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सत्यमेव जयते

PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES

RAJYA SABHA

OFFICIAL REPORT

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RAJYA SABHA

Tuesday, the 16th August, 2011/25th Sravana, 1933 (Saka)

The House met at eleven of the clock,

MR. CHAIRMAN in the Chair.

RE: DEMAND FOR ALLOWING THE LEADER OF OPPOSITION TO SPEAK

MR. CHAIRMAN: Q. No.201. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU (Karnataka): Sir, the Leader of the Opposition wants to speak. ...(Interruptions)... Please allow him, Sir. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please listen. ...(Interruptions)... One minute. ...(Interruptions)... आप सुन लीजिए जरा, बैठ जाइए, बैठ जाइए। ...(व्यवधान)...

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Sir, the Leader of the Opposition wants to speak. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Do you wish to say something? ...(Interruptions)... Let us hear the Leader of the Opposition. ...(Interruptions)... One minute. ...(Interruptions)... Just one minute. ...(Interruptions)... Let us hear the Leader of the Opposition. ...(Interruptions)... One minute. ...(Interruptions)... One minute. ...(Interruptions)...

विपक्ष के नेता (श्री अरुण जेटली): सभापति जी,

श्री सभापति: पहले बात तो सुन लीजिए। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री वी. हनुमंत राव (आन्ध्र प्रदेश) : पहले क्वेश्चन ऑवर और फिर कुछ। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री सत्यव्रत चतुर्वेदी (उत्तराखंड): सभापति महोदय, हमेशा ये ही बोलते हैं ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please let us hear the Leader of the Opposition. ...(Interruptions)... One minute, please. ...(Interruptions)... One minute. ...(Interruptions)... One minute, please. ...(Interruptions)... एक मिनट बात सुन लीजिए। ...(व्यवधान)...

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: Sir, you have allowed me to make a submission. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री सभापति: बात सुन लीजिए जरा, बैठ जाइए, बैठ जाइए। ...(व्यवधान)... Please hear the Leader of the Opposition. ...(Interruptions)... बात तो सुन लीजिए। ...(व्यवधान)... एक मिनट बात सुन लीजिए। ...(व्यवधान)... बैठ जाइए। ...(व्यवधान)...

SHRI SATYAVRAT CHATURVEDI: Let us proceed with the Question Hour, Sir. ...(*Interruptions*)...

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA): Sir, the Home Minister will make a statement at 12 o'clock. ...(*Interruptions*)...

श्री सभापति: बात तो सुन लीजिए। one minute. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: What is this, Sir? They don't want to hear me. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Venkaiahji, please. ...(*Interruptions*)... No, no; I have given him the opportunity. ...(*Interruptions*)... बैठ जाइए। This is not right. ...(*Interruptions*)... Please allow the Leader of the Opposition to speak. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: Let them disturb. ...(*Interruptions*)... Why are you disturbing? ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please, one minute. ...(*Interruptions*)... One minute. आप जरा बैठ जाइए। ...(**व्यवधान**)... Please, one minute. ...(*Interruptions*)... Please, one minute. ...(*Interruptions*)... Please resume your places. ...(*Interruptions*)... Please resume your places. आप बैठ जाइए। ...(**व्यवधान**)...

SHRI PRASANTA CHATTERJEE (West Bengal): They are disturbing the House. ...(*Interruptions*)...

श्री अरुण जेटली: सभापति महोदय, क्या सरकार ने यह तय कर लिया है कि सदन नहीं चलने देगी। Has this Government decided that the House will not commence? ...(*Interruptions*)... क्या सरकार सदन नहीं चलने देगी। ...(**व्यवधान**)...

श्री सत्यव्रत चतुर्वेदी: वे अपनी बात कहें, लेकिन क्वेश्चन ऑवर सस्पेंड करना हमें मंजूर नहीं है। ...(**व्यवधान**)...

श्री सभापति: प्लीज, आप बैठ जाइए। ...(**व्यवधान**)... बैठ जाइए, बैठ जाइए। ...(**व्यवधान**)...

श्री अरुण जेटली: सभापति महोदय, आपने अनुमति दी है और सरकार तय कर रही है कि सदन में बोलने नहीं दिया जाएगा। ...(**व्यवधान**)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please hear him. ...(*Interruptions*)... आप जरा बैठ तो जाइए। आप बैठ जाइए। ...(**व्यवधान**)... You can't negotiate like this. ...(*Interruptions*)... आप बैठ जाइए। ...(**व्यवधान**)...

श्री अरुण जेटली: सभापति महोदय, मैं आपका आभार व्यक्त करता हूँ कि आपने मुझे बोलने की अनुमति दी है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... क्या सत्ता पक्ष यह चाहता है कि जो इस देश के अंदर गंभीर विषय उठ रहे हैं उनको लेकर चर्चा न हो। ...**(व्यवधान)**... सभापति महोदय, आपने मुझे अनुमति दी है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री सभापति: आप जरा बैठ जाइए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... आप अपनी जगह जाकर बैठ जाइए।

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA (Jharkhand): Please bring the House to order, Sir. ...**(Interruptions)**... What is this, Sir? Two Parliamentary Affairs Ministers are sitting here. They are not asking them to hear him. ...**(Interruptions)**...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Do you wish to say something? ...**(Interruptions)**... आप जरा बैठ जाइए। One minute. ...**(Interruptions)**...

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: What is this, Sir? ...**(Interruptions)**...

श्री वी. हनुमंत राव: हम आपकी बात सुनेंगे, लेकिन ...**(व्यवधान)**...

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: They don't want to listen to the Leader of the Opposition. ...**(Interruptions)**...

श्री सभापति: आप जरा इनकी बात सुनिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: Sir, you have permitted me to make. ...**(Interruptions)**...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please resume your places. ...**(Interruptions)**...

Don't come into the well. ...**(Interruptions)**... Don't come into the well, please. ...**(Interruptions)**... देखिए, आप इनकी बात सुन लीजिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: Sir, it is a murder of democracy by this Government both outside the House and inside the House. ...**(Interruptions)**...

श्री सभापति: देखिए, आप इनकी बात सुनिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... Please. ...**(Interruptions)**...

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: It is a murder of democracy by this Government. ...**(Interruptions)**...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please go back to your places. ...**(Interruptions)**...

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: It wants to throttle the right to protest outside and it wants to take away the right of the Opposition to make a point inside the House. ...**(Interruptions)**...

श्री सभापति: आप इनकी बात सुनिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*... Please.
...*(Interruptions)*... Please, hon. Members. ...*(Interruptions)*... Just
one minute. It is an established practice that when the Leader of

the Opposition wishes to speak, we give him the opportunity to speak.
...(Interruptions)...

SOME HON. MEMBERS: After Question Hour. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Just one minute. ...(Interruptions)... Just one minute.
...(Interruptions)...

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: Sir, are they defying the ruling?
...(Interruptions)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Just one minute. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री तारिक अनवर (महाराष्ट्र): सर, सभी पॉलिटिकल पार्टिज़ को मौका मिले, नहीं तो हाउस नहीं चलेगा। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

SHRIMATI BRINDA KARAT (West Bengal): Sir, allow all of us.
...(Interruptions)...

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: Sir, they are defying the ruling.
...(Interruptions)... They are defying the ruling. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नक़वी (उत्तर प्रदेश): सड़क पर भी अराजकता और सदन में भी ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please. ...(Interruptions)...)... This is very wrong.
...(Interruptions)... आप बैठ जाइए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री शिवानन्द तिवारी (बिहार): सरकार सुनना भी नहीं चाहती। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. CHAIRMAN: This is not right. ...(Interruptions)... The House is adjourned till 12.00 hours.

The House then adjourned at seven minutes past eleven of the clock.

The House reassembled at twelve of the clock.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN in the Chair.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO STARRED QUESTIONS

Decline in workdays provided under MGNREGS

*201. SHRI S. THANGAVELU: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the number of workdays under the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS) has been decreasing during the year 2010-11 as compared to earlier years;

(b) whether some States, which were best performers, have failed to implement the Scheme and the number of workdays provided by them has declined by half;

(c) if so, whether Government has analyzed the reasons therefor; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the action taken by Government for effective implementation of the Scheme at least in the coming years?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) During 2010-11 employment under Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS) was provided to a total of 5.49 crore households and 257.15 crore persondays generated. This is against 2.10 crore households provided employment and 90.50 crore persondays generated in 2006-07, 3.39 crore households and 143.59 crore persondays in 2007-08, 4.51 crore households and 216.32 crore persondays in 2008-09 and 5.26 crore households and 283.59 crore persondays in 2009-10. There has been steady increase in the total number of households provided employment and persondays generated during 2006-07 to 2009-10. Though the total number of households provided employment increased in 2010-11 compared to 2009-10. there was a decline in persondays generated in 2010-11.

(b) to (d) The State/Union Territory wise details of number of households provided employment and persondays generated under the scheme during the last three years are given in statement (See below). The decline in 2010-11, was substantial in States of Rajasthan, Karnataka. Andhra Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh. Uttar Pradesh and Assam. MGNREGS provides a legal guarantee for at least 100 days of wage, employment to every rural household in a financial year for doing unskilled manual work, on demand to be made following a due process. As employment is provided on demand, households provided employment and persondays generated depend on demand for employment. The major reasons cited for the decline by some of the State Governments are good monsoon/rain fall, higher wage rate in open market, other employment opportunities available, greater transparency and accountability, local disturbances and agitations etc. The efforts

made by the Government to make MGNREGS more effective and improve performance in States include the following measures:

- (i) Permissible administrative expenditure limit has been enhanced from 4% to 6% for deployment of dedicated staff for MGNREGA. strengthening of management and administrative support structures for social audit, grievance redressal and ICT infrastructure.
- (ii) In accordance with Section 6(1) of the Act, the Government has revised the wages for unskilled manual workers in respect of all States and Union Territories under: MGNREGA, by indexing the notified wage rate to the Consumer Price Index for Agricultural Labour.
- (iii) States have been instructed to establish State Employment Guarantee Funds for greater flexibility in management of funds for MGNREGS.
- (iv) For convergence of MGNREGS with other development programmes of the Government which have similar target groups, convergence guidelines have been developed and disseminated by the Ministry for several other development schemes.
- (v) Amendments to para 1 of Schedule I of MGNREG Act have been carried out from time to time to enlarge the scope of works and activities that can be taken up.
- (vi) Information and Communication Technology (ICT) based MIS has been made operational to make data available to public scrutiny including job cards, muster rolls, employment demanded and number of days worked, shelf of works, funds available/spent, social audit findings, registering grievances etc.
- (vii) State Governments have been advised to make use of ICT enabled models like Business Correspondent, Rural ATM, handheld devices, smart cards, bio-metrics, mobile banking etc. for easy wage payments to MGNREGA workers.
- (viii) District Excellence Award for districts with outstanding performance under MGNREGA.
- (ix) Rozgar Jagrookta Puraskar for NGOs working towards effective implementation of MGNREGA.

Statement

Mahatma Gandhi NREGA Performance (Employment Generation)

Sl.No.	State	No. of House Holds provided employment (In Nos)			Persondays generated (in Lakhs)		
		2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Andhra Pradesh	5699557	6158493	6200423	2735.45	4044.3	3351.61
2	Arunachal Pradesh	80714	68157	134527	34.98	16.98	31.12
3	Assam	1877393	2137270	1798372	751.07	732.95	470.52
4	Bihar	3822484	4127330	4738464	991.75	1136.88	1602.62
5	Chhattisgarh	2270415	2025845	2485581	1243.18	1041.57	1110.35
6	Gujarat	850691	1596402	1096223	213.07	585.09	491.84
7	Haryana	162932	156406	235281	69.11	59.04	84.2
8	Himachal Pradesh	445713	497336	444247	205.28	284.94	219.46
9	Jammu & Kashmir	199166	336036	492277	78.8	128.71	210.68
10	Jharkhand	1576348	1702599	1987360	749.97	842.47	830.9

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
11	Karnataka	896212	3535281	2224468	287.64	2003.43	1097.85
12	Kerla	692015	955576	955976	153.75	339.71	480.34
13	Madhya Pradesh	5207665	4714591	4407643	2946.97	2624	2198.18
14	Maharashtra	906297	591547	451169	419.85	274.35	200
15	Manipur	381109	418564	433856	285.62	306.18	295.61
16	Meghalaya	224263	300482	346149	86.31	148.48	199.81
17	Mizoram	172775	180140	170894	125.82	170.33	165.98
18	Nagaland	296689	325242	350815	212.7	284.27	334.34
19	Orissa	1199006	1398300	2004815	432.58	554.09	976.57
20	Punjab	147336	271934	278134	39.89	77.17	75.4
21	Rajasthan	6373093	6522264	5859067	4829.55	4498.1	3026.22
22	Sikkim	52006	54156	56401	26.34	43.27	48.14
23	Tamil Nadu	3345648	4373257	4969140	1203.59	2390.75	2685.93
24	Tripura	549022	576487	557055	351.12	460.22	374.51

25	Uttar Pradesh	4336466	5485434	6431213	2272.21	3559.23	3348.97
26	Uttranchal	298741	522304	542391	104.33	132.41	230.2
27	West Bengal	3025854	3479915	4998239	786.61	1551.68	1553.08
28	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	5975	20337	17636	1	5.83	4.03
29	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	1919	3741	2290	0.48	0.7	0.47
30	Daman & Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0
31	Goa	0	6604	13897	0	1.85	3.7
32	Lakshadweep	3024	5192	4507	1.82	1.41	1.34
33	Pondicherry	12264	40377	38118	1.64	9.07	11.27
34	Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total		45112792	52585999	54947068	21632.48	28359.46	25715.24

Unproductive expenditure by oil PSUs

*202. SHRI MOHAMMED ADEEB: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that public sector oil and natural gas companies are indulging in extravagance and incurring avoidable expenditure;

(b) if so, the details of expenses being incurred by such companies which are not normally incurred by the Ministry;

(c) the details of unproductive expenditure incurred during the last three years, company-wise; and

(d) the steps taken/being taken to prevent avoidable expenditure with a view to neutralize frequent price hike of oil and natural gas?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY): (a) to (d) The Public Sector oil companies have informed that they are not incurring any unproductive and avoidable expenditure. They observe economy while incurring any expenditure keeping in view the requirements of their business.

Public Sector oil companies consistently take measures to optimize expenditure. Some of the measures taken by the Oil PSUs are as under:

1. Expenditure budgets are prepared at the beginning of the financial year and actual expenditure on various activities is monitored on periodic basis against the targets and appropriate actions are taken to control the same.
2. Teams comprising of senior officers identify the areas for possible cost optimization and efforts are made to achieve the same.
3. System of e-collection has been implemented which facilitates faster realization of funds from customers resulting in savings on interest cost.
4. Indigenous development of spares and in-house repair & maintenance is encouraged in order to minimize cost.
5. Video Conferencing is encouraged to minimize the expenses on tours & travel.

Besides, guidelines issued by the Government from time to time regarding economy measures and rationalization of expenditure are adhered

to by the oil PSUs.

India imports about 83% of its crude oil requirements. Since crude oil alone constitutes more than 90% of the cost of production of petroleum products, it would be untenable to argue that the price hikes of petroleum products could be reduced through the management of expenditure.

The international price of the Indian Basket of Crude oil has been rising consistently with the average price of the Indian basket of crude oil increased from \$ 69.76/bbl in 2009-10 to \$ 112.28/bbl (average for the period from 01.04.2011 to 11.08.2011) during the current year. The Government does not have any control on the international prices of crude oil and petroleum products, which are influenced by several factors including demand and supply conditions in the world.

However, in order to insulate the common man from the impact of rise in international oil prices, the Government continues to modulate the prices of Diesel, PDS Kerosene and Domestic LPG, resulting in under-recoveries to the public sector Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs). The OMCs are presently incurring under-recovery of Rs. 6.06 per litre on the sale of Diesel, Rs. 23.74 per litre on the sale of PDS Kerosene and Rs. 247 per cylinder of Domestic LPG as per the Refinery Gate Price effective 1.8.2011. As a result, the OMCs are incurring daily under-recovery of Rs. 246 crore and are expected to incur total under-recovery of Rs. 1,21, 915 crore on sale of these three sensitive petroleum products during 2011-12.

Impact of female foeticide on sex-ratio

†*203. SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that gender gap is widening due to unabated female foeticide going on in the country;

(b) whether it is also a fact that in the coming days, several serious consequences are feared to surface on account of unabated female foeticide; and

(c) if so, the steps being taken by Government to check female foeticide?

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

(a) Yes Sir, as per the 2011 Census (provisional), the child sex ratio has declined from 927 in 2001 to 914 in 2011.

(b) A skewed sex-ratio may have negative consequences affecting the overall status of women in society, including increased insecurity and violence against women. The manifestations of adverse sex ratio could also result in undesirable social practices such as polyandry and women trafficking.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) Government has adopted a multi-pronged strategy to check female foeticide which includes legislative measures, awareness generation as well as programmes for socio-economic empowerment of women. The steps taken by the Government include enactment of the Pre-Conception and Pre-Natal Diagnostic Techniques (Prohibition of Sex Selection) Act, 1994, further amended in 2003, to prevent the misuse of medical diagnostic technology for illegal sex determination leading to female foeticide.

Diversion of agricultural loan

*204. SARDAR SUKHDEV SINGH DHINDSA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware of the news-item which appeared in the Tribune dated 14 April, 2011 stating that Chandigarh took Rs. 3,990 crore farm loan in nine months; and

(b) if so the details of facts in this regard and the steps taken by Government to check the diversion of agriculture loan for other purposes?

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

(b) However, the fact is that the major part of loan has been disbursed by various banks to different Corporations of State Governments of Haryana & Punjab related to agricultural activities. These Corporations were utilizing the funds for various agricultural activities.

The banks have their own guidelines to check the utilization of the loans disbursed by them. The loans disbursed by all banks are being reviewed periodically at various fora viz. District Consultative Committee Meetings (DCC) at the district level and State Level Bankers Committee (SLBC) at the State level.

Achievements made under the Ganga Action Plan

*205. DR. MANOHAR JOSHI: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) the amount spent so far on the Ganga Action Plan and the results achieved so far;

(b) whether the results achieved so far are satisfactory;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) if not, the reasons therefor;

(e) the agencies involved in the plan and responsible for not achieving the desired results; and

(f) the steps being taken by Government to effectively implement the Ganga Action Plan and take stringent action against the agencies responsible for not achieving the desired results?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) to (f) Ganga Action Plan (GAP) is being implemented in a phased manner since 1985 to improve the water quality of river Ganga. Tributaries of the river Ganga namely, Yamuna, Gomti, Damodar and Mahananda have also been covered under Phase-II of the programme approved in stages from 1993 onwards. Pollution abatement works undertaken include, interception and diversion of raw sewage, setting up of sewage treatment plants, creation of low cost sanitation facilities, etc, An expenditure of Rs. 2685.62 crore has been incurred so far and sewage treatment capacity of 2222 mid (million litres per day) has been created for river Ganga and the tributaries.

With the pollution abatement works completed so far, despite significant increase in urbanization, industrialization and growth in population in cities along the banks of rivers, the water quality in terms of BOD values is reported to have improved as compared to the pre-GAP water quality, based on independent monitoring undertaken by reputed institutions. The water quality of the river Ganga conforms to the prescribed standards in terms of key indicators, namely, Bio-chemical Oxygen Demand (BOD) and Dissolved Oxygen (DO) at most of the locations except, in the stretch between Kannauj and Varanasi in Uttar Pradesh. However, the levels of bacterial contamination in terms of fecal coliform are reported to be exceeding the maximum permissible limit at a number of locations.

In respect of river Yamuna, the water quality in the stretch of from Tajewala to Palla in Haryana is found to be within the prescribed limits. However, the stretch of the river in the vicinity of Delhi (downstream of Wazirabad barrage to upstream of Okhla barrage) and in parts of Uttar Pradesh does not meet the standards in terms of BOD. The water quality of Yamuna has not shown the desired improvement owing to large gap between the demand and availability of sewage treatment capacity and lack of fresh water in the river.

The National Ganga River Basin Authority (NGRBA) has been constituted by the Government in February, 2009 to ensure effective abatement of pollution and conservation of the river Ganga. A project with World Bank assistance for abatement of pollution of river Ganga at an estimated cost of Rs.7000 crore has been approved in April, 2011.

Several measures have been taken to improve implementation of projects under NGRBA which include; Tripartite Memorandum of Agreements (MoAs) with the State Governments/Urban Local Bodies, Independent Appraisal of Detailed Project Reports, Third Party Inspection for projects etc.

Conservation of rivers is an ongoing and collective effort of Central and State Governments. The Central Government is supplementing the efforts of the State Governments in river conservation. Pollution abatement works under the river conservation plans are implemented on a cost sharing basis between the Centre and the States through implementing agencies nominated by the State Governments and functioning under their control. Regular interactions are held with the states to review and monitor the progress of works to ensure their timely completion.

Creation of infrastructure for sewage management and disposal is also being undertaken through other central schemes, such as Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission and Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme for Small and Medium Towns, as well as under state schemes.

Outbreak of unknown diseases in Bihar

†*206. SHRI RAJNITI PRASAD: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that recently many districts of Bihar were affected by outbreak of unknown diseases which could not be diagnosed by the medical machinery of the State and even before the disease could be identified many people died of it;

(b) if so, whether the Central Government has the arrangement for quick diagnosis of unknown diseases so that immediate treatment can be given; and

(c) whether Government will take necessary steps for immediate dispatch of Central Health Team for diagnosis and treatment of such diseases as and when they are reported?

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD):
(a) to (c) Cases of fever with altered sensorium were reported from Muzaffarpur and its bordering areas of adjoining districts in Bihar during early June to middle of July 2011. Clinical and epidemiological data suggest that it was an outbreak of Acute Encephalitis Syndrome resulting in 150 cases and 55 deaths, mostly among children.

Within overall framework of National Rural Health Mission (NRHM), Government of India is implementing Integrated Diseases Surveillance Project (IDSP) for early detection as well as rapid containment of epidemic-prone diseases. Under IDSP, State Surveillance Units (SSUs) and District Surveillance Units (DSUs) have been equipped with trained manpower, electronic connectivity and mobility support to carry out disease surveillance and control activities effectively. There is a network of laboratories (district, referral and apex) which provide basic and referral diagnostic services under IDSP.

Rapid Response Teams (RRTs) consisting of experts in epidemiology, entomology, microbiology and medicine have been trained and positioned at district, state and central levels to mount rapid response to diseases outbreaks. RRTs at central level are dispatched to affected areas as and when the need arises to support local health authorities in prevention, control, diagnosis and treatment of outbreak-prone diseases.

National Programme for Prevention and Control of Life Style related diseases

*207. SHRI DHIRAJ PRASAD SAHU: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government had approved a National Programme for Prevention and Control of Cancer, Diabetes, Cardiovascular Diseases and Stroke for the last two years of the Eleventh Five Year Plan period i.e. 2010-11 and 2011-12; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) The Government of India had approved The National Programme for Prevention and Control of Cancer, Diabetes, Cardio-vascular Disease and Stroke (NPCDCS) at an estimated outlay of Rs. 1230.90 crore (Rs. 499.38 crore for Diabetes, Cardio-vascular Disease and Stroke and

Rs. 731.52 crore for Cancer) in July, 2010 for the remaining period of 11th Five Year Plan. 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 covers 100 selected districts in 21 States during 2010-12.

Sale of spurious and sub-standard drugs

*208. PROF. P.J. KURIAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a number of spurious and sub-standard drugs are being sold in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the number of cases registered in this regard, and conviction made, if any; and

(d) the details of steps Government would take for more stringent action in such cases?

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

(a) to (c) Some cases of manufacture and sale of spurious and sub-standard drugs are detected in different parts of the country by the State Drugs Control Authorities. However, there are no reports of any large scale manufacture of spurious and sub-standard drugs in the country. Recently, cases of spurious drugs have been unearthed by the State Drug Control Authorities of Haryana in Faridabad, the Drug Controller of Himachal Pradesh in Paonta Sahib and the officers of North Zone Office of CDSCO at Pilkhuwa, District Ghaziabad, U.P. Alert Notice regarding the drugs found in the seizures has been sent to all the State Drug Controllers by office of Drug Controller General (India) [DCG(I)]. The details of numbers of cases of spurious and sub-standard drugs detected and cases of convictions during the last three years are given in statement (See below).

(d) Following measures have been undertaken by the Government to help the drug regulatory authorities for taking stringent and speedy action in such cases:

(i) The Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940, has been amended in 2008 to provide for more stringent penalties for manufacture of spurious and adulterated drugs. Certain offences have been made cognizable and

non-bailable.

- (ii) A Whistle Blower Scheme has been announced to encourage vigilant public participation in the detection of movement of spurious drugs in the country. Under this policy, the informers are suitably rewarded for providing concrete information in respect of movement of spurious drugs to the regulatory authorities.
- (iii) Guidelines for taking action on samples of drugs declared spurious or not of standard quality in the light of enhanced penalties under the Drugs & Cosmetics Act have been forwarded to the State Drugs Controllers for implementation.
- (iv) Steps have been taken to strengthen the infrastructure including manpower of CDSCO to augment the enforcement capabilities at the national level. The States have also been requested to strengthen their infrastructure, including manpower at the State level.
- (v) The inspectorate staff has been instructed to keep vigil and draw samples of drugs for testing/analysis to monitor the quality of drugs moving in the country.
- (vi) The States/UTs have been requested to set up special Courts for speedy trial of offences under the Drugs and Cosmetics Act.

Statement

No. of Samples tested, No. of Samples declared not of Standard Quality, No. of Samples declared Spurious, No. of Prosecution launched, and No. of cases decided, No. of persons arrested during the last three years in the country as per the information made available by the States Drugs Control Authorities.

S.No.	Year	No. of drug samples tested	No. of drugs samples 'Not of declared Standard Quality'	No. of drug samples declared Spurious/ Adulterated	No. of drug samples launched for manufacturing, sale and distribution of spurious/ adulterated drugs	No. of prosecutions	No. of persons arrested (Convictions)	No. of cases decided
1	2008-09	45145	2597	157	220	133	11	

2	2009-10	39248	1942	117	138	147	6
3	2010-11	49682	2372	95	167	72	9

Funding pattern of the Pulse Polio Immunisation Project

*209. DR. BHALCHANDRA MUNGEKAR: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) the funding pattern of the Pulse Polio Immunisation Project;
- (b) the details of foreign funding agencies which are involved in the project;
- (c) the basic terms for arriving at a Memorandum of Understandings (MoUs) with such foreign firms; and
- (d) how much is the total foreign funds in loan component?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD):
(a) The Pulse Polio Immunization Programme is funded both from domestic budget and under Externally Aided Projects.

(b) External funding is received from World Bank and Kreditanstalt Fur Wiederaufbau (KfW) (German Development Bank).

(c) As per the terms and conditions of the loan, rate of interest ranges from 0.75% to 2.49% and period of repayment starts from June, 2013, and extends upto December, 2057.

(d) During the period from October, 2006, to December, 2013, external funding to the tune of US \$ 558.31 million as loan has been committed. The details are as under:

(i) World Bank - Special Drawing Rights (SDR) 301 million (equivalent to US \$ 484.61 million taking conversion rate as US \$ 1.61 per SDR).

(ii) KfW - Euro 51.36 million (equivalent to US \$ 73.70 million taking conversion rate as US \$ 1.435 per Euro).

Uniformity in land acquisition laws in the States

†*210. SHRIMATI HEMA MALINI: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether there is uniformity in laws governing land acquisition in all the States;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, the actual details thereof; and

(d) the current policy of the Central Government regarding use of agriculture land for non-agriculture purposes and whether Government is going to bring about changes in this policy?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) to (c) Land and its management falls within the exclusive legislative and administrative jurisdiction of the respective State Governments as provided under Entry No. 18 of List II (State List) of the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution. The role of Central Government in the field of land related matters is only of an advisory and coordinating nature. However, subject of land acquisition is in concurrence list and there is Central Act, namely, Land Acquisition Act, 1894 for land acquisition. Over the years, this Act has been amended several times to suit the convenience of various State Governments.

(d) This Department has formulated the National Rehabilitation & Resettlement Policy, 2007 which has been notified in the official gazette on 31st October, 2007. The Policy *inter alia* provides that only the minimum area of land commensurate with the purpose of the project may be acquired and as far as possible, projects may be set up on wastelands, degraded land or un-irrigated land. Acquisition of Agriculture land for non-agriculture use in the project may be kept to the minimum, and multi-cropped land may be avoided to the extent possible for such purposes and acquisition of irrigated land, if un-avoidable, may also be kept to the minimum. Further, Land Acquisition (companies) Rule, 1963 provide that, wherever a company makes an application to the appropriate Government for acquisition of any land, the Government shall direct the Collector to submit a report on the matter that "Where the land is proposed to be acquired in good agricultural land, that no alternative suitable site can be found so as to avoid acquisition of that land."

Charging of exorbitant fees by private medical colleges

*211. SHRIMATI GUNDU SUDHARANI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of fees for five year MBBS course prescribed by the Medical Council of India (MCI) for Government and private colleges;

(b) whether MCI permits to charge prescribed fees for seats filled under the management quota and for NRIs in private colleges;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether there is any ceiling with regard to charging of fees for seats filled under the management quota in private medical colleges;

(e) if so, the details thereof;

(f) whether exorbitant fees are being charged by some of the private medical colleges under management quota; and

(g) if so, how the Ministry proposes to control this?

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

(a) The Medical Council of India (MCI) does not prescribe fees for medical colleges.

(b) to (g) In case of Government medical colleges, the respective State Governments are responsible for fixation of fees. However, in the case of private unaided medical colleges, the fee structure is decided by the Committee set up by the respective State Government under the Chairmanship of a retired High Court Judge in pursuance of the directions of the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India. It is for the Committee to decide whether the fee proposed by an Institute is justified and the fee fixed by the Committee is binding on the Institute.

Removal of Board of Directors of MSCB

*212. SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that recently RBI had to order removal of the Board of Directors of Maharashtra State Cooperative Bank (MSCB) based on the findings by NABARD about their rampant involvement in serious irregularities and misuse of the Bank's funds in violation of the stipulations of NABARD and RBI;

(b) if so, the details of the findings of these apex banking regulators;

(c) whether any steps have been initiated to fix culpability of members of the erstwhile Board of Directors of the MSCB;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) and (b) Based on the requisition by the Commissioner for Co-operation and Registrar of Co-operative Societies (CC & RCS), Maharashtra and the National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD), Reserve Bank of India (RBI) had recommended for supersession of the Board of the Bank. The Board of the bank was superseded on May 7, 2011 and a Committee of two Administrators was appointed by Government of Maharashtra to run the day to day business of the bank. Details of the findings of the NABARD, RBI and the CC & RCS, Maharashtra, which led to the recommendation for supersession of Board of the bank are as under;

- As revealed through the NABARD's inspection report, the net worth of Maharashtra State Cooperative Bank's (MSCB) as on March 31, 2010 had deteriorated and become negative to the tune of Rs. 144.22 crore (from a positive net worth of Rs. 44.02 crore as on March 31, 2009). Its gross Non Performing Assets (NPAs) stood at 31.22% as on March 31, 2010.
- NABARD recommended, in its Head Office Recommendatory (HOR) note, for supersession of the Board of Directors of MSCB.

(c) to (e) Under the provisions of the Maharashtra State Cooperative Societies Act, 1960 the Commissioner for Co-operation and Registrar of Co-operative Societies (CC & RCS), Government of Maharashtra is the Competent Authority to initiate appropriate action, if any, against the erstwhile Board of the MSCB.

New Environment Protection Framework

*213. SHRI N.K. SINGH: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has recently decided to set up a new Environment Protection Framework (EPF) wherein National Institutions will frame and monitor zonal disaster management plans;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the river and air pollution in the country is on a steady rise causing public health concern; and

(d) if so, to what extent the new Environmental Protection Framework is going to check air and river pollution in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) and (b) The regulatory regime for environmental protection comprises the legislative framework, and a set of regulatory institutions. The National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA) has brought out the National Disaster Management Guidelines. NDMA has also identified Nodal Ministries for various categories of disasters. The Ministry of Environment and Forests is the Nodal Ministry for Chemical Disaster and is required to implement the said Guidelines in this area. The Ministry has undertaken the task to prepare a National Action Plan on Chemical Disasters with the help of Disaster Management Institute, Bhopal.

Another new initiative of the Government is the setting up of National Green Tribunal to settle civil disputes relating to environment, including award of compensation to victims of pollution and chemical disasters.

(c) As regards the river pollution, water quality is monitored by the Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) in association with State Pollution Control Boards (SPCBs) and Pollution Control Committees (PCCs) for Union Territories under National Water Quality Monitoring Programme (NWMP). The organic pollution measured in terms of bio-chemical oxygen demand (BOD) and coliform bacterial count gives the status of water quality. The data reveals that BOD is less than 3 milligramme per litre (mg/l) for 60% observations and between 3-6 mg/l for 22% observations. Total coliforms and faecal coliforms are less than MPN 500/100 ml for 46% and 68% observations respectively. Data further reveals that there is a mixed trend as far as river pollution is concerned.

As far as air pollution is concerned, the level of pollution with respect to ambient air is regularly monitored at 456 locations in 190 cities, towns and industrial areas across the country by the CPCB in association with various SPCBs, PCCs and NEERI, Nagpur in terms of Sulphur Dioxide (SO₂), Nitrogen Dioxide (NO₂) and PM₁₀ (particulate matter less than 10 micron) under National Air Monitoring Programme (NAMP). Air quality data reveals that the annual average concentration of SO₂ is within the limit (50 microgramme per cubic metre), while levels of NO₂ have exceeded the limit (40 microgramme per cubic metre) in Asansol, Dhanbad, Delhi, Jamshedpur, Kolkata, Meerut and Mumbai during 2010. The norms of PM₁₀ (annual average - 60 microgramme/cubic metre) are exceeded in most of the cities, except Chennai, Kochi and Madurai during 2010.

Overall, there is a mixed trend in the levels of urban air pollution.

(d) The Central Government is supplementing the efforts of the State Governments/urban local bodies for interception and diversion of sewage conveyance system and setting up of sewage treatment plants under the National River Conservation Plan. The National Ganga River Basin Authority (NGRBA) has adopted a 'basin approach' for comprehensively dealing with river conservation issues.

The steps taken by the Government to contain air pollution in the cities include, inter alia, strengthening of public transport, supply of cleaner fuels and strict implementation of emission norms in industries.

The Environment Protection Framework related to Disaster Management Plans does not directly address the issues of river and air pollution.

Conditions for appointment to RBI Board

*214. SHRI RAJEEV CHANDRASEKHAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a ban on the appointment of a person to the Board of Reserve Bank of India (RBI), who is a borrower or creditor to the Indian banking system;

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

(c) the steps Government has taken or proposes to take to protect against any potential conflict of interest in this regard, since this would be extremely difficult to regulate?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) to (c) No, Sir. A ban on the appointment of any person on the Board of Reserve Bank of India (RBI) who is a borrower or a creditor to the Indian banking system may not be practical. The intent is to appoint such persons as Directors on the Board of RBI who have substantial expertise and experience so that they can contribute to the effective functioning of RBI.

The Director on the Board of the RBI are appointed in terms of the provisions of section 8 of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934 and are duly approved by Appointments Committee of the Cabinet (ACC). Before such appointments, necessary due diligence is done by the Government by

seeking clearances from the Central Board of Direct Taxes, Revenue Intelligence, Central Excises Intelligence, Department of Enforcement and Reserve Bank of India. The suitability of the nominees is also assessed in terms of formal qualifications and expertise, track record etc. For assessing integrity and suitability, information on background, financial position, any civil action undertaken regarding overdue loans, refusal of admission to or expulsion from professional bodies, sanctions applied by regulators and previous business practices are also relied upon. The appointment mechanism is fairly exhaustive to take care of any potential and serious conflicts of interest.

Opening of CGHS dispensary in Trans-Yamuna area

*215. SHRI KANWAR DEEP SINGH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has any plan to open Central Government Health Scheme (CGHS) Dispensary in the vicinity of Indraprastha Extension in Trans-Yamuna area of Delhi for the benefit of serving and retired employees;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the time by when it is likely to be opened?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD):
(a) to (c) There are two CGHS dispensaries functioning at Laxmi Nagar and Mayur Vihar. CGHS is examining the possibility of opening an extension counter of Laxmi Nagar dispensary at Indraprastha Extension, Mandavali.

(d) No time frame can be indicated at this stage.

Smuggling of memory cards

*216. SHRI RAJ KUMAR DHOOT: Will the Minister of FINANCE be please to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that smuggling of memory cards at Delhi airport and other international airports in the country has increased in the recent past;

(b) if so, the details of such cases detected during the last two years, year-wise and airport-wise; and

(c) the preventive and other actions taken of proposed to be taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) No Sir. The trend of smuggling of memory cards at Delhi airport and other international airports in the country has not shown any increase in the recent past as per the pro-rata analysis of quantity/value and duty involved in seizures of memory cards in the current financial year vis-a-vis the previous two financial years i.e. 2009-10 and 2010-11.

(b) The details of seizures of memory cards at Delhi airport and other international airports detected during this financial year (upto June, 2011) and the last two financial years, year-wise and airport-wise are given in statement-I (See below). The pro-rata analysis of seizure data is given in statement-II (See below).

(c) The Customs field formations and Directorate of Revenue Intelligence (DRI) are alert to thwart any attempts of smuggling memory cards in to the country. Surprise checks at airports particularly in international transit area by senior officers, rummaging of aircrafts and screening of baggages are carried out to prevent smuggling at airports.

Statement-I

The details of smuggling of memory cards at international airports

Year	No. of cases	Qty of seized Memory Cards (Nos.)	Value of seized Memory Cards (Rs. in crores)	Duty involved (Rs. in crores)	International airport
1	2	3	4	5	6
2009-2010	17	49726	0.99	0.20	Chennai
	1	960	0.0073	0.0033	Calicut
	4	603	0.0092	0.0033	Trivandrum
	6	2,75,789	6.23	2.22	Mumbai
	1	1195	0.027	0.009	Kolkata
	2	32920	1.26	0.45	Delhi
	1	53100	0.93	0.332	Bangalore

1	2	3	4	5	6
2010-2011	32	305452	5.22	0.76	Chennai
	2	1490	0.018	0.0064	Trivandrum
	1	12545	0.29	0.103	Bangalore
	9	80127	1.70	0.48	Mumbai
	1	650	0.02	0.0095	Ahmedabad
	10	101581	1.81	0.65	Kolkata
	1	7400	0.148	0.026	Trichy
	8	134740	2.59	0.93	Delhi
2011-2012	2	3760	0.08	0.02	Chennai
(Upto June 11)	1	20004	0.33	0.12	Mumbai
	2	16800	0.26	0.09	Delhi

Statement-II

The pro-rata analysis of data of seized memory cards

Year	No. of Cases	Qty. of seized Memory Cards (Nos.)	Value of Seized Memory Cards (Rs. in crores)	Duty involved (Rs. in crores)
2009-10	32	414293	9.45	2.88
Quarterly Pro-rata statistics for 2009-10	8.00	103573	2.36	0.72
2010-11	64	643985	11.79	2.86
Quarterly Pro-rata statistics for 2010-11	16	160996	2.95	0.72
Quarterly statics (April -June 2011)	5	40564	0.67	0.23

In this financial year only five cases of seizure of memory cards were made at the international airports compared to 64 cases and 32 cases during the period 2010-11 & 2009-10 respectively.

Recovery of loans by banks and financial institutions in NE

*217. SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry would throw light on the total amount of the loan money to be recovered by the Public Sector Banks and Financial Institutions like the North East Development Finance Corporation Ltd. (NEDFI) in the North East including Assam;

(b) whether a study has been made to find out the reasons for failure of the businesses concerned and any bail out given to the entrepreneurs; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) RBI has informed that they do not maintain State-wise data on exposure (loan and advances) by Public Sector Banks (PSBs) other than priority sector advances. Incidentally, Project Finance, Corporate Finance can be extended to North Eastern or any State from anywhere. However, the total advances and Gross Non Performing Assets in respect of PSBs are as follows:

(Rs. in crores)

	March, 2011	June, 2011
Total Gross Advances	3079,804	3061,635
Gross NPAs	71,047	78,119

India Infrastructure Finance Corporation Ltd. (IIFCL) has informed that they have outstanding advances of Rs. 616.98 crore in two projects in the North-Eastern region of India. However, these loans are not non-performing assets in the books of IIFCL.

North Eastern Development Finance Corporation Ltd. (NEDFI) has stated that the total loan assets in the books of NEDFI as on 31.3.2011 is Rs. 668 crores. The Gross NPA of the Corporation as on 31.03.2011 is Rs. 56.29 crores (i.e. 7.89%). After making necessary provisions as per RBI guidelines, the Net NPA is Rs. 11.57 crore (i.e. 1.85%)

(b) and (c) NEDFI stated that they have entrusted Indian Institute of Bank Management (IIBM), Guwahati to conduct a study to identify the factors or reasons for low recovery percentage in

the states of Nagaland, Manipur and Mizoram, as it was found that recovery from these states were low compared to other states of the North-East for the loans extended by NEDFI.

Introduction of fibre based transparent LPG cylinders

†*218. SHRI VEER PAL SINGH YADAV: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the measures being taken by Government to check the black marketing of domestic LPG cylinders;

(b) whether Government has plan to introduce fibre based transparent gas cylinders in place of steel cylinders;

(c) whether this will help in curbing black marketing; and

(d) if so, the time by when it will be introduced and the extra burden it will put on general consumers?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY): (a) In order to stop blackmarketing/diversion of domestic LPG cylinders, the Government has enacted "Liquefied Petroleum Gas (Regulation of Supply and Distribution) Order, 2000" and formulated "Marketing Discipline Guidelines, 2001" which provide for penal action against LPG distributors indulging in blackmarketing/diversion of LPG.

MDG provide, inter-alia for following action against the distributor:

- Fine of Rs. 20,000 plus the price of LPG diverted at commercial rates for 1st offence.
- Fine of Rs. 50,000 plus the price of LPG diverted at commercial rates for 2nd offence.
- Termination of the distributorship for 3rd offence.

In addition to the action taken by the OMCs, State Governments are empowered under the LPG (Regulation of Supply & Distribution) Order, 2000 promulgated under the Essential Commodities Act, 1955 to take action against blackmarketing/diversion of domestic LPG.

Further, to stop misuse of domestic LPG by sourcing LPG through multiple connections in a household, OMCs are identifying multiple connections in the same name and/or same address by a

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

software based de-duplication process. The connections identified are blocked/ terminated, after informing the customers.

(b) to (d) Government has advised Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) to call for a global expression of interest to set up facilities for manufacturing of composite cylinders (fibre glass) domestically. The composite cylinder being translucent, the level of LPG present would be visible in these cylinders, thereby improving customer's satisfaction about the quantity of LPG contained in cylinders and the possibilities of pilferage/blackmarketing of LPG from these cylinders become minimal. However, the actual financial implications/cost of the proposed translucent fibre glass cylinders and the time frame will only be available after finalization of the tender process.

NRI black money in real estate sector

*219. SHRI NATUJI HALAJI THAKOR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that several countries have submitted data to Government on NRI black money in the real estate sector in the country in recent times;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken by Government to bring back the black money and disclose the names of the persons who have been found to be involved in this racket on a large scale and also to keep track of and check on real estate mafia racket?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) and (b) No, sir.

(c) To bring back the black money, the Government has adopted a five pronged strategy which is summarized as under:

- a. **Joining the global crusade against 'black money'** (for example our action in G-20, Global Forum on Transparency and Exchange of Information for Tax Purposes, Task Force on Financial Integrity and Economic Development, Financial Action Task Force, United Nations, Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, etc.);
- b. **Creating an appropriate legislative framework:** (Various anti tax evasion measures legislated in existing Act and proposed in the Direct Tax Code, New Double Taxation

Avoidance Agreements (DTAA) and Tax Information Exchange Agreements (TIEA), amend existing DTAAAs);

- c. **Setting up institutions for dealing with Illicit Funds;** (10 Income Tax Overseas Units, dedicated computerized Exchange of Information [EOI Unit], Financial Intelligence Unit);
- d. **Developing systems for implementation** (new manpower policy); and
- e. **Imparting skills to the manpower for effective action** (constant training for skill development).

Information obtained under DTAA/TIEA is governed by the confidentiality provisions of the respective DTAA/TIEA with the foreign countries. The information received by the Income Tax Department is also subjected to confidentiality under section 138 of the Income Tax Act, 1961.

Scheme for purification of water in rural areas

*220. SHRI NARENDRA KUMAR KASHYAP: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has implemented any scheme for purification of water in the rural areas, especially in Uttar Pradesh, Haryana, Punjab and Rajasthan;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the total expenditure likely to be incurred on the said Scheme in Uttar Pradesh and other States during the current financial year?

THE MINISTER OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH):
(a) and (b) State governments are responsible for providing adequate and potable drinking water to the rural population. Under the National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP), a centrally sponsored scheme, water supply projects, which include water purification schemes in water quality affected habitations, are implemented by State Governments or their agencies.

The number of schemes for supply of pure water covering water quality affected habitations implemented from 1.4.2009 till 30.6.2011 in the States of Uttar Pradesh, Haryana, Punjab and Rajasthan as reported on the on-line Integrated Management Information System (IMIS) of the Ministry are given below:

Sl.No.	Name of the State	Number of schemes for supply of pure water to cover quality affected habitations
1	Uttar Pradesh	10975
2	Haryana	40
3	Punjab	262
4	Rajasthan	4891

(c) A statement giving the details of expected expenditure on schemes for supply of pure water covering quality affected habitations proposed/under implementation State/ UT-wise, including Uttar Pradesh, during the financial year 2011-12 as reported on IMIS is given in statement.

Statement

Expected Expenditure in 2011-12 on the Schemes proposed/being implemented covering Quality Affected habitations as on 10.8.2011

Sl.No.	State/UT Name	No of Schemes proposed/being implemented covering quality affected habitations	Quality being covered	Total expenditure expected in 2011-12 (Rs in Cr.)
1	2	3	4	5
1	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	0	0	0.00
2	Andhra Pradesh	137	213	107.62
3	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0.00
4	Assam	3278	5004	474.57
5	Bihar	1970	6943	94.84
6	Chandigarh	0	0	0.00
7	Chhattisgarh	6713	4519	53.91
8	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	0	0	0.00
9	Daman & Diu	0	0	0.00

1	2	3	4	5
10	Delhi	0	0	0.00
11	Goa	0	0	0.00
12	Gujarat	177	254	96.03
13	Haryana	16	26	3.44
14	Himachal Pradesh	0	0	0.00
15	Jammu and Kashmir	26	16	3.79
16	Jharkhand	1319	804	134.62
17	Karnataka	5263	4088	459.90
18	Kerala	64	353	27.74
19	Lakshadweep	0	0	0.00
20	Madhya Pradesh	1113	826	52.73
21	Maharashtra	2366	2112	556.80
22	Manipur	4	4	0.74
23	Meghalaya	72	82	8.55
24	Mizoram	0	0	0.00
25	Nagaland	51	51	8.79
26	Orissa	2671	3180	120.06
27	Puducherry	0	0	0.00
28	Punjab	20	18	4.11
29	Rajasthan	8789	11894	1227.62
30	Sikkim	0	0	0.00
31	Tamil Nadu	55	78	23.40
32	Tripura	2607	2332	69.90
33	Uttar Pradesh	48	807	30.66
34	Uttarakhand	0	0	0.00
35	West Bengal	994	1395	255.51
TOTAL		37753	44999	3815.31

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO UNSTARRED QUESTIONS

Alternative source of drinking water in areas affected by fluorosis

1551. DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government while implementing National Programme for Prevention and Control of Fluorosis as part of NRHM, simultaneously provide alternative source of drinking water in the affected areas; and

(b) if so, whether the alternative source of drinking water is made available in Raebareli, Firozabad and Pratapgarh districts in Uttar Pradesh and Sivaganga and Ramanathapuram districts in Tamil Nadu?

THE MINISTER OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH):

(a) Drinking water supply is a State subject. Government of India supplements the efforts of States with financial and technical assistance through the centrally sponsored National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP) for providing adequate and safe drinking water to the rural population in the country. Under the NRDWP States have been advised to provide safe water from alternate surface water bodies, for habitations affected by excess fluoride in drinking water sources.

(b) As reported by the state of Uttar Pradesh in the online Integrated Management Information System (IMIS) of the Ministry, alternative sources of drinking water have been made available in the following number of fluoride affected habitations:

State	District	Number of Fluoride affected Habitations provided with alternative sources of drinking water from 1.4.2009 till 30.6.2011
Uttar Pradesh	Firozabad	50
	Pratapgarh	47
	Rae Bareli	5

There are no fluoride affected habitations reported on IMIS by Tamil Nadu in Sivaganga and Ramanathapuram districts in this period.

Lack of urinal facility in girls schools in rural areas

1552. PROF. ANIL KUMAR SAHANI: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether urinal facility is not available to 50 percent of rural population and they go in open to ease themselves;

(b) if so, the steps taken to provide them permanent urinal facilities;

(c) whether most of the girls in rural areas drop out of school due to lack of urinal facilities in schools; and

(d) if so, the steps taken to ensure availability of urinal facilities in every girls school in rural areas?

THE MINISTER OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH):

(a) and (b) No Sir. The Government of India administers the Total Sanitation Campaign (TSC), a comprehensive programme to ensure sanitation facilities in rural areas with the main goal of eradicating the practice of open defecation and ensuring clean environment. TSC is operated in a project mode taking district as a unit. The Campaign at present is operative in 607 rural districts of the country. The main components under the programme are incentives for Individual Household Latrines (IHHL), School Sanitation and Hygiene Education (SSHE), assistance for Community Sanitary Complex, Anganwadi toilets and Solid and Liquid Waste Management (SLWM). The sanitation coverage in rural areas was 21.9% as per census 2001. With the effective implementation of TSC, the sanitation coverage in rural areas has increased to approximately 73.10% as of July 2011 as per the progress reported by the States through on line data monitoring system maintained by the Ministry.

(c) and (d) There are no official data maintained by the Ministry to indicate dropout of girls from schools in rural areas due to lack of urinal facilities in schools. However, under TSC, district projects include, balance government schools in the rural areas not having toilet facilities for providing with adequate sanitation facilities under SSHE component. The guidelines provide for separate toilets for girls in all co-educational schools. Against the total project objectives of 13.15 lakh school toilet units under TSC, 11.19 lakh have been reported to be constructed as per progress reported by the States through on line data monitoring system maintained by the Ministry, i.e. an achievement of 85.05% of the project objectives as of July 2011. Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) of the Ministry of Human Resource Development (HRD) provides for construction of separate toilets for boys and girls in all new school buildings constructed under that programme.

Villages not covered by drinking water supply

1553. SHRI MANGALA KISAN: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state the number of villages and hamlets having no safe drinking water available to the households in the country, State-wise and district-wise?

THE MINISTER OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): As reported by the States in the online Integrated Management Information System (IMIS) of the Ministry, as on 1.4.2011, out of the 16,64,186 rural habitations in the country, 1,21,046 rural habitations have some drinking water sources which are chemically contaminated. Statements showing the State-wise and district wise water quality affected habitations as on 1.4.2011 are given in statement-I and II respectively.

Statement-I

Quality Affected Habitations-Statement (As on 01/04/2011)

(As reported by States on the

IMIS)

Sl. No.	State Name	Total
1	2	3
1	Andhra Pradesh	585
2	Assam	18683
3	Bihar	18427
4	Chhattisgarh	7845
5	Gujarat	323
6	Haryana	30
7	Jammu And Kashmir	26
8	Jharkhand	808
9	Karnataka	7599
10	Kerala	969
11	Madhya Pradesh	2917

1	2	3
12	Maharashtra	2696
13	Manipur	4
14	Meghalaya	102
15	Nagaland	166
16	Orissa	14810
17	Punjab	55
18	Rajasthan	31698
19	Tamil Nadu	509
20	Tripura	6196
21	Uttar Pradesh	1038
22	Uttarakhand	14
23	West Bengal	5546
TOTAL:		121046

Statement-II

Quality Affected Habitations - District Wise (As on 01/04/2011)

*(As reported by State on the
IMIS)*

Sl.No.	District Name	No. of Quality Affected Habitations
1	2	3
State	Andhra Pradesh	
1	Adilabad (19)	4
2	East Godavari (04)	2
3	Guntur (07)	89
4	Kadapa (11)	3
5	Karimnagar (20)	21
6	Khammam (22)	1

1	2	3
7	Krishna (06)	21
8	Kurnool (13)	10
9	Mahaboobnagar (14)	33
10	Nalgonda (23)	103
11	Nellore (09)	9
12	Prakasam (08)	231
13	Rangareddy (15)	4
14	Srikakulam (01)	14
15	Visakhapatnam (03)	5
16	Vizianagaram (02)	32
17	Westgodavari (05)	3
	Sub Total	585
State	Assam	
18	Baksha	655
19	Barpeta	543
20	Bongaigaon	58
21	Cachar	47
22	Chirang	354
23	Darrang	930
24	Dhemaji	1116
25	Dhubri	372
26	Dibrugarh	1304
27	Goalpara	355
28	Golaghat	1220

1	2	3
29	Hailakandi	212
30	Jorhat	1381
31	Kamrup	956
32	Karbi Anglong	261
33	Karimganj	422
34	Kokrajhar	307
35	Lakhimpur	451
36	Marigaon	203
37	Nagaon	1669
38	Nalbari	552
39	Sibsagar	1138
40	Sonitpur	2262
41	Tinsukia	998
42	Udalguri	917
Sub Total		18683
State	Bihar	
43	Araria	1695
44	Aurangabad	30
45	Banka	2173
46	Begusarai	1853
47	Bhagalpur	348
48	Bhojpur (Aara)	8
49	Buxar	239
50	Darbhanga	3
51	Gaya	95

1	2	3
52	Jamui	895
53	Kaimur (Bhabua)	7
54	Katihar	308
55	Khagaria	120
56	Kishanganj	1089
57	Lakhisarai	171
58	Madhepura	1100
59	Munger	599
60	Nalanda	188
61	Nawada	33
62	Patna	58
63	Purnia	2336
64	Rohtas	118
65	Saharsa	1835
66	Samastipur	144
67	Saran	34
68	Sheikhpura	134
69	Supaul	2770
70	Vaishali	44
	Sub Total	18427
State	Chhattisgarh	
71	Bastar	1922
72	Bijapur	507
73	Bilaspur	257

1	2	3
74	Dantewada	865
75	Dhamtari	452
76	Durg	194
77	Janjgir-Champa	13
78	Jashpur	700
79	Kanker	689
80	Kawardha	71
81	Korba	383
82	Koriya	525
83	Mahasamund	38
84	Narayanpur	134
85	Raigarh	241
86	Rajnandagon	272
87	Surguja	582
Sub Total		7845
State	Gujarat	
88	Amreli	1
89	Anand	30
90	Banas Kantha	86
91	Bharuch	29
92	Dohad	1
93	Jamnagar	1
94	Kheda	35
95	Narmada	32

1	2	3
96	Navsari	13
97	Porbandar	1
98	Sabar Kantha	17
99	Surendranagar	1
100	Tapi	20
101	Vadodara	56
Sub Total		323
State	Haryana	
102	Gurgaon	2
103	Jhajjar	5
104	Kaithal	1
105	Mahendragarh	3
106	Mewat	19
Sub Total		30
State	Jammu And Kashmir	
107	Ganderbal	4
108	Jammu	7
109	Rajauri	11
110	Reasi	2
111	Samba	2
Sub Total		26
State	Jharkhand	
112	Chatra	7
113	Garhwa	16

1	2	3
114	Giridih	6
115	Godda	4
116	Gumla	27
117	Hazaribag	7
118	Jamtara	146
119	Khuti	88
120	Koderma	4
121	Latehar	2
122	Lohardaga	39
123	Pakur	34
124	Palamu	32
125	Paschim Singhbhum	231
126	Purbi Singhbhum	42
127	Ranchi	50
128	Sahibganj	12
129	Sreikela and Kharsawan	14
130	Simdega	47
Sub Total		808
State	Karnataka	
131	Bagalkot	110
132	Bangalore Rural	97
133	Banglore Urban	100
134	Belgaum	103
135	Bellary	586
136	Bidar	85

1	2	3
137	Bijapur	39
138	Chik Ballapur	327
139	Chikmagalur	217
140	Chitradurga	251
141	Dakshin Kannad	121
142	Davangere	589
143	Dharwad	41
144	Gadag	118
145	Gulbarga	367
146	Hassan	156
147	Haveri	14
148	Kodagu	2
149	Kolar	942
150	Koppal	168
151	Mandya	764
152	Mysore	213
153	Raichur	171
154	Ramanagaram	36
155	Shimoga	180
156	Tumkur	1625
157	Udupi	19
158	Uttar Kannada	31
159	Yadgir	127
Sub Total		7599

1	2	3
State	Kerala	
160	Alappuzha	160
161	Ernakulam	20
162	Idukki	21
163	Kannur	67
164	Kasaragod	86
165	Kollam	74
166	Kottayam	5
167	Kozhikode	97
168	Malappuram	61
169	Palakkad	216
170	Pathanamthitta	12
171	Thiruvananthapuram	32
172	Thrissur	94
173	Wayanad	24
	Sub Total	969
State	Madhya Pradesh	
174	Alirajpur	23
175	Balaghat	13
176	Betul	61
177	Bhind	22
178	Chhindwara	287
179	Dewas	5
180	Dhar	794

1	2	3
181	Dindori	44
182	Jhabua	333
183	Khargone	21
184	Mandla	323
185	Mandsaur	44
186	Morena	11
187	Neemuch	75
188	Raisen	49
189	Rajgarh	120
190	Ratlam	117
191	Rewa	60
192	Sagar	3
193	Sehore	107
194	Seoni	369
195	Shajapur	5
196	Sheopur	5
197	Ujjain	15
198	Vidisha	11
	Sub Total	2917
State	Maharashtra	
199	Ahmednagar	91
200	Akola	4
201	Amravati	118
202	Aurangabad	2

1	2	3
203	Beed	220
204	Bhandara	62
205	Buldana	198
206	Chandrapur	169
207	Dhule	12
208	Gadchiroli	7
209	Gondia	58
210	Hingoli	51
211	Jalgaon	287
212	Jalna	46
213	Kolhapur	6
214	Latur	20
215	Nagpur	86
216	Nanded	222
217	Nandurbar	4
218	Nashik	100
219	Osmanabad	113
220	Parbhani	165
221	Pune	40
222	Ratnagiri	1
223	Sangli	40
224	Satara	3
225	Sindhudurg	6
226	Solapur	22

1	2	3
227	Thane	206
228	Wardha	138
229	Washim	35
230	Yavatmal	164
Sub Total		2696
State	Manipur	
231	Senapati	4
Sub Total		4
State	Meghalaya	
232	East Khasi Hills	1
233	Jaintia Hills	5
234	West Garo Hills	96
Sub Total		102
State	Nagaland	
235	Dimapur	132
236	Kohima	2
237	Mokokchung	16
238	Mon	9
239	Wokha	7
Sub Total		166
State	Orissa	
240	Anugul	1080
241	Balangir	36
242	Baleshwar	484

1	2	3
243	Bargarh	191
244	Baudh	66
245	Bhadrak	295
246	Cuttack	948
247	Debagarh	72
248	Dhenkanal	117
249	Gajapati	142
250	Ganjam	104
251	Jagatsinghapur	243
252	Jajapur	12
253	Jharsuguda	59
254	Kalahandi	29
255	Kandhamal	362
256	Kendrapara	672
257	Kendujhar	956
258	Khordha (Bhubaneswar)	814
259	Koraput	1492
260	Malkangiri	481
261	Mayurbhanj	1666
262	Nabarangapur	132
263	Nayagarh	603
264	Nuapada	364
265	Puri	2058
266	Rayagada	1009

1	2	3
267	Sambalpur	22
268	Sonapur	101
269	Sundargarh	200
Sub Total		14810
State	Punjab	
270	Amritsar	3
271	Faridkot	1
272	Fatehgarh Sahib	19
273	Firozepur	3
274	Gurdaspur	13
275	Jalandhar	6
276	Kapurthala	6
277	Muktsar	1
278	Sangrur	2
279	Shaheed Bhagat Singh Nagar	1
Sub Total		55
State	Rajasthan	
280	Ajmer	462
281	Alwar	53
282	Banswara	461
283	Baran	45
284	Barmer	10767
285	Bharatpur	1000
286	Bhilwara	570
287	Bikaner	150

1	2	3
288	Bundi	177
289	Chittaurgarh	467
290	Churu	374
291	Dausa	352
292	Dhaulpur	2
293	Dungarpur	424
294	Ganganagar	151
295	Hanumangarh	37
296	Jaipur	567
297	Jaisalmer	1577
298	Jalor	927
299	Jhalawar	57
300	Jhunjhunun	225
301	Jodhpur	7195
302	Karauli	281
303	Kota	53
304	Nagaur	2377
305	Pali	157
306	Rajsamand	460
307	Sawai Maohopur	320
308	Sikar	423
309	Tonk	751
310	Udaipur	836
Sub Total		31698

1	2	3
State	Tamil Nadu	
311	Kanchipuram	5
312	Kanniyakumari (HQ NAGERC)	9
313	Karur	3
314	Nagapattinam	313
315	Pudukkottai	1
316	Sivaganga	21
317	Thanjavur	121
318	Tiruvarur	2
319	Vellore	14
320	Villupuram	3
321	Virudhunagar	17
	Sub Total	509
State	Tripura	
322	Dhalai	912
323	North Tripura	796
324	South Tripura	1711
325	West Tripura	2777
	Sub Total	6196
State	Uttar Pradesh	
326	Agra	205
327	Bahraich	85
328	Ballia	136
329	Bijnor	3

1	2	3
330	Chandauli	1
331	Fatehpur	21
332	Ghaziabad	4
333	Ghaziipur	4
334	Gonda	74
335	Gorakhpur	15
336	Kheri	16
337	Mahoba	2
338	Mathura	23
339	Meerut	6
340	Pratapgarh	67
341	Rae Bareli	348
342	Saharanpur	1
343	Sonbhadra	27
Sub Total		1038
State	Uttarakhand	
344	Hardwar	13
345	Pithoragarh	1
Sub Total		14
State	West Bengal	
346	Bankura	371
347	Bardhaman	112
348	Birbhum	293
349	Coochbehar	187

1	2	3
350	Dakshin Dinajpur	519
351	Hooghly	76
352	Howrah	19
353	Jalpaiguri	434
354	Maldah	376
355	Medinipur	236
356	Murshidabad	531
357	Nadia	554
358	North 24 Paraganas	786
359	Purba Medinipur	44
360	Purulia	369
361	South 24 Paraganas	630
362	Uttar Dinajpur	9
SUB TOTAL		5546
GRAND TOTAL		121046

Note: No Quality affected habitations have been reported in the other districts.

Provision of clean drinking water and sanitation facility in rural areas

†1554. SHRI ISHWARLAL SHANKARLAL JAIN: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any plan or has adopted any policy to provide clean drinking water and construct sewage and drainage treatment plants especially in all the villages in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the details of the such work carried out during last three years in rural areas of the country, tehsil-wise?

†Original notice of the question was received in HIndi.

THE MINISTER OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH):

(a) and (b) So far as safe drinking water is concerned, Ministry of Drinking Water & Sanitation administers the centrally sponsored scheme, National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP), for provision of safe drinking water to the rural population by providing technical and financial assistance to the States in implementing rural water supply schemes. Under this programme, State Governments are empowered to plan, approve and implement rural water supply schemes. With regard to Sanitation the Government has no plan to construct sewage and drainage treatment plants in the rural areas.

(c) Tehsil-wise details of works carried out by the States, in respect of drinking water, are not maintained at the central level.

Environmental pollution by Pepsi-Cola plant

1555. SHRI SYED AZEEZ PASHA: Will the MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether some multinational companies (MNCs) and major industrial houses are polluting the environment;

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

(c) whether Government has conducted any study on impact of noise pollution, water pollution and chemical pollution consequent on construction of a gigantic plant by Pepsi-Cola company in the middle of Visakhapatnam; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATATRAJAN): (a) and (b) The Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) has identified 2609 industrial units falling under 17 major categories of highly polluting industries in the country. Out of these, 1923 units are complying with the stipulated standards, 347 units are non-complying and 339 units are closed. The CPCB under its Environmental Surveillance Scheme (ESS) is carrying out random inspection of units for verification of compliance of stipulated environmental standards. Based on such inspections, action is taken against the defaulting industries.

(c) and (d) A team of officials from the CPCB and the Andhra Pradesh Pollution Control Board (APPCB) made a study on January 25, 2011 by way of carrying out surprise check of the

industrial unit operating in the name of M/s Pearl Bottling Private Limited at Durga Nagar, Madhuravada, Visakhapatnam, Andhra Pradesh. The team observed that noise levels were meeting the standards. Based on the inspection report of the team, the Central Pollution Control Board issued directions to the APPCB on April 1, 2011 under Section 18 (1) (b) of the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974, which included the following:

- (i) APPCB to direct the Unit to properly operate ETP so as to meet the stipulated effluent standards.
- (ii) APPCB to take appropriate action against the Unit for commencing production of 65 KLD mango slice drink without obtaining consent for operation; and
- (iii) The Unit not to be allowed to increase its water consumption for any further expansion of production capacity.

Special status to bio-sphere reserves

1556. SHRI V.P. SINGH BADNORE: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of bio-spheres reserves in the country which have been notified and locations thereof;

(b) the details of special status given to them for conserving the flora and fauna of that region; and

(c) whether the Thar Desert has also been given the status of bio-sphere reserve and notified?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATATRAJAN): (a) Seventeen sites have been designated as biosphere reserves in the country so far as per the details given in the table below:

Sl.No.	Name of the designated Biosphere Reserve	Location of the Biosphere Reserve
1	2	3
1	Nilgiri Madumalai,	Wynad, Nagarhole, Bandipur and Nilambur, Silent Valley and Siruvani hills in

Tamil Nadu, Kerala and Karnataka States.

1	2	3
2	Gulf of Mannar India the	Lies along the South-Eastern coast of and extending from Rameswaram island in North to Kanyakumari in the South (Tamil Nadu).
3	Sunderbans river	Parts of delta of Ganges & Brahamaputra system in West Bengal.
4	Nanda Devi districts	Chamoli, Pithoragarh and Almora in Uttarakhand.
5	Pachmarhi districts	Betul, Hoshangabad and Chhindwara in Madhya Pradesh.
6	Nokrek in	East, West and South Garo Hill districts Meghalaya.
7	Simlipal	Mayurbhanj district in Orissa.
8	Agasthyamalai in	Thirunelveli and Kanyakumari districts Tamil Nadu and Thiruvanthapuram, Kollam and Pathanamthitta districts in Kerala.
9	Great Nicobar Nicobar	Southernmost island of Andaman and Islands.
10	Achanakmar-Amarkantak Chattisgarh.	Anuppur and Dindori districts of Madhya Pradesh and Bilaspur district of
11	Khangchendzonga	North and West districts in Sikkim.
12	Manas	Kokrajhar, Bongaigaon, Barpeta, Nalbari, Kamrup and Darang districts in Assam.
13	Dibru-Saikhova Assam.	Dibrugarh and Tinsukia districts in

14	Dehang-Dibang Valley	Upper Siang, West Siang and Dibang districts in Arunachal Pradesh.
15	Kachchh	Kachchh, Rajkot, Surendranagar and Patan districts in Gujarat.
16	Cold Desert surroundings;	Pin Valley National Park and Chandratal & Sarchu; and Kibber Wildlife Sanctuary in Himachal Pradesh.

1	2	3
17	Seshachalam	Parts of Seshachalam hill ranges in Eastern Ghats encompassing parts of civil districts of Chittoor and Kadapa in Andhra Pradesh.

(b) Though designation of biosphere reserve does not accord any legal status to that site, conservation of flora and fauna in the biosphere reserve is ensured by implementation of the Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972 and the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 in the core zone and regulation of activities in the buffer and transition zones.

(c) No, Sir.

Pollution in tributaries of Beas and Sutlej

1557. SARDAR SUKHDEV SINGH DHINDSA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether industrial discharge from neighbouring States has been polluting the tributaries of the Beas and Sutlej rivers in Punjab; and

(b) if so, the assistance provided/to be provided by the Central Government to check this pollution?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATATRAJAN): (a) As reported by the Punjab State Pollution Control Board, there is no discharge of industrial effluents through distributaries from neighbouring States leading to the River Beas. However, the water quality data of rivers Sirsa and Swan, both tributaries of River Sutlej, indicates that while Dissolved Oxygen (DO) concentration is within permissible limits Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD) is exceeding the permissible limits in case of River Sirsa. The deterioration of water quality of Sirsa River is due to discharge of partially treated or untreated domestic sewage and industrial effluents from industrial areas located in Himachal Pradesh. In the case of River Swan, DO and BOD are within permissible limits.

(b) The Central Government has sanctioned sixty five schemes at a cost of Rs. 261 crore and released Rs. 207.56 crore till December, 2010 for abatement of pollution of river Sutlej caused due to sewage

discharged from Jalandhur, Ludhiana, Phagwara, Phillaur, Kapurthala and Sultanpur

Lodhi towns. The Central Government has also released Rs. 37.00 lakh for the construction of Common Effluent Treatment plants for the treatment of effluents discharged from cluster of small industries at Ludhiana and Jalandhar for abatement of pollution of river Sutlej.

Funds for studying adverse changes in environment

†1558. SHRI BHARATSINH PRABHATSINH PARMAR: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the State Government of Gujarat has submitted five proposals for allocation of funds from the Ministry for studying the adverse changes taking place in the environment;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the time by which the Ministry is going to accept these proposals and provide funds therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATATRAJAN): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The Ministry of Environment and Forests has received five proposals for funding for studying adverse changes taking place in the environment. These proposals are:

1. Climate Change Implications on Crop Growth in Gujarat.
2. Assessing climate change impacts on vector-borne diseases in humans over the Gujarat region.
3. Assessment of Climate Change Impact on Sea Level Rise (SLR) over the Gujarat Coast.
4. Study to the Carbon Footprint based on the Lifestyle Patterns in Gujarat through Involvement of Youth and Women.
5. Gujarat Energy Development Agency (GEDA) proposal for solar Energy.

(c) This Ministry does not have any schematic provision for supporting such proposals for State Governments from the available budget for the climate change project. The State Government has been advised to include them in the State Action Plan on Climate Change (SAPCC). Funding of SAPCC will be decided in course of finalization of the 12th Five Year Plan.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Pollution of rivers in U.P.

†1559. SHRI MOHAN SINGH: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware of the problem of wide-scale pollution of the Yamuna, Rapti and Aami rivers of eastern Uttar Pradesh (U.P.);

(b) whether Government has examined the pollution level of these rivers by sending a Central team to Uttar Pradesh;

(c) whether Government is formulating any action plan to eradicate the problem of pollution of Rapti and Aami rivers; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATATRAJAN): (a) to (d) Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) is regularly monitoring the water quality of River Yamuna and Rapti at various locations. It has also conducted a survey of River Aami and monitored its water quality. The water quality data of River Yamuna indicates that Dissolved Oxygen (DO) and Bio-chemical Oxygen Demand (BOD) parameters are largely meeting the desired water quality criteria, except from Wazirabad downstream to Agra downstream. However, fecal coliform values exceed the desired water quality criteria at most of the locations.

To supplement the efforts of State Governments in addressing the problem of pollution of river Yamuna, Government of India is implementing Yamuna Action Plan (YAP) in a phased manner. A sewage treatment capacity of 401 million litres per day (MLD) has been created under phase-I of the Plan in Uttar Pradesh. Another 54 MLD capacity is being created at Agra under YAP-II.

River Rapti, a major tributary of Ghaghra, receives the domestic waste water of Gorakhpur city. In the absence of sewage treatment facilities at Gorakhpur, the water quality of the river is not meeting the desired water quality criteria with respect to BOD at Gorakhpur and Rajghat during the lean period. A part of the domestic waste water of Gorakhpur City is proposed to be treated under the National Lake Conservation Plan of the Ministry.

River Aami, which is a tributary of river Rapti, receives the

domestic waste water of Khalilabad, Maghar and Siddharthnagar towns and some industrial units. The river does not meet the desired

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

water quality criteria with respect to BOD and fecal coliform at most locations The State Pollution Control Board has directed the agro based paper industry to close down its agro pulping section till the commissioning of chemical recovery plant. The distillery and dying units have also been directed not to discharge any polluted effluent into the river Aami and follow the zero discharge criteria. Based upon the survey conducted by Central Pollution Control Board in May, 2011, necessary closure orders/directions have been issued to the violating industries.

Allegation on carbon credits earned by Indian companies

1560. SHRI VIJAY JAWAHARLAL DARDA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that many member countries of United Nations' Executive Board of Clean Development Mechanism have alleged that some Indian companies are producing far more of deadly greenhouse gas than they actually need to, and burning the gas, thereby preventing it from entering the atmosphere and thus entitling themselves to earn more carbon credits and hefty profits;

(b) if so, whether such companies have been identified and veracity of the UN's allegation found to be correct or incorrect;

(c) whether UN has been apprised, of the exact position; and

(d) the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATATRAJAN): (a) and (b) On representation of a non-governmental organisation based in Europe, the Executive Board of Clean Development Mechanism (CDM) had considered a proposal to stop issuance of Certified Emission Reductions (CERs) and withhold further approval of CDM projects relating to destruction of Hydro Fluoro Carbons-23 (HFC-23) gas until the methodology of such projects is revised. There are five units in India producing Hydro Chloro Fluoro Carbons - 22 (HCFC-22) gas, which are "eligible for CERs. HFC-23 gas is produced as a bye-product in course of producing the HCFC-22.

(c) and (d) India considers such steps to be violative of the rights and obligations of parties under the Kyoto Protocol and has lodged formal protest with the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change Secretariat.

Environmental clearance of B - categories projects

1561. SHRI KANJIBHAI PATEL: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government intend to return power of environment clearance of B-categories projects in critically polluted area to respective State Environmental Appraisal Committee (SEAC); and Special Environment Impact Assessment Authority (SEIAA);

(b) if so, what is the time-frame; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATATRAJAN): (a) As per the Environment Impact Assessment (EIA) Notification, dated 14th September, 2006, prior environmental clearance is mandatory from the Ministry of Environment and Forests for category 'A' projects and from the State Environment Impact Assessment Authority (SEIAA) for category 'B' projects. Except for the building and construction sector projects and township and area development projects, any project or activity specified in category 'B' will be treated as category 'A' if it is located in whole or in part within 10 km radius from the boundary of the critically polluted areas.

(b) and (c) Does not arise, in view of the reply to part (a) above.

Eco-tourism policy for conversion and promotion of forests

†1562. MISS. ANUSUIYA UIKEY: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether an eco-tourism policy is being proposed by Government for the conservation and promotion of the forests;

(b) if so, by when it would be finalized; and

(c) if not, the reasons for not giving priority to this activity for conservation of the country's natural resources?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATATRAJAN): (a) to (c) Action has been taken to finalise the guidelines relating to forest and wildlife ecotourism.

Areas under forest in the Country

†1563. SHRI OM PRAKASH MATHUR: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND

FORESTS be pleased to state:

†Original notice of the question was received in HIndi.

(a) the forest covered area out of the total area in the country at present;

(b) whether any decline in the forest covered area has been noticed in the last three years;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor and the steps taken by Government to check such decline; and

(d) the status of the forest land in the country, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATATRAJAN): (a) The forest covered area as per India State of Forest Report, 2009 (ISFR 2009) is 690,899 km² out of 3287,263 km² geographical area of the country.

(b) No, Sir. The forest cover has increased by 728 Km² between the two assessment periods of State of Forest Report (SFR) 2005 based on 2004-05 satellite imageries and India State of Forest Report (ISFR) 2009 based on 2006-07 satellite imageries.

(c) The Ministry of Environment & Forest is implementing a Centrally Sponsored Scheme of National Afforestation Programme (NAP) Scheme for regeneration of degraded forests and adjoining areas in the country.

Beside NAP, following steps have been taken to increase the forest cover in the country:

- Two new Eco-Task Force (ETF) Battalions have been operationlized by the Ministry for ecorestoration of degraded areas in Assam, in addition to supporting the existing four ETF battalions in the country. An amount of Rs. 31.91 crores has been released during the 2010-11.
- XIIIth Finance Commission has recommended Rs. 5000 crore for five years starting from 2010-11 for conservation and development of forests.
- Additional Central assistance of Rs. 81.66 crores has been released to the States during 2009-10 for restoration and regeneration of forest cover.
- Tree planting is also an approved activity under MGNREGA and other schemes of Central and State Governments.
- The national Mission for a Green India, as one of the eight Mission

under the National Action Plan on climate change. The Mission focuses on enhancing ecosystem services and carbon sink through afforestation and eco restoration of 10 million ha. of forest and non forest lands Rs. 200 crores has been earmarked for Green India Mission for 2011-12.

(d) The status of forest land in the country is given in statement.

Statement

Forest Cover in States/UTs in India

(area in km²)

State/UT	Geog. Area	Forest Cover			Total	%	Change in	Scrub
		Very Dense Forest	Mod. Dense Forest	Open Forest				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Andhra Pradesh	275,069	820	24,757	19,525	45,102	16.40	-129	10,372
Arunachal Pradesh	83,743	20,858	31,556	14,939	67,353	80.43	-119	111
Assam	78,438	1,461	11,558	14,673	27,692	35.30	-66	179
Bihar	94163	231	3,248	3,325	6,804	7.23	-3	134
Chhattisgarh	135,191	4,162	35,038	16,670	55,870	41.33	-59	107
Delhi	1,483	7	50	120	177	11.94	0	1
Goa	3,702	511	624	1,016	2,151	58.10	-5	1
Gujarat	196,022	376	5,249	8,995	14,620	7.46	16	1,463
Haryana	44,212	27	463	1,104	1,594	3.61	-10	145

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Himachal Pradesh	55,673	3,224	6,383	5,061	14,668	26.35	2	327
Jammu & Kashmir	222,236	4,298	8,977	9,411	22,686	10.21	-3	2,036
Jharkhand	79,714	2,590	9,899	10,405	22,894	28.72	172	683
Karnataka	191,791	1,777	20,181	14,232	36,190	18.87	-10	3,176
Kerala	38,863	1,443	9,410	6,471	17,324	44.58	40	58
Madhya Pradesh	308,245	6,647	35,007	36,046	77,700	25.21	-39	6,401
Maharashtra	307,713	8,739	20,834	21,077	50,650	16.46	-11	4,157
Manipur	22,327	701	5,474	11,105	17,280	77.40	328	1
Meghalaya	22,429	410	9,501	7,410	17,321	77.23	116	211
Mizoram	21,081	134	6,251	12,855	19,240	91.27	640	1
Nagaland	16,579	1,274	4,897	7,293	13,464	81.21	-201	2
Orissa	155,707	7,073	21,394	20,388	48,855	31.38	100	4,852
Punjab	50,362	0	733	931	1,664	3.30	4	20
Rajasthan	342,239	72	4,450	11,514	16,036	4.69	24	4,347
Sikkim	7,096	500	2,161	696	3,357	47.31	0	356
Tamil Nadu	130,058	2,926	10,216	10,196	23,338	17.94	24	1,206

Tripura	10,486	111	4,770	3,192	8,073	76.99	-100	75
Uttar Pradesh	240,928	1,626	4,563	8,152	14,341	5.95	-5	745
Uttarakhand	53,483	4,762	14,165	5,568	24,495	45.80	2	271
West Bengal	88,752	2,987	4,644	5,363	12,994	14.64	24	29
A & N Islands	8,249	3,762	2,405	495	6,662	80.76	-1	53
Chandigarh	114	1	10	6	17	14.91	0	1
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	491	0	114	97	211	42.97	-5	1
Daman & Diu	112	0	1	5	6	5.04	0	3
Lakshadweep	32	0	16	10	26	82.75	0	0
Puducherry	480	0	13	31	44	9.14	2	0
Grand Total	3,287,263	83,510	319,012	288,377	690,899	21.02	728	41,525

Reduction in the forest cover area in the country

1564. DR. BHARATKUMAR RAUT: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that forest cover in the country is declining very fast;

(b) what is the percentage of the reduction in the forest cover areas in India for the last three years, year-wise; and

(c) the measures Government is undertaking or proposes to take to increase the forest cover in the country to safeguard environment?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) and (b) No, Sir. As per State of Forest Report (SFR) 2005 and India State of Forest Report (ISFR) 2009, the forest cover in the country has increased by 728 km² between the two assessment periods.

(c) The Ministry of Environment & Forests is implementing a Centrally Sponsored Scheme of National Afforestation Programme (NAP) Scheme for regeneration of degraded forests and adjoining areas in the country. The scheme is being implemented through a decentralized mechanism of State Forest Development Agency (SFDA) at State Level, Forest Development Agency (FDA) at Forest Division level and Joint Forest Management Committee (JFMCs) at village level. As on 31.03.2011, 800 FDA projects have been approved in 28 States in the country to treat an area of 17.43 lakh ha. since inception of the scheme in 2002.

Beside NAP, following steps have been taken to increase the forest cover in the country:

- Two new Eco-Task Force (ETF) Battalions have been operationlized by the Ministry for ecorestoration of degraded areas in Assam, in addition to supporting the existing four ETF battalions in the country. An amount of Rs. 31.91 crores has been released during the 2010-11.
- XIIIth Finance Commission has recommended Rs. 5000 crore for five years starting from 2010-11 for conservation and development of forests.
- Additional Central assistance of Rs. 81.66 crores has been released to the States during 2009-10 for restoration and regeneration of

forest cover.

- Tree planting is also an approved activity under MGNREGA and other schemes of Central and State Governments.
- The National Mission for a Green India, as one of the eight Mission under the National Action Plan on climate change. The Mission focuses on enhancing ecosystem services and carbon sink through afforestation and eco restoration of 10 million ha. of forest and non forest lands. Rs. 200 crores has been earmarked for Green India Mission for 2011-12.

Cases of irregularities in AWBI

1565. SHRI SHREEGOPAL VYAS: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any provision of Government grant for registered cowsheds in India and whether they are examined regularly;

(b) whether complaints relating to appointment and corruption in Animal Welfare Board of India (AWBI) have been received;

(c) whether there is a plan to open branches of AWBI in Delhi, Haryana, Rajasthan or Uttar Pradesh; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) There is no provision of grants particularly for registered cowsheds. AWBI gives grant for establishment and maintenance of shelter houses for uncared animals. The inspection of the concerned organization is done before release of funds for construction of shelter house. Grant for maintenance of Shelter House is based on the number of animals sheltered and number of ownerless animals treated. The certificate of verification in this regard is issued by the State Government Animal Husbandry officials.

(b) Yes, Sir. One (anonymous) complaint was received in the year 2009.

(c) and (d) No, Sir. However, State Animal Welfare Boards have been established in a number of States/UTs, including Delhi, Haryana, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh. Ministry of Environment and Forests has been writing to the States for strengthening the activities of State Animal Welfare Boards at the State level and Societies for Prevention of Cruelty to Animals (SPCA) at the district level for preventing cruelty to

animals.

Rise in water pollution

†1566. SHRI VEER PAL SINGH YADAV: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that water pollution has been rising more in comparison to air and sound pollutions during the last few years;

(b) the measures taken by Government to prevent flowing of sewage into rivers in Metro Cities;

(c) the quantum of rise in water pollution due to this;

(d) whether Government has taken measures to prevent it; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) The Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) in conjunction with the State Pollution Control Boards and Pollution Control Committees is monitoring water quality of aquatic resources at 2000 locations in 27 States and 6 Union Territories across the country under its National Water Quality Monitoring Programme. The monitoring network covers 383 rivers, 127 lakes, 9 tanks, 59 ponds, 40 creeks, 17 canals, 34 drains and 595 wells. The water quality monitoring indicates that the pollution in these water bodies is increasing due to rapid increase in population and resultant waste water generation.

(b) to (e) The Central Government is supplementing the efforts of the State Governments/Urban Local Bodies for creation of civil infrastructure for sewage treatment and disposal through central schemes. Under the National River Conservation Plan (NRCP) of the Ministry, pollution abatement works are being undertaken in 39 rivers in 185 towns in 20 States. Interception and diversion of sewage and setting up of Sewage Treatment Plants are among the main components of pollution abatement works undertaken under NRCP.

According to a report of the CPCB, against an estimated sewage generation of about 38254 million litres per day (MLD) from Class I cities and Class II towns of the country, the available treatment capacity is for 11787 MLD (31%). A sewage treatment capacity of about 4417 MLD has been created under NRCP to check pollution into rivers. The State-wise list of rivers covered under NRCP is given in statement.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Statement

State wise Rivers covered under the National River Conservation Plan.

Sl.No.	State	River
1	Andhra Pradesh	Godavari & Musi
2	Bihar	Ganga
3	Delhi	Yamuna
4	Goa	Mandovi
5	Gujarat	Sabarmati
6	Haryana	Yamuna
7	Jharkhand	Damodar, Ganga & Subarnarekha
8	Karnataka	Bhadra, Tunga-bhadra, Cauvery, Tunga & Pennar
9	Kerala	Pamba
10	Madhya Pradesh	Betwa, Tapti, Wainganga, Khan, Narmada, Kshipra, Beehar, Chambal & Mandakini
11	Maharashtra	Krishna, Godavari, Tapi & Panchganga
12	Nagaland	Diphu & Dhansiri
13	Orissa	Brahmini & Mahanadi
14	Punjab	Satluj
15	Rajasthan	Chambal
16	Sikkim	Rani Chu
17	Tamil Nadu	Cauvery, Adyar, Cooum, Vennar, Vaigai & Tambarani
18	Uttar Pradesh	Yamuna, Ganga & Gomti
19	Uttrakhand	Ganga
20	West Bengal	Ganga, Damodar & Mahananda

Obligation of climate change protocols

†1567. DR. RAM PRAKASH: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Japan has expressed its inability to sign on any commitment relating to climate change on expiry of the Kyoto Protocol in 2012;

(b) whether USA has signed any such pact in the period between the Kyoto protocol and Cancun climate change conference (Mexico); and

(c) whether these protocols are obligatory only for countries like India?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) Yes sir. Japan has expressed its inability to join the second commitment period under the Kyoto Protocol at the end of the first commitment period in December 2012, unless major developing economies also agree to legally binding commitments to reduce emissions.

(b) At the sixteenth meeting of Conference of Parties held at Cancun, United States has agreed to implement quantified emission reduction targets subject to international assessment and review. The United States communicated a target in the range of 17 per cent emission reduction by 2020 compared with 2005 levels, in conformity with anticipated United States energy and climate legislation.

(c) India has not under-taken any obligatory commitment either under the Kyoto Protocol or under Cancun agreements. As a part of voluntary domestic actions for mitigation, India announced that it will endeavor to reduce the emissions intensity of its GDP by 20-25% by 2020 in comparison with 2005 level.

Diversion of land in Kutch Desert in Gujarat

1568. SHRI KANJIBHAI PATEL: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government has received a proposal for diversion of land in Kutch Desert Sanctuary in Gujarat for construction of a road from Kunaria to Mauvana;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether this road is important from view point of national strategy and security?

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) to (c) The Ministry of Environment and Forests has received a proposal from the Government of Gujarat for diversion of 79.474 ha of forest land in Kutch Desert Wildlife Sanctuary and Wild Ass Sanctuary for construction of Gaduli to Hajipur-Odma-Khavda-Kunaria-Dholavira-Maovana-Gadakbet-Santalpur Road (S.H. Road). The proposal involves development of border roads to meet security needs of the Border Security Forces (BSF). Since the proposal involves diversion of land from Wildlife Sanctuary, it was placed for consideration of the Standing Committee of National Board for Wildlife in its meeting held on 25th April, 2011 wherein it was decided to carry out a site inspection before taking a view in the matter. No final decision has been taken on the proposal so far.

Destruction of elephants' habitat in Orissa

1569. SHRI ANIL MADHAV DAVE: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry is aware about destruction of traditional habitats and a corridor used by elephants due to construction of Rengali Left Bank Canal irrigation project in Orissa; and

(b) the details of the forest area or land acquired for the project?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Rengali Left Bank Canal is being constructed in a forest area traditionally used by elephants. The construction of the canal requires 2107 hectares of forest land. The Ministry of Environment and Forests had accorded Stage-I clearance on 21.11.1996 for 2107 hectares of forest land in Dhenkanal Athagarh, Angul and Keonjhar districts. However, Stage-II clearance and approval under the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 had been accorded on 14.05.2003 for diversion of 812 hectares of forest land in Dhenkanal and Angul districts only.

Illegal cutting of trees in the country

†1570. SHRI BRIJLAL KHABRI: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(a) whether Government is aware of the fact that illegal cutting of trees is rampant in the country;

(b) whether this is causing severe risk to the environment of the country;

(c) if so, the number of people arrested for this offence, State-wise; and

(d) the action taken against the number of offenders in this regard during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) to (d) It is not a fact that illegal cutting of trees is rampant in the country causing severe risks to the environment of the country. However, it is relevant to mention that large rural population-and people living in the vicinity of forests are dependent on forests for sustenance. Also there is huge demand for timber/small timber from forests which sometimes leads to illegal felling of trees. The Forest Departments in all State Governments take necessary measures for protection of forests and prevention of illegal cutting of trees. The State Governments take action against the guilty persons as per law.

Proposals of annual workplans under NPV by State level CAMPA

†1571. MISS ANUSUIYA UIKEY: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the States whose State-level Compensatory Afforestation Fund Management and Planning Authority (CAMPA) organising committee has submitted approved annual workplans under Net Present Value (NPV) to the Central Government;

(b) the details of proposals received along with the amount involved therein from the State Government of Madhya Pradesh and the details released; and

(c) the reasons therefor if no amount has been released and by when the same would be released?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) A list of States/UTs from whom Annual Plans of Operation for the year 2011-12 for release of CAMPA funds have been received is given in Statement (See below).

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) and (c) No APO for the year 2011-12 for release of CAMPA funds has yet been received from the Government of Madhya Pradesh.

Statement

List of States/UTs from which Annual Plans of Operation for release of funds for the year 2011-12 have been received

1. Andhra Pradesh
2. Dadra & Nagar Haveli
3. Himachal Pradesh
4. Karnataka
5. Orissa
6. Punjab
7. Sikkim
8. Uttarakhand

Ban on sand mining along river Ganga

1572. SHRI Y.S. CHOWDARY: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government had written to the States to put blanket ban on sand mining across India especially along the holy river Ganga;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government has received any reply from the States; and

(d) the steps being taken by Government to stop the sand mining along the holy river Ganga?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) and (b) The Ministry of Environment and Forests has not put any ban on sand mining across India; however, mining of minerals including sand mining projects having lease area of 5 ha and above require prior environmental clearance under the Environment Impact Assessment Notification, 2006 issued under the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986. With specific

reference to illegal river bed sand mining taking place along the Ganga river in Uttarakhand, particularly around Haridwar, the Ministry of Environment and Forests had written to the State Government of Uttarakhand to stop illegal river bed sand mining.

(c) The Ministry of Environment and Forests has not received any response from the Government of Uttarakhand in this regard.

(d) The non-compliance of EIA Notification, 2006 would attract action under the penal provision of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986.

Use of forest land by industries in Orissa

1573. SHRIMATI RENUBALA PRADHAN: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) the percentage of land covered under forests in Orissa;

(b) how much forest land is being used by mining, industry, power sector, so far in the State; and

(c) how those sectors, utilizing forest land, are compensating for the development of people living in those areas of forests and various measures including afforestation taken by the various beneficiary Ministries in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) As per the State of Forest Report-2009 published by the Forest Survey of India, Dehradun, recorded forest area of Orissa is 58,136 km², which constitutes 37.33% of the total geographical area of Orissa. Actual forest cover in Orissa, as per the said report, is 48,855 km² which constitutes 31.38% of the total geographical area of the State.

(b) So far, Central Government accorded 494 approvals under the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 for diversion of 51,504.59 ha. of forest land in Orissa. Category-wise distribution of the same are given in Statement (See below).

(c) To compensate the loss of forest cover, approvals accorded under the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 are subject to transfer, mutation & declaration as Reserved Forest/Protected Forest under the Indian Forest Act, 1927 of equivalent non-forest land for compensatory afforestation, realisation of the Net Present Value (NPV) & cost of creation of

compensatory afforestation etc. from the user agency and proper resettlement and rehabilitation of the project affected families. Environment clearance, if required, for such projects, also provides for socio economic benefits for the settlements located in vicinity of the project sites.

Statement

Category-wise details of the approvals accorded by the Central Government under the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 for diversion of forest land in Orissa (as on 11.08.2011)

Category	Final Approval		In-Principle Approval			Total	
	No. of proposals	Area (ha.)	No. of proposals	Area (ha.)	No. of proposals (2+4)	Area (ha.) (3+5)	
Defence	3	4,133.74	0	0	3		4,133.74
Dispensary/ Hospital	1	0.57	0	0	1		0.57
Drinking Water	8	8.985	0	0	8		8.99
Encroachments	1	504.564	8	2,282.72	9		2,787.29
Hydel	5	28.424	0	0	5		28.42
Irrigation	88	8,712.74	30	4,342.59	118		13,055.33
Mining	150	16,374.33	29	4,532.41	179		20,906.74
Others	49	4,624.93	9	175.04	58		4,799.97
Railway	9	2,036.65	1	3.881	10		2,040.53
Rehabilitation	1	79.696	0	0	1		79.70
Road	33	296.505	7	99.754	40		396.26
School	3	8.291	0	0	3		8.29
Thermal	3	674.682	0	0	3		674.68
Transmission Line	48	2,265.50	8	318.58	56		2,584.08
TOTAL	402	39,749.61	92	11,754.98	494		51,504.59

Pending schemes in M.P. under Forest Conservation Act

†1574. SHRI MEGHRAJ JAIN:

SHRI RAGHUNANDAN SHARMA:

Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

- (a) the names of the schemes from Madhya Pradesh which are under consideration of the Central Government, under Forest Conservation Act;
- (b) the steps taken by Government for their speedy execution; and
- (c) the details of the works executed by Government, so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATATRAJAN): (a) Presently 29 proposals seeking prior approval of Central Government under the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 for diversion of forest land for non-forest purpose in Madhya Pradesh are pending before the Central Government. Details of the same are given in statement (See below).

(b) The Central Government is taking appropriate measures, such as frequent convening of the meetings of the Forests Advisory Committee (FAC) & State Advisory Groups (SAGs) and expeditious processing of the recommendations of the FAC and SAGs to ensure early decisions on the proposals seeking diversion of forest land for non-forest purposes received by it under the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980.

(c) Central Government, so far, has accorded final approval to 856 proposals and in-principle approval to 141 proposals seeking prior approval of the Central Government under the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 for diversion of forest land for non-forest purpose in Madhya Pradesh. From the remaining proposals received from the Madhya Pradesh, 214 proposals have been closed, 232 proposals have been rejected, 37 proposals have been returned. 18 proposals have been withdrawn by the State Government. In respect of the 68 proposals, Central Government sought additional information/documents from the State Government to facilitate decision on diversion of forest land indicated in these proposals.

Statement

Details of proposals seeking prior approval of Central Government under the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 diversion of forest land for non-forest purpose in Madhya Pradesh pending before the Central Government (as on 11.08.2011)

Sl. No.	Year of receipt	Name of Proposal	District	Area applied (ha.)	Category of Project
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	2011	Construction of Ghoghra Feeder Tank Project In Favour of Executive Engineer, Water Resources Division	Sehore	9.5	Irrigation
2	2011	Construction of approach road In Favour of M.P. Gramin Sadak Development Corporation	Shahdol	1.5	Road
3	2005	Permission for Prospecting of Laterite and Fire Clay Mining lease in favour of M/s Ankun Private Limited	Katni	48.152	Mining
4	2011 Mining	Diversion of 125.00 ha. of forest land For drilling of 08 bore hole foe prospecting of Manganese Ore In Distt. Balaghat, Madhya Pradesh		Balaghat	125
5	2008	Diversion of forest land for Mahan Coal Mining Sidhi Project In favour of M/s Mahan Coal Limited		1182.351	Mining

1	2	3	4	5	6
6	2011	Construction of approach road In favour of Public Works Department	Sheopur	1.6	Road
7	2011	Renewal of mining lesase In forest comptt. No. Govindgarh, survey No. 23 in village-Teekar in favour of Smt. Kirandevi Verma W/o Late Shri Ramdas Verma	Riva	2	Mining
8	2011	Diversion of 220.00 ha. of forest and For drilling boreholes of 4	Chhatarpur	220	Mining
9	2011	Construction of Anarad to Nihaldevi road In favour of Executive Engineer, Public Works Department	Guna	39.96	Road
10	2010	Diversion of 201.807 ha. of forest land for underground Coal Mining In favour of Madhya Pradesh State Mining Corp. Limited.	Chindwara	201.807	Mining
11	2010	Construction of Police office and others In Revenue Forest land In favour of Superintendent of Police Anoopur	Anoopur	15.933	Others

12	2009	Construction of Ujjain road to Airport Pithampur Road (Rw-2) super corridor In Village-Chhota Bangda and Nanod in favouar of Chief Executive Officer, Indore Development Authority	Indore	15.217	Road
13	2010	Construction of Sehore-Dewas road in village-Roupeta, Hakimpur, Mirjapur in favour of Dy. General Managar M.P. Road Development Corporation	Sehore	7.302	Road
14	2011	Revised Proposal to obtain prior approval of the Central Government under the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 for prospecting of Diamond in 2329.75 ha. forest land located in 16 blocks In Buxwaha Range of Chhatarpur district, Madhya Pradesh "By M/S Rio Tinto Exploration India Private Limited, Bangalore	Chattarpur	2329.75	Mining
15	2011	Diversion of 32.831 ha. for Satpuda-II underground mine (Village-Badgona, district-Betul (M.P.) in Pathakhera area of Western Coalfields Ltd. (Coal Mining)	Betul	32.831	Mining

1	2	3	4	5	6
16	2011	Diversion of 3650.120 ha. of forest land for Extension of Bercha Field Firing Range of India Army In District Indore, Madhya Pradesh	Indore	3650.12	Defence
17	2011	Construction/Upgradation of Amarwada-Harrair-Narsinghpur National Highway No. (B) In favour of Dircetor Nhal	Narasingpur	16.879	Road
18	2009	Construction Of Gondia-Jabalpur rail Amman Parivartan in favour of South-East-Central Railway Bilaspur	Seoni	30.12	Railways
19	2006	Renewal of Mining Lease in Jamuna Kotma in favour of M/s South Eastern Coalfields Limited (SECL)	Anooppur	48.3	Mining
20	2010	Diversion of 328.500 ha. forest land for Mideast Integrated Steel Ltd. (MESCO Steel) In District Chhindwara, Madhya Pradesh	Chindwara	328.5	Mining Under Ground Coal Ming In favour of

21	2011	Construction/Upgradation of National Highway Chindwara Bypass Road In favour of project Director, NHAI	Chindwara	14.52	Road No. 26(B) Amarwada to Umranala and
22	2011	Diversion of 114.724 ha. of forest land For Ck In favour of Power Grid Corporation of India Ltd. In district Singrauli, Sindhi and Satna, Madhya Pradesh	Satna	114.724	Transmission line route alignment of 765 KV S/C Sasan-Satna
23	2011	Diversion of 106.150 ha. of forest land for Satpura-Tph-Ashta 400 KV DC transmission line in favour of Madhya Pradesh Power Transmission Company Ltd. in district Hoshangabad, Betul, Sihor and Devas, Madhya Pradesh	Hoshangabad	106.15	Transmission line
24	2011	Diversion of 154.127 ha revenue forest land for under ground mining of Semaria/Piparia Coal Block Allocated To M.P. State Mining Corporation Ltd. in Umaria district of Madhya Pradesh	Umaria	154.127	Mining

1	2	3	4	5	6
25	2011	Diversión of 965.400 ha. of forest land in favour of M/s Sasan Ultra Mega Power Project for their Chhatarsal Captive Coal block (including 30.21 ha. forest and for infrastructure development in district Singrauli, Madhya Pradesh	Singrauli	965.4	Mining
26	2011	Construction of Somany awata Tank Project in favour of Executive Engineer, Water Resources Division	Gwalior	8.451	Irrigation
27	2011	Laying of 220 KV Sarni-Pandurana Transmission Line project in favour of M.P. Power Transmission Co. Ltd.	Betul	38.9	Transmission line
28	2011	Laying of 765 KV Seoni-Wardha Circuit-II Transmission Line in faovur of Chief Managar, Power Grid Corporation of India Ltd.	Chindwara	30.099	Transmission line
29	2011	Construction of National Highway No. 59 in favour of project director, National Highway Authority Indore	Dhar	29.709	Road

Ban on plastic packaging of tobacco products

†1575. PROF. ANIL KUMAR SAHANI: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has banned the plastic packaging of tobacco products;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether tobacco products are still being packaged in plastic packaging and are available freely in the open market;

(d) if so, the measures taken to strictly enforce the ban;

(e) whether there is any proposal to ban use of plastic in packaging; and

(f) if not, the reasons for banning only tobacco in plastic packaging?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATATRAJAN): (a) to (f) Ministry of Environment and Forests (MoEF) has notified the Plastic Waste (Management and Handling) Rules, 2011 (amended on 02.07.2011). Under these Rules, as per the directions of the Hon'ble Supreme Court, sachets using plastic material can not be used for storing, packing or selling gutkha, tobacco and pan masala. Further, plastic material, in any form, shall not be used in any package for packing gutkha, pan masala and tobacco in all forms. Under these Rules, the State Pollution Control Boards or Pollution Control Committees are responsible for enforcement of provisions related to registration, manufacture and recycling and the municipal authorities are responsible for enforcement of provisions related to use, collection, segregation, transportation and disposal of plastic waste. This Ministry has requested the State Governments to review the enforcement of these Rules and take necessary action for putting in place the required implementation and monitoring arrangements for this purpose. No proposal to ban use of plastic in packaging is under consideration of the Central Government.

Assistance for environment security to developing countries

†1576. DR. RAM PRAKASH: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(a) whether the developed countries has committed to provide 30 lakh dollar for environment security to developing countries during 2012;

(b) if so, the amount released so far in this regard;

(c) whether it is a grant or loan; and

(d) whether it is a fact that Belgium, France, Finland etc. have not contributed their shares?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATATRAJAN): (a) and (b) During the Conference of the Parties held in December, 2010 in Cancun, developed countries pledged to provide new and additional resources approaching USD 30 billion for the period 2010-2012 for supporting mitigation and adaptation actions in developing countries. As per the Cancun decisions, the funds are to be released by the developed countries through various channels including multilateral and bilateral channels.

(c) Finance pledged by developed countries is in form of grants and concessional loans.

(d) As per available information, Belgium, France, Finland and European Union have pledged an amount of Euros 150 million, 1260 million, 110 million and 150 million respectively for this purpose.

Encroachment of forest land in Himachal Pradesh

1577. SHRIMATI BIMLA KASHYAP SOOD: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there are around 9600 cases of encroachment involving 1,850 hectares of forest land in various districts of Himachal Pradesh due to negligence of concerned officials of the forest department;

(b) if so, the details of steps Government is taking to check large scale encroachment of forest land and action taken against concerned officials who had not intimated Government in time for such encroachment of forest land; and

(c) the names of persons who are involved in such encroachment and action taken against them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI

JAYANTHI NATATRAJAN): (a) to (c) In Himachal Pradesh, there are 12,701 cases of encroachment involving 4107.73 hectare of forest land.

As per reports received from Himachal Pradesh, FIRs are being lodged with Police under Indian Forest Act, 1927 and Indian Penal Code, if the forest land encroached is more than 10 bighas. If the forest encroachment is less than 10 bighas then action is being taken only under Indian Forest Act, 1927 and no forest encroachments are being regularized. Action against the encroachers is being taken as per Law. No case of negligence on the part of officials of the forest department has come to notice, thus no action in this regard is contemplated.

**Monitoring of 10-member committee of top officers
dealing with black money cases**

1578. SHRI RAJEEV CHANDRASEKHAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Supreme Court has proposed setting up of a SIT or appointment of retired Apex court Judge to monitor the functioning of a 10-member high power Committee of top officers from CBI, ED, IB and other departments to deal with the black money cases;

(b) if so, Government's reaction in this regard;

(c) whether Government has made public the names of persons who have stashed black money in the Liechtenstein Bank; and

(d) if not, the reasons for the delay and by when these names will be made public?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) Hon'ble Supreme Court, vide paragraph 49 of the order dated 4th July, 2011, in writ petition (civil) No 176 of 2009 has directed that the High Level Committee constituted by the Union of India be forthwith appointed with immediate effect as a Special Investigation Team(SIT) and the SIT so constituted shall include Director, Research and Analysis Wing. It was also directed by Hon'ble Supreme Court that the SIT be headed by, and include, the following former eminent judges of the Supreme Court:

(i) Hon'ble Mr Justice B. P. Jeevan Reddy as Chairman; and

(ii) Hon'ble Mr Justice M. B. Shah as Vice-chairman

(b) The Government has filed an application in the Hon'ble Supreme Court for modification of the order dated 4th July, 2011 and for setting aside the directions given in paragraphs 49 and 50 regarding the setting up of SIT and the consequential orders in relation to this.

(c) and (d) According to Hon'ble Supreme Court order dated 4th July, 2011, the disclosure of information is subject to fulfillment of various conditions. However, prosecution has been launched in 17 cases. Since prosecution proceeding has been launched, the names of these 17 persons has been disclosed to the court.

NPAs of Nationalised Banks

1579. SHRI M.P. ACHUTHAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the amount of non-performing assets (NPAs) under all the nationalised banks including SBI is rising alarmingly;

(b) if so, the details thereof for the last three years, bank-wise;

(c) whether Government has finalized any plan to bring down the total volume of NPAs;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the Ministry has set any time frame for this; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) The ratio of Gross Non-Performing Assets (NPAs) to Gross Advances of Public Sector Banks (PSBs), including State Bank of India, slightly increased from 2.27% as on March 31, 2010 to 2.31% as on March 31, 2011. While there has been an increase in the Gross NPAs in absolute terms, the same have recorded lower growth of 24.0% during the year 2010-11 as compared to 30.1% during the year 2009-10. The bank-wise details of Gross NPAs for the last three years are given in statement (See below).

(c) to (f) To improve the health of financial sector, to reduce the NPAs, to improve asset quality of the banks and to create a good recovery climate, RBI and the banks have already taken

various steps over the years, which, *inter-alia*, include prescribing prudential norms for provisioning and classification of non-performing assets, guidelines for prevention of slippages, Corporate Debt Restructuring and other restructuring schemes, One Time Settlement schemes, enactment of the Securitisation and Reconstruction of Financial Assets and Enforcement of Security Interest (SARFAESI) Act, 2002, the Credit Information Companies (Regulation) Act, 2005 and the Recovery of Debts due to Banks and Financial Institutions (DRT) Act, 1993 etc.

Statement

Bankwise details of gross NPA's for last three years

Bank Name	Gross NPAs - Rs. Crore			Gross NPAs to Gross Advances (%)		
	March 2009	March 2010	March 2011	March 2009	March 2010	March 2011
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Allahabad Bank	1,077	1,221	1,647	1.83	1.71	1.80
Andhra Bank	368	488	996	0.83	0.86	1.38
Bank of Baroda	1,664	2,196	2,786	1.51	1.64	1.62
Bank of India	2,190	4,481	4,357	1.90	3.31	2.64
Bank of Maharashtra	798	1,210	1,174	2.29	2.96	2.47
Canara Bank	2,139	2,505	2,982	1.58	1.53	1.47
Central Bank of India	2,317	2,458	2,395	2.69	2.32	1.82
Corporation Bank	559	651	790	1.14	1.02	0.91
Dena Bank	621	642	842	2.14	1.80	1.86
IDBI Bank Limited	1,436	2,129	2,785	1.38	1.54	1.79
Indian Bank	426	459	720	0.87	0.76	0.99
Indian Overseas Bank	1,810	3,442	2,793	2.64	4.71	2.71
Oriental Bank of Commerce	1,058	1,469	1,921	1.53	1.74	1.98

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Punjab & Sind Bank	161	206	424	0.65	0.63	0.99
Punjab National Bank	2,767	3,214	4,379	-1.77	1.71	1.79
Syndicate Bank	1,592	2,005	2,589	2.15	2.43	2.65
UCO Bank	1,540	1,665	3,090	2.40	2.15	3.31
Union Bank of India	1,923	2,664	3,623	1.96	2.25	2.37
United Bank of India	1,020	1,372	1,356	2.85	3.21	2.51
Vijaya Bank	699	994	1,259	1.95	2.37	2.56
Nationalised Banks	26,165	35,470	42,907	1.81	2.03	1.97
State Bank of Bikaner & Jaipur	490	612	835	1.63	1.72	2.00
State Bank of Hyderabad	486	646	1,150	1.11	1.21	1.76
State Bank of India	15,105	17,836	23,074	3.26	3.28	3.48
State Bank of Indore	301	493		1.39	2.06	
State Bank of Mysore	368	595	864	1.42	1.99	2.51
State Bank of Patiala	574	1,007	1,382	1.31	2.14	2.64
State Bank of Travancore	549	642	835	1.67	1.65	1.80
SBI Group	17,874	21,831	28,140	2.70	2.82	3.12
Public Sector Banks	44,039	57,301	71,047	2.09	2.27	2.31

Barring IT defaulters from availing bank loans

1580. SHRI K.E. ISMAIL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a large number of business houses are in the list of defaulters of Income Tax;

(b) if so, the details thereof with the names of top 25 Income Tax defaulters;

(c) whether Government has taken any express measure to recover the pending Income Tax from these defaulters;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether Government proposes to bar these defaulters from procuring loans from public sector banks till the pending Income Tax is recovered; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) and (b) Sir, raising tax demand and collection thereof is a continuous process. The Income Tax Department does not centrally maintain data about the Tax defaulters with reference to particular class or status of taxpayers. To furnish details would require compilation of data at all field formations spread throughout the country and the time and efforts required would not be commensurate with the objective sought to be achieved. However, the total outstanding demand as on 31.3.2011 was Rs. 3,33,077 crore:

(c) and (d) Yes Sir. Apart from the statutory measures taken for recovery of outstanding tax dues as prescribed under the Income Tax Act, 1961 (including attachment of bank account, attachment and sale of immovable property etc.) the following express measures are also being taken to expedite recovery of direct tax arrears:

(i) Monitoring of all outstanding arrears above Rs. 10 crores by CBDT alongwith the Directorate of Income Tax (Recovery).

(ii) Identification of cases involving substantial amount pending before Commissioners (Appeals) and ITAT and requesting these authorities to dispose of such appeals only so that the amount can be collected during current financial year itself.

(iii) Field formations have been directed to focus on the recovery of outstanding demand.

(e) and (f) The relevant information is being collected from Department of Financial Services and a reply shall be given on receipt of same.

Demand for recovery of Direct and Corporate Tax Arrears

1581. SHRI. TAPAN KUMAR SEN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Central Trade unions in a joint memorandum to the Minister, during pre-budget consultations on 17 January, 2011 had demanded for concrete steps to recover accumulated tax arrears worth Rs. 2 lakh crore on direct and corporate tax;

(b) whether any action was taken on the same and, if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the same demand was made by them earlier also and If so, the action taken on the same;

(d) whether the same is being treated as a part of transparency and anti-corruption drive; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) Recovery from arrear of direct taxes is a continuous process in which old demands are liquidated (by way of collection or reduction) and new demand are added. The arrears of tax cannot be recovered in one go because part of these are contested before various appellate authorities. A part of the outstanding demand is difficult to recover for various other reasons including non-traceability of the assessee, inadequacy of assets, liquidation of company, stay granted by courts etc.

Apart from the statutory measures taken for recovery of outstanding tax dues as prescribed under the Income Tax Act, 1961, the following specific measures are being taken to expedite recovery of direct tax arrears:

(i) Monitoring of outstanding arrears above Rs. 10 crore by CBDT along with the Directorate of Income Tax (Recovery).

(ii) Identification of cases involving substantial amount pending before Commissioners (Appeals) and ITAT and requesting these authorities to dispose off such appeals early so that the amount can be collected during current financial year itself.

(iii) A committee has been constituted by CBDT in June, 2011 to examine and suggest modalities for recovery of Income-tax outstanding where either assesses are not traceable or there are no assets/inadequate assets for recovery.

(c) The ministry receives several memorandums, representations etc. from various entities during pre-budget stage. No centralized data is maintained about various demands made therein.

(d) and (e) No Sir. In view of continuous action being taken by the Department for recovery of outstanding dues, it cannot be taken as an anti corruption drive. As regards transparency, it is governed by section 287 of the Income Tax Act, 1961.

Opening of new SBI branch at Jangla, H.P.

1582. SHRIMATI BIMLA KASHYAP SOOD: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the guideline fixed for opening of State Bank of India (SBI) branch in hilly and rural areas considering the financial implication of that area;

(b) whether Government has received any request/proposal regarding opening of new SBI branch in Jangla under Shimla district of Himachal Pradesh;

(c) if so, the steps taken by Government for opening of a new SBI branch at Jangla for the benefit of people of that area; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (d) As per Reserve Bank of India's (RBI) Branch Authorisation Policy, general permission has been granted to domestic Scheduled Commercial Banks (other than RRBs) to open branches/mobile branches/ Administrative Offices / CPCs (Service Branches), (i) in Tier 3 to Tier 6 centres (with population up to 49,999) and (ii) in rural, semi-urban and urban centres of the North-Eastern States and Sikkim subject to reporting. RBI has advised banks that while preparing their Annual Branch Expansion Plan (ABEP), the Banks should allocate at least 25 percent of the total number of branches proposed to be opened during a year in unbanked rural (Tier 5 and Tier 6) centres.

The State Bank of India (SBI) received a request regarding opening of a branch at Jangla and conducted a detailed survey for the same. The proposal was not found feasible since the population of Jangla is approx. 1,500 (census 2001) and one branch each of UCO Bank and Himachal Pradesh State Co-operative Bank are functioning at the centre and are catering to

the banking requirements of the people residing in the area.

Improvement in financial condition of the Grameen Banks

†1583. SHRI JAI PRAKASH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of progress made in connection with a Central Scheme under which the target was fixed for improving the financial status of 86 regional rural banks till March 2012;

(b) whether Government would delegate the responsibility of disbursing the loans amounting to Rs. 50,500 crore to the Grameen banks, as committed for earlier; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) At present 82 Regional Rural Banks (RRBs) are functioning in the country. The Committee on Capital-to-Risk-Weighted Assets Ratio (CRAR) had recommended for recapitalisation of select RRBs to bring their CRAR to 9% by March, 2012. Accordingly, an amount of ₹ 66.49 crore was released during the year 2010-11 to capitalize 5 RRBs. During the year 2011-12, so far, an amount of ₹ 31.25 crore has been released to capitalize 3 RRBs.

(b) and (c) The RRBs have been allocated a target of ₹ 50,500 crore for credit to agricultural and allied activities for the year 2011-12.

Violation of regulations by promotions of Airtel

1584. SHRI M.V. MYSURA REDDY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there have been complaints about violation of SEBI regulations and Income Tax Act including FEMA violations by the promoters of Bharti Airtel;

(h) if so, the details thereof and status of the investigations; and

(c) the time frame by when the investigations will be completed and action will be taken against the promoters for violation of various regulations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) The Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI) has received complaints inter-alia alleging

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

that shareholding of promoter group of Bharti Airtel Limited was increased from 60.91 per cent as on June 30, 2007 to 67.15 per cent as on September 30, 2008, without providing an open offer, in violation of Regulation 11 of the SEBI (Substantial Acquisition of Shares and Takeovers) Regulations, 1997. The Central Board of Direct Taxes (CBDT) has received a reference containing allegations regarding improper accounting treatment of licence fee and spectrum charges by the company. The Directorate of Enforcement has also initiated enquiries about suspected contraventions of the provisions of the Foreign Exchange Management Act (FEMA) by Bharti Airtel.

(b) and (c) Information is being collected and shall be placed on the Table of the House.

FEMA violation made by ADAG

1585. SHRI A. ELAVARASAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to answer to Unstarred Question No. 453 given in Rajya Sabha on 19th February, 2009 and state:

(a) whether all complaints of FEMA violations against Anil Dhirubhai Ambani Group (ADAG) have been investigated;

(b) if so, the details of conclusions arrived at on various complaints, complaint-wise; and

(c) the action taken so far against the company under FEMA and for money-laundering activities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) to (c) Based on the investigations conducted so far by the Directorate of Enforcement, Show Cause Notices were issued on 27.01.2010 to M/s Reliance Infrastructure Ltd. (formerly M/s Reliance Energy Ltd.) and M/s Reliance Natural Resources Ltd., companies belonging to ADAG, for contravention of the provisions of Foreign Exchange Management Act, 1999 (FEMA).

Demand of lowering of CRR and SLR

†1586. SHRI ISHWARLAL SHANKARLAL JAIN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(a) whether the NBA, an association of public sector commercial banks has demanded a reduction in CRR and SLR in forthcoming quarterly review by the Reserve Bank of India; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) No, Sir. The Reserve Bank of India (RBI) held pre-policy consultation meeting with the Indian Banks' Association (IBA) in the run up to the First Quarter Review of Monetary Policy 2011-12 on May 18, 2011. However, no suggestion was made by the IBA to reduce CRR and SLR.

(b) Does not arise.

Impact of scam on economic growth

1587. SHRI Y.S. CHOWDARY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that various scams that took place in the country have hobbled reforms and economic growth of the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether routine decision making by Government has also slowed which has in turn also affected the economic growth of the country; and

(d) the steps taken/being taken by Government to improve the economic growth of the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) The Indian economy weathered the global economic crisis of 2008 well and bounced back to register real GDP growth (at factor cost at constant prices), of 8.0 and 8.5 per cent during 2009-10 and 2010-11, respectively. The government is actively pursuing economic reforms to help India grow on a sustainable path.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) The Government has pursued prudent macroeconomic policies on an ongoing basis with a countercyclical focus in recent years, strengthened structural measures to promote growth, develop product as well as financial markets, and increased social spending to provide a stronger foundation to protect the poor.

Proper implementation of KYC norms

1588. SHRI SHADI LAL BATRA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) the apex bank, has asked banks to apply Know Your Customers (KYC) norms properly to avoid issues of money laundering and terror financing;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the number of customers have taken or applied for the KYC till June, 2011?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (c) To prevent banks from being used by criminal elements for money laundering and terror financing activities, banks were advised to frame their KYC policies as per guidelines on 'Know Your Customer' issued by the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) on November 29, 2004. These 'Know Your Customer' guidelines have been revisited in the context of the Financial Action Task Force (FATF) on Anti Money Laundering Standards and on Combating Financing of Terrorism, and RBI has issued a Master Circular dated 1.7.2011 on the "Know Your Customer (KYC) norms/Anti-Money Laundering (AML) standards / Combating of Financing of Terrorism (CFT)/Obligation of banks under The Prevention of Money-Laundering Act, 2002 (PMLA)". These guidelines require the banks to ensure that a proper policy framework on KYC and AML measures is formulated and put in place by the banks with the approval of their respective Boards.

RBI has also advised the banks certain customer identification procedure for opening of accounts and monitoring cash and suspicious transactions for the purpose of reporting to appropriate authority.

Illegal financial flows out of the country

1589. SHRI MOINUL HASSAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether according to a study by the Global Financial Integrity (GFI), India is losing nearly Rs. 240 crores every 24 hours, on an average, in illegal financial flows out of the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government intends to seek active reform of the taxation agreements with various States;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) and (b) As per GFI report, available in public domain, India lost a total of \$ 213 billion in illicit financial flows during the period 1948-2008. The present value of India's total illicit financial flows, as per the report, is \$ 462 billion.

(c) and (d) Yes Sir, Government of India is negotiating new Double Taxation Avoidance Agreements (DTAAs) and has also taken steps to update the article concerning Exchange of Information in existing DTAAs to specifically allow for exchange of banking information and information without domestic interest. India has also decided to negotiate Tax Information Exchange Agreements (TIEAs) with priority countries/jurisdictions. In last 2 years, India has concluded negotiation of 16 TIEAs, 18 new DTAAs and renegotiation of 21 existing DTAAs.

(e) Does not arise.

Unclaimed interest money by Muslim account holder

1590. SHRI AHMAD SAEED MALIHABADI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that many thousand crore of rupees of interest belonging to Muslim account holders are lying unclaimed in different Nationalized banks;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the total figure of such unclaimed interest money upto April, 2011, bank-wise and State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) Reserve Bank of India (RBI) issued guidelines dated 22nd August, 2008 to-the banks on unclaimed deposits/in-operative accounts, which also provide that the banks should credit

interest in all accounts with the banks on regular basis, whether the account is operative or not. If a Fixed Deposit Receipt (FDR) matures and proceeds are unpaid, the amount left unclaimed with the bank will also attract saving bank rate of interest.

(c) In accordance with the prevailing banking practices, banks do not segregate the deposit accounts maintained by them on the basis of religion. However, as on 31.12.2010, the total unclaimed deposits with all the scheduled commercial banks amounted to Rs. 1,723.24 crore in 1,03,45,857 accounts.

Measures to unearth huge accumulation of black money

1591. SHRIMATI BRINDA KARAT: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the effective measures taken by Government to unearth huge accumulation; and of black money in the economy including the huge unaccounted money in tax havens abroad;

(b) the details of provisions made by Government to bring back the illicit flows from India; and

(c) Government estimates about the extent of illicit money flows out of India?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) 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 has also been used in a big way in collection, collation and dissemination of taxpayer information. Tax Information Network (TIN) has been set up as a depository of important tax related information which can be accessed by the Department. The basic components of TIN are information relating to Tax Deduction at Source (TDS), payment of taxes and high value transactions reported in Annual Information Returns (AIR). The Department has set up an Integrated Taxpayer Data Management System (ITDMS) to electronically collate information collected from various sources i.e Tax Deduction at Source, Electronic Filing of Return, Annual Information Returns, Central Information Branches (CIB) etc, to create 360 degrees profile of high net-worth assesses. Information received from Financial Intelligence Unit under the

Department of Revenue regarding

suspicious transactions from various banks and financial institutions are also investigated by the Income Tax Department. Further, the Department has implemented Computer Assisted Selection of Scrutiny (CASS) wherein returns are selected for scrutiny on the basis of comparison of the information gathered from various sources with the information available and declarations made by the assesses in the return of income. As regards unearthing of unaccounted money and wealth outside the country, all information regarding receipts from or deposits outside the country are verified and action taken to bring undisclosed taxable amounts to taxation. Besides, the Department is having two specialized wings under the administrative control of the Director General of Income Tax (International Taxation). The International Tax Division investigates and assesses the cases of foreign companies, expatriates, non-residents and other such entities. The Transfer Pricing Division examines the international transactions between associated enterprises having regard to arm's length price in accordance with the provisions of Chapter X of the Income Tax Act, 1961. Appropriate action under the provisions of Direct Tax Laws is taken in cases where tax evasion is detected.

To get back the black money to the country, a five pronged strategy has been formulated by the Government which is summarized as under:

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

(b) In the Finance Act 2011, new provisions have been introduced which allow extra time for completion of assessment where reference has been made to another country requesting information (amendment to section 153B).

Consequent to G 20 declaration to formulate a toolbox of countermeasures against non cooperative jurisdictions, India has enacted section 94A in the Finance Act 2011 under which a country/jurisdiction can be notified under this section for non effective exchange of information. Upon notification any transaction entered into by an assessee with any person located in the notified country/jurisdiction will be subjected to higher tax compliance burden as well as higher

withholding tax. In the Direct Tax Code Bill 2010 (DTCB), pending before the Parliament, the following legislative

provisions have been introduced to deal with the issue of undisclosed assets held by Indian entities / residents outside India:

(a) For the purpose of levy of Wealth Tax, taxable assets would include deposits in banks located outside India in case of individuals; unreported bank deposits in case of others; interest in a Foreign Trust, or any other entity (other than Foreign Company); and any equity or preferential shares held in a Controlled Foreign Company. These steps would ensure proper reporting of assets held abroad by Indian tax payers.

(b) As a commitment to G-20 decision on developing tool box of countermeasures against non-cooperative jurisdictions, it is provided in DTC that the Transfer Pricing regulations can be extended to enforce such regulation on unrelated party if such an entity is located in a specified territory like a no-tax or low-tax jurisdiction.

(c) The General Anti Avoidance Rules (GAAR) has been incorporated to deal with aggressive tax planning devices used to circumvent tax laws.

(d) A reporting requirement has been introduced making it obligatory on part of all resident persons to furnish details of their investments and interest in any entity outside India in the prescribed form and manner.

(e) Specific Controlled Foreign Company (CFC) Rules have been incorporated to bring to tax income earned in controlled companies in low tax jurisdictions.

(c) There is no reliable estimate about the extent of illicit money flows out of India. The Government has commissioned a study to estimate the quantum of unaccounted income/wealth inside and outside the country and its ramifications on national security on the basis of the recommendations of the Standing Committee on Finance. The study will be conducted separately by three national-level institutes namely, National Institute of Public Finance and Policy (NIPFP), National Institute of Financial Management (NIFM) and the National Council for Applied Economic Research (NCAER). Memorandums of Understanding (MoUs) have been signed with the Institutes on 21.03.2011. The study is expected to be completed in a period of 18 months.

Distinction of DCI from existing investigation wings

1592. SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a dedicated Directorate of Criminal Investigation (DCI) specialized in probing black money, money laundering and terror funding cases, is being constituted by Government;

(b) if so, the details of objectives, structure and jurisdictional extent of the proposed dedicated Directorate indicating its distinction, if any, from the existing investigation wings of the Revenue Department, viz. Income Tax (Investigation), Enforcement Directorate, DRI etc.; and

(c) the details of the physical infrastructure to be provided to the proposed Directorate?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) The Government has constituted the Directorate of Income Tax (Criminal Investigation) in the Central Board of Direct Taxes (CBDT). The Directorate of Income Tax (Criminal Investigation) is mandated to perform functions in respect of criminal matters having any financial implication punishable as an offence under any direct tax law.

(b) The objectives of the Directorate of Income Tax (Criminal Investigation), *inter alia* are the following:

- (1) To seek and collect information about persons and transactions suspected to be involved in criminal activities having cross-border, inter-state or international ramifications, that pose a threat to national security and are punishable under the direct tax laws;
- (2) To investigate the source and use of funds involved in such criminal activities;
- (3) To enter into agreements for sharing of information and other cooperation with any central or state agency in India or agencies of foreign states as may be permissible under any international agreement.
- (4) To file prosecution complaint in the competent court under any direct tax law relating to a criminal activity.
- (5) To execute appropriate witness protection programmes for effective prosecution of criminal offences under the direct tax laws, i.e. to protect and rehabilitate witnesses who support the state in prosecution of such offences so as to insulate them from any harm to their person;

The DCI will be headed by a Director General of Income Tax (Criminal Investigation), who will be an officer of the rank of Chief Commissioner of Income Tax, and will be located in New Delhi. The DCI will function under administrative control of the Member (Investigation) in the Central Board of Direct Taxes (CBDT) and will be a subordinate office of CBDT.

The DCI shall have eight Directors of Income Tax (Criminal Investigation) located at Delhi, Chandigarh, Jaipur, Ahmedabad, Mumbai, Chennai, Kolkata and Lucknow. The distinction with the existing wings is reflected in the ambit of the functions, the/directorate is mandated to perform.

(c) Presently, staff requirement of DCI is proposed to be met from the existing posts of DGIT (Intelligence), DIT (Intelligence) and DIT (CIB) in the Income Tax Department.

Failure of service providers to file returns

1593. DR. JANARDHAN WAGHMARE : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that a large number of service providers who are registered with the tax department are not filing their returns regularly;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the service taxes collected from consumers have not been deposited with Government by such service providers; and

(d) if so, the action Government proposes to take in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) Yes, the Government is aware that some service providers who are registered with the department are not filing their returns regularly.

(b) There are different categories of such assesses. Some of the assesses whose turnover is below the threshold limit of Rs. 10 lakhs in a financial year are not required to file returns but they take registration. Similarly, some assesses have closed down their business, but have not surrendered their registration. Another such category is of those assesses who have taken centralized registration at a location and their existing registrations have not been cancelled due to various reasons and some assesses shift their place of business from one state to

another and do not

surrender their registration. Exact number of such assesses in each category is not known as such data is not maintained.

(c) Yes, there are instances where service taxes collected from consumers have not been deposited with Government.

(d) If any defaulter service providers are identified, then cases are booked against them, followed by show cause notice and adjudication proceedings. Wherever such instances are noticed, action for recovery under Section 73 A of the Finance Act, 1994 is coupled with the offence of tax evasion. The provisions of Section 75, 76 and 78 of the Finance Act, 1994, provide for imposition of interest and penalty.

Improvement in functioning of Grameen Banks

1594. SHRI RAMA CHANDRA KHUNTIA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of Grameen banks functioning as on date; and

(b) whether after merger there is actual improvement in the functioning of Grameen banks?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) As on date there are 82 Regional Rural Banks (RRBs) in the country.

(b) The performance of Regional Rural Banks in respect of deposits mobilization, credit dispensation, recovery, NPA, profit/losses for the last four years are as under:

(Amount Rs. in Cr)

Description	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11*
1	2	3	4	5
No. of RRBs	91	86	82	82
Deposits	99093	120189	145035	165800
Year on year growth %	19.18	21.29	20.67	14.32
Loans & Advances	58984	67802	82819	101293
Year on year growth %	21.64	14.95	22.15	22.31

1	2	3	4	5
Recovery (%)	80.84	77.85	80.09	83.01
Net NPAs (%)	3.36	1.81	1.80	1.72
No. of RRBs in Profit	82	80	79	76
Amount of Profit	1083	1371	1890	1842
No. of RRBs in Loss	8	6	3	6
Amount of Loss	56	36	6	57
Accumulated Loss	2624	2300	1775	1529

Source -NABARD * Data provisional and unaudited.

Respite from high inflation

1595. MS. SUSHILA TIRIYA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there appears to be no respite from high inflation in the near future; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) As per First Quarter Review 2011-12 by Reserve Bank of India (RBI) released in July, 2011. inflation continues to be a concern. Headline Wholesale Price Index (WPI) year-on-year inflation was 9.4 per cent in June 2011 as compared to 9.06 per cent in May 2011 and 9.7 per cent in April, 2011. Current softening in global commodity prices may, provide some respite in the short-run. Non-food manufactured products inflation remains significantly higher than the long-term average of about 4 per cent. As per the RBI assessment, price pressures are expected to persist through July-September, 2011 and then moderate in the later part of 2011-12.

(b) Measures taken to contain prices of essential commodities include; import prices reduced to zero on rice, wheat, pulses, edible oils (crude) and onion, ban on export of non-basmati rice, edible oils (except coconut oil and forest based oil) and pulses (except Kabuli chana and

organic pulses upto a maximum of 10000 tonnes per year), futures trading suspended in rice, urad and tur by the Forward Market Commission, stock limit orders extended in the case of pulses, paddy and rice up to 30 September, 2011. duty under Tariff Rate Quota (TRQ) for Skimmed Milk Powder (SMP) reduced from 15% to 5% for import upto an aggregate of 10000 metric tonnes in a financial year, import of 30000 tonnes of Milk Powder and 15000 tonnes of Milk Fat at zero duty allowed to National Daily Development Board (NDDB) during 2010-11 under TRQ, reduction in custom duty on crude oil and import duty on petrol and diesel.

As part of the monetary policy review stance, the RBI has taken suitable steps with 11 consecutive increases in policy rates and related measures to moderate demand to levels consistent with the capacity of the economy to maintain its growth without provoking price rise. As per the most recent announcement of the RBI on 26 July, 2011, the repo rate and reverse repo rate have been revised to 8.0 per cent and 7.0 per cent respectively.

Increasing upper deposit limit in PPF accounts

1596. SHRI SHIVANAND TIWARI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to do away with the date limit for grant of interest to PPF account holders and pay interest on regular basis;

(b) whether Government proposes to increase the upper limit of deposit under PPF to bring it at par with other saving instruments; and

(c) if so, by when and, if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) No such proposal is under consideration of the Government.

(b) and (c) Committee headed by Deputy Governor, Reserve Bank of India, on comprehensive review of NSSF, has, inter-alia, recommended increasing the deposit limit of PPF from existing Rs. 70,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 per annum. Recommendations of the committee have been referred to State Governments and concerned Ministries/Departments of Central Government for their comments, before taking any decision on the recommendations of the Committee.

Swaabhimaan Scheme for small farmers in Bihar

1597. SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has started a Swabhimaan Scheme to facilitate the small farmers in rural areas in Bihar;

(b) if so, the number of districts included in this scheme;

(c) the amount spent so far in this scheme in Bihar; and

(d) the details of other features of this scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (d) The Finance Minister in his Budget Speech 2010-11 directed all banks to provide appropriate banking facilities to habitations having population in excess of 2000 (as per 2001 census) by March, 2012 using appropriate technologies backup under the Financial Inclusion Campaign named 'Swabhimaan'. The Banks have formulated their road maps for Financial Inclusion through the mechanism of the State Level Bankers Committee and had identified approx. 73,000 such habitations across the country. These habitations have been allocated to Public Sector Banks, Regional Rural Banks, Private Sector Banks and Cooperative Banks for extending -banking services by March, 2012. Banks provide basic services like deposits, withdrawals, small overdrafts and remittances using the services of Business Correspondents (Bank Saathi). Under the 'Swabhimaan' campaign, 9213 villages having a population of over 2,000 in the State of Bihar would be covered by 2011-12.

The 'Swabhimaan' campaign in Bihar includes 38 districts.

Since the scheme is for providing banking services in the unbanked areas on an ongoing basis, expenditure is recurring in nature.

FEMA violation made by BCCI

1598. SHRI SANJAY RAUT: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Board of Control for Cricket in India (BCCI) has made violation of Foreign Exchange Management Act (FEMA) norms in the domestic Twenty-20 cricket league-IPL;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken against the culprits?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) to (c) As a result of investigations conducted by the Directorate of Enforcement under the

provisions of Foreign Exchange Management Act, 1999 (FEMA), a Show Cause Notice has been issued to the Board of Control for Cricket in India (BCCI) and its officials for violation of the relevant provisions of the FEMA involving an amount equivalent to Rs. 88,48,01,059/-.

Scrapping of coins and currency notes

1599. SHRI JAI PRAKASH NARAYAN SINGH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has scrapped 25 paise coins from 30 June, 2011;

(b) whether Government has also plans to scrap 50 paise coins as it has been unacceptable;

(c) if so, the complete details of scrapping of coins by the RBI;

(d) whether Government has plans to scrap Rs. 1000 notes to curb black money; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) No, Sir.

(c) In exercise of powers conferred under Section 15-A of the Indian Coinage Act, 1906, Government of India, vide Gazette Notification dated December 20, 2010, decided to call in from circulation the coins of the denomination of 25 paise and below with effect from June 30, 2011. These coins have ceased to be a legal tender with effect from this date. The RBI provided facility for exchange of these coins at the branches of banks maintaining small coin depots and the offices of Reserve Bank of India till the closure of business on June 30, 2011.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) Does not arise.

Delay in issuing of pay slips in the offices of A & E, Kerala

1600. DR. T.N. SEEMA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that there is inordinate delay in the offices of the Accountant General (A & E), (Kerala) in issuing of pay

slips for Gazetted officers in the State Government service;

(b) the average processing time for issuing pay slips and pension orders from the offices;

(c) the average time taken for the internal movement of an inward letter received at the front office to the concerned entitlement section, in the Thiruvananthapuram office of the Accountant General (A&E), (Kerala);

(d) whether Government would take steps to remove the delay; and

(e) whether Government will take steps to implement new software for handling of the work of issuing pay slips of Gazetted officers in these offices?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) As per the information provided by C&AG's Office, there have been no inordinate in issue of pay slips to Gazetted officers of Kerala Government in the office of the Pr. Accountant General (A&E), Kerala, Thiruvananthapuram.

(b) The average processing time taken for issue of regular pay slips is 20 days whereas the same is 25 days for issue of pension orders.

(c) Average time for inward movement of papers to the section concerned is about 7 days.

(d) There are no inordinate delays. C&AG office is considering to further streamline the work by covering staff deficit through Work Study/Recruitment/Temporary re-employment and through Gazetted Entitlement (GE) computerization.

(e) Office of C&AG is considering the offer of its official software developer, the National Informatics Centre (NIC) for a comprehensive Gazetted Entitlement (GE) software based on User Requirement Specification.

Clearing backlog vacancies in PSBs

1601. SHRI V. HANUMANTHA RAO: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government had taken steps to identify backlog vacancies of OBCs, SCs and STs in Public Sector Banks (PSBs) including RBI;

(b) the total number and percentage of backlog vacancies of OBCs in each bank as on 1 January, 2011;

(c) whether Government had taken a decision to fill up the backlog through special recruitments drive;

(d) if so, whether any time-frame has been fixed in this regard; and
(e) if not, the action proposed to be taken to clear the backlog of OBC vacancies?

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

(b) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(c) to (e) Yes, Sir. The Government has taken a decision to fill up all backlog vacancies through special recruitments drive and the time-frame for which has been fixed as of March, 2012.

Committee for strengthening financial intelligence gathering

1602. SHRI TARIQ ANWAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has constituted a committee for strengthening financial intelligence gathering;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether this committee has submitted its recommendations; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) A committee under the Chairmanship of Shri S.S. Khan, retired Member of the CBDT and comprising Ms Vijai Lakshmi Sharma, Member, CBEC and Dr. Kewal Ram, Sr. Economic Adviser in the Department of Consumer Affairs as Members and Dy. Director General of CEIB as Member Secretary was constituted on 29th March, 2011 to review the role, functioning and structure of the Central Economic Intelligence Bureau (CEIB).

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. The Committee has submitted its report to the Government in June, 2011 with its recommendations. The recommendations cover aspects relating to the CEIB's coordinating and collaborative role, functioning and structure for financial intelligence gathering in the changed economic scenario.

Different standards to estimate economy

†1603. SHRI PRABHAT JHA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that standards adopted by the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) and Government are different with regard to economic policy calculations and due to which different figures come out;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the data which may be considered credible from the view point of the general public of the country; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) Government of India (GOI) does not have any official growth projections beyond what is envisaged in the Plan documents. However, the Economic Survey and Mid-Year Analysis do indicate broad, estimates or expectations of growth. Independent perceptions of Reserve Bank of India (RBI) and GOI regarding the evolving macroeconomic situation have led at times to differences in GDP growth projections at different points in time. Both RBI and GOI have, of course, been clearly delineating the underlying assumptions and the risks while making GDP growth projections. These projections are made in a dynamic context and explanations of revisions, as warranted, to earlier projections are also disseminated.

(b) The credibility of the GDP growth projections needs to be viewed in the context of their underlying assumptions and the time at which the projections are made. In any case, over a period of time, GDP growth projections by different agencies have tended to converge.

(c) Does not arise.

Timely Govt. response to CAG observation

1604. SHRI VIJAY JAWAHARLAL DARDA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is an agreement between the CAG and Government for getting response, within four months, relating to the observations made by CAG and sent to Government;

†Original notice of the question was received in HIndi.

(b) if so, whether 3000 cases are pending with Government for such observations made during the last ten years;

(c) if so, whether these non-response cases are brought to the notice of the Parliament as is being done in respect of other constitutional bodies like UPSC; and

(d) whether there are adequate provisions under CAG Act, 1971 to ensure 'timely Government response' to CAG?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) As per the recommendations of the Public Accounts Committee (9th Report), all Ministries/Departments of the Union Government have been advised to furnish Action Taken Notes within a period of four months.

(b) As per information available, CAG presented 209 Audit Reports containing 14886 paragraphs to Parliament during 1995-96 to 2008-09, out of which 1064 paras are pending settlement as on 30.06.2011.

(c) Ministry of Finance has issued instructions on 4th November, 2009 to all the Secretaries to the Govt. of India directing them that, starting from the Financial Year 2010-11, the status of submission of Action Taken Notes in respect Audit Observations may be included in the Annual Report of their Ministry/Department, which is placed in Parliament.

(d) There are no specific provisions in the CAG's (Duties, Powers and Conditions of Service) Act, 1971 for ensuring timely Government response on audit observations. The responsibility for ensuring timely action on CAG's Audit Reports lies with the Ministries/Departments of Government.

DTAA with the Republic of Colombia

1605. SHRI NAND KUMAR SAI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has signed a Double Taxation Avoidance Agreement (DTAA) with the Republic of Colombia;

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

(c) the details of various provisions of the agreement;

(d) the extent to which the flow of investment, technology and

services between the two countries will boost on implementation of the agreement; and

(e) the name of the other countries with whom India is having DTAA?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) to (c) The Double Taxation Avoidance Agreement (DTAA) with the Republic of Colombia was signed on 13th May, 2011. The India-Colombia DTAA aims to avoid the burden of double taxation on the income of residents in the two countries and also simulate flow of investment, technology and services from India into Colombia and vice versa. This will also provide tax certainty to the Resident tax payers of both the countries and facilitate mutual economic cooperation. The DTAA provides for allocation of taxation rights to source State and residence State in respect of business profits including that of a permanent establishment, operation of ships or aircraft in international traffic, dividends, interest, royalty, capital gains, etc. The Agreement further incorporates provisions for exchange of information and assistance in collection of taxes between tax authorities of the two countries and also incorporates anti-abuse provisions to ensure that the benefits of the Agreement are availed of by the genuine residents of the two countries.

(d) The India-Colombia DTAA is yet to enter into force as the requisite completion of internal procedures for such purpose is pending with the Republic of Colombia. The increase in flow of investment, technology and services between the two countries cannot be quantified as the DTAA has not entered into force.

(e) We have DTAA's with 80 countries namely., Armenia, Australia, Austria, Bangladesh, Belarus, Belgium, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Canada, China, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Egypt, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Indonesia, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Korea, Kuwait, Kyrgyz Republic, Libya, Luxembourg, Malaysia, Malta, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Montenegro, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Oman, Philippines, Poland, Portuguese Republic, Qatar, Romania, Russia, Saudi Arabia, Serbia, Singapore, Slovenia, South Africa, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Sweden, Swiss Confederation, Syria, Tajikistan, Tanzania, Thailand, Trinidad and Tobago, Turkey, Turkmenistan, UAE, Uganda, UK, Ukraine, USA, Uzbekistan, Vietnam and Zambia.

Proposal for covering NBFCs under SARFAESI Act

1606. SHRI M.V. MYSURA REDDY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be

pleased to state:

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

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

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reason therefor?

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

(b) to (d) The provisions contained in sub-clause (iv) of clause (m) of sub-section (1) of Section 2 of the SARFAESI Act, 2002 empowers the Central Government to specify any other institution or an NBFC as a financial institution for the purposes of this Act. The Government considers and decides a request of an NBFC or any other institution for specifying as a financial institution on a case-to-case basis.

Re-working DTAA with Mauritius

1607. SHRI. A. ELAVARASAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether India has made a fresh request to Mauritius Government to re-work an over three decade old tax treaty that spares foreign investors routing their investments through the Island nation from paying capital gain tax on the sale of Indian shares;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Island nation has agreed to re-work the tax-treaty and Government would like to re-work the treaty on the same lines as the other Double Taxation Avoidance Agreement; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) to (d) Government has proposed to review the India-Mauritius Double Taxation Avoidance Convention (DTAC) to incorporate appropriate changes in the DTAC for prevention of treaty abuse and to strengthen the mechanism for exchange of information on tax matters between India and Mauritius on the same lines as the other recent Double Taxation Avoidance Agreements. A Joint Working Group (JWG) comprising members from the Government of India and the Government of Mauritius was constituted in 2006 to inter-alia, put in place adequate safeguards to prevent misuse of the India-Mauritius DTAC. Six rounds of discussions have taken place so far. There was unwillingness on the part of Mauritius to co-operate in addressing this problem. However, recently it was agreed to convene the next meeting of the Joint Working Group on the Double Taxation Avoidance Convention. We have now proposed next round of discussion to which Mauritius is yet to respond.

Reluctance of foreign banks in giving loans to Co-operative Societies

1608. SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN:

SHRIMATI T. RATNA BAI:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the banks especially foreign banks are reluctant to provide loans to the Co-operative Societies for the benefit of agriculture related activities;

(b) if so, the details thereof in the Eleventh Five Year Plan especially in Andhra Pradesh and guidelines in this regard; and

(c) the action taken against such foreign banks who are not giving priority loans to co-operative sectors in agriculture in the Eleventh Five Year Plan period, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (c) As per extant guidelines of Reserve Bank of India (RBI) on lending to priority sector, a target of 32% of Adjusted Net Bank Credit (ANBC) or Credit Equivalent amount of Off-Balance Sheet Exposures (OBE), whichever is higher has been mandated for foreign banks. However, there is no target prescribed by RBI in agriculture sector for foreign banks. The foreign banks having shortfall in lending to stipulated priority sector lending target/sub-targets will be required to contribute to Funds to be set up with Small Industries Development Bank of India (SIDBI) or with other Financial Institutions, for such other purpose as

may be stipulated by RBI from time to time.

Estimate of inflation in the country

†1609. SHRI RAMCHANDRA PRASAD SINGH:

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that on the basis of review of July, 2011, Government has estimated that the inflation rate in the country would remain around 10 per cent till December, 2011;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the production of foodgrains in the country is expected to be of record level this year; and

(d) if so, other reasons for not being able to control inflation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) As per First Quarter Review 2011-12 by Reserve Bank of India (RBI) released in July, 2011. inflation continues to be a concern. Headline Wholesale Price Index (WPI) year-on-year inflation was 9.4 per cent in June, 2011 as compared to 9.06 per cent in May, 2011 and 9.7 per cent in April, 2011. Current softening in global commodity prices may provide some respite in the short-run. Non-food manufactured products inflation remains significantly higher than the long-term average of about 4 per cent. As per the RBI assessment, price pressures are expected to persist through July-September, 2011 and then moderate in the later part of 2011-12.

(c) and (d) As per the 4th Advance Estimates of crop production for 2010-11, the foodgrains production in 2010-11 has been an all-time record of 241.56 million tonnes. The government has already taken several fiscal and administrative measures to contain inflation. On account of these measures the prices of cereals and pulses fell from a peak of 19.5 per cent in January, 2010, to 1.6 per cent in June, 2011. Overall WPI headline inflation is expected to fall to year end inflation of 6 to 7 per cent.

Norms for opening bank branches

1610. SHRI MOHAMMED ADEEB:

SHRI SABIR ALI:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(a) the present norms for opening of branches of banks in small towns, cities and villages; and

(b) the details of such towns, cities and villages in Uttar Pradesh and Bihar which fulfils the criteria for bank branch, and the plans prepared in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) The Reserve Bank of India (RBI) classifies all centres in the country having a population of below 10,000 as rural centres. As per the present policy all Scheduled Commercial Banks can open branches in such centres as well as in small towns having population below 50,000, without the approval of RBI, subject to reporting.

In order to extend the reach of banking to the rural hinterland, Banks were advised in 2010-11 to provide appropriate banking facilities to habitations having a population in excess of 2000 (as per 2001 census) by March, 2012, using the Business Correspondent and other models, with appropriate technology back up.

9,213 such villages in the State of Bihar and 14,626 villages in the State of Uttar Pradesh, have been identified to be covered by March, 2012.

FDI inflows in the country

1611. SHRIMATI SHOBHANA BHARTIA:

SHRI N.K. SINGH:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the FDI inflows have recently increased considerably in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the details of cases of FDI exempted from seeking prior approval of Foreign Investment Promotion Board (FIPB) and the Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs along with the reasons therefor?

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

(b) Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) has increased by 53.8 percent from Rs. 49099 crore during January-June, 2010 to Rs. 75506 crore during January-June, 2011.

(c) As per the extant Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) Policy, cases which do not require Government approval as specifically provided, are exempted from seeking Government approval. The benefit of automatic route is intended to dispense with the need of multiple approvals. The recommendations of Foreign Investment Promotion Board (FIPB) on proposals, which are under the Government approval route, with total foreign equity upto Rs. 1200 crore require approval of Minister of Finance and those above Rs. 1200 crore require approval of Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs (CCEA).

Reduction in bonus rates on LIC policies

1612. SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the bonus rates for Life Insurance Corporation of India (LIC) policy-holders' are continuously getting reduced;

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

(c) if not, the details of bonus rates, including any changes, since the year 2004?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (c) The Life Insurance Corporation of India (LIC) has informed that the bonus rates declared showed a downward trend during the period from 2004 to 2006. However, the bonus rates have increased in 2007 and the rates are maintained at the same level thereafter.

Corruption in implementation of MGNREGS in Rajasthan

1613. SHRI D. RAJA:

SHRI K.E. ISMAIL:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the growing corruption in the implementation of the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS) in the country, particularly in Rajasthan; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the steps being taken to root out corruption in the implementation of this scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) and (b) A total of 2250 complaints regarding irregularities in implementation of Mahatma

Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS) in the country have been received in the Ministry as on 26.7.2011. The complaints mainly relate to cases of job cards not provided, misappropriation of funds, engagement of contractors, forgery of muster roll, manipulation in job cards, under payment of wages, non-payment of wages, corruption and other irregularities, use of machinery, delay in payments etc. Out of these, 1003 cases have been disposed off. 233 complaints related to Rajasthan were received of which 111 have been disposed off. As implementation of the Act is done by the State Governments in accordance with the Schemes formulated by them as per the provisions of the Act, all complaints received in the Ministry are forwarded to the concerned state Governments for taking appropriate action as per law. In complaints of serious nature, the Ministry deputed National Level Monitors (NLMs) to investigate the complaints. Reports of the NLMs are shared with the concerned State Governments for taking corrective action. The efforts made by the Government to make MGNREGS more effective and improve performance in States include the following measures:

- (i) Instructions have been issued directing all States to appoint Ombudsman at district level for grievance redressal.
- (ii) The Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Audit of Schemes Rules, 2011 have been notified in the Gazette on 30 June, 2011.
- (iii) ICT based MIS has been made operational to make data available to public scrutiny including Job cards, Muster rolls, Employment demanded and allocated, number of days worked, shelf of works, Funds available/spent and funds released to various implementing agencies, Social Audit findings, registering grievances and generating alerts for corrective action.
- (iv) Payment of wages to MGNREGA workers has been made mandatory through their accounts in Banks/Post Office to infuse transparency in wage disbursement.
- (v) Independent Monitoring and verification by National Level Monitors and Eminent Citizens.

Proposal for exemption of service tax on Sheep Insurance Scheme

1614. SHRI NANDI YELLAIHAH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be

pleased to state:

(a) whether the State Government of Andhra Pradesh has requested the Ministry for exemption of Service Tax on Sheep Insurance Scheme from validity period of 31 December, 2009 to 31 December, 2012 for the benefit of poor sheep rearers of the State;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the reasons for not acceding to the request so far; and

(d) by when a final decision is likely to be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) and (b) Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh had requested for extension of exemption from levy of service tax on Sheep Insurance Scheme expiring on 31.12.2009 for a further period of three years upto 31.12.2012 vide letter dated 26th October, 2009.

(c) The request was not acceded since it did not qualify as per the policy criteria of Ministry of Finance in regard to extending exemption from service tax to such schemes. As a general policy, end use based service tax exemptions are not considered favourably, since they introduce distortions in the tax structure. Moreover, with the advent of Goods and Service Tax (GST), exemptions have to be kept minimal to ensure that the benefits of GST like zero cascading effect and seamless flow of input tax credit, are fully realized.

(d) The decision in this regard has already been communicated vide letter no. D.O.F. No. 354/261/2009-TRU dated 09.01.2010.

Employees strength in offices of Accountant General in Kerala

1615. DR. T.N. SEEMA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of sanctioned strength of employees in various offices of the Accountant General (A&E) and Accountant General (Audit) in Kerala, Post-wise and cadre-wise;

(b) the presents staff strength and the number of vacancies in each office; and

(c) by when these vacancies will be filled up?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAOM NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) As per the information provided by C&AG's office, the statements showing the

sanctioned strength and staff in position against different categories of posts in the Office of Accountant General(A&E) and Accountant General (Audit) in Kerala are given in statement-I and II respectively (See below).

(c) The recruitment to the vacant positions is an ongoing process. Action has already been initiated to fill up the vacant posts of Auditors, Accountants, Data Entry Operators and Junior Translators for various field offices including Kerala Offices.

Statement-I

*Sanctioned Strength and Person in position of vacancies in O/o AG
(A&E), Kerala, Thiruvananthapuram as on 01-07-2011*

Sl. No.	Name of post	Sanctioned Strength	Person Held in Position	Held in abeyance	Vacancy	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Sr. A.O	49	26	0	23	
2	AO	13	34	0	-21	
D	AAO	461	459	0	2	Out of total 461 posts, 233 post are being operated against the temporary creation of posts by keeping equal number of posts held in abeyance in various cadres i.e 137- Sr. Acctt, 63- Acctt., 5- PA, 28- Clerk.

4	Supervisor	9	9	0	0	-
5	Sr. Accountant 737		641	4	92	4 posts kept held in abeyance

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
6	Accountant	135	70	0	65	
7	Clerk	199	36	7	156	7 posts kept held in abeyance
8	PS/Steno	19	13	2	4	2 posts kept held in abeyance
9	SGRK	5	5	0	0	
10	Hindi Officer	1	1	0	0	
11	Sr. Translator	1	1	0	0	
12	Jr. Translator	4	3	0	1	
13	Welfare Assistant	1	1	0	0	
141	Sr. Gest. Operator	2	1	0	1	
15	Staff Car Driver		1	0	0	1
16	MTS	154	70	0	84	
37	EDP Posts	144	5	0	139	
18	Canteen Staff	37	12	0	25	
Total		1972	1387	13	572	

Statement-II

Sanctioned Strength and Person in Position and vacancies position as on 01-07-2011

O/o the PAG/C&CAJ & AG (WF&RA), Kerala, Thiruvananthapuram

Sl. No.	Name of post	Sanctioned Strength	Person in Position	Held in abeyance	Vacancy	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Sr. A.O	106	77	1	28	1 posts kept held in abeyance to operate
	Welfare					Officer post

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
2	AO	34	62	0	28	-
3	AAO	408	313	6	89	6 posts kept held in abeyance to operate Supervisor posts
4	Supervisor	12	12	0	0	-
5	Sr. Auditor	449	237	0	212	-
6	Auditor	101	18	59	24	posts kept held in abeyance to operate 36 AAO posts and 1 Clerk/ Typist post
7	Clerk/Typist	89	25	17	47	posts kept held in abeyance to operate Clerk/Typist posts in HQ and DEO posts in the office.
8	PS/Steno	20	14	0	6	
9	SGRK	1	1	0	0	
10	Hindi Officer	2	2	0	0	
11	Sr. Translator	2.	0	0	2	
12	Jr. Translator	4	3	0	1	
13	Welfare Assistant	1	1	0	0	
14	Asstt. Care Taker	1	0	0	1	
15	Staff* Car Driver	1	0	0	1	
16	MTS	75	33	0	42	

17 EDP Posts	38	6	0	32
<hr/>				
TOTAL	1344	804	83	457
<hr/>				

O/o the AG (LBA & A), Kerala, Thiruvananthapuram

Sl. No.	Name of post	Sanctioned Strength	Person in Position	Held in abeyance	Vacancy	Remarks
1	Sr. A.O	9	8	0	1	
2	AO	1	2	0	-1	
3	AAO	26	23	0	3	
4	Sr. Auditor	6	8	0	-2	
5	Auditor	2	0	0	2	
6	Clerk/Typist	2	0	0	2	
TOTAL		46	41	0	5	

Investigation into bugs planted in Ministry's office

1616. SHRI JAI PRAKASH NARAYAN SINGH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has seen newspaper report titled "IB asks CBDT why it hired private snoops to investigate 'bugs planted' in FM Office", appearing on 27 June-2011 in Mail Today, New Delhi;

(b) if so, the details of the episode of bugs planted in Finance Minister's office;

(c) the reasons for hiring a private agency by the former CBDT Chairman instead of reporting the matter to IB/RAW; and (d) what action Government proposes to take against the former CBDT Chairman for engaging private detective agency at exorbitant prices?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) to (d) Security audits are periodically conducted in the Ministry of Finance and the Finance Minister's Office. One such routine security check was conducted on 4th September, 2010 by the Investigation Directorate of the CBDT, which engaged the services of an expert, with domain

knowledge of the subject. During this check, adhesive like substance was noticed at various locations. This was brought to the notice of the Prime Minister by the Union Finance Minister in September, 2010. The Prime Minister directed the Intelligence Bureau to conduct a secret enquiry into the matter. The Intelligence Bureau carried out an inspection of the relevant premises. Adhesive patches were found stuck at a few places. The adhesive patches were subjected to chemical/forensic analysis, which revealed that the substance contained contents comparable with the contents of chewing gum. Physical examination of the recovered substance did not reveal any sign or mark suggestive of any device having been attached thereto. Thereafter, all these premises have been subjected to regular screening. During these exercises, no devices have been detected.

Measures to avoid unwanted expenditure

1617. SHRI SANJAY RAUT:

SHRI GOVINDRAO ADIK:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state the details of the steps taken or proposed to be taken to tighten expenditure plans by avoiding unwanted expenditure in various Government departments and PSUs for during the current financial year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): Ministry of Finance has issued instructions containing measures for expenditure management in 2011-12 on 2nd May, 2011. The Ministry has also issued instructions on 11th July, 2011 containing economy measures on seminars/conference, purchase of vehicles, foreign travel, Creation of Posts, Consultancy Assignment, observance of discipline in fiscal transfers to States/PSU/Autonomous Bodies and on Balanced Pace of Expenditure. These instructions are also applicable to autonomous bodies funded by Government of India. Economy instructions have been issued in respect of PSL by Department of Public Enterprises on 12th August, 2011.

Contraction of currency by RBI

†1618. SHRI RAMCHANDRA PRASAD SINGH:

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has tried contraction of currency 10 times in the country during last 15 months;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) the quantum of amount likely to be decreased due to contraction of currency in the country; and

(d) whether these efforts have resulted in containing inflation in the country?

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

(b) to (d) Does not arise.

Diversion of agricultural loan by States and UTs for other purposes

1619. SHRI AVINASH RAI KHANNA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of agriculture loan given to the farmers in the last 3 years, State and UT-wise;

(b) the procedure for disbursement of the loan for a particular State or U.T.;

(c) the rate of interest on such type of loans;

(d) whether the loan obtained in the big cities and U.Ts in the names of farmers utilized for the farming purpose; and

(e) if not, the mechanism in place to check this system?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (e) The State-wise details of agriculture loan given to the farmers during the last three years is given in statement-I, II and III. The loans are sanctioned to eligible farmers on the basis of guidelines issued by Reserve Bank of India and also issued by the respective banks.

The Government of India is implementing the Interest Subvention Scheme since 2006-07 to make short-term crop loans upto Rs. 3 lakh for a period of one year available to farmers at the interest rate of 7 percent per annum. The Government of India has since 2009-10 been providing additional interest subvention to prompt payees farmers, i.e., those who repay their loan in time. The additional subvention was 1% in 2009-10 and 2% in 2010-11. This is being increased to 3% in 2011-12.

The banks have their own mechanism/guidelines to check the utilisation of the loans disbursed by them. The loans disbursed by all banks is being reviewed periodically at various fora viz. District

Consultative Committee Meetings (DCC) at the district level and State Level Bankers Committee (SLBC) at the State level.

Statement-I

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

(Rs. Lakh)

Sl.No.	Name of the	Public	Private	Total	SCB/	LDBs#	RRBs	Other	
Total	Sector	Sector	Commercial	CCBs			Agencies	Agricultural	
State/UTs	CBS	CBS	Banks					Credit	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	Chandigarh	364855	90317	465172					456172
2	New Delhi	1468576	739093	2207669	97				2207766
3	Haryana	723801	176619	900420	413289	30697	147125		1491531
4	Himachal Pradesh	104420	11479	115899	28586	3277	11893	11775	171430
5	Jammu & Kashmir	12601	31683	44284	2815	43	3947		50889
6	Punjab	1267493	382975	1660468	895634	34373'	138221		2718696
7	Rajasthan	555726	241473	797199	277306	18343	243264	2687	1338799
	Northern Region	4497472	1673639	6171111	1617527	86733	544450	14462	8434283
8	Arunachal Pradesh	2769	0	2769			197		2966

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
9	Assam	77245	4413	81658	1673		17467		100798
10	Manipur	3450	0	3450	125		9		3584
11	Meghalaya	7996	78	8074	476		1138		9688
12	Mizoram	1304	0	1304	393		2073		3770
13	Nagaland	1004	6	1010	224		84		1318
14	Tripura	19432	95	19527	290	61	8035		27913
15	Sikkim	945	107	1052	318				1370
	North Eastern Region	114145	4699	118844	3499	61	29003	0	151407
16	Bihar	272169	2111	274280	31658		143824		449762
17	Jharkhand	69127	2476	71603			14220		85823
18	Orissa	287657	55841	343498	142593		52412	1769	540272
19	West Bengal	644189	261065	925254	159293	13672	64463	7	1162689
20	Andaman & Nicobar	864	62	926	224		84		1234
	Eastern Region	1274006	341555	1615561	333768	13672	275003	1776	2239780
21	Madhya Pradesh	744011	167608	911619	251053	7585	172866		1343123

22	Chhattisgarh	81442	23289	104731	59590	1567	28144		194032
23	Uttar Pradesh	1205173	74179	1279352	204949	43893	588367		2116561
24	Uttaranchal	90381	31232	121613	41228		12967		175808
	Central Region	2121007	296308	2417315	556820	53045	802344	0	3829524
25	D & N Haveli	664	41	705					705
26	Daman & Diu	460	5	465					465
27	Gujarat	647331	312122	959453	353590	7090	84762		1404895
28	Goa	10920	1446	12366	504			321	13191
29	Maharashtra	1377159	987707	2364866	405711		35237		2805814
	Western Region	2036534	1301321	3337855	759805	7090	119999	321	4225070
30	Andhra Pradesh	2264773	690720	2955493	192416		366198		3814107
31	Karnataka	1138948	333711	1472659	290929	20438	228758	1852	2014636
32	Kerala	1028248	650089	1678337	467542	26990	207598	1803	2382270
33	Lakshadweep	92	0	92					92
34	Pondichery	24553	11944	36497	1648		277		38422
35	Tamil Nadu	2020054	994862	3014916	163922	656	102838	2406	3284738

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	Southern Region	6476668	2681326	9157994	1116457	48084	905669	6061	11234265
	Total	16519832	6298848	22818680	4387876	208685	2676468	22620	30114329
	RIDF**		76451	76451					76451
	GRAND TOTAL	16519832	6375299	22895131	4387876	208685	2676468	22620	30190780

** State-wise data not available.

Source: # NABARD ROs

* RPCD, RBI

Statement-II

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

(Rs. lakh)

Sl.No.	Name of the	Public	Private	Total	SCB/	LDBs#	Other	RRBs	
Total	Sector	Sector	Commercial	CCBs		Agencies		Agricultural	
State/UTs	CBs*	CBs*	Banks	#				Credit	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	Chandigarh	342995	274024	1117019	0	0	0	0	1117019
2	New Delhi	1135096	988712	2123808	104	0	0	0	2123912

3	Haryana	1183565	129108	1312671	491008	15565	1031	204480	2024755
4	Himachal Pradesh	122545	20635	143180	37747	4873	20233	14006	220039
5	Jammu & Kashmir	17076	52599	69675	3028	14	0	5056	77773
6	Punjab	1556542	222924	1779466	1053214	32706	0	161232	3026618
7	Uttar Pradesh	1579230	78955	1658185	258217	60980	0	692749	2670131
8	Uttarakhand	136362	51196	187558	52078	0	0	14324	253960
	Northern Region	6573411	1818151	8391562	1895396	114138	21264	1091847	11514207
9	Arunachal Pradesh	3544	0	3544	0	0	0	297	3841
10	Assam	93453	2362	95815	2777	0	0	15840	114432
11	Manipur	3632	0	3632	371	0	0	6	4009
12	Meghalaya	4585	64	4649	694	0	1	2214	7558
13	Mizoram	2459	47	2506	95	0	0	25	2626
14	Nagaland	3651	12	3663	380	0	0	131	4174
15	Tripura	18570	166	18736	423	80	0	6703	25942
16	Sikkim	855	123	978	226	0	0	0	1204
	North Eastern Region	130749	2774	133523	4966	80	1	25216	163786

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
17	Bihar	319527	4118	323645	35255	0	0	185109	544009
18	Chhattisgarh	374673	76423	451096	84748	4218	0	36129	576191
19	Jharkhand	98330	4947	103277	0	0	0	14287	117564
20	Orissa	399766	112949	512715	261666	0	0	66657	841038
21	West Bengal	735143	274989	1010132	195100	16059	398	102239	1323928
22	Andaman & Nicobar	483	0	483	317	0	0	0	800
	Eastern Region	1927922	473426	2401348	577086	20277	398	404421	3403530
23	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	168	0	168		0	0	0	168
24	Daman & Diu	310	3	313		0	0	0	313
25	Gujarat	777187	479568	1256755	453044	5799	0	97031	1812629
26	Goa	19450	6108	25588	694	0	611	0	26863
27	Madhya Pradesh	861503	245259	1106762	388897	2687	0	209359	1707705
28	Maharashtra	1403058	1120575	2523633	801604	0	0	60318	3385555
29	Rajasthan	962571	248283	1210854	400057	0	1490	329983	1942384

	Western Region	4024247	2099796	6124043	2044296	8486	2101	696691	8875617
30	Andhra Pradesh	2755044	828836	3583880	460081		0	531341	4575302
31	Karrtataka	1380216	372703	1752919	324351	0	1416	321399	2400585
32	Kerala	1141355	824836	1966191	631604	26588	272	309014	2933669
33	Lakshadweep	94	0	94	0	0	0	0	94
34	Pondichery	37722	13726	51448	1030	93	0	2948	55519
35	Tamil Nadu	2763973	1364660	4128633	204776	513	9972	138885	4482779
	Southern Region	8078404	3404761	11483165	1622342	27194	11660	1303587	14447948
Total		20734733	7798908	28533641	6144086	170175	35424	3521762	38405088
	RIDF **		46332	46332					46332
Grand Total		20734733	7845240	28579973	8144086	170175	35424	3521762	38451420

Source: NABARD

CB	285799.73
Cooperative Banks	63496.85
RRBs	35217.62
Total	384514.20

Statement-III

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

(Rs. Lakh)

Sl.No.	Name of the State/UTs	SCB/CCBs #	LDBs #	Total Cooperative	RRBs Banks	Total Agriculture
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Delhi	63		63	0	63
2	Haryana	506469	40755	547224	255183	802407
3	Himachal Pradesh	38586	4433	43019	29496	63515
4	Jammu & Kashmir	159	285	444	9199	9643
5	Punjab	1106678	34406	1141084	214440	1355524
6	Rajasthan	564581	20908	585489	435962	1021451
	Northern Region	2216536	100787	2317323	935280	3252603
7	Arunachal Pradesh	42	0	42	217	259
8	Assam	2329	-	2329	22621	24950

9	Manipur	468	0	468	-	468
10	Meghalaya	3281	427	3708	1590	5298
11	Mizoram	1758	-	1758	10001	11759
12	Nagaland	531	-	531	31	562
13	Tripura	623	123	746	13849	14595
14	Sikkim	314	-	314	-	314
	North Eastern Region	9346	550	9896	4830s	58205
15	Bihar	42189	-	42189	245410	287599
16	Jharkhand	-	-	0	17989	17989
17	Orissa	296166	-	296166	83520	379686
18	West Bengal	287341	22521	309862	117332	427694
19	Andaman & Nicobar	3492	-	3492	-	3492
	Eastern Region	629188	22521	651709	464751	1116460
20	Madhya Pradesh	576545	1177	577722	264161	841883
21	Chhattisgarh	106220	1353	107573	40662	148235
22	Uttar Pradesh	315998	59993	375991	788152	1164143

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
23	Uttarakhand	70931	0	70931	15673	86604
	Central Region*	1069694	62523	1132217	1108648	2240865
24	Gujarat	450562	2833	453395	109693	563088
25	Goa	1200	-	1200	-	1200
26	Maharashtra	921073	-	921073	83091	1004164
	Western Region	1372835	2833	1375668	192784	1568452
27	Andhra Pradesh	583504	-	583504	633253	1216757
28	Karnataka	405682	12367	418049	436700	854749
29	Kerala	154044	26852	180896	297914	47881
30	Pondichery	1028	1	1029	7277	8306
31	Tamil Nadu	340059	179	340238	271855	612092
	Southern Region	1484317	39399	152371e	164699s	317071
	Total	6781916	228613	701052s	4396771	1140730
	Commercial Banks *					3327059
		6781916	228613	701052\$	4396771	44677898

* State-wise data not available.

NABARD Rs

Erratic release of money by ATMs

1620. DR. K.V. P. RAMACHANDRA RAO: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that the ATM machines often release money in an erratic manner causing inconvenience and loss to the account holders; and

(b) to what extent the machine owning bank and the original bank are responsible in the case of loss to account holders due to ill functioning of ATMs?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has been receiving complaints from the bank customers regarding debit of accounts even though the ATMs have not disbursed cash for various reasons, and also that the banks take considerable time in reimbursing the amount involved to card holders in such failed transactions.

To improve the efficiency of banks in ATM transactions and to minimize inconvenience to the banks' customers, RBI has issued guidelines, whereby:

- i) The time limit for resolution of customer complaints by the issuing banks has been reduced from 12 working days to 7 working days from the date of receipt of customer complaint. Accordingly, failure to re-credit the customer's account within 7 working days of receipt of the complaint shall entail payment of compensation to the customer @ Rs. 100/- per day by the issuing bank;
- ii) The customer is entitled to receive such compensation for delay, if the claim is lodged with the issuing bank within 30 days of the date of the transaction;
- iii) All disputes regarding ATM failed transactions shall be settled by the issuing bank and the acquiring bank through the ATM System Provider only. No bilateral settlement arrangement outside the dispute resolution mechanism available with the system provider is permissible. This measure is intended to bring down the instances of disputes in payment of compensation between the issuing and acquiring banks.
- iv) Non-adherence to the above provisions shall attract penalty as

prescribed under the Payment and Settlement Systems Act, 2007.

Hiring of personnel for DCI

1621. SHRI RAMDAS AGARWAL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has recently set up a Directorate of Criminal Investigation (DCI) under Income Tax Department and hired 200 special agents on deputation from armed forces, paramilitary personnel, experts, etc. to crack down cases on black money;

(b) if so, the details of composition task assigned and powers conferred upon DCI; and

(c) by when it will start functioning and what is the likely budgetary allocation to be made to DCI?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) The Government has set up the Directorate of Income Tax (Criminal Investigation) in the ' Central Board of Direct Taxes (CBDT).

(b) and (c) The DCI is headed by a Director General of Income Tax (Criminal Investigation), who is an officer of the rank of Chief Commissioner of Income Tax, and is headquartered in New Delhi. The DCI will function under administrative control of the Member (Investigation) in the Central Board of Direct Taxes (CBDT) and will be a subordinate office of CBDT.

The DCI shall have eight Directors of Income Tax (Criminal Investigation) located at Delhi, Chandigarh, Jaipur, Ahmedabad, Mumbai, Chennai, Kolkata and Lucknow. The Directorate of Income Tax (Criminal Investigation) is mandated to perform functions in respect of criminal matters having any financial implication punishable as an offence under any direct tax law.

The tasks assigned and powers conferred upon the Directorate of Income Tax (Criminal Investigation), *inter alia* are the following:

- (1) To seek and collect information about persons and transactions suspected to be involved in criminal activities having cross-border, inter-state or international ramifications, that pose a threat to national security and are punishable under the direct tax laws;
- (2) To investigate the source and use of funds involved in such criminal activities;

- (3) To enter into agreements for sharing of information and other cooperation with any central or state agency in India or agencies of foreign states as may be permissible under any international agreement;
- (4) To file prosecution complaint in the competent court under any direct tax law relating to a criminal activity; and
- (5) To execute appropriate witness protection programmes for effective prosecution of criminal offences under the direct tax laws, i.e. to protect and rehabilitate witnesses who support the state in prosecution of such offences so as to insulate them from any harm to their person.

Presently, staff and budgetary requirement of DCI is being met from the existing office of DGIT (Intelligence), DIT (Intelligence) and DITs (CIB) in the Income Tax Department.

Implementation of reservation in promotion

1622. SHRI AMBETH RAJAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether reservation in promotion is strictly being followed and implemented in the Ministry as per the provisions made in the Constitution through 77th Amendment;

(b) if so, the details of promotion made for last five years in all categories;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the tentative time by which the same will be completed?

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

Implementation of New National Drug Policy

1623. SHRI DHIRAJ PRASAD SAHU: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes various reforms in the drug industry including the implementation and establishment of good laboratory practices by pharma units in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the progress made for implementation of the new National Drug Policy;

(d) whether the permission for drugs under various trade marks of a single active pharmaceutical ingredients is leading to exploitation of the public by pharma companies; and

(e) if so, the remedial measures taken or proposed in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD):
(a) and (b) Yes. The Drugs and Cosmetics Rules, 1945 were amended through the Gazette Notification No. GSR. 780 (E) dated 10th November, 2008 to incorporate Schedule L-I prescribing Good laboratory Practices and Requirements of Premises and Equipments. These rules have become operative since 01.11.2010.

(c) The Department of Pharmaceuticals in the Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers has informed that the draft National Pharmaceutical Policy, 2006 has been under consideration.

(d) and (e) Drug formulations are permitted to be manufactured in trade names also under the Drugs and Cosmetics Rules, 1945. However, the proper name of the drug is required to be printed or written in a more conspicuous manner than the trade name, if any, on the label of the drug.

Falling sex ratio in the country

1624. SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOT: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the provisional data of the recent Census has again shown the continuing falling sex ratio in the country and decreasing population of females in a big way;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) what concrete measures Government proposes to take to prevent the fast falling sex ratio in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI SUDIP BANDYOPADHYAY): (a) and (b) As per the Census 2011 (provisional), the sex ratio has increased from 933 in 2001 to 940 in 2011. However the child sex ratio (0 to 6 years) has declined from 927 in 2001 to 914 in 2011. Details are given in statement-I and II (See below).

(c) The Pre-conception and Pre-natal Diagnostic Techniques (Prohibition of Sex Selection) Act, 1994 as amended in 2003, provides for the prohibition of sex selection before or after conception and regulation of Pre-natal Diagnostic Techniques and prevention of their misuse for sex determination leading to female foeticide.

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

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

Statement-I

State-wise details of Sex Ratio as per Census (2001-2011)

Sl.No.	India/State/UTs	2001	2011 (Prov.)
1	2	3	4
	India	933	940
1	Jammu & Kashmir	892	883
2	Himachal Pradesh	968	974
3	Punjab	876	893
4	Chandigarh	777	818
5	Uttarakhand	962	963

1	2	3	4
6	Haryana	861	877
7	Delhi	821	866
8	Rajasthan	921	926
9	Uttar Pradesh	898	908
10	Bihar	919	916
11	Sikkim	875	889
12	Arunachal Pradesh	893	920
13	Nagaland	900	931
14	Manipur	978	987
15	Mizoram	935	975
16	Tripura	948	961
17	Meghalaya	972	986
18	Assam	935	954
19	West Bengal	934	947
20	Jharkhand	941	947
21	Orissa	972	978
22	Chhattisgarh	989	991
23	Madhya Pradesh	919	930
24	Gujarat	920	918
25	Daman & Diu	710	618
26	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	812	775
27	Maharashtra	922	925
28	Andhra Pradesh	978	992
29	Karnataka	965	968

1	2	3	4
30	Goa	961	968
31	Lakshadweep	948	946
32	Kerala	1058	1084
33	Tamilnadu	987	995
34	Puducherry	1001	1038
35	A & N Islands	846	878

Source: Census of India

Statement-II

State wise details of Child Sex Ratio as per Census (2001-2011)

Sl.No.	State/UTs	2001	2011
1	2	3	4
	India	927	914
1	Jammu & Kashmir	941	859
2	Himachal Pradesh	896	906
3	Punjab	798	846
4	Chandigarh	845	867
5	Uttaranchal	908	886
6	Haryana	819	830
7	Delhi	868	866
8	Rajasthan	909	883
9	Uttar Pradesh	916	899
10	Bihar	942	933
11	Sikkim	963	944
12	Arunachal Pradesh	964	960

1	2	3	4
13	Nagaland	964	944
14	Manipur	957	934
15	Mizoram	964	971
16	Tripura	966	953
17	Meghalaya	973	970
18	Assam	965	957
19	West Bengal	960	950
20	Jharkhand	965	943
21	Orissa	953	934
22	Chhattisgarh	975	964
23	Madhya Pradesh	932	912
24	Gujarat	883	886
25	Daman & Diu	926	909
26	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	979	924
27	Maharashtra	913	883
28	Andhra Pradesh	961	943
29	Karnataka	946	943
30	Goa	938	920
31	Lakshadweep	959	908
32	Kerala	960	959
33	Tamil Nadu	942	946
34	Pondicherry	967	965
35	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	957	966

Source: Census of India.

Migration of Indian doctors to foreign countries

1625. DR. MANOHAR JOSHI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of doctors emigrated to other countries from India during the last three years, along with the reasons therefor;

(b) whether it is a fact that India is the top country of origin of migrant doctors in OECD countries as reported, in print media;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) the doctor-patient ratio in our country;

(e) whether this ratio is sufficient for the medical treatment of patients; and

(f) if not, the steps being taken by Government to stop migration of doctors to other countries?

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

(a) The MCI has informed that on the basis of total Good Standing Certificates issued by it from 2008 to 2010, a rough estimate of the number of doctors who have migrated to other countries is as under:

Year	No. of doctors migrated
2008	1002
2009	1386
2010	1264

Doctors go abroad either for obtaining higher qualifications/training or for prestigious assignment.

(b) and (c) No such information is available in this Ministry.

(d) to (f) The doctor patient ratio varies from case to case depending upon various factors like type of diseases, nature of specialization, type of treatment required i.e. indoor/outdoor. However, in order to check brain drain in respect of doctors working under Government Sector, the following steps have been taken by the Central Government:

(i) Pay and allowances of doctors have been enhanced considerably after implementation of the 6th Central Pay Commission.

(ii) The age of superannuation of faculty of several medical institutions has been enhanced to 65 years.

(iii) Assured Promotion Scheme for faculty of Central Government Institutions like AIIMS, PGI, JIPMER, NIHMANS has been revised similarly various allowances available to faculty like Non Practicing Allowance, Conveyance Allowance, Learning Resource Allowance, etc. have been enhanced considerably.

Acute faculty shortage at AIIMS

1626. SHRI D. RAJA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the All India Institute of Medical Sciences (AIIMS) is reeling under acute faculty shortage due to un-filled vacant posts as well as doctors going on leave or deputation;

(b) if so, the details of the total faculty position, vacant posts, gone on leave or deputation etc.; and

(c) what measures are being taken to fill the vacancies and restrict the doctors from going long period of leave and deputation?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD):
(a) to (c) There are 629 sanctioned faculty posts at AIIMS. At present, six faculty members are on leave on foreign assignment, two on fellowship and three are on deputation. 200 faculty posts are vacant out of which 115 posts at the level of Assistant Professor/Lecturer in different disciplines have already been advertised for recruitment.

Ban on tobacco and gutkha products

†1627. SHRI ASHK ALI TAK: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the consumption of tobacco and gutkha creates strong possibility of causing cancer;

(b) if so, whether Government proposes, to impose complete ban on it; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

As per the Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR), New Delhi, consumption of smokeless tobacco products is well known cause of cancers of mouth, tongue and pharynx.

(b) and (c) Presently, there is no such proposal to impose a complete ban on tobacco and Gutkha. However, Food Safety and Standards Regulation, 2011 does not permit addition of tobacco to any food product.

Findings on tobacco use and its effects on the population

1628. DR. GYAN PRAKASH PILANIA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) how alarming are the findings of the Global Adult Tobacco Survey India, 2009-2010;

(b) whether 8 lakh deaths could be attributed to tobacco use annually which besides causing death, disease and deformities as a study indicated, the total economic costs of treating tobacco related diseases were estimated at almost Rs. 30,833 crore per annum;

(c) if so, what steps under the National Tobacco Control Programme (NTCP) have been taken to check tobacco use;

(d) the reasons for delay in printing photo-warnings on cigarette packets;

(e) whether Gutkha and Paan with tobacco are proven to be carcinogenic; and

(f) if so, whether Government contemplates banning them?

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

(a) As per the Global Adult Tobacco Survey, India (GATS), 2010, more than one third (34.6%) of adults (15 years and older) in India use tobacco in some form or the other. The use of smokeless tobacco (25.9%) is more prevalent than smoking (14.1%). The GATS-India report indicates the high prevalence of tobacco use in the country.

(b) As per the Report on Tobacco Control in India, 2004, approx. 8-9 Lakh persons die annually due to tobacco attributable diseases and the total indirect costs of the three major tobacco-related diseases i.e. cancer, cardiovascular diseases and lung diseases were estimated at almost Rs. 308.33 billion in the year 2002-2003.

(c) Government of India enacted "The Cigarettes and Other Tobacco

Products (Prohibition of Advertisement and Regulation of Trade and
Commerce, Production, Supply and Distribution) Act,

2003" (COTPA) to protect citizens, with special attention to risk groups such as pregnant women and children, and to discourage consumption of cigarettes and other tobacco products. The salient features of the Act are as under:

- i. Ban on smoking in public places. (Section-4)
- ii. Ban on direct/indirect advertisement, promotion and sponsorship of tobacco products. (Section-5)
- iii. Ban on sale of tobacco products to children below 18 years & ban on sale of tobacco products within a radius of one hundred yards of the educational institution. (Section-6)
- iv. Mandatory display of Specified health warnings on all tobacco products. (Section-7)

The National Tobacco Control Programme (NTCP) was launched in 2007-08 with the objective of enforcing the provisions under COTPA, 2003, creating awareness about the harmful effects of tobacco use and as an obligation to FCTC. Presently, the NTCP is under implementation in 21 States (42 districts). The funds were also released to these states for setting up State/ Districts Tobacco Control Cells for carrying out the various activities under NTCP. The programme broadly envisages-

National level

- I. National level public awareness/mass media campaigns for awareness building & for behavioral change through various medium.
- II. Establishment of tobacco product testing laboratories, to build regulatory capacity, as required under COTPA, 2003.
- III. Mainstreaming the program components as a part of the health delivery mechanism under the NRHM framework.
- IV. Mainstream Research & Training - on alternate crops and livelihoods with other nodal Ministries.
- V. Monitoring and Evaluation including surveillance e.g. Adult Tobacco Survey.

State level

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

District level

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

(d) Government of India notified the new pictorial health warning vide GSR no. 176 dated 05.03.2010 which was to come into force from 1st December, 2010. However, subsequently in pursuance to the Cabinet decision dated 07-12-10 on pictorial warning, the current set of pictorial warnings would continue till 01-12-2011 and the time frame for rotation of the pictorial warnings thereafter is kept at two years.

In compliance to the decision of the Cabinet, Government of India has issued notification GSR No. 985 (E) dated 20.12.2010 to retain the existing pictorial warnings till 01.12.2011 and has made a provision to rotate the specified health warnings on tobacco packs every two years from the date of notification of the rules. Government of India has now issued new set of pictorial health warnings for all tobacco products vide notification GSR No. 417 (E) dated 27-05-2011 which shall come into effect from 01-12-2011.

(e) Yes Sir, as per Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR) report consumption of smokeless tobacco products is well known to cause cancers of mouth, tongue and pharynx.

(f) Presently, there is no such proposal to ban the tobacco products.

However, Food Safety and Standards Regulation, 2011 does not permit addition of tobacco to any food product.

Scheme for ensuring access to sanitary napkins

1629. SHRI NAND KUMAR SAI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has launched a scheme ensuring access to sanitary napkins for adolescent girls in the villages by the Accredited Social Health Activist (ASHA) in the country;

- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the details of funds allocated under the said scheme; and
- (d) the names of the States and districts in which the said scheme will start in the first phase?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI SUDIP BANDYOPADHYAY): (a) and (b) It has been decided to take up a scheme for promotion of menstrual hygiene among adolescent girls (10-19 years) in 152 districts in rural areas. Out of this, procurement and supply of sanitary napkins will be made by Government of India in 107 districts and in the remaining 45 districts, the states will facilitate production by women's Self Help Groups and procure from them. Under this scheme, sanitary napkins will be made available to adolescent girls in the age group of 10-19 years in the village by the ASHA at the rate of Re. 1 per napkin i.e. Rs. 6 for a pack of 6 sanitary napkins.

The programme is focused in rural areas with the following objectives:

- To increase awareness among adolescent girls on menstrual hygiene, build self-esteem, and empower girls for greater socialisation.
- To increase access to and use of sanitary napkins by adolescent girls in rural areas.

(c) The total funds allocated during 2011-2012 are Rs. 101.7 crores.

(d) In the first phase, the scheme will be implemented in 152 districts of 20 States. The state-wise list of districts is given in statement.

Statement

*State-wise List of Implementation Districts for the Scheme
for Promotion of Menstrual Hygiene*

Sl.No.	State	Total	Central Supply District	SHG District
1	2	3	4	5
1	Andhra Pradesh	9	Adilabad, Nizamabad, Chittoor	Medak, Karimnagar, Warangal, Nalgonda, Mahboobnagar, Rangareddy

1	2	3	4	5
2	Assam	7	Goal Para, Dhubri, Barpeta, Kamrup, Marigaon, Nagaon, Sonitpur	
3	Bihar	10	Saran, Bhojpur, Buxar, Rohtas, Kaimur (Bhabua), Muzaffarpur, Darbhanga, Aurangabad, Gaya	Vaishali
4	Chhattisgarh Raipur,		5 Mahasamund, Durg	Bilaspur, Janjgir,
5	Gujarat	8	Surat, Kheda, Vadodara, Bharuch,	Dahod, Anand, Narmada, Tapi
6	Haryana Jind, Sirsa,	7		Mewat, Sonipat, Yamunanagar, Panchkula, Faridabad
7	Hirhachal Pradesh	5	Bilaspur, Mandi, Hamirpur, Una	Solan
8	Jammu and Kashmir	7	Baramullah (Erstwhile Bandipura), Rajouri, Udhampur, Kathua, Kupwara, Doda (Erstwhile Kishtwar/Ramban), Poonch	
9	Jharkhand	6	Ranchi, Bokaro, Giridih, Hazaribagh, Dhanbad,	Lohardagga
10	Kerala	7	Kasargod, Wayanad, Kannur, Mallapuram, Idukki, Kottayam, Palakkad	
11	Karnataka	9	Bidar, Gulbarga, Raichur, Mysore, Bagalkot, Belgaum	Chamaraj Nagar, Bijapur, Bellary
12	Madhya	9	Bhind, Morena, Sheopur, Datia,	Dewas

1	2	3	4	5
13	Maharashtra	9	Nandurbar, Dhule, Akola, Buldana, Satara, Latur, Amravati, Beed,	Osmanabad
14	Orissa	5	Dhenkanal, Bhadrak, Kendrapara, Jagatsinghapur	Ganjam
15	Punjab	5	Moga, Firozpur, Muktsar, Bhatinda, Faridkot	
16	Rajasthan	7	Jhunjhunu, Alwar, Sawai Madhopur, Bhilwara, Bundi, Chittaurgarh, Ajmer	
17	Tamil Nadu	10		Namakkal, Karur, Madurai, Shivaganga, Dharmapuri, Krishnagiri, Kanyakumari, Tanjavur, Trichy, Nilgiris
18	Uttarakhand	5	Uttarkashi, Rudrapayag, Tehri Garhwal, Haridwar, Garhwal	
19	Uttar Pradesh	13	Moradabad, Unnao, Sidharthnagar, Basti, Gorakhpur, Faizabad, Rae Bareli, Sultanpur, Maharajganj, Rampur	
20	West Bengal North Jalpaiguri,	9		Malda, Murshidabad, Birbhum, Purlia, Parganas, Coochbehar, Uttar Dinajpur, Paschim Medinipur
Total		152		

High rate of MMR

1630. SHRI PARIMAL NATHWANI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Maternal Mortality Rate (MMR) is still high in the country;

(b) if so, MMR in the country, Statewise;

(c) the reasons for high MMR;

(d) whether nearly 52 per cent of the deliveries are still conducted at home; and

(e) the steps taken by Government to reduce deliveries at home to reduce MMR?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI SUDIP BANDYOPADHYAY): (a) and (b) As per the latest report of the Registrar General of India, Maternal Mortality Ratio (MMR) has shown a decline from 254 per 100,000 live births in the period 2004-06 to 212 per 100,000 live births in the period 2007-09 (Sample Registration System).

The state-wise MMR is given in Statement (*See below*).

(c) As per the Report of RGI titled "Maternal Mortality in India : 1997-2003 trends, causes and risk factors", major causes of maternal deaths in the country are Haemorrhage (38%), Sepsis (11%), Hypertensive Disorders (5%), Obstructed Labour (5%), Abortion (8%) and Other Conditions (34%), which includes Anaemia.

Maternal Mortality is also influenced by socio-economic determinants which include low level of education, early age of marriage and child bearing, cultural misconceptions, economic dependency of women etc.

(d) As per District Level Household Survey (DLHS-III) 2007-08, the institutional delivery was 47.0% and nearly 53% of the deliveries were conducted at home. As per Coverage Evaluation Survey (CES-2009), institutional delivery' stands at 72.9% which implies that nearly 23 % of the deliveries are conducted at home.

(e) Under the National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) and within its umbrella the Reproductive and Child Health Programme Phase II, many interventions have been launched to promote institutional delivery and reduce MMR in the country. They include the following:

- Promotion of institutional deliveries through Janani Suraksha Yojana.
- Capacity building of health care providers in basic and comprehensive obstetric care.

- Operationalization of sub-centres, Primary Health Centres, Community Health Centres and District Hospitals for providing 24x7 basic and comprehensive obstetric care services.
- Name Based Tracking of Pregnant Women to ensure antenatal, intranatal and postnatal care.
- Mother and Child Protection Card in collaboration with the Ministry of Women and Child Development to monitor service delivery for mothers and children.
- Iron and Folic Acid supplementation to pregnant & lactating women for prevention and treatment of anemia.
- Engagement of more than 800,000 Accredited Social Health Activists (ASHAs) to generate demand and facilitate accessing of health care services by the community.
- Village Health and Nutrition Days in rural areas as an outreach activity, for provision of maternal and child health services.
- Health and nutrition education to promote dietary diversification, inclusion of iron and folate rich food as well as food items that promote iron absorption.
- A new initiative namely Janani Shishu Suraksha Karyakaram (JSSK) has been launched recently, which entitles all pregnant women delivering in public health institutions to absolutely free and no expense delivery including Caesarean section. The initiative stipulates free drugs, diagnostics, blood and diet, besides free transport from home to institution, between facilities in case of a referral and drop back home.

Statement

Maternal Mortality Ratio India and State-wise

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

Major State	MMR (2004-06)	MMR (2007-09)
1	2	3
India Total *	254	212
Assam	480	390
Bihar/Jharkhand	312	261

1	2	3
Madhya Pradesh/Chhattisgarh	335	269
Orissa	303	258
Rajasthan	388	318
Uttar Pradesh/Uttaranchal	440	359
Andhra Pradesh	154	134
Karnataka	213	178
Kerala	95	81
Tamil Nadu	111	97
Gujarat	160	148
Haryana	186	153
Maharashtra	130	104
Punjab	192	172
West Bengal	141	145
* Others	206	160

* Includes Others

Proposal for establishing branch of NICD in Gujarat

1631. SHRI PRAVEEN RASHTRAPAL: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry has resubmitted the proposal to the Department of Expenditure for setting up a branch of the National Institute of Communicable Diseases (NICD) in Gujarat;

(b) if so, by when it is likely to be finalised;

(c) whether this institute can carry out the diagnosis of the newly emerging diseases and also do research in prevalent communicable diseases; and

(d) whether this institute will be managed by the Central Government or the State Government of Gujarat?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD):
(a) No.

(b) to (d) Does not arise.

Overuse of antibiotics in the country

1632. SHRI B.S. GNANADESIKAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the World Health Organisation (WHO) has warned of overuse of antibiotics in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof and whether Government has taken any action to curb the overuse of antibiotics; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD):
(a) Regional office for South East Asia of World Health Organization has issued a press release that rational use of antibiotics is critical to fight against infectious diseases. It has urged all stakeholders to promote rational use of antibiotics in the fight against infectious diseases. However, no India specific warning has been issued.

(b) and (c) A Task Force constituted by the Government to assess, review and suggest measures on anti-microbial resistance has, in its recommendations, suggested various steps to rationalize the use of antibiotics in the country to control the increased microbial resistance due to indiscriminate use of antibiotics, which include *inter alia* a separate Schedule under the Drugs and Cosmetics Rules to regulate sale of antibiotics, curtailing the availability of Fixed Dose Combinations, colour coding of third generation of antibiotics and restricting their access only to tertiary care hospitals, development of standardised Antimicrobial Susceptibility Testing methodology, development of detailed Standard Operating Procedure for microbial identification and for reporting and training of doctors etc. Further, provisions already exist in the Drugs & Cosmetics Rules, which mandate that antibiotics are sold on the prescription of a Registered Medical Practitioner only.

Standardisation of pan masala and gutkha products

†1633. DR. PRABHA THAKUR: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(a) whether any standardisation or certification of the contents mixed in the Pan Masala and Pan Gutkha is done by Government;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the content details appearing on the pouches or boxes of Rajnigandha, Pan Parag, Pan Masala and Pan Gutkha are completely safe from the health point of view;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the nature of likely diseases they may cause?

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

(a) to (d) The safety standards of Pan Masala has been prescribed under clause 2.11.5 of chapter 2 of Food Safety and Standards Regulation, 2011 (extracts are given in statement (See below). The term Pan Gutkha is not defined in Food Safety and Standards Regulation, 2011. However, Food Safety and Standards Regulation, 2011 does not permit addition of tobacco to any food product.

(e) As per the Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR), New Delhi, consumption of smokeless tobacco products is well known cause of cancers of mouth, tongue and pharynx.

Statement

Extracts from clause 2.11.5 of chapter 2 of safety standards prescribed under Food Safety and Standards Regulation 2011

2.11.5 Pan Masala means the food generally taken as such or in conjunction with Pan, it may contain:

Betel nut, lime, coconut, catechu, saffron, cardamom, dry fruits, mulethi, sabnermusa, menthol and non prohibited flavours. It shall be free from added coaltar colouring matter and any other ingredient injurious to health. It shall also conform to the following standards namely:

Total ash (on	Not more than 8.0 percent by weight
	dry basis)

Ash insoluble in dilute HCl acid (on	Not more than 0.5 percent by weight
	dry Basis)

Sale of antibiotics laced honey in the country

1634. SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that most honey brands being sold in the country contain varying amount of antibiotics and their consumption over time could induce in a person resistance for antibiotics, blood related disorder and injury to the liver;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the details of action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI SUDIP BANDYOPADHYAY): (a) to (c) There were reports regarding presence of antibiotics in honey samples (total 12 samples analyzed) by a study done by an N.G.O. There are reports that consumption of antibiotics over time could induce in a person resistance for antibiotics, blood related disorder and injury to the liver. However, the effects are produced only upon long term and excessive use.

The standards of honey have been prescribed under Food Safety and Standards Regulations, 2011, wherein antibiotics are not allowed in honey. Violation of provisions of Food Regulations attracts penal action. The State/UT Governments have been advised to exercise strict vigil and take punitive action wherever samples are found adulterated due to antibiotics/contamination.

Discrepancy in TB prevalence figures in the country

1635. SHRI T.M. SELVAGANAPATHI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a WHO's estimates put the prevalence of TB at 3 million in 2010 as against Government's estimates of 3.8 million;

(b) if so, the reasons for the discrepancy in the figures between the WHO and that of Government;

(c) whether it is also a fact that studies suggest that on an average three months of work time is lost as a result of TB in India; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI SUDIP BANDYOPADHYAY): (a) and (b) WHO's estimate for the prevalence of Tuberculosis in the country is three million as published in Global Tuberculosis Control 2010. Government of India does not have any separate estimate of TB Prevalence.

(c) and (d) A study conducted by Tuberculosis Research Centre, Chennai revealed that TB affects the most productive age group, and on an average 3 months of work time is lost if an adult has TB.

Comprehensive database on healthcare resources

1636. SHRI THOMAS SANGMA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is considering to build an accurate and reliable database that provide information about key aspects of human resources in health, such as the number of different types of health workers and their general location, the number of doctors and nurses that emigrate, student capacity in public and private nursing institutions etc.;

(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) The preparation of a database providing details of requirement of human resources in health sector is part of the assessment done by regulatory authorities for health professions such as Medical Council of India, Indian Nursing Council of India etc. These regulatory authorities, from time to time, assess the requirement of human resources in health and make recommendations to the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare which are implemented after due consideration.

(c) Does not arise.

Appointment of AIIMS faculty members on contract basis

†1637. SHRI BALAVANT ALIAS BAL APTE: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the faculty members of AIIMS are working on contract basis;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- (b) if so, the reasons therefor;
- (c) whether faculty members of AIIMS have strongly opposed it; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof and Government's reaction thereto?

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

(a) Yes.

(b) Three posts in the Department of Neurology and two posts in the Department of ENT at the level of Assistant Professor have been filled on contract basis keeping in view acute shortage of faculty in these departments.

(c) and (d) AIIMS Faculty Association opposed it as a matter of principle. As per rules, faculty of AIIMS are entitled to proceed on long term assignments or fellowship abroad which necessitates filling up of such vacancies on contract/fixed term basis.

Shortfall of Hepatitis vaccines in Uttar Pradesh

1638. SHRI MAHENDRA MOHAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that no vaccination camps were organized in Kanpur city on World Hepatitis Day due to non-availability of vaccine at Government hospital across the city;

(b) if so, whether Government is in a position to provide sufficient amount of vaccines required for vaccination in Uttar Pradesh;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the steps proposed by Government to meet shortfall of vaccines in the State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI SUDIP BANDYOPADHYAY): (a) to (d) Under the National Immunization Programme, all vaccinations are carried out through fixed centres and through outreach sessions. No vaccination is carried out through camp approach.

Further under the Immunization Programme, Government of India provides vaccines for 6 vaccine preventable diseases. There are no reports of shortage of vaccines for these 6 vaccine preventable diseases. In addition Hepatitis B vaccine is currently provided in selected areas. There

has been some disruption in the supply of Hepatitis B vaccine. Order for supply of Hepatitis B vaccine has already been placed.

Low rate of conviction of doctors involved in sex determination test

1639. SHRI BALWINDER SINGH BHUNDER: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the conviction rate of cases filed against doctors involved in sex determination test is abysmally low;

(b) if so, the reasons for this low conviction rate; and

(c) what are the steps taken to get the culprits punished under the law?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI SUDIP BANDYOPADHYAY): (a) and (b) So far a total of 874 cases have been registered and a total of 78 convictions have been secured so far against violators of the PC & PNDT Act, 1994. Reasons for low conviction rate include weak evidence, non-availability of witnesses, lengthy court proceedings etc.

(c) The steps taken by the Government of India to strengthen effective implementation of the Act include the following:

- Rule 11 (2) of the PC & PNDT Rules, 1996 has been amended to provide for confiscation of unregistered machines and further punishment of organizations which fail to register themselves under the Act.
- The National Inspection and monitoring Committee has been reconstituted and apart from inspections, further empowered to oversee follow-up action by Appropriate Authorities against organizations found guilty of been reconstituted and apart from inspections.
- Sensitization of Judicial officers and public prosecutors has been conducted.
- Training has been imparted to Appropriate Authorities under the Act build up strong cases for conviction.

Mortality rate in the country

†1640. SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(a) the average mortality rate in different States of the country including Bihar; and

(b) the child mortality rate up to the age of five years in different States of the country including Bihar?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD):
 (a) and (b) As per the latest estimates published by the Registrar General of India for the year 2009, the Crude Death Rate (CDR) per 1,000 population and Under Five Mortality Rate per 1,000 live births in the Country were 7.3 and 64 respectively. In the State of Bihar, the CDR and Under Five Mortality were 7.0 and 70 respectively.

State-wise CDR and Under Five Mortality Rate are given in statement.

Statement

State-wise Crude Death Rate (CDR) and Under Five Mortality Rate during 2009

Sl. No.	State	CDR 2009 (per 1000 population)	Under Five Mortality Rate 2009 (per 1000 live births)
1	2	3	4
1	Andhra Pradesh	7.6	52
2	Assam	8.4	87
3	Bihar	7.0	70
4	Chhattisgarh	8.1	67
5	Gujarat	6.9	61
6	Haryana	6.6	60
7	Jharkhand	7.0	62
8	Karnataka	7.2	50
9	Kerala	6.8	14
10	Madhya Pradesh	8.5	89

1	2	3	4
11	Maharashtra	6.7	36
12	Orissa	8.8	84
13	Punjab	7.0	46
14	Rajasthan	6.6	74
15	Tamil Nadu	7.6	33
16	Uttar Pradesh	8.2	85
17	West Bengal	6.2	40
18	Arunachal Pradesh	6.1	-
19	Delhi	4.4	37
20	Goa	6.7	-
21	Himachal Pradesh	7.2	51
22	Jammu & Kashmir	5.7	50
23	Manipur	4.7	-
24	Meghalaya	8.1	-
25	Mizoram	4.5	-
26	Nagaland	3.6	-
27	Sikkim	5.7	-
28	Tripura	5.1	-
29	Uttarakhand	6.5	-
30	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	4.1	-
31	Chandigarh	3.9	-
32	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	4.8	-
33	Daman & Diu	5.1	-
34	Lakshadweep	5.8	-
35	Puducherry	7.0	-

=Not Available

Source: Sample Registration System, Registrar General of India.

National policy on older persons

1641. SHRI RAMDAS AGARWAL: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of new programmes Government has initiated pursuant to the National Policy of Older Persons as well as Maintenance and Welfare of Parents and Senior Citizens Act, 2007 for the health care of elderly persons during the last two years, till date;

(b) the types of support being provided by Government at the selected medical institutes for healthcare of the elderly persons; and

(c) the details thereof, State-wise, including Rajasthan, district-wise?

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

(a) Government of India has approved the National Programme for Health Care of Elderly (NPHCE) to improve health services for the elderly. The programme has been taken-up in 100 selected districts of 21 States and 8 Regional Geriatric Institutes across the country.

(b) Financial assistance is being provided to the Regional Medical Institutes for the following activities:

- Construction/renovation/extension of the existing building and furniture of Department of Geriatrics with 30 beds and OPD facilities including academic and research wing
- Machinery and Equipment
- Video Conferencing Unit
- Drugs and consumables
- Research Activities
- Manpower (Contractual)
- Training

(c) List of the eight Institutes selected under NPHCE is given below:

- 1) All India Institute of Medical Sciences, New Delhi.
- 2) Institute of Medical Sciences, Banaras Hindu University.

- 3) Sher-i-Kashmir Institute of Medical Sciences, Srinagar.
- 4) Government Medical College, Tiruvananthapuram.
- 5) Guwahati Medical College, Guwahati.
- 6) Madras Medical College, Chennai.
- 7) SN Medical College, Jodhpur.
- 8) Grant Medical College & JJ Hospital, Mumbai.

Grant-in-aid has been released to four institutes in 2010-11 and three institutes in 2011-12 to take up the programme activities. Grants-in-aid to the tune of Rs. 2,13,65,000/- has been released to the SN Medical College, Jodhpur during 2010-11.

Increase in budgetary allocation for health sector

†1642. SHRI KALRAJ MISHRA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that according to World Health Organisation, 5 per cent budget of total Gross Domestic Product (GDP) should be spent on the health facilities but under the Minimum Common Programme of UPA-II Government, only 2-3 per cent of total GDP has been allocated for health sector;

(b) whether Government is considering to increase the budgetary provision for health and medical sector; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) The Government is not aware of any recommendation of World Health Organization that 5 per cent budget of total Gross Domestic Product (GDP) should be spent on the health facilities. The National Common Minimum Programme of UPA Government, 2004, aimed at raising the public spending on health to atleast 2-3 per cent of GDP.

(b) and (c) As per the presentation made in the full Planning Commission Meeting on 'Issues for Approach to Twelfth Five Year Plan' held on 21st April, 2011, it has been indicated that the expenditure on health by Centre and States needs to be increased from 1.3 per cent of GDP at present, to 2 per cent and perhaps 2.5 per cent of GDP by the end of Twelfth Five Year Plan.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Manipulation of facts by VMMC, Delhi

1643. DR. K.V.P. RAMACHANDRA RAO: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that the Vardhaman Mahavir Medical College (VMMC), Delhi has manipulated facts for getting approval of Medical Council of India (MCI) to super-speciality courses;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action being taken in this regard?

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

(a) No. As per information received from Medical Council of India, only one superspeciality course namely M.Ch in Plastic Surgery is recognized/permitted at Vardhaman Mahavir Medical College (VMMC), Delhi.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Rise in number of cancer patients in the country

†1644. SHRI PARVEZ HASHMI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that number of cancer patients has gone up in India;

(b) if so, the current number thereof;

(c) the Evaluation Reports filed by WHO and experts in the field of medical sciences; and

(d) the action being taken to create awareness of cancer among people and for preventive measures thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI SUDIP BANDYOPADHYAY): (a) and (b) Yes. According to "Three Year Report on Population Based Cancer Registries 2006-2008" of the Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR), the estimated number of Males and Females cancer patients based on the recent report for the year 2010 is 497571 and 568912 respectively.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) The International Agency for Research on Cancer, Lyon, France which is a part of the World Health Organisation brought out a report namely "GLOBOCAN 2008" and the National Commission on Macroeconomics and Health has also published its report in the year 2005.

(d) The Government of India has launched a comprehensive National Programme for Prevention and Control of Cancer, Diabetes, Cardiovascular Diseases & Stroke (NPCDCS) last year. The new programme envisages providing diagnostic services, basic surgery, chemotherapy and palliative care to cancer patients at 100 districts across 21 States. Health is a State subject. However, Central Government is supplementing the efforts of the State Governments by focusing on early detection of Cancer, health education, creating awareness. Awareness campaign is also carried out through print and electronic media.

Preventive measures to check spread of HIV

†1645. SHRI AVTAR SINGH KARIMPURI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of HIV positive cases which came to light in the last three years, year-wise and State-wise;

(b) whether the HIV positive cases have been found in the animals also;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the effective steps taken by Government to check spread of HIV?

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

(a) As per the reports received from State AIDS Control Societies, the number of HIV positive cases detected during last three years, year-wise and State-wise is given in statement (See below).

(b) and (c) Human Immuno Deficiency Virus (HIV) is found in human beings only.

(d) In order to control the spread of HIV/AIDS, Government of India is implementing the National AIDS Control Programme (NACP) as a 100% centrally sponsored scheme. Launched in July 2007, NACP Phase-III (2007-2012) has the goal to halt and reverse the epidemic in the country over the next 5 years by integrating programmes for prevention, care, support and treatment. The programme has adopted a four-pronged strategy:

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

1. Prevention of new infections in high risk groups and general population.
2. Providing greater care, support and treatment to larger number of PLHA.
3. Strengthening the infrastructure, systems and human resources in prevention, care, support and treatment programmes at the district, state and national level.
4. Strengthening the nationwide Strategic Information Management System.

These are being achieved by up-scaling preventive services to high risk populations through targeted interventions, behaviour change communication for improved awareness, expanding counselling and testing services, safety of blood and blood products through mandatory screening of every unit of blood before use, treatment of Sexually Transmitted Infections, condom promotion, support and treatment of HIV infected persons including the treatment of opportunistic infections, provision of anti-retroviral drugs and mainstreaming of HIV intervention strategies.

Statement

*State/UT-wise number of HIV positive cases detected during
last three years (2008-09- to 2010-11)*

Sl.No.	Name of the State/UTs	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
1	2	3	4	5
1	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	35	46	31
2	Andhra Pradesh	72113	78045	75757
3	Arunachal Pradesh	26	16	6
4	Assam	720	999	1081
5	Bihar	5782	8130	8973
6	Chandigarh	1163	1224	961
7	Chhattisgarh	1109	1956	2168
8	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	72	53	52
9	Daman & Diu	60	42	93

1	2	3	4	
10	Delhi	6160	7707	7085
11	Goa	1062	895	731
12	Gujarat	13633	16071	14659
13	Haryana	2431	3869	3572
14	Himachal Pradesh	558	828	832
15	Jammu & Kashmir	404	456	360
16	Jharkhand	1859	1993	1787
17	Karnataka	41717	50655	44506
18	Kerala	2474	2000	2357
19	Madhya Pradesh	2803	4136	4340
20	Maharashtra	74781	64005	77020
21	Manipur	1443	2830	3117
22	Meghalaya	75	127	255
23	Mizoram	705	1121	1348
24	Nagaland	1253	1534	1672
25	Orissa	3622	3651	3819
26	Pondicherry	773	475	761
27	Punjab	4724	5240	5425
28	Rajasthan	6771	7972	8066
29	Sikkim	359	30	31
30	Tamil Nadu	37322	31601	26089
31	Tripura	57	153	153
32	Uttar Pradesh	9929	13837	12090
33	Uttaranchal	577	748	757
34	West Bengal	5481	6640	7382
TOTAL		302053	319085	317336

Exodus of doctors from the country

1646. SHRI NARESH GUJRAL: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of doctors who graduated in the last three years in the country, year-wise;

(b) how much money was spent by Government on educating these doctors; and

(c) how many doctors have left the country in the last three years, year-wise?

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

(a) The Medical Council of India (MCI) has informed that the following number of doctors have graduated in the last three years in the country:

Year	No.	of
2008	29990	doctors
2009	32276	
2010	32356	

(b) No such data is available with the Ministry.

(c) The MCI has informed that on the basis of total Good Standing Certificates issued by it between 2008 to 2010, a rough estimate of the number of doctors who have migrated to other countries is as under:

Year	No. of doctors migrated
2008	1002
2009	1386
2010	1264

Introduction of New Group Health Insurance Scheme

†1647. SHRI JAI PRAKASH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether in lieu of CGHS, Government proposes to introduce Group Health Insurance Scheme for newly appointed Central Government Employees to which Sixth Central Pay Commission has also made recommendation; and

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) if so, the time by which Government would announce its decision thereon?

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

(a) and (b) The Sixth Central Pay Commission recommended introduction of health insurance scheme for Central Government employees and pensioners. It had recommended that for existing employees and pensioners, the scheme should be available on voluntary basis, subject to their paying prescribed contribution. It also recommended that the health insurance scheme should be compulsory for new Central Government employees who would be joining service after the introduction of the scheme.

Accordingly, the Central Government has taken action to introduce the health insurance scheme for the Central Government employees and pensioners on pan-India basis in consultation with other concerned Ministries/Departments. It will be implemented if found feasible, after obtaining all requisite approvals. No time frame can be given for its introduction.

Shortage in human resources in health sector

1648. SHRI PARIMAL NATHWANI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the present scenario so far as human resources in health sector is concerned;

(b) whether there is a considerable shortage of human resources in health sector in the country;

(c) if so, the magnitude of this shortage, so far, female and male health worker, radiographer, lab technician, specialists at Community Health Centres (CHCs) and doctors are concerned; and

(d) the steps taken to make the human resources available in line with the Indian Public Health Service Standards?

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

(a) As per the current estimation, the doctor-population ratio works out to 1:2000 approximately. In addition there are more than six lakh practitioners of Indian system of Medicine and Homoeopathy. Similarly, the nurse-population ratio is 1 : 1130 and the doctor-nurse ratio is around 1:1.5.

(b) and (c) The Government is aware that there is shortage of human resources in health sector and their augmentation is one of the thrust areas of the Government. However, the assessment of magnitude of shortage of human resources in health sector is a continuous process which is done from time to time by various regulatory authorities such as Medical Council of India, Indian Nursing Council etc.

(d) To enhance the availability of medical professionals by facilitating setting up of more medical colleges and increasing their training capacity, the Central Government has amended various regulations to provide for relaxed requirement of land, reduced teacher-student ratio, relaxed bed-strength, etc.

Further, the Central Government, under NRHM, is providing financial support to State Governments for engagement of staff on contractual basis. Multi-skilling of doctors to overcome the shortage of specialists, provision of incentives to serve in rural areas, improved accommodation arrangements, are also taken to bridge the gap in availability of human resources.

Shortage of human cadaver for medical studies

1649. SHRI PARSHOTTAM KHODABHAI RUPALA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether medical colleges in the country are facing severe shortage of human dead bodies for medical education;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the action being taken on the fact that large numbers of unclaimed human dead bodies are found by police departments and if these unclaimed human dead bodies are transferred to medical colleges, it will prove useful for medical students;

(d) the action taken by the Ministry to improve medical education standard; and

(e) whether the Ministry proposes to centralize medical education under one umbrella?

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

(a) to (c) There is no such centralized data maintained on shortage of human dead bodies for medical education in the country. The unclaimed human dead bodies are deposited with the institutions

having body donation banks from where the medical colleges receive dead bodies for academic purposes and teaching requirement.

(d) To improve and promote medical education in the country, the Central Government has amended the regulations rationalizing/relaxing the norms in terms of teaching faculty, land requirement, bed strength and other infrastructural facilities.

(e) The Central Government has proposed to set up a National Commissions for Human Resources for Health (NCHRH) as an overarching regulatory for health sector to reform the current regulatory framework. The proposed NCHRH will coordinate all aspects of medical, dental, nursing, pharmacy and paramedical education.

Introduction of Bachelor's degree in rural healthcare

1650. SHRI N. K. SINGH:

SHRIMATI SHOBHANA BHARTIA:

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

(a) whether Government is planning to introduce a Bachelor's Degree in Rural Health care in the country;

(b) if so, the details of the level of qualifications to be imparted therein; and

(c) the details of planning and it's role in fostering public health?

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

(a) to (c) The Government is planning to introduce a 3½ year rural health care course - Bachelor of Rural Health Care (BRHC), which has been framed after taking into consideration views of various stakeholders including States. The course is proposed to be taught in the District Hospitals and is especially designed for those who have completed their schooling and passed their qualifying examination, i.e. 10 + 2 examination, from notified rural areas of the district. The purpose of the proposed course is to generate a cadre of health care providers who by the virtue of the way they are chosen, trained, deployed and supported would be motivated to live in and provide comprehensive primary health care in the rural areas at the Sub-Centre level.

National policy for containment of antibiotic resistance

1651. SHRI B.S. GNANADESIKAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND

FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has formalized a National Policy for Containment of Antibiotic Resistance;

(b) whether this policy also restricts the recommendation of junior doctors in hospital for third and fourth generation antibiotics to patients until the head of department sanctions it; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) to (c) Yes, Sir. A Task Force was constituted under the Chairmanship of the Director General of Health Services to assess, review and suggest measures on anti-microbial resistant. The Task Force, in its recommendations, has inter alia suggested to include a separate Schedule under the Drugs and Cosmetics Rules to regulate sale of antibiotics, curtailing availability of Fixed Dose combinations, colour coding of third generation of antibiotics and restricting their access only to tertiary care hospitals, development of standardised AST (Antimicrobial Susceptibility Testing) methodology, development of detailed Standard Operating Procedure (SOPs) for microbial identification and for reporting and training of doctors, etc.

The recommendations of the Task Force have been under consideration of the Government.

Rise in incidents of adulteration of food items

†1652. SHRI KAPTAN SINGH SOLANKI:

SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that incidents of adulteration in food items have increased during the last three years;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the total number of people died and the number of affected families across the country due to food adulteration during the last three years; and

(d) the action taken by Government against adulterators during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI SUDIP BANDYOPADHYAY): (a) and (b) As per the information received from States/U.Ts, the

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

percentage of adulteration in food items during the last three years is given below:

Year	No. of samples examined	No. of samples found adulterated	Percentage of adulteration
2007*	86338	8346	8.16
2008**	94470	8304	8.79
2009***	113969	12692	11.14

*- Does not include information from Rajasthan.

**- Does not include information from Lakshadweep & Rajasthan.

***- Does not include information from Lakshadweep & Manipur.

(c) No such information is maintained centrally.

(d) the number of prosecution launched and number of cases convicted during the last three years are given below:

Year	No. of prosecutions aunched	No. of cases of conviction
2007	3902	2472
2008	6506	1034
2009	11061	1942

Investigation on effects of mobile phones on human health

†1653. SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD:

SHRI RAMCHANDRA PRASAD SINGH:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that World Health Organisation has expressed possibilities of adverse effects of usage of mobile phones on human body;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government has taken any action to conduct further investigation in this regard; and

(d) the name of the institution to whom responsibility of further investigation has been entrusted and by when investigation report is likely to be made available?

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI SUDIP BANDYOPADHYAY): (a) and (b) Yes. The International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC), a part of the World Health Organization (WHO), in its press release dated 31.05.2011 has classified radiofrequency electro-magnetic fields as possibly carcinogenic to humans (Group 2B), based on an increased risk for glioma, a malignant type of brain cancer associated with wireless phone use.

However, WHO has further stated that a large number of studies have been performed over the last two decades to assess whether mobile phones pose a potential health risk. To date, no adverse health effects have been established as being caused by mobile phone use. WHO will conduct a formal risk assessment of all studied health outcomes from radiofrequency fields exposure by 2012.

(c) and (d) To study adverse effects of cell phone, Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR) has recently initiated a study in Delhi to examine whether use of cell phone creates risk of neurological, cardiological, cancer, ENT and reproductive disorders. The efforts will also be made to measure specific absorption rate, power density wave length and frequency of RFR (Radio Frequency Radiation) emitted from various types of cell phones and cell phone towers under this study. The duration of the study is 5 years.

Concerns over low expenditure on health sector

†1654. SHRI RAM JETHMALANI:

SHRI RAMCHANDRA PRASAD SINGH:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that World Health Organisation (WHO) has expressed its concern over the adverse effects on the health of the Indian population due to low expenditure to be incurred on health sector by Government;

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

(c) the amount, according to WHO, should be spent per capita on health in India by Government and the quantum of increase is required in such amount?

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

(a) The Government is not aware of any report of World Health Organization (WHO), expressing concern over the adverse effects on the

health of the Indian population due to low expenditure incurred on health sector by Government.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) WHO has not specified per capita expenditure to be spent by Government on health in India. However, as per World Health Statistics (2011) brought out by WHO, the per capita expenditure on health by the Government, in India was US \$ 15 in 2008.

Inadequate medical facilities in the country

†1655. SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD:

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the medical facilities available in the country is very inadequate as compared to that of world class average medical facilities;

(b) if so, the response of Government thereon;

(c) the shortcomings in medical facilities experienced in 2010-11 in the country; and

(d) the details of time bound and targeted plan to meet this inadequacy?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI SUDIP BANDYOPADHYAY): (a) and (b) Health care is currently provided across the country through 314 Medical Colleges, 635 District Level health facilities, 944 Hospitals at Sub-district level, 4,535 Community Health Centres (CHCs), 23,673 Primary Health Centres (PHCs) and 1,47,069 Sub Centres (SCs) apart from health facilities in private sector.

(c) and (d) As per Rural Health Statistics, 2010 there is a short fall of 19,590 sub-centres, 4252 PHCs and 2115 CHCs across the country. Augmentation and improvement of public health facilities is one of the thrust areas of National Rural Health Mission (NRHM). Financial assistance is provided to States under NRHM for improvement in health infrastructure and augmentation of manpower. Up to the financial year 2010-11, 27,235 SCs, 8448 PHCs, 3111 CHCs and 547, District Hospitals have been taken up under NRHM for new construction/renovation/up-gradation works. To meet the shortages of manpower, 28070 doctors/specialists including AYUSH doctors, 55407 Staff Nurses/paramedics, 60268 Auxiliary Nurse Midwife (ANM) have been engaged on contractual basis

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

under NRHM. Further, for taking care of health care needs of uncovered and difficult area, 1787 Mobile Medical Units have been provided in 461 districts across the country.

Charging of exorbitant fees by private hospitals

†1656. SHRI MOTILAL VORA:

SHRI SATYAVRAT CHATURVEDI:

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

(a) whether Government is aware that as against Government hospitals, private hospitals are charging ten times the expenditure on operation;

(b) if so, whether in order to control private hospitals, Government would issue order for notifying rates and their display in hospitals;

(c) if so, the time by when directions would be issued to all private hospitals in this regard; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(a) to (d) Health being a state subject, no such information is maintained centrally. However, Government is aware of the need to regulate the private hospitals and other clinical establishments in the country.

In order to bring in such regulation, the Clinical Establishments (Registration and Regulation) Act, 2010 has been enacted by the Parliament. Once adopted by the States, it would be responsibility of the State Governments to ensure quality services and keep a check on malpractices in private hospitals, nursing homes and special care facilities. The National Council of Clinical Establishments would finalize the minimum standards of facilities and services for such clinical establishments.

Free medicines and diet for pregnant women in hospitals

†1657. SHRI SATYAVRAT CHATURVEDI:

SHRI MOTILAL VORA:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that with the objective of bringing down the mother and child mortality rates, Government has prepared a plan to provide free medicines and diet to all pregnant women, and monitor the

health of children in all hospitals of the country from June 2011;

†Original notice of the question was received in HIndi.

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the arrangements made by Government to monitor the proper implementation of the plan;

(d) whether complaints of private hospitals charging ten times the expenditure on operation, as against Government hospitals, have been received; and

(e) whether private hospitals would be told to display rate list of treatments?

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

(b) Government of India has launched Janani Shishu Suraksha Karyakaram (JSSK) on 1st June, 2011. The initiative has been rolled out under the overall umbrella of NRHM which entitles all pregnant women delivering in public health institutions to absolutely free and no expense delivery, including caesarean section. This initiative provides free medicines and diet to all pregnant women including free transport from home to institution, between facilities in case of a referral and drop back home.

Similar entitlements have been put in place for all sick newborns accessing public health institutions for treatment till 30 days after birth.

(c) Regular monitoring of the programme will be done by existing program management structure at the State and district level. States have also been advised to undertake intensive monitoring and supervision by State and district officials to verify compliance.

(d) Health being a State subject, no such information is maintained centrally.

(e) Clinical Establishments (Registration and Regulation) Act, 2010 has been enacted by the Parliament. Once adopted by the States, it would be the responsibility of the State Governments to ensure quality services and keeping a check on malpractices in private hospitals, nursing homes and special care facilities.

Enforcement of Food Safety and Standards Act

1658. SHRIMATI SHOBHANA BHARTIA:

SHRI N.K. SINGH:

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

(a) whether Government has recently notified the rules for the enforcement of the Food Safety and Standards Act passed in the Parliament in 2006;

(b) if so, the reasons for the notification with the time lag;

(c) the cases of food adulteration brought to the notice of Government since the passage of the Act; and

(d) the details of action taken thereon?

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

(b) The Food Safety and Standards Authority of India (FSSAI) was constituted on 05.09.2008 and the staff from the various Ministries handling food laws were transferred in December, 2008 and January, 2009. To make the Food Authority functional, the draft Rules were prepared after consultations with all stakeholders through several seminars/workshops and draft Rules were notified on 19.01.2011 for inviting comments from all stakeholders and also comments from WTO. After considering, the comments received from the stakeholders, the final notification was issued on 05.05.2011.

(c) As per the information received from States/U.Ts, the percentage of adulteration in food items during last three years is given below:

Year	No. of samples examined	No. of samples found adulterated	Percentage of adulteration
2007	86338	8346	8.16
2008 **	94470	8304	8.79
2009 ***	113969	12692	11.14

*- Does not include information from Rajasthan.

** - Does not include information from Lakshadweep & Rajasthan.

*** - Does not include information from Lakshadweep & Manipur.

(d) The Food Safety Commissioners/Food (Health) Authorities of States/U.Ts., take random samples of various food articles regularly and penal actions are taken against the violators.

Funds allocated to Uttar Pradesh for family welfare schemes

†1659. SHRI MOHAN SINGH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY

WELFARE be pleased to state:

†Original notice of the question was received in HIndi.

(a) the amount allocated during the last three years to Uttar Pradesh by the Central Government to implement family welfare schemes;

(b) whether the State Government of Uttar Pradesh has confirmed the utilization of this amount;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether any Central team is being sent to investigate the misuse of money allocated to Uttar Pradesh for implementation of health and family welfare schemes; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI SUDIP BANDYOPADHYAY): (a) to (c) The details of funds allocated and utilized by Uttar Pradesh under National Rural Health Mission during the financial years 2008-09, 2009-10 and 2010-11 are as follows:

Year	Funds allocated by Govt. of India (Rs. in crores)	Funds utilized* (Rs. in crores)
2008-09	1727.59	1546.06
2009-10	1867.65	2230.74
2010-11	2079.73	2677.69

*Funds utilized include allocation by Government of India, State's contribution and uncommitted unspent balances relating to earlier years. Expenditure figures for 2009-10 and 2010-11 are provisional.

All the State Governments including Uttar Pradesh periodically submit Utilization Certificates (UCs) on completion of the annual statutory audit of the State and District Health Societies.

(d) and (e) Central teams are sent from time to time to review the utilization of funds in the States. A Central team reviewed fund management under the Mission in Uttar Pradesh during May, 2011 and the major findings are outlined below:

(i) Irregularity in award of contract for procurement of Emergency Medical Transport Services and Mobile Medical Units, Management of Hospital cleaning and gardening, procurement of safe drinking water and R.O. systems etc.

- (ii) Supply of poor quality of IEC/ BCC material and poor quality of drugs and consumables etc.
- (iii) In respect of civil construction works, there was mere transfer of funds to various State Government agencies without any formal agreement and without any system.
- (iv) Poor monitoring of progress of the civil construction as well as quality of construction, and no action on the defects in constructions pointed out by JEs/ CMOs.
- (v) Non operationalisation of emergency transport services even after procurement of 779 ambulances.

The report and the observations of the Central team were sent to the State Government for necessary remedial action and for further investigations.

Monitoring of utilization of funds under NRHM

1660. SHRI TARIQ ANWAR: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of funds allocated and released under National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) during the last three years;

(b) whether it is a fact that the funds allocated under this scheme is not properly used specially in rural areas;

(c) if so, whether Government will establish a stronger monitoring system;

(d) whether Government will make rural service by medical graduates mandatory; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI SUDIP BANDYOPADHYAY): (a) The details of funds allocated and released to different States under NRHM during the financial years 2008-09, 2009-10 and 2010-11 is as follows:

Year	Funds allocated by Govt. of India (Rs. in crores)	Funds Released* (Rs. in crores)
2008-09	10,192.23	9,625.09
2009-10	11,581.31	11,470.18

2010-11	12,923.26	12,871.07
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*Funds allocated and released are not inclusive of supply of commodities, IEC, RCH
Drugs and Equipments etc.

(b) The funds provided under the National Rural Health Mission are primarily meant for improving health care services in rural areas. Quarterly Financial Management Reports are submitted by the States on the utilization of funds.

(c) The Ministry regularly monitors the utilization of funds through analysis of quarterly Financial Management Reports and annual statutory Audit Reports and by emphasising on regular conduct of concurrent audits by the State. The Ministry also monitors the implementation of NRHM through annual Common Review Mission (CRM), Joint Review Mission (JRM) and periodic review meetings, and also sends teams periodically to States to review the fund management under the Mission. The reports are shared with the States for enabling them to carry out corrective action.

(d) and (e) The Sambasiva Rao Committee had recommended that one year rural posting may be made mandatory for the MBBS Doctors desirous of pursuing Postgraduate Medical Degree courses. While the Central Government has not made the rural posting mandatory to pursue Postgraduate Medical Degree courses, the Medical Council of India's Postgraduate Medical Education Regulations have been amended to encourage doctors to serve in the rural areas by providing for:

- (i) 50% reservation in Post Graduate Diploma Courses for Medical Officers in the Government service who have served for at least three years in remote and difficult areas; and
- (ii) incentive at the rate of 10% of the marks obtained for each year of service in remote or difficult areas up to the maximum of 30% of the marks obtained in the entrance test for admissions in Post Graduate Medical Courses.

Launching of JSSK

1661. SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry has launched Janani-Shishu Suraksha Karyakram (JSSK);

(b) if so, the details thereof, State-wise, especially in Andhra Pradesh; and

(c) the funds allocated and spent, State-wise, for this purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE

(SHRI SUDIP BANDYOPADHYAY) : (a) Yes. Government of India has launched Janani Shishu Suraksha Karyakaram (JSSK) on 1st June, 2011.

(b) The initiative has been rolled out in all States including the State of Andhra Pradesh under the overall umbrella of National Rural Health Mission (NRHM). The initiative entitles all pregnant women delivering in public health institutions to free and no expense delivery, including caesarean section. The entitlements includes free drugs and consumables, free diagnostics, free blood wherever required, and free diet for 3 days during normal delivery and 7 days for C-section. This initiative also provides for free transport from home to institution, between facilities in case of a referral and drop back home.

Similar entitlements have been put in place for all sick newborns accessing public health institutions for treatment till 30 days after birth.

(c) The scheme has been launched under NRHM where funds are given to the states for drugs, diagnostics, referral transport, blood and also diet as per the proposal reflected by the states in their Project Implementation Plan (PIP) and approved by Government of India after appraisal. Funds approved for the states in their PIP for the year 2011-12 is given in Statement (See below).

As the scheme is recently launched, the expenditure is not yet known.

Statement

Funds approved for States in their PIP for 2011-12

Provisions for Free Entitlements Approvals in 2011-12 PIPs

Sl.No.	State	(Rs. in Lakhs)
1	2	3
A. Non-NE High Focus States		
1	Bihar	8776.53
2	Chhattisgarh	3904.77
3	Himachal Pradesh	1961.81
4	Jammu & Kashmir	656.42
5	Jharkhand	823.33
6	Madhya Pradesh	3076.78

1	2	3
8	Rajasthan	9520.85
9	Uttar Pradesh	30731.50
10	Uttarakhand	643.90
	Sub Total	61497.65
B. NE States		
11	Arunachal Pradesh	37.60
12	Assam	6256.65
13	Manipur	79.45
14	Meghalaya	1044.70
15	Mizoram	385.12
16	Nagaland	293.43
17	Sikkim	26.00
18	Tripura	1413.39
	Sub Total	9536.34
C. Non-High focus States		
19	Andhra Pradesh	3321.00
20	Goa	525.00
21	Gujarat	3200.71
22	Haryana	3013.43
23	Karnataka	7667.50
24	Kerala	300.00
25	Maharashtra	7417.07
26	Punjab	8999.78
27	Tamilnadu	4381.18
28	West Bengal	7176.55
	Sub Total	46002.22
	Grand Total	117036.21

Proposal to hike treatment charges by AIIMS

†1662. SHRI PARVEZ HASHMI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of annual budget expenditure incurred on various tests, medicines, maintenance of instruments etc. for people coming for treatment to AIIMS, Delhi;

(b) whether it is a fact that the amount charged from patients for their tests and registration etc. is proposed to be raised; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and manner in which this raise would be effected?

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

(a) During the year 2010-11, an amount of Rs. 164.75 crore was spent on various tests, medicines, maintenance of instruments etc.

(b) and (c) A proposal is under consideration in AIIMS.

Convictions for female foeticide

1663. DR. GYAN PRAKASH PILANIA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the cases registered, charge-sheeted, convicted, persons arrested, charge-sheeted and convicted, under female foeticide and infanticide during the last three years, State-wise;

(b) whether above statistics show that Pre-conception and Pre-natal Diagnostic Techniques (Prohibition of Sex Selection) Act, 1994 proved toothless and failed to prevent killing of girl child;

(c) Government's estimate of female foeticide, as a UNICEF study says that 5 crore girls are missing in a decade;

(d) what is India's sex ratio presently, State-wise, and how does it compare with neighbouring/developing/developed countries; and

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(e) how alarming is above scenario?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI SUDIP BANDYOPADHYAY): (a) As per information obtained from the National Crime Record Bureau (NCRB), the number of cases registered, charge-sheeted, convicted, persons arrested, charge-sheeted, convicted of foeticide and infanticide during 2005 to 2009 are given in statement-I and statement-II respectively (See below). Figures for 2010 are not available. NCRB does not maintain gender-wise data on foeticide or infanticide.

(b) The Pre-Conception and Pre-Natal Diagnostic Techniques Act, 1994 as amended in 2003 is a comprehensive legislation enacted by the Government. So far a total of 874 cases have been registered and 78 convictions secured for violations under the Act. There are several factors responsible for discrimination against the girl child, such as son preference, low status of women, social and financial security associated with sons, socio-cultural practices including dowry and violence against women. These also need to be addressed apart from legislation.

(c) The Census 2011 (provisional) of the Registrar General of India provides data on the Child Sex Ratio in the country, but does not give an estimate of female foeticide.

(d) As per the 2011 Census 2011 (provisional) the sex ratio has increased from 933 in 2001 to 940 in 2011. State-wise details and details of neighbouring countries are given in statements III, IV and V respectively.

(e) The problem of declining child sex ratio in the country has become widespread across different socio-economic groups, class, religion etc.

The child sex ratio (0-6 years) has declined from 927 in 2001 to 914 in 2011. Further as per the Census 2011, the urban child sex ratio is 902 as compared to 919 in rural areas.

Statement-I

A. Cases Registered (CR), Cases Chargesheeted (CS), Cases Convicted (CV), Cases Final Reports submitted (CFR), Persons Arrested (PAR), Persons Chargesheeted (PCS) & Persons Convicted (PCV), under Foeticide during 2005-2006

Sl.No.	State	2005						2006					
		CR	CS	CV	PAR	PCS	PCV	CR	CS	CV	PAR	PCS	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1	Andhra Pradesh	1	0	0	1	0	0	5	5	0	4	5	0
2	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3	Assam	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
4	Bihar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0
5	Chhattisgarh	21	8	1	8	8	0	5	1	0	1	1	0
6	Goa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7	Gujarat	4	1	0	1	0	0	6	2	0	5	5	0
8	Haryana	8	5	0	9	9	0	9	2	0	9	9	0
9	Himachal Pradesh	1	0	0	0	0	0	5	1	0	5	4	0
10	Jammu & Kashmir	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

11	Jharkhand	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	15	13	0
12	Karnataka	7	0	0	0	0	0	13	0	0	0	0	0
13	Kerala	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	0
14	Madhya Pradesh	12	3	2	7	7	3	14	4	2	6	6	1
15	Maharashtra	4	3	1	3	9	1	10	5	0	11	11	0
16	Manipur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
17	Meghalaya	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
18	Mizoram	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
19	Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20	Orissa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
21	Punjab	12	3	0	14	7	0	22	2	0	7	2	0
22	Rajasthan	10	1	0	3	3	0	25	3	1	8	8	1
23	Sikkim	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
24	Tamil Nadu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
25	Tripura	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
26	Uttar Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	1	5	5	2

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
27	Uttarakhand	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
28	West Bengal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Total State	83	26	5	49	45	5	118	30	5	77	73	5
29	A&N Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
30	Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
31	D & N Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
32	Daman & Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
33	Delhi UT	3	3	0	6	6	0	7	5	0	0	0	0
34	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
35	Puducherry	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	TOTAL UT	3	3	0	6	6	0	7	5	0	0	0	0
	TOTAL ALL INDIA	86	29	5	55	51	5	125	35	5	77	73	5

Source : Crime in India

Note: Information on disposal by police and courts includes the information on pending cases from previous years also

B. Cases Registered (CR), Cases Chargesheeted (CS), Cases Convicted (CV), Cases Final Reports submitted (CFR), Persons Arrested (PAR), Persons Chargesheeted (PCS) & Persons Convicted (PCV), under Foeticide during 2007-2009

Sl.No.	State	2007						2008						2009					
		CR	CS	CV	PAR	PCS	PCV	CR	CS	CV	PAR	PCS	PCV	CR	CS	CV	PAR	PCS	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
1	Andhra Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	1	1	0	6	1	0	1	1	0
2	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3	Assam	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4	Bihar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	3	1	15	10	1
5	Chhattisgarh	10	4	2	8	7	3	9	6	4	3	4	2	7	2	2	2	2	1
6	Goa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7	Gujarat	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	3	1	0	1	1	0
8	Haryana	4	1	0	1	1	0	5	3	0	7	7	0	3	0	1	0	0	2
9	Himachal Pradesh	1	0	0	0	1	0	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	2	0	0
10	Jammu & Kashmir	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11	Jharkhand	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
12	Karnataka	7	0	0	0	0	0	5	1	0	1	1	0	7	0	0	0	0	0
13	Kerala	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
14	Madhya Pradesh	10	7	0	11	11	0	8	4	3	12	12	6	39	16	2	21	21	3
15	Maharashtra	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	4	0	0	17	3	1	7	6	2
16	Manipur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
17	Meghalaya	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
18	Mizoram	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
19	Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20	Orissa	5	4	0	8	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
21	Punjab	35	8	0	9	8	0	24	3	2	8	4	1	23	4	2	9	4	3
22	Rajasthan	16	0	0	0	0	0	10	0	0	0	0	0	12	1	0	4	4	0
23	Sikkim	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
24	Tamil Nadu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
25	Tripura	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
26	Uttar Pradesh	1	1	1	2	2	1	2	2	0	5	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

27	Uttarakhand	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
28	West Bengal	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
TOTAL STATE		92	26	3	40	39	4	71	23	10	44	37	10	123	31	9	62	49	12
29	A&N Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
30	Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
31	D&N Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
32	Daman & Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
33	Delhi UT	4	1	0	1	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
34	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
35	Puducherry	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Total UT		4	1	0	1	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Total All India		96	27	3	41	40	4	73	23	10	44	37	10	123	31	9	62	49	12

Source: Crime in India

Note: Information on disposal by police and courts includes the information on pending cases from previous years also

Statement-II

*A. Cases Registered (CR), Cases Chargesheeted, Cases Convicted, Persons Arrested (PAR), PersonsChargesheeted (PCs)
& Persons Convicted (PCV) under infanticide during 2005-2007*

Sl.No.	State	2005						2006						2007					
		CR	CS	CV	PAR	PCS	PCV	CR	CS	CV	PAR	PCS	PCV	CR	CS	CV	PAR	PCS	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
1	Andhra Pradesh	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	0
2	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3	Assam	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
4	Bihar	1	0	0	2	0	0	1	1	0	0	2	0	1	2	0	2	2	0
5	Chhattisgarh	9	0	3	0	0	0	8	7	3	15	15	5	8	6	4	11	11	3
6	Goa	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
7	Gujarat	2	2	0	6	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	7	0	7	7	0
8	Haryana	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	0
9	Himachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
10	Jammu & Kashmir	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

11	Jharkhand	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
12	Karnataka	5	1	0	1	2	0	9	2	0	1	1	0	3	0	0	0	0	0
13	Kerala	0	2	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	1	3	0	1
14	Madhya Pradesh	28	4	2	9	6	2	43	15	2	17	1	1	29	7	4	10	12	5
15	Maharashtra	3	2	0	2	2	0	4	3	0	3	3	0	2	2	2	5	5	2
16	Manipur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
17	Meghalaya	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
18	Mizoram	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
19	Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	0
20	Orissa	1	1	0	3	3	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
21	Punjab	9	3	0	9	5	0	2	1	0	4	1	3	3	2	0	3	4	0
22	Rajasthan	1	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	4	4	0
23	Sikkim	1	0	0	1	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
24	Tamil Nadu	1	3	0	1	3	0	1	1	0	1	1	4	10	1	0	6	0	0
25	Tripura	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
26	Uttar Pradesh	44	43	5	44	47	14	34	32	9	42	40	13	61	53	15	90	83	20

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
27	Uttarakhand	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
28	West Bengal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	3	0	3	3	0
	Total State	108	62	10	80	76	16	126	66	15	87	85	29	134	87	26	147	134	31
29	A & N Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
30	Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
31	D & N Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
32	Daman & Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
33	Delhi UT	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
34	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
35	Puducherry	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Total UT	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Total All India	108	62	10	80	76	16	126	66	15	87	85	29	134	87	26	147	134	31

Source : Crime in India

Note: Information on disposal by police and courts includes the information on pending cases from previous years also.

B. Cases Registered (CR), Cases Chargesheeted (CS), Cases Convicted (CV), Cases Final Reports submitted (CFR), Persons Arrested (PAR), Persons Chargesheeted (PCS) & Persons Convicted (PCV), under Infanticide during 2008-2009

Sl.No.	State	2008						2009					
		CR	CS	CV	PAR	PCS	PCV	CR	CS	CV	PAR	PCS	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1	Andhra Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	4	0	5	4	0
2	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3	Assam	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4	Bihar	1	1	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5	Chhattisgarh	7	7	1	6	6	2	3	2	2	2	2	2
6	Goa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7	Gujarat	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
8	Haryana	4	6	0	5	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
9	Himachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
10	Jammu & Kashmir	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	1	1	0
11	Jharkhand	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
12	Karnataka	13	3	0	3	3	0	4	0	0	0	0	0
13	Kerala	0	1	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
14	Madhya Pradesh	22	2	3	1	1	3	12	3	0	9	9	0
15	Maharashtra	3	1	0	6	3	0	1	2	0	0	3	0
16	Manipur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
17	Meghalaya	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	2	0	0
18	Mizoram	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
19	Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20	Orissa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
21	Punjab	2	1	0	1	1	0	6	1	1	2	2	1
22	Rajasthan	4	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	1	1	0
23	Sikkim	2	1	1	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	1	0
24	Tamil Nadu	20	0	0	4	0	0	9	2	1	2	4	1
25	Tripura	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

26	Uttar Pradesh	60	52	24	90	79	34	9	5	15	15	9	20
27	Uttarakhand	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
28	West Bengal	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total State		140	75	29	118	104	41	62	21	19	39	36	24
29	A&N Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
30	Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
31	D&N Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
32	Daman & Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
33	Delhi UT	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	0
34	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
35	Puducherry	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total UT		0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	0
Total All India		140	75	29	118	104	41	63	22	19	40	37	24

Statement-III

Sex ratio in India

Sl.No.	India/ States/ Union Territories	2001	2011 (Prov.)
1	2	3	4
	India	933	940
1	Jammu and Kashmir	900	883
2	Himachal Pradesh	970	974
3	Punjab	874	893
4	Chandigarh	773	818
5	Uttaranchal	964	963
6	Haryana	861	877
7	Delhi	821	866
8	Rajasthan	922	926
9	Uttar Pradesh	898	908
10	Bihar	921	916
11	Sikkim	875	889
12	Arunachal Pradesh	901	920
13	Nagaland	909	931
14	Manipur	978	987
15	Mizoram	938	975
16	Tripura	950	961
17	Meghalaya	975	986
18	Assam	932	954
19	West Bengal	934	947
20	Jharkhand	941	947
21	Orissa	972	978

1	2	3	4
22	Chhattisgarh	990	991
23	Madhya Pradesh	920	930
24	Gujarat	921	918
25	Daman & Diu	709	618
26	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	811	775
27	Maharashtra	922	925
28	Andhra Pradesh	978	992
29	Karnataka	964	968
30	Goa	960	968
31	Lakshadweep	947	946
32	Kerala	1058	1084
33	Tamil Nadu	986	995
34	Pondicherry	1001	1038
35	Andaman & Nicobar Islands*	846	878

Source: Census of India.

Statement-IV

Sex ratio of India and its neighbouring countries

Countries	ex ratio 2001	
Sex Ratio 2011		
1	2	3
India	933	940
China	944	926
Pakistan	938	943
Bangladesh	958	978
Sri Lanka	1010	1034

1	2	3
Nepal	1005	1014
Afghanistan	930	931
Bhutan	919	897
Myanmar	1011	1048

Source: Provisional Population Totals, Paper 1 of 2011 by RGI.

Statement-V

Sex ratio of India and developed/Developing countries

Country	Sex ratio 2001	Sex Ratio 2011
World	986	984
China	944	926
India	933	940
U.SA.	1029	1025
Indonesia	1004	988
Brazil	1025	1042
Pakistan	938	943
Russian Fed.	1140	1167
Bangladesh	958	978
Japan	1041	1055
Nigeria	1016	987

Source: Provisional Population Totals, Paper 1 of 2011 by RGI.

Releasing of funds under Rashtriya Arogya Nidhi to Rajasthan

†1664. SHRI ASHK ALI TAK: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the balance amount yet to be received by Rajasthan for the year 2009-10 released by the Central Government under the provisions of Rashtriya Arogya Nidhi for providing free healthcare facilities for BPL families; and

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) by when the said amount will be released to the State Government?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NAM AZAD): (a) Government of Rajasthan has set up the State Illness Assistance Fund (SIAF) as per guidelines issued by the Government of India. The guidelines, *inter alia*, provide that the grants-in-aid from the Central Government to each State/UT, which has set up the SIAF, will be released to the extent of 50% of the contribution made by the State Government subject to the maximum of Rs. 5.00 crore. An amount of Rs.7.51 crore has been released to the Government of Rajasthan for the purpose up to March, 2008. However, no further amount could be released due to non fulfilment of conditions stipulated under the guidelines of the SIAF.

(b) Further grants-in-aid will be released to the Government of Rajasthan on fulfilment of the following conditions:

- (i) Submission of Utilization Certificate in GFR-19A and list of beneficiaries along with the amount sanctioned, name of the hospitals and the illness for which the funds were sanctioned, have not been furnished in respect an amount of Rs. one crore.
- (ii) Submission of Lists of beneficiaries along with the amount sanctioned, name of the hospitals and the illness for which the funds were sanctioned, are to be published in a leading State level Newspaper for public knowledge.
- (iii) The funds are to be kept in a separate Bank account in the name of State Illness Assistance Fund/Society.
- (iv) Beneficiaries under the Scheme are to be the patients belonging to Below Poverty Line (BPL) category only.
- (v) Submission of a copy of the Audit Report of the Fund from the Government of Rajasthan.

Primary health centres in the country

†1665. SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state the details of the number of sub-health centres and primary health centres in all the States of the country including Bihar, State-wise?

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI SUDIP BANDYOPADHYAY): A statement showing the number of Sub Centres [SC] and Primary Health Centres [PHCs] functional in all States/UTs including Bihar as per the Bulletin on Rural Health Statistics in India, 2010 is given in Statement.

Statement

The number of SCs and PHCs functional in all States/UTs as on March, 2010

S.No.	States/UT	Sub Centre	PHCs
1	2	3	4
1	Andhra Pradesh	12522	1570
2	Arunachal Pradesh	286	97
3	Assam	4604	856
4	Bihar	9696	1863
5	Chhattisgarh	4776	716
6	Goa	172	19
7	Gujarat	7274	1096
8	Haryana	2484	441
9	Himachal Pradesh	2071	449
10	Jammu & Kashmir	1907	375
11	Jharkhand	3958	330
12	Karnataka	8143	2193
13	Kerela	4575	813
14	Madhya Pradesh	8869	1155
15	Maharashtra	10580	1816
16	Manipur	420	73
17	Meghalaya	405	109
18	Mizoram	370	57

1	2	3	4
19	Nagaland	396	126
20	Orissa	6688	1279
21	Punjab	2950	446
22	Rajasthan	11487	1504
23	Sikkim	147	24
24	Tamil Nadu	8706	1283
25	Tripura	627	79
26	Uttarakhand	1765	239
27	Uttar Pradesh	20521	3692
28	West Bengal	10356	909
29	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	114	19
30	Chandigarh	16	0
31	Dadar & Nagar Haveli	50	6
32	Daman & Diu	26	3
33	Delhi	41	8
34	Lakshadweep	14	4
35	Puducherry	53	24
All India		147069	23673

Contribution of car industry to the country's exchequer

1666. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) the number of diesel, petrol and gas variant cars produced in the country during the last three years;

(b) the number of such cars sold in India and exported during the same period;

(c) the details of contribution of car manufacturing industry to the exchequer of Government; and

(d) how much net foreign exchange is earned through export of cars and what is its share in the total foreign exchange earned during this period?

THE MINISTER OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI PRAFUL PATEL): (a) As per the information received from the Society of Indian Automobile Manufacturers (SIAM), the fuel-wise data (diesel, petrol, gas) of car production in the country is not centrally maintained, however, it is estimated that the diesel cars account for 20% of the market. The details of production of cars during the last three years is as under:

(In number)

Category	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
Passenger Cars	15,16,967	19,32,620	24,53,113

(b) The number of cars sold in India and exported during the same period is as under:

(In number)

Year	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
Domestic Sales	12,20,475	15,28,337	19,82,702
Export	13,31,535	4,41,709	4,47,403

(c) Department of Revenue has informed that the contribution of car manufacturing industry to the exchequer in the form of excise duty during the last three years is as under:

(Amount Rs. in Crore)

	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
	2417	3958	5001

(d) Directorate General of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics (DGCI & S), Kolkata, under the Department of Commerce has intimated that the net foreign exchange earned through export of cars and its share in the total foreign exchange earned during the last three years is as under:

(Amount Rs. in Crore)

Year	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
Export of cars	10,103.02	14,481.86	15,276.17
Total export	8,40,755.05	8,45,533.64	7,81,175.32
%age share	1.20	1.71	1.95

Initiative by CPSUs in improvement of employment generation

1667. SHRIMATI RENUBALA PRADHAN: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) the details of various schemes initiated by Central Public Sector Undertakings (CPSUs) in various States including Orissa and Chhattisgarh during the last three years;

(b) whether these initiatives helped in the improvement of employment generation;

(c) if so, the details thereof for the last three years, PSU-wise; and

(d) whether these PSUs initiated any particular schemes keeping in view the backwardness of States like Orissa, U.P., Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand and Bihar?

THE MINISTER OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI PRAFUL PATEL): (a) to (d) As per information available in the Public Enterprises Survey (2009-10) that was laid in the Parliament on 24.2.2011, 217 Central Public Sector Enterprises (CPSEs) were operational and 32 CPSEs were under construction as on 31.3.2010. Various projects/schemes including mega projects (costing Rs.1000 crore & above), major projects (costing Rs.100 crore & above), medium ones (costing Rs. 20 crore & above) and small (costing less than Rs.20 crore) are under implementation in the different parts of the country. The initiatives to set up new projects/schemes are generally based on techno-economic considerations which *inter alia* includes development of backward regions. These schemes/projects tend to lead to employment generation. There are 28 CPSEs with their Registered Offices in the States of Orissa, UP, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand and Bihar. Information on investment (in terms of gross block) and the trend of employment generation in these CPSEs during the three years (2007-08 to 2009-10), are given in statement.

Statement

Investment in terms of cross Block and Employees in CPSEs in Orissa, UP, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand and Bihar

S.No.	Name of CPSEs	Gross Block (Rs. in Crore)			Employees (in Numbers)		
		2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Artificial Limbs Mfg. Corpn. of India	26.64	27.09	28.09	223	456	416
2	Bharat Coking Coal Ltd.	3909.92	4006.13	4171.84	80051	76369	71838
3	Bharat Immunologicals & Biologicals CC	44.71	45.46	45.03	131	131	125
4	Bharat Pumps & Compressors Ltd.	33.93	43.92	61.95	1119	1062	1077
5	Bharat Wagon & Engg. Co. Ltd.	18.16	18.86	20.59	914	897	882
6	Bihar Drugs & Organic Chemicals Ltd.	22.76	22.76	22.73	14	14	4
7	British India Corporation Ltd.	44.80	44.82	44.83	2566	2566	2300
8	Broadcast Engg. Consultants India Ltd.	5.10	6.74	7.45	11	12	30
9	Central Coalfields Ltd.	4702.02	4796.26	5002.04	58808	56553	54090
10	Central Mine Planning & Design Institute	140.32	150.33	157.22	3048	3065	3156
11	Engineering Projects (India) Ltd.	15.94	15.94	16.39	496	469	431
12	Ferro Scrap Nigam Ltd.	182.88	178.49	191.04	1160	1147	1132•

13	Heavy Engineering Corpn. Ltd.	358.52	358.57	354.48	2993	2868	2870
14	HPCL Biofuels Ltd.	0.00	0.00	201.01	0	0	0
15	Jagdishpur Paper Mills Ltd.	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0
16	Mahanadi Coalfields Ltd.	3256.72	3442.66	3873.59	20786	20869	20978
17	Mecon Ltd.	109.32	115.49	119.39	1717	2113	1913
18	Mnh Shakti Ltd.	0.00	0.00	17.20	0	0	20
19	National Aluminium Company Ltd.	11472.71	12767.96	13261.36	7413	7461	7467
20	National Handloom Development Corporation	4.31	4.57	4.51	218	213	207
21	Orissa Drugs & Chemicals Ltd.	1.66	1.66	1.76	79	79	73
22	Projects & Development India Ltd.	51.88	54.76	59.77	499	487	504
23	Ranchi Ashok Bihar Hotel Corpn. Ltd.	2.22	2.25	2.26	48	48	48
24	Scooters India Ltd.	54.65	55.60	56.05	1468	1366	1205
25	South Eastern Coalfields Ltd.	5568.61	6325.62	6938.38	82782	81434	79781
26	Triveni Structurals Ltd.	19.64	19.59	19.64	203	196	142
27	Uranium Corporation of India Ltd.	1213.14	1537.89	1977.61	4131	4364	4406
28	Utkal Ashok Hotel Corpn. Ltd.	2.89	2.89	2.89	55	54	52

New Navratna Status to PSUs

1668. SHRIMATI T. RATNA BAI: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is awarding new navratna status to some companies and PSUs;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the parameters adopted therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI PRAFUL PATEL): (a) and (b) The Government has already granted Navratna status to 16 Central Public Sector Enterprises (CPSEs). No proposal for grant of Navratna status to any CPSE is pending with Department of Public Enterprises.

(c) As per the criteria laid down by the Government, Miniratna Category - I and Schedule 'A' CPSEs, which have obtained 'excellent' or 'very good' rating under the Memorandum of Understanding system in three of the last five years, and have a composite score of 60 or above in the six selected performance parameters are eligible to be considered for grant of Navratna status.

Establishment of solar project

1669. SHRI KALRAJ MISHRA: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited (BHEL) has signed an agreement with a Spanish company to set up solar projects in India;

(b) if so, the details of the projects to be set up by the Spanish company; and

(c) the financial details of the agreement?

THE MINISTER OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI PRAFUL PATEL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited (BHEL) has signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) in January, 2011 with M/s. Abengoa, Spain, for possible joint development and implementation of Concentrating Solar Power (CSP) projects in India through Engineering, Procurement and Construction (EPC) contracts against customer enquiries/orders. BHEL and this Spanish company are at present jointly exploring business

opportunities to set up projects against customer orders.

(c) The MoU between BHEL and the Spanish company is mainly a business co-operation agreement for leveraging capabilities of both the organizations in offering EPS solutions for CSP projects, and does not involve financial transaction by way of payment of royalty.

Limiting supply to LPG cylinders for cooking purposes

1670. SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there would be steep hike in prices of LPG cylinders after a limited number of refills every year;

(b) whether Government is considering to limit LPG supply for cooking purposes to each household; and

(c) what is the total cost incurred by petroleum companies in per refill and what part of it is given to Government in the form of various taxes and levies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) and (b) A proposal is under consideration with the Government to give consumers limited number of domestic Liquified Petroleum Gas (LPG) cylinders in a year on the subsidized rate. The pricing and marketing modalities in respect of non-subsidized domestic LPG cylinders to consumers are yet to-be decided by the Government.

(c) The Retail Selling Price of domestic LPG cylinder (at Delhi) and share of Government levies is given below:

	Rs./Cylinder
Total Price before Government Levies	642.99
Less: Government Subsidy	-22.58
Less: Under Recovery absorbed by PSU Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs)	-247.00
Price Component Realized by OMCs	373.41
Custom duty	0
Excise Duty including Education Cess @ 3%	0
Total Central Taxes	0
Price Charged to Customer - Depot Price	373.41
VAT	0
Total State Taxes	0
Distributor Commission	25.83

RSP per Cylinder (Rounded Off)

399.00

Fall in gas production from PMT fields

†1671. SHRI RANJITSINH VIJAYSINH MOHITE PATIL: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware of the fact that gas production from Panna, Mukta and Tapti (PMT) fields has decreased by about 30 per cent;

(b) if so, the names of the big companies being affected by this fall in the gas production; and

(c) whether the main reason for the reduction in gas production in PMT fields was detection of a leakage in the under sea pipeline?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) The natural gas production from Panna, Mukta and Tapti fields, under the Production Sharing Contract (PSC) regime, during the last three years is as under.

Field Name	Gas Production (MMSCM)			
	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	% reduction in gas production w.r.t 2008-09
Panna-Mukta	1764.95	2078.60	1561.90	11.5
Mid & South Tapti	4301.12	3184.40	2778.54	35.4

It may be seen from above, there is 11.5% and 35.4% decrease in gas production from Panna-Mukta and M & S Tapti fields respectively over the last three years.

(b) The major customs whose supplies have been reduced due to decrease in PMT gas are as follows:

GAIL (India) Ltd., Reliance Industries Ltd., Gujarat Gas Company Ltd., Gujarat State Petronet Ltd., Torrent Power, Rajasthan Rajya Vidyut Utpadan Nigam Ltd. (Dholpur plant), NTPCs' six power plants (Faridabad, Anta, Auriya, Dadri, Kawas & Gandhar) amongst others.

(c) No, Sir. The reasons for reduction in gas production is primarily due to natural decline of PMT oil and gas fields, which are matured and ageing. Further, in case of Tapti Field,

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

underperformance of the reservoir due to premature water ingress in the newly drilled gas wells had resulted in drastic reduction in gas production from this field. In the past, incidents such as Pipeline/Riser Leakage, failure of Single Point Mooring (SPM) Hose etc, in Panna-Mukta field had led to temporary shutdown of the fields, resulting in stoppage of oil and gas production during that period.

Reduction in allocation of subsidized kerosene oil to Kerala

1672. PROF. P.J. KURIEN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Central Government has drastically reduced allocation of subsidized kerosene oil to Kerala from April, 2010;

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

(c) whether any request from the State Government of Kerala for restoring the monthly quota of subsidized kerosene oil has been received by Government; and

(d) if so, the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Public Distribution System (PDS) Kerosene quota to the State of Kerala has been reduced from 277958 kilolitres to 225096 kilolitres for the year 2010-11 after taking into consideration the Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG) connections released during the year 2009-10 (upto December, 2009) and the lapsed quantity of PDS kerosene quota of the first two quarters released for the year 2009-10. For the year 2011-12 PDS Kerosene quota to the State has been reduced from 225096 KL to 197124 KL, after taking into consideration the domestic LPG connections released during January-December, 2010.

(c) and (d) Requests have been received from the State Government of Kerala for enhancement/restoration of PDS kerosene quota. These requests were examined in the Ministry but the same were not acceded to.

Supply of gas to Chennai and southern Tamil Nadu

1673. SHRI N. BALAGANGA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government had originally planned to bring gas through pipeline from Kakinada to Chennai and to other places in Southern Tamil Nadu;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether that plan has been shelved by Government now;

(d) if so, the details thereof and;

(e) the time by which this project is likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Ministry of Petroleum & Natural Gas had authorized Reliance Gas Transportation Infrastructure Ltd (RGTEL) to lay a pipeline from Kakinada to Chennai. The same would pass through Thiruvallur and Chennai areas of Tamil Nadu when implemented.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) The project is likely to start during 2013-14.

Use of bio-diesel to counter petroleum price hike

†1674. SHRIMATI MAYA SINGH: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) keeping in view the price rise of petroleum products in the country and hike in price of crude oil in the international market, the measures being taken by Government to tackle the problem;

(b) whether Government is working in the direction to encourage the plantation of Jatropha plants to encourage use of bio-diesel;

(c) if so, the results coming out thereof; and

(d) whether the work to prepare the seeds, of Jatropha is under way on the basis of climatic conditions of various States of the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) The international price of crude oil has been rising consistently in the recent past. The average price of Indian Basket of crude oil, which was \$ 69.76 per barrel in 2009-10, increased to \$ 85.09 per barrel during 2010-11. During 2011-12, the average price of Indian Basket of crude oil is \$ 112.51 per barrel (as on 10.8.2011).

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

To protect the interest of the common man from high international oil prices, the Government has been modulating the retail selling prices of the sensitive petroleum products i.e. Diesel/PDS Kerosene/Domestic LPG and their prices are below the required market price. As a result, the Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) are incurring under-recoveries on the sale of these petroleum products.

In view of the alarming situation arising out of projected massive under-recoveries of the OMCs of ₹ 1,71,140 crore during 2011-12 assuming the average price of Indian Basket of \$ 110 per barrel for the year, the Government took the following decisions on 24th June, 2011:

- (i) Elimination of 5% Customs Duty on Crude Oil and on petroleum products by 5%.
- (ii) Reduced Excise Duty on Diesel by ₹ 2.60 per liter.
- (iii) Minimal price increase of ₹ 3/- per liter on Diesel, ₹ 2/- per liter on PDS Kerosene and ₹ 50/- per 14.2 kg Domestic LPG cylinder excluding State levies.

The remaining Excise Duty of ₹ 2.06 per litre on Diesel is earmarked towards Road and Education cess. The Government will incur an annual revenue loss of ₹ 49,000 crore on account of these reductions.

The Central Government also requested the State Governments to reduce the State levies. In response, 14 State Governments have reduced State: VAT/ Sales tax on Diesel/ PDS Kerosene/ Domestic LPG.

The OMCs are currently incurring under-recoveries oil ₹ 6.06 per litre on Diesel, ₹ 23.74 per litre on PDS Kerosene and ₹ 247 per cylinder of Domestic LPG. At these rates, the OMCs are incurring daily under-recovery of ₹ 246 crore. The major part of these under-recoveries of the OMCs are compensated by the Government through issuance of Cash assistance, and the Public Sector Upstream Oil Companies by way of price discount on crude oil and products.

(b) to (d) Ministry of New and Renewable Energy has informed that they have taken up the following R&D projects on Jatropha:

- (i) Four projects for demonstration of promising genotypes of Jatropha on 20 hectare area in each of the four States namely, Chhattisgarh, Karnataka, Rajasthan and Tamil Nadu with following objectives;

- (a) To assess the suitability and productivity of the promising genotypes of the *Jatropha* collectively identified by the scientific agencies in respective State;
 - (b) To evaluate the minimum input requirements of the promising genotypes of the *Jatropha* under a given set of agro-climatic conditions in the respective State; and
 - (c) Multiplication of promising genotypes of the *Jatropha* based on their performance for their cultivation in the respective State.
- (ii) Evaluation and refinement of existing micro-propagation protocol of *Jatropha curcas* for mass production at The Energy and Resources Institute (TERI), New Delhi
 - (iii) Large scale micro-propagation of elite genotypes of *Jatropha curcas* at Centred Salt & Marine Chemicals Research Institute, Bhavnagar.

Lapses identified by CAG in PSC with RIL

1675. SHRIMATI GUNDU SUDHARANI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of lapses identified by the Comptroller and Auditor General (CAG) on the oil and gas Production Sharing Contracts (PSC) between Government and Reliance Industries Limited (RIL);

(b) whether it is a fact that it has indicted the Director General of Hydrocarbons for providing huge and undue benefit to RIL and allowing irregularities and bending rules to oblige RIL in KG Basin gas fields;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Ministry is thinking of annulling the PSC;

(e) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(f) the action taken by Ministry on the findings of CAG so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) to (c) The Comptroller and Auditor General of India (C&AG) in its draft report made certain comments on KG-DWN-98/3 block in KG Basin. The Draft audit observations received

from C&AG have been replied by this Ministry on 8th July 2011. The relevant comments received from the contractor in respect of draft audit observation on KG-DWN-98/3 block has also been forwarded to CAG. An exit conference was held by O/o C&AG on 12th July, 2011 with the contractor and also with Directorate General of hydrocarbons (DGH) and this Ministry. CAG has been requested to consider these replies before finalizing the audit report. As the report is in the draft stage and yet to be finalized and tabled in the Parliament, no comments can be made on the contents of the report.

(d) to (f) After the final report of the CAG is placed on the table of the Parliament and made available to this Ministry, it will be examined in detail and necessary action taken.

Irregularities in licensing of KG-D6 gas fields

1676. SHRI SHYAMAL CHAKRABORTY: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there has been unquantifiable loss to the national exchequer due to irregularities and bending of rules to oblige Reliance Industries Limited (RIL) in the Krishna Godavari (KG) Basin gas fields;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the measures taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) No, Sir. The decisions are taken as per provisions of the Production Sharing Contract (PSC) for the KG-DWN-98/3 block.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Retail prices of petro-products in metropolitan cities

†1677. DR. YOGENDRA P. TRIVEDI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the details about retail costs of petrol, diesel, Aviation Turbine Fuel (ATF) and kerosene in metropolitan cities;

(b) the input average crude cost in rupee per litre; and

(c) the Central and State taxes and duties, surcharge, if any, in details?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS
(SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) The details of the Retail Selling Prices (RSP)
of Petrol, Diesel, PDS Kerosene and Aviation Turbine Fuel in the
metropolitan cities are given below:

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Products	Delhi	Mumbai	Chennai	Kolkata
Petrol *	63.70	68.62	67.50	68.01
Diesel ì per litre	41.29	45.28	43.95	43.74
PDS Kerosene	14.83	14.10	13.66	14.90
Aviation Turbine Fuel* ì per Kilolitre	57844.48	58628.20	62255.71	65842.29

* As per Indian Oil Corporation Limited.

(b) Refining of crude oil is a process industry where crude oil constitutes around 90% of the total cost. Crude oil is processed through numerous processing units. Each of these units produces intermediate products streams, which require extensive reprocessing and blending. This results in difficulty in allocating the total joint costs to individual refined products with reasonable accuracy. Therefore, individual product-wise costs are not identified separately.

(c) The details of taxes levied on Petrol, Diesel, PDS Kerosene and Aviation Turbine Fuel by the Central Government are given below:

Product	Customs Duty	Excise Duty
Petrol	2.5%	ì 14.35 per litre
Diesel	2.5%	ì 2.00 per litre
PDS Kerosene	Nil	Nil
Aviation Turbine Fuel	Nil	8%

Note - Education cess @ 3% applicable on Customs duty & Excise duty.

The effective rates of VAT/ Sales tax levied on Petrol, Diesel, PDS Kerosene and Aviation Turbine Fuel in the four metropolitan cities are given below:

(in %)				
Product	Delhi	Mumbai	Chennai	Kolkata
Petrol	20.00	27.91	27.00	26.91
Diesel	13.29	24.00	21.43	18.97
PDS Kerosene	5.00	3.00	5.00	Nil
Aviation Turbine Fuel	20.00	25.00	29.00	25.00

Sale of kerosene in black market

1678. MS. MABEL REBELLO: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the steps being considered to put an end to kerosene diversion from PDS;

(b) whether it is a fact that poor BPL families in Left Wing Extremist (LWE) districts buy kerosene almost @ Rs.40-50/- per litre of kerosene, since they hardly get a litre of kerosene per month;

(c) whether kerosene dealers indulge in large scale black marketing and there is a nexus which protects them; and

(d) the details of measures taken to ensure kerosene reaches the targeted families?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) Government has constituted a Task Force in February, 2011 under the Chairmanship of Chairman, Unique Identification Authority of India (UIDAI) to recommend an implementable solution for direct transfer of subsidies on PDS Kerosene and domestic LPG to the intended beneficiaries. The Task Force has submitted its Interim Report to the Government on 05.07.2011.

(b) The Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas makes annual allocation of Public Distribution System (PDS) Kerosene to the States/Union Territories (UTs). Thereafter, distribution of PDS kerosene within the State to the ration card holders through ration shops/retailers is under the control of the State Governments. Identification of beneficiaries, and entitlement for respective categories amongst beneficiaries, is the responsibility of the concerned State/UT Government.

(c) The possibility of diversion/black marketing of petroleum product like Public Distribution System (PDS) Kerosene by some unscrupulous elements to derive monetary benefit cannot be ruled out due to huge price difference between PDS Kerosene and petrol/diesel as well as for non-PDS usage.

The National Council for Applied Economic Research (NCAER) in its report has estimated the total leakage/diversion of kerosene meant for distribution under PDS at 38.6%.

(d) In order to check the black marketing of PDS kerosene, the Central Government have made provisions in the Kerosene (Restriction on Use and Fixation of Ceiling Price) Order, 1993, issued under the Essential Commodities Act, 1955, that dealers have to sell PDS kerosene at a price fixed by the Government or OMCs and have to prominently display stock-cum-price board at the place of business, including the place of storage at a conspicuous place. Under this Control Order, State Governments are empowered to take action against those indulging in black-marketing and other irregularities in the sale PDS Kerosene.

PNG connection to Government accommodations in Delhi

†1679. SHRI NARENDRA KUMAR KASHYAP: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Government accommodations at sector-9, R.K. Puram, New Delhi, which have not been provided PNG connections by Indraprastha Gas Limited;

(b) whether any complaint regarding the above have been received from allottees;

(c) if so, the details of the action taken thereon; and

(d) by when the time PNG connection would be provided to the Government accommodations not connected so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) Out of 848 houses in Sector 9, R.K. Puram, PNG connection has been provided by IGL in 818 houses.

(b) and (c) IGL has informed that as on date, no request for providing of PNG connection from Sector 9, R.K. Puram is pending with IGL.

(d) PNG connection in the remaining houses of Sector 9, R.K. Puram, where PNG has not been provided till now can be provided on receipt of advice from CPWD along with release of advance payment, subject to technical feasibility.

Production of gas from KG Basin

1680. SHRI VIJAYKUMAR RUPANI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- (a) the target of gas output in KG Basin;
- (b) the quantum of gas produced till June, 2011; and
- (c) what steps has been taken by Government for fulfillment of the remaining target?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) Under the production Sharing Contract (PSC) regime, currently gas is being commercially produced in KG Basin from the Rawa field and D1, D3 and MA fields in block KG-DWN-98/3. Further, Deendayal West discovery in the block KG-OSN-2001/3, for which Field Development Plan (FDP) has already been approved by the Management Committee (MC), is currently under development.

The gas production targets over the field life as per approved FDP of the above fields are as under:

Field Name	FDP approved Gas Production Target (Billion Cubic Feet)	FDP approved Gas Production Target (Billion Cubic Meter)
Ravva Satellite	99.6	2.8
D1 & D3	10,026	283.9
MA	681	19.3
Deendayal West	1059.6	30
TOTAL	11,866.2	336

(b) The quantum of gas produced, under the PSC regime, from the fields in K Basin till 30.06.2011 is as under:

Field Name	Gas Production till 30.06.2011 [(In Billion Cubic Meter (BCM))]
Ravva	9.03
D1, D3 & MA	40
Deendayal West	Production yet to commence
TOTAL	49.03

(c) Directorate General of Hydrocarbons (DGH) is regularly monitoring the reservoir 8s production performance of the fields under production and implementation status of field

development for the field under development. The same is also reviewed by MC from time to time. Contractors are asked to adhere to the FDP implementation schedule, adopt mid-course correction etc. to optimally exploit the reserve and achieve the production profile approved in FDP.

Beneficiaries under New Direct Subsidy Scheme

1681. SHRIMATI KUSUM RAI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has conducted a survey this year to ascertain the number of beneficiaries under new direct subsidy scheme;

(b) if so, the details of the survey report, State-wise;

(c) the criteria adopted for selection of beneficiaries under direct subsidy scheme;

(d) whether Ministry has any database in respect of kerosene users as in the case of LPG consumers;

(e) if so, the details thereof;

(f) if not, how Government will be able to recognize the targeted families under direct subsidy system; and

(g) the details of the number of BPL families which have LPG connections, State-wise.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) to (f) Consequent to Finance Minister's announcement in his Budget Speech, a Task Force has been constituted by the Government in February, 2011 under the Chairmanship of Chairman, Unique Identification Authority of India (UIDAI) to recommend an implementable solution for direct transfer of subsidies on PDS kerosene and domestic LPG.

The Task force will recommend the methodology for transfer of subsidy equivalent in cash to the entitled beneficiaries.

With regard to PDS kerosene, Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas issues annual allocation to the States/UTs. Distribution of PDS kerosene within the state to the ration card holders through ration shops/retailers is under the control of the State Governments. Identification of beneficiaries, and entitlement for respective categories amongst beneficiaries, is the responsibility of the concerned State/UT Government.

As on 01.04.2011, there are 12.54 crore registered customers with the Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) who are availing subsidized domestic LPG.

(g) As on 01.07.2011, BPL families have 72,37,560 domestic LPG connections in the country. State-wise details are given in statement.

Statement

State-wise Details of BPL families having LPG connection as on 1.7.2011

(Figure in '000)

Sl.No.	States/UTs	State Govt. Sponsored Scheme	Under CSR Funds of Oil Companies
1	2	3	4
1	A & N Islands	0.00	0.00
2	Andhra Pradesh	3706.02	0.00
3	Arunachal Pradesh	0.00	0.00
4	Assam	136.97	0.00
5	Bihar	0.00	0.34
6	Chandigarh	0.00	0.00
7	Chhattishgarh	31.77	0.00
8	D & N Haveli	0.00	0.00
9	Daman and Diu	0.00	0.00
10	Delhi	0.00	0.00
11	Goa	8.12	0.00
12	Gujarat	13.32	0.00
13	Haryana	0.00	0.00
14	Himachal Pradesh	0.00	0.00
15	J & K	0.00	0.00
16	Jharkhand	94.71	0.01
17	Karnataka	0.00	0.00

1	2	3	4
18	Kerala	0.00	0.00
19	Lakshadweep	0.00	0.00
20	Madhya Pradesh	0.20	0.15
21	Maharashtra	147.31	0.19
22	Manipur	0.00	0.00
23	Meghalaya	0.00	0.00
24	Mizoram	4.62	0.00
25	Nagaland	0.00	0.00
26	Orissa	0.00	0.00
27	Puducherry	56.39	0.00
28	Punjab	0.00	0.00
29	Rajasthan	0.00	3.73
30	Sikkim	35.17	0.00
31	Tamil Nadu	2927.56	0.00
32	Tripura	0.00	0.00
33	Uttar Pradesh	0.00	54.95
34	Uttarakhand	16.07	0.00
35	West Bengal	0.00	0.00
National Average		7178.21	59.35

Source: Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies.

Oil and gas reserves of the country

1682. SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the estimated reserves of petroleum and natural gas in country's mainland and offshore;

(b) how much of the total reserves have been explored, exploited and other categories presently;

(c) the part of the oil and natural gas reserves which are under the private sector and the public sector, respectively; and

(d) the details of the holdings of the private sector units in the total oil and natural gas wealth of the country, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) The proved and probable reserves of oil and gas in the country is as under:

Oil in Million Metric Billion Cubic		Gas in Meter (BCM)	
Ton (MMT)		Meter (BCM)	
Onshore	Offshore	Onshore	Offshore
450.6	277.71	290.5	938.3

(b) A total of 1069.9 MMT oil and 723.3 BCM gas has been produced in the country.

(c) The part of oil and gas reserves are as under:

Sector	Oil (MMT)	Gas (BCM)
Public ONGC	456.4	731.4
Oil	148.8	70.8
Private/JV	123.0	426.6
TOTAL	728.2	1228.8

(d) For private sector/Joint Ventures the reserves of oil and natural gas in Arunachal Pradesh is 3.58 MMT, Assam is 2.02 MMT, Rajasthan is 82.28 MMT, Gujarat is 15.5 MMT and for offshore is 446.51 MMT of oil and oil equivalent gas.

Status of gas pipeline from Iran

1683. SHRI P. RAJEEVE: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) what is the status of the proposal to obtain natural gas from

Iran through a pipeline; and

(b) the details of each stage completed, so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) and (b) Government is engaging in efforts to import natural gas from Iran through Iran-Pakistan-India (IPI) Gas Pipeline Project in order to enhance energy security of the country. Various important issues, viz., pricing of gas, delivery point of gas, project structure, payment of transportation tariff and transit fees for passage of natural gas through Pakistan, security of supply, amongst others are under discussion amongst the participating countries.

LPG Distributors in Andhra Pradesh

1684. SHRIMATI GUNDU SUDHARANI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of LPG distributors in Andhra Pradesh, district-wise;

(b) the details of norms to appoint LPG distributorship;

(c) whether it is a fact that in Andhra Pradesh, LPG distributorship is not as per the norms i.e., there are less number of LPG distributor; and

(d) if so, what efforts the Ministry is making to appoint more distributors to cater to the needs of people of Andhra Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) As on 01.07.2011, Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) are operating 1070 LPG distributors including 36 Rajiv Gandhi Gramin LPG Vitaran (RGGLV) distributors in the State of Andhra Pradesh. The district-wise details are given in statement (See below).

(b) The selection guidelines for appointment of LPG distributors prescribe common eligibility criteria for various parameters like age, educational qualification, land for construction of godown and showroom, financial capability of the candidate etc. and selection is done through draw of lots from among all the eligible candidates.

(c) and (d) The population of the location, economic status, purchasing ability, per capita consumption of LPG of nearby existing market of LPG, etc. are the factors taken into account in the feasibility study. Feasibility study for opening of LPG distributorships is carried out by OMCs from

time to time in the entire country, including Andhra Pradesh and all feasible locations are included in the plan for setting up of regular distributorship or under the scheme Rajiv Gandhi Gramin LPG Vitaran Yojana.

OMCs have planned to set up 48 regular LPG distributors and 295 RGGLVs in the State of Andhra Pradesh, which are at various stages of commissioning.

Further, the setting up of LPG distributors will be a continuous process till all parts of the country, including Andhra Pradesh, which are deficient in LPG are covered by LPG network.

Statement

District-wise details of LPG distributorship/RGGLVs in the State of Andhra Pradesh

Sl. No.	Name of Districts	No. of regular LPG distributorships	No. of RGGLV distributorships
1	2	3	4
1.	Adilabad	34	3
2.	Anantpur	39	1
3.	Cuddapa	38	0
4.	Chittoor	42	5
5.	East Godavari	58	1
6.	Guntur	83	0
7.	Hyderabad	59	0
8.	Karimnagar	56	2
9.	Khammam	29	2
10.	Krishna	68	0
11.	Kurnool	41	6
12.	Mahboobnagar	25	1
13.	Medak	35	1

1	2	3	4
14.	Nalgonda	33	5
15.	Nellore	42	3
16.	Nizamabad	34	1
17.	Prakasam	51	0
18.	Rangareddy	76	0
19.	Sreekakulam	14	0
20.	Vizag	66	0
21.	Vizianagaram	19	0
22.	Warangal	43	2
23.	West Godavari	49	3
TOTAL		1034	36

Penal action for furnishing fake caste certificates

1685. SHRI PRAVEEN RASHTRAPAL: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to State:

(a) the reason for not taking penal actions against those who have obtain employment in ONGC on the basis of false caste certificates;

(b) the detail of false caste certificates cases detected in ONGC and other oil Companies under the control of ministry as on 31 March, 2010; and

(c) the details of the cases where penal action were taken on the aforementioned cases during the period from 2001 to till date?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) ONGC has reported that suitable disciplinary action has been taken against those employees who have obtained employment on the basis of proven false caste certificates.

(b) and (c) The number of such false cases detected and subsequent action taken/initiated in ONGC and other oil companies under this ministry is given in the statement (See below). The details of the cases are available with the Director (HR) of the respective oil Companies.

Statement

*The number of fake cases detected and Action
Taken in ONGC and other oil companies*

Name of the OIL PSU	Total No. of Cases Detected	Action Taken/ Initiated
Indian Oil Corporation Limited.	11	In all the cases
Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited.	7	-do-
Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited.	25	-do-
GAIL (India) Limited.	3	-do-
Oil & Natural Gas Corporation Ltd.	31	-do-
Chennai Petroleum Corporation Limited.	Nil	Nil
Mangalore Refinery & Petrochemical Ltd.	Nil	Nil
Oil India Ltd.	Nil	Nil
Balmer Lawrie Co. Ltd.	Nil	Nil
Biecco Lawrie Ltd.	Nil	Nil
Numaligarh Refinery Ltd.	Nil	Nil

Buying of diesel by RIL at inflated price

1686. SHRTMATI KUSUM RAI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Reliance Industries Limited (RIL) bought diesel for its Andhra offshore operations at a higher cost from its affiliate and claimed recovery of \$ 745 million in costs in 2007-08 for developing India's Gas field before spending the money;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether in response to a tender of 2006 of the Ministry, RIL affiliate's Reliance Petrol Marketing Ltd. quoted a price of Rs.25,457 per kilolitre (kl) against the Indian Oil Corporation (IOC) price of Rs. 23,054 per kl. and it was selected as the lowest bidder; and

(d) if so, the action taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) and (b) The information sought for is not maintained in the Ministry.

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

Panel for selection of CMD of ONGC

†1687. SHRI NARESH CHANDRA AGRAWAL: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the names of persons included in the panel for the selection of Chairman-cum-Managing Director (CMD) of Oil and Natural Gas Corporation (ONGC);

(b) whether it is fact that the selection committee has rejected the name of the person twice who is on the top of the panel due to a number of allegations against him; and

(c) if so, the reasons for sending the same name for the third time for approval?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) The Public Enterprises Selection Board (PESB) has recommended the name of the following officers, in order of preference, for the post of Chairman-cum-Managing Director (CMD) of Oil and Natural Gas Corporation (ONGC):

(i) Shri S. Vasudeva, Director (Offshore), ONGC

(ii) Shri R. K. Tyagi, CMD, Pawan Hans Helicopters Limited.

(b) No, Sir.

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

Decrease in kerosene quota to States

1688. SHRI VIJAYKUMAR RUPANI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government had recently decreased the quota of kerosene to States;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) if so, the quota for the last two years and current year, State-wise; and

(c) the reasons for decreasing the kerosene quota?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) State-wise details of allocation of Public Distribution System (PDS) kerosene for the year 2009-10, 2010-11 and current year i.e. 2011-12 is given in statement (See below).

(c) PDS kerosene allocation for 2011-12 to the States/UTs, has been reduced on account of increase in LPG coverage (during January to December, 2010), quota lapsed during first three quarters of 2010-11 and in view of higher per capita allocation of PDS kerosene to some States during 2010-11.

Statement

PDS SKO Allocation to States/UTs

Sl.No.	Name of States/UTs	Quantity in Metric Tonnes (MTs)		
		2011-12	2010-11	2009-10
1	2	3	4	5
1	A & N Islands	5640	5640	5659
2	Andhra Pradesh	413080	463658	517102
3	Arunachal Pradesh	9049	9133	9170
4	Assam	257360	257725	257893
5	Bihar	638381	641837	643786
6	Chandigarh	5706	7135	7181
7	Chhattisgarh	145214	145504	145822
8	D & N Haveli	1933	2363	2785
9	Damand And Diu	1569	1812	2073
10	Delhi	47767	108093	135235
11	Goa	15390	17650	19209

1	2	3	4	5
12	Gujarat	524190	716386	742668
13	Haryana	122381	134344	144830
14	Himachal Pradesh	25270	31331	45466
15	Jammu & Kashmir*	73994	73994	75326
16	Jharkhand	210332	210780	210964
17	Karnataka	419879	437986	461340
18	Kerala	153404	175172	216310
19	Lakshadweep	794	794	795
20	Madhya Pradesh	487480	487480	487845
21	Maharashtra	979620	1217258	1276588
22	Manipur	19723	19723	19743
23	Meghalaya	20283	20339	20359
24	Mizoram	6098	6163	6181
25	Nagaland	13307	13307	13318
26	Orissa	312019	313728	314334
27	Puducherry	8125	12243	12249
28	Punjab	212106	222098	234700
29	Rajasthan	397980	398167	398431
30	Sikkim	5127	5136	5566
31	Tamil Nadu	429068	493111	558428
32	Tripura	30556	30584	30740
33	Uttar Pradesh	1239455	1240286	1240789
34	Uttrakhand	83673	86428	89845
35	West Bengal	750761	751275	751536
TOTAL ALLOCATION		8066713	8758660	9104266

* includes 3600 MT for Ladakh Region.

Tax components in prices of petro-products

†1689. SHRIMATI HEMA MALINI:

SHRI PRABHAT JHA:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that half the amount of prices of petro-products comprises taxes levied by Central and State Governments;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether it is a fact that the Planning Commission has stated that the growth rate of the economy may decline ranging from 0.5 per cent to 1 per cent due to increasing price of oil?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) and (b) The details of taxes levied by the Central and the State Governments on Petrol, Diesel, PDS Kerosene and Domestic LPG (at Delhi) at present are given below:

	Petrol (Rs./litre)	Diesel (Rs./litre)	PDS Kerosene (Rs./litre)	Domestic LPG (Rs./Cyl.)
Price without Customs duty, Excise duty and Sales tax/VAT	37.59	33.63	14.12	399.00
Central Taxes				
Customs duty based on August, 2011 Refinery Gate Price	0.71	0.76	Nil	Nil
Excise Duty (including Education Cess @3%)	14.78	2.06	Nil	Nil
Total Central Taxes	15.49	2.82	Nil	Nil
State Taxes				
VAT	10.62	4.84	0.71	Nil
Total State Taxes	10.62	4.84	0.71	Nil
Total Taxes	26.11	7.66	0.71	Nil
Retail Selling Price at Delhi	63.70	41.29	14.83	399.00

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) Planning Commission has informed that they have not issued any such written communication.

Transparent LPG gas cylinders

†1690. SHRI NARENDRA KUMAR KASHYAP: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government had announced a scheme, in the year 2008, regarding introduction of transparent gas cylinders and multi-function regulator;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the aforementioned scheme was not effective keeping in view the pilferage of LPG supply of underweight cylinders and consumers convenience;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(e) if not, the reasons for not implementing the scheme so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) to (e) Yes, Sir. Government has advised Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) to call for a global expression of interest to set up facilities for manufacturing of composite cylinders (fibre glass) domestically.

As per Gas Cylinder Rules 2004, approval of Petroleum & Explosives Safety Organization (PESO) is required for marketing LPG cylinders in the country. At present, there is no Indian manufacturer who has the approval of PESO for manufacturing of composite cylinders.

As regards multi-function regulator, OMCs have reported that they have launched a multi-function regulator which has additional safety features like level indicator, child lock, excess flow check valve and built in leak detector. This multi-function Regulator has been launched in the year 2011, as a pilot project.

Road connectivity to habitation with smaller population

1691. SHRI O.T. LEPCHA: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that as a result of policy of Bharat Nirman, villages having 500 population in normal and 250 in tribal areas are deprived of road connectivity;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) whether Government would consider to provide connectivity to such villages in the States where Bharat Nirman targets are already achieved; and

(c) if so, the details of plans of the Ministry in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) to (c) Keeping in view of the time frame fixed for achieving the targets of 'Rural Road' component of Bharat Nirman by March, 2012, focus is being accorded to habitations conforming to population criterion fixed for coverage under Bharat Nirman. Achievement of targets under Bharat Nirman is also helping in achieving the goal of PMGSY. However, at the same time, new habitations are also being connected under PMGSY beyond Bharat Nirman by sanctioning the proposals conforming to the following four categories at present:

- (i) Residual new connectivity coverage envisaged under Phase-I of Bharat Nirman;
- (ii) Projects to be taken up with the assistance of World Bank and Asian Development Bank;
- (iii) New habitations connectivity in the identified Left Wing Extremism (LWE) affected/Integrated Action Plan (IAP) districts; and
- (iv) Special road connectivity packages announced for the border areas.

Performance of MGNREGS in J & K

1692. SHRI AVINASH RAI KHANNA: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of fund allocated to Jammu and Kashmir under Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS) during the last three years;

(b) the quantum of fund allotted to Ladakh and Jammu region by the State Government of Jammu and Kashmir and when the money was given;

(c) the number of beneficiaries under this scheme, region-wise;

(d) whether it is a fact that the wage rate are very low under this scheme than the private labour charges;

(e) whether Government is considering to increase the wage rate and also for a uniform wage rate all over the country; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) to (c) Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS) is

demand based. Funds to be released by the Centre under the scheme to the Districts/State in a financial year, is based on the labour demand at the field level projected by the concerned State Government. In 2008-09, 2009-10 and 2010-11, central share of funds amounting to Rs. 104.73 crore, Rs. 175.69 crore and Rs. 313.60 crore respectively was released to Jammu and Kashmir. Details of central funds released to the 22 Districts of Jammu and Kashmir and number of households provided employment during the last three years are given in Statement (See below).

(d) to (f) Since private labour charges are determined by local factors and vary for different items. of work, they can not be compared with the State wage rate fixed by the Central Government; under Section 6(1) of MGNREG Act. The wage rate fixed by the States as on 01.12.2008 for unskilled agriculture labourers under the Minimum Wages Act, 1948, was adopted and notified as the wage rate under the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA). This has formed the basis of all subsequent revision of wage rates as per the settled wage policy under MGNREGA. In accordance with Section 6(1) of the Act, the Government has revised the wages in respect of all States and Union Territories under Mahatma Gandhi NREGA, by indexing the notified wage rate to the Consumer Price Index for agricultural labour (CPIAL). State-wise details of revised wage rates are given in the statement-II (See below). All State Governments are required to make wage payment to the beneficiaries in accordance with the provisions of the Act. Since, all the states had fixed different wage rates as on 01.12.2008 depending upon demand and supply of labour, their economic capacity and other state specific variations, the wage rate under MGNREGA vary from State to State.

Statement-I

*MGNREGA: Funds Released and Households Provided
Employment in Jammu & Kashmir*

No	Districts	Phase	Number of Households provided employment			Central Release (Rs. in Lakhs)		
			2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Doda	Phase I	28841	38934	44432	1899.9	3400.9	4356.9

2	Kupwara	Phase I	15919	16184	21515	656.1	1373	1327.9
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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
3	Poonch	Phase I	24788	35373	42534	1131.2	2207	2370.1
4	Anantnag	Phase II	4423	14850	20989	0	0	2029.3
5	Jammu	Phase II	11867	18893	19086	0	800	1307.8
6	Badgam	Phase III	1191	18841	37425	212.9	523.8	885.4
7	Bandipora	Phase III	270	5474	7157	272.2	0	612.3
8	Baramulla	Phase III	1142	9726	45878	736.8	128	1871.7
9	Ganderwal	Phase III	1483	5595	12220	305.5	190	744.6
10	Kargil	Phase III	8690	6491	10966	309.9	0	801.4
11	Kathua	Phase III	3050	18851	21578	313	290	1105.1
12	Kishtwar	Phase III	19802	27940	34355	866.8	2372.4	4334.7
13	Kulgam	Phase III	4237	6170	25807	407.3	344.5	1396.6
14	Leh (Ladakh)	Phase III	115.9	2011	2363	3323	183.4	0
15	Pulwama	Phase III	8227	13531	19504	255.6	121.6	690
16	Rajauri	Phase III	13910	24721	48587	484	1271	3271.1
17	Ramban	Phase III	24002	21418	23387	948.6	2391.6	1564
18	Reasi	Phase III	10413	15986	15571	509.8	844.2	378
19	Samba	Phase III	7293	11408	12544	182.6	362.6	462.8
20	Shopian	Phase III	937	6301	4610	164.1	150	615.3
21	Srinagar	Phase III	73	553	3004	63.5	200	28.8
22	Udhampur	Phase III	6597	16433	24962	569.6	598.4	1090.3
			199166	336036	499434	10472.5	17569	31359.9

Statement

Statewise details of revised wage rates

Sl.No.	Name of State/Districts	Revised Wage Rate (from 1st January, 2011 or date of actual payment which ever is later)
1	2	3
1	Assam	Rs. 130.00
2	Andhra Pradesh	Rs. 121.00
3	Bihar	Rs. 120.00

1	2	3
4	Gujarat	Rs. 124.00
5	Himachal Pradesh Non-scheduled Areas	Rs. 120.00
	Scheduled Areas	Rs. 150.00
6	Jammu & Kashmir	Rs. 121.00
7	Madhya Pradesh	Rs. 122.00
8	Orissa	Rs. 125.00
9	Rajasthan	Rs. 119.00
10	Sikkim	Rs. 118.00
11	Uttar Pradesh	Rs. 120.00
12	West Bengal	Rs. 130.00
13	Jharkhand	Rs. 120.00
14	Uttranchal	Rs. 120.00
15	Haryana	Rs. 179.00
16	Chhattisgarh	Rs. 122.00
17	Kerala	Rs. 150.00
18	Tamil Nadu	Rs. 119.00
19	Maharashtra	Rs. 127.00
20	Karnataka	Rs. 125.00
21	Tripura	Rs. 118.00
22	Manipur	Rs. 126.00
23	Meghalaya	Rs. 117.00
24	Mizoram	Rs. 129.00
25	Nagaland	Rs. 118.00
26	Goa	Rs. 138.00
27	Punjab	Rs. 153.00
28	Arunachal Pradesh Area-I	(Rs. 118)
	Area-II	(Rs. 118)
29	Andaman & Nicobar Andaman District	Rs. 170.00
	Nicobar district	Rs. 181.00

1	2	3
30	Pondicherry	Rs. 119.00
31	Dadar & Nagar Haveli	Rs. 138.00
32	Daman & Diu	Rs. 126.00
33	Lakshadweep	Rs. 138.00
34	Chandigarh	Rs. 174.00

Villages benefited by rural water supply programme

1693. SHRI P. RAJEEVE: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of villages and their names which were benefited during last two years under the rural water supply programme in each State; and

(b) how many litres of water is made available per day per village under this programme?

THE MINISTER OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH):

(a) Under the National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP), the coverage is monitored in terms of rural habitations. A statement showing the State-wise number of habitations benefited with provision of drinking water supply during last two years under the NRDWP, as reported by States on the on-line Integrated Management Information System (IMIS), is given in the Statement (See below).

(b) Under the NRDWP, the minimum norm is to provide 40 litres per capita per day to meet the basic human needs and an additional 30 litres per capita per day in desert development programme blocks to meet the needs of livestock.

Statement

Rural Habitations covered with provision of drinking water supply under NRDWP During Last Two Years

Sl. No.	State/UT	2009-10 Coverage	2010-11 Coverage
1	2	3	4
1	Andhra Pradesh	5374	6971

1	2	3	4
3	Assam	12004	6467
4	Bihar	26622	14221
5	Chhattisgarh	12002	7847
6	Goa	0	
7	Gujarat	1441	1079
8	Haryana	885	752
9	Himachal Pradesh	5204	5094
10	Jammu & Kashmir	424	903
11	Jharkhand	14605	11399
12	Karnataka	11625	6130
13	Kerala	241	405
14	Madhya Pradesh	10781	13937
15	Maharashtra	7465	8987
16	Manipur	158	227
17	Meghalaya	407	380
18	Mizoram	124	121
19	Nagaland	84	128
20	Orissa	9525	7525
21	Punjab	1874	1658
22	Rajasthan	10388	7254
23	Sikkim	110	100
24	Tamilnadu	8206	7039
25	Tripura	843	976
26	Uttar Pradesh	1874	1879
27	Uttaranchal	1200	1324
28	West Bengal	4806	5967

1	2	3	4
29	A & N Islands	0	8
30	Dadra Nagar Haveli	0	
31	Daman & Diu		
32	Delhi		
33	Lakshadweep	10	
34	Pondicherry	40	12
TOTAL		148879	119401

Quality of assets created under MGNREGS

1694. DR. BHALCHANDRA MUNGEKAR: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of assets created by the work done under Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS) in last three years, and State-wise;

(b) the procedure to check the quality of the assets created under the MGNREGS in rural areas; and

(c) what steps are being planned to check the discrepancies in the overall functioning of MGNREGS?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) The Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) aims at enhancing the livelihood security of the people in rural areas by guaranteeing hundred days of wage employment in a financial year, to a rural household whose members volunteer to do unskilled manual work. The Act also seeks to create durable assets and strengthen the livelihood resource base of the rural poor. The choice of works suggested in the Act address causes of chronic poverty like drought, deforestation, soil erosion, so that the process of employment generation is on a suitable basis. State/Union Territory wise break up of major works taken up and completed under the Scheme during the last three years is given in Statement (See below).

(b) Implementation of schemes formulated under Section 4 of MGNREGA is the responsibility of the States/UTs. However to facilitate creation of quality assets, the Ministry has the following mechanism:

(i) Technical manuals on Watershed, Natural Resource Management and Forestry have been prepared and circulated to all the States.

(ii) For gap filling and value addition, Convergence Guidelines of Mahatma Gandhi NREGA with the on-going schemes of different Ministries have been prepared and issued.

(iii) National Institute for Rural Development (NIRD) has been assigned to do survey of works. The feedback of the survey has been shared with respective State Govts.

(iv) Independent Quality audit of Mahatma Gandhi NREGA works.

(c) The steps taken by the Government to make MGNREGS more effective and improve its overall functioning include the following:

(i) Instructions have been issued directing all States to appoint Ombudsman at district level for grievance redressal.

(ii) The Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Audit of Schemes Rules, 2011 have been notified on 30th June, 2011.

(iii) ICT based MIS has been made operational to make data available to public scrutiny including Job cards, Muster rolls, Employment demanded and allocated, number of days worked, shelf of works, Funds available/spent and funds released to various implementing agencies, Social Audit findings, registering grievances and generating alerts for corrective action.

(iv) Payment of wages to MGNREGA workers has been made mandatory through their accounts in Banks/Post Office to infuse transparency in wage disbursement.

(v) Independent Monitoring and verification by National Level Monitors and Eminent Citizens.

Statement

Major works taken up and completed under MGNREGS during the last three years

S.No.	State	Number of Works In Progress (New And Spillover)			Completed Works (In Nos)		
		2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Andhra Pradesh	670693	1025080	1286311	209527	532673	864989

2	Arunachal Pradesh	1666	1505	2454	552	671	926
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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
3	Assam	17098	22392	31136	7135	9403	10650
4	Bihar	105603	158905	202415	53668	72625	82349
5	Chhattisgarh	100451	93284	156226	53673	52601	89287
6	Gujarat	46657	296717	85094	32530	263651	45158
7	Haryana	6314	7705	12890	3517	4063	7573
8	Himachal Pradesh	45556	62473	62253	22281	35899	33975
9	Jammu & Kashmir	13060	29426	56116	7176	18661	36542
10	Jharkhand	160302	160813	227798	65483	75767	47419
11	Karnataka	56538	567055	435182	34431	129617	91089
12	Kerala	54505	149108	147084	48129	76823	104489
13	Madhya Pradesh	525888	555310	686703	212231	244619	291035
14	Maharashtra	25076	24926	49205	10778	10613	18707
15	Manipur	12213	14141	8812	9106	11491	7897
16	Meghalaya	7081	10115	14035	3458	6349	7755
17	Mizoram	2896	3330	3812	2123	2734	3253
18	Nagaland	6029	8823	10531	5016	5597	8937
19	Orissa	148011	199622	220906	10415	25011	59278
20	Punjab	5250	11836	14939	1389	6384	6793
21	Rajasthan	236192	203247	199119	100472	92251	52262
22	Sikkim	1196	2137	2314	564	1432	1534
23	Tamil Nadu	38862	54008	69515	12663	20909	31391
24	Tripura	59258	182000	71922	54478	48424	65433
25	Uttar Pradesh	307180	547362	752067	188082	360488	448148
26	Uttranchal	20179	36973	42206	10297	24677	29749
27	West Bengal	100063	183500	246013	54526	121858	142974

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
28	Andaman And Nicobar	140	511	399	66	354	263
29	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	18	46	31	0	22	7
30	Daman & Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0
31	Goa	0	470	760	0	300	559
32	Lakshadweep	371	3295	75	87	2623	0
33	Pondicherry	314	917	667	314	892	1
34	Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	0	0
		2774660	4617032	5098990	1214167	2259482	2590422

Payment of revised wages to manual workers under MGNREGS

1695. SHRI R. C. SINGH: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that wages under Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS) for unskilled manual workers have been linked with the Consumer Price Index (CPI);

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it has come to the notice of the Ministry that the revised wages are not being given to workers in many areas; and

(d) if so, the steps to be taken by the Ministry to ensure that the revised rates are given to the unskilled manual workers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) to (d) The wage rate fixed by the States as on 01.12.2008 for unskilled agriculture labourers under the Minimum Wages Act, 1948, was adopted and notified as the wage rate under Section 6(1) of the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) vide

Government of India Notification dated 1st January, 2009. This has formed the basis of all subsequent revision of wage rates as per the settled wage policy under MGNREGA. In accordance with Section 6(1) of the Act, the Government has revised the wages for unskilled manual workers in respect of all States and Union Territories under Mahatma Gandhi NREGA, by indexing the notified wage rate to the Consumer Price Index for agricultural labour (CPIAL). State-wise details of revised wage rates are given in the statement [Refer to the statement appended to USQ No. 1692 Part (d) to (f)]. All State Governments are required to make wage payment to the beneficiaries in accordance with the provisions of the Act.

**Vigilance and Monitoring Committees for assessment
of Rural Development Schemes**

1696. SHRI SABIR ALI: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Vigilance and Monitoring Committees have been constituted in all the States/Union Territories for effective monitoring of implementation of the programmes under the control of Ministry; and

(b) if so, the details of assessment by the monitoring committee about the implementation of all these programmes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) The State/Union territory level Vigilance and Monitoring Committees (V & MCs) for monitoring the implementation of the programmes of the Ministry of Rural Development are constituted by the concerned State/Union territory. The district level V & MCs are constituted by the district administrations. This Ministry has advised all the States/Union territories to constitute V & MCs at all these levels, on 26th August, 2009.

(b) The Guidelines stipulate that any gross violation in the implementation of rural development schemes noticed by the V & MCs is to be communicated to this Ministry. No such report has been received in the Ministry so far.

Pending proposals under PMGSY in Jharkhand

1697. SHRI KANWAR DEEP SINGH: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether implementation of all phases of works under the Pradhan

Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) have been completed in Jharkhand;

(b) if not, by when the same will be completed;

(c) whether any proposal pertaining to the Yojana has been received from the State Government which is pending with the Central Government; and

(d) if so, the details thereof, district-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) and (b) As informed by the State, out of 2,589 road-works sanctioned since inception of Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) under various phases for the State, 1,219 road works have been completed.

(c) and (d) There is no project proposal pending at present from the State of Jharkhand.

Problem of MGNREGS field staff in Andhra Pradesh

1698. SHRI NANDI YELLAIAH: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Group of Ministers (GoM) was constituted to settle the problems of the field staff of the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS) in Andhra Pradesh; and

(b) if so, the details of the problems and the immediate results achieved from implementation of MGNREGS in Andhra Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) No Sir.

(b) As per reports received from the State Government of Andhra Pradesh, employment under Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS) was provided to a total of 5699557 households and 2735.45 lakh persondays generated in 2008-09, 6158493 households were provided employment and 4044.30 lakh persondays generated in 2009-10 and 6200423 households provided employment and 3351.61 lakh persondays generated in 2010-11.

Acquisition of farmers' land

†1699. DR. PRABHA THAKUR: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has decided to bring any Bill to stop ongoing forcible acquisition of land from farmers by the State Governments for personal interest;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) whether Government is also agreeing to the idea of returning of land by the State Governments to the farmers, in case the land acquired by the State Governments many years back for public interest has not been utilized and the farmers have not been given any compensation;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SISIR ADHIKARI): (a) A draft Land Acquisition and Rehabilitation and Resettlement Bill, 2011 has been prepared and placed in the public domain on July 29th, 2011 for wide public consultations.

(b) to (d) The draft LA and R & R Bill, 2011 provides for return of land to the farmers, if the land is not utilized within 5 years for the purpose it was acquired.

Plugging the loopholes in MGNREGS

1700. SHRI A.A. JINNAH:

SHRI SHIVANAND TIWARI:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has signed a MoU with any agency to plug the loopholes in the misuse of funds during implementation of Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS) in the country; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and names of the States where scheme is likely to be started as a pilot project?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) No Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Council on land reforms

†1701. SHRI RUDRA NARAYAN PANY:

SHRI PRABHAT JHA:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a council on land reforms was constituted by the Prime Minister in January, 2008; and

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) if so, the details thereof and the number of meetings held by this council till date along with the decisions taken in these meetings?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SISIR ADHIKARI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The National Council for Land Reforms has been constituted vide Gazette notification dated 9.1.2008 to lay down broad guidelines of policy recommendations on Agrarian Relations and Land Reforms. The Council is constituted under the Chairmanship of Hon'ble Prime Minister with Secretary (Land Resources) as Member Secretary. The first meeting of the Council is yet to be held.

Impact of MGNREGS on availability of labourers during farming seasons

†1702. DR. PRABHAKAR KORE:

SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether is it a fact that the Central Government's flagship scheme Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS) has led to the shortage of farm labourers in many States during peak farming seasons for sowing transplantation and harvesting;

(b) whether the Ministry of Agriculture has made any formal request to suspend MGNREGS during peak farming seasons;

(c) if so, whether Government proposes to suspend the scheme during peak farming seasons because the scheme provides a legal guarantee for specific number of days of wage employment in a financial year; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) No Sir. There have been no definite findings indicating shortage of farm labourers due to Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS) during peak farming season.

(b) to (d) Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperation has recently suggested that possibility of amending guidelines of MGNREGS may be examined to ensure that job opportunities under the scheme are provided in a manner that it does not affect availability of labour for agriculture,

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

particularly during sowing and harvesting seasons. Since MGNREGS is a demand driven scheme, backed by legislation, State Governments are obliged to provide up to 100 days of guaranteed wage employment in a financial year to every rural household for doing unskilled manual work, if demanded, at any time of the year, as mandated in the Act. Restricting work under MGNREGA for any particular season will not be consistent with the spirit of the flagship legislation.

Suspension of MGNREGS programme during harvest season

1703. DR. K. P. RAMALINGAM:

SHRI K.E. ISMAIL:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has advised the State Governments to suspend the flagship Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS), which guarantees 100 days of paid work to any poor person who comes forward, during the peak harvest season;

(b) if so, the details thereof and whether any State Government has opposed the decision taken by Government; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) to (c) No Sir. Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS) is a demand driven scheme, backed by legislation. The State Governments are obliged to provide up to 100 days of guaranteed wage employment in a financial year to every rural household for doing unskilled manual work, if demanded, at any time of the year, as mandated in the Act. Restricting work under MGNREGA for any particular season will not be consistent with the spirit of the flagship legislation. This has been reiterated to all State Governments and they have been advised to implement the Act in letter and spirit.

Recovery of siphoned off MGNREGS funds

1704. MS. MABEL REBELLO: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of allocation/utilization of Rs. 100 crore provided for Mahila Kisan Sashaktikaran Yojana, particularly in LWE districts;

(b) the quantum of Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS) fund siphoned off by officers and NGOs till date, State-wise, district-wise and year-wise;

(c) whether there is any plan to recover these funds; and

(d) by when, these funds would be recovered?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) Ministry of Rural Development has approved 33 projects under Mahila Kisan Sliashaktikaran Pariyojna (MKSP) for six states namely Andhra Pradesh, Kerala, Bihar, Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh and Karnataka. The districts of Adilabad and Khammam in Andhra Pradesh, Jamui and Gaya in Bihar and Dindori, Mandla and Balaghat in Madhya Pradesh affected by Left Wing Extremism (LWE) are covered in the approved MKSP projects. In respect of the approved projects under MKSP, Rs. 95 crore has. been approved as first installment by the Ministry. Out of Rs. 100 crores allocated for MKSP projects in 2010-11, Rs. 10 crore was allocated for projects from North Eastern States. This amount had to be surrendered during 2010-11 as the projects received from North Eastern States were not in conformity with the Guidelines.

(b) to (d) The information is being collected from all States/Union Territories and will be laid on the table of the House.

Amount spent and assets created under MGNREGS

1705. SHRI SHIVANAND TIWARI:

SHRI A.A. JINNAH:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the amount spent on Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS) during the last three years, year-wise; and

(b) the assets created so far in implementation of MGNREGS during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) The Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) aims at enhancing the livelihood security of the people in rural areas by guaranteeing hundred days of wage employment in a financial year, to a rural household whose members volunteer to do unskilled

manual work. Details of expenditure during the last three years on Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS), as reported by the States/UTs are as given below:

2008-09 (615 Districts)	2009-10 (619 Districts)	2010-11 (626 Districts)
(Rs. Crore)	(Rs. Crore)	(Rs. Crore)
27250.10	37905.23	39377.27

(b) The Act also seeks to create durable assets and strengthen the livelihood resource base of the rural poor. The choice of works suggested in the Act address causes of chronic poverty like drought, deforestation, soil erosion, so that the process of employment generation is on a suitable basis. The total number of works under MGNREGA in progress during the last three years including new and spillover works and number of works completed during the last three years as reported by the States/UTs are as given below:

	(Figures in lakh)		
	2008-09 (615 Districts)	2009-10 (619 Districts)	2010-11 (626 Districts)
Total works in progress (spillover & new works)	27.75	46.17	50.95
Works completed	12.14	22.59	25.9

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Papers to be laid on the Table. ...*(Interruptions)*... Let me lay the papers first. Shri Praful Patel. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA (Jharkhand): Sir, the Leader of the Opposition was on his legs. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I will definitely. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU (Karnataka): Sir, the Leader of the Opposition was on his legs. ...*(Interruptions)*...

Memorandum of Understanding between Government of India and various limited companies

THE MINISTER OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI PRAFUL PATEL): Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers :

- (i) Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Ministry of Heavy Industries and Public Enterprises, Department of Heavy Industry) and the Andrew Yule and Company Limited (AYCL), for the year 2011-12. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 4759/15/11]
- (ii) Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Ministry of Heavy Industries and Public Enterprises, Department of Heavy Industry) and Bharat Pumps and Compressors Limited (BPCL), for the year 2011-12. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 4855/15/11]
- (iii) Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Ministry of Heavy Industries and Public Enterprises, Department of Heavy Industry) and Tungabhadra Steel Products Limited (TSPL), for the year 2011-12. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 4854/15/11]
- (iv) Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Ministry of Heavy Industries and Public Enterprises, Department of Heavy Industry) and Richardson and Cruddas (1972) Limited, for the year 2011-12. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 4852/15/11]
- (v) Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Ministry of Heavy Industries and Public Enterprises, Department of Heavy Industry) and Bridge and Roof Company (India) Limited, for the year 2011-12. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 4856/15/11]
- (vi) Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Ministry of Heavy Industries and Public Enterprises, Department of Heavy Industry) and Hindustan Photo Films Manufacturing Company Limited (HPF), for the year 2011-12. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 4755/15/11]
- (vii) Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Ministry of Heavy Industries and Public Enterprises, Department of Heavy Industry) and the Rajasthan Electronics and Instruments Limited (REIL), for the year 2011-12. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 4756/15/11]
- (viii) Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India

(Ministry of Heavy Industries and Public Enterprises, Department of Heavy Industry) and the Instrumentation Limited, for the year 2011-12. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 4756/15/11]

- (ix) Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Ministry of Heavy Industries and Public Enterprises, Department of Heavy Industry) and the Triveni Structural Limited, for the year 2011-12. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 4853/15/11]

Notifications of the Ministry of Rural Development

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND THE MINISTER OF WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): Sir, I lay on the Table, under sub-section (1) of Section 33 of the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act, 2005, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Rural Development (Department of Rural Development):

- (1) G.S.R. 495 (E), dated the 30th June, 2011, publishing the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Audit of Schemes Rules, 2011. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 4762/15/11]
- (2) S.O.1484(E), dated the 30th June, 2011, amending Schedule 1 of the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act, 2005, to omit certain entries therein. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 4763/15/11]

I. Notifications of the Ministry of Finance

II. Report (2010-11) of SEBI, Mumbai and Executive Summary thereof

III. Report and Accounts (2010-11) of Export-Import Bank of India, Mumbai

IV. Statement (2010-11) of Market Borrowings by Central Government

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): Sir, I lay on the Table:

- I. (i) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Finance (Department of Financial Services), under sub-section (4) of Section 19 of the Banking Companies (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertakings) Act, 1970:

- (1) No. PSBIPEN/AMEND/1/2010 dated the 4th August, 2010, publishing the Punjab and Sind Bank (Employees') Pension Amendment) Regulations, 2009, along with delay statement. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 4900/15/11]

(2) No. PWPM 9098 78DK, dated the 16th - 22th April, 2011, publishing the Canara Bank (Officers') Service (Amendment) Regulations, 2010. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 4902/15/11]

- (3) F. No. IRI69612010, dated the 6th April, 2011, publishing the Dena Bank (Officers') Service (Amendment) Regulations, 2010. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 4898/15/11]
- (ii) A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Finance (Department of Financial Services) Notification No. VBIPERIPA & PDIPENS/138612011, dated the 8th June, 2011, publishing the Vijaya Bank (Employees') Pension (Amendment) Regulations, 2009, under sub-section (4) of Section 19 of the Banking Companies (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertakings) Act, 1980. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 4901/15/11]
- (iii) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Finance (Department of Financial Services), under Section 58 of the Actuaries Act, 2006:
- (1) F.No.M-18012/0312008-Ins.III, dated the 17th March, 2011, publishing the Institute of Actuaries of India (Transaction of Business at meetings of council) Regulations, 2011.
- (2) F.No.M-190 12/0312008-Ins.III, dated the 17th March, 2011, publishing the Institute of Actuaries of India (Maintenance of Register, Publication of List, and re-entry of names in Register of Members) Regulations, 2011. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 4806/15/11]
- (iv) A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Finance (Department of Financial Services) Notification No. G.S.R 932 (E), dated the 10th December, 2010, publishing the Life Insurance Corporation of India (Daily Allowance and Hotel Charges to Employees on Tour) Amendment Rules, 2010, under sub-section (3) of Section 49 of the Life Insurance Corporation Act, 1956. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 4807/15/11]
- (v) A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Finance (Department of Financial Services) F.No.IRDAIReg/115512011, dated the 31st May, 2011, publishing the Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority (Scheme of Amalgamation and Transfer of General Insurance Business) Regulations, 2011, under Section 27 of the Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority Act, 1999. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 4805/15/11]

II A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under sub-section (3) of Section 18 of the Securities and Exchange Board of India Act, 1992:

(a) Annual Report of the Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI), Mumbai, for the year 2010-11.

(b) Executive Summary of the Report. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 4804/15/11]

III A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under sub-section (5) of Section 19 and sub-section (5) of Section 24 of the Export-Import Bank of India Act, 1981:

(a) Twenty-ninth Annual Report and Accounts of the Export-Import Bank of India, Mumbai, for the year 2010-11, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

(b) Report on the Performance of Export-Import Bank of India, for the year 2010-11. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 4897/15/11]

IV A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Statement of Market Borrowings by Central Government, during the year 2010-11. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 4804A/15/11]

Notification of the Ministry of Finance

THE MINISTRY OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): Sir, I lay on the Table:

(i) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Finance (Department of Revenue), under Section 159 of the Customs Act, 1962, along with Explanatory Memoranda on the Notifications:

(1) G.S.R. 409 (E), dated the 26th May, 2011, regarding customs duty on goods imported by manufacturer of metalised plastic films which were allowed to be imported at concessional rates of duty.

(2) G.S.R. 508 (E), dated the 5th July, 2011, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 118 (E), dated the 1st March, 2002, to substitute certain I entries in the original Notification.

- (3) G.S.R. 518 (E), dated the 7th July, 2011, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 577 (E), dated the 13 July, 1994, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.
 - (4) G.S.R. 532 (E), dated the 13th July, 2011, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 118 (E), dated the 1st March, 2002, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.
 - (5) G.S.R. 536 (E), dated the 14th July, 2011, Seeking to exempt certain goods from customs duty imported into India from Bangladesh for sale in Kalaichar and Balat border haats at Ind-Bangladesh border.
 - (6) G.S.R. 549 (E), dated the 19th July, 2011, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 118 (E), dated the 1st March, 2002, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.
 - (7) G.S.R. 550 (E), dated the 19th July, 2011, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 291 (E), dated the 23rd July, 1996, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.
 - (8) G.S.R. 561 (E), dated the 21st July, 2011, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 118 (E), dated the 1st March, 2002, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.
- [Placed in Library. For (1) to (8) See No. L.T. 4807/15/11]

(ii) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Finance (Department of Revenue), under Section 77 of the Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Act, 1985, along with Explanatory Memoranda on the Notifications:-

- (1) S.O. 311 (E), dated the 10th February, 2011, adding Ketamine to the list of psychotropic substances specified in the schedule to the Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Act, 1985.
- (2) S.O. 739 (E), dated the 11th April, 2011, publishing the Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances (Amendment) Rules, 2011.
- (3) S.O. 1430 (E), dated the 21st June, 2011, amending Notification No. S.O. 1055 (E), dated the 19th October,

2001, to insert certain entries in the original Notification.

- (4) S.O. 1431 (E), dated the 21st June, 2011, declaring certain substances and preparations to be manufactured drugs.
- (5) G.S.R. 470 (E), dated the 21st June, 2011, publishing the Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances (Amendment) rules, 2011. [Placed in Library. For for (1) to (5) See No. L.T. 4810/15/11]
- (iii) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Finance (Department of Revenue), under sub-section (4) of Section 94 of the Finance Act, 1994:
- (1) G.S.R. 490 (E), dated the 27th June, 2011, publishing the Point of Taxation (Second Amendment) Rules, 2011.
- (2) G.S.R. 566 (E), dated the 25th July, 2011, exempting club or association service provided by an association of dyeing units in relation to common facility set up for treatment and recycling of effluents from the whole of Service Tax. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 4812/15/11]
- (iv) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Finance (Department of Revenue), under sub-section (7) of Section 9A of the Customs Tariff Act, 1975, along with Explanatory Memoranda on the Notifications:
- (1) G.S.R. 539 (E), dated the 15th July, 2011, levying definitive anti-dumping duty on imports of Tetrafluoroethane, originating in, or exported from the People's Republic of China and Japan.
- (2) G.S.R. 548 (E), dated the 19th July, 2011, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 206 (E), dated the 19th March, 2007, to add certain entries in the original Notification. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 4813/15/11]
- (3) G.S.R. 554 (E), dated the 20th July, 2011, appointing a person not below the rank of Joint Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Commerce, Ministry of Commerce and Industry as designated authority for carrying out the purposes of the said rules.

(4) G.S.R. 555 (E), dated the 20th July, 2011, appointing a person not below the rank of Joint Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Commerce, Ministry of Commerce and Industry as designated authority for carrying out the purposes of the said rules. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 4814/15/11]

(v) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Finance (Department of Revenue), under sub-section (2) of Section 38 of the Central Excise Act, 1944, along with Explanatory Memoranda on the Notifications:

- (1) G.S.R. 496 (E), dated the 30th June, 2011, specifying the form of quarterly return of excisable goods cleared @ 1% duty to be submitted by the assessee in terms of the sixth proviso to rule 12(1) of the Central Excise Rules, 2002.
- (2) G.S.R. 551 (E), dated the 19th July, 2011, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 256 (E), dated the 16th March, 1995, to insert certain entries in the original Notification.
- (3) G.S.R. 560 (E), dated the 21st July, 2011, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 118 (E), dated the 1st March, 2002, to insert certain entries in the original Notification. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 4811/15/11]

(vi) A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Finance (Department of Revenue) Notification No. G.S.R. 481 (E), dated the 24th June, 2011, publishing the Prevention of Money-laundering (Maintenance of Records of the Nature and Value of Transactions, the Procedure and Manner of Maintaining and Time for Furnishing Information and Verification and Maintenance of Records of the Identity of the Clients of the Banking Companies, Financial Institutions and Intermediaries) Amendment Rules, 2011, under Section 74 of the Prevention of Money-laundering Act, 2002, along with Explanatory Memorandum on the Notification. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 4809/15/11]

Notification of the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI S. GANDHISELVAN): Sir, I lay on the Table, under Section 38 of the Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare:

- (1) G.S.R. 45 (E), dated the 24th January, 2011, publishing the Drugs and Cosmetics (1st Amendment) Rules, 2011.
- (2) G.S.R. 218 (E), dated the 16th March, 2011, prohibiting

manufacture, sale and distribution of certain drugs, under
Section 26A of the Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940. [Placed in
Library. See No. L.T. 4819/15/11]

- I. Notifications of the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas.
- II. Report and Accounts (2009-10) of Rajiv Gandhi Institute of Petroleum and Technology Rae Bareli and related papers.
- III. Memorandum of Understanding between Government of India and various limited companies.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF NATURAL GAS AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): Sir, I lay on the Table:

- I. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas, under sub-section (3) of Section 31 of the Oil Industry (Development) Act, 1974:
 - (1) G.S.R. 792 (E), dated the 30th September, 2010, publishing the Oil Industry Development Board Employees' (General Conditions of Service) Amendment Rules, 2010.
 - (2) G.S.R. 214 (E), dated the 15th March, 2011, publishing the Oil Industry Development Board Employees' (pension) (Amendment) Rules, 2011.
 - (3) G.S.R. 220 (E), dated the 17th March, 2011, publishing the Oil Industry Development Board Employees' (Death-cum-Retirement) Gratuity (Amendment) Rules, 2011. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 4791/15/11]
- II. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:
 - (i) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Rajiv Gandhi Institute of Petroleum Technology, Rae Bareli, for the year 2009-10, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
 - (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Institute. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 4790/15/11]
- III (i) Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas) and the Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited (BPCL), for the year 2011-12. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 4789/15/11]

(ii) Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas) and the Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited (HPCL), for the year 2011-12. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 4788/15/11]

(iii) Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas) and the Indian Oil Corporation Limited (IOCL), for the year 2011-12. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 4787/15/11]

(iv) Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas) and the Engineers India Limited (EIL), for the year 2011-12. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 4885/15/11]

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I will call him. ...(*Interruptions*)... I have to lay the papers. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MESSAGE FROM LOK SABHA

The Transplantation of Human Organs (Amendment) Bill, 2011

SECRETARY-GENERAL: Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I have to report to the House the following message received from the Lok Sabha, signed by the Secretary-General of the Lok Sabha:

"in accordance with the provisions of rule 96 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha, I am directed to enclose the Transplantation of Human Organs (Amendment) Bill, 2011, as passed by Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 12th August, 2011."

Sir, I lay a copy of the Bill on the Table.

MOTION FOR ELECTION TO THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC ACCOUNTS

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA): Sir, I move the following Motion:

"That this House concurs in the recommendation of the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha do agree to nominate one Member from Rajya Sabha, to associate with the Committee on Public

Accounts of the Lok Sabha for the unexpired portion of the term of the Committee vice Shrimati Jayanthi Natarajan, appointed as Minister, and do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Chairman may direct, one Member from amongst the Members of the House to serve on the said Committee."

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

THE LEADER OF THE OPPOSITION (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I am grateful to you. ...(*Interruptions*)...

श्री तारिक अनवर (महाराष्ट्र): सर, पहले यह तय होना चाहिए ...(**व्यवधान**)...

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: Sir, I am extremely grateful to you for allowing me to raise an issue to importance. ...(*Interruptions*)... Sir, we wish to raise our strong anguish and protest as to what has been happening in the entire country in the last few days. ...(*Interruptions*)... This is nothing short of a brutal assault on Indian democracy. ...(*Interruptions*)... Today what is sought to be taken away is a right of ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please allow the Leader of the Opposition to speak. ...(*Interruptions*)...

श्री अरुण जेटली: एक नागरिक समूह अपने विचार को लेकर विरोध करने का अधिकार व्यक्त करना चाहता है, तो क्या सरकार उसको इस अधिकार से वंचित करेगी? ...(**व्यवधान**)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The House is adjourned till 11 a.m. tomorrow.

The House then adjourned at four minutes past twelve of the clock till eleven of the clock on Wednesday, the 17th August, 2011.