Andhra Pradesh	10112	6246	1435	1707
Chhattisgarh	29997	26211	29146	30316
Goa	31195	38136	36723	34422
Jharkhand	21329	22547	23174	20270
Karnataka	46971	43163	37878	13269
Madhya Pradesh	412	1058	1745	1037
Maharashtra	294	283	1520	1425
Odisha	72627	80896	76350	67186
Rajasthan	23	13	27	32

P: Provisional

(Source: IBM)

Royalty collected for iron ore by different states is given below:—

(in Rs. lakh)

State	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11(P)
Andhra Pradesh	1651.00	2986.00	1085.00
Chhattisgarh	6119.81	35898.36	103149.01
Goa	2678.34	28546.54	95876.00
Gujarat	—	0.09	—
Jharkhand	3497.05	15442.56	37950.58
Karnataka	10616.59	31959.96	57079.31
Madhya Pradesh	90.00	212.00	856.45
Maharashtra	46.12	128.84	2002.79
Odisha	14949.72	66844.58	185191.66
Rajasthan	12.93	51.88	37.33
Total	39661.56	182070.81	483228.13

Note: Royalty collection for the year 2011-12 is not available.

(c) and (d) The Government has issued advisory to all Port Authorities to provide information on mineral exports to the State Governments. Further, all State Governments have been advised to ensure nomination of representatives of Port Authorities in the State Coordination cum Empowered Committee for facilitating better Coordination and sharing data.

Review of Electricity Policy

7036. SHRI JAGDISH SINGH RANA: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government proposes to review the electricity policy in relation to the private sector in the country; and
- (b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL): (a) and (b) As a part of the exercise for formulation of 12th Plan, a Working Group on Power was constituted under the chairmanship of the Secretary (Power), inter-alia, has suggested changes in National Electricity Policy and Tariff Policy. The report of the Working Group has been submitted to the Planning Commission. The salient policy changes recommended by the Working Group are given in the enclosed Statement.

Statement

Salient Recommendations of Working Group on Power for Policy Changes

1. Strengthening of institutions at the National/Regional/ State level such as National Load Despatch Centre/ Regional Load Despatch Centres/State Load Despatch Centres is vital to the implementation of open access.
2. To give a clear timeline for States to expedite reassignment of the Power Purchase Agreements to Distribution Companies (DISCOMs) and for winding up the single buyer model as early as possible enabling provision may be made in this regard in the National Electricity Policy.
3. State Electricity Regulatory Commissions (SERCs) should provide long term trajectory for Renewable Purchase Obligation (RPO).

4. The Principles and guidelines evolved through consensus by the Forum of Regulators (FOR) for the RPO of Obligated entities and Renewable Electricity Certificate(REC) mechanism should be followed up for timely adoption by corresponding Regulations of SERCs in keeping with Government Policies.
5. The Consumer Grievance Redressal Forum (CGRF) should be a multi-member setup with members from all stakeholders. FOR to play an important role in ensuring consonance of guidelines/regulations pertaining to CGRF and Ombudsman in respective States and UT's.
6. Consumer Advocacy Cells may be instituted by all the Commissions to provide the required legal advice, support, and assistance to Complainants for representing their case before the Ombudsman.
7. Power procurement and allocation of power to be done in line with the tariff policy and the guidelines/ Standard Bid documents (SBD) issued by Government of India under the Electricity Act, by the State Government.
8. Alternative methods of calculating cross subsidy surcharge to be worked out to ensure that neither open access is throttled nor does the host DISCOM unduly suffer.
9. SERCs should impose reasonable trading margin for the intra-state sale irrespective of the final destination of the electricity. SERCs should incentivize the intra-state trading in line with Act and Policy.
10. The concerned SERC should ensure automatic pass through for any increase in power purchase cost arising out of rise in cost of fuel
11. A substantial part, say about 80-85% of the requirement needed to be sourced by DISCOMs through long/medium term contracts so that the infrastructure is developed accordingly.
12. The provision under section 11 or 108 of Electricity Act, 2003 should not be misused to deal with shortage of power in the State as this section was meant to be invoked in extra ordinary circumstances like security of the State, public order or a natural calamity. This position may be clarified in the National Electrical Policy.

13. For all 1 MW and above consumers seeking open access, Standby charges should apply only if the distribution licensees continue to have the universal service obligation for energy supply. In case the distribution companies do not have the universal service obligation, stand by charges may be decided by mutual agreement between the open access consumers and the distribution companies.
14. Definition of minimum area of supply may be modified and it may be left to the discretion of the SERCs to decide the area, however, with due consideration to the fact that the grant of second/subsequent license does not lead to "cherry picking".
15. At the state level, DISCOMs also need to create Distribution Control Centres (DCCs) and empower them so that open access at the distribution level becomes a reality.
16. The institution of Chief Electrical Inspectorate to Government of India (CEIG)/State Government is strengthened so that quick and timely approvals are given. Central Electricity Authority(CEA) should work out a scheme of delegation of authority of mandatory inspections, including self-certifications, which would be in consonance with liberalization of bureaucratic control without compromising system safety and suggest possible steps for strengthening of Chief Electrical Inspector institutions which may be adopted by the State Governments.
17. Suitable incentives to those states who have adopted Time Of Day (TOD) tariff. TOD for Low Tension industries and Domestic consumers should be operationalized in phases
18. Pre – paid meters to be promoted to high value consumers and to those categories of consumers who are chronic defaulters to avoid piling up of arrears.
19. 100% Spot billing, Spot collection, Semi/fully automated meter reading and Standardization of metering protocols shall be done for extensive usage of AMR.
20. The State Governments should not only clear all the outstanding dues to the Utilities, but ensure payment of subsidies as per section 65 of Electricity Act, 2003

in future. FOR to evolve principles and methodologies in this regard through consensus and further follow up the progress.

21. As the Act provides for transmission, distribution and trading activities by the State Governments under section 14 of the Act, in the interest of promoting competition and fair play; Trading by state entities should be undertaken only after meeting the power demands of its own consumers.
22. RPOs should be distributed among the states in line with the targets set under the National Action Plan on Climate Change to be done through amendment in Electricity Act 2003 and/or Tariff Policy.
23. Long-term procurement of power by the distribution licensee to be done through competitive bidding process (CBP) and Power Purchase Agreements (PPA). To start with, the provisions in the Tariff Policy may be amended suitably for phase-wise introduction of competition for the different sources of renewable energy. Renewable Power procuring state will have the following procurement options:-
 1. Long-term procurement through competitive bidding.
 2. Short-term procurement through Purchase of REC or at preferential tariffs.

Cases of Heart Disease and Hypertension

7037. SHRI NARAYAN SINGH AMLABE:

SHRI P.C. GADDIGOUNDAR:

DR. SANJEEV GANESH NAIK:

SHRI A.K.S. VIJAYAN:

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

- (a) whether the Government has taken note of rising number of cases of heart disease and hypertension, particularly among the youngsters across the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof indicating the estimated number of people suffering from heart disease and hypertension in the country, State/UT-wise;
- (c) whether the Government has taken/proposed any steps to curb the incidences of above diseases and

to set up treatment facilities, particularly in the rural areas of the country;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the funds earmarked and allocated to the States to fight above diseases during each of the last three years and the current year, State/UT-wise?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) Yes. According to the Report of National Commission on Macroeconomics and Health (NCMH), there were 380 lakh cases of Cardio Vascular Diseases (CVD) in the year 2005 and these are estimated to rise to 641 lakh cases in the year 2015. As per the evaluation of cross sectional epidemiological studies in India carried by R. Gupta, it is estimated that there are 655 lakh hypertensive cases in India.

The exact number of State/UT-wise cases of heart disease and hypertension is not known as the data on the subject is not maintained centrally.

(c) to (e) The Government of India has initiated a National Programme for Prevention and Control of Cancer, Diabetes, Cardiovascular Disease and Stroke (NPCDCS) in 2010-11. The programme focuses on health promotion, capacity building including human resource development, early diagnosis and management of these diseases and integration with the primary health care system. The programme has been implemented in 100 Districts of 21 States during the years 2010-12. Statements-I and II showing State/UT-wise release of funds under the Diabetes, Cardiovascular Disease and Stroke (DCS) component of NPCDCS for the years 2010-11 and 2011-12 are enclosed.

Statement-I

DCS component of NPCDCS

Release of funds under NPDCS 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		
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

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
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

NR : Non-Recurring

R : Recurring

Statement-II**DCS component of NPCDCS***Release of funds under NPDCS 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

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
10.	Karnataka	418.52	59.44	477.96	418.52	59.44	477.96
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
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 and 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

Treatment of Poor in Government Hospitals

7038. SHRI GORAKHNATH PANDEY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government has received complaints regarding the denial of admission to poor or needy patients in Central Government hospitals including All India Institute of Medical Sciences (AIIMS);
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the action taken by the Government in this regard; and
- (c) the corrective measures taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (c) As far as three Government hospitals in Delhi namely, Safdarjung Hospital, Dr. RML Hospital and LHM and Associated Hospital and AIIMS are concerned, no such complaint regarding denial of admission to poor patients have been received in these hospitals.

[English]

Allocation of Gas

7039. SHRI NARANBHAI KACHHADIA: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government of India has allocated gas on firm basis for the upcoming gas based power projects of Gujarat State Power Corporation (GSPC) Pipavav Power Company Limited and Gujarat State Energy Generation expansion projects in the Gujarat State;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the State Government/Gujarat Urja Vikas Nigam Limited has requested the Government of India for allocation of full shortfall of gas quantum 7.88 MMSCMD; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof and the reaction of the Government thereto?

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

However, Ministry of Power (MOP) has recommended for allocation of 1.31 mmSCMD of KG D6 gas to Hazira CCGT (351 MW) and 2.62 mmSCMD of KG D6 gas to Pipavav CCGT (702 MW). The Empowered Group of Ministers (EGOM) in its meeting held on 24.02.2012, inter-alia, noted the requirement of these projects. However, no direction was issued due to substantial reduction of gas production from KG D6 field till 2013-14.

(c) and (d) Yes, Madam. The Gujarat State Government/Gujarat Urja Vikas Nigam Limited has requested for allocation of gas to meet shortages being experienced by existing plants as also to meet the requirement of gas for new plants. So far, MOPNG has allocated 0.05 mmSCMD of ONGC's Western Offshore gas fields to existing Dhuvaran Power Station of Gujarat State Electricity Corporation Ltd. (GSECL). As there is substantial reduction in the production of KG D6 gas, no gas has been allocated to any of the projects including of Gujarat by the EGOM in its meeting held on 24.02.2012.

[Translation]

**Supply of Power from NTPC
Power Projects**

7040. SHRI NIKHIL KUMAR CHOUDHARY: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government proposes to provide 50 per cent of the power generated from power projects of the National Thermal Power Projects to the home State;

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

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL): (a) to (c) The Government of India has approved allocation of 50% of power to the 'Home' States from the 14 upcoming power projects of NTPC Limited, and from all new projects of Nuclear Power Corporation of India Limited. Orders of this Ministry dated 17th January, 2011 are as at enclosed Statement.

Ministry of Power has also agreed for 50% of allocation of Power to Bihar from Stage-II of NTPC's Barn Super Thermal Power Station (1320 MW).

Statement

No. 5/12/2009-Th-II

Government of India

Ministry of Power

Shram Shakti Bhawan, Rafi Marg,
New Delhi-110001
17.01.2011

To,

The Chairman and Managing Director,
NTPC Limited,
7, Institutional Area,
Lodhi Road, New Delhi-110003

Subject: Allocation of power from the fourteen upcoming power projects of NTPC.

Sir,

I am directed to state that the Government of India has approved allocation of 50% of power to the 'Home' States from the following upcoming power projects of NTPC:—

Sl. No.	Station	Capacity	'Home' State
1.	Gadarwara	2640 MW	Madhya Pradesh
2.	Lara	4000 MW	Chhattisgarh
3.	Talcher Expansion	1320 MW	Orissa
4.	Kudgi	4000 MW	Karnataka
5.	Dariipalli	3200 MW	Odisha
6.	Gajmara	3200 MW	Odisha
7.	Gidderbaha	2640 MW	Punjab
8.	Katwa	1600 MW	West Bengal
9.	Dhuvran	1980 MW	Gujarat
10.	Khargone	1320 MW	Madhya Pradesh
11.	Pudimadka	4000 MW	Andhra Pradesh
12.	Bilhaur	1320 MW	Uttar Pradesh
13.	Kathua	500 MW	Jammu and Kashmir

2. It is further stated that 15% of power from the installed capacity of the above projects of NTPC will remain as unallocated quota at the disposal of the Government of India. Remaining 35% of the power from the above projects will be allocated to the other constituents (except the 'Home' State) of the particular region on the basis of extant guidelines on allocation of power (as modified vide this Ministries letter No. 8/1/96-OM dated 27.04.2000) giving equal weightage to the percentage of central plan assistance and percentage of energy consumption by each State with reference to the region as a whole for the preceding 5 years.

3. The Government of India has also approved the proposal for 50% and 35% allocation of power from the Barethi power project (3960 MW) to Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh respectively; the project being set up in the district of Chhattarpur in the Bundelkhand region of Madhya Pradesh to facilitate development of infrastructure in the region. 15% of power from the installed capacity of this project will remain as unallocated quota at the disposal of the Government of India.

4. While allocation of power from the individual projects will be made separately, it is envisaged that this decision of the Central Government will facilitate NTPC and the 'Home' State Governments to work together in tying up necessary inputs i.e. land, water, fuel, environmental clearances etc. for expeditious implementation of the projects. 'Home' States are expected to make available land, water etc. quickly. All other conditions of the guidelines of 2000 will be applicable.

5. NTPC must complete the awards and start works on the above listed projects within 12-18 months.

Yours faithfully,

Sd/-

(K.C. Sharma)

Under Secretary to the
Government of India
Telefax: 23719710

Copy to: Secretary (Energy) – Governments of Madhya Pradesh/Chhattisgarh/Odisha/Karnataka/Punjab/West Bengal/Gujarat/Andhra Pradesh/Uttar Pradesh/Jammu and Kashmir,

Copy for information to: (1) Director (OM)

(2) Director (State Thermal)

No. 5/12/2009-Th-II

Government of India

Ministry of Power

Shram Shakti Bhawan, Rafi Marg,

New Delhi-110001

17.01.2011

Office Memorandum

Subject: Allocation of power from the projects of Nuclear Power Corporation of India Limited.

Sir,

The undersigned is directed to state that the Government of India has approved allocation of 50% of power henceforth to the 'Home' States from the new projects of Nuclear Power Corporation of India Limited.

2. It is further stated that 15% of power from the installed capacity of the projects of Nuclear Power Corporation of India Limited will remain as unallocated quota at the disposal of the Government of India. Remaining 35% of the power from the above projects will be allocated to the other constituents (except the 'Home' State) of the particular region on the basis of extant guidelines on allocation of power i.e. giving equal weightage to the percentage of central plan assistance and percentage of energy consumption by each State with reference to the Region as a whole for the preceding 5 years.

3. Allocation of power from the individual projects will be made separately at appropriate time and keeping in view the status of implementation of the projects after getting proposals from NPCIL. 'Home' States are expected to make available land, water, clearances etc. quickly.

Sd/-

(K.C. Sharma)

Under Secretary to the
Government of India
Telefax: 23719710

Secretary (Department of Atomic Energy)
Anushakti Bhawan, CSM Marg,
Mumbai-400001

Supply of Surplus Power

7041. SHRIMATI MEENA SINGH: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the States where electricity is being generated more than their requirement and consumption capacity, State-wise;

(b) whether there is any scheme to transfer the surplus electricity to other States; and

(c) if so, the rules laid down for giving surplus power to the States which are in dire need of power?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL): (a) The requirement of power in a State is met by generation from its own sources, supply against its share in central generating stations and power procured through trading licensees, power exchanges as well as bilateral agreements. The Statements-I and II showing State-wise requirement, availability and surplus/deficit during 2011-12 and April, 2012 are enclosed. These statements do not show that the availability of power in any state (i.e. state's own generation plus import from the grid against its share in central sector power stations

and power procured from other sources) is more than its requirement on annual/monthly basis.

Some of the States have had seasonal surpluses and surplus power for a few days in a month or a few hours in a day/year, depending upon requirement and availability of power during the period.

(b) and (c) The Electricity Act 2003 inter-alia facilitates transfer of surplus electricity to other States. Section 38, 39, 40 and 42 of the Electricity Act, 2003 provide for non-discriminatory open access to transmission system or distribution system or facilities associated with such lines or system, by any licensee or consumer or a person engaged in generation in accordance with the regulations laid down by CERC/SERCs. The Electricity Act, 2003, therefore, contains provisions to promote/facilitate sale of power by the surplus State/purchase of power by a needy State to/from any other State through the Traders, Power Exchanges or bilateral arrangements.

Statement-I

Power Supply Position Year 2011-12

Region	April, 2012 – March, 2012				April, 2012 – March, 2012			
	Requirement (MU)	Availability (MU)	Surplus/Deficit (MU)	(%)	Peak Demand (MW)	Peak Met (MW)	Surplus/Deficit (MW)	(%)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Chandigarh	1,568	1,564	-4	0	263	263	0	0
Delhi	26,751	26,674	-77	-0.3	5,031	5,028	-3	-0.1
Haryana	36,874	35,541	-1,333	-3.6	6,533	6,259	-274	-4.2
Himachal Pradesh	8,161	8,107	-54	-0.7	1,397	1,298	-99	-7.1
Jammu and Kashmir	14,250	10,889	-3,361	-23.6	2,385	1,789	-596	-25.0
Punjab	45,191	43,792	-1,399	-3.1	10,471	8,701	-1,770	-16.9
Rajasthan	51,474	49,491	-1,983	-3.9	8,188	7,605	-583	-7.1
Uttar Pradesh	81,339	72,116	-9,223	-11.3	12,038	11,767	-271	-2.3
Uttarakhand	10,513	10,208	-305	-2.9	1,612	1,600	-12	-0.7
Northern Region	276,121	258,382	-17,739	-6.4	40,248	37,117	-3,131	-7.8

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Chhattisgarh	15,013	14,615	-398	-2.7	3,239	3,093	-146	-4.5
Gujarat	74,696	74,429	-267	-0.4	10,951	10,759	-192	-1.8
Madhya Pradesh	49,785	41,392	-8,393	-16.9	9,151	8,505	-646	-7.1
Maharashtra	141,382	117,722	-23,660	-16.7	21,069	16,417	-4,652	-22.1
Daman and Diu	2,141	1,915	-226	-10.6	301	276	-25	-8.3
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	4,380	4,349	-31	-0.7	615	605	-10	-1.6
Goa	3,024	2,981	-43	-1.4	527	471	-56	-10.6
Western Region	290,421	257,403	-33,018	-11.4	42,352	36,509	-5,843	-13.8
Andhra Pradesh	91,730	85,149	-6,581	-7.2	14,054	11,972	-2,082	-14.8
Karnataka	60,830	54,023	-6,807	-11.2	10,545	8,549	-1,996	-18.9
Kerala	19,890	19,467	-423	-2.1	3,516	3,337	-179	-5.1
Tamil Nadu	85,685	76,705	-8,980	-10.5	12,813	10,566	-2,247	-17.5
Puducherry	2,167	2,136	-31	-1.4	335	320	-15	-4.5
Lakshadweep	37	37	0	0	8	8	0	0
Southern Region	260,302	237,480	-22,822	-8.8	37,599	32,188	-5,411	-14.4
Bihar	14,311	11,260	-3,051	-21.3	2,031	1,738	-293	-14.4
DVC	16,648	16,009	-639	-3.8	2,318	2,074	-244	-10.5
Jharkhand	6,280	6,030	-250	-4.0	1,030	868	-162	-15.7
Odisha	23,036	22,693	-343	-1.5	3,589	3,526	-63	-1.8
West Bengal	38,679	38,281	-398	-1.0	6,592	6,532	-60	-0.9
Sikkim	390	384	-6	-1.5	100	95	-5	-5.0
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	244	204	-40	-16	48	48	0	0
Eastern Region	99,344	94,657	-4,687	-4.7	14,707	13,999	-708	-4.8
Arunachal Pradesh	600	553	-47	-7.8	121	118	-3	-2.5
Assam	6,034	5,696	-338	-5.6	1,112	1,053	-59	-5.3
Manipur	544	499	-45	-8.3	116	115	-1	-0.9
Meghalaya	1,927	1,450	-477	-24.8	319	267	-52	-16.3

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Mizoram	397	355	-42	-10.6	82	78	-4	-4.9
Nagaland	560	511	-49	-8.8	111	105	-6	-5.4
Tripura	949	900	-49	-5.2	215	214	-1	-0.5
North-Eastern Region	11,011	9,964	-1,047	-9.5	1,920	1,782	-138	-7.2
All India	937,199	857,886	-79,313	-8.5	130,006	116,191	-13,815	-10.6

#Lakshadweep and Andaman and Nicobar Islands are stand-alone systems, power supply position of these, does not form part of regional requirement and availability.

Statement-II

Power Supply Position April, 2012

Region	April, 2012				April, 2012			
	Requirement (MU)	Availability (MU)	Surplus/Deficit (MU)	(%)	Peak Demand (MW)	Peak Met (MW)	(MW)	(%)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Chandigarh	117	117	0	0	220	220	0	0
Delhi	2,086	2,083	-3	-0.1	3,779	3,779	0	0.0
Haryana	2,793	2,651	-142	-5.1	5,289	5,057	-232	-4.4
Himachal Pradesh	739	732	-7	-0.9	1,628	1,413	-215	-13.2
Jammu and Kasahmir	1,157	872	-285	-24.6	1,835	1,513	-322	-17.5
Punjab	3,031	2,947	-84	-2.8	6,234	5,089	-1,145	-18.4
Rajasthan	4,026	3,990	-36	-0.9	7,143	7,112	-31	-0.4
Uttar Pradesh	6,618	6,060	-558	-8.4	11,690	11,465	-225	-1.9
Uttarakhand	883	824	-59	-6.7	1,467	1,237	-230	-15.7
Northern Region	21,450	20,276	-1,174	-5.5	36,765	34,242	-2,523	-6.9
Chhattisgarh	1,502	1,476	-26	-1.7	3,271	3,134	-137	-4.2
Gujarat	6,878	6,876	-2	0.0	10,869	10,845	-24	-0.2
Madhya Pradesh	3,626	3,070	-556	-15.3	8,165	6,704	-1,461	-17.9
Maharashtra	11,172	10,688	484	-4.3	18,011	16,842	-1,169	-6.5
Daman and Diu	129	129	0	0.0	284	259	-25	-8.8

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	313	313	0	0.0	587	587	0	0.0
Goa	243	242	-1	-0.4	452	450	-2	-0.4
Western Region	23,863	22,794	-1,069	-4.5	38,137	36,341	-1,796	-4.7
Andhra Pradesh	8,495	7,377	-1,118	-13.2	12,974	11,335	-1,639	-12.6
Karnataka	5,479	4,799	-680	-12.4	9,940	8,264	-1,676	-16.9
Kerala	1,776	1,695	-81	-4.6	3,434	3,058	-376	-10.9
Tamil Nadu	7,518	5,751	-1,767	-23.5	12,116	9,841	-2,275	-18.8
Puducherry	193	191	-2	-1.0	318	311	-7	-2.2
Lakshadweep	3	3	0	0	8	8	0	0
Southern Region	23,461	19,813	-3,648	-15.5	36,067	30,681	-5,386	-14.9
Bihar	1,279	977	-302	-23.6	2,208	1,703	-505	-22.9
DVC	1,590	1,535	-55	-3.5	2,240	2,152	-88	-3.9
Jharkhand	568	502	-66	-11.6	1,005	933	-72	-7.2
Odisha	2,217	2,141	-76	-3.4	3,430	3,121	-309	-9.0
West Bengal	3,642	3,623	-19	-0.5	6,692	6,583	-109	-1.6
Sikkim	22	22	0	0.0	90	90	0	0.0
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	21	21	0	0	48	48	0	0
Eastern Region	9,318	8,800	-518	-5.6	15,209	14,156	-1,053	-6.9
Arunachal Pradesh	51	47	-4	-7.8	106	103	-3	-2.8
Assam	484	451	-33	-6.8	1,053	1,019	-34	-3.2
Manipur	33	30	-3	-9.1	105	104	-1	-1.0
Meghalaya	146	105	-41	-28.1	275	269	-6	-2.2
Mizoram	28	26	-2	-7.1	65	60	-5	-7.7
Nagaland	34	31	-3	-8.8	100	98	-2	-2.0
Tripura	79	74	-5	-6.3	180	177	-3	-1.7
North-Eastern Region	855	764	-91	-10.6	1,822	1,704	-118	-6.5
All India	78,947	72,447	-6,500	-8.2	1,28,000	1,17,124	-10,876	-8.5

#Lakshadweep and Andaman and Nicobar Islands are stand-alone systems, power supply position of these, does not form part of regional requirement and availability.

Setting up of Gurukuls under Rural Tourism Scheme

7042. SHRI MAHENDRASINH P. CHAUHAN: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government has decided to set up Gurukuls in villages for the purpose of development of rural tourism in the country;
- (b) if so, the details and the locations identified therefor, State-wise; and
- (c) the potential of the rural tourism towards generating employment opportunities for the youths in rural areas of the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI SULTAN AHMED): (a) and (b) Development and promotion of tourism is primarily undertaken by State Governments/UT Administrations. However, under its Rural Tourism Scheme, Ministry of Tourism provides Central Financial Assistance (CFA) to them for activities involving development of rural tourism including propagation of the Gurukul process. So far, Ministry of Tourism has sanctioned CFA for tourism projects at 185 villages across the country.

(c) Development of rural tourism creates opportunities for livelihood and employment for the rural people, including youth, women and artisans.

[English]

Rashtriya Mahila Kosh

7043. SHRI HARIN PATHAK: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the quantum of funds sanctioned and disbursed to individuals/groups by Rashtriya Mahila Kosh during each of the last three years and the current year; and
- (b) the mechanism in place to monitor the implementation of the scheme and to recover the loan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) The details of the loans sanctioned and disbursed by Rashtriya Manila Kosh (RMK) during the last 3 years and the current year, are given below:—

(Rs. in crore)		
Year	Loans sanctioned	Loans disbursed
2009-10	14.71	15.63
2010-11	12.78	12.49
2011-12	19.85	16.31
2012-13	0.93	0.15

(b) The monitoring of the schemes implemented by RMK is done by the Governing Board and the General Body of RMK. Details of mechanism for recovery of loans are given in the enclosed Statement.

Statement

Recovery of RMK Loans

The RMK loans are recoverable from Intermediary Microfinance Organisations (IMOs) over a repayment period of 3 years (including the grace period of 6 months) in quarterly installments along with interest @ 8 per cent per annum on reducing balance. RMK follows the following procedure for recovery of loans:—

- (i) The repayment schedule is defined in advance, envisaging quarterly payment of principal and interest amount. The requisite Post Dated Cheques (PDCs) are collected as a risk mitigation measure.
- (ii) Demand letters are issued before due dates to all IMOs at pre-defined due dates.
- (iii) Quarterly list of defaults is reviewed regularly. Each defaulting NGO is contacted, either telephonically or through letters, to enquire about the reasons for default and the likely time for clearing of default.
- (iv) The default loans accounts are handled as under:—
 - (a) In the first instance reminders are sent to the defaulting IMOs asking them to pay the overdue amount, urgently.
 - (b) The defaulting IMO is sent first reminder, followed by another reminder and if

required final warning (after 30 days from second reminder) to clear the overdues. If overdues still persist blacklisting is resorted to in case, an NGO commits default of 4 quarters of interest and/or 4 quarters of principal, or both. This has been an effective measure of recovery. Black-listing of the defaulting IMOs is undertaken mainly to pressurize for urgent clearance of overdue. In case the IMO dears the loan overdue, it is removed from RMK black list.

- (c) Post-dated cheques given by NGOs are deposited in the concerned banks; if returned unpaid, case(s) under section 138 of Negotiable Instrument Act (NIA) are filed in the Court.
- (d) In case of chronic default, a 'recall-notice' is also issued calling the defaulting IMO to pay upfront the entire outstanding amount of the loan dues, in a month's time. If the recall-notice is not complied with, a PDC is lodged for the entire outstanding dues (loan instalments plus interest).
- (e) Suits are filed or wherever applicable, Arbitration Process is followed, to recover the dues from the NGO where the loan repayment period has completed, as per the loan agreement.

Banking Penetration Ratio

7044. SHRI PREM DAS RAI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the banking penetration ratio in the Eastern and North Eastern States is less than that of the national average;
- (b) if so, the details thereof, State-wise;
- (c) whether any studies have been undertaken to find out the reasons for such low banking penetration in those states; and
- (d) if so, the findings of such reports and the

measures taken by the Government to effectively deal with the problem?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) As reported by Reserve Bank of India (RBI), the number of functioning branches of Scheduled Commercial Banks (SCBs) as on 31st March, 2012 is 93,659 and the Average Population Per Bank Branch (APPB) in the country is 12,921. The State-wise details are given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) and (d) In order to address the financial exclusion, uneven growth and constraints in the country's North Eastern Region, RBI constituted a Committee on Financial Sector Plan for North Eastern Region (NER) in January 2006. The committee observed that new strategies may have to be devised to deal with the cases of centres where the banks, on their own, do not find it commercially viable to open branches. Consequently, a Special Task Force was constituted to give a fresh impetus for creation of banking facilities in North-Eastern India. A scheme of providing financial support to banks by the RBI for setting-up banking facilities at 'agreed' centres in the North-Eastern Region, was formulated. Accordingly, 42 agreed centres were identified in 5 States of NER. Upto April, 2012, 27 bank branches have been opened at 27 centres under Special Dispensation Scheme.

The bottlenecks, as reported by banks mainly relate to lack of suitable premises for banking, security, connectivity, electricity and water connections, metalled road connectivity, accommodation for employees, etc.

Banks were advised in 2010-11 to provide banking services in every village with a population above 2,000 in the country. Under the roadmap, 74,414 villages with population above 2,000 were identified as unbanked, which were allocated to various banks, including Regional Rural Banks (RRBs) for providing banking services by March 2012. Banks have covered 74,199 of these unbanked villages. Out of the total 74,414 such villages in the country, 23,353 unbanked villages were identified in Eastern States including North Eastern Regions. As at the end of March 31, 2012, as reported by various State Level Bankers Committees (SLBCs), banking outlets have been opened in 23,226 such villages.

Statement

State-wise position of number of branches of Scheduled Commercial Banks, Average Population Per Bank Branch (APPB) as on 31.3.2012

Sl. No.	State	Number of branches	Population (based on Census 2011)	APPB (in thousand)
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Assam	1549	31169272	20.1222
2.	Meghalaya	224	2964007	13.2322
3.	Mizoram	101	1091014	10.8021
4.	Bihar	4373	103804637	23.7376
5.	Jharkhand	2009	32966238	16.4093
6.	Arunachal Pradesh	88	1382611	15.7115
7.	West Bengal	5703	91347736	16.0175
8.	Nagaland	100	1980602	19.8060
9.	Manipur	84	2721756	32.4019
10.	Odisha	3126	41947358	13.4189
11.	Sikkim	84	607688	7.2344
12.	Tripura	247	3671032	14.8625
13.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	43	379944	8.8359
14.	Uttar Pradesh	11261	199581477	17.7232
15.	Uttarakhand	1344	10116752	7.5273
16.	Delhi	2631	16753235	6.3676
17.	Punjab	4012	27704236	6.9053
18.	Haryana	2807	25353081	9.0321
19.	Chandigarh	290	1054686	3.6368
20.	Jammu and Kashmir	1062	12548926	11.8163
21.	Himachal Pradesh	1106	6856509	6.1994
22.	Rajasthan	4581	68621012	14.9795
23.	Gujarat	5172	60383628	11.6751

1	2	3	4	5
24.	Maharashtra	8927	112372972	12.5880
25.	Daman and Diu	31	242911	7.8358
26.	Goa	476	1457723	3.0624
27.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	39	342853	8.7911
28.	Madhya Pradesh	4495	72597565	16.1507
29.	Chhattisgarh	1471	25540196	17.3625
30.	Andhra Pradesh	7785	84665533	10.8755
31.	Karnataka	6598	61130704	9.2650
32.	Lakshadweep	12	64429	5.3691
33.	Tamil Nadu	6988	72138958	10.3233
34.	Kerala	4681	33387677	7.1326
35.	Puducherry	159	1244464	7.8268
All India		93659	1210193422	12.9213

Source: Master Office File (Latest updated version) of banks, DSIM, RBI as on 04.04.2012.

[Translation]

Production of Bio-Diesel

7045. SHRI GORAKH PRASAD JAISWAL:

SHRIMATI RAMA DEVI:

SHRI PREMCHAND GUDDU:

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

(a) the details of States in which biodiesel is being manufactured in the country, State-wise including Madhya Pradesh; and

(b) the steps being taken by the Government to increase the production of the bio-diesel in the country?

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH) (a) Bio-diesel production plants with an aggregate capacity of 3470 tonnes per day have been set up in the country by private companies. State-wise break up is given in the enclosed Statement.

(b) The National Policy on Biofuels notified by the

Government of India in December, 2009 has laid down guidelines for promotion of production and utilization of bio-diesel for blending with high speed diesel. Research on development and cultivation of improved varieties of Jatropha for increasing the production of bio-diesel has been taken up under projects funded by the Ministries of Agriculture, New and Renewable Energy and Science and Technology.

Statement

State-wise break up of bio-diesel plants installed in the country

Sl. No.	State	Installed capacity (in tonnes per day)
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2510
2.	Chhattisgarh	13
3.	Gujarat	60

1	2	3
4.	Haryana	30
5.	Maharashtra	210
6.	Uttarakhand	50
7.	West Bengal	500
	Total	3373

[English]

**Violation of the Principle of One
Rank One Pay**

7046. DR. ANUP KUMAR SAHA:

SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR:

SHRI YASHVIR SINGH:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether consequent upon recommendations of Sixth Pay Commission and subsequent clarifications issued, Assistants in the Central Secretariat are being offered different minimum basic pay;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the rationale therefor;
- (c) whether those promoted between 1st January, 2006 and 30 September, 2008 as Assistants are getting Rs. 18460/- as minimum basic pay;
- (d) if so, the manner in which the pay of direct recruit Assistants who have joined before 01.01.2006 has been fixed;
- (e) the reasons for not extending the benefit of this mode of fixation to similar posts in other organisations; and
- (f) the corrective measures taken or proposed to be taken by the Government in this direction?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (c) As per existing orders of the Government, if an official is promoted as Assistant between 1.1.2006 and 31.8.2008 and opts to come over to the revised pay scale from the date of his promotion then his pay is fixed w.r.t. the fitment table of upgraded pay scale i.e. pre-revised scale of ₹ 7450-11500 from the date of promotion and in such an event, he has

to forego arrears till that date. In case of officials promoted as Assistants after 31.8.2008, pay fixation is allowed as per Rule 13 of the CCS (RP) Rules 2008. The pay fixation of Direct Recruit Assistants is carried out as per Section-II of Part-A of the First Schedule of CCS (RP) Rules, 2008 based on the recommendations of the Sixth Pay Commission. The difference in the pay allowed to promotee and Direct Recruit Assistants is on account of different modes of pay fixation in respect of promotees and direct recruits as prescribed under the CCS (RP) Rules 2008.

(d) The pay fixation of Direct Recruit Assistants who have joined before 1.1.2006 is carried out under Rule 7 (1) (A) (i) of CCS (RP) Rules 2008.

(e) Such a dispensation has already been extended to similarly placed personnel in some of the Secretariat Organizations.

(f) As in the past, while fixation of pay for those in service depends on the basic pay drawn prior to revision of pay scales, the same is carried out for Direct Recruits as per the entry pay prescribed under CCS (RP) Rules 2008. There are provisions for stepping up of pay of the seniors subject to fulfillment of certain conditions.

[Translation]

NABARD

7047. RAJKUMARI RATNA SINGH:

SHRI HARISH CHOWDHARY:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether National Bank for Agricultural and Rural Development (NABARD) has been able to meet its objectives;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) if not, the reasons therefor alongwith reaction of the Government thereto;
- (d) whether any study/review has been conducted by the Government regarding the performance/functioning of the NABARD; and
- (e) if so, the details and the outcome thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (c) NABARD was established in 1982 with a mandate for providing and regulating credit and other facilities for the promotion and development of agriculture, small scale industries, cottage and village industries, handicrafts and other rural crafts and other allied economic activities in rural areas with a view to promoting integrated rural development and securing prosperity of rural areas, and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.

The achievement of NABARD since inception are as under:—

- The aggregate credit limits sanctioned to Rural Financial Institutions (RFIs) which was Rs. 1,658 crore in 1982-83 reached Rs.48,933.34 crore in 2011-12.
- The refinance provided in investment credit rose from Rs. 703 crore in 1982-83 to Rs. 15,423 crore in 2011-12.
- As on 31 March 2012, 47.86 lakh SHGs have been credit linked with an outstanding bank loan of Rs. 31,221.17 crore.
- As on 31 December, 2011 2,44,580 JLGs have availed bank loan of Rs. 1,872.41 crore.
- NABARD has been closely involved in the implementation of Agricultural Debt Waiver and Debt Relief Scheme (ADWDRS), 2008 through Cooperatives and RRBs.
- NABARD was involved in the implementation of PM's Relief Package for 31 distressed districts in 4 States.
- NABARD is involved in the implementation of handloom package for revival reforms and restructuring of the sector.

(d) and (e) Reserve Bank of India (RBI) conducts financial inspection of National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) under Section 45(N)(1) (ii) of RBI Act, 1934. The latest such inspection was carried out with reference to the position as on 31 March, 2010.

[English]

Public-Private Partnership in EMRS

7048. SHRI K.C. SINGH 'BABA':

SHRI RAMSINH RATHWA:

Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to establish Public-Private Partnership in the establishment of Eklavya Model Residential Schools (EMRS) in all States across the country; and

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

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

(a) and (b) This Ministry provides capital as well as recurring grant to State Governments for setting up and running of Eklavya Model Residential Schools (EMRS). The guidelines for setting up EMRS issued by this Ministry in June, 2010 inter-alia provide that State Governments may opt for any feasible/suitable mode of management which includes Public-Private Partnership with reputed educational institutions. Since the administration and management of EMRS is the responsibility of the concerned State Government, therefore decision about Public-Private Partnership is taken by the concerned State Government. This Ministry does not maintain data in this regard.

Funds for State Transport Corporations

7049. SHRI SANJAY DINA PATIL:

SHRI P.T. THOMAS:

DR. SANJEEV GANESH NAIK:

SHRI KODIKKUNNIL SURESH:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has received requests from the various State Governments to help them overcome the financial crisis of the State Transport Corporations and if so, the details thereof and action taken thereon, State-wise; and

(b) the State-wise details of funds allocated, released and yet to be released in this regard, till date?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) In the recent

past, three States have requested for central assistance for their State Transport Corporations. Government of Kerala has requested for one time capital grant of Rs. 960 crore (Rs. 520 crore for acquiring 2000 new buses and Rs.440 crore to retire high cost loans) to Kerala State Road Transport Corporation as a special case for revival. Government of Mizoram has requested for 100% Central assistance to the tune of Rs. 402.99 crore for implementation of Integrated Transport System in Mizoram. Government of Andhra Pradesh has also requested for capital assistance and financial help for State Road Transport Corporation.

(b) There is no existing scheme to provide for capital grants and loan assistance to State Road Transport Corporations.

Measles Deaths

7050. SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA:

SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAISI:

SHRI ANAND PRAKASH PARANJPE:

SHRI EKNATH MAHADEO GAIKWAD:

SHRI SANJAY BHOI:

SHRI BHASKARRAO BAPURAO PATIL

KHATGAONKAR

SHRI P. LINGAM:

SHRI K. SUGUMAR:

DR. M. THAMBIDURAI:

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

(a) whether as per a report published in an International Medical Journal about 47 per cent of the global measles deaths occur in India;

(b) if so, the coverage of measles vaccination in the country at present;

(c) whether the Government proposes to launch a special drive to cover whole country with measles vaccine especially in rural areas;

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

(e) the steps taken or being taken by Government to reduce the measles death in the country and also to focus those areas which are not covered by measles vaccination?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI SUDIP BANDYOPADHYAY): (a) As per an article published in Lancet on 24th April, 2012, India's share to global measles mortality was 47% in 2010.

(b) The reported coverage of measles vaccination in the country during 2011-12 was 86.3% as per Health Information Management System of Ministry of Health.

(c) to (e) Government of India had decided to introduce second dose of measles in Routine Immunization programme from 2010-11. In 14 States where measles immunization coverage was less than 80 percent, second dose of measles was to be introduced as measles catch-up campaign (MCUP) covering all the children in the age group 9 months to 10 years followed by integration into Routine Immunization. In other States where measles converge was more than 80 percent, second dose was introduced as part of Routine Immunization. The measles catch up campaign has a target to cover 361 districts in 14 States and 13.1 crore children in a phased manner. These states are Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Rajasthan, Haryana, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh, Assam, Arunachal Pradesh, Meghalaya, Manipur, Nagaland and Tripura. As on date, Measles catch up campaign has been carried out in 197 districts in 14 states immunizing 4.77 crore children.

[Translation]

Blood Banks

7051. SHRI DILIPKUMAR MANSUKHLAL GANDHI:

SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAISI:

SHRI E.G. SUGAVANAM:

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

(a) the number of blood banks in public and private sector alongwith the provisions made in respect of capacity and storage of units of blood therein, State/UT-wise;

(b) whether the Government had set any target to set up at least one blood bank in the thirty-nine newly created districts with no blood banks, identified under the National AIDS Control Programme (NACP)-III for the period 2007—12;

(c) if so, whether the Government has achieved the said target;

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

(e) the corrective measures taken/proposed by the Government for setting up of blood banks in each of the remaining districts and also four metro blood banks as centres of excellence in New Delhi, Mumbai, Kolkata and Chennai under NACP-IV?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI S. GANDHISELVAN): (a) As per information received from Drug Controller General (India) there are 2545 licensed blood banks across the country. State/UT-wise list of number of licensed blood banks is given in the enclosed Statement-I.

As per provisions made under the Drugs and Cosmetics Act-1940 in respect of capacity and storage of units of blood, all licensed blood banks require refrigerators for storing separately tested and untested blood, maintaining temperature between 2°-6°C with digital dial thermometer recording thermograph and alarm device with provisions for continuous power supply.

In blood component separation units, in addition to

above equipment, deep freezer maintaining temperature between -30°C to -40°C and -75°C to -80°C, platelet agitators with incubator (wherever necessary) are required.

(b) to (d) As per the assessment carried out during the planning of National AIDS Control Programme, Phase-III, 39 districts in the country did not have a blood bank in the public sector. These 39 districts were taken up for support to set up blood banks by State Governments. 25 blood banks have started operation since then. The Government of India is supporting State Governments in establishing blood banks in the remaining 14 districts.

The State/UT-wise list of 39 districts is enclosed as Statement-II and 25 districts where blood banks have been established is enclosed as Statement-III.

In 14 districts where District Level Blood Banks have not been established; four blood banks lack infrastructure, in five blood banks equipments installation is awaited, in one blood bank recruitment of manpower is awaited and four blood banks are awaiting license,

(e) The Proposal for Setting up of Metro Blood Banks was one of the approved activities under NACP-Phase-III. At present the Design Project Report 2 for Mumbai, Kolkata and Chennai has been approved and Design Project Report 1 for Delhi has been approved.

Statement-I

Number of Licensed Blood Banks in the Country upto December, 2011

Sl. No.	Name of the State/Union Territory	No. of Government Blood Banks	No. of Private Blood Banks	Total No. of Licensed Blood Banks
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	2	1	3
2.	Andhra Pradesh	64	206	270
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	2	1	3
4.	Assam	37	28	65
5.	Bihar	37	30	67
6.	Chandigarh	3	1	4
7.	Chhattisgarh	19	24	43

1	2	3	4	5
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	1	1
9.	Daman and Diu	1	0	1
10.	Delhi	22	42	64
11.	Goa	3	2	5
12.	Gujarat	30	123	153
13.	Haryana	18	49	67
14.	Himachal Pradesh	19	1	20
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	25	1	26
16.	Jharkhand	25	18	43
17.	Karnataka	39	137	176
18.	Kerala	34	137	171
19.	Lakshadweep			0
20.	Madhya Pradesh	58	80	138
21.	Maharashtra	81	209	290
22.	Manipur	3		3
23.	Meghalaya	4	2	6
24.	Mizoram	8	2	10
25.	Nagaland	4		4
26.	Odisha	66	16	82
27.	Puducherry	6	10	16
28.	Punjab	51	47	98
29.	Rajasthan	52	39	91
30.	Sikkim	2	1	3
31.	Tamil Nadu	94	179	273
32.	Tripura	7		7
33.	Uttarakhand	19	5	24
34.	Uttar Pradesh	85	124	209
35.	West Bengal	76	33	109
Total		996	1549	2545

Statement-II

List of New District Level Blood Banks State/UT-wise sanctioned for NACO support

SI.No.	Name of the State	Name of District
1	2	3
1.	Bihar	Government Hospital, Arwal
2.	Chhattisgarh	Government Hospital, Bastar
		Government Hospital, Sarguja
3.	Jharkhand	Government Hospital, Garhwa
		Government Hospital, Chatra
		Government Hospital, Koderma
		Government Hospital, Pakur
		Government Hospital, Dumka
		Government Hospital, Gumia
		Government Hospital, Godda
		Government Hospital, Sahebgunj
		Government Hospital, Simdega
		Government Hospital, Seraikela
		Government Hospital, Jamtara
4.	Kerala	Government Hospital, Painavu, Idukki
5.	Karnataka	Government Hospital, Chamrajnagar
		Government Hospital, Gadag
		Government Hospital, Haveri
		Government Hospital, Koppal
6.	Mizoram	Government Hospital, Mamit
		Government Hospital, Lawngtlai
7.	Uttarakhand	Government Hospital, Bageswar
		Government Hospital, Champawat
		Government Hospital, Rudraprayag
8.	Uttar Pradesh	Government Hospital, Ambedkar Nagar
		Government Hospital, Auraiya

1	2	3
8.	Uttar Pradesh	Government Hospital, Bagpat
		Government Hospital, Balrampur
		Government Hospital, Chandrauli
		Government Hospital, Chitrakoot
		Government Hospital, Gautam Buddha Nagar
		Government Hospital, Hathras
		Government Hospital, Jyotiba Phule Nagar
		Government Hospital, Kannauj
		Government Hospital, Kaushambi
		Government Hospital, Khushi Nagar
		Government Hospital, Maharajganj
		Government Hospital, Sant Kabir Nagar
		Government Hospital, Sant Ravidas Nagar

Statement-III

List of Functional District Level Blood Banks proposed in NACP-III

Sl.No.	State	Name of the Blood Bank	Status
1	2	3	4
1.	Chhattisgarh	Government Hospital Bastar	Functional
2.		Government Hospital Sarguja	Functional
3.	Jharkhand	Government Hospital Garhwa	Functional
4.		Government Hospital Dumka	Functional
5.		Government Hospital Gumla	Functional
6.		Government Hospital Sahebganj	Functional
7.		Government Hospital Simdega	Functional
8.	Kerala	Government Hospital, Painavu, Idduki	Functional
9.	Karnataka	Government hospital, Haveri	Functional
10.		District Hospital, Chamrajnagar	Functional
11.		Pandit General Hospital, Sirsi, Uttar Kannada	Functional
12.	Uttar Pradesh	Government Hospital, Hathras (Mahamaya Nagar)	Functional
13.		Government Hospital Khusinagar	Functional

1	2	3	4
14.	Uttar Pradesh	Government Hospital, Soanbhadra	Functional
15.		Government hospital, Siddharthnagar	Functional
16.		Government Hospital, Maharajganj	Functional
17.		Government District Hospital, Gautam Budh Nagar	Functional
18.		Government District Hospital, Chandrauli	Functional
19.		Government District Hospital, J.P Nagar	Functional
20.		Government District Hospital, Kannauj	Functional
21.		Government District Hospital, Balrampur	Functional
22.		Government District Hospital, Kaushambi	Functional
23.		Government Hospital, Sant Ravi Das Nagar	Functional
24.	Mizoram	District Hospital Lawntlai	Functional
25.		District Hospital Mamit	Functional

**Anti-Retroviral Treatment for HIV/
AIDS Patients**

7052. SHRI R. THAMARAISELVAN:

DR. P. VENUGOPAL:

SHRI K.J.S.P. REDDY:

SHRI P. KUMAR:

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

(a) the total number of men, women and children living with HIV/AIDS indicating the number out of them receiving treatment in the Anti Retroviral Treatment (ART) centres across the country, State/UT-wise;

(b) whether the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS) has urged India to scale up treatment facilities for people living with HIV/AIDS particularly HIV positive mothers and children;

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

(d) whether the Government proposes certain new measures/strategies including behavioural changes and gene therapy for protection and treatment of HIV/AIDS patients at early stage of infection; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI S. GANDHISELVAN): (a) The Government is providing free Anti-Retroviral treatment to eligible HIV infected patients through 335 Anti-Retroviral Treatment (ART) centres and 725 link ART centres across the country. As on 31st March, 2012, a total of 15,29,031 PLHIV (people living with HIV/AIDS) are registered at ART centres. Out of them 5,16,412 eligible patients are receiving free ART. The State/UT-wise details of men, women and children are given in the enclosed Statement.

(b) and (c) In June, 2011, the United Nations General Assembly, in its 65th session adopted the "Political declaration on HIV/AIDS. The declaration urged the member countries to scale up significantly efforts towards the goal of universal access to comprehensive prevention programmes, treatment, care and support. In this regard, Government of India is committed to provide treatment facilities to all eligible people living with HIV/AIDS including HIV positive mothers and children.

(d) and (e) National AIDS Control Programme has a strong IEC component which focuses on awareness generation and behaviour change through various mode of communication. At present, there is no strategy to include gene therapy for protection and treatment of HIV/AIDS patients at early stage of infection

Statement**State/UT-wise PLHIV registered at ART Centres and currently alive and on ART**

Sl. No.	Name of the State	No. of ART Centres	PLHIV registered at ART Centre]					PLHIV currently alive and on ART			
			Male	Female	TG	Children	Total	Male	Female	TG	Children
1.	Andhra Pradesh	45	1,85,761	1,69,185	465	21,906	3,77,317	56,706	50,860	114	5,426
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1	73	34	0	5	112	16	10	0	1
3.	Assam	3	2,917	1,510	6	228	4,662	1,094	556	1	70
4.	Bihar	10	19,017	12,248	6	1,994	33,265	6,814	3,474	1	502
5.	Chandigarh	1	3,866	2,355	12	566	6,800	1,335	709	5	220
6.	Chhattisgarh	5	4,786	3,078	12	574	8,450	1,589	925	1	212
7	Delhi	9	22,420	10,898	456	2,200	35,974	6,685	2,950	115	759
8.	Goa	1	2,771	1,959	5	336	5,071	822	565	2	106
9.	Gujarat	24	43,310	25,507	249	4,919	73,985	15,839	9,102	85	1,496
10.	Haryana	1	5,355	3,368	5	620	9,348	1,554	1,011	0	157
11.	Himachal Pradesh	3	2,098	2,014	1	480	4,594	855	786	1	153
12.	Jammu and Kashmir	2	1,645	758	8	161	2,573	526	330	2	58
13.	Jharkhand	6	4,621	3,579	2	789	8,991	1,806	1,082	1	183
14.	Karnataka	49	98,912	94,846	353	15,397	2,09,508	35,757	34,015	130	4,919
15.	Kerala	8	9,093	6,303	0	909	16,305	3,794	2,414	0	328
16.	Madhya Pradesh	10	11,457	7,263	65	1,517	20,301	4,181	2,477	17	472

MAY 18, 2012

VAISAKHA 28, 1934 (Saka)									
17. Maharashtra	56	1,59,333	1,27,908	682	23,262	3,11,186	62,134	47,329	170
18. Manipur	9	9,377	6,974	61	2,292	18,705	3,976	2,847	35
19. Meghalaya	1	356	351	0	24	731	102	114	0
20. Mizoram	3	2,546	2,103	1	228	4,878	696	753	0
21. Nagaland	6	3,969	3,935	2	654	8,559	1,505	1,455	2
22. Odisha	9	9,262	6,136	52	1,273	16,723	2,662	1,607	4
23. Puducherry	1	910	725	3	149	1,787	421	328	2
24. Punjab	6	12,830	8,808	40	1,500	23,178	4,474	3,234	13
25. Rajasthan	10	19,942	13,518	40	2,621	36,122	6,958	4,780	7
26. Sikkim	1	104	62	0	5	172	33	28	0
27. Tamil Nadu	43	1,02,228	83,010	703	10,537	1,96,478	31,617	26,375	143
28. Tripura	1	465	181	0	21	667	184	59	0
29. Uttar Pradesh	20	31,867	21,757	88	3,756	57,468	11,357	7,826	27
30. Uttarakhand	2	1,521	1,084	10	231	2,846	618	480	1
31. West Bengal	9	18,268	11,873	62	2,072	32,275	7,219	3,765	20
Total	355	7,91,080	6,33,331	3,392	1,01,228	15,29,031	2,73,330	2,12,245	899
									29,938
									5,16,412

*As on 31st March, 2012.

[Translation]

Quality/Standard of Hospitals

7053. SHRI PREMDAS:

SHRI C. SIVASAMI:

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

(a) whether the Government has formulated any plan to improve the quality/standards and infrastructure of health care services in all the Government hospitals across the country in accordance with the International Organisation for Standardization (ISO) standards so as to ensure quality/hygienic treatment of the patients;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the funds allocated and released in this regard during each of the last three years, State/UT-wise; and

(c) the further steps taken by the Government in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (c) Health is a State subject and it is primarily responsibility of the State Governments to provide health care facilities of high standards to people.

The Central Government provides assistance to the State Governments in their efforts to provide better health care facilities to people through various schemes such as NRHM.

However, as far as three Central Government Hospitals, namely Safdarjung Hospital, Dr. RML Hospital and LMHC and its associated Hospitals are concerned, it is an ongoing process and is taken up as per requirement and availability of funds. A preliminary proposal to construct a super speciality Block at Dr. RML Hospital and Safdarjung Hospital has been prepared, which include construction of super specialities blocks, addition of more beds/operation theatres, etc. Regarding LMHC and its associated Hospitals, a project for upgradation of existing facilities and creation of new facilities is already going on.

[English]

Foreign Buyouts

7054. SHRI BHASKARRAO BAPURAO PATIL

KHATGAONKAR:

SHRI ANAND PRAKASH PARANJPE:

SHRI EKNATH MAHADEO GAIKWAD:

SHRI SANJAY BHOI:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has formulated any plan aimed at boosting foreign buyouts by smaller players and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Union Government has identified the foreign countries where the smaller players are proposed to be assisted; and

(c) if so, the steps taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (c) Foreign direct investment by an Indian party, who complies with the applicable provisions of Foreign Exchange Management Regulations, is allowed under the general permission route. No separate plan has been formulated for boosting foreign buyouts by smaller players.

[Translation]

Housing Loan

7055. SHRIGANESHRAONAGORAO DUDHGAONKAR:

SHRIMATI BHAVANA PATIL GAWALI:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government/Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has reportedly instructed the Public Sector Banks (PSBs) to create obstacles before actually providing housing loan to customers;

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

(c) if not, the reasons for delays cases taking place in granting home loans by the PSBs; and

(d) the measures proposed to be taken to ensure hassle free delivery of housing loan to customers?

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

(b) and (c) Does not arise.

(d) Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has reported that sanction of loans and advances and recovery thereof, are

essentially internal functions and each bank's Boards are authorised to frame their loan policies. RBI has advised the banks to prepare a well-defined loan policy approved by their Board of Directors which should lay down exposure limits to individual/group borrowers, documentation standards, margin, security, sectoral exposure limits, delegation of powers, maturity and pricing policies, factors taken into consideration for deciding interest rates etc. Further, RBI has issued Guidelines on Fair Practices Code (FPC) for Lenders which are required to be adopted by the banks while framing the FPC for their bank with the approval of their Boards.

[English]

Cap on Public Borrowing

7056. SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR SINGH:
SHRI PURNMASI RAM:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Reserve Bank Governor has cautioned the Government against excessive borrowing and urged to put a cap on the public debt;
- (b) if so, action taken by the Government thereon;
- (c) whether the Government's fiscal deficit in 2011-12 is expected to exceed the budget estimate of 4.6 per cent of the GDP on account of subdued receipts and overshooting of the subsidy bill by at least Rs. 1 lakh crore over and above the original projection; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof alongwith measures taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to bring down fiscal deficit?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) Besides acting as a debt manager and banker to Government of India (GoI), Reserve Bank of India (RBI) also advises GoI on various macroeconomic issues from time to time through its various publications. RBI has flagged the implications of large market borrowings recently in its Annual Policy Statement for 2012-13 as well as in the report on Macroeconomic and Monetary Development for 2011-12. RBI has, however, not urged to put any cap on the public borrowings.

- (c) Yes, Madam. Fiscal deficit was estimated to

increase to 5.9% of GDP in RE 2011-12 as against 4.6% of GDP in BE 2011-12. It was primarily due to growth in Indian economy estimated to moderate 6.9 per cent in 2011-12 as against the earlier estimate of 9 per cent at the time of presentation of Budget 2011-12. The growth rate was impacted on account of continuance of financial crises in Euro Zone coupled with exogenous shocks like increase in the international crude oil prices.

(d) 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 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 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.

[Translation]

Shortage of Doctors and Technicians in Government Hospitals

7057. SHRIMATI SEEMA UPADHYAY:
SHRIMATI SUSHILA SAROJ:

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

- (a) whether there is shortage of doctors, technicians and other staff in AIIMS, Ram Manohar Lohia Hospital, Safdarjung Hospital and other Central Government hospitals in the country and the same is adversely affecting treatment of patients;
- (b) the details thereof, hospital-wise;
- (c) the time since when posts of doctors, technicians and staff are lying vacant; and
- (d) the steps taken by the Government of fill up said vacant posts in Central Government hospitals?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (d) Shortage of doctors, technician and other staff at AIIMS and other Government

Hospitals is not adversely affecting the treatment of patients.

Various posts in Group 'A', 'B', 'C' and 'D' are lying vacant in various Central Government Hospitals owing to promotion/retirement/resignation/termination/pending revision of recruitment rules and new creation/non-availability of eligible candidate(s) in the feeder grade.

The details of vacancy position in various hospitals are as under:—

AIIMS			
Category	Sanction Strength	In Position	Vacant
Group 'A' (non-faculty)	548	407	141
Group 'B'	4515	3784	734
Group 'C'	2847	1966	885
Group 'D'	1872	2203	-331

Ram Manohar Lohia Hospital (RML)

Category	Sanction Strength	In Position	Vacant
Group 'A'	319	215	104
Group 'B'	90	52	38
Group 'C'	1122	830	318
Technical Staff	543	377	166
Nurses	817	687+ 85*	45

*on contract basis.

Safdarjung Hospital

Category	Sanction Strength	In Position	Vacant
Group 'A'	189	165	24
Group 'A' (non-medical)	44	2	42
Group 'B' (non-medical)	38	9	29

In so far as AIIMS is concerned, recruitment process for the post of Assistant Professors and other non-faculty posts is on.

Further, permission has been given by the Government to fill up the vacant posts of doctor on contract basis in RML. Safdarjung Hospital has conducted walk in interview to fill up 75 posts of teaching sub-cadre on contract basis.

[English]

National Criminal Injuries Relief and Rehabilitation Boards

7058. SHRI GAJANAN D. BABAR:
SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJI:
SHRI DHARMENDRA YADAV:
SHRI ANANDRAO ADSUL:

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

- (a) whether there is any proposal to set up State and National Criminal Injuries Relief and Rehabilitation Boards;
- (b) if so, the details and the present status thereof;
- (c) whether the Government has prescribed any time limit for setting up of these Boards;
- (d) if so, the details thereof;
- (e) whether these boards will have statutory powers; and
- (f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) to (d) The Hon'ble Supreme Court in Delhi Domestic Working Women's Forum Vs. Union of India and Ors. in Writ Petition (Crl) No.362/93, while outlining the broad parameters for extending assistance to the victims of rape, indicated the necessity of setting up of a Criminal Injuries Compensation Board. The Government has formulated a scheme, 'Financial Assistance and Support Services to Victims of Rape: A Scheme for Restorative Justice' which envisages setting up of Criminal Injuries Relief and Rehabilitation Boards at National, State and District level. Pending launch of the scheme, all State

Governments/U.T. Administrations have been asked to set up State and District Boards as an advance action.

(e) No, Madam.

(f) Does not arise.

Per Capita Power Consumption

7059. SHRI MUKESH BHAIRAVDANJI GADHVI:
SHRI DATTA MEGHE:
SHRI SURENDRA SINGH NAGAR:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

- (a) the average per capita power consumption in the country including Maharashtra, State-wise;
- (b) whether the per capita power consumption in a few States is less than the national average;
- (c) if so, the details thereof, State-wise; and
- (d) the corrective measures taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL): (a) The latest available State-wise annual per capita power consumption in the country including Maharashtra for 2009-10 is given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(b) and (c) A Statement-II showing the annual per capita power consumption in respect off States/UTs which is less than the national average for the year 2009-10 is enclosed.

(d) The steps taken by the Government to increase availability of power in the country which will in turn lead to enhancement in per-capita availability of power include (i) acceleration in generating capacity addition during the 11th Plan, new capacity of 54,964 MW was added, which is approximately 2.6 times the capacity addition of 21,180 MW achieved in the 10th Plan, (ii) rigorous monitoring of the on-going capacity addition programme, (iii) initiative for augmentation of domestic manufacturing capacity of power plant equipment, (iv) development of Ultra Mega Power Projects of 4000 MW each, (v) harnessing surplus captive power into the grid, (vi) Renovation, Modernization and Life Extension of old and inefficient generating units, (vii) development of an extensive network of high voltage

transmission for transfer of power from surplus to deficit regions, etc.

Statement-I

State-wise per capita power consumption in the country for the year 2009-10

Name of the State/UTs	Per Capita Consumption of Electricity (kWh)
1	2
Haryana	1491.37
Himachal Pradesh	1144.94
Jammu and Kashmir	968.47
Punjab	1663.01
Rajasthan	811.12
Uttar Pradesh	386.93
Uttarakhand	930.41
Chandigarh	1238.51
Delhi	1447.72
Sub-Total (NR)	739.44
Gujarat	1558.58
Madhya Pradesh	618.10
Chhattisgarh	921.14
Maharashtra	1054.10
Goa	2004.77
Daman and Diu	7201.84
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	11708.59
Sub-Total (WR)	1061.41
Andhra Pradesh	1013.74
Karnataka	873.05
Kerala	536.78
Tamil Nadu	1210.81

1	2
Lakshadweep	428.81
Puducherry	1864.50
Sub-Total (SR)	971.55
Bihar	117.48
Jharkhand	750.46
Orissa	837.55
West Bengal	515.08
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	506.13
Sikkim	845.40
Sub-Total (ER)	446.14
Assam	209.21
Manipur	207.15
Meghalaya	613.362
Nagaland	242.39
Tripura	223.78
Arunachal Pradesh	503.27
Mizoram	429.31
Sub-Total (NER)	249.65
Total All India-National Average	778.63

Note: Per capita consumption = (Gross Generation + Net Import)/
Mid Year Population.

Statement-II

*State-wise Per Capita Power Consumption less than
the National Average Per Capita Consumption
for the year 2009-10*

Name of the State/UTs	Per Capita Consumption of Electricity (kWh)
1	2
Uttar Pradesh	386.93

1	2
Madhya Pradesh	618.10
Kerala	536.78
Lakshadweep	428.81
Bihar	117.48
Jharkhand	750.46
West Bengal	515.08
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	506.13
Assam	209.21
Manipur	207.15
Meghalaya	613.36
Nagaland	242.39
Tripura	223.78
Arunachal Pradesh	503.27
Mizoram	429.31
Total All India-National Average	778.63

Note: Per capita consumption = (Gross Generation + Net Import)/
Mid Year Population.

National Commission for Scheduled Tribes

7060. SHRI MANOHAR TIRKEY:

SHRI VIKRAMBHAI ARJANBHAI MADAM:

SHRI PRASANTA KUMAR MAJUMDAR:

Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- whether the National Scheduled Tribes Commission has carried out a review of the ongoing Government funded development projects throughout the country during the last financial year;
- if so, the details thereof;
- whether the Commission had visited the places of targeted beneficiaries of various development projects during the last three years; if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Commission has received several complaints from the targeted beneficiaries during its visit, if so, the details thereof; and

(e) whether the Commission has submitted its report to the Government, if so, the details thereof and the action taken by the Government thereon?

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

(b) During the last financial year 2011-12, the National Commission for Scheduled Tribes (NCST) had conducted review with regard to implementation of development schemes/programmes for Scheduled Tribes in the States of Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh, Jharkhand, Sikkim and Union Territory of Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

(c) Yes, Madam. The targeted beneficiaries pertained to various development projects including education, health and socio-economic development etc.

(d) NCST had received complaints and sent them to the concerned department for necessary action. The NCST does not maintain separate record about complaints received during visits.

(e) The NCST has not submitted any report in respect of (b) to (d).

[Translation]

Development of Tribal Areas

7061. SHRI MAKAN SINGH SOLANKI: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has launched any special schemes for economic and industrial upliftment of tribal areas of Madhya Pradesh; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI MAHADEO SINGH KHANDELAL):
(a) No, Madam.

(b) Does not arise.

[English]

Insurance Scheme for Beedi Workers

7062. SHRI NRIPENDRA NATH ROY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any Group Insurance Scheme exists/is available for the welfare of beedi workers in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether subsidy is given on the premium to be paid by the beedi workers under the said scheme;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the total number of beedi workers covered under the said scheme as on date, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) For the welfare of beedi workers in the country there is a Social Security Group Insurance Scheme in the Ministry of Labour which is administered by Life Insurance Corporation of India (LIC). The scheme was introduced w.e.f. 1.04.1992 and implemented through Labour Welfare Commissioners located at Ajmer, Allahabad, Bangalore, Bhuwaneshwar, Hyderabad, Jabalpur, Jamshedpur, Kolkata, and Nagpur.

The beedi workers aged between 18 to 59 years are eligible to be covered under the scheme. The scheme envisages the following benefits:—

Natural Death	Rs. 10,000/-
Accidental Death	Rs. 25,000/-
Total disability due to accident	Rs. 25,000/-
Partial disability due to accident	Rs. 12,500/-

(c) and (d) The total subsidy in the premium of Rs. 40/- per year per member is shared equally between the Ministry of Labour and Ministry of Finance through Social Security Fund.

(e) The total number of beedi workers covered in the scheme state-wise as on date are as under:—

State	No. of lives
1	2
Rajasthan	41000
Uttar Pradesh	354500
Odisha	157000

1	2
Karnataka	38000
Madhya Pradesh	394000
Jharkhand	6500
Andhra Pradesh	92500
West Bengal	386500
Maharashtra	15000
Total	1485000

ATMs by NBFCs

7063. SHRI P.C. GADDIGOUNDAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government has any proposal to allow Non Banking Financial Companies (NBFCs) to set up ATMs in the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the Government has any proposal to increase the number of ATMs in rural areas of the country; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (d) To increase the outreach of banking facilities to smaller centres and establishment of Automated Teller Machines (ATMs) in such centres, Reserve Bank of India (RBI) issued draft guidelines to permit non-banks to set-up, own and operate White Label ATMs (WLAs). Non-bank entities proposing to set-up WLAs would require authorisation from RBI under the Payment and Settlement Systems Act, 2007; and would be required to establish ATMs at smaller centres in the proportion prescribed by RBI. The detailed draft guidelines are available in public domain at RBI website www.rbi.org.in.

Functioning of RRBs

7064. SHRI HARIBHAU JAWALE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has made any assessment of the functioning of the Regional Rural Banks (RRBs) in the country;

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

(c) whether credit delivery to rural masses through RRBs has improved; 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) The Government reviews the performance of Regional Rural Banks on an ongoing basis. The Committee constituted by Government under the chairmanship of Dr. K.C. Chakrabarty on Capital to Risk Weighted Assets Ratio (CRAR) has reviewed the performance and the financial position of Regional Rural Banks (RRBs). After assessment of financial position of RRBs the Committee in April, 2010 inter-alia recommended recapitalization of 40 RRBs to improve their CRAR.

(b) In view of the recommendations of Dr. Chakrabarty Committee, an amount of Rs. 66.49 crore was released to 5 RRBs during 2010-11 and Rs. 402.43 crore has been released to 19 RRBs during 2011-12 as the release of Central Government share is subject to the release of proportionate share by concerned State Government and sponsor bank.

(c) and (d) As per information reported by NABARD, the total loans issued by RRBs have increased from Rs. 56,079 crore during 2009-10 to Rs. 71,724.19 crore during 2010-11 registering a growth of 27.89%.

MPLADS Funds Utilisation through Banks

7065. SHRI KODIKKUNNIL SURESH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government has given any direction to the State Governments to utilise the MPLADS funds through the subsidiaries of Nationalised Banks;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the reaction of the State Governments thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (c) The Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation has informed that they have not given any directions to the

State Government to utilize the Member of Parliament Local Area Development Scheme (MPLADS) funds through the subsidiaries of Nationalised Banks.

The Department of Financial Services has, however, requested the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation to modify para 5.1 of MPLADS guidelines which restricts the implementing agencies from keeping MPLADS funds with Regional Rural Banks (RRBs). Once the guidelines are modified the implementing agencies may keep the funds with RRBs also.

[Translation]

Renewable Energy Parks

7066. SHRI BHOOPENDRA SINGH: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

- (a) the norms for setting up renewable energy parks in the country;
- (b) the names of locations where such parks have been set up during the last three years and in current year, State-wise including Madhya Pradesh;
- (c) the names of locations where the said parks are yet to be set up, State-wise;
- (d) the details of expenditure incurred for setting up these parks; and
- (e) the achievements made by these parks so far?

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH): (a) State Level Energy Parks (SLEP) upto two numbers per State are supported by the Ministry of New and Renewable Energy (MNRE) under its Special Area Demonstration Project Scheme. The Parks could be established by the State Nodal Agencies or Departments at an appropriate location where a large number of visitors are expected.

(b) During last three years and in current year, MNRE has supported SLEPs at Bilaspur in Chhattisgarh, Hamirpur and Solan in Himachal Pradesh and Srinagar in Jammu and Kashmir.

(c) The Ministry has supported 30 SLEPs in various States and UTs so far. The States/UTs-wise details are given in the enclosed Statement. The scheme is an on-

going scheme. No proposal for setting up of SLEPs has been received from the States of Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Manipur, Rajasthan and Union Territory of Lakshadweep.

(d) The Ministry provides support upto ₹ 100 lakhs per SLEP.

(e) The Energy Parks have helped create awareness and publicity about renewable energy technologies and systems and their potential benefits to the people.

Statement

State/UT-wise list of State Level Energy Parks supported under SADP

Sl. No.	State	Number of Parks
1	2	3
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	1
2.	Assam	1
3.	Chhattisgarh	2
4.	Delhi	1
5.	Goa	1
6.	Gujarat	1
7.	Haryana	1
8.	Himachal Pradesh	2
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	2
10.	Jharkhand	1
11.	Karnataka	1
12.	Kerala	1
13.	Maharashtra	1
14.	Meghalaya	1
15.	Mizoram	1
16.	Nagaland	1

1	2	3
17	Orissa	1
18	Pondicherry	1
19.	Punjab	1
20.	Sikkim	1
21.	Tamil Nadu	1
22.	Tripura	1
23.	Uttar Pradesh	1
24.	Uttarakhand	1
25.	West Bengal	1
26.	Andaman and Nicobar Island	1
27.	Chandigarh	1
Total		30

[English]

Solar Panels

7067. SHRI VIJAY INDER SINGLA: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

- (a) the action taken so far to set up solar panels on all Government buildings to tap solar energy;
- (b) whether his Ministry is having any pilot project to spread awareness about the use of non-conventional energy sources including solar energy;
- (c) if so, the details thereof;
- (d) whether any State Government has submitted any proposal for setting up of Solar Panels on their Government buildings; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof and the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY

(DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH): (a) Under the Off-grid and Decentralised Solar Applications Scheme of Jawaharlal Nehru National Solar Mission (JNNSM), Government is providing a subsidy of 30% of the project cost subject to a maximum of Rs. 81,000/- per kWp with battery storage capacity and Rs. 57,000/- per kWp without battery storage for installation of stand-alone solar photovoltaic power plants by all the users including Central and State Government Ministries and their organisations in General Category States. In Special Category States, subsidy of 90% of the project cost subject to a maximum of Rs. 2,43,000/- per kWp is available for Central and State Government Ministries, departments and their organisations for installation of standalone solar PV power plants.

(b) and (c) Ministry has taken several measures to spread awareness about the use of renewable energy systems including solar energy devices. These include (i) organization of awareness camps and training programmes through regional rural banks, manufacturers/suppliers of solar systems and State agencies, (ii) advertisements in electronic and print media; and (iii) publication of magazine on renewable energy including special issues on solar energy.

(d) and (e) State Nodal Agencies and other implementing organisations submit their proposals for setting up of various solar PV systems in Government buildings such as police stations, schools, tribal hostels, hospitals, CHCs, PHCs, BDO Offices, DC offices, Vikas Bhawan, Panchayat buildings and other Government buildings as per their requirements.

During 2011-12, the Ministry sanctioned projects for installation of solar photovoltaic systems including power plants in various government buildings in the States of Andhra Pradesh, Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Delhi, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Manipur, Mizoram, Nagaland, Odisha, Punjab, Rajasthan, Sikkim, Tamil Nadu, Tripura, Uttarakhand, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal, as per details given in the enclosed Statement.

Statement

Details of Projects sanctioned under Off Grid Solar Applications Scheme of JNNNSM for Government buildings and institutions during 2011-12

Sl. No.	State	Sanctioned Systems	Location	Capacity (kWp)
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	136 nos. Stand alone SPV Power Plants.	Branches of Andhra Pragati Bank.	392
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	2 nos. Stand alone SPV Power Plants.	AP Police, Sejosa and Diyun.	200
3.	Assam	257 nos. Stand alone SPV Power Plants.	NITTTR, Guwahati, Schools, Banks, Government Building, Aryabatta Science Centers, Bijulee Bhawan, DC Offices, BDO Offices, University, College.	782
4.	Bihar	Stand alone SPV Power Plants.	CM Office Cum Official Residence, Schools	8840
5.	Chhattisgarh	534 nos. Stand alone SPV Power Plants.	Tribal Hostels/Ashrams, PHCs, CHCs in the State, NREDA.	1380
6.	Delhi	2 nos. Stand alone SPV Power Plants.	DTU, Vikas Bhawan.	200
7.	Haryana	44 nos. Stand alone SPV Power Plants.	Hospital, Government Institutions, Branches of Gurgaon Gramin Bank.	349
8.	Himachal Pradesh	218 nos. Stand alone SPV Power Plants.	Police Stations, Racer Island, CS Official Residence.	445
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	656 nos. Stand alone SPV Power Plants.	Universities, Government Polytechnic, Trehgram, Pulwama, Sheep Breeding farm, J&K Police Establishments, CICs, Sainik School, JKIPA&RD, ITIs.	4311
10.	Jharkhand	4685 nos. Stand alone SPV Power Plants.	BDO Offices, Panchayat buildings, Bharat Cocking Coal.	5067
11.	Karnataka	37 nos. Stand alone SPV Power Plants.	Village panchayats, Chitradurga District, University, Bangalore, Tumkur Chikkaballapura, Bijapur.	417
12.	Kerala	10 nos. Stand alone SPV Power Plants.	Cashew Workers Society.	33

1	2	3	4	5
13.	Madhya Pradesh	1002 nos. Stand alone SPV Power Plants.	Police Stations, Jails, Branches of Sharda Gramin Bank, Community Health Centers, Multi specialty District Hospitals.	3310
14.	Maharashtra	4 nos. Stand alone SPV Power Plants.	Thane and Chinchiwad Municipal Corporations.	108
15.	Manipur	476 nos. Stand alone SPV Power Plants Power.	Navodaya Vidyalaya, CSC, Tribal Market, DC Offices, SIB Offices, Biodiversity Park, ADC, SDO Offices, Sub Heath Centers.	2368
16.	Mizoram	5 nos. Stand alone SPV Power Plants.	Various Government Institutions.	61
17.	Nagaland	47 nos Stand alone SPV Power Plants.	Government Buildings in Kohima.	670
18.	Odisha	Power Plants (14 nos.).	Tribal Schools, Nawarangpur District.	30
19.	Punjab	59 nos. Stand alone SPV Power Plants.	Schools, Colleges, Panchayat Ghar.	387
20.	Rajasthan	2 nos. Stand alone SPV Power Plants.	Jaisalmer Airport, Ajmer Vidyut Vitaran Nigam.	135
21.	Sikkim	6 nos. Stand alone SPV Power Plants.	Government Institutions.	530
22.	Tripura	66 nos. Stand alone SPV Power Plants	Police Stations.	330
23.	Uttarakhand	27 nos. Stand alone SPV Power Plants	Military, Vikas Bhawans in various Districts, UJVL Office Dehradun.	716
24.	Uttar Pradesh	144 nos. Stand alone SPV Power Plants	Rae Bareilly Municipality, Branches of Aryavart Gramin Bank, Prathama Bank.	646
25.	West Bengal	227 nos. Stand alone SPV Power Plants	Schools, Colleges, Bangiya Gramin Bank and Jadavpur, Kolkata, Durgapur, Bankura districts.	1060
26.	Sanctioned for PSUs and Paramilitary forces and other Government Buildings to PSUs and and other Channel Partners	277 nos. Stand alone SPV Power Plants	BOPs of ITBP; IOCL Bhawan Noida; Assam Rifles; Airport (Guwahati); ITI Shamshi, (HP); UP Police; BOPs in Leh, Mumbai-Bijwasan Oil Pipeline, Indian Oil Refinery, Digboi, IIIP Dehradun, CBRI Rorkee, NEIST, Jorhat, NT Bombay, Pallavan Grama Bank, NIT Silchar, Tel Bhawan Dehradun, R&D Center Faridabad, MIT Pune, NIT Trichy, Mizoram University Aizwal, Government Institutions in Mizoram, Polytechnics in Jammu and Kashmir.	6596.6

GSI Survey on Platinum

7068. SHRI S.S. RAMASUBBU:

SHRI HAMDULLAH SAYEED:

Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Geological Survey of India (GSI) has found presence of Platinum Group of Elements (PGE) in Tamil Nadu, Odisha and other parts of the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether steps have been taken to find out more quantity of the same in other parts of the country; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MINES (SHRI DINSHA PATEL): (a) Yes, Madam. Geological Survey of India (GSI) has found presence of Platinum Group of Elements (PGE) in Tamil Nadu, Odisha and other parts of the country, such as Karnataka, Maharashtra, Kerala, Manipur and Nagaland.

(b) The exploration carried out so far by GSI has resulted in identification of the following four major PGE prospects in the country:

- (i) Baula Nausahi – Odisha – 14.20 million tonnes of PGE ore
- (ii) Hanumalpura – Karnataka – 4.5 million tonnes PGE ore
- (iii) Sittampundi – Tamil Nadu – 0.70 million tonnes of PGE ore
- (iv) Mettuppallaiyam – Tamil Nadu – 0.38 million tonnes of PGE ore

(c) Yes, GSI has taken steps to find out more quantity of PGE in other parts of the country which inter-alia includes: (i) to undertake state of art baseline data (ii) to explore minerals having poor resource cum reserve base like PGE in locales of favourable geological milieu (iii) to augment existing resource position with special emphasis on deficient and scarce minerals like PGE through continuous integrated multi-disciplinary exploration (iv) to delineate new target areas through syntheses of multi-disciplinary earth science data in vast tract of areas, for which potential is yet to be established.

(d) GSI has given emphasis on investigation of PGE in the country and during Field 'Season 2006-07 to 2010-12, GSI has carried out investigation for PGE in the States of Tamil Nadu, Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra, Odisha, Meghalaya, Uttar Pradesh, Jharkhand, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Manipur and Nagaland.

Service Tax Collection

7069. SHRI JOSE K. MANI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the service tax collected by the Government is being promptly disbursed among States and if so, the details thereof for the last three years;
- (b) the reasons for delays, if any, in this regard;
- (c) whether the Government has any plans to improve its service tax collection mechanism; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) Yes, Madam, Service tax is part of divisible pool of Central Taxes levied and distributed between the Union and the States. At present, service tax is not levied in the state of Jammu and Kashmir. Therefore, net proceeds of service tax are not assignable to this state. The share of the remaining 27 states in the proceeds of service tax during the last three years is given in the enclosed Statement.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d) Yes, Madam. Government plans to improve its service tax collection mechanism by introducing a negative list based comprehensive approach to taxation of services. Above plan of the Government has been placed before the Parliament through the Finance Bill, 2012. Under the new approach, all services which fall within the proposed definition of 'service' will attract service tax, other than those specified in the Negative List. The new approach is expected to improve the service tax collection mechanism in the following manner: (a) disputes arising out of classification of taxable services, to be reduced; (b) exemptions will be minimal and therefore tax base will be larger; (c) certainty about taxability of a service is expected to make compliance easier than before. In addition, numbers

of other measures have been planned, namely (a) simplification of the service tax return/registration form; (b) reforms in cenvat credit mechanism; (c) harmonization of central excise and service tax provisions; (d) introduction of place of provision of services rules, to determine import or export of services.

Statement

The devolution States' Share of net proceeds of Service Tax as per recommendations of Thirteenth Finance Commission during the last three years

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	Name of State	Service Tax		
		2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1282.07	1519.42	2118.85
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	50.23	71.58	99.83
3.	Assam	563.71	794.53	1107.99
4.	Bihar	1921.98	2390.92	3334.18
5.	Chhattisgarh	462.56	540.97	754.39
6.	Goa	45.07	58.22	81.18
7.	Gujarat	622.02	666.02	928.79
8.	Haryana	187.33	229.41	319.92
9.	Himachal Pradesh	91.00	170.98	238.43
10.	Jharkhand	585.73	613.63	855.72
11.	Karnataka	777.19	948.05	1322.06
12.	Kerala	464.45	512.72	715.01
13.	Madhya Pradesh	1169.56	1559.30	2174.48
14.	Maharashtra	870.94	1138.65	1587.86
15.	Manipur	63.13	98.75	137.71
16.	Meghalaya	64.68	89.48	124.78
17.	Mizoram	41.63	58.86	82.08

1	2	3	4	5
18.	Nagaland	45.76	68.56	95.62
19.	Odisha	899.49	1046.80	1459.77
20.	Punjab	226.38	304.23	424.25
21.	Rajasthan	977.59	1281.81	1787.52
22.	Sikkim	39.56	52.39	73.06
23.	Tamil Nadu	924.44	1088.19	1517.51
24.	Tripura	74.49	111.90	156.05
25.	Uttar Pradesh	3357.31	4309.43	6009.58
26.	Uttarakhand	163.76	245.37	342.16
27.	West Bengal	1229.94	1591.00	2218.67
Total		17202.00	21561.17	30067.45

Financial Education in Rural Areas

7070. SHRIMATI SHRUTI CHOURHRY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the banks are ensuring progress through skill development and financial education in rural areas;

(b) if so, the details thereof during the last three years;

(c) the funds spent for this purpose during the said period; and

(d) the manner in which the Government/RBI proposes to ensure involvement of people belonging to SC/ST/OBC community in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (d) Rural Entrepreneurship Development Programme (REDP) and Skill Development Programme are important promotional programmes supported by NABARD for creating sustainable employment and income opportunities in a cost effective manner for the benefit of unemployed persons in rural areas. As on 31st March, 2012, 21406 programmes have been organized and Rs. 96.31 crore has been released by NABARD for training to 5.08 lakh persons.

The Government of India has constituted two funds viz., Financial Inclusion Fund (FIF) for meeting the cost of developmental and promotional interventions of financial inclusion and Financial Inclusion Technology Fund (FITF) to meet the cost of technology adoption. The objective of the Financial Inclusion Fund (FIF) is to support "developmental and promotional activities" with a view to securing greater financial inclusion, particularly among weaker sections, low income groups in backward regions/hitherto unbanked areas.

Tribal Community

7071. SHRI RAMSINH RATHWA: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government is drawing up any plan to improve the condition of the tribals in the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether instances of rights of tribals being suppressed in recent times have come to the notice of the Government;
- (d) if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) the action taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI MAHADEO SINGH KHANDELA): (a) and (b) The Ministry of Tribal Affairs is implementing Special Area Programmes/Central Sector/Centrally Sponsored Schemes for the socio-economic development of tribal people in the country. The schemes of the Ministry relate to income generation, infrastructure development, educational development and improvement in literacy of the tribal people. The Ministry provides grant to States/UT Administration, institutions and voluntary organisations for upgrading the skill of tribal youths in various vocations to enable them to gain suitable employment or self-employment. The Ministry administers the Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006, with the objective to recognize and vest forest rights in forest dwelling Scheduled Tribes for their bonafide livelihood needs as mandated by the Act. All these programmes/schemes of the Ministry aim at bringing about improvement the condition of the tribals in the country.

(c) to (e) Some complaints have been received over a period of time concerning denial of rights under the Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006 and eviction of tribals from forest etc. These complaints have been sent to respective States/UTs for taking necessary action as the responsibility for implementation of the Act lies with the States/UTs.

Transfer of ICMR Land

7072. SHRI A. SAMPATH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government has taken note of the alleged irregularity in transfer of land by the Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR) to a Group Housing Society, non-commencement of works for thirteen years and wasteful expenditure as a result of delayed decisions by the ICMR;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the Government has considered the legality of transfer of the land by ICMR to the Group Housing Society;
- (d) if so, the details alongwith the outcome thereof; and
- (e) the steps taken by the Government for early resolution of the above issue to ensure timely completion of works within the estimated cost?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI SUDIP BANDYOPADHYAY): (a) to (e) At present case of the transfer of a plot in Sector 35 Noida by the Indian Council of Medical Research to ICPO-ICMR Co-operative Group Housing Society is with CBI which is investigating the matter.

Inventory of Coal in Thermal Power Projects

7073. DR. SANJEEV GANESH NAIK: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of inventory of coal in various thermal power plants in the country, State-wise;

(b) the normative coal stock required for smooth generation of electricity;

(c) whether the demand of electricity is going to increase in summers; and

(d) if so, the steps the Government is taking for ensuring uninterrupted power supply in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL): (a) The coal stock at various Thermal Power Stations in the country was 14.433 Million Tonne as on 1st May, 2012. State-wise details are given in the enclosed Statement.

(b) In order to ensure smooth operation of thermal power plants, coal stocking norms formulated are as detailed below:—

Location	Stocking Norms (in days)
Pit-head Stations	15
Power stations upto 500 km. away from the coal mine	20
Power stations upto 1000 km. away from the coal mine	25
Power stations beyond 1000 km. away from the coal mine	30

(c) As per provisional estimates made by Central Electricity Authority, the demand of electricity both in term of energy and peak is likely to increase during (April, 2012 to July, 2012) as compared to same period of the last year as per details given below:—

Month	Peak Demand (MW)		Energy Requirement (Ml))	
	2011 (Actual)	2012 (Anticipated)	2011 (Actual)	2012 (Anticipated)
April	1,22,391	1,31,147	75,129	79,790
May	1,22,042	1,30,042	78,346	82,137
June	1,21,530	1,29,636	74,054	78,774
July	1,24,496	1,26,850	77,782	82,055

(d) In order to improve power supply position in the country, following steps have been taken/are being taken by the Government:—

- (i) Acceleration in generating capacity addition. During the 11th Plan, generation projects aggregating 54,964 MW were commissioned, which is approximately 2.6 times the capacity addition of 21,180 MW in the 10th Plan.
- (ii) Rigorous monitoring of capacity addition of the on-going generation projects.
- (iii) Coordinated operation and maintenance of hydro, thermal, nuclear and gas based power stations to optimally utilize the existing generation capacity.
- (iv) Renovation and modernization and life extension of old and inefficient generation units.
- (v) Strengthening of inter-state and inter-regional transmission capacity for optimum utilization of available power.
- (vi) Strengthening of sub-transmission and distribution network as a major step towards loss reduction.
- (vii) Ministry of Coal has been requested to impress upon the coal companies to increase coal production in the country.
- (viii) Thrust to import of coal by the power utilities to meet the shortfall in coal supplies to thermal power stations from domestic sources.
- (ix) In order to improve supply of coal to thermal power station in the country, following decisions have inter-alia been taken:—
 - Coal India Ltd. (CIL) will sign Fuel Supply Agreements (FSAs) with power plants that have entered into long-term Power Purchase Agreements (PPAs) with DISCOMs and have been commissioned/would get commissioned on or before 31st March 2015.
 - The FSAs will be signed for full quantity of coal mentioned in the Letters of Assurance (LOAs) for a period of 20 years with trigger level of 80% for levy of disincentive and 90% for levy of incentive.

Statement*Coal Stocks Position at various Thermal Power Stations in the Country (As on 01 May, 2012)*

Region/ State	Mode of Transport	Name of Thermal Power Station	Capacity (MW)	Normative Stock Reqd. (Days)	Daily Linkage in '000 Tonnes	Actual Stock		
						In, 000 Tonnes		In day
						Import	Indigenous	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Northern								
Delhi								
1.	Rail	Rajghat TPS	135.0	20	2.2	0	26.45	12
2.	Rail	Badarpur TPS	705.0	30	11.7	0	56.28	5
Haryana								
3.	Rail	Panipat TPS	1360.0	25	21.0	0	304.61	15
4.	Rail	Yamuna Nagar TPS	600.0	25	7.8	0	151.01	19
5.	Rail	Rajiv Gandhi TPS	1200.0	25	18.2	12	317.07	18
6.	Rail	Indira Gandhi STPP	1000.0	25	15.4	95	434.22	34
7.	Rail	Mahatma Gandhi TPS	1320.0	25	14.0	0	74.78	5
Punjab								
8.	Rail	GH TPS (Leh. Moh.)	920.0	30	12.6	0	272.08	22
9.	Rail	Ropar TPS	1260.0	25	19.0	0	530.69	28
10.	Rail	GND TPS (Bhatinda)	440.0	30	5.0	0	201.03	40
Rajasthan								
11.	Rail	Kota TPS	1240.0	30	19.6	0	98.34	5
12.	Rail	Suratgarh TPS	1500.0	30	20.4	0	129.56	6
13.	Rail	Chhabra TPP	500.0	30	7.0	0	4.13	1
Uttar Pradesh								
14.	Pithead	Anpara TPS	1630.0	15	24.6	0	275.54	11
15.	Rail	Harduaganj TPS	415.0	25	7.8	0	56.29	7
16.	Rail	Obra TPS	1372.0	20	12.6	0	182.75	15
17.	Rail	Panki TPS	210.0	30	2.8	0	84.05	30

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
18.	Rail	Parichha TPS	640.0	30	8.9	0	179.46	20
19.	Rail	Dadri (NCTPP)	1820.0	30	25.7	0	284.51	11
20.	Pithead	Rihand STPS	2000.0	15	30.7	0	706.71	23
21.	Pithead	Singrauli STPS	2000.0	15	30.7	0	643.00	21
22.	Rail	Tanda TPS	440.0	25	7.3	0	264.40	36
23.	Rail	Unchahar TPS	1050.0	25	16.2	0	113.31	7
24.	Rail	Rosa TPS Ph-I	1200.0	25	16.8	95	17.95	7
25.	Rail	Anpara C TPS	1200.0	25	15.7	0	0.00	0
Total of N.R.			26157.0	24	373.7	202	5408.25	15

Western**Chhattisgarh**

26.	Rail	DSPM TPS	500.0	15	7.8	0	192.93	25
27.	Pithead	Korba-II	440.0	15	7.6	0	59.38	8
28.	Pithead	Korba-West TPS	840.0	15	15.9	0	298.78	19
29.	Pithead	Korba STPS	2600.0	15	36.4	0	339.84	9
30.	Pithead	Sipat STPS	2320.0	20	33.6	0	664.45	20
31.	Rail	Pathadi TPP	600.0	15	7.8	0	80.24	10
32.	Rail	Bhilai TPS	500.0	25	7.0	12	129.21	20

Gujarat

33.	Rail	Gandhi Nagar TPS	870.0	30	12.9	29	190.58	17
34.	Rail	UKAI TPS	850.0	30	12.6	0	67.05	5
35.	Rail	Sikka Rep. TPS	240.0	30	3.4	0	63.61	19
36.	Rail	Wanakbori TPS	1470.0	30	24.0	0	422.60	18
37.	Rail	Sabarmati (C Station)	400.0	30	5.6	0	61.86	11

Madhya Pradesh

38.	Pithead	Amarkantak Ext. TPS	450.0	15	4.2	0	75.67	18
39.	Rail	Sanjay Gandhi TPS	1340.0	20	17.3	0	196.97	11
40.	Rail	Satpura TPS	1142.5	20	18.5	0	100.56	5
41.	Pithead	Vindhya Chal STPS	3260.0	15	50.3	0	813.44	16

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Maharashtra								
42.	Rail	Bhusawal TPS	1420.0	20	14.0	0	88.10	6
43.	Rail	Chandrapur (Mahar Ashtra) STPS	2340.0	20	33.6	0	292.30	9
44.	Rail	Khaparkheda TPS	1340.0	25	20.1	8	54.11	3
45.	Rail	Koradi TPS	1040.0	25	13.4	0	80.73	6
46.	Rail	Nasik TPS	880.0	25	12.9	0	241.89	19
47.	Rail	Parli TPS	1130.0	25	16.8	0	44.66	3
48.	Rail	Paras TPS	500.0	25	7.0	0	84.64	12
49.	Rail	Dahanu TPS	500.0	25	7.6	5	30.92	5
50.	Rail	Wardha Warora	540.0	20	6.7	11	40.64	8
Total of W.R.			27512.5	21	397.0	64	4715.15	12
Southern								
Andhra Pradesh								
51.	Rail	Dr. N. Tata Rao TPS	1760.0	20	24.0	0	159.37	7
52.	Rail	Kothagudem TPS	1720.0	20	22.4	0	231.41	10
53.	Rail	Rayalaseema TPS	1050.0	25	14.0	0	61.62	4
54.	Pithead	Ramagundem STPS	2600.0	15	36.9	0	362.86	10
55.	Rail	Simhadri	2000.0	25	24.6	0	110.82	5
56.	Pithead	Kakatiya TPS	500.0	15	6.4	0	190.81	30
Karnataka								
57.	Rail	Raichur TPS	1720.0	30	21.8	43	147.51	9
58.	Rail	Bellary TPS	1000.0	30	11.2	0	20.48	2
Tamil Nadu								
59.	Inter Modal	Ennore TPS	450.0	30	5.6	0	42.77	8
60.	Inter Modal	Mettur TPS	840.0	30	11.7	90	100.54	16
61.	Inter Modal	North Chennai TPS	630.0	30	16.8	0	86.91	5

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
62.	Inter Modal	Tuticorin TPS	1050.0	30	16.2	38	108.73	9
Total of S.R.			15320.0	24	211.6	171	1623.83	8

Eastern**Bihar**

63.	Rail	Barauni TPS	210.0	20	0.6	0	9.19	17
64.	Rail	Muzaffarpur TPS	220.0	20	1.1	0	3.31	3
65.	Pithead	Kahalgaon TPS	2340.0	15	34.9	0	53.82	2

Jharkhand

66.	Rail	Patratu TPS	770.0	20	1.7	0	87.55	52
67.	Road	Tenughat TPS	420.0	20	4.2	0	173.96	41
68.	Rail	Bokaro 'B' TPS	630.0	20	8.4	0	0.00	0
69.	Rail	Chandrapura (DVC)	890.0	20	14.0	0	20.17	1
		TPS						
70.	Rail	Maithon RB TPP	1050.0	20	12.6	0	119.34	9
71.	Rail	Kodarma TPP	500.0	20	7.8	0	0.00	0

Odisha

72.	Pithead	Ib Valley TPS	420.0	15	7.0	0	141.46	20
73.	Pithead	Talcher (Old) TPS	470.0	15	7.8	0	255.37	33
74.	Pithead	Talcher STPS	3000.0	15	48.9	0	248.57	5
75.	Rail	Sterlite TPP	1800.0	20	22.4	0	408.59	18

West Bengal

76.	Rail	Durgapur TPS	340.0	20	4.2	0	152.85	36
77.	Rail	Mejia TPS	2340.0	20	22.4	0	25.33	1
78.	Rail	Bakreswar TPS	1050.0	25	15.1	0	164.06	11
79.	Rail	Bandel TPS	450.0	20	4.2	0	11.93	3
80.	Rail	D.P.L. TPS	690.0	25	6.2	0	125.86	20
81.	Rail	Kolaghat TPS	1260.0	25	16.8	0	119.48	7
82.	Rail	Sagardighi TPS	600.0	20	7.0	0	91.07	13

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
83.	Rail	Santaldih TPS	980.0	20	5.6	0	44.81	8
84.	Rail	Budge Budge TPS	750.0	20	9.2	0	240.16	26
85.	Rail	New Cossipore TPS	160.0	20	1.3	0	10.63	8
86.	Rail	Southern Repl. TPS	135.0	20	2.2	0	36.31	16
87.	Rail	Titagarh TPS	240.0	20	3.7	0	34.03	9
88.	Pithead	Farakka STPS	2100.1	15	30.1	0	108.82	4
89.	Rail	Durgapur Steel TPS	1000.1	20	9.8	0	0.00	0
Total of E.R.			24815.0	19	309.8	0	2686.66	9
All India Total			93804.5	22	1292	437	14433.8	12

[Translation]

State Level Taxes

7074. SHRI BHAUSAHEB RAJARAM WAKCHAURE:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has information about the details of taxes like VAT, sales tax charged from consumers by the retailers and if so, the details thereof, State-wise for each of the last three years and current year;

(b) whether the Government/Empowered Committee of State Finance Ministers proposes to conduct a comprehensive study on the effect of such taxation on living standards of people for re-assessment of current taxation system; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) to (c) By virtue of entry 54 of List-II of the Seventh Schedule of the constitution of India, taxes on the sale or purchase of goods other than newspaper is a State subject. States levy and collect VAT/Sales Tax at their level. Such information is not maintained centrally.

[English]

Panel to Fix Ore Extraction Amount

7075. SHRI RAMESH RATHOD: Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has appointed any panel to fix ore extraction amount;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the panel has submitted its report and made certain recommendations in this regard;

(d) if so, the details thereof alongwith the follow-up action taken by the Government thereon; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor and the time by which the panel is likely to submit its report?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MINES (SHRI DINSHA PATEL): (a) As per available information, the Government has not set up any panel to fix ore extraction amount.

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

Operational Hospitals in Dwarka

7076. SHRIMATI DEEPA DASMUNSI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the names of Government hospitals located at Dwarka having in-house medical as well as non-medical facilities to cater to the medical needs of lacs of Government servants living in Dwarka, Delhi;

(b) the number and names of Government hospitals, location-wise to be opened in Dwarka in the coming years and their status at present; and

(c) the time by which these hospitals are likely to be operationalised?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (c) As informed by Government of NCT of Delhi, a 64 bedded Sri Dada Dev Matriavum Shishu Chikitsalya is functional in Dwarka Constituency. The Government of NCT of Delhi has also planned for setting up of 750 bedded "Bharat Rama Indira Gandhi hospital" at Sector-9, Dwarka, which is at planning stage.

In addition, one wellness centre is also running under CGHS for the government employees and pensioners residing in Dwarka. Besides this, another CGHS dispensary has been sanctioned for Dwarka Sector 23, New Delhi

RBI Guidelines for Sanction of Loan to Corporates

7077. SHRI NILESH NARAYAN RANE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the loans disbursed by the public sector banks to big corporate houses during the last three years and the current financial year, State-wise and bank-wise;

(b) the details of the amount recovered and recoverable from the said corporate houses out of such disbursed loans, as on date, State-wise and bank-wise; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) The Reserve Bank of India (RBI) maintains data on Outstanding credit of Scheduled Commercial Banks (SCBs) to Private Corporate Sector and not on loans disbursed to different sectors of the economy. The details of the Outstanding credit to Private Corporate Sector by Public Sector Banks, State-wise and Bank-wise as on 31st March 2008, 2009 and 2010 is given in the enclosed Statement-I and II, respectively.

(b) The Public Sector Bank-wise details of Gross Non-Performing Assets (NPAs) and Actual Recoveries from NPAs for the last four years are given in the enclosed Statement-III and IV respectively.

(c) Banks are required to monitor NPAs and take steps to bring them down through recovery/other channels. RBI also monitors the NPA levels in banks. This aspect is reviewed during Annual Financial inspections and monitored on an ongoing basis through regulatory returns submitted by banks and periodical meetings with banks. 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 fresh NPAs and adopt a more realistic approach to reduce the existing and chronic NPAs in all categories. At a meeting of select banks having higher preponderance of NPAs held on February 29, 2012, RBI advised the banks to take necessary steps for appropriate NPA management.

Statement-I

*State-wise outstanding credit of Public Sector Banks to Private Corporate Sector
as on March 31, 2008, 2009 and 2010*

(Amount in Rs. crore)

Sl. No.	State/UT	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
1	2	3	4	5
1	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	7.14	7.86	50.59
2	Andhra Pradesh	33012.63	46405.09	65029.45
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	37.41	50.52	74.30
4.	Assam	1306.13	1578.92	2034.66
5.	Bihar	1033.83	1247.44	1330.16

1	2	3	4	5
6.	Chandigarh	5044.28	8576.74	9995.94
7.	Chhattisgarh	3476.57	4630.85	4932.97
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	4.13	22.21	41.27
9.	Daman and Diu	10.47	83.31	21.38
10.	Delhi	85092.29	134562.06	152068.89
11.	Goa	1569.32	1651.65	2132.00
12.	Gujarat	24030.64	38409.93	46216.32
13.	Haryana	9182.87	11539.44	15508.48
14.	Himachal Pradesh	636.91	1021.12	1354.84
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	231.38	453.60	276.44
16.	Jharkhand	2530.09	3518.21	4447.11
17.	Karnataka	34325.64	41117.06	53222.52
18.	Kerala	5245.65	6561.31	7249.09
19.	Madhya Pradesh	7084.28	10459.04	13605.57
20.	Maharashtra	272350.04	31611.49	363177.74
21.	Manipur	5.73	5.98	3.64
22.	Meghalaya	125.50	197.66	140.06
23.	Mizoram	3.09	16.00	8.51
24.	Nagaland	31.72	28.72	28.85
25.	Odisha	3667.28	4648.24	6495.74
26.	Puducherry	170.26	209.92	319.66
27.	Punjab	12316.29	21058.64	21752.97
28.	Rajasthan	8539.50	11640.57	13043.11
29.	Sikkim	86.00	122.04	99.90
30.	Tamil Nadu	53791.14	68347.77	82707.06
31.	Tripura	67.55	31.81	38.35
32.	Uttar Pradesh	13097.11	18106.11	20277.83
33.	Uttarakhand	1239.00	1648.99	2053.83
34.	West Bengal	37564.72	48439.25	64049.73
All India		616916.61	802509.57	953788.92

Source: (i) RBI, Data are based on BSR-IA (large Borrowal Accounts).

(ii) Large Borrowal Accounts refer to accounts with credit limits of over Rs. 2 lakh each.

(iii) Public sector banks comprise of SBI and associates and nationalised banks including IDBI Bank Ltd.

Statement-II

*Bank-wise Outstanding credit of Public Sector Banks to Private Corporate Sector
as on March 31, 2008, 2009 and 2010*

(Amount in Rs. crore)

Sl. No.	Bank	2008	2009	2010
1	2	3	4	5
1.	State Bank of Saurashtra	9142.94	11964.00	11703.17
2.	Allahabad Bank	4746.80	17257.79	26870.93
3.	Andhra Bank	10461.51	3824.78	14882.76
4.	Bank of Baroda	32041.38	41450.03	60762.86
5.	Bank of India	30583.22	40501.28	43560.82
6.	Bank of Maharashtra	10459.75	13807.91	15824.57
7.	Canara Bank	35568.67	26521.67	31789.24
8.	Central Bank of India	29906.50	34047.13	53620.95
9.	Corporation Bank	22659.91	29096.88	32090.78
10.	Dena Bank	11039.68	14234.08	16630.34
11.	I.D.B.I. Bank Ltd.	81261.42	76933.39	96083.00
12.	Indian Bank	14760.72	19877.00	25347.18
13.	Indian Overseas Bank	22565.50	23907.09	26594.57
14.	Oriental Bank of Commerce	13973.54	45899.54	36779.40
15.	Punjab & Sind Bank	8118.85	13451.06	13357.39
16.	Punjab National Bank	58559.98	81366.82	99979.66
17.	State Bank of Bikaner and Jaipur	10671.95	12088.96	15634.81
18.	State Bank of Hyderabad	15818.20	20170.68	22876.05
19.	State Bank of India	70199.22	91512.91	113673.16
20.	State Bank of Mysore	1347.46	12957.90	14777.52
21.	State Bank of Patiala	12811.67	23580.40	12390.29
22.	State Bank of Travancore	9311.79	12323.28	13073.66
23.	Syndicate Bank	18736.96	26949.17	27085.77

1	2	3	4	5
24.	UCO Bank	25435.31	34977.23	42288.94
25.	Union Bank of India	31872.09	42418.53	51353.97
26.	United Bank of India	13976.00	17827.69	21170.82
27.	Vijaya Bank	10885.58	13562.36	13586.31
Total Public Sector Banks		616916.61	802509.57	953788.92

Source: (i) RBI, Data are based on BSR-1A (large Borrowal Accounts).

(ii) Large Borrowal Accounts refer to accounts with credit limits of over Rs. 2 lakh each.

(iii) Public Sector Banks comprise of SBI and associates and nationalised banks including IDBI Bank Ltd.

Statement-III

Public Sector Banks: Gross NPAs

Sl. No.	Name of Bank	March 2008	March 2009	March 2010	March 2011
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Allahabad Bank	1009	1077	1221	1647
2.	Andhra Bank	372	368	488	996
3.	Bank of Baroda	1858	1664	2196	2786
4.	Bank of India	1783	2190	4481	4357
5.	Bank of Maharashtra	766	798	1210	1174
6.	Canara Bank	1391	2139	2505	2982
7.	Central Bank of India	2350	2317	2458	2395
8.	Corporation Bank	584	559	651	790
9.	Dena Bank	573	621	642	842
10.	IDBI Bank Limited	1377	1436	2129	2785
11.	Indian Bank	473	426	459	720
12.	Indian Overseas Bank	916	1810	3442	2793
13.	Oriental Bank of Commerce	1280	1058	1469	1921
14.	Punjab and Sind Bank	136	161	206	424
15.	Punjab National Bank	3319	2767	3214	4379
16.	Syndicate Bank	1760	1592	2005	2589

1	2	3	4	5	6
17.	UCO Bank	1652	1540	1665	3090
18.	Union Bank of India	1657	1923	2664	3623
19.	United Bank of India	761	1020	1372	1356
20.	Vijaya Bank	512	699	994	1259
21.	State Bank of Bikaner and Jaipur	437	490	612	835
22.	State Bank of Hyderabad	312	486	646	1150
23.	State Bank of India	12576	15105	17836	23074
24.	State Bank of Indore	265	301	493	0
25.	State Bank of Mysore	359	368	595	864
26.	State Bank of Patiala	521	574	1007	1382
27.	State Bank of Travancore	571	549	642	835
28.	State Bank of Saurashtra	179	0	0	0
Total PSBs		39749	44039	57301	71047

Source: RBI,

Statement-IV

Actual Recoveries from Non-Performing Assets by Public Sector Banks

(Rs. crore)

Sl. No.	Name of Bank	March 2008	March 2009	March 2010	March 2011
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Allahabad Bank	152	268	134	276
2.	Andhra Bank	62	64	30	60
3.	Bank of Baroda	588	567	383	455
4.	Bank of India	814	676	803	1,061
5.	Bank of Maharashtra	167	152	174	278
6.	Canara Bank	653	909	1094	1625
7.	Central Bank of India	411	308	407	736
8.	Corporation Bank	113	86	82	68

1	2	3	4	5	6
9.	Dena Bank	61	189	195	180
10.	Indian Bank	79	117	139	120
11.	Indian Overseas Bank	390	280	503	1,032
12.	Oriental Bank of Commerce	383	354	266	333
13.	Punjab and Sind Bank	45	40	48	50
14.	Punjab National Bank	1,039	1,629	950	1,170
15.	Syndicate Bank	564	517	473	542
16.	UCO Bank	422	423	399	434
17.	Union Bank of India	487	406	401	578
18.	United Bank of India	69	122	263	300
19.	Vijaya Bank	229	194	270	453
20.	IDBI Bank Ltd.	203	284	279	171
21.	State Bank of Bikaner and Jaipur	113	142	193	153
22.	State Bank of Hyderabad	61	66	133	200
23.	State Bank of India	2,301	2,966	2,059	3,848
24.	State Bank of Indore	52	45	43	0
25.	State Bank of Mysore	100	60	78	140
26.	State Bank of Patiala	205	142	145	213
27.	State Bank of Saurashtra	40	0	0	0
28.	State Bank of Travancore	145	221	172	223
Public Sector Banks		9948	11227	10116	14699

Source: RBI, BSA Return (Global Operations)

Role of Rural Electrification Corporation

7078. SHRI G.M. SIDDESHWARA: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the role of the Rural Electrification Corporation Limited (REC);

(b) whether the role of REC has diminished progressively in the country;

(c) if so, whether the REC is now funding private power generation plants;

(d) if so, the details of the various non-core activities undertaken by the REC during the last three years;

(e) whether the REC is qualified to run and operate such non-core activities like funding power plants, assessing their viability and making cost-benefit analysis, as funding power generation plants in the private sector; and

(f) if so, the details thereof and the steps proposed to direct the REC to concentrateon rural electrification and reliable delivery of power at reasonable prices?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL): (a) Rural Electrification Corporation (REC) is a Non-Banking Financial Institute/ Company to finance all power projects in the field of Generation, Transmission, Distribution including rural electrification scheme. It is also Nodal Agency for implementation of Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana (RGGVY) and National Electricity Fund (NEF).

(b) No, Madam.

(c) Yes, Madam, REC now funding private power generation plants.

(d) Nil.

(e) Yes, Madam. As per its Memorandum and Article of Association, REC is competent to finance power generation plants including private power generation plants.

(f) REC continues to finance rural electrification schemes. REC is also Nodal Agency for RGGVY programme and NEF.

Tele-medicine Technology

7079. SHRI NAVEEN JINDAL: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the present scenario of the usage of tele-medicine technologies by the public as well as private health care providers in the country;

(b) the potential of these technologies in improving health care services accessibility in the country;

(c) whether the Government has been encouraging setting up of as well as usage of tele-medicine infrastructure in the country especially in the remote/backward areas; and

(d) if so, the details thereof alongwith the steps taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (d) The Government recognizes that e-health initiatives can be used to expand the reach, range and quality of healthcare services being provided under the existing public health systems to provide health services to the poor citizens across the country covering far flung areas.

As a part of e-health initiatives, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare has given Rs. 18.78 crores to the State Governments to facilitate establishment of National Rural Tele-medicine Network for delivery of improved Primary Health Services in rural and underserved areas: Rs. 1.43 crores was for Onconet India Project and Rs. 3.37 crores for Tele-Ophthalmology. It has also initiated a scheme of networking of Government Medical Colleges across the country to provide platform for tele-education, training, distance learning, continuing professional development and sharing of information on healthcare, education and research.

Department of Electronics and Information Technology (Deity) has funded a number of projects on development and pilot-level deployment of tele-medicine solutions as part of its R&D and technology promotion activities in different States, some of which have been taken over by the States themselves.

[Translation]

Budget Hotels

7080. SHRI ANJAN KUMAR M. YADAV: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government provides financial assistance for construction of budget hotels in the country;

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

(c) the details of budget hotels constructed during the said period alongwith the number of such hotels in thecountry at present, State/UT-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI SULTAN AHMED): (a) and (b) Construction of hotels is primarily a private sector activity. However, the Ministry of Tourism under the scheme "Product/Infrastructure Development for Destinations and Circuits" provides Central Financial Assistance (CFA) for construction of budget accommodation in the North-Eastern States, Jammu and Kashmir and for eco tourism projects. The details of the State wise/Union Territory-wise projects including for construction of budget accommodation sanctioned during 2008-09, 2009-10, 2010-11 and 2011-12 (upto 31st December, 2011) are given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(c) Details of budget hotel projects approved by the Ministry of Tourism during last three years, State/Union Territory-wise are given in the enclosed Statement-II.

Statement-I

Tourism Projects* Sanctioned during the 11th Five Year Plan (2008-09, 2009-10, 2010-11 and 2011-12 upto 31st December, 2011

(Rs. in crore)

VAISAKHA 28, 1934 (Saka)

to Questions

446

Sl. No.	State	2008-09			2009-10			2010-11			2011-12			Grand Total
		No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amount	(Till 31.12.2011)	No.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12			
1.	Andhra Pradesh	8	109.89	13	37.29	10	20.38	10	40.90	41	208.46			
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	13	31.47	14	36.54	13	32.26	9	25.68	49	125.95			
3.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0	0	0	0
4.	Assam	4	21.08	7	22.76	4	23.55	3	4.23	18	71.62			
5.	Bihar	10	25.05	3	6.99	1	3.60	0	0.00	14	35.64			
6.	Chandigarh	5	7.99	5	11.51	5	11.04	0	0.00	15	30.54			
7.	Chhattisgarh	1	11.34	0	0.00	4	20.95	0	0.00	5	32.29			
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	3	0.24	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	3	0.24			
9.	Daman and Diu	1	0.12	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	0.12			
10.	Delhi	1	0.15	9	44.91	5	9.75	3	2.69	18	57.5			
11.	Goa	2	43.14	2	17.00	3	12.78	1	4.98	8	77.9			
12.	Gujarat	7	21.33	1	7.33	1	0.14	2	51.75	11	80.55			
13.	Haryana	7	36.70	6	12.37	6	27.41	5	0.80	24	77.28			
14.	Himachal Pradesh	10	34.58	6	23.95	12	34.98	5	0.47	33	93.98			
15.	Jammu and Kahsmir	28	43.42	31	49.75	20	56.17	23	143.47	102	292.81			

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
16. Jharkhand	0	0.00	3	0.25	5	7.56	1	23.71	9	31.52	
17. Kerala	12	42.68	7	12.98	3	42.87	7	23.76	29	122.29	
18. Karnataka	4	42.73	13	42.42	2	8.59	1	5.00	20	98.74	
19. Lakshadweep	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0	
20. Maharashtra	3	41.10	2	5.01	3	11.30	4	57.32	12	114.73	
21. Manipur	9	29.44	9	27.14	8	39.40	5	30.73	31	126.71	
22. Meghalaya	7	17.14	7	14.73	9	22.53	2	0.40	25	54.8	
23. Mizoram	4	3.18	7	24.06	9	11.51	6	13.81	26	52.56	
24. Madhya Pradesh	11	31.41	11	60.99	13	30.85	6	31.45	41	154.7	
25. Nagaland	11	25.40	13	24.60	10	29.10	15	28.80	49	107.9	
26. Odisha	6	41.15	9	23.69	6	20.29	4	5.17	25	90.3	
27. Puducherry	4	2.52	3	5.57	3	50.26	4	0.30	14	58.65	
28. Punjab	5	24.93	3	9.48	4	11.91	2	4.39	14	50.71	
29. Rajasthan	9	44.31	7	19.74	7	31.32	3	14.50	26	109.87	
30. Sikkim	20	66.78	19	42.36	14	23.48	5	20.81	58	153.43	
31. Tamil Nadu	16	36.14	10	16.28	6	60.00	1	3.65	33	116.07	
32. Tripura	6	3.61	13	20.67	12	40.73	6	15.44	37	80.45	
33. Uttar Pradesh	6	38.40	6	21.90	14	27.85	10	44.58	36	132.73	
34. Uttarakhand	2	44.68	1	0.55	8	29.78	13	102.49	24	177.5	
35. West Bengal	10	37.94	7	28.37	8	22.02	4	8.74	29	97.07	
Grand Total	245	960.04	247	671.19	228	774.36	160	710.02	880	3115.61	

*Includes Projects relating to Product/Infrastructure Development for Destinations and Circuits (PIDDC), Human Resource Development (HRD) and Adventure and Rural Tourism (A&RT).

Statement-II

*Hotel Projects approved by the Ministry of Tourism under 1 to 3 star categories
(Budget Hotels) during 2009-10, 2010-11 and 2011-12*

Sl. No.	States/Union Territories	1-Star	2-Star	3-Star
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Nil	Nil	10
2.	Assam	Nil	Nil	4
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	Nil	2	1
4.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	Nil	Nil	Nil
5.	Bihar	Nil	1	1
6.	Chandigarh	Nil	Nil	8
7.	Chhattisgarh	Nil	Nil	1
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	Nil	Nil	Nil
9.	Daman and Diu	Nil	Nil	Nil
10.	Delhi	Nil	1	14
11.	Gujarat	Nil	4	14
12.	Goa	Nil	Nil	3
13.	Haryana	Nil	Nil	7
14.	Himachal Pradesh	Nil	Nil	Nil
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	Nil	Nil	Nil
16.	Jharkhand	Nil	Nil	Nil
17.	Karnataka	Nil	1	14
18.	Kerala	Nil	1	98
19.	Lakshadweep	Nil	Nil	Nil
20.	Maharashtra	1	6	34
21.	Manipur	Nil	Nil	Nil
22.	Meghalaya	Nil	Nil	Nil
23.	Mizoram	Nil	Nil	Nil
24.	Madhya Pradesh	Nil	Nil	2

1	2	3	4	5
25.	Nagaland	Nil	Nil	Nil
26.	Odisha	Nil	Nil	1
27.	Puducherry	Nil	Nil	Nil
28.	Punjab	Nil	Nil	7
29.	Rajasthan	Nil	Nil	8
30.	Sikkim	Nil	Nil	Nil
31.	Tamil Nadu	1	4	19
32.	Tripura	Nil	Nil	Nil
33.	Uttar Pradesh	Nil	Nil	10
34.	Uttarakhand	Nil	Nil	4
35.	West Bengal	Nil	Nil	4
Grand Hotel		2	20	264

[English]

Renewable Energy Sources

7081. SHRI DUSHYANT SINGH: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has signed a number of Memoranda of Understanding (MoU)/Agreement with foreign nations regarding development of new and renewable energy sources; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH): (a) and (b) Yes Madam, Memoranda of Understanding (MoUs)/Agreements have been signed by India with a number of foreign nations to promote cooperation in the field of Renewable Energy. A list of such MoU/Agreements is annexed as Statement.

Statement

List of Memorandum of Understanding (MoU)/ Agreement signed with Foreign Nations

1. Memorandum of Understanding on Cooperation in the Development of Bio-fuels signed between India and USA.

2. Memorandum of Understanding on Indo-Denmark New and Renewable Energy Cooperation signed between India and Government of the Kingdom of Denmark.
3. Memorandum of Understanding on Cooperation in Wind Resources signed among the Government of the Republic of South Africa, Government of the Federative Republic of Brazil and the Government of the Republic of India.
4. Memorandum of Understanding on Indo-Iceland in New and Renewable Energy signed between the Government of India and the Republic of Iceland.
5. Memorandum of Understanding on New and Renewable Cooperation signed between Government of India and Government of Australia.
6. Agreement on Indo-Canadian Renewable Energy Cooperation signed between the Ministry of New and Renewable Energy, Government of India and the University of Saskatchewan, Canada.
7. Memorandum of Understanding on Indo-Italian

Renewable Energy Cooperation signed between the Government of India and the Government of Italy.

8. Memorandum of Understanding on New and Renewable Cooperation signed between Government of India and the Secretariat of Energy of the United Mexican States.
9. Memorandum of Understanding on Enhanced Cooperation in the field of Renewable Energy signed between the Government of India and the Republic of The Philippines.
10. Memorandum of Understanding on Enhanced Cooperation in the field of Renewable Energy signed between the Government of India and the Government of the Kingdom of Thailand.
11. Memorandum of Understanding on Enhanced Cooperation in the field of Renewable Energy signed between the Government of India and the Republic of Chile.
12. Memorandum of Understanding on India-Scotland Renewable Energy Cooperation signed between the Government of India and the Government of Scotland.
13. Memorandum of Understanding on Cooperation in the field of Renewable Energy signed between the Republic of India and the Kingdom of Spain.
14. Memorandum of Understanding in the field of Renewable Energy signed between the Government of India and the Government of Spain.
15. Memorandum of Understanding on Cooperation in the field of Renewable Energy signed between the Government of India and the Islamic Republic of Iran.
16. Memorandum of Understanding for collaboration on Solar Energy Research and Development signed between the Solar Energy Centre, Ministry of New and Renewable Energy, Republic of India and the National Renewable Energy Laboratory (NREL), United States Department of Energy.
17. Memorandum of Understanding on Cooperation in the field of Renewable Energy signed between the Government of India and the Government of Sweden.
18. Memorandum of Understanding for the collaboration on Wind Energy Research and Development signed between the Centre for Wind Energy Technology (C-WET), Chennai, Ministry of New and Renewable Energy, Government of India and the National Renewable Energy Laboratory (NREL), United States, Department of Energy.
19. Memorandum of Understanding on Cooperation in the field of Renewable Energy signed between the Government of India and the Arab Republic of Egypt.
20. Memorandum of Understanding on Cooperation in the field of Renewable Energy signed between the Government of India and the Government of Uruguay.
21. Memorandum of Understanding on Cooperation in the field of Renewable Energy signed between the Government of India and the Government of People's Republic of Bangladesh.

Settlement of Claims

7082. DR. P. VENUGOPAL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Life Insurance Corporation of India (LIC) has performed better in terms of claims settlement ratio as compared to private life insurance companies;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the Union Government has asked the private insurance companies to improve their performance;
- (d) if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) As per Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority's (IRDA) Annual Report 2010-11, settlement ratio of Life Insurance Corporation of India (LIC) has increased to

97.03% in 2010-11 from 96.54 in 2009-10. For private insurers, settlement ratio was only 86.04 per cent during the financial year 2010-11.

(c) to (e) The Union Government has not asked the private insurance companies to improve their performance. However, Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority (IRDA) monitors the claims settlement performance of insurance companies through offsite and onsite inspection methods.

Access to Electricity

7083. SHRIMATI J. SHANCHA: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to universalize access to electricity in the country on a priority basis;

(b) if so, the amount of electricity needed to meet the basic needs of rural households in the country under a universal access regime;

(c) whether decentralized generation and distribution of electricity through renewable sources would help in ensuring the above access in a significant manner;

(d) if so, the percentage share of electricity that could be potentially supplied through renewable energy sources in 2022 or 2032; and

(e) the specific steps taken by Government and policies formulated to ensure that the above potential is fully utilized to ensure universal access to electricity?

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH): (a) The Government's efforts are directed to provide access to electricity to all its household/citizens, with a judicious utilization of its resources and balance between competing demands.

(b) The Rural Electrification Policy 2006 aims at providing for minimum electricity consumption of 1 unit per household per day by the year 2012. The 17th Electric Power Survey Committee in its report (March 2007) has projected the All India forecast for the Rural Domestic Consumption for the year 2011-12 (Utilities only) as 89,742 MkWh (million units).

(c) Since the viability of decentralized generation and distribution of electricity through renewable energy sources is region and location specific, and depends on several factors, particularly the available renewable resources and the cost of other competing energy supply options, hence the potential of providing energy access through decentralized generation and distribution based on renewable energy sources is limited.

(d) The present grid-interactive power generation capacity from various renewable energy sources in the country is 25,017 MW as on 30.4.2012, which is contributing about 6% to the total electricity mix from all sources. Broad projections indicate that the renewable power installed capacity could potentially reach around 1,00,000 MW by 2022.

(e) The Government has taken various measures to promote decentralized generation and distribution of electricity as well as to augment grid-interactive power generation capacity through renewable sources of energy. These include:—

- Several schemes/programmes, such as, Remote Village Electrification, Solar lighting, Biomass Gasifier, Micro-hydel, etc. for large-scale deployment and use of off-grid power systems.
- Fiscal and financial incentives such as, capital/interest subsidy/generation based incentive, accelerated depreciation, concessional excise and customs duties;
- Preferential tariff for grid interactive renewable power in most potential States; Normative guidelines by CERC for fixation of such preferential tariffs being issued every year;
- Jawaharlal Nehru National Solar Mission to give a boost to deployment of solar energy systems, solar PV as well as solar thermal/achieve reduction in cost of solar power.

The total renewable power generation capacity on 31.3.2002 was 3,453 MW, which has increased to 24,915 MW by 31.3.2012. This apart, over 9,300 villages/hamlets have been provided with renewable energy systems for meeting the lighting/basic electricity needs; over 19 lakh solar lighting systems, 7698 solar pumps, and stand alone

SPV power plants of aggregate capacity 18.23 MW have been deployed in the country.

Patient Deaths in AIIMS

7084. SHRI K. SUGUMAR:

SHRI DILIPKUMAR MANSUKHLAL GANDHI:

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

- (a) the total number of patients died while receiving treatment in All India Institute of Medical Sciences (AIIMS) during each of the last three years;
- (b) whether these deaths were caused by negligence during treatment;
- (c) if so, whether any action has been taken against such negligent doctors and employees; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (d) The Total number of deaths at All India Institute of Medical Sciences (AIIMS) including all its centres during the last three years are as under:—

Year	Total number of deaths
2009-10	4688
2010-11	4389
2011-12	4421

None of these deaths were caused by negligence during treatment.

Foreign Mining Companies in Tribal Areas

7085. SHRI D.B. CHANDRE GOWDA: Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government has received complaints regarding several irregularities in accommodating foreign mining companies in tribal areas in Andhra Pradesh;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether rampant bauxite mining by the company has been highlighted in these complaints;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the action taken by the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MINES (SHRI DINSHA PATEL): (a) to (d) The Government has received representation from local organization on involvement of non-tribal private individuals and companies in the mining leases granted to Andhra Pradesh Mineral Development Corporation (APMDC) for minerals laterite, dolomite, china clay, bauxite etc. in tribal areas of Srikakulam, Vijayanagaram, Visakhapatnam, East Godavari, Khammam, Warangal and Adilabad districts. However, as per available information, there is no bauxite mining being undertaken in Andhra Pradesh.

(e) Taking into account, the concerns expressed by the local people relating to environment and ecology in the Araku region, the Government has held that the said region is inhabited by primitive tribes and mining may adversely impact their livelihood, and decided that the matter would be referred to a Committee in the Ministry of Environment and Forests to look into the issues regarding impact of bauxite mining on water table, catchments, reservoir, forest cover etc. Further, it has been decided to return back to the State Government of Andhra Pradesh 13 proposals seeking prior approval of Government for grant of mining lease in Sapparla Blocks (I-XIII), Visakhapatnam District, Andhra Pradesh, over an area of 1757 hectares in favour of the APMDC for a period of 30 years.

Funds from National Electricity Fund

7086. SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAISI: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether power utilities of Andhra Pradesh (AP) have requested Union Government to consider the Feeder Segregation Project (FSP);
- (b) if so, whether AP State Department on Energy has asked for financial assistance on account of capital expenditure of about Rs. 3014 crore from the National Electricity Fund or any other suitable Union scheme;
- (c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the action taken or being taken by Union Government on the request of AP in order to help farmers and consumers?

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

(c) and (d) CCEA approved scheme of National Electricity Fund (NEF) on 13.12.2011. Guidelines for operationalization of NEF are under preparation. The request of Government of Andhra Pradesh would be considered suitably under National Electricity Fund, subject to availability of funds.

Gold Loan

7087. SHRI MAHABAL MISHRA:

SHRI JAGDISH SHARMA:

SHRI RAYAPATI SAMBASIVA RAO:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government/Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has directed the banks to reduce their exposure to non-banking financial companies which have granted loans mostly against gold;

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

(c) the likely impact of such situation on the market and consumers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. Keeping in view the significant growth of Non-Banking Financial Companies (NBFCs) predominantly engaged in lending against collateral of gold jewellery in recent years, both in terms of their balance sheet size and physical presence, Reserve Bank of India (RBI) in its Monetary Policy Statement 2012-13, on April 17, 2012 announced certain prudential regulatory measures, which, inter-alia, stated:—

(i) Banks should reduce their regulatory exposure ceiling in a single NBFC, having gold loans to the extent of 50 per cent or more of its total financial assets, from the existing 10 per cent to 7.5 per cent of bank's capital funds. However, exposure ceiling may go up by 5 per cent, i.e., up to 12.5 per cent of bank's capital funds if the

additional exposure is on account of funds the on-lent by NBFC to the infrastructure sector; and

(ii) Banks should have an internal sub-limit on their aggregate exposure to all such NBFCs, having gold loans to the extent of 50 per cent or more of their total financial assets, taken together.

(c) These prudential measures are aimed to prevent any systemic risk due to interconnectedness of these NBFCs with banks.

Medical Seats

7088. SHRI HAMDULLAH SAYEED: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to earmark certain number of graduate, postgraduate and para-medical seats for the students of Union Territories including Lakshadweep in the medical colleges; and

(b) if so, the details thereof indicating the number of seats reserved for the purpose, UT-wise?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) No. However every year a number of MBBS/BDS seats, contributed voluntarily by the States/Union Territory (Chandigarh) having medical/dental colleges of their own towards the Central Pool, maintained by this Ministry, are allocated for the students of States/Union Territories (which are without Medical/Dental colleges) including Lakshadweep. In addition, every year, nominations of in-service doctors are also invited from States/Union Territories (without facilities to study MDS courses) including Lakshadweep for admission against four MDS seats at C.S.M. Medical University, Lucknow. The number of seats allocated to the States/UTs depend upon the number of seats contributed voluntarily by the donor agencies.

Solar Panels on Heritage Sites

7089. SHRI E.G. SUGAVANAM: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the names of places of historical importance in the country maintained by Archaeological Survey of India (ASI) where solar panels have been installed alongwith the estimated savings in their electricity bills;

(b) whether the ASI has proposed to expand the scheme to a few other heritage sites in the country in the near future;

(c) if so, the details alongwith the targets fixed for the next three years; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH): (a) Solar panels have been installed at Safdarjung Tomb and Jantar Mantar in New Delhi, Chittorgarh Fort in Rajasthan and Saifee Villa, Dandi in Gujarat under the Special Area Demonstration Project Scheme of the Ministry of New and Renewable Energy. These places are of historical importance and are maintained by the Archaeological Survey of India (ASI). The estimated savings of electricity per KW of solar panel is around 3-4 units on a clear sunny day.

(b) and (c) The scheme is an on-going scheme. The projects are being implemented through State Nodal Agencies in consultation with ASI. Year-wise targets are not fixed.

(d) Does not arise.

[Translation]

New Form for PAN Card

7090. SHRI RAKESH SINGH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has introduced new proforma for PAN Card;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has received any complaints from people reportedly facing problems in filling up new forms;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the Government proposes to improve and simplify these forms further; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. Besides the existing Form 49A, a new Form 49AA

has been introduced specifically for individuals not being citizens of India, entities incorporated outside India or unincorporated entities formed outside India.

(c) and (d) No, Madam.

(e) and (f) Does not arise in view of the reply given in (c) above.

Violation of Guidelines by PSBs

7091. SHRI BADRI RAM JAKHAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has issued guidelines to the banks to be aware of certain organisations/companies for their fraudulent and corrupt practices of availing loans from banks;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the number of banks in the country found violating the said guidelines during the last three years, bank-wise and Statewise including Rajasthan; and

(d) the action taken by the Government against these banks for non-compliance of the said guidelines during the said period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) Reserve Bank of India (RBI), vide their circular dated August 18, 2009, has advised banks to be careful in opening of accounts of the marketing/trading agencies and ensure strict compliance with Know Your Customer (KYC)/Anti Money Laundering (AML) guidelines issued by RBI as it came to the RBI's notice that some of the Multi-Level Marketing companies (MLM companies) who were mobilizing large amount of deposits from the public promising very high returns. Further, RBI has advised vide their Circular dated May 23, 2011 to review their existing accounts to ascertain and ensure that those were not related to unauthorized/prohibited/illegal schemes. It was also specified that the banks would be held responsible for losses incurred by customers by way of deposits in/ remittances from such accounts if they are found to be in violation of regulations, KYC/AML and/or other regulatory/statutory requirements.

(c) and (d) As a regulator, RBI monitors the compliance of its guidelines issued to the banks and take appropriate

action in case of violation of such guidelines. RBI, however, has not reported any bank violating such guidelines.

[English]

Agreements on Power Related Subjects

7092. SHRI N. CHELUVARAYA SWAMY: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

- (a) the names of neighbouring or other countries with which agreements have been signed on power related subjects;
- (b) the terms of reference of these agreements;
- (c) the benefits likely to be accrued from these agreements; and
- (d) the details of the assistance that is likely to be provided to other countries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL): (a) to (d) Yes, Madam. The details have been annexed as Statement.

Statement

The Union Government has signed following inter-national Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) on power related subjects during calendar years 2010-2012:—

Bangladesh: An MoU was signed with Government of Bangladesh on 11.01.2010 which envisages joint cooperation in the following sectors: (i) Cooperation in power generation, transmission, energy efficiency, and development of various types of renewable energy, (ii) Consultancy services, training, research and development programmes for the development of human resources and enhancement of productivity and efficiency in the power sector, (iii) Steps to be taken to establish grid connectivity between the countries, (iv) Joint expert team will be set up to study the technical details of interconnection between the two countries and also modalities of its implementation and operation.

China: An MoU was signed on 16.12.2010 with People's Republic of China on cooperation on Green Technologies under which the two sides decided to cooperate in research, development, and deployment

of climate-friendly technologies including capacity building in the areas, including, but not limited to (i) Joint research and development of clean energy technologies, (ii) Energy conservation and energy efficiency, (iii) Renewable energy, (iv) Clean Coal, (v) Sustainable transport including electric vehicles, and (vi) Modernization of the electrical grid.

Sri Lanka: An MoU was signed among Government of India, Government of Sri Lanka, Power Grid Corporation of India Limited and Ceylon Electricity Board on 09.06.2010 for carrying out feasibility study for interconnection of India and Sri Lanka Electricity Grids cost to be shared in equal proportion by the both countries.

Besides, a Memorandum of Association among the Bay of Bengal initiative for Multi-sectoral Technical and Economic Cooperation (BIMSTEC) member countries for establishment of BIMSTEC Energy centre in India was signed on 22.01.2011. The Centre would coordinate, facilitate and strengthen cooperation in energy centre in BIMSTEC region by promoting experience sharing and capacity building. The Centre would also act as Secretariat for energy cooperation activities.

Benefits likely to be accrued from these agreements are as under:—

- (i) Strengthen Energy Security;
- (ii) Promote stable Energy Market;
- (iii) Cross Border Trading of Power;
- (iv) Energy Efficiency;
- (v) Improve Thermal Power Generation Efficiency;
- (vi) Deployment of cleaner Fossil Technologies;
- (vii) Development of Smart Grids;
- (viii) Net Zero Energy Buildings; and
- (ix) Capacity Building.

The following assistance is likely to be provided to other countries:—

- (i) Technical assistance in setting up of the Hydro and Thermal Power Plants;

- (ii) Consultancy services in transmission and distribution sector; and
- (iii) Capacity building.

Funds in PSBs/RRBs

7093. SHRI SURESH KUMAR SHETKAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government has any proposal to instruct the States to put the funds in Public Sector Banks (PSBs) or Regional Rural Banks (RRBs) in their respective States;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (c) The Government, vide a communication dated 11.04.2012, has advised Chief Secretaries of all the State Government to issue necessary instructions to the district and block level authorities to ensure that the Government/State Governments funds are deposited with the Regional Rural Banks functioning in their areas.

Helpline for Patients

7094. SHRI RAJAIAH SIRICILLA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government is assisting the States in starting helpline for patients to enable patients in Government hospitals to lodge complaint against non-availability of doctors and medicines;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the funds allocated and utilised so far by each State/UT in this regard during the Eleventh Plan Period?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (c) 'Health' is a State subject and it is primarily the responsibility of the State Government to start such helpline for patients in hospitals.

No such scheme is presently under consideration of the Central Government.

In so far as three Central Government Hospitals in Delhi namely Safdarjung Hospital, Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia

Hospital and Lady Hardinge Medical college and its Associated Hospitals are concerned, Grievances Redressal Cell is available to lodge such complaints.

Environmental Clearance for Hydro Power Projects

7095. SHRI ASHOK TANWAR: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether out of 13 hydel power projects proposed on the Basin of Lohit River, only the first project at lower Demure has so far got clearance;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether his Ministry has taken notice of any sacred place likely to be submerged due to the project which was not mentioned in the Environmental Impact Assessment report;
- (d) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;
- (e) whether his Ministry is facing problem in obtaining environmental clearance for the remaining projects; and
- (f) if so, the details thereof alongwith the reasons therefor and 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) Central Electricity Authority (CEA) has informed that ten hydroelectric projects with aggregate capacity of 7221 MW (having IC above 25 MW) have been allotted by the State Government in Lohit River Basin. Out of these, Lower Demwe Hydro-electric Project (1750 MW) has been accorded Environmental Clearance and in-principle Forest Clearance by Ministry of Environment and Forests (MoEF) on 12.2.2010 and 1.3.2012 respectively.

(c) and (d) Certain representations have been received wherein it has been pointed out that Parsuram Kund, an important cultural heritage site, is likely to be affected by Lower Demwe Hydro-electric Project (HEP). In this regard, Government of Arunachal Pradesh has informed that this issue was known to Government agencies as well as NGOs etc. and the same was considered and deliberated upon during the public hearing also. Considering all the aspects of the project, vis-a-vis Parsuram Kund, Environmental

Clearance was issued laying down specific conditions addressing like, the impact on Parsuram Kund release of 35 cumecs of water downstream to maintain the needs at Parsuram Kund, release of normal lean season flow for a period of 7 days during Mela period in Parsuram Kund in the month of January, financial allocation of about Rs. 10 crore for protection of Parsuram Kund, etc.

(e) and (f) MoEF considers the proposals of HEPs for Environmental Clearances, on case to case basis as per the provisions of Environment Impact Assessment (EIA) Notification, 2006. Project Developers are pursuing the matter at the appropriate level to get the clearances expedited. The Ministry of Power is also regularly reviewing the status of Environment and Forest Clearances for power project and is taking up the matter with the MoEF on a regular basis for expeditious clearance.

[Translation]

Health Projects

7096. SHRI MAHESH JOSHI: Will the Minister of

Sl. No.	Name of Projects	Donor Agency	Cumulative Disbursement in Rs. Crore
1.	Karnataka Health System Development and Reforms Project	World Bank	593.45
2.	Additioanl Finance for Tamil Nadu Health System Project	World Bank	249.05
3.	State health sector support programmes Odisha	DFID	431.76
4.	State health sector support programmes Bihar	DFID	320.37
5.	State health sector support programmes Madhya Pradesh	DFID	449.90

The projects are implemented through State/UT Governments, which inter-alia includes involvement of NGO's World Health Organization (WHO) does not support health programme of the State Governments.

[English]

Purchase of Poor Quality Medical Equipments

7097. SHRI BAIJAYANT PANDA:

SHRI NITYANANDA PRADHAN:

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

HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the State/UT-wise details of health projects being implemented in the country with the assistance from WHO, World Bank and other international agencies;

(b) the quantum of assistance received from these international agencies for the purpose during each of the last three years and the current year;

(c) whether some of the health projects are being implemented through NGOs in the country; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (d) The State/UT-wise details of State Health Sector Projects being implemented in the country with the assistance of World Bank and the United

Kingdom,s Department for International Development (DFID) are as under:—

(a) the details of complaints received regarding purchase of poor quality maternal pre-natal care equipments (incubators etc.) meant for infants by various Government hospitals in Delhi and across the country endangering the lives of infants, State/UT-wise;

(b) the details of National Health Mission funds provided to different hospitals for purchase of these equipments during the last three years; and

(c) the remedial action plan of the Government to address this issue?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (c) 'Health' is a Sate

subject and it is primarily the responsibility of the State Governments to ensure availability and monitoring of such equipments in the hospitals. Information in respect of such complaints is not maintained centrally.

The details showing the NPCC approved amount and the expenditure for last three years reported by the States under Procurement of equipments under

NRHM and RCH Flexible Pools are given in the enclosed Statement.

However, in so far as three Central Government Hospitals in Delhi namely Safdarjung Hospital, Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia Hospital and Lady Hardinge Medical College and its Associated Hospitals are concerned, there is no such complaint.

Statement

Details of NPCC Approved Amount and Expenditure under Procurement of Equipments

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No	State	2009-10		2010-11		2011-12	
		NPCC Approved Amount	Expenditure	NPCC Approved Amount	Expenditure	NPCC Approved Amount	Expenditure (Upto 31.12.2011)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
A. High Focus States							
1.	Bihar	4612.37	299.08	992.47	986.23	1414.22	206.67
2.	Chhattisgarh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	43.51
3.	Himachal*	500.00	21.83	428.20	345.90	27.50	8.77
4.	Jammu and Kashmir*	659.35	84.84	205.50	188.64	130.00	7.17
5.	Jharkhand	1230.27	40.00	1267.46	100.01	189.21	69.36
6.	Madhya Pradesh	67.72	484.10	541.10	763.25	1137.98	1128.35
7.	Odisha	804.85	0.10	408.22	163.11	720.44	226.45
a.	Rajasthan	1920.20	1313.30	2716.74	1013.21	633.80	1060.70
9.	Uttar Pradesh	2737.00	5043.90	0.00	3436.19	1536.96	0.00
10.	Uttarakhand	0.00	16.41	4.00	3.83	0.00	0.00
Sub-Total		12531.76	7303.56	6563.69	7000.37	5790.11	2750.98
B. NE States							
11.	Arunachal Pradesh	30.80	0.00	182.70	14.72	59.43	23.63
12.	Assam	3561.49	3010.91	3676.65	2791.27	3116.73	801.22
13.	Manipur	176.90	134.36	596.73	85.82	319.26	86.02
14.	Meghalaya	156.81	0.00	145.02	27.96	776.09	50.77

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
15.	Mizoram	72.93	144.54	134.32	99.88	284.10	160.76
16.	Nagaland	170.95	118.40	202.53	189.08	249.52	529.32
17.	Sikkim	47.15	346.35	59.75	115.66	34.50	2.06
18.	Tripura	81.24	14.37	500.04	16.94	146.14	92.71
Sub-Total		4298.27	3769.83	5497.74	3341.33	4886.77	1746.49

C. Non-High Focus States

19.	Andhra Pradesh	0.00	0.00	410.70	0.00	1778.65	0.00
20.	Goa	20.00	0.98	192.86	27.56	174.90	30.06
21.	Gujarat	321.44	1040.25	555.60	1169.55	249.21	113.25
22.	Haryana	0.00	0.00	500.00	626.76	626.80	58.77
23.	Karnataka	1220.26	354.49	2409.94	1227.03	1420.54	80.89
24.	Kerala	0.00	982.88	1300.00	981.34	1946.50	799.92
25.	Maharashtra	0.00	0.61	0.00	0.00	321.50	559.62
26.	Punjab	450.55	43.05	412.50	0.37	1594.00	105.44
27.	Tamil Nadu	4242.87	2479.05	1901.54	4493.10	1081.85	2106.40
28.	West Bengal	3072.80	141.10	3275.92	350.77	2469.98	830.53
Sub-Total		9327.92	5042.42	10959.06	8876.48	11663.11	4734.89

D. Small States/UTs

29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	21.00	0.00	12.00	1.51	35.76	1.25
30.	Chandigarh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	15.00	0.00
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	6.40	1.01	12.50	2.12	15.98	0.00
32.	Daman and Diu	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
33.	Delhi	100.00	0.83	544.37	279.36	657.06	12.59
34.	Lakshadweep	5.00	2.26	8.00	1.37	25.00	0.22
35.	Puducherry	0.00	0.00	22.00	22.01	45.50	30.20
Sub-Total		132.40	4.10	598.87	306.37	794.30	44.26
Grand Total		26290.35	16119.71	23619.36	19524.56	23234.11	9276.62

Note: Expenditures are as per Financial Management Report (FMRs).

During F.Y. 2009-10, in respect of Himachal Pradesh and Jammu and Kashmir, the NPCC approved amount comprises of procurement of drugs also.

[Translation]

Bhakra-Beas Management Board

7098. SHRI BHARAT RAM MEGHWAL:
SHRI KHLADI LAL BAIRWA:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to appoint the Secretary of Bhakra-Beas Management Board (BBMB) from Rajasthan; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL): (a) and (b) The appointment to the post of Secretary is an administrative decision to be effected by the Bhakra Beas Management Board (BBMB)/Chairman, BBMB as per Rule 9 of BBMB Rules, 1974. Government of Rajasthan has been raising a demand for appointment of Secretary of BBMB from Rajasthan. However, at present, there is no such proposal to appoint Secretary of BBMB from Rajasthan as the post of Secretary is not vacant.

**Medical Facility to Kendriya
Vidyalayas Teachers**

7099. SHRI TUFANI SAROJ: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to cover teachers of Kendriya Vidyalayas under Central Government Health Scheme (CGHS);

(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) and (b) No such proposal is under consideration in the Ministry. Only the serving employees of the Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan are eligible for CGHS facilities in some selected cities.

(c) The present policy of the Government is not to extend CGHS coverage to any new category or group of persons due to severe resource constraints, especially, the acute shortage of qualified medical and paramedical professionals, apart from other logistic and financial constraints.

Tax Deducted at Source

7100. SHRIMATI RAMA DEVI:

SHRI RATAN SINGH:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the objectives laid down for, and purpose served through the institution of Tax Deduction at Source (TDS) in the Income Tax Department;

(b) the number of complaints received by the Government in respect of TDS during the last three years and the details of the follow up action taken thereon and the outcome thereof; and

(c) the value of return filed under TDS during the last three years, year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) TDS is one of the modes of collection of taxes wherein a certain specified percentage of payment is deducted by the person from the amount paid/credited to another person, if such payment is of specified nature as per the Income Tax Act. The amount deducted is required to be remitted to the Government account within a specified time frame. This is similar to "pay as you earn" scheme. It facilitates sharing of responsibility of tax collection between the deductor and the tax administration, and ensures cash inflows to the Government coffers. It acts as an effective mechanism to expand tax net and prevent tax evasion by creating an audit trail.

(b) Data cannot be maintained centrally as the Offices are scattered around the country.

(c) Contribution of TDS in the total direct tax collection for the past three FYs is as below:—

(in Rs. crores)		
SI No	Financial Year	Total TDS Collection
1.	2008-09	128230
2.	2009-10	145736
3.	2010-11	168669
4.	2011-12	207700 (provisional)

[English]

Sale of Banned Steroids, Injections and Food Supplements

7101. SHRIMATI JYOTI DHURVE:

SHRI NARANBHAI KACHHADIA:

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

- (a) whether the Government has taken note of certain medical stores selling banned steroids, injections and food supplements in the vicinity of Netaji Subhas National Institute of Sports, Patiala;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the action taken/proposed by the Government against these errant medical stores; and
- (d) the steps being taken by the Government for proper training to doctors to test and examine these banned steroids, injections and food supplements?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (c) The State Drugs Controller, Government of Punjab has informed that the State's Drug Inspectors of the area had inspected the medical stores near Netaji Subhas National Institute of Sports, Patiala. As a result of these inspections, licences for sale of drugs of the following eight chemists were suspended for the violation of the provisions of Drugs and Cosmetics Rule, 1945:—

1. M/s V.V. Chemists and Drugists, Near Samana Chungi, Patiala.
2. M/s Ajay Medicos, Lower Mall, Patiala.
3. M/s Harjit Medicos, VPO Sullar, Patiala.
4. M/s Garg Medical Store, The Mall, Patiala.
5. M/s Modern Medical Hall, Opp. Samana, Octroi Post. Near Rajindra Medical College.
6. M/s Hind Medicos, Sherpur Garden, Lower Mall, Patiala.
7. M/s Cheap Medical Store, Lower Mall, Patiala.
8. M/s Jai Maa Medicos, Near Anand Labs, Lower Mall, Patiala.

(d) The job of testing drugs and food articles is performed by the Drugs and Food Testing laboratories. The sports authorities/administrators/doctors have their own procedures for alerting and warning the sportspersons about the banned substances.

Mining Operations

7102. SHRI TARACHAND BHAGORA: Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

- (a) whether some public sector undertakings namely, NMDC, SAIL and NALCO have been eyeing mining and metals operations across the world in order to achieve economies of scale in mining operations to serve their captive needs;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the move is linked to raw material scarcity and the domestic companies with downstream interests acquiring mines; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MINES (SHRI DINSHA PATEL): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. Afghan government invited an open tender for multiple exploration concessions that comprise of Hajigak iron deposit. A consortium named AFISCO (Afghan Iron and Steel Consortium) consisting of Steel Authority of India Limited (SAIL), NMDC Limited, Rashtriya Ispat Nigam Limited (RINL), Tata Steels, JSW Steels Limited and Jindal Steel and Power Ltd. has been awarded mineral concessions of three blocks out of the four blocks, in the year 2011.

Besides this, Government of Afghanistan has called for four mineral tenders for 'Badakhshan', 'Zarkashan', 'Baikhab', and 'Shaida' gold prospects. M/s Canaccord Genuity, SRK Consulting and Mayer Brown are acting as transaction advisers for tenders for the above projects. A Consortium consisting of Public Sector Undertakings, viz. SAIL (lead partner), NALCO, HCL and MECL have submitted Expression of Interest. The EOI has been received by the Ministry of Mines of Afghanistan, well before the due date of 09.03.2012.

- (c) It is a fact that most of the proposals for acquisition of assets abroad are in response to the need

of these companies for long term raw material security and also as per their future strategy and plans.

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

Bank Lending to Road Projects

7103. SHRI RUDRAMADHAB RAY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether instances/reports of Public Sector Banks offering to lend double the cost of road projects completed by National Highway Authorities of India (NHAI) come to the notice of the Government;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of such projects being probed in NHAI;

(d) the action taken/proposed to be taken by the Government against such banks/developers; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) Public Sector Banks have reported that they have not financed any project by offering to lend double the cost of Road projects completed by National Highway Authority of India.

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

Appointment of Consultants

7104. SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR :

SHRI YASHVIR SINGH:

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

(a) the names of consultants working in the Ministry of Health and subordinate offices alongwith nature of work undertaken by them;

(b) the remunerations paid to the consultants;

(c) the rationale/justification of appointing consultants in the Ministry, especially in view of rendering these jobs by the regular all India Service/CSS cadre officers;

(d) whether the Government proposes to review the appointment of these consultants, so as to contain Non-Plan expenditure in the Ministry;

(e) if so, the details therefor; and

(f) the steps Government proposes to take to streamline the functioning of the Ministry and doing away with the cadre of consultants?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (f) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Development Projects for Tribals

7105. SHRI NITYANANDA PRADHAN: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government intends to probe all kinds of irregularities in the implementation of projects for the development of tribals under Central scheme; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI MAHADEO SINGH KHANDEL): (a) and (b) The Ministry of Tribal Affairs implements several Central Sector/Centrally Sponsored Schemes/Programmes for the socio-economic development of Scheduled Tribes in the country. The projects for the development of Scheduled Tribes under the schemes/programmes of the Ministry are implemented mainly through the State/UT Governments and Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs). As and when any irregularity in the implementation of the projects sanctioned under the schemes/programmes of the Ministry comes to its notice, the concerned State/UT Governments are advised to take requisite corrective measures.

[Translation]

Juvenile Homes

7106. SHRI DATTA MEGHE: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of inmates in various Juvenile Homes in the country, State-wise;

(b) the facilities being provided to the inmates in the said homes and the average per inmate expenditure being incurred by the Government;

(c) whether the Government hands over these children to their parents; and

(d) if so, the number of such children handed over to their parents 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) The State-wise details of number of beneficiaries in various types of Homes, including Observation/Special Homes in the country are given in the enclosed Statement.

(b) The facilities being provided in these Homes include housing facility, nutrition, education, counseling, vocational training etc. ICPS provides for annual recurring grant of Rs.20,29,000/- (Rupees Twenty Lakhs Twenty Nine Thousand only) for a Home of 50 children. Thus, the average recurring grant provided under ICPS for a child residing in such Homes is Rs. 40,580/- per annum.

(c) Orphan, abandoned and surrendered children in the Homes, who have no family to take care of them, remain in the Home until they reach adulthood. Such children, whose parents are available or can be traced, are handed over to the parents if they are fit to take care of the child.

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

Statement

State-wise details of number of beneficiaries in various types of Homes, including Observation/Special Homes assisted under the Integrated Child Protection Scheme (ICPS)

Sl. No.	Name of the State/Union Territory	No. of Beneficiaries
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	6186
2.	Assam	285
3.	Bihar	699
4.	Chhattisgarh	415
5.	Gujarat	1945
6.	Haryana	361
7.	Himachal Pradesh	1673
8.	Jharkhand	644

1	2	3
9.	Karnataka	2328
10.	Kerala	1035
11.	Madhya Pradesh	601
12.	Maharashtra	3746
13.	Manipur	507
14.	Meghalaya	446
15.	Mizoram	112
16.	Nagaland	577
17.	Odisha	1299
18.	Punjab	396
19.	Rajasthan	3800
20.	Sikkim	228
21.	Tamil Nadu	2382
22.	Tripura	383
23.	Uttar Pradesh	2125
24.	West Bengal	3044
25.	Delhi	2047
26.	Puducherry	217
Total		37481

Loan and Grants to States

7107. SHRI ASHOK KUMAR RAWAT: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) the State-wise amount of loan and grants provided by the Union Government during the last Five Year Plan;
- (b) whether requests have been received from the State Governments for increasing the amount of grant;
- (c) if so, the details thereof; 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) Year-wise

details of loans and grants provided to the States during the last Five Year Plan, i.e., 2007-08 to 2011-12, are given in the enclosed Statement-I and II respectively.

(b) to (d) Requests received from the States from time to time for increased amount of Plan grant are discussed and addressed during finalization of State's Annual Plans

in the Planning Commission within the available resources and priorities of the States. Schematic Central assistance is also provided according to contours of different Centrally Sponsored Schemes/Central Sector schemes. On Non-Plan side, grants are broadly provided to the States, including grants for State specific needs, as per recommendations of the Finance Commission.

Statement-I

Details of State-wise amount of loan provided by the Union Government during Eleventh Five Year Plan

(In crores of rupees)

Name of the State	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12 (Provisional)	XIth Five Year Plan total
	1	2	3	4	5	6
Andhra Pradesh	908.99	396.90	875.97	2243.92	2719.01	7144.79
Arunachal Pradesh	5.66	0.14	0.00	0.00	0.00	5.8
Assam	44.63	45.00	39.93	15.62	30.06	175.24
Bihar	468.26	149.86	764.32	781.53	826.56	2990.53
Chhattisgarh	119.54	205.50	222.55	202.75	56.74	807.08
Goa	1.05	4.15	21.68	28.44	187.87	243.19
Gujarat	209.03	226.78	86.25	159.23	121.40	802.69
Haryana	64.5	64.31	137.09	308.27	96.19	670.36
Himachal Pradesh	50.65	11.99	69.02	38.79	80.18	250.63
Jammu and Kashmir	15.25	21.83	29.18	19.21	22.71	108.18
Jharkhand	13.99	2.59	7.47	87.71	32.53	144.29
Karnataka	806	596.16	680.85	1145.19	1267.06	4495.26
Kerala	416.43	768.04	562.34	361.40	407.15	2515.36
Madhya Pradesh	536.07	1153.68	1344.54	1094.48	1032.60	5161.37
Maharashtra	329.21	385.57	752.22	819.91	376.60	2663.51
Manipur	8.33	5.18	0.07	0.00	0.00	13.58
Meghalaya	2.9	0.63	0.70	2.37	7.98	14.58
Mizoram	14.06	5.23	33.15	3.87	22.93	79.24

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Nagaland	5.28	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	5.28
Odisha	89.85	508.48	190.35	209.46	232.76	1230.9
Punjab	273.44	280.70	71.40	192.93	149.50	967.97
Rajasthan	427.56	325.90	257.89	359.73	337.10	1708.18
Sikkim	5.59	0.24	0.25	0.07	0.65	6.8
Tamil Nadu	777.21	1043.20	1070.62	1447.00	1179.74	5517.77
Tripura	3.29	2.51	3.30	3.65	3.20	15.95
Uttar Pradesh	368.97	420.94	282.66	363.36	46.40	1482.33
Uttarakhand	16.36	18.12	31.34	42.94	315.64	424.4
West Bengal	651.89	399.37	299.87	294.92	442.80	2088.85
Total	6633.99	7043.00	7835.01	10226.75	9995.36	41734.11

Statement-II*Details of grants provided to States during Eleventh Five Year Plan*

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	Name of State	Grants to States					
		2007-08*	2008-09*	2009-10*	2010-11*	2011-12 (BE) #	XIth Five Year Plan Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	7,101	8,015	9,558	9,900	15,390	49,964
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1,810	2,486	3,135	3,957	4,640	16,028
3.	Assam	4,913	6,465	6,805	6,733	13,270	38,186
4.	Bihar	5,832	7,962	7,564	9,699	13,670	44,727
5.	Chhattisgarh	2,205	2,609	3,607	4,454	5,460	18,335
6.	Goa	148	183	179	450	450	1,410
7.	Gujarat	3,769	4,294	3,589	4,431	7,550	23,633
8.	Haryana	1,401	1,834	3,257	3,051	4,960	14,503
9.	Himachal Pradesh	4,567	4,472	5,127	5,658	6,000	25,824
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	8,496	8,955	11,691	14,591	17,570	61,303

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
11.	Jharkhand	1,842	2,116	2,817	4,107	9,290	20,172
12.	Karnataka	5,027	5,332	7,883	6,868	8,400	33,510
13.	Kerala	2,177	2,687	2,233	2,197	4,080	13,374
14.	Madhya Pradesh	5,729	5,854	6,663	9,076	11,640	38,962
15.	Maharashtra	7,510	11,432	11,203	11,196	14,370	55,711
16.	Manipur	2,646	2,868	2,840	3,912	3,910	16,176
17.	Meghalaya	1,359	1,621	2,116	2,491	3,550	11,137
18.	Mizoram	1,469	2,016	2,335	2,127	2,630	10,577
19.	Nagaland	2,345	2,642	2,979	3,900	4,340	16,206
20.	Odisha	4,611	5,159	5,717	6,806	8,850	31,143
21.	Punjab	2,109	1,695	2,320	2,399	4,330	12,853
22.	Rajasthan	4,924	5,638	5,154	6,020	9,060	30,796
23.	Sikkim	743	903	1,300	1,105	2,000	6,051
24.	Tamil Nadu	6,532	7,135	5,514	6,840	7,770	33,791
25.	Tripura	2,562	2,799	3,043	3,292	3,790	15,486
26.	Uttar Pradesh	8,609	11,497	17,141	15,434	20,710	73,391
27.	Uttarakhand	3,056	3,384	3,745	4,064	5,270	19,519
28.	West Bengal	4,839	6,197	5,935	7,800	15,800	40,571
Total		1,08,331	1,28,250	1,45,450	1,62,558	2,28,750	7,73,339

*Source: CAG's Combined Finance and Revenue Accounts of the Union and State Governments in India.

#Source: RBI's Publication: State Finance A study of Budgets of 2011-12.

[English]

Rural Infrastructure Development Fund

7108. SHRI P.T. THOMAS: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of total funds allocated, released and utilized under the Rural Infrastructure Development Fund (RIDF) by National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) for various purposes like flood control, basic infrastructure to farmers, etc. during each of the last three years, State-wise including Kerala;

(b) the details of loan disbursed by co-operative societies during the last three years, project-wise and State-wise;

(c) whether the Government has any plans to provide 100 per cent loan to project assistance as advance in respect of cooperative societies; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) The State-wise details (including Kerala) of the fund allocated under

RIDF and disbursement made during the last three years i.e. 2009-10, 2010-11 and 2011-12 are given in the enclosed Statement-I and III.

(b) The State-wise details of loan issued by Primary Agricultural Cooperative Societies during the last three years i.e., 2007-08 to 2009-10 are given in the enclosed

Statement-II. The project-wise details are not available with NABARD.

(c) No such proposal is presently under consideration of the Government.

(d) Does not arise.

Statement-I

RIDF Allocation : RIDF XV (2009-10), RIDF XVI (2010-11) and RIDF XVII (2011-12)

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	State	RIDF-XV: 2009-10	RIDF-XVI: 2010-11	RIDF-XVII: 2011-12
1	2	3	4	5
Major States				
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1,102	890	880
2.	Bihar	799	900	920
3.	Chhattisgarh	616	710	730
4.	Goa	205	200	70
5.	Gujarat	937	840	850
6.	Haryana	391	510	480
7.	Himachal Pradesh	454	560	540
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	649	750	770
9.	Jharkhand	585	680	690
10.	Karnataka	728	710	720
11.	Kerala	331	410	450
12.	Madhya Pradesh	1,043	980	980
13.	Maharashtra	961	930	980
14.	Odisha	666	690	740
15.	Punjab	388	450	450
16.	Rajasthan	984	980	1000
17.	Tamil Nadu	805	760	780
18.	Uttar Pradesh	1,335	1280	1300

1	2	3	4	5
19.	Uttarakhand	433	640	540
20.	West Bengal	848	850	800
21.	Puducherry	75	80	130
Total		14,334	14,800	14800
N.E. States				
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	201	195	210
2.	Assam	382	325	330
3.	Manipur	60	70	90
4.	Meghalaya	130	160	160
5.	Mizoram	98	140	140
6.	Nagaland	89	110	80
7.	Sikkim	75	90	80
8.	Tripura	105	110	110
Total		1,141	1,200	1200
Warehousing				
RIDF Total		14,000	16,000	18,000

Statement-II*Loans issued by Primary Agricultural Credit Societies (PACS) during 2007-08 to 2009-10*

(Rs. crore)

Sl.No.	State	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1.11	1.24	3.35
2.	Andhra Pradesh	2705.38	2575.41	3339.21
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.77	0.77	0.00
4.	Assam	7.94	7.94	7.94
5.	Bihar	350.15	316.54	352.53
6.	Chandigarh	0.14	0.14	0.14

1	2	3	4	5
7.	Chhattisgarh	513.10	464.61	627.53
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.01	0.01	0.00
9.	Delhi	0.00	0.00	0.00
10.	Goa	3.67	7.73	9.77
11.	Gujarat	3654.85	3565.32	3917.27
12.	Haryana	4887.57	3011.10	4316.64
13.	Himachal Pradesh	200.18	200.18	26.67
14.	Jammu and Kashmir	771.78	12.88	12.88
15.	Jharkhand	186.21	1.00	1.00
16.	Karnataka	2895.50	4128.08	3267.43
17.	Kerala	13471.51	15365.06	26152.77
18.	Madhya Pradesh	2288.27	2283.74	2496.48
19.	Maharashtra	5618.26	6043.70	5284.17
20.	Manipur	359.37	3.10	3.10
21.	Meghalaya	1.76	2.51	3.43
22.	Mizoram	0.09	0.66	0.66
23.	Nagaland	1.57	1.57	2.05
24.	Odisha	3274.13	3234.82	3601.99
25.	Puducherry	113.46	108.41	38.26
26.	Punjab	5918.63	6253.10	6253.10
27.	Rajasthan	3207.31	2997.54	3074.24
28.	Sikkim	1.27	2.40	3.24
29.	Tamil Nadu	4448.71	5432.70	9548.79
30.	Tripura	0.13	0.59	0.12
31.	Uttar Pradesh	797.47	797.47	797.47
32.	Uttarakhand	576.81	580.44	323.46
33.	West Bengal	1385.40	1385.98	1471.84
All India Total		57642.51	58786.74	74937.53

Source: NAFSCOB

Statement-III*Sector-wise Disbursement Data for three years*

(₹ crore)

Sl. No.	State	Disbursement during the year 2009-10						
		Irrigation	Roads and Bridges	Social Sector	Power Sector	Agri. Related*	Others	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Andhra Pradesh	297.58	475.58	188.55	11.48	10.16	34.88	1018.22
2.	Bihar	82.92	372.99	51.43	16.65	17.96	0.00	541.94
3.	Chhattisgarh	111.97	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	111.97
4.	Goa	67.26	13.98	3.48	0.00	0.00	0.00	84.71
5.	Gujarat	191.80	610.83	188.06	0.00	0.00	0.00	990.69
6.	Haryana	131.41	71.19	48.83	0.00	18.29	0.00	269.72
7.	Himachal Pradesh	73.31	174.32	48.72	0.00	3.65	0.00	300.00
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	26.92	339.44	53.45	0.00	8.20	0.00	428.00
9.	Jharkhand	15.75	294.83	23.32	0.00	21.06	0.00	354.95
10.	Karnataka	184.57	241.75	144.90	0.00	39.36	0.00	610.58
11.	Kerala	45.12	93.73	158.90	0.00	42.29	42.48	382.52
12.	Madhya Pradesh	412.72	179.79	10.29	0.00	0.00	0.00	602.80
13.	Maharashtra	305.32	379.57	80.87	0.00	35.84	0.00	801.60
14.	Odisha	204.53	347.87	0.91	0.00	49.30	0.00	602.61
15.	Punjab	53.63	200.31	100.53	0.00	95.54	0.00	450.00
16.	Rajasthan	58.00	247.36	525.11	0.00	10.26	9.27	850.00
17.	Tamil Nadu	103.75	452.74	290.84	0.00	136.98	3118	1015.49
18.	Uttar Pradesh	833.58	375.52	0.00	0.00	419.84	0.00	1628.93
19.	Uttarakhand	68.57	127.48	0.00	4.25	0.25	0.00	200.54
20.	West Bengal	92.28	342.36	11.46	2.50	116.46	4.72	56976
21.	Puducherry	0.75	0.70	8.55	0.00	13.43	0.00	2343
22.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.00	62.44	12.30	3.68	0.00	0.00	78.41
23.	Assam	6.35	163.13	0.00	18.62	11.91	0.00	200.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
24.	Manipur	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	8.85	0.00	8.85
25.	Meghalaya	6.07	42.44	10.39	0.00	1.10	0.00	60.00
26.	Mizoram	0.00	25.85	4.15	0.00	0.00	0.00	30.00
27.	Nagaland	0.00	24.85	0.00	18.75	12.45	0.00	56.05
28.	Sikkim	0.00	8.50	21.00	0.00	9.27	0.00	38.77
29.	Tripura	0.00	76.99	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	76.99
Total		3374.13	5746.51	1986.02	75.92	1082.44	124.53	12387.54

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Sl. No.	State	Disbursement during the year 2010-11						
		Irrigation	Roads and Bridges	Social Sector	Power Sector	Agri. Related*	Others	Total
1	2	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
1.	Andhra Pradesh	345.18	328.27	207.20	0.00	1446	0.00	895.11
2.	Bihar	27.87	497.60	52.15	43.54	18.94	0.00	640.10
3.	Chhattisgarh	69.03	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	69.03
4.	Goa	65.45	16.57	9.68	0.00	5.60	0.00	97.30
5.	Gujarat	205.09	235.92	439.55	0.00	5.47	0.00	886.03
6.	Haryana	80.29	65.99	37.96	0.00	19.46	0.00	203.70
7.	Himachal Pradesh	86.17	138.24	65.23	0.00	10.36	0.00	300.00
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	15.29	389.34	31.79	0.00	18.65	0.00	455.07
9.	Jharkhand	4.50	410.79	23.74	0.00	19.10	0.00	458.13
10.	Karnataka	178.00	296.81	205.91	0.00	69.28	0.00	750.00
11.	Kerala	122.81	68.14	145.46	2.55	52.76	0.00	391.72
12.	Madhya Pradesh	191.30	176.66	1.61	0.00	0.00	0.00	369.57
13.	Maharashtra	278.00	314.89	50.61	0.00	49.42	0.00	692.92
14.	Odisha	301.47	389.82	0.00	0.00	22.93	0.00	714.22
15.	Punjab	62.31	175.59	138.46	0.00	71.54	0.00	447.90

1	2	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
16.	Rajasthan	96.07	329.46	557.56	0.00	6.11	10.80	1000.00
17.	Tamil Nadu	50.45	374.51	259.84	0.00	28.17	0.00	712.97
16.	Uttar Pradesh	901.76	272.14	0.00	0.00	270.43	0.00	1444.33
19.	Uttarakhand	70.57	218.60	0.00	24.39	0.00	0.00	313.56
20.	West Bengal	88.85	339.61	15.33	0.00	161.35	15.86	621.00
21.	Puducherry	1.58	27.64	25.60	0.00	0.00	0.00	54.82
22.	Arunachal Pradesh	1.21	38.87	3.74	8.23	0.00	0.00	52.05
23.	Assam	1.48	132.04	2.49	16.36	31.14	0.00	183.51
24.	Manipur	7.00	0.00	7.70	0.00	15.00	0.00	29.70
25.	Meghalaya	5.56	31.14	5.79	0.00	17.51	0.00	60.00
26.	Mizoram	0.00	14.17	9.79	12.30	374	0.00	40.00
27.	Nagaland	0.00	17.27	0.00	14.54	550	0.00	37.31
28.	Sikkim	0.00	21.09	14.85	0.00	406	0.00	40.00
29.	Tripura	9.99	90.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	99.99
Total		3267.28	5411.17	2312.04	121.91	920.98	26.66	12060.04

-Contd.

Sl. No.	State	Disbursement during the year 2011-12						
		Irrigation	Roads and Bridges	Social Sector	Power Sector	Agri. Related*	Others	Total
1	2	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
1.	Andhra Pradesh	362.77	304.19	214.42	0.47	1.61	144.96	1028.42
2.	Bihar	96.11	458.26	16.75	26.15	41.08	0.00	638.35
3.	Chhattisgarh	124.51	28.08	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	152.59
4.	Goa	58.43	16.36	2.83	0.00	1.10	0.00	78.72
5.	Gujarat	425.74	95.02	177.16	0.00	82.08	0.00	780.00
6.	Haryana	103.19	38.88	86.02	0.00	36.44	0.00	264.53
7.	Himachal Pradesh	135.53	134.19	0.00	0.00	30.28	0.00	300.00

1	2	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	7.69	356.74	71.12	0.00	9.17	0.13	444.85
9.	Jharkhand	9.94	519.49	68.09	0.00	35.68	0.00	633.20
10.	Karnataka	134.45	378.97	153.04	0.00	72.20	0.00	738.66
11.	Kerala	44.10	121.66	146.14	3.79	7135	61.49	448.53
12.	Madhya Pradesh	8.55.25	337.93	35.04	0.00	0.00	21.78	1250.00
13.	Maharashtra	334.36	467.68	92.02	0.00	105.94	0.00	1000.00
14.	Odisha	261.64	437.07	4.10	0.00	108.55	0.49	811.85
15.	Punjab	61.34	149.08	76.41	0.00	161.07	0.00	447.90
16.	Rajasthan	104.27	495.33	355.37	0.00	18.59	56.54	1030.10
17.	Tamil Nadu	111.71	453.30	400.70	0.00	89.02	0.00	1054.73
16.	Uttar Pradesh	465.04	452.61	0.00	0.00	345.12	0.00	1262.77
19.	Uttarakhand	86.09	238.29	0.00	0.00	25.62	0.00	350.00
20.	West Bengal	110.45	426.10	17.39	6.42	231.00	21.48	800.00
21.	Puducherry	4.64	24.05	26.31	0.00	0.00	0.00	55.00
22.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.00	74.05	0.48	27.79	3.27	0.00	105.59
23.	Assam	3.28	113.67	0.00	1.92	10.55	0.00	129.42
24.	Manipur	5.02	0.00	22.00	0.00	23.00	0.00	50.02
25.	Meghalaya	6.30	41.72	12.97	0.00	17.83	0.00	78.82
26.	Mizoram	0.00	36.09	9.30	6.06	5.84	0.00	57.29
27.	Nagaland	0.00	25.04	0.00	4.00	13.96	2.32	45.32
28.	Sikkim	0.00	25.57	3.93	0.00	0.50	0.00	30.00
29.	Tripura	6.98	84.88	8.14	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00
Total		3918.83	6334.30	1999.73	63.76	1540.85	309.19	14166.66

*Includes Flood Protection

Note: Data pertaining to Bihar Chhattisgarh, Kerala and Tripura yet to be reconciled for the year 2011-12 These ROs were advised on 11 May, 2012 through e-mail.

[Translation]

Revenue Loss

7109. SHRI PRATAPRAO GANPATRAO JADHAO:

SHRIMATI RAMA DEVI:

SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN:

(a) the number of audit reports indicating revenue losses caused to the exchequer received by the Government during the last three years;

(b) whether till date Government has not taken any action on those audit reports;

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

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (d) the number of reports out of the aforesaid on which action has been taken by the Government;
- (e) the details of the officers against whom action has been taken by the Government in this regard;
- (f) the provisions under which action is required to be taken after receiving the said report alongwith the reasons for not complying with the said provisions; and
- (g) the details of steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to strictly implement the said provisions?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (g) Information is being collected from Ministries/Departments including office of C&AG. After receipt of the requisite information, the same will be laid in the Lok Sabha.

[English]

Investment of Terror-Funds in Real Estate

7110. SHRI JAGDAMBIKA PAL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the revenue authorities have apprehended/expressed fears of the unaccounted black money and terror-funds being invested in the real estate sector and if so, the details thereof;
- (b) whether such funds have severely distorted real estate sector and if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to weed out such money and trap their sources?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) As per the current assessment of revenue intelligence agencies such as Investigation Directorates of Central Board of Direct Taxes, Directorate of Revenue Intelligence, Directorate General of Central Excise Intelligence and Directorate of Enforcement, etc., no specific instance of flow of terror funds into the real estate sector has been found. However, investigations by the Income Tax Department reveal unaccounted or undisclosed income or assets in various sectors of the economy including real estate.

- (b) No information as regards distortion of real estate due to presence of such funds in the sector is available.

(c) The Income Tax Department takes several punitive and deterrent steps to unearth unaccounted money and curb tax evasion. These include scrutiny of tax returns; surveys, search and seizure actions; imposition of penalty; and launching of prosecution in appropriate cases. Information technology is used in a systematic way for collection and collation of information to take anti-evasion action against tax evaders. The Investigation wing of the CBDT investigates cases whenever any credible information about evasion of direct taxes is received, and any untaxed amount detected is invariably brought to taxation. Drive against tax evasion is a continuous and ongoing process.

Ban on Smoking

7111. PROF. RANJAN PRASAD YADAV: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) the detailed rules framed and measures taken including ban on smoking in public places in order to discourage consumption of cigarettes and other tobacco products across the country;
- (b) the mechanism put in place by the Government for their proper enforcement and compliance in the country;
- (c) the provisions made in respect of fine/penalty to be imposed on the offenders for violation of the above rules indicating the number of such offenders prosecuted and fine collected from them during each of the last three years and the current year so far, State/UT-wise;
- (d) whether the Government proposes to increase the fine for violation of the above rules/measures including ban on smoking in public places; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (c) In exercise of powers conferred under the Anti Tobacco law titled "Cigarettes and other Tobacco Products (Prohibition of Advertisement and Regulation of Trade and Commerce, Production, Supply and Distribution) Act, (COTPA) 2003",

the Government of India has notified "The Prohibition of Smoking in Public Places Rules, 2008" vide GSR No. 417(E) dated 30th May 2008 whereby smoking is strictly prohibited in all public places. These rules came into force from 2nd October 2008 and empower the non-smokers, as also place accountability on the owner/manager/proprietor of a public place. A list of authorized officers has also been notified in schedule III of the aforesaid Rules, 2008, who are competent to impose and collect fines against violation of section 4 of COTPA 2003.

Communications have been addressed to State Governments for ensuring effective implementation of the said Rules, since the onus of implementation lies with them. A letter has been sent to Director Generals of Police in the States with a request to include implementation/violation of the provisions of COTPA, 2003 in the monthly crime view meetings.

Guidelines under Section-4 of COTPA, 2003 have been sent to all the State/UTs.

More than 25 advocacy workshops have been organized at National, Regional and State level to sensitize the different Stakeholders on implementation of the Rules.

Under the Rules, a fine upto Rs. 200/- may be imposed for violation of the provisions of the said Rules made under Section-4 of COTPA, 2003. An offence under this Section is compoundable and can be tried summarily in accordance with the procedure provided for summary trials in the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973.

The information relating to fines collected from the offenders during the last three years and the current year by the State/UTs is not available in the Ministry.

(d) and (e) The fine for violation of the above rules as laid down under section 21 of COTPA 2003 is up to two hundred rupees.

At present, there is no proposal under consideration to increase the fine for violation of ban on smoking in public places. However, the Committee on Subordinate Legislation, Rajya Sabha in its 196th report, has recommended that penalty for selling tobacco product within 100 yards from educational Institutions should be increased from the existing Rs 200/- as and when a comprehensive amendment of COTPA 2003 is considered.

Non-Governmental Directors in PSBs

7112. SHRI S. ALAGIRI:

SHRI RATAN SINGH:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the rules governing appointment of Non-Governmental Directors in various Nationalised Banks including State Bank of India;

(b) whether instances of violation of the said rules in appointment of Non-Governmental Directors of Public Sector Banks come to the notice of the Government during the last three years;

(c) if so, the details thereof, year-wise, Bank-wise and the action taken thereon;

(d) whether such Directors have been appointed in all the Nationalised Banks; 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) Non-Governmental Directors in Nationalised Banks are elected under Section 9 (3) (i) of the Banking Companies (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertakings) Act, 1970/1980 and in the State Bank of India under the provision of Section 19(c) of SBI Act, 1955. In terms of Reserve Bank of India (RBI) guidelines, before election, nomination committee of the bank does the fit and proper exercise on the candidature of the director and also annually as on 31st March every year during the tenure of the Director.

(b) and (c) No instance of violation has been reported to RBI.

(d) and (e) The detail of Directors appointed in all the Nationalised Banks is given in the enclosed Statement.

Statement

Number of Non-Governmental Directors in Nationalized Banks

Sl. No.	Name of the Bank	Number of Non-Governmental Directors
1	2	3
1.	Canara Bank	2

1	2	3
2.	Bank of Baroda	3
3.	Central Bank of India	2
4.	Punjab National Bank	3
5.	Bank of India	3
6.	Indian Overseas Bank	3
7.	Allahabad Bank	3
8.	Bank of Maharashtra	2
9.	Andhra Bank	3
10.	Union Bank of India	3
11.	Corporation Bank	3
12.	Indian Bank	2
13.	UCO Bank	1
14.	Dena Bank	3
15.	Oriental Bank of Commerce	3
16.	Punjab and Sind Bank	2
17.	Vijaya Bank	3
18.	Syndicate Bank	3
19.	United Bank of India	1

Import Duty on Power Equipments

7113. SHRI C. SIVASAMI: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the recommendations of the committee constituted to look into the proposal to impose import duty on power equipments of various power projects in the country;

(b) whether the Government has taken any decision on the recommendations of the committee;

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

(d) the likely impact of the decision to impose import duty on power equipments on the domestic

equipment manufacturers and cost of power in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL): (a) A Committee was set up under Member (Industry), Planning Commission (Maira Committee) "to suggest options and modalities to take care of the disadvantages suffered by the domestic industry related to power sector". The Committee had made the following recommendations:—

- (i) Immediate adoption of the proposed regulations for performance standards for power generation equipment;
- (ii) Levy of Custom Duty @ 10% additional custom duty - 'Nil' and Special Additional Duty (SAD) @ 4 (adding to 14%) for Mega and Ultra Mega Power Projects. Consequential adjustments in duty rates applicable for brownfield (expansion) projects to bring duty structure at par to Mega Power projects to also apply;
- (iii) If and when the general remedy proposed is applied, the prevalent price preference policy can be withdrawn; and
- (iv) Actions for safeguards/anti-dumping protection may be initiated by Indian manufacturers themselves who are affected by the trade practices of the Chinese.

(b) to (d) One of the recommendations on early notification of performance standards for power generation equipment has been implemented. As far as imposition of import duty is concerned, the matter is under consideration.

Acquisition of Land by NTPC

7114. SHRI HEMANAND BISWAL: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the companies under the National Thermal Power Corporation Limited (NTPC) which have acquired agricultural and forest land for coal production during the last three years alongwith the area of land acquired by each of them;

(b) the land area lying unutilised out of the acquired land at present, project-wise/village-wise and company-wise alongwith the reasons therefor;

- (c) the company-wise area of the collieries fully exploited alongwith the details of adjacent land and their use;
- (d) whether the NTPC proposes to surrender the excess land to State Governments/Land oustees; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL): (a) A 50:50 Joint Venture (JV) company "CIL-NTPC Urja Pvt. Ltd. was formed in April, 2010 by Coal India Limited and NTPC for joint operation of "Brahmini and Chichro-Patsimal Coal blocks". Land acquisition activities are yet to start in these coal blocks.

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

Bank Accounts

7115. SHRI ANAND PRAKASH PARANJPE:
 SHRI EKNATH MAHADEO GAIKWAD:
 SHR SANJAY BHOI:
 SHRI BHASKARRAO BAPURAO PATIL
 KHATGAONKAR:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether according to a study conducted by the development research group of World Bank, India lags behind other developing countries with regard to opening of a bank account;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the reaction of the Government thereto; and
- (c) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to ensure healthy growth of banks/accounts in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) Indian Banks' Association (IBA) has informed that a study has been conducted by Asli Demirguc-Kunt and Leora Klapper of Development Research Group of World Bank. The study states that India lags behind developing countries in opening bank accounts, but is much closer to the global average when it comes to borrowing from formal institutions. The report is available on the World Bank website.

(c) Government is actively pursuing financial

inclusion programme. With the consistent effort of the Government, all unbanked blocks have been provided with banking facilities as on 31.03.2012. With this increased penetration, more are likely to be opened.

[Translation]

Withdrawal of Incentives to Industries

7116.DR. BHOLA SINGH:

SHRI RADHE MOHAN SINGH:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of fiscal incentives extended by the Government to overcome global recession alongwith the results achieved therefrom, sector-wise;
- (b) whether the Government has decided to withdraw the incentive package given to the industries to help them come out of global recession; and
- (c) if so, the details thereof, sector-wise and the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) The stimulus measures announced by the Government in December 2008, January and February 2009 were both sector specific and economy wide in nature. As part of this package, an across the board reduction in ad valorem rates of excise duty by 4 percentage points on non-petroleum products was made w.e.f 07.12.2008. Accordingly, the three major ad valorem rates of central excise duty i.e. 14 per cent, 12 per cent and 8 per cent were reduced to 10 per cent, 8 per cent and 4 per cent respectively. On 24.02.2009, the general rate of central excise duty of 10 per cent ad valorem (post 07.12.2008) was further reduced by 2 percentage points to 8 per cent ad valorem for non-petroleum products. Simultaneously, the rate of service tax was also reduced from 12 per cent to 10 per cent. These measures were continued in 2009-10 owing to the absence of complete normalcy in the macro economic situation. The fiscal stimulus enabled the Indian economy to maintain a relatively high rate of growth during these years. Overall GDP increased from 6.7 per cent in 2008-09 to 8.4 per cent in 2009-10 and 2010-11.

(b) and (c) With the return of normalcy, the standard rate of central excise duty for non-petroleum products was

partially restored from 8 per cent to 10 per cent w.e.f 01.03.2010. In the budget 2011-12, the concessional rate of excise duty of 4 per cent was raised to 5 per cent. In this year's budget, the standard rate of excise duty of 10 per cent was further rolled back to 12 per cent and the concessional rate of 5 percent was increased to 6 per cent.

[English]

Mechanism to Monitor Government Loans

7117. SHRI ANTO ANTONY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any mechanism to monitor the allocation, expenditure actually incurred and the physical achievement made in the implementation of various developmental schemes including agriculture loans announced by the Government for farmers and to other small and medium industrial units;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the functioning and achievement of such mechanism during each of the last three years, scheme-wise and State-wise; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (c) The Government of India sets an annual targets for the Agriculture Credit Flow. The Achievement of this target is monitored at various levels like in the State Level Bankers Committee (SLBC) meetings, Boards meeting of the Banks, and in the Government. The details of targets and achievements in the last three years are as under:—

(Amount in Rs. crore)

Years	Target	Achievement
2009-10	3,25,000	3,84,514
2010-11	3,75,000	4,68,177
2011-12	4,75,000	4,40,714*

*upto February, 2012

The Central Schemes are monitored by the respective Ministries/Departments. NABARD is the implementing agency of some schemes of the Central Government.

NABARD monitors the allocation, expenditure actually incurred and the physical target achieved under these schemes.

Bank Accounts with Zero Balance

7118. SHRI R. DHRUVANARAYANA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has issued instructions to the scheduled commercial banks to allow any citizen to open bank accounts with zero balance; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and banks' response received thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) With a view to achieve the objective of greater financial inclusion, the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) issued instructions to all Scheduled Commercial Banks in November 2005, to make available a basic banking 'no-frills' account either with 'nil' or very low minimum balances as well as charges that would make such accounts accessible to vast sections of population. As per RBI, the number of no-frills accounts outstanding with Public Sector Banks (excluding Regional Rural Banks) and Private Sector Banks at end of March 2012, is 1032.06 lakhs.

Medical Treatment

7119. SHRI ANANTHA VENKATARAMI REDDY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of foreign nationals are visiting the country for medical treatment;

(b) if so, the details of foreign nationals visited during the last three years and the current year for the purpose, year-wise and country-wise; and

(c) the details of revenue/foreign exchange earned by the Government as result thereof, year-wise and country-wise?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (c) Yes. As per the information obtained from the Ministry of Tourism about 2% to 3% of the foreign tourists visit India for obtaining medical treatment.

The detailed information regarding the foreign tourists visiting India for medical purpose are not maintained centrally. However, the number of foreign tourist arrivals (FTAs) in India for various purposes, including leisure, medical treatment etc. and the percentage thereof for medical treatment is as follow:—

Year	FTAs	% of medical tourists
2008	5282603	N.A.
2009	5167699	2.2%
2010	5775692	2.7%
2011	6290000	N.A.

The information regarding foreign exchange revenue earned from medical tourism is however, not compiled centrally by the Ministry of Tourism.

Training Centres under Tribal Sub-Plan

7120. SHRI RAMSINH RATHWA: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Planning Commission's General Guidelines for implementation of Tribal Sub-Plan included the setting up of training centres for training of unemployed Scheduled Tribe youth; and
- (b) if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) Yes Madam. Guidelines for preparing Schemes/Programmes under Special Component Plan and Tribal Sub-Plan by the State Governments, issued by the Planning Commission, includes setting up of training centres for training of unemployed Scheduled Tribe youth.

(b) The details of the guidelines of the Planning Commission for setting up of training centres for training of unemployed Scheduled Tribe youth under Special Component Plan and Tribal Sub-Plan by the State Governments are as below:—

- (i) In every Divisional Headquarter, a polytechnic may be set up. Further, one or two training colleges for nursing and para-medical training courses for nurses, ANMs, physiotherapists, technicians, radiologists may be provided exclusively for SCs & STs.

- (ii) Good quality institutes may be established in each district for imparting employable skill exclusively for the unemployed SC/ST youth for providing employment opportunities.
- (iii) Residential schools for SC/ST boys and girls should be set up in all the districts where percentage of the SC and ST concentration is high. The residential schools should have the facilities of vocational training, coaching-cum-guidance centre, sports centre and cultural centre.
- (iv) Training may also be imparted in the existing Police Training Centres or Home Guards training centres to SC and ST youth (18-21 years) who have passed Matriculation for Constables and Home Guards.

Nutritional Contents of Meals in AWCs

7121. SHRI P.K. BIJU: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the nutrition levels of the current meals offered through Anganwadi Centres (AWCs) is sufficient to meet nutritional needs of children;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) if not, the steps taken/to be taken by the Government to increase the nutritional contents of meals for children?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) to (c) Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) Scheme is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme, implemented by the State Government/UT Administrations. It provides a package of services including supplementary nutrition to children below six years of age, pregnant and lactating mothers. Supplementary nutrition under the ICDS is primarily designed to bridge the gap between the Recommended Dietary Allowance (RDA) and the Average Dietary Intake (ADI) and is not a substitute to any meals to be given to children at home. Beneficiaries under the ICDS are required to be provided with supplementary nutrition in accordance with Guidelines issued by Government of India on 24.02.2009. Considering gaps in RDA and ADI, the

supplementary nutrition norms are sufficient for nutritional needs of children. The type of the food being provided to the beneficiaries at AWCs and the revised nutritional norms and cost norms for supplementary nutrition are given in the enclosed Statement-I and II.

Statement-I

The type of the food being provided to the beneficiaries at AWCs are as given below

Age group	Type of food
6 Months to 3 years	Take Home Ration (THR) in the form of Micronutrient Fortified
Severely under-weight children	Food and/or Energy-dense Food.
3 to 6 years	THR in small frequent meals to the child.
Severely under-weight children	1. Morning snack 2. Hot cooked meal
Pregnant and Nursing mothers	1. Morning snack. 2. Hot cooked meal. 3. Micronutrient Fortified Food and/or Energy-dense Food as THR.
	Take Home Ration (THR).

Statement-II

Revised Nutritional and Cost norms of Supplementary Nutrition in ICDS Scheme

Age Group	Nutritional norms		Cost norms (Rs.)
	Calories (k.cal)	Protein (g)	
1	2	3	4
Children (6-72 months)	500	12-15	4.0

	1	2	3	4
Severely malnourished children (6-72 months)	800	20-25	6.00	
Pregnant women and Nursing mothers	600	18-20	5.00	

[Translation]

Loan to Private Airlines

7122. SHRI P.L. PUNIA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has issued any guidelines to banks for providing loan to private airline companies;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) if not, the reaction of the Government in this regard;
- (d) whether several banks have granted heavy amounts of loan to some Airlines without any guarantee;
- (e) if so, the names of such banks and the amount of loan sanctioned by each bank; and
- (f) the action being taken by the said banks to recover the loan amount?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (c) Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has not issued any specific guidelines to banks for providing loan to private airline companies. Credit related matters have been deregulated by RBI and banks are free to take their decision in the matters of loan eligibility based on their commercial judgment and in accordance with their Board approved loan policy framed within the overall framework issued by RBI.

(d) to (f) As on September, 2011, there was an exposure of public sector banks amounting to about Rs. 15,700 crore to private airlines. Out of this, an amount of about Rs. 14,500 crore was outstanding. The banks obtain various tangible and intangible securities from the borrowers as per their Board approved policy.

[English]

Irregularities in NRHM

7123. SHRI SOMEN MITRA:

SHRI DUSHYANT SINGH:

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

- (a) whether the Government has taken note of irregularities/corruption/mismanagement in the implementation National Rural Health Mission's (NRHMs) emergency ambulance services in various states particularly Rajasthan;
- (b) whether the Government has received complaints from various corners in this regard;
- (c) if so, the details thereof;
- (d) whether the officials of NRHM, Rajasthan have allegedly committed various irregularities in purchase of ambulance and as yet no action has been taken; and
- (e) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI SUDIP BANDYOPADHYAY): (a) to (c) Public Health being a state subject, the implementation of emergency ambulance services falls under the purview of respective State/UT Governments. Under National Rural Health Mission (NRHM), hands of State/UT Governments are being strengthened through additional central funding including for emergency ambulance services. All State/UT Governments project their requirements of funds for this purpose also in their respective annual Programme Implementation Plans [PIPs]. The Government of India releases the funds for taking up the approved activities. The complaints of irregularities/corruption/ mismanagement etc. if any are addressed by respective State/ UT Governments.

As per the information received from the Government of Rajasthan, they have taken note of the irregularities in the implementation of NRHM's emergency ambulance services in the bills submitted by the service provider namely M/s Ziquitza Health Care Ltd. They have received complaints from various corners which are regarding multiple trips, ambulance not reaching on time as per the RFP, Odometer reading not matching with the log book, GPS not working etc.

(d) and (e) As per information obtained from the Government of Rajasthan, they have informed that procurement of Ambulances has been done as per the GF & AR guidelines laid down by the Government and as such, no irregularities have been committed in this regard.

Short-Term Co-operative Credit Structure

7124. SHRI SURESH KALMADI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government of Maharashtra has requested to Central Government to release the funds to the tune of Rs. 235 crore for restructuring of Short-Term Cooperative Credit Structure (STCCS) financial assistance to be given to the Primary Agricultural Co-operative Credit Societies (PACCSs) of the State;
- (b) if so, details and current status thereof alongwith the time likely to be taken to release required funds; and
- (c) the measures being taken to strengthen the liquidity portion of PACCSs across the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (c) An amount of Rs. 1414.64 crore as Government of India's share has been released to Maharashtra State under the Revival Package for STCCS. Claims amounting to Rs. 930.20 crore have been made by the State Government. As per the Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) signed between NABARD and the State Government for the implementation of STCCS, release of funds is subject to completion of benchmark activities. The State Government has so far not released the committed liabilities to the State Cooperative Banks (SCBs)/Central Cooperative Banks (CCBs), as required, under the MoU signed between State Government and NABARD. The Revival Package for Short Term Cooperative Credit Structure (STCCS) is under implementation in 25 States. The Government of India has released its entire share of Rs. 9245 crore under the STCCS package.

[Translation]

Publicity to Improve Sex-Ratio

7125. SHRI PREMCHAND GUDDU: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) the funds spent by the Government for various publicity measures to curb female foeticide and improve sex ratio in the country; and

(b) the details of funds allocated to the States/UTs including Madhya Pradesh for the above purpose during each of the last three years and the current year, State/UT-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI SUDIP BANDYOPADHYAY): (a) and (b) Details of funds spent for various publicity measures to curb female foeticide and improve sex ratio in the country are not separately available.

However, funds are released to the states based on needs reflected by them in their State PIPs for undertaking activities that include IEC/BCC activities (against gender discrimination and about provisions of PC & PNDT Act) and support for dedicated PNDT cells etc.

State-wise details of funds allocated for above stated activities to States/UTs including Madhya Pradesh during each of the last three years and the current year are given in the enclosed Statement.

Statement

Allocation and Expenditure under PNDT Activities for F.Ys. 2008-09 to 2011-12 (Upto December, 2011)

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	States/UTs	2008-09		2009-10		2010-11		2011-12	
		Allocation	Expenditure	Allocation	Expenditure	Allocation	Expenditure	Allocation	Expenditure
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
A. High Focus States									
1.	Bihar	1609.00	0.00	150.00	4.73	145.25	6.58	50.00	0.79
2.	Chhattisgarh	25.00	0.51	27.40	0.20	5.00	0.10	0.00	0.00
3.	Himachal Pradesh	263.00	16.01	25.00	29.91	52.60	49.24	24.00	10.57
4.	Jammu and Kashmir	275.80	0.00	53.55	28.67	25.50	15.76	9.10	4.99
5.	Jharkhand	0.00	0.00	17.00	0.00	18.00	0.00	17.00	10.63
6.	Madhya Pradesh	445.32	3.90	87.00	30.39	128.24	122.82	190.52	25.41
7.	Odisha	730.59	0.00	0.00	0.00	21.00	1.91	13.40	0.49
8.	Rajasthan	450.70	101.50	113.68	113.68	143.26	117.60	185.25	69.49
9.	Uttar Pradesh	844.31	142.31	210.20	141.06	50.53	38.96	47.35	0.83
10.	Uttarakhand	18.10	5.61	16.00	15.83	16.00	11.20	0.00	0.00
Sub-Total		4661.82	269.84	699.83	364.47	605.38	364.17	536.62	123.17
B. NE States									
11.	Arunachal Pradesh	493.00	0.00	14.00	1.54	0.00	1.42	9.00	1.26
12.	Assam	2429.67	17.17	8.22	8.22	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
13.	Manipur	23.80	0.00	15.00	7.36	8.79	0.12	13.29	1.36

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
14.	Meghalaya	47.24	0.00	4.24	0.00	4.70	0.17	0.90	0.00
15.	Mizoram	16.93	1.50	1.00	1.00	1.40	1.40	2.40	1.20
16.	Nagaland	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	21.64	1.20
17.	Sikkim	90.66	4.27	5.43	3.81	1.85	1.35	2.00	0.10
18.	Tripura	30.00	0.71	7.00	0.99	2.47	2.14	2.64	0.27
Sub-Total		3131.30	23.65	54.89	22.92	19.21	6.60	51.87	5.39

C. Non-High Focus States

19.	Andhra Pradesh	50	9.95	10.00	8.81	25.00	2.05	0.00	5.59
20.	Goa	25	6.88	25.00	5.22	15.00	6.52	0.00	1.13
21.	Gujarat	1303.3	39.14	76.45	51.48	72.70	51.58	66.85	17.00
22.	Haryana	503.37	13.71	30.76	18.97	53.10	21.51	90.16	9.51
23.	Karnataka	34	7.29	104.78	32.09	187.50	32.17	31.40	5.18
24.	Kerala	108.47	0.00	0.00	0.00	14.70	8.23	0.00	0.00
25.	Maharashtra	914.34	261.35	59.70	35.50	645.44	98.74	184.40	53.58
26.	Punjab	507.34	74.25	62.80	137.08	95.04	81.53	295.28	2.80
27.	Tamil Nadu	305.88	37.18	38.50	0.00	128.52	0.00	0.00	0.00
28.	West Bengal	1473	11.86	50.00	41.29	182.00	43.30	65.60	3.27
Sub-Total		5224.70	461.62	457.99	330.44	1419.00	345.63	733.69	98.06

D. Small States/UTs

29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	2	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.20	0.09
30.	Chandigarh	3	1.74	3.74	1.95	3.12	3.03	13.19	9.46
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.2	0.17	0.40	0.36	0.40	0.40	1.40	0.44
32.	Daman and Diu	2	0.02	3.00	2.53	3.00	1.93	5.00	0.30
33.	Delhi	162.55	10.48	15.80	6.26	25.75	8.16	65.23	2.08
34.	Lakshadweep	0	0.00	1.00	0.55	2.00	2.16	2.00	0.00
35.	Puducherry	0.4	0.00	1.85	0.70	2.00	1.90	2.00	2.02
Sub-Total		170.15	12.40	25.79	12.35	36.27	17.58	89.02	14.39
Grand Total		13187.97	767.50	1238.50	730.18	2079.86	733.98	1411.20	241.00

Note: Due to non-segregation of expenditure of PNDT activity in the Audited Statements, expenditure reported as per the FMRs in considered.

FMR-Financial Management Report.

[English]

Taxation Structure Hurdling Tourism Sector

7126. SHRI CHARLES DIAS: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government has taken note of the biggest hurdles facing the Indian Tourism sector *viz.* relating to taxation structure;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the remedial measures taken by the Government to reduce the taxation structure; and
- (d) the directions issued by the Union Government to the State Governments in this regard alongwith co-operation/response of the States thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI SULTAN AHMED): (a) to (d) The Ministry of Tourism has advised the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations to follow tourism friendly policies like allotting land sites on revenue sharing basis, granting extra Floor Space Index (FSI)/Floor Area Ratio (FAR) for Hotels, Creation of Land Banks, Single Window approach for promoting Hotel Projects, Rationalization of Taxes etc., for the growth of tourism sector in the country.

To encourage the growth of hotels, the following incentives, *inter alia*, have been announced:—

- (i) Five Year Tax Holiday for 2, 3 and 4 star category new hotels located in all UNESCO declared 'World Heritage Sites;' (Except Mumbai and Delhi) which start operating between 01.04.2008 to 31.03.2013.
- (ii) An investment linked deduction under Section 35 AD of the Income Tax Act extended for new hotels of 2-Star Category and above anywhere in India to facilitate the growth of tourist accommodation in the country.
- (iii) The Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has de-linked credit for hotel projects from Commercial Real Estate (CRE), thereby enabling Hotel Projects to avail credit at relaxed norms and reduced interest rates.
- (iv) External Commercial Borrowing (ECB) norms relaxed by the Ministry of Finance to solve the liquidity crunch being faced by the hotel industry for setting up new hotel projects.

[Translation]

Infrastructure Needs of PRIs

7127. SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR: Will the Minister of PANCHAYATI RAJ be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of the policies envisaged for fulfilling the requirement of infrastructure needs of Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs);
- (b) whether the Government has formulated/finalised the approach paper of Twelfth Five Year Plan in this regard; and
- (c) if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) Primarily, it is the responsibility of the State Governments to fulfill the requirement of infrastructure needs of Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs). The Ministry of Panchayati Raj (MoPR) has been implementing the schemes of Backward Regions Grant Fund (BRGF) and Rashtriya Gram Swaraj Yojana (RGSY). Under BRGF Development Grant, financial assistance is provided in the form of an untied grant to Panchayats through the States in 250 identified districts to bridge critical gaps in local infrastructure and other development requirements. Under RGSY, assistance is provided for construction of Panchayat Ghars.

(b) and (c) The Working Group of Panchayati Raj and Rural Governance to formulate the strategy for Twelfth Five Year Plan has submitted its report which addresses key issues related to Panchayati Raj, including infrastructure for Panchayats.

Anganwadi Centres

7128. SHRIMATI KAMLA DEVI PATHAK: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of the amount of rent fixed for the buildings taken on rent for Anganwadi Centres respectively in urban and rural areas alongwith the date of fixation of such rent;
- (b) whether the amount of rent so fixed is adequate at present;
- (c) if not, whether the Government proposes to increase the said amount;
- (d) if so, the details thereof alongwith the time by which it is likely to be done; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) to (e) The rent fixed by Government for Anganwadi Centres (AWCs) is Rs.750/- per month per AWC in Urban Projects and Rs.200/- per month per AWC in Rural and Tribal Projects w.e.f. 1.2.2007. Further, Rent upto Rs.500/- per month per AWC has also been fixed in towns with 50,000 and above population as per Census 2001 even if the ICDS projects under which these AWCs come are rural or tribal projects.

Enhancement of rent of AWCs is one of the components contained in the proposal formulated for Strengthening and Restructuring of the ICDS Scheme.

[English]

Misuse of Funds by NGOs

7129. SHRI PURNMASI RAM: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to devise/frame stringent norms/guidelines to control/regulate office/travel expenses of Non Government Organisations (NGOs) and prevent misuse of public money/funds by NGOs;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the action taken by the Government to check misuse of funds by NGO's

(d) the details of NGOs working for the welfare of tribals indicating the quantum of funds released NGO-wise

and the extent to which the tribal benefited from these schemes etc.; and

(e) the details and nature of complaints concerning misuse of funds by NGOs received by the Government during the last two years and the corrective action taken by the Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI MAHADEO SINGH KHANDEL): (a) to (c) As per the existing guidelines, it is permissible for NGOs to utilize upto Rs. 10,000/- per annum for conveyance and Travelling Allowance for staff and upto Rs. 15,000/- per annum for contingencies/office maintenance. All NGOs are required to submit their annual audited accounts where expenditure details are given. In case excess expenditure is reported on this account the amount is either not reimbursed or it is deducted from their entitlement as the case may be. At present there is no proposal to revise these guidelines.

(d) NGO-wise detail of funds released during 2011-12 is enclosed as Statement. 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 details and nature of complaints concerning misuse of funds by NGOs received by this Ministry during the last two years and corrective action taken by the Ministry is enclosed as Statement-II.

Statement-I

State-wise list of organisations funded during 2011-12 under the scheme of 'strengthening education' among scheduled tribe girls in low literacy districts

(Amount in Rs.)

Sl.No.	Name of the NGOs/Vos with Addresses	Project	2011-12
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 - Paianpur, Distt. - Banaskantha, Pin - 385 001, Gujarat Educational Complex 5791876

1	2	3	4
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	4611400
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
11.	Madhya Pradesh Adivasi Sevak Sangh, Distt-Shahdol, Madhya Pradesh	Educational Complex	4232000
Maharashtra			
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, Orissa	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

1	2	3	4
20.	Sarvodaya Samiti, AT/PO-Koraput, Pin-764020, District-Koraput, Odisha	Educational Complex	2999100
21.	Holy Home AT: Dianmunda Chhak (Maharashtra), PO: Tanwat, District-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	Project	2011-12
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, Distt. Anantapur, A.P.	Residential School	3218940
3.	Jeeyar Educational Trust Gangnmahal Colony, Domalguda, Hyderabad, A.P.-500027	Residential School	2949547
4.	Sri Laxmi Mahila Mandali, D.No.15-155, Mylavaram (V&M), Gaddamanugu, Krishna Distt., A.P.	Non-Residential School	1856859

Arunachal Pradesh

5.	Arunachal Pali Vidyapeeth, Changkham, Distt. 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, Distt. Tawang, Arunachal Pradesh	Residential School	1687815
8.	R.K. Mission, Narottam Nagar, Via Deomali, Distt. Tirap, Arunachal Pradesh	Computer Training, Centre (2 Units), Residential School, Mobile Dispensary and 20-Bedded Hospital	9038813

1	2	3	4
9.	R.K. Mission, PO: Vivekanandnagar, Along, West Siang Distt., 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 Sarda Mission, AT/PO: Khonsa, Distt. Tirap, 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/Distt. Nagaon, Assam	Mobile Dispensary	1408200

Chhattisgarh

16.	Kachana Dhurwa Sewa and Kalyan Samiti Vill+PO-Panduka, District-Raigarh Chhattisgarh	Non-Residential School	668790
17.	Nav Abhilasha Siksha Sansthan, At/PO: Budhwani, Distt. Rajnandgaon, Chhattisgarh	Residential School	1614871
18.	R.K. Mission Ashram, Narainpur, Distt. Baster, Chhattisgarh	6-Hostels, 1-Tribal Youth Training Centre and Automobile Engineering + New projects of Divyan Agri. Trg. and Allied Subjects and Mobile Dispensary	5879521

Gujarat

19.	Bharat Sevashram Sangha, At/PO-Dedlapada, Distt. - Narmada, Gujarat	Mobile Dispensary	1413900
20.	Bharat Sevashram Sangha, Gangpur (Navasari), Navasari, Gujarat	Non Residential School, Mobile Dispensary (4), Mobile AV Unit	3999850
21.	INRECA, Raypipla Road, Timbapada, Dediapada, Distt. Narmada, Gujarat	Hostel	2381580
22.	Panchmahal Adivasi Vikas Yuval Mandal, At: Dhalsimal, PO: Moli, Ta: Jhalod, Distt. Jhalod, Gujarat	Residential School	3538620

1	2	3	4
23.	Shree Dhadhela Kelvani Mandal, At/PO: Dhadhela, Distt. Dahod, Gujarat	Hostel	1325625
24.	Sri Sadgurudeo Swami Akhandananda Memorial Charitable Trust, At/PO: Barumal, Distt. Valsad, Gujarat	Mobile Dispensary and Hostel	2980149
Himachal Pradesh			
25.	Buddhist Cultural Society of Key Gampa, PO: Key Gampa, Distt. Lahaul and Spiti, H.P.	Hostel	1201675
26.	Himalayan Buddhist Cultural Association, PO Box No.98, Club House Road, Manali, Distt. Kullu, H.P.	Residential School	3159607
27.	Institute of Studies in Buddhist Philosophy and Tribal Cultural Society, At-Tabo, Distt. Lahaul and 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/Distt. Pakur, Jharkhand	Residential School and Computer Training Centre	1057350
31.	Bharat Sevashram Sangha (Sonari), Sonari(w), Rivers Meet Road, East Singhbhum, Jamshedpur, Pin-831011, Jharkhand	Mobile Dispensary (3), Computer Training Centre, Cane and Bamboo, AV Unit, K and Weaving Center (2), 20-Bedded Hospital (2) and Residential School (2)	20532718
32.	Bharat Sevashram Sangh, At-Pathra, PO - Raniswar, Distt. Dumka, Jharkhand	Residential School (2), 20-Bedded Hospital, Mobile Dispensary, Knitting and Weaving	3720965
33.	R.K. Mission Math, AT/PO/Dist: Jamtara-815351, Jharkhand	Mobile Dispensary	563709
34.	R.K. Mission Vivekananda Society, Bistupur, Jamshedpur, 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
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36.	R.K. Mission TB Sanatorium, Ranchi, Jharkhand	70-Bedded Hospital and Mobile Dispensary	11826274
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Karnataka

37.	Kumudhwati Rural Development Society, H.No.32, R.R. Extension, Madhugiri-572132, Tumkur Distt., 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, Distt. Davangere, Karnataka	Residential School	1534770
40.	Sri Swamy Sarvadharma Sharnayala Trust, Rangapura, Distt. Tumkur, Karnataka	Non-Residential School and Mobile Dispensary	2515816
41.	Swami Vivekanand Youth Movement, Kanchanahalli, Shanti Nagar PO, Heggadavdenakote Taluk, Distt. Mysore, Karnataka	Residential School (2), 10-Bedded Hospital (2) and Mobile Dispensary	16663891

Kerala

42.	Sri Ramakrishna Advaita Ashram, PO:Kalady, Distt. Ernakulam, Kerala	Hostel	2425375
43.	Swami Nirmalananda Memorial Bala Bhawan, Sri Ramakrishna Asharam, Kayamkulam-690502, Distt. Alappuzha, 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 Ramtirth Nagar, Near Maida Milla, Hosangabad Road, Bhopal-462011, M.P.	Residential School (2), Computer Training Centre (3) and Hostels (2)	916100

Maharashtra

48.	Khanderao Education Society, At:Basar, Distt. Dhule, Maharashtra	Non-Residential Primary School and Residential School	1620270
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1	2	3	4
49.	Shri Swami Swayam Seva Bhavi Sanstha, Ganeshpur, Distt. Dhule, Maharashtra	Residential School	1614870
50.	Sidhakala Shikshan Prasarak Mandal, Nandgaon, Tal. Nandgaon, Distt. 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 Cutural Trust, At-Newade, Distt. Dhule, Maharashtra	Residential School	1578570
Manipur			
54.	Integrated Rural Development and 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.	Siamsinpawlpi, (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, Distt. Thoubal, Manipur	Residential School	1881055
59.	Tear Fund India Committee On relief and rehabilitation service (TFICORRS), Chimgung Veng, Dorcass Road, New Lamka, District-Chrachandpur, Manipur	Residential School	1620270
Meghalaya			
60.	R.K. Mission, Laithumkhrut, P.O. Box-9, Shillong, Meghalaya	Hostel, Mobile Dispensary and Library (2 Units)	1658730
61.	R.K. Mission Ashram, Cherapunjee, Distt. East Khasi Hills, Meghalaya	LP&ME/Secondary (62 Units) School, Hostel and Higher Secondary School	62596529
Mizoram			
62.	Mizoram Hmeithai Association, Upper Republic Road, Aizwal, Mizoram	Residential School and Mobile Dispensary	1775790

1	2	3	4
63.	Social Guidance Agency, Tuikual, Aizwal, Mizoram	Mobile Dispensary	1291950
64.	Thutak Nunpuitu Team, Muanna Vengh Aizwal, Mizoram	Mobile Dispensary	4656660
Nagaland			
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	Hostel	990034
Odisha			
67.	Adivasi Social and cultural society At/P.O. Kuchinda, District Sambalpur, Odisha	Residential School	1611954
68.	Ambedkar Educational Complex, Niladri Vihar, Chandrashekhpur, Bhubaneswar, Odisha	Hostel	1185030
69.	Arun Institute of Rural Affairs, At: Aswakhola, PO: Karamul, Distt. Dhenkanal, Odisha	Residential School	1907340
70.	Association for Voluntary Action, (AVA) At-Dimapur, Distt. Puri, Odisha	Residential School	1825470
71.	Bhairabi Club, At: Kumurpada, Distt. Khurda, Odisha	Residential School	1620270
72.	Cuttack Zila Harijan Adivasi Seva Sanskar Yojana, AT-Haladibasata, Bansta, Distt. Kendrapara, Odisha	Residential School	3218908
73.	Kalinga Institute of Social Sciences (KISS), Koel Campus, KIIT, Bhubneswar, Odisha	Residential School (Primary and Secondary)	80360120
74.	Nikhila Utkal Harijan Seva Sangha, Niladri Vihar, Sallashree Vihar, Bhubaneswar, Odisha	Residential School (Secondary)	2245095
75.	Odisha Social Rural Tech. Institute, Distt. Cuttack, Odisha	Residential School (Secondary)	1793070
76.	R.K. Mission, Vivekananda Marg, Bhubneswar, Odisha	Hostel and Library	999765
77.	R.K. Mission Puri, Odisha	Hostel, Mobile Dispensary and Typing and Shorthand Training Centre	1032898
78.	Ramakrishna Vivekananda Vedanta Ashram, At- Saragalanji, Bhawanipatna, Distt. Kalahandi, Odisha	Mobile Dispensary	706950
79.	Shree R.K. Mission Ashram, AT/PO:Rampur, Distt. Kalahandi, Odisha	Hostel, Training in Agriculture and Allied Subject and Mobile Dispensary	7160085

1	2	3	4
80.	Vishwa Jeevan Seva Sangha, At-Saradhapur, Distt. 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, Distt. Jajpur, Odisha	Residential School	3218940
83.	Social Welfare and Rural Development (SWARD), At-Balijoranda, PO-Bainria, Via-Mahinaqgadi, Distt. Dhenkanal, Odisha	Residential School	2038770
Rajasthan			
84.	Mewar Saririk Shiksha Samiti, Hinta, PO-Bhinder, Distt. Udaipur, Rajasthan	Residential School	1726897
Sikkim			
85.	Human Development Foundation, AT-Chogney Tar, Gangtok, Sikkim	Residential School and Hostel	2559900
86.	Muyal Liang Trust, Yongda Hill, DPCA, Gangtok, Sikkim	Residential School	3187133
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, Uttarakhand	Residential School	2098900
West Bengal			
91.	Bharat Sevashram Sangha (Aurangabad), At/PO: Aurangabad, Distt. Murshidabad, W.B.	Hostel and Mobile Dispensary	2749454
92.	Bharat Sevashram Sangha (Balurghat), At-Balurghat, Distt. Dakshin Dinajpur, W.B.	Hostel (6 Units), Library and Mobile Library-cum-AV Unit	6935600

1	2	3	4
93.	Bharat Sevashram Sangha (Beldanga) Beldanga, Distt. 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, Distt. Birbhum, W.B.	Residential School, Mobile Dispensary (2 Units) and Knitting/weaing and Handloom	4092957
95.	Bharat Sevashram Sangha (Suri), Distt. Birbhum, W.B.	Hostel and Mobile Dispensary	1829300
96.	Bharat Sevashram Sangha (Dokra) Vill+PQ:Dokra, Distt. 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, W.B.	Hostel	901944
99.	Bharat Sevashram Sangha (Ghaksole), Ghaksole Unit, Distt. Malda, W.B.	Mobile Dispensary and Hostel	1858500
100.	Bharat Sevashram Sangha (Hooghly) Vill.Panjipurkur, Distt. Hooghly, W.B.	Hostel and Library	1277050
101.	Bharat Sevashram Sangha (Ranghat-Payradanga Branch), Vill. Kusuria, PO: Pritinagar, Distt. Nadia, W.B.	Residential School Computer Training Centre, Typing and Mobile Dispensary	3510630
102.	Bharat Sevashram Sangha (Purulia), AT/PO/Distt. Purulia, W.B.	Hostel and Computer Training Centre	1473210
103.	Bharat Sevashram Sangha (Raiganj), Raiganj, Uttar Dinajpur, W.B.	Mobile Dispensary	706950
104.	Bharat Sevashram Sangha (Tajpur) Tajpur Unit, Distt. Malda, W.B.	Mobile Dispensary and Hostel	2937149
105.	Bharat Sevashram Sangha (Teor), Vill+PO:Teor, Distt. D. Dinajpur, W.B.	Mobile Dispensary and Hostel	2368050
106.	Bharat Sevashram Sangha (Kunor), Vill/PO:Kunor, Distt. Uttar Dinajpur, W.B.	Hostel	1185030
107.	Birsu Munda Education Centre, Vill.Kranti, PO:Krantihat, Distt. Jalpaiguri, W.B.	Residential School	2978390
108.	Gohaldiha Jati Upjati Blue Bird Women's Welfare Centre, Gohaldiha, Distt. Midnapore, W.B.	Residential School	2429520

1	2	3	4
109.	Himalayan Buddhist Cultural Association, Buddha Kendra, AT-Salugara, Distt. Jalpaiguri, W.B.-734318	Non-Residential School	1882980
110.	R.K. Mission Boys Home, Rahara, Distt. North 24 Parganas, W.B.	Hostel-cum-Residential School	1600830
Grand Total			467743234

Grants released 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 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 and Management (NIBM), 210, Hariom Tower, Circular Road, Ranchi, Jharkhand	5.13
4.	Kerala	Seshan's Academy Pattom, Thiruvananthapuram, Kerala	10.32
5.	Maharashtra	MT Educare Pvt. Ltd. 2201, 2nd Floor, Flying Colors, Pt. Dindayal Upadhyaya 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 and 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, At-Paul Bhawan, Shivmandir, PO- Kadamtala, Distt-Darjeeling, W.B.	13.31
Grand Total			249.93

*State-wise of 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
Assam		
1.	Grama Vikas Parishad, PO-Jumarmur, Distt-Nagaon, Assam.	5620000
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

*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
1	Chhattisgarh	Ramakrishna Mission Ashram, Naryanpur, Distt. Bastar	4.380
2.	Jharkhand	(1) Bharat Sewa Ashram Sangha, Sonari, Jamshedpur	363.566
		(2) Bharat Sevahsram Sangha, Pakur, West Bengal	38.481
		(3) Bharat Sevashram Sangha, 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

Statement-II

Complaints against following NGOs were received during the last two years. The Ministry has taken appropriate action by forwarding the complaints to the State Government for inquiry

1. Scheme: Grant-in-aid to Voluntary Organizations Working for the Welfare of Scheduled Tribes.

Sl.No.	State	Name of the organization	Status of Complaint
1.	Jharkhand	Bharat Sevashram Sangha, Dumka, Jharkhand	Found baseless
2.	Odisha	Arun Institute of Rural Affairs (AIRA), Dhenkanal, Odisha	Found baseless
		General Institute of Tribal Association (GITA), At Brahamanapad, District-Kandhamal, Odisha	Process has been initiated to recover the grants through State Government and black listing the Non Governmental Organisation for future grants.
		Kalinga Institute of Social Sciences (KISS), Bhubaneswar, Orissa	Found baseless
		Koraput Development Foundations, Koraput, Odisha.	Inquiry Report awaited
3.	Tamil Nadu	South India Schedule Tribes Welfare Association	Found baseless

2. Scheme: Coaching for Scheduled Tribes

1.	Delhi	Career Plus Educational Society, Delhi	Complaint found to be correct. Grants discontinued.
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[Translation]

District Level Vigilance and Monitoring Committee

7130. SHRI HUKUMDEV NARAYAN YADAV: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether District Level Vigilance and Monitoring Committees (DLVMC) have been constituted under National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) in certain States;
- (b) if so, the details thereof, State/UT-wise;
- (c) the criteria made for selection/appointment/election of the members in DLVMC;
- (d) whether public representatives including Members of Parliament have been nominated in the above committees; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof?

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

The State-wise detail of constitution of DLVMC is given in the enclosed Statement.

- (c) to (e) The composition of DLVMC is as follows:—
 - (i) One of the MPs (Lok Sabha) - Chairman of the district
 - (ii) all other MPs (Lok Sabha) of the District - Vice Chairman
 - (iii) All MLAs of the district - Member
 - (iv) Chairperson of Zila Panchayat - Member
 - (v) District Magistrate - Member
 - (vi) Chairperson of Panchayat Sarnities (Block Pramukh) - Member

(vii)	Officer In charge of Women and Child Development, Water Supply and Sanitation, Education, Panchayati Raj and Social Welfare.	- Member
(viii)	CEO, DRDA/Project Director, DRDA	- Member
(ix)	Chief Medical Officer of Health	- Member Secretary and Convener

Statement

Constitution of District Level Vigilance and Monitoring Committee (DLVMC)

Sl. No.	Name of States/UTs where DLVMCs constituted	
1	2	
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	2
2.	Andhra Pradesh	23
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	16
4.	Chandigarh	1
5.	Dadra Nagar Haveli	1
6.	Daman and Diu	2
7.	Goa	2
8.	Gujarat	7
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	3
10.	Lakshadweep	1
11.	Meghalaya	7
12.	Mizoram	3
13.	Odisha*	22
14.	Punjab	20
15.	Rajasthan	28

1	2
16.	Sikkim
17.	Tripura
18.	Uttar Pradesh
19.	Uttarakhand

12.00 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Now, Papers to be laid on the Table.

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): I beg to lay on the Table:—

- (1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Jawaharlal Institute of Postgraduate Medical Education and Research, Puducherry, for the year 2010-2011, along with Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Jawaharlal Institute of Postgraduate Medical Education and Research, Puducherry, for the year 2010-2011.
- (2) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 6932/15/12]

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): I beg to lay on the Table:—

- (1) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Central Adoption Resource Authority, New Delhi, for the year 2010-2011, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (2) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing

[Shrimati Krishna Tirath]

reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 6933/15/12]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): I beg to lay on the Table:—

(1) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (2) of Section 38 of the Central Excise Act, 1944:—

(i) G.S.R.275(E) published in Gazette of India dated 30th March, 2012 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments in the Notification No. 12/2012-C.E. dated 17th March, 2012.

(ii) G.S.R.276(E) published in Gazette of India dated 30th March, 2012 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments in the Notification No. 18/2012-C.E. dated 17th March, 2012.

(iii) The Central Excise (Third Amendment) Rules, 2005 published in Notification No. G.S.R.271(E) in Gazette of India dated 30th March, 2012 together with an explanatory memorandum.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 6934/15/12]

(2) A copy of the Notification No. G.S.R. 284(E) (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated 4th April, 2012, together with an explanatory memorandum superceding Notification No. 35/2004-Cus. (N.T.) dated 19th March, 2004 under Section 159 the Customs Act, 1962.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 6935/15/12]

(3) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (7) of Section 9A of the Customs Tariff Act, 1975:—

(i) G.S.R.285(E) and G.S.R.286(E) published in Gazette of India dated 4th April, 2012,

together with an explanatory memorandum rescinding Notification No. 04/2012-Cus.(ADD), dated 13th January, 2012.

(ii) G.S.R.287(E) published in Gazette of India dated 4th April, 2012, together with an explanatory memorandum seeking to extend levy of anti-dumping duty imposed on imports of 'Perozosulphates' also known as 'Persulphates' originating in, or exported from, China PR and Japan upto and inclusive of 18th March, 2013, pending outcome of Sunset review investigations being conducted by the Directorate General of Anti-dumping and Allied duties.

(iii) G.S.R.290(E) published in Gazette of India dated 12th April, 2012 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments in the Notification No. 112/2007-Cus., dated 30th October, 2007.

(iv) G.S.R.273(E) published in Gazette of India dated 30th March, 2012 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments in the Notification No. 12/2012-Cus., dated 17th March, 2012.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 6936/15/12]

(4) A copy of the National Small Savings Fund (Custody and Investment) Amendment Rules, 2012 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 264(E) in Gazette of India dated 30th April, 2012 under article 283(1) of the Constitution.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 6937/15/12]

(5) A copy of the Notification No. S.O.904(E) (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated 25th April, 2012 notifying that the subscriptions made to the fund on or after the 1st day of April, 2012 and the balances at the credit of the subscriber shall bear interest at the rate of 8.8 per cent per annum issued under Section 5 of the Provident Fund Act, 1968.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 6938/15/12]

(6) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (3) of Section 12 of the Government Savings Certificates Act, 1959:—

- (i) The National Savings Certificates (VIII Issue) (Amendment) Rules, 2012 published in Notification No. G.S.R.318(E) in Gazette of India dated 25th April, 2012.
- (ii) The National Savings Certificates (IX Issue) (Amendment) Rules, 2012 published in Notification No. G.S.R.319(E) in Gazette of India dated 25th April, 2012.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 6939/15/12]

(7) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (3) of Section 15 of the Government Savings Bank Act, 1873:—

- (i) The Post Office Recurring Deposit (Amendment) Rules, 2012 published in Notification No. G.S.R.320(E) in Gazette of India dated 25th April, 2012.
- (ii) The Senior Citizens Savings Scheme (Amendment) Rules, 2012 published in Notification No. G.S.R.321(E) in Gazette of India dated 25th April, 2012.
- (iii) The Post Office (Monthly Income Account) Amendment Rules, 2012 published in Notification No. G.S.R.322(E) in Gazette of India dated 25th April, 2012.
- (iv) The Post Office Time Deposit (Amendment) Rules, 2012 published in Notification No. G.S.R.323(E) in Gazette of India dated 25th April, 2012.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 6940/15/12]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI S. GANDHISELVAN): I beg to lay on the Table:—

(1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Central Council for Research in Yoga and Naturopathy, New

Delhi, for the year 2010-2011, along with Audited Accounts.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Central Council for Research in Yoga and Naturopathy, New Delhi, for the year 2010-2011.

(2) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 6941/15/12]

(3) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Morarji Desai National Institute of Yoga, New Delhi, for the year 2010-2011, along with Audited Accounts.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Morarji Desai National Institute of Yoga, 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. LT 6942/15/12]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL): I beg to lay on the Table:—

(1) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions):—

(i) Memorandum of Understanding between the SJVN Limited and the Ministry of Power for the year 2012-2013.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 6943/15/12]

(ii) Memorandum of Understanding between the Power Grid Corporation of India Limited and the Ministry of Power for the year 2012-2013.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 6944/15/12]

[Shri K.C. Venugopal]

(iii) Memorandum of Understanding between the North Eastern Electric Power Corporation Limited and the Ministry of Power for the year 2012-2013.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 6945/15/12]

(iv) Memorandum of Understanding between the NHPC Limited and the Ministry of Power for the year 2012-2013.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 6946/15/12]

(v) Memorandum of Understanding between the NHPC Limited and the NHDC for the year 2012-2013.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 6947/15/12]

(vi) Memorandum of Understanding between the THDC India Limited and the Ministry of Power for the year 2012-2013.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 6948/15/12]

(2) A copy of the Annual Budget (Hindi and English versions) of the Damodar Valley Corporation for the year 2012-2013.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 6949/15/12]

(3) A copy of the Central Electricity Regulatory Commission (Payment of Fees) Regulations, 2012 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. L-1/18/2012-CERC in Gazette of India dated 30th March, 2012 under Section 179 of the Electricity Act, 2003.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 6950/15/12]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI SUDIP BANDYOPADHYAY): I beg to lay on the Table:—

(1) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Jansankhya Sthirata Kosh, New Delhi, for the year 2010-2011, along with Audited Accounts.

(2) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing

reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 6951/15/12]

(3) A copy of the Statement (Hindi and English versions) explaining reasons for not laying the Annual Reports and Audited Accounts of the following institutions within the stipulated period of nine months after the close of the different accounting years, mentioned therein:—

Sl. No.	Name of the Institutions	Accounting Year(s)
1.	PGIMER, Chandigarh	2010-11
2.	AIIMS, New Delhi	2010-11
3.	FSSAI, New Delhi	2010-11
4.	Indian Pharmacopoeia Commission, Ghaziabad	2010-11
5.	RST, Nagpur	2010-11
6.	MINJIO, Hyderabad	2010-11
7.	Kidwai Memorial Institute of Oncology, Bangalore	2010-11
8.	Kamla Nehru Memorial Hospital, Allahabad	2010-11
9.	GCRI, Ahmedabad	2010-11
10.	National Institute of Naturopathy, Pune	2010-11
11.	National Institute of Homoeopathy, Kolkata	2010-11
12.	CNCI, Kolkata	2009-10 and 2010-11
13.	B.B. Cancer Institute, Guwahati	2007-08 to 2010-11

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 6952/15/12]

(4) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Gujarat Cancer

and Research Institute, Ahmedabad, for the years 2007-2008 to 2009-2010, along with Audited Accounts.

- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Gujarat Cancer and Research Institute, Ahmedabad, for the years 2007-2008 to 2009-2010.
- (5) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (4) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 6953/15/12]

- (6) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Kamala Nehru Memorial Hospital (Regional Cancer Centre), Allahabad, for the years 2007-2008 to 2009-2010, along with Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Kamala Nehru Memorial Hospital (Regional Cancer Centre), Allahabad, for the years 2007-2008 to 2009-2010.
- (7) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (6) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 6954/15/12]

- (8) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Kidwai Memorial Institute of Oncology, Bangalore, for the years 2007-2008 to 2009-2010.
- (ii) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Kidwai Memorial Institute of Oncology, Bangalore, for the years 2007-2008 to 2009-2010, together with Audit Report thereon.
- (iii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Kidwai Memorial Institute of Oncology, Bangalore, for the years 2007-2008 to 2009-2010.

- (9) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (8) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 6955/15/12]

12.01 hrs.

**COMMITTEE ON ABSENCE OF MEMBERS
FROM THE Sittings OF THE HOUSE**

Minutes

[Translation]

DR. BALIRAM (Lalganj): Madam, I beg to lay on the table of the House the minutes of 6th sitting (Hindi and English version) of the committee on absence of members from the sittings of the House, held on 10th may, 2012.

12.01½ hrs.

COMMITTEE ON EMPOWERMENT OF WOMEN

(i) 14th and 15th Reports

[English]

SHRIMATI CHANDRESH KUMARI (Jodhpur): I beg to present the following Reports (English and Hindi versions) of the Committee on Empowerment of Women (2011-2012):-

- (1) Fourteenth Report on the subject 'Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) and Empowerment of Women in Rural Areas'.
- (2) Fifteenth Report on the Action Taken by the Government on the recommendations contained in the Tenth Report of the Committee (2010-11) on the subject 'Women in Armed Forces'.

(ii) Statement

SHRIMATI CHANDRESH KUMARI : I beg to lay on the Table the Final Action Taken Statement (Hindi and English versions) of the Government on the recommendations contained in Chapter-1 of the Second Report (Fifteenth Lok Sabha) of the Committee on Empowerment of Women on the subject 'Working Conditions of Women in Prasar Bharati'.

12.01½ hrs.**RAILWAY CONVENTION COMMITTEE****3rd Report***[English]*

SHRI ARJUN CHARAN SETHI (Bhadrak): I beg to present the Third Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Railway Convention Committee (2009) on 'Rate of Dividend for the year 2012-13 and other Ancillary Matters'.

12.02 hrs.**STANDING COMMITTEE ON FOOD, CONSUMER
AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION****20th and 21st Reports***[English]*

SHRI JAYWANT GANGARAM AWALE (Latur): I beg to present the Twentieth and Twenty-first Reports (Hindi and English versions) of the Standing Committee on Food, Consumer Affairs and Public Distribution (2011-12) on Action Taken by the Government on the Observations/Recommendations contained in the:—

- (1) Tenth Report of the Committee (2009-10) on the subject "Production, Consumption and Pricing of Sugar" pertaining to the Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution (Department of Food and Public Distribution).
- (2) Twelfth Report of the Committee (2010-11) on Demands for Grants (2011-12) of the Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution (Department of Food and Public Distribution).

12.02½ hrs.**STANDING COMMITTEE ON SCIENCE AND
TECHNOLOGY, ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS****222nd to 228th Reports***[English]*

SHRI FRANCISCO COSME SARDINHA (South Goa): I beg to lay on the Table the following Reports (Hindi and English versions) of the Standing Committee on Science and Technology, Environment and Forests:—

- (1) Two Hundred Twenty-second Report on Demands for Grants (2012-2013) of the Department of Atomic Energy.
- (2) Two Hundred Twenty-third Report on Demands for Grants (2012-2013) of the Department of Science and Technology.
- (3) Two Hundred Twenty-fourth Report on Demands for Grants (2012-2013) of the Ministry of Environment and Forests.
- (4) Two Hundred Twenty-fifth Report on Demands for Grants (2012-2013) of the Department of Space.
- (5) Two Hundred Twenty-sixth Report on Demands for Grants (2012-2013) of the Ministry of Earth Sciences.
- (6) Two Hundred Twenty-seventh Report on Demands for Grants (2012-2013) of the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research.
- (7) Two Hundred Twenty-eighth Report on Demands for Grants (2012-2013) of the Department of Biotechnology.

12.03 hrs.**BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE****39th Report***[English]*

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): I beg to present the Thirty-ninth Report of the Business Advisory Committee.

12.04 hrs.**STATEMENTS BY THE MINISTER***[English]*

- (i) (a) **Status of implementation of the recommendations contained in the 152nd Report of the Standing Committee on**

**Transport, Tourism and Culture on Action
Taken by the Government on the
Observations/Recommendations
contained in the 140th Report of the
Committee on "Promotion of Tourism in
Jammu and Kashmir", pertaining to the
Ministry of Tourism***

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI SULTAN AHMED): I beg to lay the following statement regarding the status of implementation of the recommendations contained in the 152nd Report of the Standing Committee on Transport, Tourism and Culture on Action Taken by the Government on the Observations/Recommendations contained in the 140th Report of the Committee on "Promotion of Tourism in Jammu and Kashmir", pertaining to the Ministry of Tourism.

**(i) (b) Status of implementation of the
recommendations contained in the 153rd
Report of the Standing Committee on
Transport, Tourism and Culture on the
Action Taken by the Government on the
Observations/Recommendations
contained in the 149th Report of the
Committee on "Development of Tourism
Infrastructure and Amenities for the
Commonwealth Games 2010", pertaining
to the Ministry of Tourism***

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI SULTAN AHMED): I beg to lay the following statement regarding the status of implementation of the recommendations contained in the 153rd Report of the Standing Committee on Transport, Tourism and Culture on the Action Taken by the Government on the Observations/Recommendations contained in the 149th Report of the Committee on "Development of Tourism Infrastructure and Amenities for the Commonwealth Games 2010", pertaining to the Ministry of Tourism.

*Laid on the Table and also placed in Library, See No. LT 6956/15/12 and 6957/15/12, respectively.

12.05 hrs.

**CALLING ATTENTION TO THE MATTER
OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE**

**Situation arising out of severe Drought
in Karnataka**

[English]

SHRI PRALHAD JOSHI (Dharwad): Madam Speaker, I call the attention of the Minister of Agriculture to the following matter of urgent public importance and request that he may make a statement thereon:—

"The situation arising out of severe drought in Karnataka and steps taken by the Government in this regard."

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): Madam Speaker, I share the concern of hon. Members on severe drought condition in the State of Karnataka resulting in failure of Kharif and Rabi crops.

In the wake of natural calamities including drought, immediate relief works are required to be taken by State Government concerned. There is ready availability of funds for this purpose under State Disaster Response Fund, SDRF which has been constituted for each and every State with contributions from the State Government and the Central Government in the ratio of 3:1 for 17 General Category States and in the ratio of 9:1 for 11 Special Category States of North-Eastern Region including Sikkim and 3 hill States of Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakand and Jammu and Kashmir.

Additional financial assistance, over and above SDRF, is considered from NDRF for natural calamities of severe nature and is approved on the basis of Memorandum of State Governments in accordance with established procedure and extant norms.

During the year 2011-12, Government of Karnataka had an allocation of Rs. 169.01 crore under SDRF out of which the Central share was Rs. 126.76 crore and the State's share was Rs. 42.25 crore. Entire Central share of SDRF was released to the State Government.

[Shri Harish Rawat]

Government of Karnataka submitted a detailed memorandum on 28.11.2011 to Department of Agriculture and Cooperation, DAC, Ministry of Agriculture, Government of India, seeking Central assistance of Rs. 723.24 crore from NDRF. It declared drought in 99 talukas covering 23 districts from out of 176 talukas in 30 districts.

With a view to assess the loss/damage due to drought of 2011 and recommend quantum of central financial assistance, an Inter-Ministerial Central Team, IMCT comprising representatives from Central Ministries/ Departments viz. Department of Expenditure, Planning Commission, Ministry of Water Resources, Ministry of Power, Ministry of Health, Ministry of Rural Development, Department of Drinking Water and Sanitation, Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries, Crop Division and Horticulture Division of Department of Agriculture and Cooperation was constituted on 30.11.2011.

The Central Team visited drought affected areas in the State from 15.12.2011 to 18.12.2011 to assess the loss/damage caused due to drought of 2011. The State Government submitted a revised memorandum to the Central Team during their visit in respect of 109 talukas (adding 10 more drought declared talukas) seeking Central assistance of Rs. 2605.99 crore from NDRF.

The Central Team recommended an amount of Rs. 296.58 crore. Finally, Government of India approved an amount of Rs. 186.68 crore to the Government of Karnataka, of which Rs. 70.23 crore was released and Rs. 116.45 crore was adjusted from the State's SDRF balance, as per extant norms.

Subsequently, an All Party Delegation led by the Chief Minister, Government of Karnataka met Union Agriculture Minister on 02.05.2012 and apprised him of the problems prevailing in the State. Accordingly, Ministry of Agriculture constituted an Inter-Ministerial Central Team, IMCT to reassess the loss/damage and recommend appropriate financial assistance for the drought of 2011. The Central Team visited the drought affected areas in Karnataka during 13-16 May, 2012 with a view to reassess the loss/damages.

SHRI PRALHAD JOSHI: Thank you Madam for giving me an opportunity to raise a very important issue concerning

the State of Karnataka. I am very sorry to say that the Statement of the Minister, in reply to my Calling Attention, is very disappointing and very-very casual.

The Karnataka State is under severe drought situation. It is one of the worst in the last 42 years. Rainfall also is the lowest ever in the last 42 years. After 1971, Karnataka has never seen such a severe drought. Out of 176 talukas, 123 talukas are affected with drought. The State Government has declared them as drought-hit talukas. The total loss estimated is to the tune of Rs.5,953 crore. The Government of Karnataka with its limited resources is trying to do its best. Madam, as I have already told, the total agricultural crop loss is to the tune of Rs. 5,953 crore. There is a severe shortage of fodder. Fodder banks have been opened. *Gaushallas* have been opened. Let me tell you Madam that the drinking water problem is so acute in 4853 villages that in more than 450 villages water is being supplied through tankers. Out of 3,475 minor irrigation tanks 1,242 tanks have dried up. There is not even a drop of water. Even in the tanks which had been used by the cattle to drink water, not a single drop of water is there. They have totally dried up. The groundwater level has touched the lowest ever. Average water level is 1250 ft. which is the lowest in the recent past.

With regard to the total loss, all put together, the Karnataka Government led by the hon. Chief Minister has submitted a detailed Memorandum to the Union Agriculture Minister and the Union Finance Minister. We have also met the Prime Minister and have demanded an immediate relief of Rs.1,500 crore because the total crop loss is to the tune of Rs.5,953 crore and the total relief sought is Rs.2,605 crore. For this purpose the Karnataka Government has requested for an immediate relief of Rs.1,500 crore and 3 lakh metric tonnes of rice and 57,200 metric tonnes of wheat. The Minister in his statement has said that during 2011-12, the Government of Karnataka had an allocation of Rs. 169 crore under SDRF, out of which Central share was Rs. 126 crore and States' share was Rs. 42.25 crore. The entire share of SDRF was released. Is it a favour or is it a help which can be given to the States?

My straight question to the Minister is this. For what NDRF do exist? If at all you are talking of the SDRF, it is a State's right. I would like to say that as per the recommendations of the Finance Commission, whether there is a severe calamity or not, we have to give the funds for

SDRF. The magnitude of drought is so high that there is no drinking water and farmers are trying to sell their cattle. But there are no buyers. Some of the farmers are forced to send their cattle to the slaughter houses. Such is the situation there. You are quoting in your statement that in respect of additional financial assistance, SDRF is considered over and above from the NDRF for the natural calamities of the severe nature.

Madam Speaker, I would like to ask through you to the Minister whether he considers it a very severe natural calamity of the country or not. Does Karnataka not exist on the Union Government's map? What is the use of talking all this? There is so casual approach. When the Memorandum was submitted in December itself, at that time itself the Central team was sent. After that, the assessment of the loss was around Rs. 2700 crore and relief sought was for Rs. 723 crore. When the Central team was sent, it toured the entire State of Karnataka from 15th December, 2011 to 18th December, 2011. After that, they had submitted the report. According to their report itself and as stated in your Statement, the Central team had recommended an amount of Rs. 296.58 crore. Finally, the Government of India approved an amount of Rs. 186 crore to the Government of Karnataka, out of which Rs. 70.23 crore was released and Rs. 116 crore was adjusted from the SDRF balance as per the extant norms. If you consider this as normal course, then what people of Karnataka should think about the Government of India? They feel that the Central Government does not want to come to the help of the State Government as the State of Karnataka is ruled by other Party. This is what the people of Karnataka feel. I have already told that there is no water. All water tanks have been dried up. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Nothing else will go on record.

*(Interruptions)...**

SHRI PRALHAD JOSHI: You can also give the notice.

MADAM SPEAKER: You do not have to respond to them.

SHRI PRALHAD JOSHI: Madam Speaker, they are disturbing me. They can also give the notice and talk. I have no objection to it.

*Not recorded.

MADAM SPEAKER: You continue please.

SHRI PRALHAD JOSHI: Madam, my only request is this. After repeated memorandums, after repeated requests, after raising this issue in the House, after meeting the Prime Minister and after visiting of the two teams when no relief was given to the State of Karnataka, then only we are raising this issue in the House and we are making such statements. All along we tried to convince the Government of India. Otherwise, we never intended to politicize this issue. Unfortunately, the *kharif* relief which was supposed to be settled during December have not so far been settled. More than six months have elapsed. So, we have been forced to raise this issue in this august House and question the Government of India. We went from pillar to post for getting the relief.

Initially, the Government of Karnataka asked for Rs. 2700 crore but the total loss is Rs. 5900 and odd crore. In such a situation, I would request the Government that Rs. 1500 crore has to be released immediately as an interim relief out of NDRF. This is my first demand. Secondly, 3 lakh tonnes of food grain has to be released immediately and 57,200 metric tonnes of wheat has to be released.

My another request to the Government is regarding the norms for giving relief for crop loss whether it is during flood or drought or natural calamity. The CRF provides only a meagre amount of Rs. 2000 per hectare and in some cases, it is Rs. 3000 per hectare. It means it is less than Rs. 800 to Rs. 1000 for per hectare loss of crop. I urge upon the Government to increase this. The cost of cultivation is more than Rs. 8000 per hectare.

Madam, in anticipation of rain, sowing was already done. It was a double damage. The relief is between Rs. 2000 to Rs. 3000 per hectare as per the CRF norms. This norm has to be changed. The National Sample Survey Organisation has already said that more than 40 per cent of the farmers in the country want to relinquish the farming activity if they are given any alternative occupation. Therefore, I would request the Government to increase the relief amount.

If there is any crop damage, crop insurance is one of the biggest relief. But unfortunately, due to very cumbersome process of crop insurance, more than 60 per cent of the farmers do not want to go for crop insurance. There are

[Shri Prahlad Joshi]

two reasons for this. Firstly, it has been handed over to the banks but they are not interested to take up this work. They feel that it is a burden on them. Only the persons who come to the bank for loan, they are put compulsorily under the crop insurance. But these banks do not listen to anybody except RBI. Therefore, the RBI should force the bankers to work on this. One of the flagship programmes of the Government of India is to bring the farmers in the banking net. Despite that, 60 per cent of the farmers are not in the banking net. They do not want to go for the crop insurance because of these reasons.

There is another reason due to which the farmers are not going for crop insurance. Just for example, in Karnataka, the *kharif* of 2011 was supposed to have been settled in October-November, 2011 has not so far been settled. More than one year has passed but so far this insurance settlement has not been done. It is because the Agricultural Corporation of India does not have any network in the country.

I would like to urge upon the Agriculture Insurance Corporation of India to either they should have network, or they should entrust this work to the district administration so that all those whatever crop cutting experiments have to be done it has to be done by the district administration. Moreover, a village should be made a unit. Now, Hubli has been made a unit. Rain is so erratic that one cannot assess the crop cutting experiments. So, as far as crop insurance is concerned, a village should be made unit so that at least through the crop insurance a farmer can get the benefit.

Madam, with this request I would like to urge upon the Government to immediately release a sum of Rs.1500 crore to the Government of Karnataka and also 3 lakh MT of wheat and 57,000 MT of rice should be released to the State of Karnataka.

SHRI ANANTH KUMAR (Bengaluru South): Madam, thank you for giving me this opportunity. I expected our hon. Minister Shri Sharad Pawar to be present here to reply to this Calling Attention notice. However, there are other Ministers like Shri Rawat, Shri Shinde and our hon. Ministers from Karnataka Shri Muniyappa and Shri Moily are here.

Madam, when I went through the Statement of the hon.

Minister, I found that the hon. Minister has said in his opening remarks, I share the concern of hon. Members on severe drought condition in the State of Karnataka resulting in failure of Kharif and Rabi crops. Even the Central Government also knows that the drought condition in Karnataka is very severe. It is so severe that in the last 42 years this is the severest drought condition that the State of Karnataka is witnessing. Such a condition is not only in the State of Karnataka, but also is prevailing in adjoining Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh and in some other parts of the country. But when with great anguish the hon. Members have raised this issue, we expected that the Government of India would respond to this with all seriousness. But when I went through the Statement it pains me. The only word I can use is callousness of the Government of India towards the drought affected people of the country, especially of Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra and some other States.

I would like to request the hon. Minister, through you, to please refer to page No. 2 of the Statement. It says, "The Central Team recommended an amount of Rs. 296.58. Finally, Government of India approved an amount of Rs. 186 crore of which Rs. 70.23 crore has been released". Shri Prahlad Joshi was mentioning that the amount of loss — only in the State of Karnataka in which 24 districts and 126 *talukas* have been affected, thousands and thousands of villages have been affected and also the drought is not on account of a single reason, it is a double drought because both Kharif and Rabi crops both have been lost — was to the tune of Rs. 5,953 crore. What is the amount that the Government of India has released? It is just Rs. 70 crore. Not only that further it has been said that a sum of Rs. 116.45 was adjusted from the State SDRF balance as per extant norms. The State Government has written a letter to the Central Government stating that the State does not have any balance in the SDRF account. Now, when the State does not have any balance in the SDRF account, how is the Central Government going to adjust with the zero balance? There is no money there. Who is the Central Government hoodwinking? [Translation] This is Eimply including the House. [English] Actually, we have requested about it to the hon. Prime Minister and the Minister for Agriculture. During that meeting, even all the Members from Karnataka were there. With the Members of the JD(S) also, we went and met the hon. Prime Minister. He said that he will be having a discussion with the Home Minister.

I understand that after the passing of the Disaster Management Act, they have changed the nomenclature. From CRF and NCCF, it has become NDRF and SDRF. What is the meaning of NDRF, Madam? The meaning of NDRF is National Disaster Response Force. If there is a severe calamity anywhere in the country, they will rush there. As Shri Pralhad Joshi was saying, in November, when we approached the Government that we require Rs. 2500 crore, we asked Rs. 723 crore from the NDRF. But they have given only Rs. 17 crore. They have not given the rest of the amount. They took three weeks to send the team. The team took three months to submit their report. They have now sent the team in the rabi season and I do not know when they are going to submit their report. That means, for the last one year, the entire State is reeling under drought season. There is no water, no food and fodder for the livestock available.

During the period of Shri Vajpayee, when Shri S.M. Krishna was the Chief Minister, I was the Minister for Urban Development. They all know the situation then. They wanted ration for the people suffering there. Immediately, we gave 3.5 lakh metric tonnes of rice to Karnataka. We gave it within three days. We are asking relief by way of Rs. 1500 crore. We are asking 3 lakh tonnes of rice and 54,000 tonnes of wheat. Not a single grain has been sent to Karnataka.

I want to ask Shri Rawat and Shri Muniyappa as he hails from Karnataka, as to why this negligence, apathy and callousness towards Karnataka. Shri Veerappa Moily is here. His areas are in drought. The areas of Shri Muniyappa are in drought.

Shrimati Sonia Gandhi visited Siddaganga Math. When she came there, she went to drought-prone areas also. We thought, she being the Chairperson of the UPA, Chairperson of the NAC, that she will advise the Prime Minister, the Agriculture Minister, Finance Minister and the Home Minister to immediately provide relief to Karnataka. We expected it. But nothing has been done.

I have my own doubt about it. The six crore people of Karnataka have their own doubt whether Shrimati Sonia Gandhi came there to sympathise or to play politics with the people of Karnataka. ...*(Interruptions)*

THE MINISTER OF POWER (SHRI SUSHILKUMAR SHINDE): As the UPA Chairperson, she has certainly talked

with the Government to look into the scarcity in not only Karnataka but also in Maharashtra. ...*(Interruptions)*

THE MINISTER OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI M. VEERAPPA MOILY): Madam, if he can yield, I would like to say something.

SHRI ANANTH KUMAR: Madam, I am not yielding to Shri Moily.

When the all-Party delegation, under the leadership of Shri Sadananda Gowda, met Shri Sharad Pawar, we said that more than 4658 villages are not having drinking water. We also said that more than 1200 tanks have dried up. We requested him to speak to the Chief Minister of Maharashtra, the Irrigation Minister of Maharashtra and to leave 1.2 TMC of water from Varna river to Karnataka so that the villages under Bijapur, Bagalpur, Began, Chikkodi will get drinking water.

On the floor of this House, I want to thank Shri Sharad Pawar as he immediately spoke to the Chief Minister and the Irrigation Minister and the required water was released. We thank him for that. But how can we thank Shrimati Sonia Gandhi? How can we thank Shri Rawat?

SHRI M. VEERAPPA MOILY: Do not make politics.

SHRI ANANTH KUMAR: Shri Moily, we are not making politics. We met the Prime Minister in November. One month back Shrimati Sonia Gandhi visited Karnataka. We asked for three lakh metric tonnes of grains and rice, 54,000 metric tonnes of wheat, and a financial assistance of Rs. 1,500 crore. But nothing has been provided. They are saying: 'You adjust it with the future balance'. But there is zero balance.

Therefore, my question to the hon. Minister, through you, is this. If there is NDRF, if you want to come out with an immediate response to such a huge crisis, to a calamity of such a severity, then how are you going to respond? When you are giving Vidarbha package and Bundelkhand package – of course, we are not against giving packages to these regions, and we are all for Vidarbha and Bundelkhand packages – then why not a package for Karnataka? You come out with a package of Rs. 1,500 crore for Karnataka immediately.

I would like to know whether they are sending grains and money to the State within a week's time. That is the real

[Shri Ananth Kumar]

question before the Government of India now. If they are not doing it, then they are hoodwinking the entire House and the entire country.

SHRI SHIVARAMA GOUDA (Koppal): Hon. Speaker, I thank you very much for giving me an opportunity to speak on the matter regarding the severe drought that is prevailing in Karnataka.

As far as my understanding goes, many of the Indian States, because of their unique geo-climatic conditions have been vulnerable to natural disasters, like drought or flood. My State Karnataka is one among them. Karnataka has always been hit by either drought or flood. But this year my State is reeling under the worst drought situation.

As we all are aware, the storage capacity of most of the water bodies, including reservoirs, lakes and tanks is reduced due to the accumulation of silt. In most of the cases these water bodies are encroached by the land grabbers. Tanks and lakes are there in the survey records, but there is no ground to store the water.

Therefore, I would like to know from the hon. Minister about the long-term measures that the Government is taking or has taken. The Government has not found out the proper reasons for the drought and the flood.

I want to know whether the Union Government is aware that there is an urgent need to chalk out a national programme for de-silting all the water bodies in the country, including that of Karnataka.

I would also like to know whether the Government would take any step to conduct survey at the national level to fix the boundaries of all the water bodies, including tanks, lakes and take over them from the encroachers.

If so, what is the response of the Government in this regard to control flood and drought?

SHRI SHIVKUMAR UDASI (Haveri): Madam Speaker, I thank you for giving me this opportunity to call the attention of the Government towards this important issue.

I support all that have been mentioned by my hon. colleagues regarding the drought situation in Karnataka.

Nearly 4,853 villages have been hit severely. There is no drinking water. All my hon. colleagues from Karnataka have mentioned many things on this issue. There is a loss of crop amounting to Rs. 5,900 crore to our farmers.

I would like to bring it to the notice of the Government, through you, that the ground water has been depleting day-by-day. When compared to the corresponding year, that is in 2011, the water level has depleted more this year. What action is the Government going to take regarding this issue?

The hon. Member, Shri Pralhad Joshi, was telling that drinking water problem is most acute in our area. What has the Government done till date? The hon. Member, Shri Ananth Kumar, was telling the House that we do not want to politicise the issue. But after visiting the calamity-affected areas, the team has given the Report after three months. Till date nothing has been done. In this era of improved technology, I do not think the Government should have taken so much time. It should have been done immediately.

So, I urge upon the Government to release Rs. 1,500 crore, three lakh metric tonnes of rice, and 53 metric tonnes of wheat to the Government of Karnataka immediately.

[Translation]

SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR (Kaushambi): Madam Speaker, I am grateful to you for being provided an opportunity to speak on calling attention. I would not take much time, I would simply say that we discuss drought and floods every year in the House. There is lot of heated discussion and Government comes with its reply that it will see to it and would do something. Local Government make efforts of providing help during national calamities. Central Government also give economic relief package under pressure. However, no permanent solution to this problem has been evolved. After giving economic relief package, Government do not take the pain to find out whether the funds given have actually reached the sufferers.

Madam, my second point is that even today we are continuing with the compensation of Rs. 250 which used to be given during British rule. Farmers who suffer, remain under the burden of debt and are not able to repay the loan. This is the reason why the suicides among farmers are not stopped. Complaints are on the increase. I would

like through you that Government should come out with some permanent solution to the problems pointed out me.

Madam, now I would dwell on compensation. Government should take effective steps to increase the amount of compensation which has been continuing since British Rule.

SHRI HARISH RAWAT: Madam Speaker, I would like to express my gratitude for the important human and sensitive subject which has been allowed by you for discussion under Calling Attention. I thank Prahalad Swami alias Joshi ji. At our place Joshi ji are respected most. That is why I have called him Swami ji. I thank all my learned friends Anant Kumar, Shiv Ram Gowda, Shiv Kumar Udasi and Shailendra Kumar that they gave their important suggestions on relief, rehabilitation to deal with the immediate drought problem. They also explained as to what long term measure should be taken to deal with the problem of drought so that we may not have to face the same problem again and again.

Madam, Karnataka faced drought which was certainly of serious nature. It had particularly seriously affected the northern and north eastern Karnataka during the monsoon. As Anant ji has said that our response was very belated, we took longer time. I would like to bring to the knowledge of hon. Members, with utmost respect that the Karnataka Government had submitted its first memorandum to Department of Agriculture and Cooperation on 28.11.2011, explaining the drought condition prevailing in 21 districts and 99 divisions. For which they had demanded 723.24 crores of rupees from NDRF. As soon as we received their memorandum, since it is inter-ministerial team in which officers from different disciplines and different department are inducted that team has to be Constituted and thereafter it commence work. Here, it is to be noted that the Central team widely toured Karnataka during 15.12.2011 to 18.12.2011. The 15 or 20 days time taken to dispatch this team—that was spent in adjustment in both the Governments, and the team and the Government of Karnataka because it was the Karnataka Government which was to apprise the actual position to the team. Not only this; it was supposed to give a presentation. It has to take the team to different places for inspection. So attaching any motive to any delay in sending the team, I feel, will not be justified.

...(Interruptions)

[English]

SHRI PRALHAD JOSHI: We are not talking about the team. ...*(Interruptions)* We are talking about the relief package. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: No. Let him complete it. This is not a discussion. Please take your seat.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI HARISH RAWAT: I am just referring to what Shri Anath Kumar had mentioned while speaking. I am not picking up any political point out of that. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI PRALHAD JOSHI: I am telling that you have sent the team. ...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

MADAM SPEAKER: You have already spoken, please let him speak.

...(Interruptions)

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Please let him complete it. Mr. Minister, please go ahead with it.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): Shri Joshi, you can ask anything. Let him complete it first....*(Interruptions)*

SHRI PRALHAD JOSHI: What I want to say is that we have submitted the memorandum. You have constituted the team on 30.11.2011. I have no issue about that. The issue is this...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: This is not going on record.

*(Interruptions)...**

SHRI HARISH RAWAT: I will reply to each and every point raised by the hon. Members....*(Interruptions)* If the Chair permits, I will reply to each and every question raised by the hon. Members. Please do not worry. I have noted each and every point.

[Translation]

There is nothing like that. Whatever is related to us, we will give reply to that. Whatever is not related to us, we will

*Not recorded.

[Shri Harish Rawat]

refer that to the concerned ministry. It was claimed here that because of initial response, Karnataka Government acted promptly, please do not form the impression as if we are blaming them for sluggishness on their part in taking the relief measures. However, you must appreciate that the basic objective behind constituting SDRF is that funds are available with the State Governments- it has 75 percent share of Central Government. No sooner than we received that memorandum from the Karnataka Government and the Inter-ministerial team submitted its report to the Inter-ministerial group. The high level committee took its decision on that and accordingly I made it known to the House in my original statement that the admissible additional amount of approximately 70 thousand rupees which could be released from the NDRF, was given by the Government plus the amount which the state Government had in SGRF. This is not correct to say that some other norms were applied in respect of Karnataka. It applies to all states. Whatever money is there in SDRF that is taken as adjusted in the funds sanctioned by the team. So accusing us of not acting according to norms in respect of Karnataka will not be justified.

SHRI ANANTH KUMAR: I want to say only this thing that Karnataka Government communicated to you that it had no money in SDRF. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Let him continue his reply.

[Translation]

SHRI HARISH RAWAT: You are not allowing me to come to that point. This was communicated by Karnataka Government only when the High level committee of Central Government had already sanctioned the amount saying that this amount may be adjusted in the funds which was available in the SDRF. This has reference to the stage when third memorandum was submitted. Karnataka Government did not mention this at the time of submitting even second memorandum. At the time of submitting third memorandum they raised this issue before AM or Prime Minister, Finance Minister whoever they met. They used the SDRF money which was available with them on relief

work for which they deserve our thanks. However, if after 3 months you inform that there is no money in SDRF, then even the objective behind it would fail. I feel that the issue raised By Ananth Kumar ji stands cleared. Now it has been told to us that since in the second memorandum submitted by the State Government they had added 10 more divisions (Talukas) and had explained about the drought conditions prevailing in 109 Talukas (divisions) and asked for an amount of Rs. 2605.99 crores from NDRDF. Madam, I would like to clear one thing in this respect. I was a bit hesitant in saying this thing, but since this has been raised in the House, I am constrained to say this. Out of 2605 crores of rupees 823.78 crores of rupees were demanded from MNREGA. The money was asked for MNREGA whereas the norms for releasing money from NDRF do not permit that. Karnataka Government already had the MNREGA balance with them. That is why the central team told them that that was not admissible.

Now I come to the other point, they have asked Rs. 1200 crores for Power sector and about Rs. 4 crore under mini category. These are some of the items for which releasing or giving money is not admissible. Yes, in respect of water, there is serious drinking water problem as per the statement by Joshi Saheb. However, the preliminary memorandum by Karnataka Government did not raise any demand in respect of water.

Madam, Now I come to another point. To say that Central Government was guided by political affiliations in the matter of granting money to Karnataka Government, is not justified. That is what I feel. Now the matter is not restricted to first and second memorandum. On May 2, 2012 you, Hon. Chief Minister, hon. Minister from Karnataka, an all party delegation met hon. Minister of Agriculture. The Agriculture Minister taking notice of the feeling of the delegation said that a central team will be constituted immediately which will be sent to Karnataka to conduct a wide tour of the State. Since I am not responsible for determining NDRF norms, you very well know that the Norms Committee was formed on the basis of recommendation of the 13th Finance Commission and norms were fixed by that Committee. If you ask anyone from the Ministry of Agriculture, you can ask Sharad ji, can ask me as well for that matter, ask anybody, we all favour liberalisation of norms. We want them to be relaxed. This is so because any person linked with agriculture would want that more and

more funds are allocated by agriculture. Particularly the matter relating to relief and rehabilitation should get the maximum amount. Madam, the Norms Committee had arrived at revised rate on the basis of recommendation of the Finance Commission. Memorandum have been received from Andhra Pradesh and Maharashtra also, Karnataka is not the only one. All these states will be provided relief and assistance as per those norms. But we are not in a position to revise these norms at present. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI ANANTH KUMAR: Sir, we had demanded for a relief fund of rupees one and a half thousand crores. We had demanded three lakh metric tonnes rice. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Anant ji you kindly let the hon. Minister speak. Mr. Minister you please address the Chair.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI ANANTH KUMAR: When we are asking for six thousand crores of rupees, you have given Rs. 70 thousand crores. That too you want to adjust. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Anant Kumar ji, in these circumstance the discussion cannot be completed.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI ANANTH KUMAR: Madam, Kindly understand the hardships and sufferings of those famine affected people. They must be provided relief. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: We are all sad about that.

...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: How the proceedings will go further, if you don't allow him to speak. Let him speak.

...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: It will not do, how will the calling attention proceed further. You come out with some clue. Mr. Minister, you please address the Chair.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI ANANTH KUMAR: It is simply operation cover up. They are not getting any relief. This cover up should stop. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: All right.

SHRI ANANTH KUMAR: Here in Karnataka people are suffering, farmers, labourers are no exception. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI HARISH RAWAT: Madam, I understand the feelings of the Hon. Member. Therefore, I am coming to that point on which he wants to focus. I said that when the all party delegation under the leadership of Hon. Chief Minister met the Minister of Agriculture and put their demands before him and handed over the memorandum. We took that memorandum as base and immediately acted to constitute Inter-ministerial Team which toured Karnataka for four days from 13th to 16th. This matter was raised in Rajya Sabha as well as in Lok Sabha. This is not true that decision makers are not worried over this Karnataka problem. The loss to the farmer of Karnataka is not a loss which is restricted to them, it is a matter of concern for the entire farmer community of the country. It is their loss also. It is country's loss. We see it from that point of view. I can understand the anger of Hon. Joshi ji and other members.

He has said that, is Karnataka not in the country? Karnataka is a leading state in our country. If you will allow me, I would like to mention all those areas i.e. to face the draught situation, for the betterment of agricultural field, the funds which have been released by Government of India from time to time for Karnataka. Under the present procedure and NDRF norms approved by Finance Commission and which are implemented in all states, the inter-ministerial team has gone for the 2nd time in Karnataka. We would try that the team gives its report early. Ministerial Group should take early view. We would also request the hon'ble Finance Minister, who is Chairman of the high level committee, to take an early view. We also want that whatever help in this area can be given to Karnataka, may be given. Relief fund was there, but help for rehabilitation may also be provided, so that farmers can stand up. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI ANANTH KUMAR: Why we have stood up? We have stood up because 6 crore people of Karnataka are in despair. They are suffering from famine, they need relief. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI SYED SAHNAWAJ HUSSAIN (Bhagalpur): People there are suffering very much. ...*(Interruptions)* Congress is not going to get anything There. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Nothing is going on record.

(Interruptions)...*

[Translation]

SHRI HARISH RAWAT: Shahnawaj ji, the former Finance Minister of the country is sitting beside you and you yourself have been a Minister, you know very well that what is the process in such cases? Let me make it clear that how much money will be given to Karnataka, depends on the assessment of the inter-ministerial team which has gone to Karnataka. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI ANANT KUMAR: The team sent by you, recommends after three months the assistance of 700 crore rupees to Karnataka, but you gave only 70 crore rupees. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Mr. Minister, address the Chair.

SHRI HARISH RAWAT: Madam, I have given in detail not only the money demanded in the first memorandum. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: You please listen to it.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI HARISH RAWAT: I have mentioned not only the money demanded in the first memorandum, but I have also given the detail of admissible and non-admissible items also of 2nd revised memorandum given by Karnataka government to the inter-ministerial team during its visit to the State.

13.00 hrs.

The money received on that base, has also been told. But today it is not being debated that what was in the first and second memorandum. Government has taken the cognizance of third memorandum given to all party delegation, sent to assess a new theme. For getting its report early I have said that we will try that its process is completed at the earliest. Hon'ble Yashwant ji can very well tell you, because this work is done under a set process and Finance Minister himself remains its member. Here our colleagues have raised a very good matter. They have said

*Not recorded.

about ground water position. There are almost 80 talukas in Karnataka where the position of ground water recharge is critical. The central ground water Board has also sent advisory regularly to Karnataka government and other governments also. They have their own scheme, dug well scheme, structure constructing scheme. Karnataka Government have also taken benefit of it. We want that its benefit should also be given under MANREGA scheme. Besides, there are many other schemes under which Government of India have given money from time to time to Karnataka government. During the last three years 112 crore rupees have been given under DPAP, 73 crore rupees have been given under DDP, 279 crore rupees have been given under Integrated Watershed Management. Under the schemes of Agriculture Ministry also we have given more than 36 crore rupees under National Watershed Development Programme and 36.25 crore rupees have been given under the Head of River Valley, flood prone river, etc. Under MANREGA it has 662.57 crore rupees. Under food security mission also 73.26 crore rupees were available with them during the last financial year. Above all, in the year 2008-09 and 2010-11 there were 1008 crore rupees were available with them under RKVY scheme under which wide ranging of works can be taken up. Some of our colleagues have said that for the drought prone areas or water deficit areas if we could establish a better synergy in the different works allotted to different departments under different allocation, I understand that then we can avoid the challenging situation coming before the farmers. We are ready to work with Karnataka government in this direction. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRIMATI SUSHMA SAWARAJ (Vidisha): Hon'ble Speaker, with your permission, our colleagues from Karnataka have brought this calling attention motion before the Government today with the intention that House will get some concrete assurance from the minister. We will be informed that how much more money we are getting, how much wheat and rice will be given to us against our demand. Mr. Minister is speaking so many things, he is giving detailed reply for quite some time, but he has not told us even once that how much money you are going to give us, how much wheat and rice you are going to give us. When there was drought in our time, we had distributed free foodgrains liberally. Today foodgrains are rotting, wheat and rice are in plenty, but it is not being given to the people of Karnataka

to eat. We are listening here attentively that what the hon'ble Minister is going to give, but he has not said even a single word about it and talking so much. After hearing this reply we walk-out, there is no need to listen more. ...(*Interruptions*)

13.05 hrs.

At this stage Shrimati Sushma Swaraj, Shri Anant Gangaram Geete and some other hon.

Members left the House.

...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI HARISH RAWAT: Madam Speaker, it pained me. ...(*Interruptions*)

That hon'ble Leader of Opposition and colleagues have arrived at this conclusion. I have said it clearly and I am saying it again that on the request of their Chief Minister Inter Ministerial Team was reconstituted and it had gone there to reassess the situation. They reassessed the situation continuously for four days. Their report has not yet been received by the Inter Ministerial Group. Let the report be received early. Inter-Ministerial group take view of the situation early. High level committee may decide early that how much more assistance can be given to Karnataka. But all these things will be based on the assessment of ground situation. All these big things about which Sushamaji has said, I have not said on my own. Had there been time to make a mention of all the points the hon'ble members have raised, I would have certainly told about them. Three four hon'ble members have raised the point of ground water situation. Shailendra Kumarji also asked as to what long term measures were going to be taken by the government to deal with the draught situation. Shiv Ram Gowdaji said about the long term measures alongwith some very good suggestions like de-silting of water bodies and boundary walls. We are ready to take cognisance of these suggestions and we will talk to the concerned departments regarding the steps to be taken and we will certainly take steps in this regard. I was just telling it that the Central government has shown no laxity in releasing funds to the Karnataka Government under different heads. I knew it that the BJP would stage a walkout on this point because they have tried to give a political tone to such circumstances and it was also very clear as to what conclusion they were going to derive. I have tried to give a reply to each and every point raised by them with all seriousness. Kirtiji may please

convey my feelings to them. On my part, I have made very serious and honest efforts to reply to each and every point raised by them.

Madam, here I would like to tell three things that we have issued an advisory to the State Governments on manual for draught management and, particularly the State Governments of Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh and Maharashtra may please take a cognisance of it seriously. If they require experts' assistance in this regard, the central government will make it available to them. Secondly, we have prepared a contingency plan on long term basis in which we have included 280 districts covering almost the entire region of Karnataka. We want that this contingency plan is implemented so that we may be able to minimize the difficulties and hardships of farmers. I am not saying that the problem will be completely solved and their loss would be fully met out but by adopting these plans, we can take care of the problems of our farmers and on the behalf of the ministry of agriculture, they have made a crop weather watch group with the relief commissioner as its head. Every week we take information from the States through video conferencing. Our ministers are also very serious in this matter. Every week we gather information and on its basis, the ministry of agriculture thinks as to how they can help the states or advise them. Once again I express my gratitude to you for allowing a discussion on this important issue. I assure you. ...(*Interruptions*)

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Please address the chair.
[Translation] Please do not speak in between.

...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI HARISH RAWAT: Madam, if you allow me, I will reply to your question. ...(*Interruptions*)

MADAM SPEAKER: All of you may please sit down.
 Please sit down.

...(*Interruptions*)

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Nothing will go on record.

(*Interruptions*)...*

*Not recorded.

[Translation]

SHRI HARISH RAWAT: Madam Speaker, it is the feeling of all the hon'ble members that the norms may be slightly liberal as these norms are for the period upto 2015. The Ministry of Agriculture and we also have a hearty desire that maximum amount reaches our farmers under different heads. There are no two opinions in this regard.

It will be our most effort to give all possible help to the farmers of Karnataka and the Karnataka government. There is no political angle in it. The only approach is that we help our farmers because they are our bread winners. If we help them, the food security for this country will be ensured. We work with this feeling.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 6958/15/12]

13.11 hrs.

SUBMISSION BY MEMBERS

Re : Illness of passengers due to food served on Rajdhani Express

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Shri Naranbhai Kachhadia – not present.

Shri Manish Tewari – not present.

Shri Kameshwar Baitha.

[Translation]

Be very brief.

SHRI KAMESHWAR BAITHA (Palamu): Hon'ble Madam Speaker, I am very grateful to you for giving me an opportunity today to speak on such a serious issue.

Madam, this is the incident of Friday, the 11th May. We were going to my area of Jharkhand by train No. 2440, Rajdhani Express. Before reaching Kanpur I was asked as to what food I would like to take. I said that I would like to have vegetarian food. I got it and before crossing Kanpur I had my meal. We were two persons in H-1 AC bogie. The other named... was sleeping on the upper berth.

After 15-20 minutes, vomiting was falling on my body. I asked the other man if he was drinking water. He said that he was vomiting and had loose motions. In a state of

confusion I at once stood up and opened the gate. As soon as I opened it, I found several other persons in the similar condition. Then I also began to feel the same. I called on the TTE and asked him to get the train stopped and send for the medicines and proper treatment. I could not visit the entire train because I was in a very serious condition. But in the train, at least 60-70 persons were in the same condition. I put in a lot of efforts to get the train stopped at Allahabad and to get the affected passengers shifted for their treatment. When the train did not stop at Allahabad^ I again tried to get it stopped at Mirzapur. The train did stop there for two minutes but I cannot say as to what happened there. I would like to tell all the hon'ble members of this House and the entire country that when the train reached Mughal Sarai, our treatment started with the help of a Police Inspector named*.

MADAM SPEAKER: Do not tell the name of any person.

SHRI KAMESHWAR BAITHA: Madam, several persons were shifted at the Mughalsarai station.

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Do not mention the name.

[Translation]

SHRI KAMESHWAR BAITHA: Madam, the remaining persons also were disembarked at Mughalsarai station. I was to go to Ranchi. But I could not go to Ranchi. I got down at Dehri-on-Son station and went to my parliamentary constituency. There I got treatment. But when I became serious, I was referred and admitted to Ram Manohar Lohia Hospital.

Madam. All the members are sitting here. Entire country is listening to me. It is the condition of Rajdhani Express which is the best train of this country. Our hon'ble Rail Minister is sitting here. I had met him yesterday and told him about the incident. Through all the TV channels and newspapers, the people of the country have come to know of this incident but the hon'ble Minister has not yet come out with a statement. The hon'ble minister told me that he was terminating that contractor. Secondly, a fine of Rs. 2.5 lakh only was being imposed on him who was responsible for the death of hundreds of people.

*Not recorded.

I would like to request this House and the Hon'ble minister to blacklist that corrupt contractor who has conspired in this way and against whom no action has been taken till date. His name should be recorded in the blacklist in such a way that nobody else can dare to repeat such action. I once again request m all of you and the other people to put his name on the blacklist today itself as it needs no other proof. Madam. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: He is speaking. The Hon'ble Minister wants to speak.

SHRI KAMESHWAR BAITHA: It needs no proof. The entire world has come to know. All the people have come to know...* by transferring that Police Inspector. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Do not mention his name.

SHRI KAMESHWAR BAITHA: One Minute. It is a serious matter...* who is a police inspector.

MADAM SPEAKER: Please, don't mention his name.

SHRI KAMESHWAR BAITHA: He took so much of pains to save our life and he was transferred to Lucknow overnight. Please tell us, whether any police officer will be able to muster up courage to help in this way. No. That inspector should be sent back to Mughal Sarai. That is my demand.

MADAM SPEAKER: Shri P.L. Punia is allowed to associate himself with the matter raised by Shri Kameshwari Baitha.

[English]

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MUKUL ROY): Respected Madam, it is a serious complaint made by the Hon'ble Member.

[Translation]

This should not happen with anybody, be it an M.P. or a passenger. This incident happened on a Saturday and when it came to our notice, we immediately sent our medical team to examine that man to see as to what was the matter. I am telling it to the House through you that we have given order for the investigation. It should not happen with anybody. Moreover, the inspector who has been transferred

is an inspector with GRP which is not within the periphery or jurisdiction of the railways. That transfer has been within the State of UP. It is not a matter of railway police. That is not in our jurisdiction. But *[English]* Madam, the hon. Member of Parliament met me and I assured him. I told him that I would talk to the Chief Minister of Uttar Pradesh that he should be retained and also find out why has been transferred.

Madam, we have passed the order for an inquiry, and after the inquiry we will submit the report.

[English]

SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB (Cuttack): Madam Speaker, with anguish I rise here today to raise a very important issue – I would like to draw the attention of all the hon. Members specially through you, Madam – relating to a queer case, which is troubling not only me but many devotees and many people who have high regards on Yogi Aurobindo, whom we all know.

It seems that there is a design which is going on for the last many years to discredit, to defame our modern thinkers specially those who came and framed our mind in the 19th Century and early 20th Century.

A book was published by the Columbia University Press by Peter Heehs, and that book's name is 'The lives of Shri Aurobindo'. This book is full of defamatory language and full of falsehood. This book depicts wrong and distorted facts on the life and character of Shri Aurobindo, which is clearly blasphemous.

Shri Sharad ji I would like you to hear me for a few minutes. I would also like the respective leaders of different Parties also to think of the malicious design that is being created by certain mischievous Western so-called writers. This book contains absurd, irrelevant and self-made stories, which do not have any scriptural support and has caused widespread indignation amongst the devotees. The writings portrayed in the book have seriously hurt the sentiments of the apostle of Shri Aurobindo, and the said book, with deliberate and malicious intention, has insulted the religious beliefs of millions. The said book narrates so many things. But I need not quote what has been narrated. But I would only confine myself to this aspect that after this book was released at different levels, it came to the notice

*Not recorded.

[Shri Bhartruhari Mahtab]

of the devotees that there was so many defamatory things, a case was registered in the Orissa High Court. The Government of Orissa also intervened in the matter. It also approached the court. The court has banned the said book. So, there was a decision of the Orissa High Court. I think, the Government of Tamil Nadu also has written to the Ministry of Home Affairs in this regard. This book is not in circulation in India, in a printed form. But that is not the end of the issue. The issue is that this book is in circulation in international book stores. Anybody who goes aboard can get that book. Moreover, it is also prevalent in the internet and anybody can have access to that book.

At one point of time, one Mr. Jeffrey Kripal, had also published a book on Ramakrishna Paramahansa. At that time The Ramakrishna Mission had not objected to it.

But in this case, relating to Sri Aurobindo, the Ashramites have objected to it. Looking at the peculiarity of the situation, I was hoping that the representative from Puducherry, the hon. Minister, Mr. Narayanasamy — who was here and has just left — could react to that. I have no issue relating to the politics, which is happening in Puducherry Ashram. But here is a case where there is a malicious design by certain writers in the Western countries, who have taken upon themselves to deride our modern thinkers, to deride Indian thinkers, who have made dramatic changes in the 19th Century and the 20th Century. And, now, these writers have vilified Sri Ramakrishna Paramahansa; they have vilified Sri Aurobindo; and they have also vilified Paramahansa Yogananda. They have also written many passages on our Hindu Deities. They have not stopped there only. They have also vilified Jesus Christ, which is a tragic thing.

Madam, therefore, my point to the Government of India here is that once this book has been banned yet that book is in circulation outside the country, and this person is getting visa! He is in India today. Repeated complaints have gone against him, but the Government is allowing his visa! He has violated his visa rules; he has published a book defaming our modern thinker, the person who has brought a tremendous change — Sri Aurobindo — who is revered in this country by millions of people. Similarly, Sri Ramakrishna Paramahansa is revered in this country by millions and millions of people. But if some person of

western civilisation tries to vilify them, there should be a serious attempt to stop those people to come to this country.

I would, therefore, request the Government of India — and I would also request all the hon. Members to ventilate their views — that these types of people should not be given visa to come to India. Their visas should be cancelled immediately.

I would request, Madam, that this House should take a decision on it.

MADAM SPEAKER: Thank you so much.

Now, Shri Kirti Azad.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Those who want to associate on this issue may send the slips at the Table writing their names, and their names will be associated.

The names of Dr. Ratna Dey, Dr. Kakoli Ghosh Dastidar, Shri P.L. Punia, Shrimati Botcha Jhansi Lakshmi, Shri S. S. Ramasubbu and Shri Mahendrasinh P. Chauhan will be associated on this issue.

[Translation]

Shri Kirti Azad. Please be brief.

SHRI KIRTI AZAD (Darbhanga): Madam Speaker, many many thanks to you for giving me an opportunity to speak. You know that since last some days we are discussing the IPL issue. I do not understand that for about two days we had a discussion on spot fixing but everyday we come to hear some or the other story of that sort which is lowering the head of this country. This is an incident that happened last night in a five star hotel. The IPL match was being played between the two teams. It was followed by a rave party in which a foreign player associated with an Indian IPL team raped a foreign lady. This news is rife everywhere not only in this Country but around the world it has spread like the wildfire. In the same way, on the night of the day before yesterday, a very famous artist was blamed that he entered the field in a drunken state and we watched him the whole day. Here in our country, the people treat cricket with a religious sanctity. Before this incident five boys were trapped in spot fixing. You must be knowing that on 2nd August, 2011, the standing committee on Finance had

presented its report in which it was disclosed as to how the money was coming in the IPL from the tax haven. How the foreign exchange laws of this country have been violated? It was also mentioned in that report that IPL has ruined the cricket culture and has brought in the culture of singing and dancing. Therefore, when we hear of the rape cases, it pinches us very much. It appears that BCCI and IPL are above the law of this country and they can do whatever they want to do. Such is the situation that at times I think that it was good that my father had left for his heavenly abode before such incidents. Had he been alive, he would have poisoned himself. Are we still slaves? Whether even today the cricket and the BCCI will remain above the law and the government of this country. We do write letters and continue to discuss the matter. But it does not have any effect.

Even the last time I had said through you and now today once again I, as an elected member of this House who has won three elections and is now a member for the second term, request you with folded hands that a high level inquiry may kindly be got done into the matter and after that inquiry, this drama of IPL which the people call a very big entertainment like the cinema entertainment in which there is a hero, a heroine and a villain and in that fashion, the players slap one another and settle the matter outside, should be stopped. Even yesterday, they tried to do the same. In the rape case of a foreign lady yesterday they tried to settle the matter outside but that lady insisted on filing and registering a case with the Police. Even the police was called in after one and a half hour and the case was filed. ...*(interruptions)* I also invite you. I am concluding.

With all these things I have represented my country. I am the son of a freedom fighter. I have played for its prestige, glory, honour and dignity. If action is not taken in this case, I will be sitting on a hunger strike until death in Ferozshah Kotla grounds from Sunday onwards and give information of all these things.

I think that if my voice goes unheard in the Parliament, it would be better for me who has played for his country, to sit on hunger strike unto death and die for a cause rather than sitting silently in this House. Thank you. ...*(interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Shri Mahendra Sinh P. Chavan, Shri Virendra Kumar, Shri Narendra Singh Tomar, Dr. Tarun

Mandel, Shri Shailendra Kumar, Shri Panna Lal Punia, Shrimati Puttul Kumari, Shri Raman Deka and, Shri Vishwa Mohan Kumar associate themselves with the matter raised by Shri Kirti Azad during the zero hour.

SHRI SHARAD YADAV (Madhepura): In just one minute, I want to make my point ...*(Interruptions)*. The point he has made, is a serious matter. He is correct that in this country, On one or the other occasion, entire culture of this country is being distorted in the name of games being played as a drama. The Government needs to pay attention to it. The hon'ble Minister of the Government should necessarily take care of it.

[English]

SHRI RAVNEET SINGH (Anandpur Sahib): Madam, I wish to apprise the House that the funds provided by the Central Government to Punjab under various Centrally-sponsored schemes have not only been diverted but also they have been mismanaged by the ruling SAD-BJP Government....*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Nothing else will go on record.

*(Interruptions)...**

MADAM SPEAKER: You address the Chair.

SHRI RAVNEET SINGH: The Finance Minister of Punjab has admitted the diversion of Rs.2,000 crore during the last five year rule of the SAD-BJP Government....*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

MADAM SPEAKER: Please listen to him.

*...
(Interruptions)*

[English]

SHRI RAVNEET SINGH : Due to this violation, the schemes pertaining to the most vital sectors such as welfare, health, agriculture, rural development and irrigation have suffered badly. ...*(Interruptions)*

It is also found that the interest accrued on the Centrally-sponsored funds held by the State has been adjusted in the contributory share of the State Government. मैं जहां से एमपी हूँ। While conducting the District Level Vigilance and

*Not recorded.

[Shri Ravneet Singh]

Monitoring Committee meeting of Shaheed Bhagat Singh Nagar District, I myself have traced one such case when the DEO admitted that interest accrued on Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan funds has been taken back by the State office. ...*(Interruptions)*

Like-wise, the State Government earned a huge profit on the sale of wheat through PDS for general category. This wheat was released at the rate of Rs.6.10 per kilogram but the State sold it at the rate of Rs.8.10 per kilogram, and then in the form of *Atta*, it was sold at the rate of Rs.12 per kilogram....*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Shri Punia is allowed to associate with the matter raised by Shri Ravneet Singh.

The House stands adjourned to meet again at 2.30 p.m.

13.30 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned for Lunch till Thirty minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.

14.35 hrs.

The Lok Sabha re-assembled after Lunch at Thirty Four Minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

RAILWAY PROPERTY (UNLAWFUL POSSESSION)
AMENDMENT BILL, 2011

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The House shall now take up further consideration of the following motion moved by Shri Mukul Roy on the 17th May, 2012 namely:—

“That the Bill to amend the Railway Property (Unlawful Possession) Act, 1966, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration.”

Shri Kamal Kishor ‘Commando’ to speak.

[Translation]

SHRI KAMAL KISHORE COMMANDO (Bahrach): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I stand to thank you for providing me

an opportunity to speak on Railway Property (Unlawful Possession) Amendment Bill. I thank the Rail Minister for bringing this Bill. Before speaking anything about the Bill, I would like to say that previously when Mamta Didi was Rail Minister, she had introduced many kinds of projects. If we confine ourselves to discuss only those projects, it will perhaps reveal that the lands belonging to railways in the entire country have not been put to better use other than that. She had said that the vacant lands of Railways can be used for constructing hospitals, they can be used for starting different business under PPP model. The proper utilisation of those lands is possible only when Railways have direct contact with the Ministry of Health and Ministry of Finance. However, this is not an easy task. It is easy to say but so many efforts are required to attain that, I would urge upon the Hon. Minister that all the vacant lands with the Railways which are spread over the entire country, some of them lie in the vicinity of very good cities. They can be utilized for constructing hospitals, schools, colleges, sports stadium. First I would urge to give a second thought to this amendment.

Our stress should be on utilizing the vacant railway land for constructing schools, hospitals and all kinds of industries. I would also suggest that big size of plots can be used for setting up industries, for it will be a great help for India. It is railway which is compared to others earning maximum profit for India.

I cite an example of Gorakhpur. Though I am Member of Parliament from Bahrach. The area lies in the neighbourhood of Nepal. There is some land in NANPARA. If we construct a Hospital there, then it will attract even Nepalese to visit that place for treatment. It will not be a bad bargain, it will result in a big financial gain. Gonda-Bahrach and Bahrach to Nepal Ganj Road are the areas which are very close to Nepal. Gauge conversion is going on in a big way in Railways. That area has only one means of transport otherwise there are two entry points for coming from and going to Nepal. ...*(Interruptions)* I must say our country is suffering I must say a huge loss. Railways ought to set up Hospitals on vacant, lands. Those lands have been under unlawful possession. Who will secure this unlawful possession. Who will secure this land. RCF will not suffice to secure that land. *[English]* because Railway is a very broad organisation. *[Translation]* Railways will have to go in for large scale recruitment in RPF for this purpose. Their

support is necessary for the smooth running of railways. They are required everywhere, be it goods, train, passenger train, express train or Shatabdi. Sometimes it happens that trains halt at jungle, sometime they halt at such place where passenger get panicky. There they are needed the most. I had been an officer in the force. *[English]* I know each and every stage. I have seen each and every situation at that time. This is very important. *[Translation]* For maintaining anything the foremost requirement is how to secure it. However, in this country things are done first then we think of security. This is the reason why the country is suffering most of the losses.

First thing that we should do is to think whether the next step we are going to take is correct or not. Railway should attend to the safety concerns first. It should immediately put to use its vacant land first. The best use should be made of the Lok Samitees, who have the best performance record, they should be given the responsibility to get the possession on Rly's vacant land by evicting the encroachers from there. Here again you require the support from force to get the land vacated from the encroaches. *[English]* You do not have sufficient number of personnel in the RPF. That is very important. *[Translation]* I would request the hon. Railway Minister to pay attention towards this. The safety organisations that Railway have, its forces are in no way lesser effective than army. The extent to which army plays its role in outer security, but here the question relates to internal security where forces play dominant role, since it is their responsibility. Be it CPO's, *[English]* RPF they have bigger responsibility as compared to those who are responsible for outer security. *[Translation]* As when the internal security get disturbed in that case outer security does not help. We must be particular about it that the people of the country are secured, if they are so secured then our army can effectively secure the country from outside dangers. I won't take much time and will conclude by saying that vacant lands of railways should be properly utilized.

DR. TARUN MANDAL (Jainagar): I am grateful to you, Sir. This legislation which has been brought for amendment in the context of present needs. That is what Hon. Minister has tried. I support this step. However, it is a question of speculation whether after the amendment and improvement that will follow, the illegal possession of vacant Railway land will come down in any way or Railways would be able

to exercise some sort of check on that. Because the mentality of the people is as such that the railway property whether it is movable or immovable, they consider as their own and they try to pilfer it to the maximum. I have a doctor friend who works in Eastern Coal field Hospital. The administrator there was taken by surprise to see that mostly the staff working there used to take away the articles of the Hospital. When he was not able to discipline them, then he put a stamp on each article to say that the particular articles is a stolen property. Despite this people did not give up their habit of stealing hospital property. They used to use the linen in their drawing room which carried the stamp suggesting that article is stolen from the ECL. The same thing applies to rail property. It requires strict action. It should attract exemplary punishment. Theft of railway moveable property is also carried out in collusion with Railway protection Force. R.P.F. is also involved in lot many corruption cases. The shortage in the R.P. F must be made good by resorting to recruitment. However, it also require, improvement otherwise we won't be able to remove unlawful possession on the railway's vacant land.

Now the question is that as long as the railway land lying vacant, in such event someone will definitely go there to settle. Vacant land cannot remain as such for long time. The Railway Minister had himself said that hospitals, schools, cultural centres or commercial complex would be made on the vacant land and in this task he will seek cooperation of other Ministries. I wish that action on this should be taken at the earliest. In addition to this, I oppose the proposal of working on PPP model suggested by the Committee. Railway can utilise its own money coupled with the money arranged from other Government undertakings to do this job.

My Parliamentary Constituency has a big ground named Canningmane, which also known as Gateway of Sunderbans, is lying unutilized. Hon. Minister in the past had said that he proposed to set up a sports complex there. I would request him to give that a concrete shape at the earliest otherwise the possibility of if being occupied unlawfully cannot be ruled out.

Hon'ble Minister should take action to take back the land belonging to Railway which has been illegally occupied. But proper arrangements for the rehabilitation of small traders, vendors and small business people who are

[Dr. Tarun Mandal]

dependent on that for their livelihood should be made before evicting them from there. It should not be that they may be dislocated from there for taking back that land which has been illegally occupied. First, arrangements for their rehabilitation and for their employment may be made and only then they should be evacuated so that they are not rendered jobless. There is canning, Ghatiyarisharif Tirath, Baruipur, Magra haat and some other stations where this problem exists. It is right that GRPF is under State Government and Railways is responsible for that. I submit that you should consider this and this dual responsibility should be done away with. At some stations we see that Railway's wagons i.e. Goods trains are stationed and goods are stolen from those wagons. Who will stop this, GRPF or RPF. They fight with each other on this. Minister of Railways should take decision on this matter. With these words I conclude my speech.

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): Hon. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I am thankful to the Members for actively participating in this discussion. ...*(Interruptions)* I have noted their constructive suggestions. We are already working on a comprehensive Bill, and we are consulting all stakeholders including the State Governments.

Members have shown their concern for security of the Railway land. Railways are engaged in a continuous exercise to protect the Railway land from encroachments by providing boundary walls, fencing, tree plantation, etc. at vulnerable locations on a programmed basis. Encroachments on Railway land are dealt with in accordance with the provisions of the Public Premises (Eviction of Unauthorized Occupants) Act, 1971 (PPE Act, 1971) as amended from time to time. As a result of these efforts, there has been reduction in number of encroachments as well as areas encroached upon.

I have also noted the recommendations of the Standing Committee. Emphasis is being given towards better coordination with the State Police and GRP. Instructions have also been issued to hold regular/periodical meetings with GRP at station level, Division level and Zonal level.

RPF is also holding regular coordination meeting with the concerned intelligence agencies. The Indian Penal Code recognizes only dishonest misappropriation and, therefore, we have used the same legal term in clause 3.

Some Members have raised the issue of prosecution powers being given to RPF through this amendment. Since the enactment of the RP (UP) Act in 1966, RPF has the power to conduct inquiry and submit the complaint before the court of law for prosecution, when any person is arrested or forwarded to the Force for an offence under the RP (UP) Act.

Similarly, some Members raised concerns about the term 'found'. This term already exists in the Act.

The present amendment will enable RPF to conduct inquiry even on receipt of information. Thus, RPF will continue to conduct inquiry and submit the report before the court of law for prosecution.

Apart from this, today two hon. Members, Shri Kamal Kishor and Dr. Tarun Mandal, spoke about other issues, one of which is how to protect the railway property in Gorakhpur and other important areas. This is one of the most important issues. There exists a vast area of land. When there is so much of property, how to protect it becomes an important issue. That is why we have to give more powers to the Police. For that purpose, we have brought these amendments to the Act.

I can also understand the feelings of the Members of Parliament. Many valuable suggestions have been given by the hon. Members of Parliament. We will keep them in view and look into those things.

One of the most important things is the strength of the RPF. The total number of RPF personnel as on today is 74,000. There are about 15,000 vacancies. Applications have already been invited and received, and the process has been initiated to fill up these vacancies.

This is our programme, Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir. The RPF personnel have got the powers to conduct an inquiry and submit the report before the court of law. This is only a simple amendment that we have brought before the House. All the discussion has been based on the

recom-mendations of the Standing Committee. Based on their recommendations only, we are bringing this amendment. I hope the hon. Members will pass this Bill unanimously.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Shrimati Jhansi Lakshmi, you can raise only one question.

SHRIMATI BOTCHA JHANSI LAKSHMI (Vizianagaram): Sir, please permit me to speak from here.

Hon. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I appreciate the contribution of Railways towards development of infrastructure in Andhra Pradesh. I would request the hon. Railway Minister to consider a third line between Vizianagaram — Palasa via the principle towns in Coastal Andhra Pradesh.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: This is not a question. Please ask your question. You are not asking a question.

SHRIMATI BOTCHA JHANSI LAKSHMI: I am putting the question. The survey for this line has already been sanctioned. Vizianagaram being one of the most backward districts in Andhra Pradesh, may I know what the causes are for the delay in obtaining survey observations?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Mr. Minister, do you want to respond?

SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA: Hon. Deputy-Speaker, this is not related to the current debate. However, we will look into the request of the hon. Member of Parliament.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

“That the Bill to amend the Railway Property (Unlawful Possession) Act, 1966, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration.”

The motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The House will now take up clause-by-clause consideration of the Bill.

The question is:

“That clauses 2 to 4 stand part of the Bill.”

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 2 to 4 were added to the Bill.

Clause 1

Short Title and Commencement

Amendment made:

Page 1, line 4,—

for “2011”

substitute “2012”. (2)

(Shri K.H. Muniyappa)

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

“That clause 1, as amended, stand part of the Bill.”

The motion was adopted.

Clause 1, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Enacting Formula

Amendment made:

Page 1, line 1,—

for “Sixty-second”

substitute “Sixty-third”. (1)

(Shri K.H. Muniyappa)

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

“That the Enacting Formula, as amended, stand part of the Bill.”

The motion was adopted.

The Enacting Formula, as amended, was added to the Bill.

The Long Title was added to the Bill.

SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA: I beg to move:

“That the Bill, as amended, be passed.”

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

“That the Bill, as amended, be passed.”

The motion was adopted.

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14.57 hrs.

MOTOR VEHICLES (AMENDMENT) BILL, 2012

[English]

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): We have to have yet another round of short discussion as some of the hon. Members are yet to speak on the Bill to amend the Motor Vehicles Act. Therefore, I would request that we may not take up that item today. I would ask it to be listed for Monday. You may kindly take up the discussion under 193 regarding storage of grains to be moved by Shri Sharad Yadav ji.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I think the House is agreeing on this.

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS: Yes Sir.

14.58 hrs.

DISCUSSION UNDER RULE 193

Situation arising out of faulty policy for procurement of food grains and inadequate facilities for their storage

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Item No. 18. Shri Sharad Yadav.

[Translation]

SHRI SHARAD YADAV (Madhepura): Hon'ble Deputy Speaker Sir, this matter has been discussed in the House. The Hon'ble Members have put this problem in different ways. I think that members from Opposition parties and Congress Party have also expressed themselves on this matter. This matter is related to Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Finance, Sugar Cooperative Ministry and Cotton Corporation.

15.00 hrs.

I would like to say that unless the whole Government of India does not have unanimous view on this, it cannot be solved. I have initiated this discussion. Shri Thomas, Shri Pawan Kumar Bansal ji and Joshi ji are present here.

The total estimated production of this year in this country whether it is wheat, rice, pulses or coarse grain is approximately of 252 million tonnes. This year the production of wheat and rice is of 190 million tonnes. I do not have exact data but the variation is of two and four only. There is danger of rotting and wastage of foodgrains in whole country. The bufferstock in our country will be approximately 75 million tonnes and requirement of bufferstock will be on 31.9 million tonnes. You need to keep 'minimum bufferstock of foodgrains. You have said in the upper House that there will be approximately 20 million tonnes of surplus stock of foodgrains. My estimate is/it will be 30 million tonnes. You please correct your calculations. You ensure this and there will be many fold surplus production. The total storage capacity with you is 19 per cent. You have made reservation for sugar, wheat and rice for every year that no polythene bag will be used other than jute bag but every year errors are committed, whether it is Government of India or State Government. Due to this at the time of harvesting in the country the farmers face difficulties to store their produce. There was an age old system of storage of foodgrains in our country. 'Bandas' and 'Kothi' were there in villages forty years ago in the villages. There were called by so many names in Haryana and other different States. Earlier there was 'Kothi' or 'Kotha'. The Market System has spoiled our old customary system. There was crisis of foodgrains in our country. Particularly, Late Lal Bahadur Shastri took a decision to establish FCI on 14th June, 1965 for wheat and other foodgrains. There may be some difficulties of FCI, Cotton Corporation of India, Sugar Corporation and Jute Corporation. These agencies have not been strengthened and without strengthening these whatever you have done is not correct.

The practice of storing foodgrains in villages was very useful as whenever there was drought or rainfall they used to consume from their stocks kept in these storages. No pesticide was used and Neem (Mangosa) trees leaves were used to keep foodgrains pest free for two-three years. The taste of rice increases after three years and was used in the marriage ceremony etc. The number of 'Bunda' or 'Kothi' was a matter of prestige to arrange marriages of their wards. We have spoiled all these customs. Therefore, a situation has come that foodgrains is lying on roads. You go to Haryana, Punjab, Western UP, any place in Madhya Pradesh or Bihar everywhere the situation is same. We complain about FCI but things have worsened everywhere.

I would like to say that FCI is not working properly. Same is the case with Cotton Corporation of India, Sugarcane and Jute Corporation. You have reserved jute bags. This is a good work. Things we receive from nature will save the nature and environment. This is a good job done. The corporations you have made are not efficient. What is the capacity of Food Corporation of India? You always make plans that you will create storage capacity and would make warehouses. FCI will keep foodgrains for 7 years. You formulated a scheme. When the review of scheme was made it was total failure. Pranab Babu was saying that we have given subsidy. Hon'ble Minister, Sir, you have started to construct godowns and warehouses. A big step has been taken in Bihar. When I was Minister I took a step to enhance three hundred lakh tonne storage capacity there. Bihar Government has taken step to give fifty per cent subsidy to those who will make warehouse because there are a lot of problems there. There is problem of procurement in Bihar. It is because there is no facility of storage there. Same is the problem in Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh. Punjab and Haryana are also facing same problem. Sir Chhotu Ram created such a good 'Mandi' system in his time that procurement is being done only in Punjab and Haryana. There was unionist Government at his time. But now they are not able to sustain it. You cannot imagine that there is a lot of surplus of foodgrains. The situation in the country is not good. Kota and Ganganagar in Rajasthan are also facing problem of storage. Many Hon'ble Members of Parliament were telling me that jute bags have reached there yesterday or today only. When jute bags are not being made available then how the foodgrains will be stored. Dust will be mixed with foodgrains and that will become useless. If the farmers are not at loss then Government will face this loss.

I want to point out that go to Kurukshetra, Haryana and any village of Punjab, all the foodgrain is lying on roads, traffic is jammed, this is the condition. The most important thing is that the condition is same at all places. Pranab Babu had said that we have provided subsidy for construction of godowns. You should have ensured that whether that subsidy have reached them or not? You have provided the subsidy in 2009 at the rate of twenty five percent. The farmer who were capable had constructed the godown in the country. You have given the subsidy but the

agriculture department has not issued notification to NABARD. It is strange. Now, when the farmer go to bank, he is told that subsidy is over. Somebody has constructed half and somebody has started the construction and banks have stopped providing subsidy. You have not made efforts to ensure delivery of the notification upto the farmers. Your notification is not reaching them even after nine years. You have destroyed the conventional storage capacity of the entire country. Why this foodgrain is rotting? The good feature of visual media is that they show the foodgrain rotting and the entire country feel sorrow. The foodgrain is very important for the people of this country. Foodgrain is linked with stomach and with life also. People do not want to leave any grain in the plate. People salute the food before eating it. That foodgrain is rotting today. Everywhere in the country piles of foodgrains are seen these days. You have told that GMO has been constituted, Prime Minister had called a meeting in this regard. This question is being raised in the House for the last 5-7 days. Sushmaji, Shailender Kumariji, Mulayam Singh ji have raised this question. In fact, all the members of this House had raised questions in this regard. I want to tell Salman Saheb that it was in 1991 in our time and now in your time. We have adopted the market but you have not. You cannot stop. Tell me what is the condition of market? The dream of market you must have seen that is broken. The market is pulling you back. Your GDP is decreasing, your balance of payment has disturbed, your export has disturbed. The export of handicraft has not disturbed. There were only agriculture and handicraft in the country. We have not promoted the handicraft popularly, so the important export has got disturbed. Sensex goes down and up every day. Then what is the condition of this aspect? The value of rupee has gone down. Now the crude oil you import from foreign countries upto 70 percent will cost more.

We have heard that FDI is not coming in retail sector, but you are adamant to bring FDI in retail that this will improve the situation in market. Salman Saheb too want to say that our market, our conventions, our culture with which we fought our freedom struggle were our strength and we have forgot our strength. What happened to foodgrain. You also come from a village. Have we gone to FCI for keeping the foodgrains? We were fighting with draught and weather. There was no Government, the country was under foreign

[Shri Sharad Yadav]

rule, even than we enjoyed security of all type. As much strength of India and goodness of India was really recognized by the freedom stragglers, if we have recognized that much, than we have been strongly standing in the market. Your market had come to stand still. The farmers have supported you not for one year, two years but for five years.

The prices of diesel, fertilisers have gone up. Shrikant Jena ji is sitting here. He knows how much the prices of fertilisers have gone up. We were not using the fertilisers earlier. The fertilisers have destroyed our land and it's prices are increasing constantly. In spite all of these factors, the farmers of India have produced foodgrains for more than requirement for the last five years. We are concerned for all things. But we should not try to ignore our base. There are piles of foodgrains of 20 crore tonnes, 22 crore tonnes which is burning or rotting. If we sell it to a floor mill, on cheaper rates, it costs to FCI rupees 12.50 or 20. We supply it cheaper by one rupee and think that it will control the market. You have the strength for the market. Pranab Babu is saying that do not worry, GDP will improve. The economic situation will not go down. I say the country will not remain standing with our the inner strength. Our neighbour country China was far behind from us in the production of foodgrains. It had less land. The land of Ganga and Yamuna of India is very fertile. We need water for irrigation. But water is not in the hands of the House. How water can be saved? How the rivers can be saved? There will be conflict in the country over water. All the States are conscious over the water of their rivers. They think that only they should be benefitted with that water. I will not name the States. We do not want to listen the debate of truth. The country can be developed by the good thinking and good opinions. We should listen our insulting views. All the big people had tolerated insult in their life, that is why we have erected their statues. We have the art of killing the thoughts. We can erect the statue not the thoughts. As I have told earlier that whether we have accepted the thoughts of freedom struggle in respect of handicraft or agriculture. Mahatma and other people of that time were used to say that villages are republic. We may be economically backward, but our villages were

republic. Each and every thing was available in the village. But we have destroyed that republic. Whether we will do new construction in this respect? Whether we will create new thoughts?

Deputy Speaker, Sir, I rise to make the Government alert. The requirement of the 50-55 crores of farmer, the country is foodgrain. But the people are hungry. People are dieing of starvation. The average age is seventy, but he is dieing at the age of fifty. People were talking about draught in Karnataka and Maharashtra. Government can give two things, fodder and foodgrain. Why not you are supplying in full quantity? You may release funds later on, but supply the things which you have. When I was Minister then, I quarreled with my Government in seven States that why don't you give that foodgrain which is being exported or rotting? Distribute this foodgrain at large scale. There was your Government in Rajasthan. I called Gehlot Saheb and said do not obey any law. Supply 5-6 sacks of foodgrain in every village. If anyone died of starvation, I will not give you even a single sack of grain and he did very good work.

Sir, I would like to request you that this additional stock of foodgrains is the capital for the country. People of country are facing hunger. Poor is in difficulty. Court says this but you do not agree. Perhaps, your laws does not allow it. Members of Lok Sabha requests to distribute this rotten stock of foodgrains. But you do not agree. Make some policy.

Sir, one grain of cereal takes six months to grow. Farmer took whole year for that. We have to be concerned about one grain, one bag, one quintal and lakhs of tones of foodgrains. Lakhs of tonnes of foodgrains is going to waste. There will not be much expenditure. If it is so there is nothing bigger than providing food to poor. You have closed all the system for storage. Now, you have prepared a scheme for storage, Please implement that. Give subsidy for that. This is far reaching. It is a problem which will take a long time to solve. How you will do diversification in such a short time.

The buffer stock of foodgrains with you is minimum of 31.9 million tones. That is minimum and where this additional stock of 75 million tones will go? What will happen to that? You do not have Godowns. You will keep it at plinth and put Tarpoin on it.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Sharad ji, how many minutes more you will speak?

...(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I am not stopping you from speaking. I am just asking.

SHRI SHARAD YADAV: Mr. Deputy Speaker Sir, I am raising it just for discussion. You know about it more than me. I am very much worried about this situation. You have gone through this situation more than me. But we have not thought over it after Independence. We celebrate sixty years of Parliament. We would do it, but what is the condition of 80 per cent people of this country today?....(Interruption) The additional foodgrains with you is lakhs of tones. They have got a mandate for making policies. We only appeal to them do not allow foodgrain to go waste. This is our humble request to them.

Sir, we do not have power and strength. You are having policies for the last sixty years. Today, you cannot do anything immediately. If Government wish to do it, it can do it. You cannot decide regarding surplus foodgrains. You cannot decide for diversification. You cannot decide the matter of giving subsidy. Finance Minister will decide it. I pity on Government and Finance Minister. This foodgrain is so much in quantity that amount of subsidy for this will be so high that the Government's deficit will rise. The market is very volatile and it will fall down. Therefore, I request to you and the Government also.

There are so many people with me who will speak on this. But I am sitting here for last two days because if the session does not run the Government will not consider it. Finance Minister has said about what the Government should do. Agriculture Minister could not speak upto now. Fertilizer Minister should speak. But this matter does not relate to Finance Minister, Fertilizer Minister, Agriculture Ministry or Planning Commission only. The whole Government will have to work on it only then any solution can be achieved, otherwise it will not get anything. Why we are not doing anything for the people who does not have foodgrain to eat. They are facing hunger. You say about NREGA in Tribal Areas. You do not know how NAREGA is working, you do not know as to whether people are getting work or not. You do only one thing that go to Tribal Areas and get a survey done about the position of NAREGA.

There is biggest population of tribals in this country. MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Hon'ble Members, next time you continue this discussion. ... (Interruptions)

MY DEPUTY SPEAKER: This will not go into records.

(Interruptions)... *

15.30 hrs.

MOTION RE: TWENTY-SIXTH REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

[English]

DR. RATNA DE (Hooghly) : Sir, I beg to move:

"That this House do agree with the Twenty-sixth Report of the Committee on Private Members Bill and Resolutions presented to the House on 9 May, 2012."

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That this House do agree with the Twenty-sixth Report of the Committee on Private Members Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on 9 May, 2012."

The motion was adopted.

15.32 hrs.

PRIVATE MEMBERS' RESOLUTIONS

(i) **Special economic development package for the desert regions of the country...Contd.**

[English]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The House would now take up Private Members Bills and Resolutions.

[Translation]

I inform the Hon'ble Members that two hours and 57 minutes time has already been taken on this resolution. Therefore, the time allotted for discussion on it has now finished. As one Hon'ble Member has still to participate in it, therefore, this House will have to extend the time for further discussion. If this House agrees the time for discussion on this resolution may be extended.

*Not recorded.

[English]

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS: Yes

[Translation]

SHRI MAHENDRASINH P. CHAUHAN (Sabarkantha): Hon'ble Deputy Speaker, Sir, I may be allowed to speak from here.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Alright, please speak.

SHRI MAHENDRASINH P. CHAUHAN: Hon'ble Deputy Speaker Sir, our Hon'ble Member Shri Harish Chaudhary ji has moved a resolution regarding demand for special economic development package for desert regions of the country; I stand to support this resolution.

My Parliamentary Constituency Sabarkantha is adjacent to Rajasthan. With regard to economic, social and geographical conditions we are linked with land of braves, Rajasthan. Holi is big festival in both the places. My area Sabarkantha is a very backward area of tribals, dalits and Backward people. Whole of our area depend for livelihood on agriculture and animal husbandry. The Aravali ranges starts from our area and the most of land is rocky and pebbly. The land is not fertile and lacks irrigation facility. The whole area is rain fed and depends only on rainfall for agriculture in the monsoon season. No development has taken place in the field of agriculture there.

No development has taken place due to insufficient development of Railways. Today, not a single rake point available in our area. The agriculturists are very unhappy there. Our area is deprived of the much needed progress of development. Industries could not develop there due to non-development of railways in our area. Therefore, we are lagging behind.

I, through you, request the Government to provide special economic package for my area Sabarkantha so that complete development may take place in my Parliamentary Constituency Sbarkantha.

SHRI NARANBHAI KACHHADIA (Amreli): I am greatly thankful to you for having given me an opportunity to speak. I rise to speak in favour of the resolutions moved by Shri Harish Choudhary on 26 August, 2014. I would like to make some points with regard to my Constituency.

Sir, I am thankful to you. All the hon. Members raised

the issue concerning their Constituencies, their States. Today, our country is facing different problems. Amreli, the constituency I represent, in Gujarat, is a backward district. There are no industries in Amreli. It is farmers, labours dominated area. There is no other source of livelihood in this area. I want to say that our country has abundant resources, but these have not been put to proper their use. The Government should explore the means for ensuring proper use. Today, the Government will have to pay attention to the backward areas so as to bring them in mainstream of development.

Sir, the development of our country depends upon the policies framed by the Planning Commission. But it is unfortunate that the people sitting in Planning Commission are unaware of ground reality. If they would have been aware of ground realities, things would have been different.

Sir, so far as Gujarat is concerned, it is number one State in India by virtue of Government support. If the Central Government creates no impediments in the way of Gujarat, it can occupy number one State in the world, not to speak of India. A day would come when Gujarat will leave American behind. People of Gujarat are waiting so impatiently for that day, but the Central Government is creating hurdles in its way. For the last three years, I have been making many demands, but no demand has been met so far. Development takes place when the facilities are available. Whenever, I want to come to Delhi, I have to travel 300 kms for reaching Ahmedabad as my Constituency is bereft of railway connectivity. Today, we are celebrating 60th anniversary of Parliament, but my Constituency is deprived of rail connectivity. There is no central school. Where the poor children will go for studies? If we want to develop any area, any State or any country, first we have to make education available there. I want to say that my these demands should be met urgently. I am thankful for giving an opportunity to speak.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES (SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR): Sir, thanks. First of all, I would say that I respect the spirit and the objective with which the Resolution has been brought and debated in the House and I associate myself with that spirit. It is undoubtedly true that some of the areas in our country, as the House will also admit it, have

been totally neglected, so far as development is concerned. The sectoral disparities exist. There are solid reasons for wide gap in development in certain areas, districts and States. This proposal is concerning desert areas, where the pace of development could not pick up upto the desired level. But there are many reasons behind it and the hon. Members are well aware of these reasons. Many hon. Members including Harish Choudhary Saheb, Hukmadeo Narayan Yadav ji, Shailendra Kumar ji, Satpal Maharaj ji, Shri Bhartruhari Mahtab ji, Adhiranjan ji contributed in the debate. I will dwell upon what they have said. I would like to place some figures, facts before the House.

Through this proposal, a special economic package has been demanded. Its objective is highly appropriate and laudable. There is vast desert area in our country. It covers our seven States, 40 districts and 235 blocks. Its total area is 4,57,949 sq kms. It is very vast area and could not be fully developed. The area needs resources, no doubt, some resources have been provided also.

I will place some figures in brief. Between 2007 and 2012, we have spent Rs. 64438 crore for development works under various schemes. The break up is - Rs. 47879 crore under MNREG, Rs. 8909.45 crore under IAY, Rs. 4393.50 crore under BRGF, Rs. 1211.87 crore under Integrated Watershed Management Programme (IWMP) i.e., a total of Rs. 64438 crore.

Since, the inception of the scheme in 1996-97, we have spent Rs. 75420.52 crore on development of this area. It has benefitted also. Its main objective was to increase productivity of desert area, to check soil erosion and to solve the water problem, provide connectivity, setting up industries, such as animal husbandry, dairy development, start agri-projects. Its aim was to develop this area fully on the lines of other States. Now the question arises- Have we been able to achieve our target? I did never claim that we have been fully successful. It is a long journey, we have to walk further and our Government is fully committed for paying attention to the development of these areas. And we are paying attention in true spirits.

15.45 hrs.

[SHRI SATPAL MAHARAJ *in the Chair*]

Sir, I want to say something concerning Rajasthan. Out of these areas, Rajasthan has longest desert area. Out of

a total of 1,95,000 Sq. Kms, most desert areas fall in Rajasthan. We have given more emphasis on MNREG, IAY, BRGF, BADP, Desert Development Programme, Integrated Watershed Management Programme, I would like to convey to the hon. Members that during the last five years, we have spent Rs. 22 thousand 61 crore on development under various schemes. Since the challenge is so huge, the issue is quite serious and big that whatever we do, is like a drop in an ocean. But our target is clear, intention is honest and there is doubt that we are committed to develop this area. I have always said that we should not play politics so far as the issue of development is concerned. So far as, the issue of development, especially of a backward area is concerned, we should mould our politics in a creative mode.

I would like to make one more point before the House. ...*(Interruptions)* MP falls in between. So far as desert areas of Himachal, Jammu and Kashmir, Karnataka, some blocks in Andhra, Haryana and Gujarat are concerned but not MP. As I have said, so far as DDP is concerned, we have undertaken some projects under it. In Rajasthan, we have taken up 6581 projects under this programme. Their total project cost is Rs. 2187.00 crore and we have already released Rs. 1515 crore under it. It has shown the results. It has impacted 37.79 lakh hectare land. The figures and the Report that has been presented to me shows that we have achieved somewhat success in meeting our objectives. We have been able to achieve success in maintaining ecological balance, solving water problem for live stock and human beings. But as I have said that we still have miles to go but we have to walk unitedly. The figures that I have just presented pertains to Rajasthan, but if we take up whole country, we have given funds for development of 7.87 million hectares of land under 15,746 projects. We have made definitely some success in it.

Finally, I will make a point and conclude. I would briefly mention the specific suggestions of hon. Members. Meghwal ji demanded exemption from income tax, to make border area development more visible and effective. He also asked for female codification. These suggestions are of paramount importance in principle. We would definitely pay attention to these proposals and would see how we can act upon them? Satpal Maharaj spoke about solar energy, electrification and wind turbines. It is very important sug

[Shri Ashwani Kumar]

gestion. A full fledged programme is in place in this regard under renewable energy process. Mr. Chairman, Sir, I feel it is very important suggestion. It is in my wish list and whatever possible I would put my efforts in solar energy, electrification mission and turbine so that broader level improvements and development takes place. Bhartruhari Mahtab ji is my friend. He has laid special emphasis on introducing certificate course for students in the field of oil and gas as oil and gas has been discovered in Rajasthan. Students will be encouraged to take up this course. These are quite effective and creative suggestions. Hukmadeo Narayan Yadav ji spoke at length and said that we are not sensitive to the poor. I do not agree with it. He is my respectable and senior leader, our Member. I respect his sentiments. I would like to add that Gandhian and Congress philosophy is same. It is the philosophy of all the Members, the entire country. We have never deviated from it, and will never deviate from it in future.

Mr. Chairman, I will make my point and conclude. So far as development is concerned, the whole House should work in unison. There should not be party politics in it. It is not that I am out to score a point, nor I am patting myself, nor I am blaming anybody, nor I am saying that whatever should have been done, I have done that. As I have said, it is a long journey, there are miles to go. We should play creative politics. I will read out a poem, quite vice poem it is, Vijay Bahadur ji is aware of it and I would then conclude:

"Nek Hukumran bahoot Jaldi Waha Waqt Aayega,
Jab Hamen Jist Ke Adbar Parkhane Honge,
Apni Jillat Ki Kasam, Aapki Izzat ki Kasam,
Hamen Tazim Ke Mayar Ballane Honge."

Mr. Chairman, Sir, associating any sentiments with you, I urge you to withdraw your Resolution. ...(*Interruptions*)

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN : Now, Shri Harish Chaudhary to reply. He is not present.

Hon. Members, as Shri Harish Chaudhary, who is the mover of this Resolution, is not present in the House to exercise his right of reply, the Resolution moved by Shri Harish Chaudhary has to be put to the vote of the House.

The question is:

"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."

The Resolution was negatived.

15.53 hrs.

(ii) Setting up of a Central University in Motihari district of Bihar

[Translation]

SHRI OMPRAKASH YADAV (Siwan): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I move the motion.

"That in view of increasing' need of higher education in Bihar State, this House urgethe Government to set up a Central University in Motihari district in Bihar, a "workplace" of the father of the nation Mahatma Gandhi"

Sir, I express my thanks to you for having allowed me to speak on the Resolution for setting up a Central University in Motihari in the State of Bihar, moved by me.

Sir, my resolution is concurring higher education. For quite some time, the Central Government has been realising that except certain institutions, the country faces shortage of institution of excellence in higher education. We have limited institutions of the level of IITs and IIMs. The Government has been realising the need for opening more such educational institutes. At present, there are 504 universities in-the country against 27 universities in 1950. Now, there are 42 central universities, 53 private universities and 130 deemed universities, 33 institutes of National level importance, and 5 other institutes which cater to higher education in the country. In 1950, there were 578 colleges

in India, whereas, now the number of colleges in India is above 30 thousand. Now, I would like to take up Central Universities. At present, the number of Central Universities in the country is far below the requirement. The condition of the Central Universities is somewhat better than the State Universities as Central Universities are funded by the Central Government. The terms of services of staff and teachers in Central Universities are better than those in States. That's why the States have been demanding that more Central Universities should be set up in the States.

Keeping in view these demands the Government passed the Central Universities Act 2016 under which it is proposed to establish many new universities. Today education is one of the biggest industry in Bihar. The students in great number apply for getting admission in higher education in the state, and due to the shortage of higher education institutions in the state they have to go to other cities. But, if we see in the historic context, this state not only in the country but even in the world was known for pioneering in the field of education. The Nalanda University and Vikramshila University were one of the oldest universities of the world. The students from all over the world used to come in these institutions for studies, but in the medieval period Bihar disappeared from the map of education, because all the educational institutions have been attacked by the invaders and have ruined them. The Patna University was established during the British regime which was one of the best educational institutions of the country. But only one university for such a big state was inadequate. Presently, in Bihar the number of universities are 14 and none of them is Central University. Under the Central University Act, one university has to be established in Bihar, but that too has been kept in abeyance due to political reasons.

Sir, my intention to bring this resolution is to remove this situation of uncertainty. Since the time it has been decided to establish a Central University in Bihar cold war like situation is going on between the centre and the state. The state government is anxious to establish the Central University at Motihari, whereas, the Central Government wants to establish it at Gaya. Both are giving their logics. In this connection, the Human Resource Ministry has to say that it has received three alternatives from the State Government. These three places are in Motihari in Champaran district. But the Ministry did not find any place

suitable for this purpose. The reasoning of the Ministry behind this is that the places suggested by the state government are not better connected by rail, road or air ways, which means there is lack of transport infrastructure. It is not possible to ensure the quality education at such a place and in such a situation that institution will not get the chance to show its outstanding performances, as envisaged in this Act. The Central Government has also stated that she is prepared to give every possible assistance for establishing the state university at Motihari. The Ministry of Human Resource Development later without taking assent or permission of the State Government, had identified a site for central university at Gaya. Here we will have to understand the reason behind the differences in opinion of the State Government and the Union Government. Besides, there are other issues, I would like to draw the attention of the House on those issues. First of all I would like to inform that Motihari is one of the important city of north Bihar. It is not a new town. The municipality here was established in 1889 about 135 years ago, when foundation stone of many new cities were not laid. The famous writer George Orwell, whose books- Animal Farm and 1984 was of world fame was born here. The most important thing is that the east Champaran had remained the land of action of our father of nation Mahatama Gandhi. Here is that place where for the first time Gandhiji used Satyagrah. This weapon not only afterwards changed India but the world. In 20th Century when the other countries of the world were engulfed in the world war it gave a teaching and a thought to the humanity, which is sustainable and is a complete ideology. Not only Mahatama Gandhi, but this level country has given many great personalities to the country which include Ramarshi Dev, Dwivedi, Rajkumar Shukla, Kamal Nath Tiwari, Batuk Miyan, Azizul Haq. Everybody is well aware of the contribution of Raj Kumar Shukla in the Champaran movement of Mahatama Gandhi.

16.00 hrs.

So, Motihari always remained the central point of North Bihar. It will not be correct, according to me, as backward. If at all it is backward the establishment of Central University will help in removing its backwardness. It is my suggestion that the Union Government should deploy all its excellent means and officers in the backward areas. It will not only develop that area but the poor people living there will get employment and a source of income.

[Shri Omprakash Yadav]

It is unfortunate, that our policies are such that the place which is already developed, most of schemes are made for that place and more funds are allocated. It results in the further development of the already developed area and the areas which are backward remain backward. The backwardness of an area should not be the criteria of unsuitability, but it should be the ground of its greatest suitability. Only then the balanced development of the country can take place.

Mr. Chairman, I want that more and more members may take part in the debate on this point, so I will conclude my speech after placing my views on this point. The Constitution of India is federal, which means that the States have their elected governments which give voice to the expectations and views of the people. The State Governments are the voice of people, specially the Government of Bihar had made much efforts for the development of Bihar. Under the leadership of Hon. Nitish Kumar, Bihar is advancing in every sphere today. After so many years this neglected state of India got such a government which is committed for development and prosperity. Therefore, the people of Bihar are firmly standing behind him. It will be my request that the union government should also stand firmly with the State Government. If the State Government wants to establish it in Motihari the Central Government should not have any objection to it.

I would like to appeal the Human Resource Development Ministry that the Central University be opened in Motihari and the present deadlock should be removed as early as possible, because it is necessary. With these words, I conclude my speech and thank you.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN : Motion moved:

"Having regard to the growing need for higher education in the State of Bihar, this House urges upon the Government to set up a Central University in the Motihari District of the State of Bihar, which has also been the 'Karmabhoomi' of Mahatma Gandhi, the Father of our Nation."

[Translation]

SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHURY (Baharampur): Mr. Chairman,

my friend has moved a resolution I want to place my views on that resolution. Not only in Bihar but in every part of India there is an atmosphere in the mind of the common men to have higher education for their children. In such an atmosphere it is felt that the number of educational institutions in the country should be increased. It is accepted fact that higher education plays a vital role in strengthening the democracy and development of the country by preparing a generation of success to compete and the advance in the new century.

The leaders of the country thought about higher education after independence and therefore, the Central Universities Act was passed. Under the very Central Universities Act a large number of Universities were set up in India. In pursuance of the same, my friend has brought a resolution that the Central University be opened at Motihari district of Bihar. Bihar is a well known State for the civilisation of India. Sometime Bihar was a backward state but today according to the figures prosecuted it is claimed that Bihar is advancing. If you see the number of IAS, IPS, from Bihar it is more than the earlier number. It shows that Bihar has shown the courage to move forward. It has come today to open a Central University at Motihari, but from the side of the government Gaya was selected, keeping in view its connectivity and infrastructure. Our HRD Ministry will talk to the Chief Minister of Bihar, whether the central university should be opened at Gaya or 'Motihari'. But we do not want any tension over the name of a place of the university. Therefore, open a university at Gaya and another at Motihari, so that there may be no dispute over the place and the interest of the people will be honoured. Hon. Pundeshwari ji is sitting here she is very vigilant lady. We have got a report of knowledge commission. The knowledge commission has desired 1500 universities by 2015 be set up. But the speed we are establishing the universities, I doubt of achieving the target.

The gross enrolment ratio in the higher education is not a matter of happiness. The enrolment in it is only 10 to 11 per cent. If we have to advance we would have to increase the enrolment. Only 7 per cent youths of 18 to 24 years age group enroll themselves for the higher education, which is very less.

We can divide the education in two parts, one is Primary education and the other is higher education. Primary education makes base of our children but in higher

education, by means or quality education we ensure the place of children.

In India there are number of Island of Excellence as IAS and IPS. But so far the universities are concerned, education of all the types are imported to every type of people. So we demand for more and more Universities in India. The Universities are set up by the Central government or the private sector, the UGC is there to control them. AIECTE and MEC are there and all these organisations work under the HRD Ministry.

In India where the number of state universities is 285 the number of central universities including Jammu-Kashmir is 44. We raise voice time and again as to why the number of central universities are so less? We want that 1.5 per cent of our GDP be invested in Higher Education. Education is such a sector which will pave the ways for our future generation to go higher. But what are the conditions of our universities? The number of students studying in the universities are not much, The deficiencies in quality remain there and we have to face its consequences. At present there are 50 world universities, but we could not find our name among them. It does mean that we have lack of talents. We have no dearth of talents but we cannot provide them access. If we have to take our country forward we will require to provide more and more access to the higher education.

Sir, we want that not only in Bihar but in every city of India, wherever necessary, the central universities be opened. Delhi is the capital of India and the entire funds are invested on Delhi. Here the number of Central universities are 4 to 5. Why? Carry coal to new castle. Means where there are everything, the funds are invested there. Why this is being done? In Delhi the number of infrastructures are adequate. The private sector has much developed here. You see the remote areas. See Eastern India. See Bihar, Bengal, Jharkhand, North-East India and Odisha. There is regional discrimination. Regional imbalance persists there. You see Eastern India, there the private sector has not made any progress. In South India, the private sector has made progress. You see Tamil Nadu and Karnataka, where from the Hon. Member hails. See Andhra Pradesh, herein, Private Sector educational institutions, university and Medical colleges have made sufficient progress.

So far the eastern India is concerned, there is only one university, in Bengal, it is Shantiniketan. We have been hearing the name of Shantiniketan since the time of Rabindra Nath Tagore and even today same we are hearing. At present the population of West Bengal is more than 8 crore. There are 19 districts but only one central university. Why other Universities were not opened there? A motion was placed in the Parliament that one campus of Aligarh Muslim University will be set up at Mursidabad and another in Kerala. But till today no work has started at Mursidabad for setting up a campus of Aligarh Muslim University. I feel the regional imbalance and regional discrimination in the matter of education. We have no objection in opening more universities in Delhi but the funds may be allocated keeping in mind every state in the matter of education and by allocating more funds and providing more facilities for education. I hope there will be no dispute on this resolution among us and no tension. We want the progress of Bihar. The progress of India is our objectives and it is our aim. With these words I conclude my speech.

SHRI HUKMADEO NARAYAN YADAV (Madhubani): Mr. Chairman Sir, I thank Om Prakash Yadavji and Adhir Ranjan ji. Om Prakash ji placed a proposal for a Central University at Motihari and discussed in detail. All should think and understand about it. Motihari which is called Champaran, it is eastern-western Champaran. But earlier it was Champaran. While counting our districts we used to say Darbhanga, Muzaffarpur Saran and Champaran. These four districts were on the other side of Ganga. Out of which three districts have been curved out from Saran i.e. Chapra, Siwan, Gopalganj. But the Champaran has retained its original name and keeping in view its importance at the time of division of Districts its name was not mentioned as Motihari and Betia but was called Eastern Champaran and Western Champaran because the soil of the land was connected with Mahatma Gandhi. Mahatma Gandhi not only gave directions to the national movement but he (Mahatma Gandhi) got inspiration from that soil and was spiritually connected with that soil and even today the spiritual connection of Mahatma Gandhi is connected with the soil of Champaran. Om Prakash ji has said Ram Chander Shukla was an ordinary farmer. Today an ordinary farmer like Ramchander Shukla come and request the M.P. he will not accede to his request. But that ordinary farmer requested Mahatma Gandhi to accompany him, and Mahatma Gandhi acceded to his request and went there.

[Shri Hukmadeo Narayan Yadav]

At that time the most learned scholar and the first President of India Dr. Rajendra Prasad, Gandhiji reached at his residence and from there Rajendra Babu accompanied him. The staunch supporter of socialist movement Acharya Kirplani was also with them. He was a Professor in a college at Muzaffarpur at that time. Alongwith Kirplani ji, Shri Braj Kishore Babu the father-in-law of Jai Prakash Narayanji was of Darbhanga, he was the pillar of freedom movement. They all together demonstrated against the 'Nilonh'. I think we must bow our head for the land of Champaran. When we are talking about the freedom movement, we must bow our head for Gandhiji alongwith the land of Champaran where from an inspiration was obtained. If the true shape of Satyagrah against English were arose, its practical shape was got, it was Champaran under the leadership of Mahatma Gandhi. It is on the border of Nepal. It is the confluence of two culture. King Janak was the king of Nepal-Videhraj. When Maharaj ji used to recite the story it was started with king Janak and the story of Ram is linked with it. As the journey of Ram starts from Janakpur and goes upto Setuban Rameshwar. If we connect all the cultural, religious, historical and geographical chains we will find that Ram starts from Janakpur in north and goes upto Setuban Rameshwar in the South.

Therefore, Ram is a god of North as well as South and the area of Champaran which is associated with Shri Ram and Sita, has its spiritual connectivity and a cultural, religious, national and intellectual significance.

Among the nine gems of King Janak's Court, there was a Rishi called Yagyavalkya. Who does not know his name. If the genius women like Gargi and Maitreyi are born in India, perhaps, the history of India will change. It is the land of Yagyavalikya and I represent it. It is a land that showers blessings and where Bhagwati had blessed Yagyavalkya who had regained his speech and learning. Here was the Ashram of Maharishi Gautam who was the propagator of Nyayashastra, a seer and creator of mantras and was associated with Raja Janak and the period of Ramayana. In the vicinity, there is the Ashram of Mata Ahilya whose unique story of transformation from a rock into a living being is a story of Indian culture. After her transformation she had said, 'Muni Shrap Jo deenhe, Ati Bhal Keenaha, Param Anugrah Mana,' means for her, curse of Muni was a blessing in disguise. It was really a great blessing for her

because she got an opportunity to touch the feet of Dashrath Nandan Shri Ram. It is the land of that garden where Ram and Sita met for the first time and happened to see each other without winking their eyes. It is the place where Maharishi had gone with Dashrath Nandan Shri Ram and Luxman and stayed there for the yagna of Raja Janak. Here both Shri Ram and Luxman had served Maharishi Vishwamitra by pressing his legs and had got their education and had gone to the place of Dhanush Yagya. Therefore, I say that we should not take Champaran as a piece of earth but it is a land which has been the origin of our culture, our civilization and our ancient existence. Somewhere or the other, it is the origin of our perennial and everlasting continuance.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now you speak on the Central University also.

SHRI HUKUMDEV NARAYAN YADAV: I am coming to it. There should be a university where Nyayashastra had come into existence, where Vishwamitra had put his steps, where Gautam Rishi came and which was the land of such a large number of intellectuals. If you establish a university there, you will pay great respect to the Indian culture, Indian religion and the history of India. Mahabal Mishra is from that area. He is my voter and is also an M.P. in Delhi. Therefore, I make this humble request to him.

As Shri Adhir Ranjan ji was saying today the Central University should be established on the land of Mithilanchal which is in the North of the Ganga as opposite to the Magadh which is in the South of the Ganga. Mithilanchal is the land of King Janak, Mandan Mishra and Mandan Bharti and where Shankaracharya himself had to enter into a debate with Mandan Mishra on Monotheism and unless and until Mandan Mishra accepted the philosophy of Monotheism, it did not get recognition in India. I am talking of education here, so if anyone raises a question with regard to Mithilanchal, there is no doubt that because of the flooding of the rivers like Kosi, Kamla, Gandak, Balan and Adhvara this area has become poor.

Mr. Chairman Sir, no doubt the people of this area became poor and lived without electricity in their homes and our children starved but in the field of education, learning, intellect, knowledge and capability, the people of Mithilanchal gave a new philosophy not only in India but for the whole world. If a Central University is not established

there where else it would be established? They say that the area is not approachable. But by the grace of Atal Bihari Vajpayee ji, a road map of the highways in Bihar had been drawn during the tenure of Shri Rajnath ji as a Minister in the Department of Road Transport. I was also the Minister of State in that department. As a result of that, four-lane or six lane roads are being constructed everywhere in the State of Bihar. By the grace of Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee ji we have a six-lane express highway from Dwarka to Kamroop, who says that we do not have proper roads in Bihar? If they say that Bihar has not developed, I would request them to visit Kosi area, they will find a six lane highway on the stretch of Dwarka to Kamroop and as compared to the Kosi of fifteen years back, they will feel that now heaven has come down on earth and we are going up towards the heavenly standard of living. So many roads, very wide roads are being built up. Cannot our teachers, lecturers and professors go there by road? But they go only by aircrafts. As regards the airways, then there is an airport in Muzaffarpur where we can land our aircrafts after some more development of that airport. But there we require the will of doing it, only then it will be done. If you want to develop an airport in Gaya, it is also the land of Buddha. For the development of a Central University in Gaya, all the followers of Buddha in this world would come forward with a substantial level of cooperation. They will also give their cooperation. You have given no for a Central University in Nalanda. It is now under construction. Gaya is also an adjoining place. Do establish a Central University there.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, please be brief. There is an airport in Gaya.

SHRI HUKAMDEO NARAYAN YADAV: Motihari is also associated with the name of Mahatma Gandhi. Therefore, the name of that Central University should be Rashtrapita Mahatama Gandhi Central University. It will give inspiration to the people of entire India. Gandhi Darshan should also be one of the teaching subjects there so that the people may go ahead on his path.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, please be brief.

SHRI HUKAMDEV NARAYAN YADAV: Now, not taking more time, I will conclude after making one or two points. I belong to that area, I belong to the soil of that land, so if I do not express my respect for it, my birth in that area

would prove futile. Therefore, I make this humble request to you. ...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR (Kaushambi): You did not mention the name of Lohia ji.

SHRI HUKAMDEO NARAYAN YADAV: North India is the workplace of Lohia ji and we are the products of his Samajwadi Movement.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please do not interfere. You may continue to speak and please be brief.

SHRI HUKAMDEO NARAYAN YADAV: The people like Karpuri Thakur, Suraj Narayan Singh, Dhanik Lal Mandal and Hukamadev Narayan Yadav i.e. myself are the products of that land.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now you brief it.

SHRI HUKAMDEO NARAYAN YADAV: Sir, the people of all political parties and all the scholarly intellectuals there, are unanimous and even the Bihar Legislature has adopted a unanimous resolution to that effect, so when there is a general unanimity of everyone, the Central University should be established in Motihari and if the Central Government obstructs, there is certainly an element of doubt about them. There will be an apprehension that there is certainly some flaw in their intention. They want to give less and want to bring in more infighting. But remember that Bihar has an awakened conscience. We will not fight among ourselves. Today there is only one Mantra in Bihar i.e. 'Om Sah Navwatu, Sah Nau Bhunaktu, Sah Viryam Karvahai, Tejasvenamadhit Mastu, Ma Vidvih Savhe. We are the people of Bihar, we have got up with self-respect, we will go ahead together, we will progress together until the goal is achieved. In the entire world we will come out with flying colors with Bihar's intellect, wisdom, knowledge, science, spirituality and religions. So the Central Government should not obstruct our path but should be cooperative.

SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR: Sir, I am grateful to you for giving me an opportunity to speak in support of the non-governmental resolution brought in by Shri Om Prakash Yadav. It seeks the opening of a Central University in Motihari district of Bihar in view of the increasing requirements of higher education in Bihar. Regarding Motihari, it has been stated that it was the workplace of Rashtrapita Mahatama

[Shri Hukmadeo Narayan Yadav]

Gandhi, so the government should think over it and I think that it will be good if a university is established there in the name of Mahatama Gandhi. I would like to associate myself with the points made by Shri Om Prakash Yadav ji, Adhir Ranjan ji and Hukamdev Narayan Yadav ji.

Sir, when we talk of opening a university it is a fact that in the ancient times of thousands of years back, our ancient civilization was a great source of knowledge for us. In this house, when the point of re-establishing the Nalanda University was raised, several Hon'ble members had given their suggestions. So all the universities of ancient times, be it Nalanda University, Takshila University or Vikramshila University, were historic and symptomatic of our ancient history. A comparison of them with the present universities compels us to reevaluate. Today I would like to draw your attention to Allahabad University which was once known by the name of Mini Oxford University.

Sir, if we see the history of Allahabad University in which we received our education, right from the very beginning upto the period of country's independence i.e. during the British period, it is the history to be written in golden letters. The then Minister of Human Resource late Shri Arjun Singh ji had made an announcement in this very House to make it a Central University and now that university has been made a Central University. It was a long standing demand which has been fulfilled now. But since then the condition of this university has worsened and its academic system and environment has been spoiled. From time to time you must have seen that the students or all the serving staff of this university including lecturers and professors have always been agitating. That is why that since it has been made a Central University, it is going towards its downfall. Even the semesters and academic sessions have been lagging behind. The examination of 2011 and 2012 also became late. So it is one or two years late. Not only Allahabad University but even the city of Allahabad itself has been the central point of the Nation's independence when all the great men and political leaders of that period used to assemble mostly in Swaraj Bhawan and Anand Bhawan to draw the road map and strategy of that struggle and you must have also seen that all our youth of those times like Chandrashekhar Azad, Ganesh Shankar Vidyarthi and all others who laid down their lives were born and brought up in Allahabad and it was the place of their

devotion right from the very beginning and our history from the day of our independence to this day is its testimony. It is correct that all our hon'ble members have asked for the Central Universities in the backward areas like Motihari which has been mentioned in the resolution under discussion. There are several such areas. The area of Bundelkhand, represented by Shri Vijay Bahadur ji who is sitting near me, is also a very backward area where I think there is only one university i.e. Bundelkhand University. There are many backward areas which are draught affected or flood affected but are very rich in natural wealth. Since there are no employment opportunities, these are backward areas. If Central Universities are opened there, I think, the people of these areas who besides religion and history. ...*(Interruptions)*

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): Navodaya schools have been opened.

SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR: No doubt, you have opened Navodaya Schools in such backward areas. You reminded me and I would like to thank you for it. On that day when the issue of reservation in the entrance examination was being discussed, I had also told Kapil Sibal Sahib that Navodaya Schools have been opened in those areas but to this day none of our political leaders or minister visited those schools, even their participation is not there.

Regarding the Navodaya Schools I would like to make a mention of the Navodaya school at Kaushambi district of UP where the students are heavily agitated every day because they do not have the teachers of their subjects. I had requested the Hon'ble Minister to visit at least that Central School or Navodaya School since there are the primary stage schools connected with our secondary education. So at least one visit should be paid to the district to know about the boarding and lodging facilities available there along with other arrangements for their children's education and I think that none of the Navodaya Schools has been inaugurated to this day though I had requested the Hon'ble Minister. I would like to say to the Hon'ble Minister to visit my area as it will automatically strengthen the entire system. Kindly visit the Navodaya Schools in Pratapgarh and Kaushambi.

Today, we are talking about the Central Universities. We need to give the status of Central University to several such universities which have an ancient and historical background and have produced several political scientists and big officers. Announcements to that effect have been made several times. You have spoken about the opening of 5000 model schools in the backward areas but to this day you have opened only 400-500 schools. We are far behind our targets. I had read somewhere and it had also come up during the discussion that for the higher standard of education in our universities, we should invite professors from foreign countries. Here we have so many universities, inter colleges and schools and we are not able to manage them properly and we are talking of inviting the foreign professors. Here we have been struggling always for the general education i.e. education for the children of all category of people be it a labourer's child, rickshawpuller's child or that of an IAS or a politician under one roof and under the same pattern of education with uniform dress code and syllabus. The purpose will not be served because you must have seen that most of the people want their children to get education in the convents in spite of their protest against English. We have not been able to provide uniform pattern of education for all. The day you invite foreign investment in the higher level of education, your system will collapse all the more and those who have money will be able to get their children educated because education for them will be costlier while the children of the poor won't be able to get education. It will further widen the gap between the people.

Sir, not saying more, I would like to say only this much that today the condition of Allahabad University is very bad. The students are agitated. According to the report of Yashpal Committee, elections of students Union are not being held. You have appointed the lecturers on contract basis. They are also agitated. Appointments under the general quota are being done, but appointment of lecturers under the reserved category is not being done. There is a big backlog in this category through the teachers under this category teach laboriously. Similarly, Shiksha Mitras also take pains to teach while the permanent teachers of government schools do not take that pain. Similarly, the lecturers appointed on contract basis work hard. But there are anomalies in the honorarium and salary. All these things should be looked into.

Not saying much I would like to conclude with a stress on this resolution and I would like to request the Hon'ble Minister to give effect to the Resolution brought in by Shri Om Prakash ji. I would like to give special thanks to Shri Hukamdev ji for mentioning the names of all the great men. That gives a good feeling and it teaches us.

SHRI VIJAY BAHADUR SINGH (Hamirpur, Uttar Pradesh) : Chairman Sir, I am thankful to you that you have given me an opportunity to speak on the Resolution of Shri Om Prakash Ji.

Sir, I would like to say something different. Today the whole world is fighting not only the war of industrialisation, but, the one who has knowledge will lead the world. The history is witness that India is the first country where first University of the world was opened. Vivekanand ji had said in his address that Universities had been established in Nalanda and Takshila. At that time we were number one in the world. Whether it was grammar, mathematics or astrology our country used to lead the whole world. I am saying this that if there is choice, any factory whether it is sugar factory or car factory can be opened. But this development is temporary. But the progress which we would achieve by opening the temples of knowledge will be of permanent nature. I am citing an example for this. Sir I used to do practice in Allahabad High Court. I joined politics later. Allahabad university is situated in Allahabad. Allahabad is a city which has given six Prime Ministers. If you see, from Pandit Jawahar Lal Nehru to Shrimati Indira Gandhi ji, Rajiv Gandhi ji, Vishwanath Pratap Singh ji, Lal Bahadur Shastri ji, and Chander Shekar ji were the Prime Ministers of India. If you see the Cabinet Secretary, there were two seniors in the hostel, where I used to live, One of them was Sh. Suresh Singh and the others Shri B.K. Chaturvedi.

Sir, as our brother Shri Shailendra Kumar told that till the year 1965-1970 Allahabad was considered the Oxford of India. I remember when I was in B.A. Prof. Ishwari Prasadji used to teach us history and when he would teach us French Revolution, even science students used to listen his lecture from outside the class. The number of students in his class was mere 50 and 250 students would listen his lecture from outside. That type of knowledge helped us to move forward in life.

Sir, the hon. Human Resource Development Minister had said one day that we need 1500 universities. As has

[Shri Vijay Bahadur Singh]

been told there are 44 Central Universities including Jammu and Kashmir and about 285, the number can increase or decrease, state universities. The total number is 289. It is very meagre.

I strongly recommend the Resolution moved by Sh. Om Prakash Yadav ji that a Central University be opened in Motihari. Alongwith, I would also say that area from which I am an M.P., is the most backward region of Uttar Pradesh. Hamirpur, Mahoba, Banda, Jalon, Lalitpur districts are in Bundelkhand. Jhansi is also there. Panna, Chhattarpur, Tikamgarh, Khajuraho are parts of Madhya Pradesh. If you see, it has a large population and there is no university there upto 100 kms. When we go to our constituency, especially the girl students ask us that they have passed high school and now where they should go? If they are sent to Allahabad for studies, they have to take room on rent, their parents have to shift. They are so poor that they are not able to bear the expenses. The result is that their studies come to an end after high school.

Sir, now I would tell about my village. There is one Rath town in Hamirpur district. Swami Brahmanand School is situated there. Perhaps Swami Brahmanand was an M.P. in the year 1954-1955. The farmers there donated one thousand acres of land for Agriculture College.

[*English*]

God has been so kind to Hamirpur, Mahoba are.

[*Translation*]

There are hundreds of mountains and seven rivers flow there. There is pleasant atmosphere in the mountains. It can be the non air-conditioned capital. I would like to say it would be better if a university is opened in Hamirpur or Mahoba.

Sir, these days doctors are not going to villages. Its main reason is that if a boy studies in AIIMS, Delhi or in Chandigarh and lives in a city for 7-8 years, he won't go to villages. But if there are medical colleges alongwith university, it would be better. There is a medical college in Aligarh. There is also a medical college in Aligarh. There is also a medical college in Benaras University. If agriculture colleges and a medical college are opened in Bundelkhand

university, the boys of that area will study there and settle there. If the talented boys will come forward, then this development will be of permanent nature and it will not depend on GDP, because I know when a person from a family becomes educated, he becomes a permanent source of progress for that family. I want to tell you. ...(*interruptions*) Hukumdeo Narayan Yadav ji a very experienced and I fully agree with him that there will be

[*English*]

Domination of wisdom; domination of intelligence.

[*Translation*]

Israel is small country, but since when it developed drone, the whole world is afraid of it only due to its knowledge. Development will definitely take place, if such talent is there.

Just two years ago I went to Japan and had a talk with the Professor of Tokyo University. I want to tell you how much they study. He told that our I.T. hubs like Bangalore etc. will gradually decline, because so much development has taken place there that the people would cease to involve and will have shift focus to other villages and other areas where the atmosphere is conducive for it. Now I would inform you that in Bundelkhand in our constituency there is one university in Jhansi after 400 kms. which is very old one. Otherwise there is no education centre there. There is not even degree college. The result is, the region is creating only daily wagers and Delhi and Haryana are making progress on the basis of our workers.

I would conclude my speech with this that today the biggest problem is that of availability of land whether it is for industrial use or something else. But if you open a Central University there, I would like to apprise you that more than one thousand acres of land is available with Agriculture College in Hamirpur town. If you desire, 25 acres, 50 acres or 100 acres land can be made available in one week. I associate myself with the issue raised by Shri Om Prakash Yadav ji that a Central University be opened in Bundelkhand region where electronics, medical, I.T. and agriculture related education could be imparted which would help in making permanent progress by igniting the minds of young people.

Thank you for giving me an opportunity to speak.

SHRIMATI MEENA SINGH (Arrah): Mr. Chairman, I rise to support the resolution moved by Shri Om Prakash Yadav with regard to opening of a new Central University in Motihari. Shri Adhir Ranjan Chowdhury, Shri Hukmadeo Narayan Yadav ji, Shri Vijay Bahadur Singh ji and Shri Shailendra ji had also supported this.

Today there is talk in Bihar that a Central University be opened in Motihari, whereas the Human Resource Minister wants it opened in Gaya. I do not oppose Gaya, because it is a place where Mahatma Budh got enlightenment. Every year lakhs of people come here to have a glimpse of this place. After Patna, it is the only place where 'International air service' has been provided. Patna University is the first university of Bihar. It is also situated in Magadh region. Thus, the Magadh region of Bihar is an educational centre. Contrary to it, the Bhojpuri region of Bihar is very backward. Bhojpuri is spread in 2500 sq. Kilometers and is having a population of about 25 lakhs. The literacy in this region is around 60 per cent. The main language of this region is Bhojpuri. Recently there was a discussion on a calling Attention to include the Bhojpuri language in the 8th Schedule of the Constitution. All the members had supported this language. I also belong to that region. I thank all the members for their support and hope that Bhojpuri language would be included in the 8th schedule of the Constitution at the earliest.

Bhojpuri is very backward from education point of view. People in large number of area come to Patna and Delhi. Same is the situation of Champaran region of the state. This region is also educationally very backward. What to talk about Central University, there is no university in the ambit of 200 kms. It is 250 kms away from this area.

All of you are aware that Champaran has been the land of action for the Father of Nation Mahatma Gandhi. But it is very unfortunate that today this land is drowned in the darkness of illiteracy. It would be a true homage to Father of Nation Mahatma Gandhi to open a Central University in Motihari. These are the sentiments of the people as well as the democratically elected Government of Bihar.

Mr. Chairman, I would request the Human Resource Development Minister Kapil Sibal ji and the Central Government to make way for establishing a Central University in Motihari respecting the sentiments of the people of Bihar. With their words, I again thank you.

SHRI MAHABAL MISHRA (West Delhi): Mr. Chairman, thank you very much for giving me an opportunity to speak. I strongly support the Resolution moved by Shri Om Prakash Yadav to open a Central University in Motihari in Bihar. Today, I heard the sentiments of Hukmadeo Babu. Rising above party lines he talked about establishing a the college in the name of Mahatma Gandhi. I think it was your philosophical speech rising above party lines. You expressed political, philosophical and religious sentiments of high quality. I thank you for enumerating the names of all politicians and great personalities.

As far as universities are concerned, there are 44 Central Universities. If I talk about Bihar you must have seen, there are large number of students from Bihar in the colleges in Delhi. Bihar students want to study even by selling their land. You see any number of universities, the students from Bihar are on the top positions. They get their names enrolled in any university, whether it is Delhi, Bangalore or Karnataka. They go wherever they find a place. The students from Bihar are on the top position in matter of IFS, IPS and other high class administrative jobs. Due to political reasons the standard of education in Bihar is not the same, what it used to be and that is why students from Bihar are migrating from there. The Central Government should announce a University without any delay. They should announce the date on which they are going to open the university. The land on which Guru Gobind Singh was born in Patna, Bhagwan Mahavir was born in Vaishali, Gautam Budh was there. It is the city of great persons and saints. As far as Gaya is concerned, one university won't serve the purpose. There should be good schools and universities in each district for the students of Bihar. These are required, because there are no industrial areas there. As there are no industrial areas, the students in Bihar prepare for doctor, CA, IAS, IPS exams. I strongly support this.

Jamia University in Delhi was established in the year 1920 and in the year 1922, Delhi University was established. In the sixties Jawahar Lal Nehru University was established during the period of Late Smt. Indira Gandhi. At that time the population of Delhi was very less. Today students come to Delhi from all the corners of India. Delhi being an industrial area and commercial state, people come here for service. In the year 1980, there were total 35 lakh voters and today there are 1 crore and 40 lakhs voters. There is tremendous

[Shri Mahabal Mishra]

pressure on Delhi due to student migration. The students of Delhi don't get admission. You will find in University that the students having less than 90 per cent marks don't get admission. There is shortage of colleges and seats. Due to this shortage students don't get enrollment. Last year we saw that students having less than 90 per cent marks could not get admission. The students from North East States, Bihar, UP, Uttarakhand, Chennai or foreign countries come to Delhi for studies, as the quality of education in Delhi is very good. When President Obama came here, he was also impressed by the education being imparted here.

I would like to congratulate Delhi Government for opening an IT. University, Guru Gobind Singh University for providing technical education to the students, but there is shortage of Central University. In my constituency Najafgarh in Delhi there are two thousand acres of land with Gram Sabha. There is no dearth of land in Delhi. There is need to open a university in Delhi. For Central Education there is need to open a Central University. Today, the students of Delhi securing 80 per cent take admission in Open University. It is the irony of quality education in the country.

I would submit that there are 44 Central Universities, there are about 250 state universities. There are only 44 central universities in such a vast country. It is very strange. Our Minister of State is sitting here. The Cabinet Minister is not here. The Cabinet Ministers bring forward many policies but nothing remarkable has been done in the history of education. Even in the class 10th examination, the barrier has been removed. This will deteriorate the quality of education. I am also having a word with him in this regard. The idea of quality education is eluding.

I would urge that with the removal of barrier the rural students have stopped studying. The class 10th exam was a barrier which was instrumental in motivating the people to study. But due to its scrapping, the education is in jeopardy. ...*(Interruptions)*

17.00 hrs.

I would request that 2-3 central universities be opened in each state of the country. People migrate to Delhi from every state. Due to this factor the population increases very rapidly. There are thousands of acres of land in Najafgarh. Dwarka is a well settled city. You open a university there so

that the students from various states don't have to face difficulties.

I strongly support the resolution of Shri Om Prakash Yadav. But the manner in which the population of Delhi is exploding^ I would request you to direct the Central Government to open three more Central Universities on the basis of the population of Delhi. I also strongly support the demand of Shri Om Prakash to open a university in Gaya also. Hukmadeo ji, again thank you very much

[*English*]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, I have to inform the House that we had to allot the time for discussion on this on-going Private Members' Resolution before the discussion commenced on it. If the House agrees, we may allot two hours for discussion on the Resolution moved by Shri Om Prakash Yadav.

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS: Yes.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Dr. Bhola Singh.

DR. BHOLA SINGH (Nawada): Mr. Chairman Sir, I rise to speak in the support of proposal given by Shri Om Prakash Yadav for opening Central University in Motihari.

17.02 hrs.

[*SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN in the Chair*]

Bihar is cultural soul of India. Bihar is also a physical body of India. Bihar is a state of possibilities and not of problems and I would like to put forth this idea in this House. It is misfortune of Bihar that its body was cut into a number of pieces during its one hundred years time of its creation. Odisha was separated, Bengal was separated from it and recently Jharkhand, which was part of Bihar, has been made a separate state cutting from it. 46 per cent territory went in Jharkhand. Forest had gone, mines had gone, and Bihar which has been left is half body of Bihar, which was 54 per cent of land and 10 crore population. When Bihar was being divided, the Government of India had said the losses to be suffered by Bihar due to shifting of mines, factories, industries, forests and electricity to Jharkhand would be compensated by Central Government. But it is misfortune that Bihar is today unhappy and \$ perturbed with the behaviour of centre and the game which is being played with Bihar in the name of opening of Central University is not a new.

I remember, when Dr. Shri Krishna Singh was Chief Minister of Bihar, Pt. Jawahar Lal Nehru was the Prime Minister of India. Bihar Keshari wanted to open oil refinery in Bihar. He had requested Panditji. Panditji wrote a letter to Bihar Keshari stating like that Bihar Keshari, oil refinery cannot be opened at Barauni of Bihar. Our engineer has stated that land of Barauni is low level land and that land would always be prone to flood, that's why refinery cannot be opened. Bihar Keshari wrote letter to Pandit Jawahar Lal Nehru and said "Panditji, now I seem that we will have to come in Parliament". Next day Pandit Jawahar Lal Nehru had informed Bihar Keshari that the government has given nod to open oil refinery at Barauni. All these rules and procedures that are being talked about is a political game.

Madam, I would like to say one thing more that Himalaya is in North, Ganga river is in South, Kosi river is in East and Saryu river is in West. This part belongs to Mithila, when Swaymvar of Rama and Sita was held and after that when Sita was prepared to move for Ayodhya, then King Dashratha said to his strongmen to lift the Palaquin of Sita. When the strongmen went to lift it, palanquin could not be lifted. Then he sent some more strongmen but they could not lift palanquin. Rama asked Sita, Janki what is the matter, why is it happening?

Sita replied — Prabhu, King Janaka has brought up me like his daughter, I had thought that I should give something to Mithila but I am going and will not come back. Today I regret for the same. If you permit me, I would like to say something. Rama told — please say, Sita said- my lord, whosoever touches the ground of Mithila may he get heaven.

Madam Chairman, I would like to say this thing because when Mahatma Gandhi came from South Africa he met with Gokhale ji and told him that they wanted to agitate against slavery of Biritshers in India, then Gokhaleji asked Gandhiji whether he had visited entire India? Gandhini replied in negative. He said that you should visit India first and thereafter if you feel that agitation should be made against British rule, then we are with you. Mohan Das Karam Chand Gandhi visiting all parts of India reached in Champaran, Motihari.

Madam, the person who was earlier a common man, a barrister, his name was Mohan Das Karam Chand Gandhi, that soil had made Mohan Das Karam Chand Gandhi as

Mahatma. This is a Paras soil that converts the iron into gold. I would like to say it because when mother becomes disputed, whether a mother can be disputed? Education is mother, be it of Kashmir, or England or Japan or Pakistan, all mothers are one's own mother. Mother's status is not a disputed status, and I am saying it with sorrow that this Motihari Central University is being made disputed. Whether it is not a fact? I would like to know from Central Government as to whether it is not a fact that in the beginning the approval for Central University in Motihari was granted by Human Resource Department of Central Government with consultation of Bihar Government? Whether it is not fact that university was opened in a rented house in Patna in the name of Motihari Central University? Whether it is not a fact that the university was opened in the name of said university? Madam, I, through you, would like to submit with great humble that Motihari did not request the Chief Minister of Bihar that university should be opened there. Champaran did not request for it. Since Lalit Narayan University is in Darbhanga, Mandal University is in Madhepura, Bhagalpur university is there, Gaya University is there, Ara university is there, Chhapra University is there, so many universities are there. But such a large part of Motihari is isolated from all developmental schemes. To bring balance in the development of Bihar, Chief Minister, Shri Nitish Kumar had provided 250 acres of land free of cost acquiring it at his own initiative so as to open university. The university kept functioning in a rented house, but when the question of its transfer came, then this kind of thing began to happen. Whether it is a thing to open university? There is a need open seven or eight other universities in Bihar. Therefore, I, through you, would like to say to the Government of India that the manner in which King Janaka asked the question to Yagyavalkya that hey rishi, hey mahatma how we see? Yagyavalkya replied, hey Rajan we see through sun. King Janaka asked if sun does not exist then how we will see? Yagyavalkya said, then we will see through moonlight.

MADAM CHAIRMAN: How much time you need more?

DR. BHOLA SINGH: Madam, I will conclude in five minutes only.

Madam, then King Janaka asked, if moon also not there, if dark night is there, if there is night of Amavashya, then how we will see? Yagyavalkya said, hey Rajan then we will call in that dark night — Shyam, where will be

[Dr. Bhola Singh]

Shyam, he will say that I am here. You will see like this. Again King Janaka asked, hey Maharshi, if this situation is not there, then how we will see? Yagyavalkya replied again, hey Rajan then we will lighten the lamp of our soul. Today the question of opening Central University in Motihari is being made disputed. The proposal was approved, consent was given and today the name of Gaya is being taken. All the souls of world reside in Gaya. Gaya University is there, Central University can also be opened there, who is opposing? Bihar is the land of knowledge. Therefore, Madam, I would like to conclude after telling a story. Someone asked Saraswati ji that you always play veena, what is the reason behind it? Saraswati replied, "I am wife of Vishnu, but people do not treat Vishnu as "Saraswatipati" they treat him "Lakshmiपati". Vishnu gave me space in throat, I tolerated that pain also, but when I see that my sons are running after rich ones, it pains me a lot and to forget the same my hands always stay at Veena". Today I would like to say to the Government of India that this ruling party is 127 years old. During the period of Pt. Jawahar Lal Nehru this party was not mere a party but was a movement and the people had full faith towards it. Today it has big responsibility to Bihar that has given cultural souls to entire country. Be it Gujarat, or Karnataka, or be it Punjab or Haryana, Bihar has brought agricultural revolution in entire country. Today the shape of Bihar is not Bihar, centre has given this shape, shape of backwardness is a joking situation. Then President Dr. APJ Abdul Kalam Saheb had visited Bihar.

There while addressing the Legislative Council he had said that by 2020 Bihar would be a developed state. Our chief Minister Nitish Kumar had also said at that time that it would definitely be a developed state. Bihar is coming up, it is moving and vibrant. So, I would like to urge the Government through you that the efforts towards a developed Bihar should be focused on education. It is mother of all progress, be it culture or anything. Bihar foundations are not laid on political, regionalism and partiality. It adores Mahatma Gandhi who is called the father of the Nation. Thus education is our mother. Can we divide Mahatma Gandhi, can we divide education. Therefore, I would like to urge the Education Department of Government of India that it should leave the stubbornness. Bihar has contributed a lot to the nation. It is a heritage of

the nation. So let Bihar as it is and don't play with its self-respect.

Shri Kapil Sibal is a learned man and an advocate, I would like to say to him that one cannot be a man of small heart and a big achiever by his nature. Nobody can be sincere who is having broken heart. I wish that Central Government should ponder over it. It should implement its decision that it had taken at that time. It should treat Bihar on the principle of equality, and goodwill, so supporting the resolution presented by Shri Om Prakash ji. I conclude my speech.

SHRI JAGDANAND SINGH (Buxar): Madam Chairman, I strongly support the resolution in favour of opening a Central University in Bihar presented by Shri Om Prakashji. I am listening to the views expressed by hon. Members here in the House for quite sometimes. All are urging the Government of India to set up a Central University in Bihar.

Madam, they are urging for the opening of Central University at a time when the Government of India has taken a decision to open eight central universities in the country including one in Bihar. I thank the Government of India, the Minister of Education of Government of India, Sh. Kapil Sibal and the State Minister of Education Shrimati Purandeswari. It is not an extraordinary decision, it was the demand of Bihar which was being made from years together. Our demand was that Patna University may be accorded the status of Central University.

Late Karpoori Thakur and all the leaders of Socialist movement including Hukmadeo Narayan ji, who is sitting here, I was listening to him, they were demanding that a central university may be opened in Bihar. Shri Lalu Prasad ruled Bihar for 15 years. During that time delegation from the Government of Bihar continued submitting memorandum before the Government of India to the effect that a central university may be opened in Bihar. When, during the tenure of Prime minister Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee, Shri Hukmadeo Narayan ji was Minister in his cabinet an all political party delegation of Bihar visited New Delhi to press for its demand for a central university in Bihar. Though we used to discuss this matter off and on. Patna University was an important university of the country of its time, the demand was related to grant of Central University status to this university. Bihar never made a demand that the university has to be opened at a particular place. Now what I see today that when our

demand for a Central University, which has been lingering for a long time, is going to be met, the Government of India has already taken a decision in this regard and it wants to move further, we ourselves are confusing the matter.

Madam, we have 44 Central Universities in the country, in this situation on the basis of Geographical conditions and the population of Bihar, it is eligible for 4 universities. If we go by the number of universities, we are entitled for more universities. Today's question relates to whether Bihar needs a university or it wants to lose it by falling into the controversy file name of Motihari or Gaya. I want to submit one thing before the House that when the private members resolution of hon. Om Prakash was there, there was my private member's resolution also regarding removal of regional imbalance in the country.

Sir, Bihar is having regional imbalance in the matter of knowledge and education. Bihar tops in the matter of number of illiterate people. The condition of universities in Bihar is not good. I would like to tell the Government of India through you that it is no elementary education institution. Elementary education always runs on the concept of at your door while our university is meant for an institution where students from all over the world can study. Such institutions where students from all over the world can study are called university. I will be sorry if we do not get this university due to the dispute of Motihari or Gaya. Sir, Bihar has suffered a lot due to these disputes. I recollect that the then Central Government was to confer the status of AIIMS to a certain Hospital. We all requested that Indira Gandhi Ayurvigyan Sansthan Patna already existed there which may be accorded the status of AIIMS. Upon which the Central Government replied, no, we cannot accord AIIMS status to it since it carries the name of Indira Gandhi, so we will construct one new hospital. Had we involved ourselves in that dispute. The hospital could have gone. Then we immediately decided in favour of having a new hospital. Let the Government think whatever it wants, it may be opposed to Indira Gandhi name, let it be. But we want a good hospital so that people may not have to go to Delhi for treatment and they get all the treatment facility locally.

I want to say we should not go into the controversy of Gandhi's field of action or Buddha knowledge centre, who is big or who is small. Madam, it pleases us when we praise a place of Bihar, being Behari. However, it is not good to belittle other place of Bihar in order to show a

particular a big. There is no point in comparing the two great personalities, they are great in their own way, Gandhi ji gave us our freedom while the Buddha is known all over the world for his Gyan. I was hearing hon. Hukmadeo Narayan ji when he was saying that Mithila culture cannot be ignored. There is no need to ignore Magadh and the history of that time Magadh. When you talk about the Ashok symbol and Dharna Chakra, that flowed from Magadh can we make a certain part of Bihar small by getting into controversy of whether it is on this side of Ganga or on the other side of the Ganga.

Madam, Shri Ram was prince of Ayodhya. Muni Vishwamitra Tapobhoomi was situated on the bank of Ganga in Buxar, my parliamentary constituency. Had Vishwamitra was not there, Ram would have remained a prince. He could not have become Bhagwan Ram. It would not be forgotten that every nook and corner, every part of Bihar had been illuminating with the light of knowledge be it Mithila, Shahabad or Bhojpur, the history of each and every part of Bihar represent history of Bihar. We should not divide the history of Bihar in separate compartments. When Bihar was being divided, at that time I had, in the Bihar Legislative Assembly, said that do not belittle Bihar or make Jharkhand big. All the struggles of Jharkhand be it relating to Santhals or to Kunwar Singh of Bihar, they were all meant for securing freedom for India. It was not a regional struggle. Why we are indulging in these things today.

Madam, today Magadh stand agitated. I wish to ask Hukmadeo ji through you that who will suffer the loss if a delay of say 4 years is caused by getting into this dispute. Let the university be opened at Motihari where children from Bihar, form the country study. Let it be opened at Gaya where Magadh and country's children study. What is needed today is that a central university should be set up here. Bihar has waited for long for seeing the Central University in Bihar. If this opportunity is lost in the confusion which is being created over the name of places, it would be a grave incident for Bihar which is beyond imagination. Bihar has been the loser several times because of such disputes. Today I would make a demand in the House that if the hon. Minister wishes to open the Central University at Gaya, he must go ahead with it. However, Motihari also is no small place.

Sir, if we compare Gaya and Motihari, Mahatma Gandhi and Mahatma Buddha then there will be a strange scenario,

[Shri Jagdanand Singh]

why we are comparing? I say that today also there are four regions in Bihar, Magadh, Bhojpur, Mithila, Bhagalpur and Angika area. Bihar needs four universities but only one will be opened at present. After that one by one other three will be opened. You open one university in Motihari in Bihar. If it is not possible give it at Gaya. I do not know what are the criteria for opening of University? We are not leaving discussion on the subject of opening of University. We want to stress upon that we have got this opportunity to fulfil our demand for opening of University which was pending for the last so many years and we do not want to engage in the dispute of places. Bhola Babu is from Magadha. I am failed to understand how he can oppose opening of University in Magadh?

Madam, I know that we are from Bihar and we love that area. Champaran and Mithila are also our part. We cannot oppose this. Through you, I would like to say that you wish to enhance enrolment for higher education upto 30 per cent in India upto the year 2020, which the average world over. There are countries where 60-65 per cent people are getting higher education. The percentage of higher education in India is 12 per cent whereas it is 6 per cent in Bihar. The people of Bihar need not only one University but many universities to remove regional imbalances

Madam, the last thing I would like to say that when Tata had to set up industry he surveyed in Jamshedpur and found that there is water and mines. He decided to produce Iron here and a biggest factory in India was set up there. India prospered due to the wealth and property of Bihar. Money and wealth was earned from Bihar but when the question of opening of biggest institution of knowledge came then the science institute was set up in Bangalore. Industry was set up in Bihar and knowledge industry was set up in Bangalore. Today, Bangalore is the biggest centre of knowledge in India. Bihar has always been victim of excesses. Bangalore belongs to us, Karnataka also belongs to us and Bihar is also ours. There is backwardness in Bihar and regional imbalances. We feel bad when nobody tells us this upto when literacy rate in Bihar will be enhanced upto the average level of this country to make progress in Bihar? When Bihar will be free from poverty and will be at par with others though it has wealth and property. Through you I want to tell you that there are regional imbalances in

the field of knowledge and there is shortage of Central Institutions please do it immediately. It may be Gaya or Motihari. We cannot oppose anyone and Bihar. Today, we have got an opportunity to fulfill our well known pending demand. We want to thank the UPA Government that it has decided to set up a university in Bihar also but we the people of Bihar creating confusion in this matter by discussing this place or that place. Whether Bhopur area should not get a university. Meena ji from Shahbad is sitting here from where the fight for freedom was started due to which the country got freedom. Whether we cannot demand for a new university at the land of Veer Kunwar Singh. We will wait for opening of fourth or third university. It may be in Gaya or Motihari. Today, if any party, any Government or any member wants to create any problem in opening of Central University and wants to delay the matter by creating any controversy then I will say that he is entitled to be called Bihari. Bihar has one demand that open a Central University. Hon'ble State Minister and Kapil Sibal Saheb please do not delay it. Open a Central University wherever you want but save us from confusion. We cannot use our Central University in the controversy of place for university for Bihar. With these words I thank you for giving me an opportunity to speak and conclude my speech.

SHRI SATPAL MAHARAJ (Garhwal): Madam Chairman, I support the motion moved by Shri Om Prakash Yadav for setting up a Central University in Motihari District in Bihar and request the Government to make India a nation of Knowledge. India is such a country where 'Geeta' was written and when 'Geeta' was written at Kurukshetra it was said 'Dharmkshetre Kurukshetra Sansveta Yugutsara, Mamakah Pandavach Kimakuruwata Sanjayeh:' Geeta gives a message to whole world and gives guidance to it. Geeta speaks about spirituality at the time of battle. Our country has been at the top in the field of knowledge. And knowledge of 'Paravidya' and 'Aparavidya' has been India. 'Vedas' which are considered oldest holy books in the world. Our country has been 'Vishwa Guru' and 'Guru' of knowledge of the world. We should set up central universities at different places. We should make our country, a country of knowledge because it is my belief that every seed has the potential to become a tree. If you nurture that seed it will definitely become a big tree. Likewise, if we provide opportunities to our children and open universities for them then definitely our country will become a country of knowledge and whole world will recognise us.

[Shri Satpal Maharaj]

I would like to say that sometime back a Private Member bill was brought in this House with regard to Garhwali and Kumaoni languages and I got support of all the members. Members expressed their views about their languages. Somebody talked about Bhojpuri language, some mention talked about Haryanvi language and somebody about Rajasthani language. I am grateful to them while talking about their languages they are talked about making Garhwali and Kumaoni languages as official language. Hon'ble Minister also said that they will examine it and try to include these in eighth schedule. I have to say that definitely an university should be set up in Motihari by the cooperation of all people.

I come from Uttarakhand. There are two regions in Uttarakhand, one is Garhwal and other is Kumaon. Garhwal has got an university. I request the Government that Kumaon should also get an university. Kumaon has a big area. The literature of Kumaoni language is oldest. Whether it is in Ram Nagar, Almora and Pithoragarh a Central University should be set up there and if this is done Uttarakhand will also make progress.

I would like to mention that sometime back when there was Naryandatt Tiwari ji's Government he sent us to foreign countries. We went to Australia. They took us to show a system of technology. There we were told that there is such a system that by pushing one button they can pass the car of their Prime Minister through all green signals. We saw that there was no need of security. By pushing only one button all the signal lights will turn green and Prime Minister will pass through. No security will accompany him. We were very happy. After that another system was shown to us in which they told us that if we allow all the traffic to pass the buses got stranded and small cars block their passage. To avoid this situation they allow state buses to pass twenty minutes before by pushing green light and all the other traffic follows these buses. All the buses reach on time. We were very impressed with that system. We thought that if such a system comes to our Uttarakhand also there will not be security problem and VIP's can pass through that Green Light System. We asked them how we can get this system? That officer started laughing. He told us that system has come from Bangalore in your country only. They have brought that from India only. Only then we come to know that how much capability and talent is in our country. If we

provide opportunity to develop these talents then I can assure you that our country can become world leader or 'Guru' and regain its reputation.

I would also like to say that today we must have the spirit to take our country forward and strengthen it. One day one person went to a brick Kiln . He asked the persons there as to what they are doing. All of them told him that they are making bricks and earning their lively good. But one of them told him that he is working for his country and his work will help his country to make progress. We all should have this spirit and if we set up any university we contribute to make our country more prosperous. We should work for all in the country. I would say that one saint have also said:

"Sarve Bhawantu Sukhina: Sarve Samth Miramaya,
Sarve Bhadrani Pashyantu, Makaschit Dukh Bhagbhavat"

With that spirit I request the Government that a Central University should be set up in our Kumaon region also. Whether it is in Ram Nagar, Almora or Pithoragarh. It is vast area and the people of Uttrakhand will get an opportunity, get education and progress. This will strengthen our country. I demand to set up a central university in Motihari. I associate myself with this and wish to establish temples of knowledge in our country. With these words I conclude my speech and thank you for providing me time to speak.

SHRIMATI RAMA DEVI (Sheohar): Madam, I thank you very much and support the Bill brought by Shri Om Prakash Yadav ji with regard to the growing need of higher education in the state of Bihar.

Eastern Champaran from we come and which has been the land of action and strength for our father of nation Mahatma Gandhi. Eastern Champaran and its people gave all the cooperation and support to him in his fight. I demand for those people and thank all the hon'ble Members of Parliament of Bihar, legislators and representatives of people of Bihar who have risen over politic? competitiveness for unitedly opposing uncompromising attitude of Union Minister Shri Kapil Sibal in setting up a central university in Motihari. I would like to say that in spite of Bihar Government's decision to set up a central university in Motihari Union Minister Shri Kapil Sibal has said to open it at Gaya and tried to create differences among the people of Bihar. I brought to the notice of Human Resource Development Minister by writing a letter dated 09.04.2011

[Shrimati Rama Devi]

and in the meeting of Consultative Committee about the aspirations of the people of Champaran that if a Central University is not set up in Motihari then an agitation from Parliament to streets will be launched. Today, the time has come to oppose the devide and rule policy of centre and fight against it rising above party affiliation. All the members of Parliament have sit on 'dharna' at Jantar Mantar to raise our voice for setting up a central university there.

First of all setting up of Central University at Motihari will provide momentum to the progress in the field of education in dozens of districts of Bihar Eastern Champaran, West Champaran, Muzaffarpur, Vaishali, Sitamarhi, Shivhar, Bogha, Gopalganj, Chhapra and Siwan etc. which we going through an era of transition and remove the imbalances in the field of education. That area will progress in the field of development.

Madam, I would like to say that if this University is opened in Motihari, it will develop as a centre of education and children from the families of economically weaker sections will be able to get education. As per the census of 2011 only 74 out of hundred people in India and 64 out of hundred in Bihar are literate. But only 58 out of 100 people are literate in Eastern and West Champaran. I want to say that only twelve out of hundred in India and eight in Bihar get higher education but it is only five out of hundred are able to get higher education in Champaran.

I would like to say to the Hon'ble Minister that Motihari which is the land of action, Satyagrah for Mahatma Gandhi and Bapu started a school there. The population united Champaran is about one crore but there is not a single University. I request him to set up a university there considering our feelings and giving importance to our demand. The basic infrastructure for setting up a university is also available in Motihari. Here, it is necessary to inform you that the nearest airport from North Eastern Hill Central University Mechhu Damsing Shillong is far away from Guwahati. The nearest Airport Guwahati 307 kilometers from Nagaland Central University. The distance between Puducheri Central University and its nearest Airport Chennai is 150 kilometer. The distance between Aligarh Muslim Central University and its nearest Airport Kanpur is 142 Kilometer. It is 142 kilometer between Vishwabhuti Shanti Niketan, West Bengal and Kolkata Airport. Whereas

Motihari is 170 kilometer from nearest Airport Patna via Muzaffarpur (A four lane road has also been constructed). It is about 150 kilometer through Budha Circuit road via Kesaria.

Ruxol Airport is situated 50 kilometer from Motihari from where flights were used to take off for different places earlier. Airport for landing of small planes is still in Motihari. Therefore, we want that the Government should leave its rigid attitude. This is the feeling of people of whole Bihar and all the political parties. I come from Champaran in Bihar and became Member of Parliament from there and Minister in Bihar Government. Today I am here. The children there in Champaran call me mother and every child expects from me that I will bring new hope for them and they will get opportunity of further studies for them. I want to draw your attention towards opening of university there and wants the Minister to adopt a liberal attitude. There are three Central Universities in Andhra Pradesh, four in Delhi, four in Uttar Pradesh, one in West Bengal, one in Maharashtra and two in small states like Assam, two in Manipur, one in Mizoram, one in Meghalaya, one in Tripura, one in Nagaland, one in Puducheri and one in Arunachal Pradesh and one in Sikkim. The States where Central universities did not exist, the Government of India took a decision in the year 2008 to set up central universities there with a view to augment the above ratio of the higher education fund. The number of these universities is 15 which are Motihari in Bihar, Vilaspur in Chhattisgarh, Gandhi Nagar in Gujarat, Mahendra Garh in Haryana, Kankara in Himachal Pradesh, Bamre in Jharkhand, Jammu and Kashmir in Jammu and Kashmir. Gulbarga in Karnataka, Kasargod in Kerala, Sagar in Madhya Pradesh, Koraput in Odisha, Bhatinda in Punjab, Ajmer-Jaipur Highway in Rajasthan and in Garhwal in Uttarakhand. At all of these places works were caused to be started by the then Minister of Human Resources, Shri Arjun Singh after getting the site inspected and securing the consent of the concerned State Government. Many of these are situated at hundreds of kms. away from the Capital of the concerned States where resources are short to a great extent. Only one University which is to be set up at Champaran, Motihari has not taken the practical shape so far while you are misleading the public of the entire state by delivering wrong statement and thus making them angry over it. Whereas it was the resolution of the Government of India to set up Central

University and in accordance with the ratio of the entire country Bihar also got a Central University, it is not as if some pity was shown was given in alms to the State. It is right on the basis of the country's ratio. You are saying that campus will be set up at Motihari while the University will be set up at Gaya since it lacks the atmosphere needed for central university. It suggests that you have completed your education at Oxford and Cambridge Universities.

Perhaps you are unaware of the land that is called Champaran. The KBC winner in whole of India Sushil Kumar and Dr. Prakash Kumar Khaitan of Motihari have proved this as they set up a record by securing a place in Guinease book of world record. In this way, they have proved how fertile is the land of Champaran in the matter of higher education and that is the reason why people want a university there. It is understood that as per resolution of Government of India regarding setting up of Central Universities, it was envisaged that by 2012, twelve per cent of the States would attain the goal of higher education which stand at 10 per cent in the country while in the poor States it stand at 8 per cent. It has to be taken to 12 per cent which can be done by establishing Central University. Its graph stands at 50-60 per cent, but India lags behind all in this matter and Central University was set up to make up that, however, the brilliant students of this poor State are being continuously deprived of that opportunity. After all who is responsible for this. People have taken upon themselves the responsibility of fixing this which is matter of great concern. I would urge that the setting up of Central University here will go a long way in shining the name of Champaran, the land of Bapu's field of action, in entire India. We will become more respectable and above all the will of the people will be fulfilled. We wish that our Minister Saheb should take initiative in this regard. The Chief Minister of Bihar has also announced, it has become a prestige issue now. He had said this amidst the public. Such things are very painful. Our Chief Minister of Bihar is very particular about education. The girls who were not going to schools, they have been provided bicycles and dress to motivate them to come out of their houses. It is a barren land and the children here are much behind in race to progress. Then poverty is also very steep, so opening a university there will help them a lot and they will be able to progress. We will also feel proud that we helped them get these things. Therefore, I strongly support this resolution and wish that the university is set up there.

MADAM CHAIRMAN: The time allotted for this resolution is going to be over but some four or five participants are still left. If the House permits, the sitting is proposed to be extended by one hour.

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS: Alright, Madam. But when the Zero Hour will be taken up.

MADAM CHAIRMAN: This resolution will continue till 6 pm, thereafter we will take up zero hour.

SHRI SANSUMA KHUNGGUR BWISWMUTHJARY (Kokrajhar): Madam, Chairman, I am grateful to you for being provided an opportunity to participate in the discussion on resolution of Shri Om Prakash ji regarding setting up a central university in Motihari District of Bihar.

Madam, I wholeheartedly support the resolution of Shri Om Prakash ji.

[English]

I do strongly support the Resolution moved by Shri Om Prakash Yadav regarding the urgent need of setting up of a Central University in Motihari District of Bihar. So far as my observation is concerned, this particular demand raised by Shri Om Prakash Yadav is very much genuine. It is a long-felt need and it deserves special consideration from the Government of India.

Madam, in recent times, I would like to urge upon the Government of India, through you, to take appropriate steps to help upgrade the existing Bodoland State University to a full-fledged Central University. In 2009, the Government of Assam had taken a decision in the State Legislative Assembly to set up a State University in the name and style of Bodoland University. But so far as the financial condition of the State Government of Assam is concerned, the Government of Assam will not be in a position to run all the State Universities in a smooth way. So, in view of this kind of a situation, the immediate upgradation of the present day Bodoland State University to a full-fledged Central University is the one and the only solution. It is a very much genuine demand, a long-felt need and it deserves special consideration from the Government of India.

[Translation]

As the autonomous Bodoland region's population is 30 lakh. There was no university prior to 2009 for a

[Shri Sansuma Khunggur Bwiswmuthjary]

population of 30 lakh. Therefore, I demand that Government of India should come forward to upgrade our Bodoland University to Central University.

Along with this I would like to put some genuine demands here. Our Bodoland region is very backward. Though 35 years have already passed since we got autonomy, yet the conditions are still difficult there. Therefore, I demand that our Bodoland region should have an I.I.T, I.M.M and an agricultural university, our Bodoland needs ten I.T.I., ten polytechnic institutes, one N.I.T., one institute on the model of AIIMS, at least two Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalaya and two Central schools. In addition to this we also want a National University of Science and Technology and Research. If Delhi and other difference states can have universities and educational institutes in large numbers then why not we can have one in our Bodoland? *[English]* This is a vital question.

[Translation]

Madam, I would like to attract your attention towards one issue. In our Assam all the Bodo boys and girls medium of education is Bodo language. However, the Assam Government is finding it very difficult to handle all the primary, middle and high school with Bodo medium. Therefore, I demand that the Government of India to provide rupees one thousand crores to our Assam Government, the Bodoland Territorial Council Government, which is a must. All the venture school should be run big common people and they should be essentially provincialised.

Madam, I won't take much time. In the end, I would demand from the hon. Minister through you to take immediate steps to fulfill all the demands made by me as they are very urgent.

SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL (Bikaner): Madam, Chairman, I am on my legs to speak on the resolution brought by Shri Om Prakash ji regarding the need for opening a Central University at Motihari. I propose to make known to the Government of India my sentiments on the basic Central University Act through you.

The Government brought central university Act under which 44 central universities were set up in the country. It was declared in the Budget. There you allotted the States where the universities are proposed to be set up, but you did not specify their locations. You left that on respective

State Governments. You asked the State Governments that the land will be made available by them. You had planned that you would provide 1500 crores of rupees for construction of building and for creating other infrastructure. This was the package for a central university. Our Rajasthan also got a Central University under this package, Bihar was also one of them. Certain States like Jammu and Kashmir got two central Universities.

Madam what I want to say in this connection's that this Central University project was meant for removing regional imbalance. The work which was to be undertaken under central university was that of research.

Motihari is a backward area in Bihar. Opening a Central University at Motihari will help remove regional imbalance on the one side while on the other side it would provide an opportunity to do research work on Gandhiji, Shri Ram, Gautam Rishi (Sage), Balmiki Rishi, there can be no better place other than this for setting up Central University. Rs. 1500 crores investment in Motihari will also help in removing its regional imbalance. However, the objection to it on the part of Government is something not understood. The Government of India forms a Committee to select the location. The composition of Committee is as such that some professors are involved in it. Those professors physically visit the site to ensure whether connectivity is there. Take for example Bikaner, from my point of view central university should have been set up there. A Committee was constituted there. That Committee recommended that Central University should be set up at Bikaner. HRD Ministry experts visited Bikaner behalf of the Committee.

18.00 hrs.

They claimed that there is no Airport in Bikaner, as such Bikaner is not suitable for Central University. The same case is that of Motihari. Regarding Motihari also you claimed *[English]* Motihari is not connected with air facility *[Translation]* who else said those professors are saying that in the absence of an airport they will be inconvenienced while transporting to and fro. For whom you are setting up Central University. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

SHRI SANSUMA KHUNGGUR BWISWMUTHIARY: This kind of condition should not be there because of our Bodoland area also does not have an airport.

SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL: You are also not getting the Central University because of that.

[*Translation*]

You are creating for professors or for children or for research work, after all for whom you are creating it. [*English*] what should be your policy?

MADAM CHAIRMAN: Arjun Ram Meghawal ji it is 6 'o' clock now. You will continue next time. Now we put a break to it.

Let us start Zero Hour now.

[*Translation*]

SHRI SATPAL MAHARAJ (Garhwal): Madam, I seek your permission to speak here.

MADAM CHAIRMAN: Alright.

SHRI SATPAL MAHARAJ: Madam, I wish to attract the attention of Government through you, towards the fire incident in forests in Uttarakhand. ...(*Interruptions*)

MADAM CHAIRMAN: One minute, please avoid talking with each other.

SHRI SATPAL MAHARAJ: In addition to that I would add that the poor farmers there are disturbed a lot due to monkey and bear menace. While Simians damage the crop during the day, the bear crush it during night. The Farmer is very much perturbed by it. Today the poor farmers of district Almora, Someshwar Ghati, Garud and Bageshwar for that matter the poor farmers of entire Uttarakhand stand very much afflicted.

I would request the Central Government to take necessary action to save the citizens of Uttarakhand from the menace by these wild bears and Simions.

SHRIMATI BIJOYA CHAKRAVARTY (Guwahati): Madam, kindly allow me to speak.

MADAM SPEAKER: Alright, go on.

[*English*]

SHRIMATI BIJOYA CHAKRAVARTY: Madam Chairman, all is not well with the North East people, especially with

North East students who come to Delhi or other places of the country for study. They become the target of various people. North East girls are molested and people indulge in misbehaviour with them.

18.03 hrs.

[*SHRI SATPAL MAHARAJ in the Chair*]

Sir, on 15th April, a student of Architecture, who was studying in the College of Architecture, Bengaluru had been brutally murdered in the hostel room by the senior students of the college. His name is Robert Lailum and he was from Manipur. Although an FIR had been lodged, police has not taken any step to arrest the culprits so far. These murderers are roaming freely in the college. Irked by such attacks made on North East students many times, the people of the region are so perturbed that they spontaneously resort to *hartaal, bandh and dharna*.

This kind of attacks on the North East students creates an atmosphere of distrust. If timely action is not taken in the case of the Manipur student who has been killed in Bengaluru, it will start a process of alienation in the sensitive North East Region.

So, I request the Home Ministry, through you, that they should take such incidents very seriously and take urgent action to book the culprits. The situation is already in a burning state. Unless the culprits are booked early, the situation may become difficult to manage. Hence, I urge upon the Government to take immediate action in the matter.

[*Translation*]

MADAM CHAIRMAN: Kindly put your point in short. Shri Shailendra Kumar.

SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR (Kaushambi): Madam Chairman, you have provided me with an opportunity to speak on a very important matter. I am grateful to you for that. This matter was recently raised in Rajya Sabha also that about 1200 Indian labourers, workers went to Angola of South Africa, their story is very pathetic. They used to work in a cement factory which was located at a distance of about 100 km from Uganda. They were taken into custody. Things did not stop here, many of the labourers fled into jungles to escape police action. Now they are roaming there. These people included labourers from Bihar, Andhra Pradesh and Gujarat. I would like to suggest that this issue

[Shri Shailendra Kuma]

should not be looked at merely emotionally but efforts should be made to bring back these people to their motherland who travelled to such a long distance of thousand kilometers in search of employment. This effort should be made by the Government. Besides this, the agency which sponsored them should be unveiled as to which was the agency who are the people, and brokers who indulged in this activity of sending those people there to make them roam around. They were dispatched there on travel permit rather than work permit. Today they do not possess any proof to show that they are Indians. This is the underlying factor leading people to secure loan for going abroad being lured by these bogus agents who present them a rosy picture of landing them in job on foreign soil. But on reaching there, they are taken into custody. There are so many instances of such incidents before the House. They are told of some work, while they are made to do some other work there. Such Agency owners should be identified and such people who are indulging in illegal activities should be deprived of their licences and the labourers who went there, everyone of those 1200 labourers should be brought back. The Central Government must initiate action in this regard. I would like to demand that the Minister of Foreign Affairs may please take the trouble to come here and give a reply. 1200 labourers is not a mean figure, it is a big number. Let the Foreign Minister come and reply. The families of those labourers and workers are very much worried about them.

With these words, I conclude.

SHRI YASHBANT LAGURI (Keonjhar): Sir, I thank you for providing me an opportunity to speak. I would like to demand through you for laying a railway line connecting the capital of Odisha, Bhuvneshwar to Delhi via my parliamentary constituency Keonjhar. I have raised this issue in the House several times, one railway line is already there, but passenger trains do not operate on that. We are very much inconvenienced for our journey to Delhi from Bhuvneshwar. Some new train should be introduced on that line to make it possible to reach Delhi connecting backward district of Keonjhar, Mayurbhanj and western Singhbhum of Odisha.

[English]

SHRI RAMEN DEKA (Mangaldoi): Thank you, Mr. Chairman, Sir. I may be permitted to speak from here.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Yes, please, but be brief.

SHRI RAMEN DEKA: Sir, I want to raise a very important issue of Assam. Assam remained in dark from 2nd May to 22nd May. There was no electricity; somewhere there was partial electricity and somewhere the electricity was cut off for about 20 hours to 22 hours. This is the fate of our State. Some people have doubts that some unscrupulous elements lobbied for it that there should be no electricity so that people think of having big dams.

Sir, I come from a village, Sualkuchi. Mahatma Gandhi termed this village as Manchester of East. That village got the first rural electrification in India. We marched rural electrification from Sualkuchi. We have a potential to generate hydel power. We have a requirement of 1130 MW, but we produce now only 250 MW of power. Successive Congress Governments and two AGP Governments did nothing in the area of power sector. So, it remains always underdeveloped.

Sir, if there is a vision then we can have bio-mass energy and we can produce more power. The total bio-mass energy that we can generate in the country is 50,000 MW. We have the potential but the Government has not given any eyes in this sector.

Yesterday, there was a discussion on the River Ganga. The hon. Members said many things about Ganga that Ganga is the holiest river and all that. We too have a mighty river called Brahmaputra River. It has many tributaries. From these tributaries if we get the hydel power, then we can generate more power, which can fetch our State and which can fetch the rest of the country. The Brahmaputra water can produce 29,000 MW of power. But we are not giving any attention to use the Brahmaputra river water. We are neither using it in irrigation and agriculture sectors nor for drinking purposes.

Sir, I would like to conclude with a couplet, 'Water, water, everywhere water but there is not a single drop of water to drink.' We have water but we cannot use this water.

So, I would urge the Government to use the Brahmaputra water properly so that we can grow more agricultural products and generate more power for the development of this State.

[Translation]

SHRI MAHENDRASINH P. CHAUHAN (Sabarkantha): Respected Chairman, Sir, I thank you for providing me an

opportunity to express my feelings about a war soldier of my parliamentary constituency Sabarkantha during the Zero Hour.

Mr. Chairman, Shri Kalyan Singh Rathore was captain in the Assam Regiment in the Army and whose I.C. No. was 23198 belonged to my Constituency Sabarkantha.

Sir, he was posted at Balsara in Chhambs sector in Jammu region on 5th December, 1971 during the Indo-Pak war of 1971. At about 5 p. on that day a fierce fight was in progress with the enemy. Cross exchange of fire was going on. Our troops ammunition had fallen short.

Then, captain Kalyan Singh, to save the life of his Jawans, ordered them to go back and he himself remained there and continued to fight with the enemies. The enemies had surrounded him in the darkness of night.

Sir, the next day when our contingent reached there, Kalyan Singh was not there. Perhaps enemies might have thrown him in the gorge after killing or taken with them as prisoner of war, nobody knew.

Sir, after war, at the time of return of prisoners of war, Kalyan Singh was not among them. Much efforts were made to search him. Our government also tried their best. Members of family of Kalyan Singh also went to Pakistan and sought details of prisoners in their jails, but could not find Kalyan Singh anywhere. ...(*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please put your demand.

SHRI MAHENDRASINH P. CHAUHAN: Chairman, Sir, it appears that Kalyan Singh is not alive now, he has died. He has given his life for the sake of this country. But our Ministry of Defence treating him as lost or absconder, which is not true.

Mr. Chairman, if Kalyan Singh wanted, he could also go back and save his life. But for the safety of the country he remained there and gave his life, but saved his jawans. Therefore, it is not right to say him absconder. It is insult of a martyr.

Kalyan Singh has died for the country. Kalyan Singh has not got justice even after 50 years today. Our Gujarat Government has honored him by announcing the name of school in his village Chandarni as captain Kalyan Singh School.

Through you, I request the Ministry of Defence to declare the son of our soil Kalyan Singh Rathor as martyr and he should be honored with Saurya Chakra and appropriate financial assistance may also be given to his family.

SHRI NARANBHAI KACHHADIA (Amreli): Mr. Chairman, thank you. I am grateful to you that you have given me an opportunity to speak on an important issue in Zero Hour. I am going to speak on the subject that government could not make any concrete scheme so far to link Aadhar card with various important services, i.e. linking it with payment of wages under MNREGA and for making passport etc. Apart from it, the document required for getting Aadhar Card is also an important issue towards which government has not given any attention. As a result thereof, any foreigner can easily get Aadhar Card and claim Indian citizenship. For this also, government should allocate necessary funds and give special attention for checking the documents of a person while making Aadhar Card.

The government will have to make the use of Aadhar Card necessary and relevant like PAN Card, otherwise Aadhar card will also become irrelevant like all other cards. The mention of Aadhar Card should be made necessary by the government like PAN Card, for opening account, doing all financial transactions, for sale and purchase of share and mutual fund, house, jewellery and car etc. so that the use of Aadhar Card can be maximized and the people can know its utility. As we know, the number of people getting Aadhar Card will increase in the coming years, similarly, there is a need of making a solid scheme now itself by the government for proving utility of Aadhar card in future.

SHRI VIRENDRA KUMAR (Tikamgarh): Mr. Chairman, in last years' rail budget it was announced that the train between Udaipur to Gwalior will be extended upto Khajuraho, so that the tourists coming at Udaipur could go to Khajuraho and foreign tourists coming at Khajuraho could go direct upto Udaipur. This train has since been started someday back. On this train route between Jhansi to Khajuraho there are two important stations, Harpalpur and Niwadi. One comes under Chhatarpur district and other station comes under Tikamgarh district from where people of more than fifty villages of Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh take trains. But it is very sad that this train has not been provided stoppage on these stations, whereas the tourists coming at Khajuraho go to Mau Sahania from here.

[Shri Virendra Kumar]

Mau Sahania was a cantt. centre of Maharaja Chhatrasal hear Naugaon. Here all items connected with his life are kept in a museum named Dhawela Museum. Tourists from there go to Harpalpur and take train. I have also raised this matter in the meeting of consultative committee of Railway Ministry. I have also given a memorandum to hon'ble Railway Minister.

Through you, I would like to request the Central Government that the train running from Udaipur to Khajuraho should be given stoppage at both stations, Harpalpur and Niwadi, so that the people of Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh can get benefit of this train and tourists also could get the facility of direct train.

[English]

SHRI O.S. MANIAN (Mayiladuthurai): Sir, production and import of petroleum products and cooking gas are under the control of the Union Government. The State Governments have to look up to the Centre to meet their requirement of kerosene for public distribution. Petrol, diesel and cooking gas are made available by spending our precious foreign exchange even when the prices are sky high in the international market. But strangely, kerosene, which is common man's every day need, is not given that kind of attention. The requirement of kerosene has been increasing and the State Government has to provide extra kerosene to the people living in the hilly Nilgiris district. However, during the past one year, kerosene quota for Tamil Nadu has been reduced to a half by the Centre. In April 2012, 39,490 kilolitres were sanctioned for public distribution as against 52,806 kilolitres sanctioned in April 2011. The actual need for public distribution in Tamil Nadu is 65,140 kilolitres. For the period from April to June, the Centre reduced the quarterly allocation to 39,429 kilolitres from 44,572 kilolitres. Tamil Nadu gets only 60.53 per cent of the supply required by it.

I would appeal to the Government of India to consider the demand of the hon. Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu, Puratchi Thalaivi Dr. J. Jayalalitha ji's demand to the hon. Prime Minister to increase the quota of kerosene to Tamil Nadu by a minimum of 41 per cent. Then alone, the requirement of the poor people in the State who are depending on kerosene for their daily needs can be met. As the Centre

is the sole supplier of kerosene, I would earnestly appeal to supply the required quantity of kerosene to Tamil Nadu.

[Translation]

SHRI BISHNU PADA RAY (Andaman and Nicobar Islands): Mr. Chairman, first of all I want to say thank you to the UPA government because in the year 2009 and 2010 I had demanded that police personnel in Andaman should be given ration money on the lines of Delhi. The orders have been issued in this regard today.

There were factories of handicraft items like shell, trocous Andaman and Nicobar. All of a sudden in July-2001 the Forest Ministry of Government of India banned 52 items like trochus, niloticus etc. under Wild Life Protection Act. This ban is only for Andaman Nicobar. The ban has not been lifted from 52 shell species in Andaman. But ban has been lifted from 26 shell species in the States of Bengal, Tamil Nadu etc. The coastal area in Andaman and Nicobar Island is around 9 thousand square kilometer. The name of a shell in English is Trocous-Nilotikus or Torchers Shell. Who give 20 thousand eggs in a year. In one year a trocous or shell produces two and a half tone, five tone shell, trocous etc. and after that it dies. Andaman administration and Lt. Governor discussed in this regard and a survey was got conducted by Geological Survey of India and fishery department.

It was said that we have all the wealth. But our industries have no work, therefore, ban may be lifted from fishery items for three years and should be allocated to shell industries. There is ban for us but not for others. People of Burma, Indonesia, Malaysia, Bangladesh etc. come at the islands and take out trocous from here. It is not allowed for us but allowed for them. The administration, the department of forest had written a letter to Government of India, concerned Ministry in May 2011 and the MP again on 10th March 2012 written a letter to Forest Ministry, saying that the ban may be lifted from Trocous-Niloticus/Torchers shell and allocated to our shell industries, so that it can progress.

SHRI MANOHAR TIRKI (Alipurdwar): Mr. Chairman, through you, I wanted to raise a matter of public interest and request the government to do the needful.

Sir, the national highway No. 31 is our life line, which connects not only my area, but also our eight states — Assam, Tripura, Meghalaya, Nagaland, Manipur, Mizoram,

Arunachal Pradesh, Sikkim and also the neighboring countries — Bhutan and Nepal. This road is very bad condition. It was requested to make it of four lanes. Some work has been completed on Assam and Bihar side, but rest of work has been stopped. This work has been diverted. The route has been diverted to other side. It was decided to take up the work of 31C and 31D, the condition of 31D is very bad. Neither the State Government repairs it nor the Ministry of Surface Transport. ...*(Interruptions)* The condition worsens in rainy season. The train facility is very less in that region, therefore, we have to depend on the road transport. The situation is very bad, so expedious action may be taken to implement it. The people faces too much inconvenience going through this road.

Secondly, the National Highway No. 55 which connects Darjeeling has totally damaged. No one is looking after it and it is not maintained. Tourists are unable to go there. The public of that area think that they are being ignored. Today Gorakhpur and other movements are taking place, but nobody is paying attention towards this problem. ...*(Interruptions)*

I would like to say that the National Highway No. 55, along with 31C and 31D may please be repaired at the earliest to make them approachable.

[English]

SHRI CHARLES DIAS (Nominated): I am thankful to you, Mr. Chairman, Sir, for giving me this opportunity to raise a matter of urgent public importance.

Ernakulam is the Commercial Capital of Kerala and Ernakulam Junction Railway Station is the biggest railway station in Kerala. A huge number passengers are using this railway station. There is an Area Manager's Office in Ernakulam. Through this Area Manager's Office only, the emergency quota of tickets were being released. But now, for many trains, the emergency quotas of tickets are not available; they are not issuing the emergency quota.

Sir, when I enquired, I came to know that for many trains, the emergency quota of tickets is being released from Thiruvananthapuram. This is causing a lot of difficulties to the passengers of Ernakulam and nearby area. The biggest sufferers are the patients, whose operation dates are fixed. When they go to Ernakulam Junction to book their ticket under Emergency quota for their operations to

be held in the Government hospitals in Thiruvananthapuram or Chennai, they are asked to make their request through Divisional Railway Managers' office, Thiruvananthapuram. This is causing a lot of inconveniences to the patients, particularly.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Just put your demand.

SHRI CHARLES DIAS: Yes, Sir.

But ironically, we have come to know that this Area Manager's Office is now going to be shifted. We do not know what is the reason for this shifting of Area Manager's Office. Staff has been issued transfer orders whereas nobody had asked for their transfers. We do not know what is happening there.

Therefore, my request is that the Area Manager's Office may kindly be retain in Ernakulam itself and the transfer orders of all the staff, which have been issued, may be cancelled. The patients and passengers have to be saved.

[Translation]

SHRI JAGDANAND SINGH (Buxar): Thank you, Mr. Chairman, Sir, for allowing me to raise an important issue in the House.

Sir, 30 lakh tonnes of Paddy has been reportedly procured in Bihar State. The procurement of paddy has been made directly by SFC or through Primary cooperative societies. There is no limit of cheating in procurement. The farmers should have got the price at the rate of 1080 rupees per quintal, they were given only 800 rupees by the middlemen and sold the paddy to Government agencies. The paddy purchased by the middlemen is shown as purchased by SFC. On the one hand, the procurement made on the basis of list of farmers from the traders and again it was handed over to them for CMR. According to the rules made by the Food Corporation of India, the paddy is given to Millers, the CMR, only when millers give rice in advance. The paddy is given in ratio of the rice received. FC1 functions on this practice in force, which in turn due to malevolent decision of the State, the farmers and consumers of the State had to pay the price for that. Keeping aside the policy of taking rice in advance, paper work was done by giving paddy for CMR in lump sum. The millers traders encouraged by the action of SFC had started sending list of farmers without procurement of the paddy and making forged alterations in the area of cultivation and

[Shri Jagdanand Singh]

taking away the paddy for CMR. Resulting in non-receipt of even one fourth rice in the FCI godowns till date. Three-fourth alleged paddy is with the miller, whereas the reality is that neither the rice nor the paddy is with them and embezzlement of crores of rupees had been done by taking cash payments. Again the dirty game of wheat procurement has been started with this embezzled money. The millers are filling their godowns by purchasing wheat and SFC had closed the procurement and the farmers are compelled to sell their wheat at the rate around rupees 1000 per quintal. The clear cut policy of the Government of India is this that farmers are to be paid the support price, but this year, the farmers of Bihar had sold their wheat in loss. The State Government have looted hundreds crore rupees in connivance with traders and now they are again ready to give the rice-wheat to millers by taking rice-wheat at cheaper rates from FCI in the name of consumers.

I demand from the Government of India that Government of Bihar should immediately examine the procurement process of the SFC and save the farmers from loss and national loss in the name of consumers and the persons responsible for embezzlement should be punished.

SHRI PREMDAS (Etawah): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am grateful for giving me the time to speak.

Sir, I would like to say that environmental pollution is becoming a serious problem. The nature had entrusted the liability of co-operation in maintaining environment to every living creatures. Today, the vultures are not seen in our country. The entire vulture species have extincted and there are so many species which are on the verge of extinction. If no attention is paid towards this aspect, the environment of our country in future will not be worth living.

Sir, there is a lake named Sarasainavar in our Etawah district, which is touching four districts- Etawah, Mainpuri, Kannauj and Auraya. A species of Crane is found in this lake, which are in large number as compared to the entire country. My demand is to declare this Sarasainavar lake as bird sanctuary and given a special package so that the problem of environment is solved. The department of environment and the Government of India should pay attention towards this need.

SHRI JAGDISH SHARMA (Jahanabad): Mr. Chairman, if you permit me, should I speak.

MR. CHAIRMAN: O.K.

SHRI JAGDISH SHARMA: Mr. Chairman, Sir, you and the entire country knows that Gaya, Nawada, Nalanda of Bihar and Kodarma, Jamvi of Jharkhand are draught prone areas. The basic job of the people of that area is agriculture. 35 years ago, when Bihar and Jharkhand were one State, a mega irrigation project called Tilaiya-Ghaghara was sanctioned. The work was started and so far 1100 crore rupees have been spent, but not a single inch of land has been filled. When Jharkhand was made a State after bifurcation from Bihar, these two rivers flows from these districts, the water management was a very good model. That area was irrigated from this project and this was also targeted for hydel power generation. We are asking the Central Government repeatedly, but they are not releasing funds. After bifurcation the then Bihar Government became indifferent and the work on that project came to stand still. Thousand acres land of fanners taken away for digging canals. Canals were dug here and there, Barrages were constructed at a few places, but not a single Bigha was filled even one inch.

The farmers and people of that area are staging movement. Many organisations have also joined them. You understand our pains. You can understand that what will be the condition of members of that area. Four-five members have recently been gheraoed. There is a saying that till the child do not mother do not feed him. The situation is more than crying. Movement had taken its speed. This movement is being led by a layer, Mahendra Singh ji. Their demand is filling the land. Now, this is the responsibility of Central Government not to let this non-violent movement turn into violent. So, our demand is to call the representatives of water resources department of State Government to discuss the land filling. Apart from this, the leader of this Movement, Mahendra Singh ji may also be called and provide adequate funds for this project.

SHRIMATI RAMA DEVI (Sheohar): Mr. Chairman, centrally sponsored projects are being run for rural employment creation in my constituency Sheohar. The public sector banks, State Bank of India, Bank of India, Punjab National Bank, Bank of Baroda, Central Bank of India provide load for that, but I am sorry to say that the farmers and people of that area are being troubled by the bank managers in getting that loan. The Bank Managers have set some middlemen in this regard. These middlemen

contacts the beneficiaries and promise them for delivery of loan. Thereafter, they keep handsome amount with them. The Bank Managers also have a good share in that money. Therefore, people are not able to get loans due to these middlemen. Until, the middlemen give their consent to Bank Managers, the loan was not disbursed. Commission is being charged boldly in India Avas Yojna, Kisan Credit Card, Prime Minister Rojgar Yojna, Swarn Jayanti Rojgar and Welfare schemes of Dalits etc. I have written a letter to the Finance Minister informing that there is need to take action in this regard because the target of central schemes could not be achieved in this way. Secondly, corruption is rampant seriously in those schemes. So, my demand is to inquire into this matter and strict action should be taken against the guilty officers and middlemen so that the benefit of these schemes is reached to the needy people cent percent.

SHRI NINONG ERING (Arunachal East): Mr. Chairman, I thank you for giving me an opportunity to speak on a important issue during the zero hour. **SHRI NINONG ERING** (Arunachal East): Mr. Chairman, I thank you for giving me an opportunity to speak on a important issue during the zero hour. Mr. Chairman, there is such a caste in Arunachal Pradesh which is called other Naga tribes. In 1911, when British rule was here, the five castes like Naukate, Tamsa, Wangchu, Tutchu and Ubins were recognised as Nagas. There are castes in Nagaland, Manipur like Aaoj, Saimaj, Tangkuls, Angamees, Konyaks, but they have been enjoying the status of other Naga tribes in our Arunachal Pradesh. So, they are not getting opportunities in the UPSC exams or Central Government jobs, because they do have certificate of Scheduled Tribes, but they have not been included in the schedule Tribes. We have made a amendment two days ago regarding Medara in Karnataka. I will request the hon. Minister to bring a Bill and make amendment regard to fine castes Naukate, Tamsa, Wangchu, Tutchu and Yubins.

[English]

SHRI R. THAMARAISELVAN (Dharmapuri): Mr. Chairman, I would like to bring to the kind notice of the Government an important issue pertaining to my constituency. In the year 2005, the Railway had banned the use of the 100 year old rail overhead bridge at Chinthalpadi situated at a distance of 11.4 kms. between Harur and Mookkanur ODR Highway falling in my Parliamentary

constituency because of its dilapidated condition. Because of this ban, for the last seven years, the people are using the adjacent mud road for all purposes, including heavy vehicular movement. More than a lakh of people surrounding this area have been affected very badly because of abandonment of this bridge. They are not able to move their agricultural produce and other goods. During rainy season their life becomes more miserable. The District Collector of Dharmapuri has made a written request to me to revive this bridge and indicated the estimated cost for the revival of this bridge at nearly one crore rupees.

Therefore, I urge upon the hon. Minister of Railways to direct the Southern Railway to reconstruct the above said rail overhead bridge at Chinthalpadi situated at a distance of 11.4 kms. between Harur and Mookkanur ODR Highway falling in my Dharmapuri Parliamentary constituency forthwith.

[Translation]

SHRI HUKMADEO NARAYAN YADAV (Madhubani): Sir, I would like to attract the attention of the Railway Minister of Government of India to this fact that since 1977, I was elected as MP, I have been raising this issue which was included in the scheme, some funds have been provided and outline work has also been completed but the next stage of work has not started yet.

Most of the work on Mujjafarpur to Darbhanga has been completed and the rest of work should be completed at the earliest, so that we may not have to cover such a long distance and the journey is reduced.

There is railway line from Sitamarhi to Jaynagar and Jaynagar to Nrimali, Nepal. If this line is completed, it will be the shortest route from Delhi to Guwahati near border and people will be able to reach there in shortest time period. It will also be good in view of our security and strategic point of view. So, more funds be allocated for this project. This line may be completed at the earliest so the Delhi- Gorakhpur line via Sitamarhi is connected there with.

SHRI BHUDEO CHOUDHARY (Jamui): Sir, I am grateful to you for giving me an opportunity to speak on an important issue. Jamui Lok Sabha Constituency is a very backward and draught prone area. It is also central point of Moaism and Naxalism. 35 years ago construction project of a dam

[Shri Bhudeo Choudhary]

was started on the Barnal river, the work was also started and 10 to 15 crores rupees were spent on this project. Canals also exists here and there, somewhere Barrage is also constructed. The target was to irrigate 15000 acres of land. So, the farmers were very happy. But the works which started in 1978, stopped in 1980 after two years. It was stated for technical problems.

I demand from the Government that a survey team be constituted of senior officers of water resources department and a survey be carried out. The length of dam is mere 700 metres and for the irrigation of 15000 areas of land. The farmers are staging movement. Recently, hon. Jairam Ramesh ji visited this place. This demand was put forth to him also. The farmers are ready to stage movement. Hydel power will be generated after the construction of this dam. We would like to request the Government that farmers are being discussed in the House, therefore, a survey may please be carried out and process of construction of dam on Barnal river be started.

SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL (Bikaner): Sir, the co-operatives were enjoying tax holiday under the Indian Income Tax Act. Co-operative Banks, Bhumi Vikash Bank, Some Bhandars or GSS were providing short-term and

long-term loans in rural areas. Since, they were allowed income-tax freedom, the rural people were getting loans on low rate of interest. For last some years, the income tax department had withdrawn this freedom, resulting in a set back to the co-operative movement. Co-operative movement is not meant for earning profit. It is accepted that the co-operative Banks disburse loans, you can treat them commercial organisations. But this freedom was in force for years together, why now it has been withdrawn? If this tax freedom is not available to the co-operative organisations, which provide short term and long term loans to the farmers on low rates of interest, they would have to bear the burden of higher rate of interest. I have to demand from the Ministry that the tax freedom withdrawn from the cooperative banks and organizations be given back.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: The House stands adjourned to meet on Monday, the 21st May, 2012 at 11.00 a.m.

18.42 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the
Clock on Monday, May 21, 2012/
Vaisakha 31, 1934 (Saka)*

ANNEXURE-I

Member-wise Index to Starred Questions

Sl. No.	Member's Name	Question Number
1	2	3
1.	Shri A.K.S. Vijayan	612
2.	Shri Adhalrao Patil Shivaji	610
3.	Shri Anandan M.	609
4.	Shri Bhoi Sanjay	620
5.	Shri Biswal Hemanand	619
6.	Shri Sivasami C.	618
7.	Shri Das Bhakta Charan	607
8.	Shri Gaikwad Eknath Mahadeo	605
9.	Shri Gowda Chandre D.B.	611
10.	Shri Jadhao, Prataprao Ganpatrao	604
11.	Shrimati Jardosh Darshana	601
12.	Dr. Naik, Sanjeev Ganesh	605
13.	Shri Owaisi Asaduddin	608
14.	Shri Pal, Jagdambika	606

1	2	3
15.	Shri Panda, Baijayant	617
16.	Shri Paranjpe Anand Prakash	620
17.	Shrimati Patel, Jayshreeben	613
18.	Shri Raghavan M.K.	614
19.	Shri Rathod, Ramesh	615
20.	Shri Roy Nripendra Nath	617
21.	Shri S. Alagiri	616
22.	Shri S. Semmalai	608
23.	Shri Singh Ijyraj	602
24.	Shri Singh Ratan	604
25.	Dr. Singh, Sanjay	616
26.	Shri Solanki, Makan Singh	610
27.	Shri Suresh Kodikkunnil	611
28.	Shri Thomas P.T.	603
29.	Shri Tudu Laxman	602
30.	Dr. Venugopal P.	609
31.	Prof. Yadav Ranjan Prasad	607

Member-wise Index to Unstarred Questions

Sl.No.	Member's Name	Question Number
1	2	3
1.	Shri Prathap, A. Sai	6917
2.	Shri A.K.S. Vijayan	7037
3.	Shri Adhalrao Patil Shivaji	7024, 7058
4.	Shri Adsul Anandrao	6909, 7058
5.	Shri Agarwal Jai Prakash	7018
6.	Shri Ahir Hansraj G.	6983
7.	Dr. Ajnala, Rattan Singh	7029

1	2	3
8.	Shri Amlabe, Narayan Singh	7037
9.	Shri Argal Ashok	6994
10.	Shri Azad Kirti	6959
11.	Shri Babar Gajanan D.	7058
12.	Shrimati Badal Harsimrat Kaur	6992
13.	Shri Bairwa Khiladi Lal	6965, 6981, 7098
14.	Shri Baitha, Kameshwar	6936
15.	Shri Bavia Kunvarjibhai Mohanbhai	6991
16.	Shri Bhadana Avtar Singh	6925
17.	Shri Bhagat Sudarshan	7009
18.	Shri Bhagora Tarachand	6949, 7102
19.	Shri Bhoi Sanjay	7050, 7054, 7115
20.	Shri Bhujbal Sameer	6980
21.	Shri Biju P.K.	7121
22.	Shri Biswal Hemanand	7114
23.	Shrimati Botcha, Jhansi Lakshmi	6963
24.	Shri Bwiswmuthiary, Sansuma Khunggur	6969
25.	Shri Sivasami C.	7053, 7113
26.	Shri Choudhary Harish	6953, 7005, 7047
27.	Shri Chauhan Mahendrasinh P.	7042
28.	Shri Chauhan Sanjay Singh	7019
29.	Shri Chitthan N.S.V.	6995
30.	Shri Choudhary Nikhil Kumar	7040
31.	Shrimati Choudhry Shruti	6907, 7070
32.	Shri Das, Khagen	7028
33.	Shri Das, Ram Sundar	6929, 6986
34.	Shri Dasgupta, Gurudas	7050
35.	Shrimati Dasmunsi, Deepa	6935, 7076
36.	Shrimati Devi Rama	6915, 7045, 7100, 7109

1	2	3
37.	Shri Dhanapalan K.P.	6966
38.	Shri Dhotre Sanjay	7031
39.	Shri Dhruvanarayana R.	6931, 6961, 7118
40.	Shrimati Dhurve, Jyoti	6928, 7101
41.	Shri Dias, Charles	7126
42.	Shri Dubey Nishikant	6913
43.	Shri Dudhgaonkar, Ganeshrao Nagorao	6982, 7055
44.	Shri Gaddigoudar, P.C.	6916, 7037, 7063
45..	Shri Gadhwani Mukesh Bhairavdanji	7059
46.	Shri Gaikwad Eknath Mahadeo	7050, 7054, 7115
47.	Shrimati Gandhi, Maneka	6985
48.	Shri Gandhi, Varun	6963, 6977
49.	Shri Gandhi, Dilipkumar Mansukhlal	7051, 7084
50.	Shri Ganeshamurthi, A.	6961
51.	Shri Gohain Rajen	7020
52.	Shri Rajagopal, L.	7034
53.	Shri Gowda Chandre D.B.	7017, 7085
54.	Sk. Haque, Saidul	7013
55.	Shri Hazari Maheshwar	6962
56.	Shri Hussain Syed Shahnawaz	7035, 7109
57.	Shri Jadhao, Prataprao Ganpatrao	7109
58.	Shri Jadhav Baliram	6982
59.	Shri Jaiswal, Gorakh Prasad	7045
60.	Shri Jakhar Badri Ram	6956, 6965, 7091
61.	Shri Jawale Haribhau	6918, 7064
62.	Shri Jindal, Naveen	6943, 6963, 7079
63.	Shri Joshi, Mahesh	6903, 7096
64.	Dr. Joshi, Murli Manohar	6974
65.	Shri Joshi, Pralhad	6990

1	2	3
66.	Dr. Jyoti Mirdha	6972
67.	Shri Kalmadi Suresh	7124
68.	Shri Karunakaran, P.	6924
69.	Shri Karwaria, Kapil Muni	6929, 6986
70.	Shri Kateel, Nalin Kumar	6904,
71.	Shri Khaire Chandrakant	6922, 6994
72.	Dr. Killi Kruparani	7009
73.	Shri Kowase Marotrao Sainuji	6964, 6983
74.	Shri Kumar Vishwa Mohan	6962
75.	Shri Kumar, Ajay	7015
76.	Shri Kumar, P.	6954,7052
77.	Shri Kurup Peethambara	7001
78.	Shri Laguri Yashbant	7000
79.	Shri Lingam P.	7050
80.	Shri Madam Vikrambhai Arjanbhai	6923, 7060
81.	Shri Majhi, Pradeep	7010, 7021
82.	Shri Mani, Jose K.	6906, 7026, 7069
83.	Shri Meghe, Datta	6968, 7059, 7106
84.	Shri Meghwal Arjun Ram	6942, 6993
85.	Shri Meghwal Bharat Ram	6965, 7098
86.	Shri Mishra, Mahabal	6950, 7087
87.	Shri Mishra, Prasad Govind	6937, 6983, 6983
88.	Shri Misra, Pinaki	7033
89.	Shri Mitra, Somen	7123
90.	Shri Mohan P.C.	6988
91.	Shri Muttemwar Vilas	6982
92.	Shri Nagar, Surendra Singh	7008, 7059
93.	Dr. Naik, Sandeep Ganesh	7037, 7049, 7073
94.	Shri Naranbhai, Kachhadia	7039, 7101

1	2	3
95.	Shri O.S. Manian	6926
96.	Shri Owaisi Asaduddin	7050, 7051, 7086
97.	Shri P.R. Natarajan	6983
98.	Shri Pal, Jagdambika	7110
99.	Shri Panda, Baijayant	6967, 7097
100.	Shri Panda, Prabodh	7016
101.	Shri Pandey Ravindra Kumar	6978
102.	Shri Pandey, Gorakhnath	7038
103.	Shri Paranjpe Anand Prakash	7050, 7054, 7115
104.	Dr. Patasani, Prasanna Kumar	7022
105.	Shri Patel, Bal Kumar	6999
106.	Shri Patel, Kishanbhai V.	7010, 7021
107.	Shri Pathak Harin	7043
108.	Shri Patil Sanjay Dina	7049,
109.	Shri Patil A.T. Nana	6901,
110.	Shrimati Patil Bhavana Gawali	6997, 7055
111.	Shri Patil, Raosaheb Danve	6973
112.	Shri Khatgaonkar, Bhaskarrao Bapurao Patil	7050, 7054, 7115
113.	Shrimati Patle, Kamla Devi	6955, 7017, 7128
114.	Shri Prabhakar, Ponnam	6912
115.	Shri Pradhan Nityananda	6967, 7105
116.	Dr. Prasad, N. Siva	7023
117.	Shri Premchand Guddu	7045, 7125
118.	Shri Premdas	7053
119.	Shri Punia, P.L.	7122
120.	Shri Rahman, Abdul	7017
121.	Shri Rai, Prem Das	7044
122.	Shri Rajesh, M.B.	6940
123.	Shri Ram Purnmasi	6970, 7056, 7129

1	2	3
124.	Prof. Ram Shankar	6993
125.	Shri Ramkishun	6988
126.	Shri Rana Jagdish Singh	7036,
127.	Shri Rane, Nilesh Narayan	6938, 7077
128.	Dr. Rao, K.S.	7003
129.	Shri Rao, Sambasiva Rayapati	7087
130.	Shri Rathod, Ramesh	7075
131.	Shri Rathwa Ramsinh	6925, 7048, 7071, 7120
132.	Dr. Ratna, De	6987
133.	Shri Rawat, Ashok Kumar	6951, 6991, 7012, 7107
134.	Shri Roy Arjun	6976
135.	Shri Ray, Rudra Madhab	6998, 7008, 7103
136.	Shri Reddy Gutha Sukhender	7024
137.	Shri Reddy, Anantha Venkatarami	7119
138.	Shri Reddy, K.J.S.P.	6927, 7052
139.	Shri Roy Nripendra Nath	7062
140.	Shri S. Alagiri	6944, 7112
141.	Shri S.R. Jeyadurai	6932, 7017
142.	Shri S.S. Ramasubbu	6922, 7068
143.	Dr. Saha, Anup Kumar	7046
144.	Shri Sampath, A.	6908, 7072
145.	Shrimati Saroj, Sushila	6936, 6962, 7057
146.	Shri Saroj, Tufani	6919, 7099
147.	Shri Sayeed, Hamdullah	6952, 7068, 7088
148.	Shrimati Scindia, Yashodhara Raje	6979, 7014
149.	Shrimati Shantha, J.	6940, 6947, 7083
150.	Dr. Sharma, Arvind Kumar	6914
151.	Shri Sharma, Jagdish	6982, 6989, 7087
152.	Shri Shekhar, Neeraj	6975, 7025, 7046, 7104

1	2	3
153.	Shri Shetkar, Suresh Kumar	6958, 7093
154.	Shri Anto Antony	6996, 7117
155.	Shri Siddeshwara, G.M.	6941, 6983, 7078
156.	Dr. Singh Bhola	6984, 7116
157.	Shri Singh Bhoopendra	6902, 7066
158.	Shri Singh Dushyant	6945, 7081, 7123
159.	Shri Singh K.C. 'Baba'	7048
160.	Shrimati Singh Meena	7041
161.	Shri Singh Radha Mohan	6968, 6979
162.	Shri Singh Rakesh	6910, 7090
163.	Shri Singh Ratan	7100, 7112
164.	Shri Singh Ravneet	6930
165.	Shri Singh Sushil Kumar	7056
166.	Shri Singh Uday	7030
167.	Shri Singh Yashvir	6975, 7025, 7046, 7104
168.	Shri Singh, Radhe Mohan	7032, 7116
169.	Shri Singh, Rajiv Ranjan Alias Lalan	6974
170.	Rajkumari Singh, Ratna	7047
171.	Shri Singh, Vijay Bahadur	6921, 7019
172.	Shri Singla Vijay Inder	6920, 7067
173.	Shri Siricilla Rajaiah	6911, 7094
174.	Shri Solanki, Makan Singh	7061
175.	Shri Sudhakaran K.	7011
176.	Shri Sugavanam. E.G.	6905, 7051, 7089
177.	Shri Sugumar, K.	6948, 7050, 7084
178.	Shri Suresh Kodikkunnil	7049, 7065
179.	Shri Swamy N. Cheluvaraya	6957, 6985, 7092
180.	Shrimati Tabassum Hasan	7004
181.	Shri Tagore Manicka	6984

1	2	3
182.	Shri Tanwar Ashok	6960, 7095
183.	Shri Tarai Bibhu Prasad	7016
184.	Shri. Tewari Manish	7002
185.	Shri Thakor Jagdish	7012
186.	Shri Thamaraiselvan R.	7052
187.	Dr. Thambidurai, M.	7050
188.	Dr. Tharoor, Shashi	7026
189.	Shri Thomas P.T.	7049, 7108
190.	Shri Tirkey, Manohar	7060
191.	Shri Tiwari, Bhisma Shankar Alias Kushal	6939
192.	Shri Tomar Narendra Singh	6946, 7127
193.	Shri Toppo Joseph	7006
194.	Smt. Upadhyay Seema	7057
195.	Shri Vasava, Mansukhbhai D.	7000, 7005
196.	Dr. Venugopal P.	7052, 7082
197.	Shri Verma Sajjan	6933
198.	Shri Vishwanath, Adagooru H.	7003
199.	Shri Viswanathan P.	7027
200.	Shri Wakchaure, Bhausaheb Rajaram	6934, 7074
201.	Shri Yadav Anjan Kumar M.	6944, 7080
202.	Shri Yadav Dharmendra	7024, 7058
203.	Shri Yadav Dinesh Chandra	6976
204.	Prof. Yadav, Ranjan Prasad	7111
205.	Shri Yadav, Hukmadeo Narayan	7007, 7130
206.	Shri Yadav, Madhusudan	6971

ANNEXURE-II

Ministry-wise Index to Starred Questions

Finance	:	603, 604, 605, 613, 616, 620
Health and Family Welfare	:	601, 602, 606, 610, 611, 612
Mines	:	618
New and Renewable Energy	:	609
Panchayati Raj	:	
Power	:	608, 614, 615
Tourism	:	607
Tribal Affairs	:	
Women and Child Development	:	617, 619.

Ministry-wise Index to Unstarred Questions

Finance	:	6901, 6903, 6906, 6907, 6908, 6909, 6910, 6912, 6914, 6916, 6921, 6925, 6926, 6927, 6930, 6937, 6938, 6939, 6941, 6944, 6946, 6947, 6949, 6951, 6958, 6966, 6973, 6979, 6980, 6981, 6982, 6989, 6990, 6991, 6993, 6994, 6997, 7001, 7002, 7003, 7005, 7007, 7008, 7012, 7014, 7016, 7027, 7032, 7033, 7044, 7046, 7047, 7049, 7054, 7055, 7056, 7062, 7063, 7064, 7065, 7069, 7070, 7074, 7077, 7082, 7087, 7090, 7091, 7093, 7100, 7103, 7107, 7108, 7109, 7110, 7112, 7115, 7116, 7117, 7118, 7122, 7124
Health and Family Welfare	:	6905, 6915, 6924, 6929, 6935, 6936, 6940, 6943, 6945, 6948, 6950, 6954, 6959, 6961, 6962, 6963, 6968, 6970, 6972, 6975, 6977, 6985, 6987, 6995, 6999, 7004, 7010, 7019, 7021, 7022, 7024, 7025, 7026, 7034, 7037, 7038, 7050, 7051, 7052, 7053, 7057, 7072, 7076, 7079, 7084, 7088, 7094, 7096, 7097, 7099, 7101, 7104, 7111, 7119, 7123, 7125, 7130
Mines	:	6922, 6971, 6974, 6976, 6998, 7017, 7035, 7068, 7075, 7085, 7102
New and Renewable Energy	:	6920, 6953, 6957, 6988, 7045, 7066, 7067, 7081, 7083, 7089
Panchayati Raj	:	6942, 6956, 7127

Power	:	6902, 6911, 6917, 6919, 6923, 6931, 6933, 6934, 6955, 6965, 6978, 6984, 6992, 6996, 7013, 7015, 7020, 7030, 7036, 7039, 7040, 7041, 7059, 7073, 7078, 7086, 7092, 7095, 7098, 7113, 7114 2078
Tourism	:	6967, 7029, 7042, 7080, 7126
Tribal Affairs	:	6918, 6928, 6932, 6964, 6969, 6983, 7000, 7006, 7009, 7048, 7060, 7061, 7071, 7105, 7120, 7129
Women and Child Development	:	6904, 6913, 6952, 6960, 6986, 7011, 7018, 7023, 7028, 7031, 7043, 7058, 7106, 7121, 7128.
