

Vol. 226
No. 9



Thursday
23 August, 2012
1 Bhadra, 1934 (Saka)

PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES
RAJYA SABHA
OFFICIAL REPORT
CONTENTS

Written Answers to Starred Questions (pages 1-35)

Written Answers to Unstarred Questions (pages 35-274)

Short Notice Question (pages 274-276)

Statement by Minister Correcting Answer to Question (page 276)

Papers Laid on the Table (page 276-291)

Matter raised with permission—

Demand for withdrawal of Banking Laws (Amendment) Bill, 2011 (pages 291-292)

©
RAJYA SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI

PRICE : Rs. 50.00

Web-site Address : <http://rajyasabha.nic.in>
[http://parliament of india.nic.in](http://parliamentofindia.nic.in)
E-mail Address : rsedit-e@sansad.nic.in

RAJYA SABHA

Thursday, 23rd August, 2012, 1st Bhadra, 1934 (Saka)

The House met at eleven of the clock,

MR. CHAIRMAN in the Chair.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Question no. 161 ...(*Interruptions*). Any supplementaries, Rupalaji? ...(*Interruptions*)... प्लीज़, बैठ जाइए। ...(*व्यवधान*)... बैठ जाइए। ...(*व्यवधान*)... रूपाला जी, आपका सवाल है। ...(*व्यवधान*)... No slogan shouting, please ...(*Interruptions*)... Mayaji, please ...(*Interruptions*)... बैठ जाइए। ...(*व्यवधान*)... शिवानन्द जी, प्लीज बैठ जाइए। ...(*व्यवधान*)... इससे क्या फायदा है? ...(*व्यवधान*)... शिवानन्द जी, बैठ जाइए, प्लीज। ...(*व्यवधान*)...

The House is adjourned till 12.00 hours.

The House then adjourned at two 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

Recapitalization of Urban Cooperative Banks

*161. SHRI PARSHOTTAM KHODABHAI RUPALA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has been observed that depositors of weaker Urban Co-operative Banks (UCBs) do not come forward to convert their deposits into share for positive net worth of bank;

(b) whether depositors, employees and share holders of stronger banks are opposing the acquisition of banking business of weak UCBs as existing policy for recapitalization of UCBs is not attractive enough; and

(c) the action that has been taken so far by Government, in coordination with State Governments and Reserve Bank of India, for recapitalization of UCBs which are under the control of RBI under section 35 A of the Banking Regulation Act?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) to (c) Under the scheme of financial restructuring of Urban Cooperative Banks (UCBs), the

Reserve Bank of India has granted permission to seven UCBs to convert deposits into equity. Under the guidelines on merger/amalgamation of Urban Cooperative Banks (UCBs), RBI has, between 2005 and 2012, accorded its No Objection Certificates (NOC) for merger of 129 UCBs out of which merger in 107 cases has been effected.

Based on the recommendations of the working group, RBI in July, 2008 issued guidelines allowing new financial instruments for raising capital by UCBs.

Allotment of special funds

* 162. SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether some of the States have petitioned to Government for allotment of special funds or for enhancement of funds during the current financial year;

(b) whether Government has decided to sanction special funds or enhanced allotment of funds to different States for the current financial year;

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

(d) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) to (d) Requests are received from States from time to time, for financial assistance for various purposes, as also for enhancement of financial assistance. Requests received from States during the current financial year for Plan assistance have largely been factored in at the time of finalization of Annual State Plans in the Planning Commission after discussion with Chief Ministers of the States on an assessment of inter-state and inter-sectoral Plan priorities within the overall resource availability at the Central and State level. The aggregate Plan size of the States has increased from Rs. 4,65,434 crore in 2011-12 to Rs. 5,53,801 crore in 2012-13 representing an increase of about 19%. Approved outlay for Central Assistance to the State Plans, including Special Plan Assistance, Special Central Assistance to the Special Category States, has increased from Rs. 1,02,050.73 crore in 2011-12 to Rs. 1,24,042.49 crore in 2012-13, an increase of about 21%. State-wise details are given in Statement-I and II respectively (*See below*).

Apart from the foregoing, development efforts in States are also supported through Assistance for Central and Centrally Sponsored Schemes. The total provision of Central Assistance increased from Rs. 1,52,859 crore in 2011-12(RE) to Rs. 1,78,906 crore in 2012-13(BE).

Statement-I*Resource for the State Plant Outlay during 2011-12 and 2012-13*

Sl. No.	State Name	2011-12	2012-13 Approved Plan	
		Approved Plan	Rs. Crore	Change over 2011-12
1	2	3	4	5
A. Special Category States (SCS)				
1	Arunachal Pradesh	3200.00	3535.00	10.47
2	Assam	9000.00	10500.00	16.67
3	Himachal Pradesh	3300.00	3700.00	12.12
4	Jammu and Kashmir	6600.00	7300.00	10.61
5	Manipur	3210.00	3500.00	9.03
6	Meghalaya	2727.00	3939.00	44.44
7	Mizoram	1700.00	2300.00	35.29
8	Nagaland	1810.00	2300.00	27.07
9	Sikkim	1400.00	1877.00	34.07
10	Tripura	1950.00	2250.00	15.38
11	Uttarakhand	7800.00	8200.00	5.13
SCS - TOTAL		42697.00	49401.00	15.70
B. General Category States				
12	Andhra Pradesh	43000.00	48935.00	13.80
13	Bihar	24000.00	28000.00	16.67
14	Chhattisgarh	16710.00	23480.00	40.51
15	Goa	3320.00	4700.00	41.57

1	2	3	4	5
16	Gujarat	38000.00	51000.00	34.21
17	Haryana	20358.00	26485.00	30.10
18	Jharkhand	15300.00	16300.00	6.54
19	Karnataka	38070.00	42030.00	10.40
20	Kerala	12010.00	14010.00	16.65
21	Madhya Pradesh	23000.00	28000.00	21.74
22	Maharashtra	42000.00	71000.00	69.04
23	Odisha	15200.00	17250.00	13.49
24	Punjab	11520.00	14000.00	21.53
25	Rajasthan	27500.00	33500.00	21.82
26	Tamil Nadu	23535.00	28000.00	18.97
27	Uttar Pradesh	47000.00	57800.00	22.98
28	West Bengal	22214.00	25910.00	16.64
GCS - TOTAL		422737.00	504400.00	19.32
TOTAL - ALL STATES		465434.00	553801.00	18.99

Statement-II

Central Assistance to States in Approved Plan during 2011-12 and 2012-13

Sl. No.	State Name	2011-12		2012-13	
		Rs. Crore	Change over 2010-11	Rs. Crore	Change over 2011-12
1	2	3	4	5	6
A. Special Category States (SCS)					
1	Arunachal Pradesh	2451.05	8.67	3311.24	35.09
2	Assam	6289.00	33.05	7861.07	25.00

1	2	3	4	5	6
3	Himachal Pradesh	3029.59	17.05	3858.72	27.37
4	Jammu and Kashmir	8992.96	17.08	10497.95	16.74
5	Manipur	2187.57	9.87	3433.57	56.96
6	Meghalaya	1873.63	26.96	2698.45	44.02
7	Mizoram	1624.24	16.72	2246.68	38.32
8	Nagaland	2070.32	11.96	2689.00	29.88
9	Sikkim	1254.06	31.58	1614.01	28.70
10	Tripura	2500.74	33.30	2919.06	16.73
11	Uttarakhand	3698.82	9.16	5125.61	38.57
	SCS - TOTAL	35971.98	19.20	46255.36	28.59
B. General Category States (GCS)					
12	Andhra Pradesh	5825.33	-0.44	5892.38	1.15
13	Bihar	7119.33	18.40	7173.59	0.76
14	Chhattisgarh	2352.5	2.18	2694.36	14.53
15	Goa	277.97	-36.98	391.05	40.68
16	Gujarat	4471.01	49.75	4410.12	-1.36
17	Haryana	1042.25	14.14	1029.29	-1.24
18	Jharkhand	3481.25	96.06	3973.73	14.15
19	Karnataka	3405.18	21.67	3413.00	0.23
20	Kerala	1480.36	15.23	1665.75	12.52
21	Madhya Pradesh	5258.52	0.75	6091.07	15.83
22	Maharashtra	7497.42	1.42	7799.63	4.03
23	Odisha	4195.45	15.15	4805.34	14.54
24	Punjab	1499.67	-2.27	1944.56	29.67

1	2	3	4	5	6
25	Rajasthan	3078.27	3.16	3476.95	12.95
26	Tamil Nadu	2829.5	3.16	3473.48	22.76
27	Uttar Pradesh	7701.51	12.04	12254.5	59.12
28	West Bengal	4563.23	12.11	7298.33	59.94
GCS - TOTAL		66078.75	12.33	77787.13	17.72
TOTAL - ALL STATES		102050.73	14.66	124042.49	21.55

Setting up of Financial Literacy Centres

*163. DR. PRADEEP KUMAR BALMUCHU: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is directing the banks to set up Financial Literacy Centres to increase the awareness about savings among the rural as well as urban customers;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the details of the guidelines issued to the banks in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) to (c) Reserve Bank of India (RBI) had on 4 February, 2009 circulated a Model Scheme for Financial Literacy and Credit Counselling Centres (FLCCs) with *inter-alia* the objective of providing financial counselling services and to educate people in rural and urban areas with regard to various financial products and services available from formal financial sector.

Based on the experience of implementation of the scheme and with the objective of scaling up financial literacy efforts, RBI has modified the existing Model Scheme of FLCCs and advised Lead Banks, *vide* circular dated June 6, 2012, to set up Financial Literacy Centres (FLCs) in each of the Lead District Manager (LDM) Offices in a time bound manner. In addition, banks may consider setting up need based FLCs in other locations as well.

High food prices

*164. SHRI PANKAJ BORA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware about the galloping prices of food and other essential items have thrown the family budget out of gear across the country, which has gone up by about 18 per cent or more;

(b) whether it is a fact that restricting subsidies on provisioning of foodgrains to the BPL has failed to click;

(c) if so, the reason for Government not contemplating to take steps to go for universalizing Public Distribution whereby Government can improve dramatically the availability of foodgrains and bring down their prices;

(d) moreover the hike in fuel prices and fertilizer would have cascading impact on food prices; and

(e) if so, whether Government has any proposal to handle the situation in order to give relief to 'aam admi'?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) Headline inflation measured in terms of wholesale Price Index and the inflation for food, fuel and fertilizers is indicated below (Table 1). Overall food inflation significantly moderated from an average of 14.60 per cent in 2009-10 to 8.72 per cent in July, 2012.

Table 1: Essential food, fuel and fertilizer's inflation trend (%)

	Weight	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Apr-12	May-12	Jun-12	Jul-12
	(%)							
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
All commodities	100.00	3.81	9.56	8.94	7.50	7.55	7.25	6.87
Food Products	24.31	14.60	11.10	7.24	9.31	8.91	9.03	8.72
Component wise food inflation								
Cereals	3.37	12.64	5.26	3.87	6.84	5.62	6.70	8.29
Pulses	0.72	22.41	3.20	2.52	11.29	16.77	20.48	28.26
Vegetables	1.74	14.03	12.99	-1.95	61.85	49.90	48.84	24.11
Fruits	2.11	5.49	19.83	14.21	-15.34	-6.07	-3.64	-0.15
Milk	3.24	18.80	20.13	10.31	15.68	11.90	7.30	8.01

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Eggs, meat & fish	2.41	20.82	25.51	12.73	17.54	17.13	16.25	16.00
Condiments & spices	0.57	20.79	33.56	-2.65	-14.79	-20.44	-19.42	-14.21
Tea	0.11	13.61	-14.78	1.70	18.45	30.48	28.96	24.82
Sugar	1.74	53.67	-1.06	5.11	3.16	5.24	7.07	7.91
Edible oils	3.04	-5.90	5.43	12.55	11.18	10.37	9.82	10.32
Fuel and fertilizer inflation								
High speed diesel	4.67	-2.10	14.10	8.45	9.24	9.24	6.81	0.00
Electricity (Agricultural)	0.85	-1.94	9.99	5.11	5.93	5.93	5.93	5.93
Fertilizers	2.66	1.25	8.00	13.51	15.79	13.74	14.00	15.51

As per the new series of Consumer Price Index (Table 2), the food inflation in last four months have been persisting at double digit levels.

Table 2: General, Food and non-food inflation for CPI New Series (%)

Groups	Weight	Jan-12	Feb-12	Mar-12	Apr-12	May-12	Jun-12	Jul-12
General	100	7.65	8.83	9.38	10.26	10.36	9.93	9.86
Food	47.6	4.06	6.65	8.1	10.11	10.52	10.78	11.53
Non-food	52.4	11.02	10.83	10.54	10.4	10.22	9.16	8.37

Note: The first set of inflation based on CPI-NS became available in January, 2012.

While inflation results in erosion in the purchasing power of money, a faster increase in per capita income from Rs. 40,775 in 2008-09 to Rs. 60,603 in 2011-12 has, to an extent, mitigated the adverse impact of inflation on family budget.

(b) and (c) The Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS) was launched in 1997 with a view to specifically target poor sections of the society. The TPDS has been successful in providing foodgrains at concessional rates to the vulnerable sections of the society. There is no proposal at present to universalize the Public Distribution System as this may result in dilution of its focus on poor.

(d) There is no proposal as of now to increase the administered prices of petroleum products and fertilizers.

(e) The Government monitors the price situation regularly and has taken various measures to contain inflation and details are given in the Statement.

Statement

Steps taken by the Government to contain price rise in essential commodities are listed below:

- i. Reduced import duties to zero – for rice, wheat, onion, pulses, crude palmolein and to 7.5% for refined & hydrogenated oils & vegetable oils.
- ii. Allowed the import of 50000 tonnes of Skimmed Milk Powder and other milk products.
- iii. Duty-free import of white and raw sugar was extended up to 30.6.2012; presently the import duty has been kept at 10%.
- iv. Banned export of edible oils (except coconut oil and forest based oil) and pulses (except Kabuli chana and organic pulses up to a maximum of 10000 tonnes per annum).
- v. Banned export of non-basmati rice and wheat for short period of time.
- vi. Imposed stock limits from time to time in the case of select essential commodities such as pulses, edible oil, and edible oilseeds and in the case of paddy and rice for specific seven states.
- vii. Ban on export of onion was imposed for short period of time whenever required. Exports of Onion were calibrated through the mechanism of Minimum Export Prices (MEP).
- viii. Maintained the Central Issue Price (CIP) for rice (at Rs. 5.65 per kg. for BPL and Rs. 3 per kg. for AAY) and wheat (at Rs. 4.15 per kg. for BPL and Rs. 2 per kg. for AAY) since 2002.
- ix. Suspended Futures trading in rice, urad, tur, guar gum and guar seed.
- x. To ensure adequate availability of sugar for the households covered under TPDS, the levy obligation on sugar factories was restored to 10% for sugar season 2011-12.

- xi. Government allocated rice and wheat under OMSS Scheme.
- xii. Extended the scheme for distribution of subsidized imported pulses through State Governments/UTs with subsidy of Rs. 10/- kg for distribution to BPL families @ 1 kg. per month upto 30.6.2012 and scheme for subsidized imported edible oils with subsidy of Rs. 15/- kg. for distribution to ration card holders @ 1 litre per ration card per month upto 30.9.2012.

Losses of cooperative banks

*165.DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Cooperative Banks have suffered losses on account of disbursement of short-term loans at concessional rates to the farmers;

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

(c) whether Government proposes to provide some interest relief to the Cooperative Banks; and

(d) if so, the details thereof along with the other corrective steps taken/ being taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) to (d) In order to ensure that Public Sector Banks, Regional Rural Banks and Cooperative Banks do not suffer any loss while providing short-term crop loans upto Rs. 3 lakhs at an interest of 7% per annum, the Government provides interest subvention to these institutions for loans disbursed out of their own funds. In addition, concessional refinance at an interest of 4.5% per annum is being provided to Regional Rural Banks and Cooperative Banks by NABARD.

Zero balance bank accounts for villagers

†*166. SHRI MOTILAL VORA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to start bank accounts with zero balance so that villagers working under Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) can be facilitated;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) whether Government has asked all banks, including the private banks, to open their branches in the areas with less than five thousand population and which are deprived of banking facilities, by September, 2012;

(c) whether identification of such rural/urban areas has been done by Government; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) to (d) With a view to achieve greater financial inclusion, Reserve Bank of India (RBI) in 2005 advised all banks to make available a basic banking 'no-frills' account either with 'nil' or very low minimum balances as well as charges that would make such accounts accessible to vast sections of population. RBI has on 10.08.2012 advised the banks to offer a Basic Savings Bank Deposit Account', with some more enhanced facilities to the account-holders. The existing no-frills' accounts are also to be similarly converted. Such accounts could also facilitate Electronic Benefit Transfer (EBT) including for Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) payments.

Under the strategy for Financial Inclusion, banks were, *inter-alia*, advised to open branches in all habitations with a population of 5000 and above in under-banked districts and 10,000 and above in other districts by September, 2012.

As per information received from State Level Bankers' Committee (SLBC) Convener banks, 4007 such habitations have been identified. State-wise details are given in Statement.

Statement

State-wise details of branches proposed to be opened in under-banked/other districts

Sl. No.	Name of the State/UT	Name of the SLBC Convener Bank	No. of Branches proposed to be opened
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Andhra Bank	208
2.	Andaman and Nicobar	State Bank of India	Nil

1	2	3	4
3.	Assam	State Bank of India	168
4.	Arunachal Pradesh	State Bank of India	Nil
5.	Bihar	State Bank of India	1727
6.	Chhattisgarh	State Bank of India	161
7.	Chandigarh	Punjab National Bank	8
8.	Delhi	OBC	5
9.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	Dena Bank	Nil
10.	Daman and Diu	Dena Bank	Nil
11.	Goa	Bank of India	25
12.	Gujarat	Dena Bank	31
13.	Himachal Pradesh	UCO Bank	Nil
14.	Haryana	Punjab National Bank	68
15.	Jharkhand	Allahabad Bank	82
16.	Jammu and Kashmir	J & K Bank Ltd.	209
17.	Kerala	Canara Bank	12
18.	Karnataka	Syndicate Bank	40
19.	Lakshadweep	Syndicate Bank	Nil
20.	Meghalaya	State Bank of India	Nil
21.	Manipur	State Bank of India	31
22.	Mizoram	State Bank of India	Nil
23.	Maharashtra	Bank of Maharashtra	182
24.	Madhya Pradesh	Central Bank of India	91
25.	Nagaland	State Bank of India	35

1	2	3	4
26.	Orissa	UCO Bank	82
27.	Punjab	Punjab National Bank	3
28.	Pudducherry	Indian Bank	Nil
29.	Rajasthan	Bank of Baroda	157
30.	Sikkim	State Bank of India	4
31.	Tripura	United Bank of India	27
32.	Tamil Nadu	Indian Overseas Bank	279
33.	Uttar Pradesh	Bank of Baroda	198
34.	Uttarakhand	State Bank of India	68
35.	West Bengal	United Bank of India	106
GRAND TOTAL			4007

Development projects for Haryana

*167. SHRI SHADI LAL BATRA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Planning Commission has approved certain development projects for Haryana;

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

(c) the amount released during Twelfth Plan period, project-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR): (a) Yes, Sir. The Planning Commission has approved development projects for Haryana under One Time Additional Central Assistance (OTACA) for projects of special importance. Projects under OTACA are proposed by the State Governments and are funded in the ratio of 30:70 (Centre : State), in case of General Category States like Haryana.

(b) During last 3 years (2009-10, 2010-11 and 2011-12) projects amounting to Rs. 110 crore, Rs. 80 crore and Rs. 140 crore have been approved for Haryana. The details of these projects are given in the Statement (*See* below).

(c) For the Annual Plan 2012-13, the first year of the Twelfth Plan period, it has been decided to provide One Time Additional Central Assistance for projects amounting to Rs. 140 Crore of special importance to Haryana. The release of funds will be made after the receipt of projects from the Government of Haryana.

Statement

*Year/Department/Location-wise details of Projects sanctioned under
One Time ACA for the last 3 years is as under:*

(A) Annual Plan 2011-12

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	Name of Project	Project Cost	OT ACA Grant (30%)	Location of the Project
1	Development of Govt. Polytechnics	70.00	21.00	Rohtak, Rewari, Bhiwani, Sonapat
2	Construction of college/ hostel building	50.00	15.00	Jhajjar, Rohtak, Karnal, Ambala, Panipat, Panchkula, Palwal, Sirsa, Jind, Narwana, Mahendergarh, Narnaul, Faridabad, Gurgaon
3	Modernisation of ITI -Machinery, equipment and furniture	15.00	4.50	Bahadurgarh, Karnal, Ambala, Jind, Faridabad, Palwal, Gurgaon, Hisar, Panipat, Rohtak, Sonapat, Yamuna Nagar, Jhajjar, Rewari, Bhiwani, Kurukshetra, Sirsa, Jhajjar
4	Construction of Anganwadi centres	5.00	1.50	Ambala, Jind, Bhiwani, Hissar, Karnal, Rohtak, Gurgaon, Faridabad, Kurukshetra, Sonapat, Panchkula, Rewari, Panipat, Kaithal, Y. Nagar, Jhajjar, Fatehabad, Mewat, Palwal
TOTAL		140.00	42.00	

(B) Annual Plan 2010-11

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	Name of Project	Project Cost	OT ACA Grant (30%)	Location of the Project
1	Drinking water supply	35.00	10.50	Urban and rural areas of Ambala Sadar, Barwala, Bhiwani, Bawani Khera, Hisar, Hansi, Kaithal, Pinjore
2	Infrastructure development at Pt. B.D. Sharma University of Health Science (OPD, trauma centre, auditorium, lecture theatre etc.)	25.00	7.50	Rohtak
3	Modernisation of ITI-civil works of new ITIs, expansion of existing ITIs	20.00	6.00	Madina, Nuh, Faridabad, Sohna, Firozpur Zirka, Nagina, Rewari, Hisar, Karnal
TOTAL		80.00	24.00	

(C) Annual Plan 2009-10

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	Name of Project	Project Cost	OT ACA Grant (30%)	Location of the Project
1	2	3	4	5
1	Drinking water supply	30.00	9.00	Ambala, Kaithal, Rohtak, Fatehabad
2	Community Development- provision of basic amenities including sanitation, hygiene, residential & housing facility.	20.00	6.00	Rural Areas of Haryana

1	2	3	4	5
3	Building of Medical college – OPD, trauma centre, auditorium, lecture theatre etc	20.00	6.00	Rohtak
4	Construction of Anganwadi centres	15.00	4.50	Ambala, Jind, Bhiwani, Hisar, Karnal, Rohtak, Gurgaon, Faridabad, Kurukshetra, Sonipat, Panchkula, Rewari, Panipat, Kaithal, Yamuna Nagar, Jhajjar, Fatehabad and Mewat
5	Creation of infrastructure for ITIs	25.00	7.50	Ballah, Bhodia Khera (Fatehabad), Sadhora, Kalka at Bitna
TOTAL		110.00	33.00	

Demand of Dalit Christians for SC status

*168. SHRI DEVENDER GOUD T.: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Dalit Christians have been demanding Scheduled Caste (SC) status since long;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the Andhra Pradesh Assembly has sent a Bill in this regard, after passing it to the Centre for its approval; and

(c) if so, the reasons for delay in approving the same?

THE MINISTER OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI MUKUL WASNIK): (a) There have been demands from various quarters to grant the status of Scheduled Castes (SCs) to those converts to Christianity, who may have originally belonged to castes which are currently specified as Scheduled Castes.

(b) No Sir.

(c) A number of Writ Petitions have been filed in the Supreme Court, pleading for SC status for converts to Christianity, who may originally have belonged to castes, which are currently specified as SC. The matter is presently sub-judice.

Action against Geneva based HSBC

†*169. SHRI RAMCHANDRA PRASAD SINGH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that permission has been granted to the Income Tax Department for further action against employees of Geneva based Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation (HSBC);

(b) if so, allegations against these employees;

(c) the names and designations of these employees; and

(d) total amount involved in economic irregularities committed as per these allegations?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) No, Sir. No permission is required to initiate action as per provisions of direct tax laws. However, a reference was received in this regard from the investigation authorities for appropriate communication to jurisdictional tax authorities with a view to have uniform approach, and also for a reference to the Reserve Bank of India.

(b) The allegation is of abetment to tax evasion.

(c) At present, it is not known whether the named persons are employees of the bank/branch.

(d) It is not possible to quantify any such amount at this stage.

SEBI guidelines for Futures and Option (F&O) segment

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

(a) whether Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI) has changed eligibility criteria for choosing stocks that would be eligible for the Futures and Options (F&O) segment;

(b) whether several dubious operator – driven stocks, which had been added by National Stock Exchange (NSE) and Bombay Stock Exchange (BSE) to the F&O segment, in order to boost their volumes, have crashed in response to SEBI's decision to change the norms;

(c) if so, whether any enquiry has been conducted with regard to dubious and poor quality stocks being added to F&O portfolio by NSE/BSE; and

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

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

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) Yes, Sir. Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI), the market regulator for exchange traded derivatives, revised the eligibility criteria for stocks in the equity Futures and Options (F&O) segment *vide*, circular dated July 23, 2012. *Vide* this circular, SEBI introduced more onerous conditions for stocks to be eligible to be included in the F&O Segment. They have done so by increasing the minimum threshold values of Market-wide Position Limits (MWPL), Median Quarter Sigma Order Size (MQSOS) and by introducing an additional criteria of average monthly turnover in F&O segment. These criteria have been introduced to ensure that only those stocks which have adequate liquidity are included in the F&O segment.

(b) to (d) Exchanges carry out periodic analysis to decide on the stocks to be included in or removed from the F&O segment. Exchanges can, however, remove stocks on their own but for adding new stocks they are required to take prior approval of SEBI. Pursuant to revision of the aforesaid norms by SEBI, NSE *vide* its circular dated July 24, 2012 notified the removal of 51 stocks from F&O segment. Similarly, BSE *vide* its circular dated July 25, 2012 notified the removal of 52 stocks from its F&O segment. Out of the above stocks, 51 are common to both BSE and NSE. Orders by SEBI changing conditions for inclusion and exclusion of stocks from the F&O segment are not a rarity. They do so on the basis of the feedback they receive from the market and on the analysis of the performance of stocks in the F&O segment and such changes may not be a response to any unusual movement of stock prices. In the present instance, the average decline in the 52 stocks after their exclusion was announced (July 23, 2012) and till August 13, 2012, was only around 0.5%, which cannot be termed as a 'crash' warranting an enquiry.

Bad loan of Public Sector Banks

†*171. SHRI NARESH AGRAWAL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether one lakh crore rupees of public sector banks has become bad loan due to defaulter loanees;

(b) whether it is a fact that 32 per cent out of total bad loan belongs to the State Bank of India (SBI); and

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) if so, the action being taken by Government in this regard and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) to (c) As per provisional data received from the Reserve Bank of India (RBI), the Gross Non-Performing Assets (GNPAs) of Public Sector Banks (PSBs), as on June, 2012 is Rs. 1,23,462 crore (3.48% of Gross Advances). The State Bank of India (SBI) has Gross NPAs of Rs. 40,756 crores, which amounts to 5.26% of Gross Advances made by the bank and 33% of the Gross NPAs of PSBs.

Banks are required to monitor NPAs and take steps to bring them down through recovery/other channels. RBI also monitors the NPA levels in banks. This aspect is reviewed during Annual Financial Inspections of banks and monitored on an ongoing basis through regulatory returns submitted by banks and periodical meetings with banks. The channels of recovery available to banks include recourse to Securitization and Reconstruction of Financial Assets and Enforcement of Security Interest Act, 2002, Debt Recovery Tribunals, Lok Adalats etc.

The Government has advised PSBs to take a number of new initiatives to increase the pace of recovery and manage NPAs, which include appointment of Nodal officers for recovery, to conduct special drives for recovery of loss assets, to put in place early warning system, to replace system of post dated cheques with Electronic Clearance System (ECS) and to proactively pursue the loan issues with State Governments.

Round tripping in real estate companies

*172. SHRI PRABHAT JHA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the cases of alleged round tripping in real estate companies detected since 2009, so far, company-wise;

(b) the details of foreign investments flow from Singapore into little known real estate companies in India discovered by Income Tax Overseas Unit during 2009, 2010, 2011 and 2012 so far, company-wise;

(c) whether Government is aware that in real estate companies like M/s Supertech, Assotech and Mahagun etc., round tripping and investment of black money is going on at a large scale; and

(d) the reasons why Government has not enquired into round tripping and investment of black money in these companies?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) The Income tax department investigates violations of direct tax laws based on credible information relating to tax evasion, through a set procedure, and brings undisclosed amount to taxation. Information is used, through a procedure, for scrutiny of returns, surveys, search and seizure actions, imposition of penalty, and launching of prosecution in appropriate cases. Search and seizure is conducted in the case of 'person', which includes individuals, Hindu undivided families (HUFs), firms, companies, association of persons (AoPs), body of individuals (BoIs), local authorities and any artificial juridical person, who is in possession of any money, bullion, jewellery, documents or any other valuable article or thing which represents undisclosed income. These persons, including companies, are engaged in diversified business activities, including real estate business, across different sectors spread all over the country, and sometimes internationally also. Therefore, sector-wise, company-wise or transaction-wise details are not separately maintained.

(b) Certain information has been received from the Income Tax Overseas Unit (ITOU), Singapore in respect of investment, by a Singapore company, in a group of companies in India engaged in different businesses, including real estate. It has been forwarded to the jurisdictional tax authorities for investigation. Information is received on a continuous basis from foreign governments/ jurisdictions, under Double Taxation Avoidance Agreement (DTAA) or under Tax Information Exchange Agreement (TIEA). The information, so received, is secret and is used strictly for tax purposes and disclosed only to those persons who are responsible for assessment and collection of taxes in terms of the Article on Exchange of Information.

(c) Tax evasion has been detected in various sectors of the economy, including real estate business. Whenever credible information is received, appropriate action is taken under provisions of the direct tax laws and any undisclosed amount detected is brought to tax. Penal proceedings are invariably initiated in such cases, and prosecution is also launched in appropriate cases.

(d) The Income Tax Department takes several punitive and deterrent steps to unearth unaccounted money and curb investment of black money in various sectors of the economy, including through round tripping in real estate. The

Department has set up a national computer network and data centre to capture tax/financial data from different sources. The information so collected, including received from other Law Enforcement agencies, is utilized for selection of cases for tax scrutiny and also for investigation by the Income Tax Department.

Land boundary agreement with Bangladesh

†*173. SHRI RAM JETHMALANI: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that land boundary agreement was executed between Bangladesh and Indian Government in September, 2011;
- (b) if so, the area of land which was to be exchanged between both the countries;
- (c) whether this agreement has been implemented; and
- (d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA): (a) and (b) A Protocol to the Agreement concerning the Demarcation of the Land Boundary between India and Bangladesh and Related Matters, 1974, was signed during the visit of the Prime Minister to Bangladesh on September 06, 2011. The Protocol addresses the outstanding land boundary issues pertaining to the un-demarcated land boundary, exchange of enclaves and territories in adverse possession. The implementation of the Protocol will result in the exchange of 111 Indian enclaves in Bangladesh with 51 Bangladesh enclaves in India and will preserve the *status quo* on territories in adverse possession.

(c) and (d) The Protocol to the Land Boundary Agreement is subject to ratification by the Governments of the two countries and will be implemented on the date of exchange of the Instruments of Ratification.

New satellite launching pads for ISRO

*174. SHRI TARIQ ANWAR: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that requests from a number of countries for launching their satellites in India have been received;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) if so, whether Indian Space Research Organisation (ISRO) has only two satellite launch pads which are affected during the cyclone season; and

(c) the steps Government is taking for setting up of new launching sites?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) ISRO has two satellite launch pads at Sriharikota, Andhra Pradesh, which is cyclone-prone region. These launch pads have been designed to withstand the cyclonic conditions. So far, no launch has been affected by cyclone.

(c) Preliminary feasibility studies are taken up towards setting up of new launching site.

Uranium reserves found in the country

*175. SHRI BHUPENDER YADAV : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of uranium reserves found in the country during the last three years and current year, location-wise and State-wise till date;

(b) whether Government feels self-reliant in providing uranium to nuclear power plants in the country; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) Atomic Minerals Directorate for Exploration and Research (AMD), a constituent unit of Department of Atomic Energy, is engaged in survey and exploration activities of uranium and has established 1,84,446t *in-situ* uranium (U_3O_8) resources as on June, 2012.

The details of *in-situ* uranium resources established by AMD are as follows:

Area	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13 (As on June, 2012)	(tonnes U_3O_8)
					Deposit Status (As on June 2012)
1	2	3	4	5	6
Rajasthan					
Rohil Central	795	615	55		5,185
Rohil North		381			381

<i>Written Answers to</i>		[23 August, 2012]		<i>Starred Questions</i>		23
1	2	3	4	5	6	
Meghalaya						
Lostoin	7					771
Wahkut		573	588	619		1,780
Umthongkut		753	572	100		1,425
Andhra Pradesh						
Koppunuru	293					2,761
Peddagattu Extension	854		324			7,585
Chitrial	440	2,233	718	324		9,515
Tummalapalle-Rachakuntapalle	14,131	18,073	5,608	6,292		72,181
Karnataka						
Gogi						4,267
Jharkhand						
Singridungri-Banadungri			1,764	1,977		3,741
Bangurdih			1,140	124		1,264
Turamdih (E)			265			3,750
Kanyaluka						1,970
Nimdih						815
Rajgoan						1,200
TOTAL	16,520	22,628	11,034	9,436		

(b) No, Sir.

(c) The Uranium Corporation of India Ltd. (UCIL), a Public Sector Undertaking of Department of Atomic Energy is presently operating seven underground mines viz. Jaduguda, Bhatin, Narwapahar, Turamdih, Bagjata, Mohuldih,

Tummalapalle and one opencast mine at Banduhurang and two processing plants at Jaduguda and Turamdih, East Singhbhum Kharswan District, Jharkhand State and one at Tummalapalle in Andhra Pradesh. At present, Uranium mined in India is not sufficient to provide fuel to all the operating nuclear power plants and therefore, India is importing uranium. The following operating reactors are using imported uranium :

- (i) Tarapur Atomic Power Station (TAPS) 1 and 2
- (ii) Rajasthan Atomic Power Station (RAPS) 1 and 2, 3 and 4 and 5 and 6
- (iii) Kakrapar Atomic Power Station (KAPS) 1 and 2

Allocation of fund to various organizations in Assam

176. SHRIMATI NAZNIN FARUQUE: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of funds allocated and utilised by the Ministry and its various organizations in Assam during the last three years and the current year, so far;

(b) the purpose for which these funds were given/spent; and

(c) the steps being taken to increase the allocation of funds?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) to (c) Ministry's 10% plan budget is allocated for the North East Region (NER), including Assam. Funds are released on the basis of requirements projected by States in their proposals, keeping in view the norms of schemes and earlier utilization.

The details of funds released under various schemes of the Ministry including its various organisations, specifically to Assam and the utilisation reported are given in the Statement along with the purpose (*See* below).

The States have been urged to expedite submission of financial proposals for the current financial year and to utilize the funds earlier released/sanctioned to them and submit the utilisation certificates.

Statement
Allocation of fund to various organizations in Assam

Sl. No.	Schemes/Programmes	Ministry of Women and Child Development									
		Funds released to Assam and utilisation reported (Rs. in Lakhs)									
		2009-10		2010-11		2011-12		2012-13		Purpose	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10		
		Released	Utilised	Released	Utilised	Released	Utilised	Released	Utilised	Released	
A	Centrally Sponsored Schemes										
1	Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) Scheme										
	(a) ICDS (General)	23551.88	18713.10	35901.57	29126.66	38346.18	46035.63	9232.35			To improve nutritional and health status of children in the age group 0-6 years; to reduce mortality, morbidity, malnutrition; to enhance the capability of mothers to look after the health and nutritional needs of the child through proper nutrition and health education.
	(b) Training Financing	297.71	297.71	500.86	398.34	316.84	-	-			
	(c) Supplementary Nutrition	17660.74	17590.73	21579.99	19135.31	30082.76	37635.40	12628.52			

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
2	Integrated Child Protection Scheme (ICPS)	129.92	129.92	301.79	270.67	0	242.62	740.36 (##)	To provide rehabilitation services to children in difficult circumstances. (## - includes Rs. 246.62 lakhs reimbursement for 2011-12)
3	Rajiv Gandhi Scheme for Empowerment of Adolescent Girls-SABLA(##)	-	-	1018.79	-	1592.98	2611.56	-	For all-round development of Adolescent Girls
4	Indira Gandhi Matritva Sahyog Yojana (IGMSY) (#)	-	-	-	-	11.63	-	-	To improve health and nutritional status of pregnant and lactating women and their young infants.
5	National Mission for Empowerment of Women (NMEW) (\$)	-	-	-	-	10.03	-	-	To develop a convergence model for empowering women at District level.
B. Central Sector Schemes									
6	National Institute of Public Cooperation and Child Development (NIPCCD) (*)	252.39	252.39	253.21	253.21	283.17	283.17	300.00	Establishment of Regional Centre and for its activities <i>i.e.</i> , training and research in the field of women and child development

7	Hostels for Working Women (WWH)	-	-	2.25	-	-	-	-	-	To construct working women's hostel
8	Support to Training and Employment Programme for Women (STEP)	5.11	-	683.13	-	18.30	-	17.6	-	To upgrade skills of poor and assetless women and provide employment by mobilising them in viable cooperative groups.
9	National Commission for Women (NCW)	5.35	-	3.00	-	15.50	-	2.00	-	To spread awareness among women about women's laws and their rights
10	Rashtriya Mahila Kosh (RMK)	9.00	9.00	47.50	47.50	10.00	10.00	-	-	To provide micro loans to poor women for their socio-economic upliftment
11	Swadhar	67.60	67.60	187.72	187.72	101.69	-	15.8	-	To run SWADHAR Grehs for women in difficult circumstances
12	Ujjawala	77.65	-	111.26	-	176.49	-	-	-	To combat trafficking
13	GIA to CSWB									
	(a) Short Stay Homes	51.02	-	93.64	-	129.64	-	-	-	To run Short Stay Homes
	(b) Family Counseling Centres	27.85	-	100.10	-	58.32	-	13.77	-	To run Family Counseling Centres

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
(c)	Condensed Course of Education Programme	16.50	-	21.93	-	14.57	-	-	To provide educational opportunities to girls/women, alongwith skill development
(d)	Awareness Generation Project	11.23	-	9.23	-	6.32	-	2.4	To generate awareness and sentise society about the rights, status, concerns and problems of women
14	Nutrition Education Scheme (FNB) (**)	3.34	3.34	2.54	2.54	3.05	3.05	-	To provide inputs for nutrition education and awareness through extension services and training.

* - Funds released to NIPCCD's Regional Centre at Guwahati for covering its activities in all North Eastern Region.

** - Funds released by CFNEU, Guwahati, Food and Nutrition Board, Eastern Region.

- Schemes introduced in the year 2010-11.

\$ - Operationalised in 2011-12.

Treaty regarding black money

†*177. SHRI SHANTA KUMAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of countries with whom Government has executed double taxation avoidance treaty regarding black money deposited in foreign banks;

(b) on which subjects the section related to keeping the names of this treaty secret applies;

(c) whether this section also applies to the money earned in an illegal manner which, is deposited in foreign banks by illegal means; and

(d) the number of foreign account holders of the country against whom penal action has been taken under this treaty till date?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) As on date, India has 84 Double Taxation Avoidance Agreements (DTAAs) in force. India has also signed 3 new treaties, which have not yet entered into force. The details of the countries are given in the Statement (*See* below).

(b) The confidentiality provisions of the article on 'Exchange of Information' under respective agreements obligate the treaty partners to treat any information received as confidential and the information shall be disclosed only to persons or authorities concerned with the assessment or collection of, or the enforcement or prosecution in respect of, the determination of appeals in relation to the taxes covered by the respective agreements. Such persons or authorities shall use the information only for such tax purposes. The information may be disclosed in public court proceedings or in judicial decisions.

(c) Yes, Sir. The above provision applies to money earned in an illegal manner also if the information is received under DTAAs for determination of taxes on such illegal income.

(d) The Income Tax Department enquires into credible information relating to tax evasion and any undisclosed amount detected is brought to taxation. In all such cases, penal proceedings are invariably initiated. Penalties are levied after providing due opportunity to the assessee. Prosecution proceedings are initiated in appropriate cases after due consideration of reply to the show-cause notice issued

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

by the Commissioner of Income Tax. There is also provision for compounding of offences. The final outcome of taxation and penal action, is dependent on finalization of appeals and other legal proceedings before the Commissioner (Appeals), Income Tax Appellate Tribunal (ITAT), High Courts and Supreme Court. In the last three financial years (2009-10 to 2011-12), prosecutions for various offences under direct tax laws were launched in 753 cases, while convictions were obtained in 97 cases and in a further 771 cases the offences were compounded.

Data with regard to penal proceedings against persons holding foreign accounts and those not holding such accounts is not separately maintained under the direct tax laws as there is no legal distinction between tax evasion resulting in assets kept outside or within the country. Further, there is no distinction under the direct tax laws between income from legal and illegal sources.

In the recent past, based on information received from the Government of Germany relating to amounts kept in LGT bank accounts, penalties for tax evasion were imposed in 18 cases, and in 17 out of these 18 cases prosecution complaints were filed. Prosecution could not be filed in the case of 1 person as he had expired. Earlier also, prosecution proceedings were initiated in some cases where information regarding foreign accounts was detected as a result of search and seizure conducted by the investigation directorate of the Income Tax Department.

Statement

(A) Tabulation indicating list of Double Taxation Avoidance Agreement (DTAAs) entered into by India where DTAAs have entered into force

Sl. No.	Name of the Country	Sl. No.	Name of the Country
1	2	1	2
1.	Armenia	7.	Botswana
2.	Australia	8.	Brazil
3.	Austria	9.	Bulgaria
4.	Bangladesh	10.	Canada
5.	Belarus	11.	China
6.	Belgium	12.	Cyprus

1	2	1	2
13.	Czech Republic	36.	Lithuania
14.	Denmark	37.	Luxembourg
15.	Egypt	38.	Malaysia
16.	Estonia	39.	Malta
17.	Finland	40.	Mauritius
18.	France	41.	Mexico
19.	Georgia	42.	Mongolia
20.	Germany	43.	Montenegro
21.	Greece	44.	Morocco
22.	Hungary	45.	Mozambique
23.	Iceland	46.	Myanmar
24.	Indonesia	47.	Namibia
25.	Ireland	48.	Nepal
26.	Israel	49.	Netherlands
27.	Italy	50.	New Zealand
28.	Japan	51.	Norway
29.	Jordan	52.	Oman
30.	Kazakhstan	53.	Philippines
31.	Kenya	54.	Poland
32.	Korea	55.	Portuguese Republic
33.	Kuwait	56.	Qatar
34.	Kyrgyz Republic	57.	Romania
35.	Libya	58.	Russia

1	2	1	2
59. Saudi Arabia		72. Tanzania	
60. Serbia		73. Thailand	
61. Singapore		74. Trinidad and Tobago	
62. Slovenia		75. Turkey	
63. South Africa		76. Turkmenistan	
64. Spain		77. UAE	
65. Sri Lanka		78. Uganda	
66. Sudan		79. UK	
67. Sweden		80. Ukraine	
68. Swiss Confederation		81. USA	
69. Syria		82. Uzbekistan	
70. Taiwan		83. Vietnam	
71. Tajikistan		84. Zambia	

(B) Tabulation indicating list of Double Taxation Avoidance Agreements (DTAAs) entered into by India where DTAAs which are yet to enter into force

1	Colombia	2	Ethiopia	3	Uruguay
---	----------	---	----------	---	---------

**Achievements made for credit flow to
agriculture sector**

*178. SHRI P. BHATTACHARYA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the target set and achievements made for the credit flow to agriculture sector by commercial and cooperative banks during the last three years and the current year;

(b) whether the banks are lagging behind the targets for providing credit to the agriculture sector during the above period;

(c) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor, along with the corrective action taken in the matter; and

(d) whether there is any proposal to increase the credit flow to the agriculture sector; if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBRAM): (a) The details of target set and achievements made for the credit flow to agriculture sector by commercial and cooperative banks during the last three years and current year are as under:

Agency	(Rs. in crore)							
	Credit flow in 2009-10		Credit flow in 2010-11		Credit flow in 2011-12 (Provisional)		Credit flow in 2012-13 (Provisional)*	
	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement
Commercial Banks	2,50,000	2,85,799.73	2,80,000	3,45,877.29	3,55,000	3,68,616.30	4,20,000	81,561.58
Cooperative Banks	45,000	63,496.85	55,000	78,007.09	69,500	87,962.79	84,000	38,095.27

*Achievement upto 30 June, 2012.

(b) to (d) It may be seen from the above that commercial banks and cooperative banks have achieved agriculture credit target during the last 3 years. The Government of India has increased the target of credit flow to agriculture for 2012-13 to Rs. 5,75,000 crore from Rs. 4,75,000 crore in 2011-12.

New methodology to determine poverty

*179. SHRI A. ELAVARASAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether after the public outcry over low poverty line estimation, the Planning Commission has tried to shelve the poverty debate, by setting up another expert group to take a re-look at the existing methodology to determine the number of poor in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether this group would review the poverty estimates used by the Planning Commission;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether this decision can be taken as rejection of the Tendulkar Committee report, based on which the Planning Panel highlighted that poverty had come down by around seven per cent; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR): (a) and (b) The Planning Commission regularly reviews the methodology for estimation of poverty by setting up Task Force/Expert Groups comprising eminent experts in the field of poverty. This is done in order to make poverty line contemporaneous, reflecting the change in income and consumption of the people. In the past, the Planning Commission had constituted Task Force under the Chairmanship of Dr. Y. K. Alagh in 1977, Expert Group under the Chairmanship of Prof. D.T. Lakdawala in 1989 and Expert Group under the Chairmanship of Prof. Suresh Tendulkar in 2005. In conformity with this practice, the Planning Commission, in June, 2012, has constituted an Expert Group under the Chairmanship of Dr. C. Rangarajan to "Review the Methodology for Measurement of Poverty". The Terms of Reference of the Group are as follows:

- (i) To comprehensively review the existing methodology of estimation of poverty and examine whether the poverty line should be fixed solely in terms of a consumption basket or whether other criteria are also relevant, and if so, whether the two can be effectively combined to evolve a basis for estimation of poverty in rural and urban areas.
- (ii) To examine the issue of divergence between consumption estimates based on the NSSO methodology and those emerging from the National Accounts aggregates; and to suggest a methodology for updating consumption poverty lines using the new consumer price indices launched by the CSO for rural and urban areas State-wise.
- (iii) To review alternative methods of estimation of poverty which may be in use in other countries, including their procedural aspects; and indicate whether on this basis, a particular method can be evolved for empirical estimation of poverty in India, including procedures for updating it over time and across States.
- (iv) To recommend how the estimates of poverty, as evolved above, should be linked to eligibility and entitlements for schemes and programmes under the Government of India.

(c) and (d) As per terms of reference, the Expert Group set up under the Chairmanship of Dr. C. Rangarajan would review the methodology for measurement of poverty.

(e) and (f) No, Sir. The Planning Commission accepted the poverty lines and poverty ratios estimated by Tendulkar Committee for 1993-94 and 2004-05 and followed there commended methodology for estimation of poverty for 2009-10, and in order to ensure the contemporary relevance of the poverty line and to ensure that suitable weightage is given to different parameters in computing the poverty line consistent with the ground realities, the Expert Group under the Chairmanship of Dr. Rangarajan has been given comprehensive terms of reference for computation of poverty estimates.

Increase in current account deficit

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Current Account Deficit (CAD) increased to four per cent of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) in 2011-12 (upto December, 2011) as compared to 3.3 per cent during the same period of 2010-11; and

(b) if so, the reasons for the deficit?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) and (b) The Current Account Deficit (CAD) increased to 4.1 per cent of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) in 2011-12 (upto December, 2011) as compared to 3.3 per cent during the corresponding period of 2010-11. The CAD was 4.2 per cent of GDP for full fiscal 2011-12 *vis-a-vis* 2.7 per cent in 2010-11.

The increase in CAD in 2011-12 was due to widening of trade deficit on account of moderation in exports and relatively inelastic imports of petroleum, oil and lubricant (POL) and gold and silver in the wake of rising international prices.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO UNSTARRED QUESTIONS

Function of Cabinet Secretary/Secretariat

1241. SHRI RANBIR SINGH PARJAPATI:

PROF. ANIL KUMAR SAHANI:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

- (a) the duties and functions of Cabinet Secretary and Cabinet Secretariat;
- (b) whether watching implementation of the decisions taken by the Cabinet and Cabinet Committees, is the duty of the Cabinet Secretary and Cabinet Secretariat;
- (c) if so, in what manner Cabinet Secretary and Cabinet Secretariat ensure implementation of Cabinet decisions in the stipulated time-frame;
- (d) whether the concerned Ministry has not yet taken over the possession of GPRAs as decided by CCA on 26th October, 2005 (Case No. 60/CCA/2005); and
- (e) if so, action taken by Cabinet Secretariat to ensure implementation of aforesaid CCA decision?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) The Cabinet Secretariat, in terms of the Government of India (Allocation of Business) Rules, 1961 has been allocated the following business:

- (i) Secretarial assistance to the Cabinet and Cabinet Committees; and
 - (ii) Rules of Business.
- (b) The responsibility for disposal of the business including obtaining approval of other competent authorities and implementation of their decisions, is that of the Ministry/Department to whom it has been allocated.
- (c) The Ministries/Departments inform the Cabinet Secretariat of the action taken by them for implementation of the decisions taken by the Cabinet/Cabinet Committees from time to time and, wherever necessary, the Cabinet Secretariat also reminds the Ministries/Departments to expedite implementation of the decisions.
- (d) The Ministry of Urban Development had asked Kendriya Bhandar to vacate the residential units in a phased manner over three calendar years *viz.* 1/3rd units every year starting from 01.11.2005 and also pay licence fee at market rates with effect from 01.11.2005 for the residential units in their occupation. The Kendriya Bhandar has so far vacated 18 units, while it continues to occupy 24 units.
- (e) Orders in compliance of the decision of the Cabinet Committee on Accommodation (CCA) under reference have been issued by the Ministry of Urban Development. As part of its day to day work, further action to implement the decision(s) taken by the CCA lies with the Ministry of Urban Development.

Consideration for atomic energy plant in Gorakhpur of Haryana

†1242. SHRI MOHAN SINGH : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of India is considering to set up an atomic energy plant in Gorakhpur of Haryana; if so, how much land is required for it; and

(b) whether farmers of that area have give their land voluntarily to Government of India?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) Yes, Sir. The site at Gorakhpur in Haryana was accorded 'in principle' approval by the Government in October, 2009 for locating four nuclear reactors of 700 MW capacity each. The land acquired for setting up the plant is 1503 acres including 186 acres for residential township.

(b) Owners of over 70% of land acquired have already consented for the acquisition and over 50% have collected their compensation cheques voluntarily, till date.

Kudankulam nuclear project covered by Civil Liability Act

1243. SHRI K.N. BALAGOPAL : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Kudankulam Nuclear project is covered by Civil Nuclear Liability Act;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) and (b) Yes Sir, Civil Liability for Nuclear Damages Act has come into force *w.e.f* from 11.11.2011. Nuclear Power Corporation of India Limited (NPCIL) will be the operator of Kudankulam Nuclear Power Plant and it has to act in accordance with the provisions of the Act.

(c) Does not arise.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Radiation levels in surrounding areas of nuclear plants

1244. SHRI T.M. SELVAGANAPATHI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the radiation levels in the areas surrounding the nuclear plants in the country were minuscule, compared to the upper limits prescribed by the Atomic Energy Regulatory Board;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that there will be no compromise on the safety of atomic plants and it will be harmful to close the additional source of energy; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Atomic Energy Regulatory Board (AERB) has stipulated an additional dose upto 1000 micro-Sievert per year for public over natural background radiation in the vicinity of nuclear power plant. The actual dose established, based on monitoring of environmental matrices like air, water, soil, vegetation, crops, fish, meat etc. over several decades is in the range of 1 to 25 micro-Sievert per year. Independent Environmental Survey Laboratories (ESL), under the administrative control of Bhabha Atomic Research Centre (BARC) are set up at each site. The ESL monitors environmental matrices all around upto 30 km of the site for radioactivity, even prior to setting up and also after the operation of the nuclear power reactors. Reports of such monitoring are submitted to AERB. The data obtained from ESL, over several decades, has shown that there is no significant increase in radioactivity and radiation level over the background levels prevalent before the operation of the reactors.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Safety is accorded utmost priority in all phases of nuclear plant, encompassing siting, design, construction, commissioning and operation. There is a robust regulatory mechanism in place. India's energy resources are limited and the energy demand is huge and rapidly growing. Given India's energy resource profile the integrated energy policy envisages optimal deployment of all energy sources including nuclear power.

Leakage at Rawatbhata Atomic Power station

1245. SHRI T.M. SELVAGANAPATHI : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that yet another leak has been reported within a month at the Rajasthan Atomic Power Station (RAPS) at Rawatbhata near Kota;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether it is also a fact that the Rawatbhata site is getting ready for India's second biggest Nuclear Fuel Complex with a capacity of 500 tonnes a year;
- (d) if so, the details thereof;
- (e) whether it is also a fact that the affected workers were taken off duty immediately and put under care; and
- (f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY) : (a) and (b) There were two instances of tritium uptake (exposure) of workers at Rajasthan Atomic Power Station at Rawatbhata during maintenance works. While the first instance occurred in Unit-5 on June 23, 2012, the second instance took place in Unit-4 on July 19, 2012. Both the instances were localised to small areas and there was absolutely no release of radioactivity/radiation to the environment or public domain. The first instance in Unit-5 occurred due to inadvertent rise in tritium levels in a localised area of the containment building due to the opening of the moderator cover gas line where the welding jobs were performed. In the second instance, a localised leak of tritiated heavy water from the moderator pump seal led to tritium uptake by workers working in the area.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) A new facility is being set up by Nuclear Fuel Complex at Kota, Rajasthan to manufacture fuel assemblies required for 4 Units of 700 MWe PHWRs, two each at Kakrapar (Gujarat) and Kota (Rajasthan).

(e) and (f) No, Sir. In the first instance only one contract worker received a dose of 20.4 milli-Sievert per year, as against the stipulated AERB annual dose limit of 15 milli-Sievert per year for contract workers. However, at this level of radiation

dose, there are no adverse effects on the health and the worker is attending his duties, albeit in other areas of the plant.

The radiation exposure of the regular workers in the second instance was found to range from 2.97 to 7.96 milli-Sievert per year which is well below the stipulated Atomic Energy Regulatory Board (AERB) annual dose limit of 20 milli-Sievert per year for regular workers. The workers are continuing to perform their normal duties in RAPS-4.

New uranium mines in the country

1246. DR. V. MAITREYAN : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to acquire uranium mines in other countries with a view to ensure continuous supply of uranium to nuclear reactors in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether efforts are being made by Government to explore new uranium mines in the country; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. A proposal to form a Joint Venture Company between Nuclear Power Corporation of India Limited (NPCIL) and Uranium Corporation of India Limited (UCIL), two Public Sector Undertakings under the administrative control of the Department of Atomic Energy to explore the possibility of acquiring uranium assets abroad has been recommended by the Atomic Energy Commission.

(c) and (d) Atomic Minerals Directorate for Exploration and Research (AMD), a constituent unit of Department of Atomic Energy (DAE), is engaged in activities for establishing uranium resources in the country required for the Nuclear Power Programme, through multi-disciplinary survey and exploration, which include heliborne geophysical surveys also.

Important areas which are currently under survey and exploration include Tummalapalle-Rachakuntapalle in Cuddapah District; Koppunuru in Guntur District and Chitrial in Nalgonda District of Andhra Pradesh; Rohil, in Sikar District of

Rajasthan; Wahkut and Umthongkut areas of west Khasi Hills of Meghalaya; Gogi in Yadgir District of Karnataka; Singridungri-Banadungri in East Singhbhum District and Bandurdih, Seraikela-Kharaswan District of Jharkhand.

Chepest nuclear reactors from India

1247. SHRIMATI GUNDU SUDHARANI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that we can develop world's cheapest nuclear reactors with an amount of US \$ 1700 per unit for a 700 MW reactor when compared to an average US \$ 2,500 and US \$ 3,000 in the world;

(b) if so, the details thereon;

(c) how the above Indian price is competitive when compared to the price of South Korean reactors; and

(d) how can we compare our quality with other countries and more particularly South Korean reactors?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The completion cost of the indigenous 700 MW Pressurised Heavy Water Reactors (PHWRs) presently under construction is about 1700 USD/kWe.

(c) The overnight costs of South Korean reactors OPR-1000 and APR 1400 are 1876 USD/kWe and 1556 USD/kWe respectively, as per the International Energy Agency's publication "Projected Costs of Generating Electricity" 2010 Edition. The overnight cost of Indian 700 MW PHWRs is about 1150 USD/kWe at 2008 prices.

(d) The quality of Indian nuclear power reactors is comparable to those in other countries of the world including South Korea.

Repository for strong nuclear waste

1248. DR. K.P. RAMALINGAM : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that India will build a repository about one kilometre below the land surface for storing nuclear waste and is setting up a laboratory to develop the required technology;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is a fact that the proposed laboratory will be of a generic nature; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) and (b) Yes Sir, The Department of Atomic Energy (DAE) has a plan to build a repository in the depth range of 500-1000m for disposal of vitrified high level waste in future. The need of such repository would arise only after 40-50 years. This is because the inventory of radioactive waste generated is small for the current nuclear power programme of the country for which the present interim storage facilities are felt adequate.

A proposal to construct an Underground Research Laboratory (URL) is included in the current Five Year Plan to develop the required indigenous technology, needed for building the repository.

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. The proposed laboratory is of generic nature. The laboratory would comprise of experimental tunnels, rooms/chambers at depth and would be exclusively used for non-radioactive experiments and applications that would form a scientific basis for the construction of a deep underground repository in future. Such laboratories are also used for development of methodology and technology related to emplacement of solidified waste in the repository.

Kudankulam Nuclear Power Plant

1249. SHRI N.K. SINGH : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the first reactor of the Kudankulam Nuclear Power Plant has been commissioned;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the concerns of the protesters have been sufficiently addressed;

(d) whether an agreement for the third and fourth reactor in the Kudankulam Nuclear Plant was signed with Russia during the visit of India's Prime Minister;

(e) if so, the details thereof;

- (f) if not, the details thereof; and
- (g) the estimated cost due to the delay in commissioning of the plant?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) and (b) The Unit-1 of Kudankulam Nuclear Power Project is at an advanced stage of commissioning. The permission for initial fuel loading and first approach to criticality was accorded by the Atomic Energy Regulatory Board (AERB) on August 10, 2012. Currently, preparations for fuel loading are taken up. After completion of the fuel loading in the reactor, activities to approach the first criticality (start of the fission chain reaction for the first time), a major milestone, will be taken up in line with the approved procedures and AERB stipulations. After criticality, the full power operation of the unit will be achieved in steps in accordance with the laid down procedures.

(c) Yes, Sir. The Expert Group of eminent persons constituted by the Central Government has addressed all the legitimate concerns of the local people, Government have also enhanced the public outreach activities, using a multi pronged approach to address the genuine apprehensions of the local people.

(d) to (f) The Inter-Governmental Agreement (IGA) between India and the Russian Federation on cooperation in the construction of additional nuclear power plant units at Kudankulam site as well as in the construction of Russian designed nuclear power plants at new sites in India was signed on December 5, 2008 during the visit of Russian President to India.

(g) The cost of Kudankulam Nuclear Power Plant, Units 1 and 2 is estimated to go up from Rs. 13171 crore to Rs. 17270 crore, due to delay in commissioning of the plant.

Installation of mobile radiation detection system

1250. DR. V. MAITREYAN : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has installed or proposes to install mobile radiation detection system and special radiation detection vehicles in various cities of the country; and
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the aims and objectives of the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) and (b) The Central Government has decided to install mobile radiation detection systems in Police vehicles of selected police stations of major cities (more than 800 police stations in the country) with the technical support from Bhabha Atomic Research Centre (BARC). The Radiation Detection Systems installed in a mobile platform will have the capability to search and detect gamma emitting radionuclides. The mobile radiation detection vehicles are intended to help the police forces to detect any inadvertent presence of radioactivity in public domain. This system will also act as a deterrent for unauthorised usage of radioactive materials.

Conversion to Islam in Pakistan

1251. SHRI AVINASH RAI KHANNA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether a T.V. channel in Pakistan have given a live telecast of the incident in which a Hindu boy was converted into Islam in Pakistan;
- (b) if so, the steps Government has taken in this regard;
- (c) whether a large number of conversion has taken place in Pakistan; and
- (d) the details thereof and the steps taken by Government to save the minority in Pakistan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI E. AHAMED): (a) According to reports, a Pakistani TV channel, ARY Digital, telecast a programme on July 26, 2012 during which a person, reportedly a Hindu, was converted to Islam.

(b) to (d) Government has from time to time come across reports on the problems faced by members of the minority communities in Pakistan. Incidents of persecution and intimidation of the minority communities have also been reported. It is the responsibility of the Government of Pakistan to discharge its obligations towards its citizens, including those from the minority community. However, based on reports of persecution of minority groups in Pakistan, Government has in the past taken up the matter with the Government of Pakistan. The Government of Pakistan stated that it was fully cognizant of the situation and looked after the welfare of all its citizens, particularly the minority community.

Recently, India's serious concerns on the matter of abduction, forced conversion and marriage of Hindu girls against their will to Muslim men in Pakistan have been conveyed to Pakistan side. A demarche was made with Pakistan on May 8, 2012 in this regard. It was conveyed that it is our expectation that the Government of Pakistan will look after the well being of its minority communities and discharge its responsibility in this regard. Pakistan side responded that the Government of Pakistan is seized of the matter and the Supreme Court of Pakistan has taken up the issue and that the Government of Pakistan provides full protection to all minorities.

Quest for nuclear suppliers group

1252. DR. K.P. RAMALINGAM: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that India's quest for Nuclear Suppliers Group is in trouble;
- (b) whether it is also a fact that the indication surfaced at the last plenary in Seattle, U.S. confirms the above; and
- (c) if so, the steps taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI E. AHAMED): (a) to (c) The Government has expressed its interest in the full membership of Nuclear Suppliers Group (NSG). United States, France and Russia have publicly stated their support for India's membership of NSG. Deliberations during NSG plenary sessions are confidential in nature. A decision on India's membership is subject to consensus among NSG members.

Countries visited by PM

1253. SHRI BHUPENDER YADAV: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) the names of the countries which Prime Minister of India visited during the year 2011-12, till date;
- (b) the names of the countries, heads of which, visited India during the years 2011-12 till date; and
- (c) the countries which Prime Minister of India found investment friendly and looked at India as a valued investment destination in the current scenario?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI PRENEET KAUR): (a) A list of countries visited by Prime Minister of India during the year 2011-12, till date is given in Statement-I (*See* below).

(b) A list of countries, heads of which visited India during the year 2011-12 is given in the Statement-II (*See* below).

(c) Generally yes where applicable.

Statement-I

List of countries visited by Prime Minister of India during 2011-12

(A) Visits abroad of Prime Minister of India - 2011

1	Prime Minister to Sanya, China and Kazakhstan	12-15 April, 2011
2	Prime Minister to Afghanistan	12-13 May, 2011
3	Prime Minister to Ethiopia and Tanzania	23-28 May, 2011
4	Prime Minister to Bangladesh	6-7 September, 2011
5	Prime Minister to New York	21-27 September, 2011
6	Prime Minister to South Africa	17-19 October, 2011
7	Prime Minister to Cannes, France	2-5 November, 2011
8	Prime Minister to Addu and Male, Maldives	9-12 November, 2011
9	Prime Minister to Bali, Indonesia and Singapore	17-20 November, 2011
10	Prime Minister to Russia	15-17 December, 2011

(B) Visits abroad of Prime Minister of India-2012

1.	Prime Minister to Seoul	March, 24-27
2.	Prime Minister to Myanmar	May, 27-29
3.	Prime Minister to Mexico & Brazil	June, 16-23

Statement-II*Incoming**State/Official/Working/Private/Transit Visits of Heads of State and Government**(A) April - December, 2011*

Sl.No.	Name of Dignitary and details	Dates
1	2	3
1.	H.E. Mr. Mahinda Rajapaksa, President of the Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka (Private)	1-2 April, 2011
2.	H.E. Mr. Abhisit Vejjajiva, Prime Minister of the Kingdom of Thailand (State)	5 April, 2011
3.	H.E. Mr. Islam Karimov, President of the Republic of Uzbekistan (State)	17-18 May, 2011
4.	H. E. Mr. Borut Pahor, Prime Minister of the Republic of Slovenia (State)	13-16 June, 2011
5.	His Excellency Mr. Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono, President of the Republic of Indonesia (Transit)	15 June, 2011
6.	H. E. Mr. John Key, Prime Minister of New Zealand and Mrs. Bronagh Key (State)	26-30 June, 2011
7.	H.E. Mr. Yoweri Kaguta Museveni, President of Uganda (Private)	21-29 September, 2011
8.	H.E. Mr. Hamid Karzai, President of the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan (Official)	4-5 October, 2011
9.	H.E. Mr. Truong Tan Sang, President of Socialist Republic of Vietnam and Madam Mai Thi Hanh (State)	11-13 October, 2011

1	2	3
10.	H.E. U Thein Sein, President of Republic of the Union of Myanmar and Daw Khin Khin Win (State)	12-15 October, 2011
11.	H.E. Dr. Baburam Bhattarai, Prime Minister of Nepal and Hon. Ms. Hisila Yami (Official)	20-23 October, 2011
12.	His Majesty Jigme Khesar Namgyel Wangchuck, King of Bhutan and Her Majesty the Queen Jetsun Pema Wangchuck (State)	23-31 October, 2011
13.	His Majesty Jigme Khesar Namgyel Wangchuck, King of Bhutan and Her Majesty the Queen Jetsun Pema Wangchuck (Transit)	5-6 November, 2011
14.	H.E. Dr. Baburam Bhattarai, Prime Minister of Nepal (Transit)	8 November, 2011
15.	H.E. Dr. Baburam Bhattarai, Prime Minister of Nepal (Transit)	12 November, 2011
16.	H.E. Mr. Lyonchhen Jigmi Y Thinley, Prime Minister of Bhutan (Private)	18-21 December, 2011
17.	H.E. Mr. Yoshihiko Noda, Prime Minister of Japan and Mrs. Hitomi Noda (State)	27-28 December, 2011
18.	Rt. Hon. Raila Amolo Odinga, Prime Minister of Kenya (Private)	27 Dec., 2011 - 3 Jan., 2012

(B) January - August, 2012

Incoming Visits

State/Official/Working/Private/Transit

Sl.No.	Name of Dignitary and details	Dates
1	2	3
1	The Hon. Mrs. Kamla Persad Bissessar, Prime Minister of Trinidad & Tobago (State)	January, 5-14

1	2	3
2	H.E. Mr. Amadou Toumani Toure, President of Republic of Mali (State)	January, 10-13
3	H.E. Ms. Yingluck Shinawatra, Prime Minister of Thailand (State)	January, 24-26
4	H.E. Mr. Anote Tong, President of Kiribati (Delhi Sustainable Development Summit)	January, 31 to February, 5
5	H.E. Mr. James Alix Michel, President of Seychelles (Delhi Sustainable Development Summit)	February, 1-3
6	H.E. Ms. Tarja Halonen, President of Finland (Delhi Sustainable Development Summit)	February, 1-3
7	Hon. Dr. Navinchandra Ramgoolam, Prime Minister of Mauritius (State)	February 6-10
8	H.E. Mr. Nikola Gruevski, Prime Minister of the Republic of Macedonia (Private)	March, 4-9
9	H.E. Ms. Dilma Rousseff, President of the Federative Republic of Brazil (State)	March, 27-31
10	H.E. Mr. Dmitry A Medevdev, President of Russian Federation (BRICS)	March, 28 - 29
11	H.E. Mr. Hu Jintao, President of People's Republic of China (BRICS)	March, 28 - 30
12	H.E. Dr. Jacob Zuma, President of South Africa (BRICS)	March, 28 - 30
13	H.E. Sheikh Hamad Bin Khalifa Al-Thani, Emir of State of Qatar (State)	April, 8-10

1	2	3
14	H.E. Mr. Asif Ali Zardari, President of Pakistan (Official)	April, 8
15	H.E. Dr. Mohamed Waheed, President of Maldives (Official)	May, 11-15
16	H.E. Mr. Fernando Lugo Mendez, President of Paraguay (Official)	May, 23-25
17	H.E. Mr. Lee Hsien Loong, Prime Minister of the Republic of Singapore and Mrs. Lee Hsien Loong (State)	July, 10-12
18	H.E. Mr. Vaclav Klaus, President of the Czech Republic (Transits)	4 & 10 July, 2012
19	H.E. Mr Andrus Ansip, Prime Minister of Estonia (Private)	16-17 July, 2012
20	H.E. Dr. Boni Yayi, President of Republic of Benin (Transit)	17 July, 2012
21	H.E. Mr. Ratu Epeli Nailatikau, President of Fiji (Private)	5-8 August, 2012

Corruption in issuance of passport

1254. SHRI D. BANDYOPADHYAY: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to an article in the Economic Journal dated 14th July, 2012 where a quantitative analysis has been given about corruption in the matter of issuance of passports in eight major cities of India; and

(b) if so, whether Government would initiate some test penal action against the defaulting functionaries as available in the website "ipaidbribe.com"?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI E. AHAMED): (a) Yes, the attention of the Government has been drawn to an article in the "Economic and Political Weekly" (issue dated 14.07.2012) wherein a

quantitative analysis has been presented on the level of corruption in India, based on a specific issue—identity verification by police officials prior to issuance of a passport.

(b) So far as initiation of penal action against the defaulting Government officials, as available on website "ipaidbribe.com" is concerned, it is pointed out that the website merely provides a forum to those who record their experiences of corruption in India, while maintaining their anonymity. However, whenever a specific complaint is received, action is taken as per Central Vigilance Commission (CVC) guidelines.

In order to improve the functioning of the Passport Offices in India and to make the process corruption free, Ministry undertakes various measures *viz.* inspection of Passport Offices on regular basis to improve procedural efficiency with instructions to take prompt remedial steps on deficiencies. The vigilance inspections concentrate on corruption and malpractice cases in the passport offices, as a result of which disciplinary action is taken against the erring officials. As far as the matter regarding police verification reports is concerned, the State Governments are being requested on regular basis at different levels i.e. Chief Ministers, Chief Secretaries, Director General of Police, for streamlining the police verification process. With the introduction of Passport Seva Project and its integration with police departments, incidences of corruption at the stage of police verification level, are likely to come down, as there would be greater transparency in the entire process.

Compensation released for Indians affected in Gulf War

†1255. SHRI THAAWAR CHAND GEHLOT: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of the cases approved by the Compensation Commission of United Nations regarding compensation for the loss suffered by Indians based in Kuwait, in the Gulf war of 1990;

(b) whether all those Indians have received the approved amount and if not, the action taken by Government to get the remaining instalments of the approved amount released to Indians;

(c) the number of Indians whose compensation instalments have been received by Government but the same have not been received by the applicants and the reasons therefor; and

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(d) by when Government would get the whole approved compensation amount paid to Indian citizens?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI E. AHAMED): (a) 1.47 lakh valid Indian claims were settled for a sum of approximately US \$ 1 billion.

(b) to (d) A few Indians have not been able to receive the approved amount/ undischarged instalments of the approved amount due to reasons such as change of address of the claimants not intimated to the Ministry of External Affairs, UNCC reducing the permitted period of disbursement from 12 months to 6 months etc. UNCC stopped claims disbursement operations since January, 2008 and informed that no further claims are due to Government of India or the Indian claimants.

Railway station in Pakistan with Chinese help

‡1256. SHRI OM PRAKASH MATHUR: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Pakistan is building a railway station with the help of China along the Pakistan border near Munabao in Barmer;

(b) whether it is a violation of international border law; and

(c) if so, whether Government of India has held any talk with Pakistan's Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI E. AHAMED): (a) A railway station called "Zero Point" Railway Station exists on the Pakistan side of the International Border opposite Munabao in Barmer Sector. The station was constructed in 2006 and is approximately 10-20 meters from International Border between India and Pakistan. According to reports, Pakistan Railways has recently undertaken expansion works at "Zero Point" Railway Station platform and immigration office. There are media reports suggesting involvement of a Chinese company in construction activity.

(b) and (c) After signing of the Simla Agreement in 1972, India does not recognize the Border Ground Rule Agreement of 1960-61 between India and Pakistan. Agreement on fresh Border Ground Rules is under discussion between

‡Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

the two countries. Presently, the border management on India Pakistan border is being carried out on the basis of informal conventions evolved between the Border Security Force (BSF) and Pakistan Rangers over the years.

The matter has been taken up by BSF with Pakistan Rangers during meetings at various levels. The point also featured during the Quarterly Meeting held on 16 November, 2011, wherein it was reiterated by the Pakistan side that this construction has been undertaken to extend the existing platform and immigration office for better facilities to passengers.

Simplification of visa by India and Pakistan

†1257. SHRI RASHEED MASOOD: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that India and Pakistan have framed any policy to simplify the visa rules;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) by when this new policy would be implemented; and
- (d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI E. AHAMED): (a) to (d) In pursuance of the decision taken during the India-Pakistan Home/Interior Secretary level talks held at New Delhi on 28-29 March, 2011, the second meeting of the Joint Working Group was held at New Delhi on October 13-14, 2011, to examine the modalities for streamlining the visa procedures and to finalize the draft of the new Bilateral Visa Agreement with a view to easing travel for the nationals of either country desiring to visit the other. The two sides finalized the draft text of the Bilateral Visa Agreement. In the Home/Interior Secretary level talks held in Islamabad on 24-25 May, 2012, both sides welcomed the finalization of the Visa Agreement and agreed to sign it at an early date. The Pakistan side informed that some internal approvals were under process and the Agreement will be signed once they are in place.

Indian soldiers in Pakistani jails

†1258. SHRIMATI MAYA SINGH: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(a) whether it is a fact that many courageous Indian soldiers and officers are behind the bars in different jails of Pakistan who were captured by Pakistani agencies during the Indo-Pak war of 1965 and 1971 and in other military operations;

(b) whether it is also a fact that Indian citizens freed from Pakistani jails have informed that many Indian prisoners are still in Pakistani jails;

(c) if so, the details of steps taken in the interest of these people;

(d) the number of Indian citizens imprisoned in different Pakistani jails according to the Indian record; and

(e) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI E. AHAMED): (a) to (c) According to available information, 74 Missing Defence Personnel, including 54 Prisoners of War are believed to be in Pakistani jails since 1971.

Government has repeatedly taken up the matter with Government of Pakistan through diplomatic channels and during high-level contacts for the release of Indian Prisoners of War believed to be in Pakistan. However, Pakistan does not acknowledge the presence of any Indian Prisoners of War in its custody. During the visit of External Affairs Minister to Pakistan in January, 2007, Pakistan government was persuaded to receive a delegation of relatives of Missing Defence Personnel to permit them to visit prisons in Pakistan, where they are believed to be incarcerated. A delegation of relatives, accordingly, visited 10 jails in Pakistan from June 1-14, 2007. The delegation could not conclusively confirm the physical presence of the Indian Prisoners of War. Pursuant to the visit of the delegation of relatives of Missing Defence Personnel, a tri-Service Committee for monitoring matters on the subject has been formed in the Ministry of Defence. The matter was raised with Pakistan at India-Pakistan Home/Interior Secretary talks held in Islamabad on May 24-25, 2012 and India-Pakistan Foreign Secretary level talks in New Delhi on July 4-5, 2012.

(d) and (e) As on August 16, 2012, 233 Indian civilian prisoners, 81 Indian fishermen and 74 Missing Defence Personnel including 54 Prisoners of War are believed to be in Pakistani jails.

Visa application received at Indian Consulates in UK, USA and Canada

1259. SHRI PARSHOTTAM KHODABHAI RUPALA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of visa application that have been received by our Consulates in US, UK and Canada within last three years, and the number of applications that were denied and the number of applications of Indian origin people;

(b) whether our Consulates in US, UK and Canada have received letters from MPs of these countries on our visa matters;

(c) if so, the action that has been taken by our Consulates; and

(d) the action that has been taken by Ministry on the fact that Canada and USA Consulates in India is not responding letters of our MPs, even though our Consulates are honouring the letters of their MPs?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI E. AHAMED): (a) The desired information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House.

(b) and (c) Whenever letters of recommendation are received from elected representatives, they are duly acknowledged by our Missions. However, the grant of visa is subject to our extant rules and regulations.

(d) It is the sovereign right of every State to grant or decline a visa to a foreign national. Such decisions are taken on the basis of national laws.

Visa benefits to citizen of Pakistan

1260. SHRI BAISHNAB PARIDA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the status of grant of liberalized visa to Pakistan citizens;

(b) the status of setting up a hot-line to expedite the process;

(c) the fool-proof action plan to ensure that anti-national elements do not seek benefit under the above project; and

(d) the status of signing a new agreement between the two countries, that would ensure better people to people contact in both the countries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI E. AHAMED): (a) to (d) Visas to Pakistani nationals are issued subject to fulfilment of requirements as per the Visa Manual.

In pursuance of the decision taken during the India-Pakistan Home/Interior Secretary level talks held at New Delhi on 28-29 March, 2011, the second meeting of the Joint Working Group was held at New Delhi on October 13-14, 2011, to examine the modalities for streamlining the visa procedures and to finalize the draft of the new Bilateral Visa Agreement with a view to easing travel for the nationals of either country desiring to visit the other. The two sides finalized the draft text of the Bilateral Visa Agreement. In the Home/Interior Secretary level talks held in Islamabad on 24-25 May, 2012, both sides welcomed the finalization of the Visa Agreement and agreed to sign it at an early date. The Pakistan side informed that some internal approvals were under process and the Agreement will be signed once they are in place.

Construction of hospital in Sri Lanka

1261. SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of India is constructing a 500 bedded hospital at Dickoya in Sri Lanka; and

(b) if so, when was this project conceived, date of approval, date of commencement of work and the estimated cost?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI E. AHAMED): (a) and (b) The proposal to construct a 150-bed hospital in Dickoya, near Hatton in the Central Province of Sri Lanka under India's bilateral development assistance programme was conceived in October, 2002 to help improve the standards of medical facilities in the Central Province (upcountry region) of Sri Lanka where Indian Origin Tamils (IOTs) are living. In February, 2003, Government of India nominated the Hospital Services Consultation Corporation Ltd., a Public Sector Undertaking under the Ministry of Family Welfare and Child Welfare, as the consultant for the project. In January 2010, the Committee on Non-plan Expenditure approved the project to be undertaken at a total cost of Rs. 47.27 crores. After the tender process, the civil works related to the project was awarded to the lowest bidder, M/s. Green Valley's Shelters Pvt. Ltd., and the work on site started in February, 2011.

Staff shortage in Consulate/Embassies

1262. SHRI P. RAJEEVE: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Ministry has reviewed the staff strength in the Embassies and consulates recently;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) whether the offices in Gulf countries are facing man power shortage?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI PRENEET KAUR): (a) and (b) The Ministry of External Affairs regularly reviews the manpower requirements of all its Missions/Posts abroad and their strengths are adjusted from time to time in keeping with their requirements and availability of manpower.

(c) The Indian Missions/Posts abroad, including in the Gulf region, are staffed in accordance with their respective sanctioned strengths. However, the requirement of manpower in any establishment changes depending upon varying workload from time to time and the Ministry takes necessary measures for addressing these needs.

Attack on Gurudwara in USA

1263. SHRI BALWINDER SINGH BHUNDER: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether a Gurudwara in Milwaukee in Wisconsin State of USA was attacked on 5 August, 2012;
- (b) if so, the details in this regard and the number of persons died in this attack;
- (c) whether Government has taken up this matter with the US administration; and
- (d) if so, at what level the matter was taken up and what is the response of the US administration?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI E. AHAMED): (a) and (b) A gunman shot and killed six people and injured

three others in a Gurudwara at Oak Creek, Milwaukee, Wisconsin, United States at 10.15 AM (local time) on 5 August, 2012. The dead included four Indian and two American citizens. The gunman was later killed reportedly through a combination of police firing and self inflicted wounds.

(c) and (d) The Government conveyed its concerns to the U.S. Government about the shooting and the general security of the Indian community in the United States through the diplomatic channels immediately after the incident. Further, External Affairs Minister spoke on telephone to US Secretary of State Hillary Clinton on 6 August, 2012 to convey the country's shock at this tragic incident, and to request the US Government to take all steps to ensure the security of the Indian community in the United States and their places of worship. Prime Minister also conveyed the same to US President Obama, when latter called him on 8 August, 2012.

President Obama in his public statement expressed sorrow over the incident, conveyed his condolence for the victims, highlighted the rich contribution of the Sikh community to the United States and stated that all support would be provided for the investigations into the shooting. Further, President Obama issued a proclamation ordering the US flag to be flown at half-staff from 6 August until sunset, 10 August, 2012, as a mark of respect for the victims of the Gurudwara attack. The U.S. Attorney General visited Oak Tree and met the families of the victims. The Federal Bureau of Investigation has also joined the investigation into the incident.

Anti-India sentiments in neighbouring countries

1264. DR. T.N. SEEMA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware of anti-India sentiments prevailing in Nepal, Bhutan, Myanmar, Bangladesh and Sri Lanka;

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

(c) the organizations/persons responsible for fanning anti-India sentiments in these countries; and

(d) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by Government to strengthen the relations with these countries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI PRENEET KAUR): (a) and (b) India enjoys close, cordial and friendly relations with Bangladesh, Sri Lanka, Bhutan, Nepal and Myanmar with whom it shares historic, civilisational and cultural links. India's relations with these countries is based on equality, mutuality of benefit and respect for each other's sovereignty and territorial integrity.

(c) and (d) India has maintained the tradition of regular high level exchange of visits and close people-to-people contacts with our neighbouring countries. Issues of mutual concern are regularly discussed with these countries in various institutional mechanisms. India is assisting neighbouring countries in their socio-economic development in the areas of infrastructure, health, education, power, information & technology, rural and community development. Initiatives have been undertaken to boost bilateral trade, investment and tourism profile with these countries.

Tourist hub by China near Indo-China border

1265. DR. NAJMA A. HEPTULLA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the news-item "China planning tourist hub near border" published in the Media on 24 June, 2012 stating that China is building a "golden" tourist complex in Nyingchi prefecture in Tibet, close to the disputed areas on the Indo-China border;

(b) if so, Government's reaction thereto and the steps taken in this regard; and

(c) to what extent this move may pose threat to the integrity of India and sour the relation of the two countries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI E. AHAMED): (a) to (c) Government has seen the media report. Government is aware that China is developing the infrastructure in the border regions opposite India in Tibet and Xinjiang Autonomous Regions. This includes the Qinghai-Tibet Railway line, with proposed extension upto Xigaze and Nyingchi, and development of road and airport facilities. Government is giving careful and special attention to the development of infrastructure in the border areas opposite China, in order to meet our strategic and security requirements and also to facilitate the economic

development of these areas. Government keeps a constant watch on all developments having a bearing on India's security and takes all necessary measures to safeguard it.

Foreign trips by Ministers

‡1266. SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of foreign trips made by Minister of Central Government and people accorded the status of Cabinet/State Minister during last three years, designation-wise and year-wise;

(b) the details of amount allocated for and spent on these foreign trips by Government, year-wise;

(c) whether it is a fact that the amount spent on foreign trips by Government annually, is ten times more than the one fixed for the purpose;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI PRENEET KAUR): (a) to (e) Information in respect of the question is being collected and would be laid on the Table of the House as soon as possible.

Extremism in North Eastern states

‡1267. SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Myanmar is fomenting extremism and Jehadi activities in North-Eastern States;

(b) if so, details thereof and steps taken by Government;

(c) whether this matter was discussed during Prime Minister's recent visit to Myanmar; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and reaction of Myanmar?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI E. AHAMED): (a) to (d) Reports have appeared from time to time indicating

‡Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

the presence of some Indian insurgent groups in the areas along the India-Myanmar border. During the State visit of the Prime Minister to Myanmar in May 2012, the need for enhanced cooperation between security forces and border guarding agencies for securing peace, security and stability in the border areas was discussed between the leaders of the two countries. Both leaders reaffirmed their shared commitment to fight the scourge of terrorism and insurgent activity in all its forms and manifestations. Both leaders reiterated that territories of either country would not be allowed to be used for activities inimical to the other, including for training, sanctuary and other operations by terrorist and insurgent organisations and their operatives.

Extradition treaty with Bangladesh

1268. SHRI NATUJI HALAJI THAKOR: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the extradition treaty between India and Bangladesh has been finalised;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) if not, by when the treaty is likely to be finalised which was discussed at the Second Annual Home Minister's level consultations held in New Delhi in February, 2012?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI E. AHAMED): (a) to (c) It is the policy of the Government to conclude Extradition Treaties with as many countries as possible to ensure availability of fugitive criminals for trial. Negotiations are held through diplomatic channels on the basis of drafts proposed by either side. A draft Extradition Treaty has already been proposed to the Bangladesh for their consideration. The matter has also been taken up at the recent bilateral meetings including the first meeting of the Joint Consultative Commission at the level of Foreign Minister in May, 2012 in New Delhi and the second annual Home Minister's level consultations held in February, 2012 in New Delhi.

Travel advisories for travelling to India

1269. SHRI A. ELAVARASAN: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some countries such as the US, UK, New Zealand, Australia and Canada have advised their citizens to take a high degree of caution while making travel plan for India, in the light of high risk of terrorist activities;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether these countries have raised the level of threat for stay in India for their citizen; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the reaction of Government on this issue?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI PRENEET KAUR): (a) Yes.

(b) Governments of US, New Zealand, Canada, UK and Australia had issued travel advisories pertaining to India during the festival season last year. These countries have been updating their Travel Advisories from time to time with information on recent incidents pertaining to security.

(c) and (d) The level of threat has generally not been raised by these countries in their updated Travel Advisories. The Government has taken up the matter with all the concerned countries at various levels.

Financial loss to Public Sector banks due to NPA

†1270. SHRI KAPTAN SINGH SOLANKI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that public sector banks of the country are facing financial losses due to Non-Performing Assets (NPA) loans;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government has made any action plan to tackle this situation; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) Although the Gross Non-Performing Assets of the Public Sector Banks (PSBs) as on March, 2012 amounts to Rs. 112489 crore, all PSBs have reported profits for the financial year 2011-12.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) and (d) Banks are required to monitor NPAs and take steps to bring them down through recovery/other channels. RBI also monitors the NPA levels in banks. This aspect is reviewed during Annual Financial Inspections of banks and monitored on an ongoing basis through regulatory returns submitted by banks and periodical meetings with banks. The channels of recovery available to banks include recourse to Securitization and Reconstruction of Financial Assets and Enforcement of Security Interest Act, 2002, Debt Recovery Tribunals, Lok Adalats etc.

The Government has advised PSBs to take a number of new initiatives to increase the pace of recovery and manage NPAs, which include appointment of Nodal officers for recovery, to conduct special drive for recovery of loss assets, to put in place early warning system, to replace system of post dated cheques with Electronic Clearance System (ECS) and to proactively pursue the loan issues with State Governments.

Impact of global recession

†1271. DR. YOGENDRA P. TRIVEDI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the impact of global recession is now fully visible on our country's economy;
- (b) if so, the measures taken by Government to tackle this; and
- (c) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) The global slowdown due to unfolding of euro zone sovereign debt crisis has, *inter-alia*, impacted the Indian economy through deceleration in exports, widening of trade and current account deficit, volatility in capital flows, in general, a fell in the value of Indian Rupee *vis-a-vis* the US dollar, stock market volatility and lower economic growth. As per the revised estimates of annual national income, 2011-12 released by the Central Statistics Office (CSO) the growth rate of the Indian economy measured in terms of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) at factor cost at constant (2004-05) prices was 8.4 per cent each in 2009-10 and 2010-11 and 6.5 per cent in 2011-12. This reduction in the growth rate is attributable to both domestic and global factors.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) and (c) The action plan of the Government to revive the economy, *inter-alia*, includes better access to finance for manufacturing sector, fast tracking of large investment projects in the areas of power, petroleum and gas, roads, coal, etc., use of buffer stocks to moderate food inflation, strengthening of financial and banking sector, reducing the volatility of exchange rate, etc. Certain specific measures taken by the Government to achieve the growth target, *inter-alia*, include enhancing the level of investment for agriculture sector including irrigation projects, promoting Micro Small & Medium Enterprises (MSME) sector by way of higher allocation of funds, enhancing investment in the infrastructure sector focusing on Public Private Partnerships, a number of legislative measures to develop the financial sector and introduction of a new National Manufacturing Policy, etc. The fiscal policy as enunciated in the Budget 2012-13 aims at reducing the fiscal deficit from 5.8 per cent in 2011-12 to 5.1 per cent in 2012-13, by restricting the expenditure on subsidies to under 2 per cent of GDP. This would be facilitated by the move towards nutrient based subsidy in fertilizers and the use of unique identity based 'Aadhaar' system for rationalizing subsidies. Steps have been taken to expedite the passage of Direct Tax Code Bill and evolving a consensus among stake holders in implementation of goods and services tax.

IBA decision denying education loan in Management Quota

1272. SHRI K.N. BALAGOPAL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has noticed about the Indian Banks Association's (IBA) decision denying education loan to students admitted in Management Quota;
- (b) if so, the details and reasons thereof;
- (c) the reason to change the existed Education loan norms;
- (d) whether Government has received representations to reverse this decision; and
- (e) the steps taken on such representation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (c) Indian Banks' Association (IBA) has circulated the revised Model Educational Loan Scheme to its member banks on 31st May, 2012. The objective of the Scheme is to provide need based assistance for meritorious

students. Since Management Quota seats are released by the Management at its discretion, merit may not be the sole criteria for such admission. In view of this, Management Quota admissions have been kept outside the purview of the Model Educational Loan Scheme. Banks have been advised to fix appropriate terms and conditions for such loans. Many banks have separate schemes for providing education loans to students admitted under Management Quota.

(d) and (e) Representations received in the matter and the experience on the implementation of the scheme is taken into consideration at the time of revision of Model Scheme.

Loan taken by farmers from private money lenders

1273. DR. K.V.P. RAMACHANDRA RAO: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government had constituted a Task Force to look into the issue of a large number of farmers, who had taken loans from private money lenders, not being covered under the loan waiver scheme;

(b) if so, the details of the recommendations made by the task force; and

(c) the action that has been taken on the recommendations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (c) The Government of India had constituted a Task Force, under the Chairmanship of Shri. U. C. Sarangi, the then Chairman, NABARD to look into the issue of a large number of farmers, who had taken loans from private money lenders, not being covered under the loan waiver scheme.

The Task Force has submitted its report to the Government in June, 2010. The Task Force's main recommendations *inter-alia* include the following :

- (i) Policy measures for addressing the issues of farmer's indebtedness to money lenders and measures to provide relief to farmers.
- (ii) Various measures including the Kisan Credit Card (KCC) Scheme to ensure coverage of small and marginal farmers, tenant farmers, share croppers and oral lessees by the institutional credit card fold, to reduce their dependence on informal sources.
- (iii) On legislation regarding loans from private money lenders and the need for a grievance redressal mechanism at the District level which is accessible to both money lenders and farmers.

The Interest Subvention Scheme is being implemented by the Government of India since 2006-07 to make short-term crop loans upto Rs. 3 lakh for a period of one year available to farmers at the interest rate of 7 percent per annum. The Government of India has since 2009-10 been providing additional interest subvention to farmers who repay in time. The additional subvention was 1% in 2009-10, 2% in 2010-11 and 3% in 2011-12. The Government has in the Budget speech of 2012-13 announced continuation of the scheme in 2012-13.

The KCC Scheme has been revised in May, 2012 and banks have been advised to issue Kisan Credit Cards to all eligible farmers.

Villages without banks

1274. DR. K.V.P. RAMACHANDRA RAO: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that 74,414 villages with population above 2,000 were identified as unbanked, which were allocated to various banks for providing banking services by March, 2012;

(b) if so, whether this has been achieved; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (c) Banks were advised in 2010-11 to prepare a roadmap for providing banking services by March, 2012 to villages with a population above 2,000, as per 2001 census, in the country. Under the roadmap, 74,398 villages with population above 2,000 were identified, which were allocated to various banks, including Regional Rural Banks (RRBs), for providing banking services. Banks have covered 74,194 of these unbanked villages by March 31, 2012 through branches, Business Correspondents, Mobile Banking etc.

Focus of insurers on urban areas

1275. SHRI VIJAY JAWAHARLAL DARDA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority (IRDA) has been expressing its concern that State-owned insurers have preferred to focus on urban areas at the cost of semi-urban and rural potential markets;

(b) if so, whether instructions have been issued to give significant attention to continuous growth trends in semi-urban and rural markets; and

(c) whether targets fixed for 2011 for exclusive insurance business in Rural areas achieved?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) The Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority (IRDA) has reported that it has mandated regulations for both life and non-life insurers and fixed targets for insurers business in 'Rural Areas'. There is no such mandated regulation for Semi-Urban Areas. The authority takes regulatory action for non-compliance of the Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority (Obligations of Insurers to Rural or Social Sectors) Regulations, 2002 and amended from time to time, by the State-owned insurers in the rural sector. As per the regulations, the target for exclusive business in rural area fixed for State-owned life and non-life insurers is 25% of the total number of policies and 7% of gross premium income written direct in that year, respectively.

(c) Yes, Sir. The performance of the State-owned life insurer in the rural area was 32.74% against target of 25% of the total number of policies whereas for non-life insurers, it was 10.15 % against target of 7% of gross direct premium income for the financial year 2010-11.

Detection of undisclosed income in France by income tax

1276. SHRI M.P. ACHUTHAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the income tax authorities have detected undisclosed income totalling Rs. 565 crore in France and taxes amounting to Rs. 181 crore have already been realized; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) No, Sir. However, investigations conducted on the basis of information received from the Government of France have led to detection of undisclosed income of Rs. 565 crore and taxes amounting to Rs. 181 have already been realized.

(b) The information received is covered by the confidentiality clause under the DTAA's and can only be used for the tax purposes specified therein. Thus, the contents of the information received under DTAA cannot be disclosed to persons other than those involved in the assessment or collection of, the enforcement or prosecution in respect of, or the determination of appeals in relation to, the taxes covered by the Agreement.

Unbearable inflation level

‡1277. SHRI SHIVANAND TIWARI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the rate of inflation in the country in the current financial year is at unbearable level;

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

(c) is it also a fact that Government is unable to control this price rise; and

(d) if so, whether the main reason of it is increasing gap between demand and supply?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) Inflation measured in terms of Wholesale Price Index (WPI) and the all India Consumer Price Index-New Series (CPI-NS) during the current financial year is given in Table 1 below:

Table 1. Headline inflation in WPI and CPI-New Series (%)

	WPI All commodities	All India CPI-New Series
April-12	7.50	10.26
May-12	7.55	10.36
June-12	7.25	9.93
July-12	6.87	9.86

(b) to (d) Persistence of inflation in food products particularly protein-rich items like milk, eggs, meat & fish, pulses and non-consumer food products has been due to both structural demand-supply imbalances and input cost pressures.

‡Original notice of the Question was received in Hindi.

While RBI has taken measures to contain overall inflation, supply side measures as well as sector/commodity specific interventions were initiated by the Government to address the concerns on food inflation. Apart from several fiscal and administrative measures taken earlier, the Government of India announced the following measures in the Union Budget 2012-13.

- **National Mission for Protein Supplement:** To improve productivity in the dairy sector, a Rs.2,242 crore project is being launched with World Bank assistance. To broaden the scope of production of fish to coastal aquaculture, apart from fresh water aquaculture, the outlay in 2012-13 is being stepped up to Rs. 500 crore. Suitable allocations are also being made for poultry, piggery and goat rearing.
- **Provision to add storage capacity for food grains:** 5 million tonnes capacity is proposed to be added during 2012-13.
- The allocations for the scheme Bringing Green Revolution to Eastern India (BGREI) has been increased from Rs. 400 crore in 2011-12 to Rs. 1000 crore in 2012-13 as the scheme has resulted in additional paddy production of seven million tonnes in Kharif 2011.
- A 18 per cent higher budgetary allocation for agriculture, besides an increase in targeted credit for agriculture credit by Rs. 100,000 crore should help from the supply side.

Notices issued by income tax department

1278. SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that thousands of demands notices have been issued by Income Tax Department to tax payers, for mere Rs. 20/- only.

(b) if so, whether same may be avoided to save Government spending on sending these notices with expenses of more than Rs. 20/- to collect this money; and

(c) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) to (c) No Sir. However, the Centralized Processing Center

(CPC) of the Income Tax Department had issued communications regarding arrear demand to tax-payers under the provisions of Section 245 of the Income-tax Act, 1961 as such a communication is required before adjusting any refund arising to a tax-payer. This fact had also been clarified through a Press Note issued on 5th January, 2012 by the Ministry.

Comments of RBI for manipulated figures of NPA

1279. SHRI BHARATSINH PRABHATSINH PARMAR:

SHRI PARSHOTTAM KHODABHAI RUPALA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is aware about the comments of RBI about their fact findings for manipulated figures of non-performing assets by various banks;
- (b) whether SEBI has conducted any investigation in this regard;
- (c) if so, by when this investigation report will be completed; and
- (d) if not, whether SEBI is going to conduct any investigation, if so, the time-frame thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) Reserve Bank of India (RBI), the regulator for banks in India, has not reported any specific case to the Government regarding manipulated figures of non-performing assets of banks.

(b) to (d) Do not arise.

Effect of inflation on growth rate of economy

1280. DR. JANARDHAN WAGHMARE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) the details inflation rate during the last one year along with its effect on the growth of the economy;
- (b) the effect of inflation on demand and prices in the market;
- (c) whether retail prices of food items are increasing at a higher rate than inflation rate; and
- (d) the efforts made by Government to check price rise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) The headline inflation in terms of Wholesale Price Index (WPI) for last one year is given in Table below:

WPI-All Commodities	
August-11	9.78
September-11	10.00
October-11	9.87
November-11	9.46
December-11	7.74
January-12	7.23
February-12	7.56
March-12	7.69
April-12	7.50
May-12	7.55
June-12	7.25
July-12	6.87

Continued high inflation as well as other adverse global and domestic macro-economic factors have affected demand and resulted in a slower growth of economy. The rate of growth of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) witnessed a sequential slowdown from 9.2 per cent in Q4 (Jan.-Mar.) of 2010-11 to 5.3 per cent in Q4 (Jan.-Mar.) of 2011-12.

(c) The headline and food inflation as per WPI and the CPI-New series, which reflects the inflation at retail price level, is given below:

Table 2: WPI and CPI-NS- Food and Non-Food Inflation (Per cent)

Areas	WPI			CPI- New Series		
	Headline	Food	Non-food	Headline	Food	Non-food
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Weight	100.0	24.31	75.69	100.0	47.6	52.4
January-12	7.23	1.45	9.52	7.65	4.06	11.02

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
February-12	7.56	5.93	8.18	8.83	6.65	10.83
March-12	7.69	8.70	7.32	9.38	8.10	10.54
April-12	7.50	9.31	6.82	10.26	10.11	10.40
May-12	7.55	8.93	7.03	10.36	10.52	10.22
June-12	7.25	9.03	6.58	9.93	10.78	9.16
July-12	6.87	8.72	6.17	9.86	11.53	8.37

During January, 2012, food inflation was lower than the overall CPI inflation. However, since May, 2012, the food inflation is higher than the overall CPI inflation.

(d) Government has taken necessary fiscal and administrative measures to contain inflation. Reserve Bank of India has also raised the policy rates to contain inflation and anchor inflationary expectations. To overcome supply side constraints, particularly in protein foods, following supply side measures have also been taken:

- **National Mission for Protein Supplement:** To improve productivity in the dairy sector, a Rs. 2,242 crore project is being launched with World Bank assistance. To broaden the scope of production of fish to coastal aquaculture, apart from fresh water aquaculture, the outlay in 2012-13 is being stepped up to Rs. 500 crore. Suitable allocations are also being made for poultry, piggery and goat rearing.
- **Provision to add storage capacity for food grains:** 5 million tonnes capacity is proposed to be added during 2012-13.
- The allocations for the scheme Bringing Green Revolution to Eastern India (BGREI) has been increased from Rs. 400 crore in 2011-12 to Rs. 1000 crore in 2012-13 as the scheme has resulted in additional paddy production of seven million tonnes in Kharif 2011.
- A 18 per cent higher budgetary allocation for agriculture, besides an increase in targeted credit for agriculture credit by Rs. 100,000 crore should also help from the supply side.

Securities transaction tax

1281. SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government lowered the securities transaction tax to 0.1 per cent a move that will bring down cost of equity transactions; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the response received so far ?

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

(b) Securities Transaction Tax (STT) was reduced from 0.125 per cent, to 0.1 per cent, in cash delivery segment from the 1st day of July, 2012 *vide* Finance Act, 2012.

It is observed from the data received from National Stock Exchange (NSE) and Bombay Stock Exchange (BSE) that value of trades resulting in delivery in the cash market segment has increased from Rs. 59,744.40 crores in the month of June, 2012 to Rs. 72,168.76 crores in the month of July, 2012 post revision of the STT rates.

Amendment in income tax at for overseas transactions

1282. SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is amending the Income Tax Act with retrospective effect to bring into net overseas transactions; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) Yes Sir. The Income Tax Act has already been amended with retrospective effect, by the Finance Act, 2012, to bring to tax overseas transaction which have effect of indirect transfer of assets located in India.

(b) The Finance Act, 2012 had amended the Income Tax Act in order to restate the legislative intent by way of introducing clarificatory amendments with retrospective effect in different sections of the Income Tax Act. The details of the amendments and their retrospectivity is given in the Statement (*See* below). The amendments have taken effect from the date of their respective effectivity and are part of the Income Tax Act.

Statement*Details of amendments in Income Tax Act*

Sl. No.	Description of the Amendment	Date of effectivity
1.	Insertion of Explanation in the definition of the 'Capital asset' [S. 2(15)] – The definition of capital asset has been amended to clarify that any rights in or in the relation to a Indian company including the right of management or control or any other right would be treated as capital asset.	01-April-62
2.	Insertion of Explanation in the definition of the 'Transfer' [S. 2(47)] – The definition of transfer has been clarified by way of insertion of Explanation 2 so as to include indirect transfer by any means, including transfer effected through corporate structure incorporated outside India.	01-April-62
3.	Insertion of Explanations for Income deemed to accrue or arise [S. 9(1) (i)] – The legislative intent in respect of section 9(1) (i) has been explained by way of insertion of Explanation 5, to clarify that any share or interest in a foreign company or entity incorporated outside India shall be deemed to be capital asset situated in India if it derives its value substantially from the underlying assets in India and Explanation 4 has been inserted to clarify that the expression ‘through’ includes ‘by means of’ ‘in consequence of’ or ‘by reason of’ in order to provide clarity on the scope of source rule of taxation provided by section 9(1)(i),	01-April-62
4.	The applicability to a non-resident [S. 195(1).Expl] – The TDS provisions (section 195) relating to non-residents has been amended by way of insertion of an Explanation to restate that these provisions are applicable in case of non-resident to non-resident transactions if the sum payable is chargeable to tax.	01-Apr-62

Corporate Debt Restructuring

1283. DR. CHANDAN MITRA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a three fold increase in the Corporate Debt Restructuring (CDR) by the public sector banks during the current year in comparison to previous year;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with reasons during the last three years, Bank-wise;

(c) the present rate of provisioning by banks required for restructured loans and loans under Non-performing Assets category; and

(d) the steps taken by Government for increased provisioning for restructured loans by the Banks?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) No, Sir. The total restructured advances of the Public Sector Banks increased from Rs. 1,35,935 crore in March, 2011 to Rs. 2,20,875 crore in March, 2012.

(c) The provisioning rate for NPAs and restructured standard assets is given in the Statement (*See* below).

(d) The Reserve Bank of India (RBI) had constituted a Working Group to 'review the existing prudential guidelines on restructuring of advances by banks/ financial institutions'. The Working Group has since submitted its report and it has recommended, *inter-alia*, to do away with the asset classification benefit on restructuring after a two year period as also to increase the provisioning requirement on restructured assets which are retained in the 'standard' category due to the present asset classification benefit on restructuring.

Statement

Provisioning rates for NPAs and restructured standard assets

Category of Advances	Rate of Provisioning (%)
1	2
Sub-standard Advances	
* Secured Exposures	15.00
* Unsecured Exposures	25.00

1	2
* Unsecured Exposures in respect of Infrastructure loan accounts where certain safeguards such as escrow accounts are available.	20.00
Doubtful Advances - Unsecured Portion	100.00
Doubtful Advances - Secured Portion	
* For Doubtful upto 1 year	25.00
* For Doubtful > 1 year and upto 3 years	40.00
* For Doubtful > 3 years	100.00
Loss Advances	100.00
Restructured accounts classified as standard advances	
* in the first two years from the date of restructuring;	2.00
* in cases of moratorium on payment of interest/ principal after restructuring-period covering moratorium and two years thereafter.	
Restructured accounts earlier classified as NPA and later upgraded to standard category	
* in the first year from the date of upgradation	2.00

Source: RBI.

IRDA guidelines to insurance companies

1284. SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority (IRDA) has issued fresh guidelines to the insurance companies in the country with regard to Health Insurance of individuals;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details by when the new norms will be implemented; and

(d) whether the new norms are being implemented with retrospective effect or for future policies only?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority (IRDA) has issued the draft IRDA (Health Insurance) Regulations, 2012 on 29th May, 2012 inviting comments from the members of the general public and all stakeholders.

(c) IRDA is in the process of consolidating the comments received from the members of the general public and other stakeholders.

(d) The new Regulations will come into force for prospective policies issued or renewed after that date.

Foreign investment cases

1285. SHRIMATI KUSUM RAI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the cases of alleged round tripping in real estate companies detected during since 2009, so far, company-wise;

(b) the details of the cases of foreign investments flow from Singapore into little known real estate companies in India discovered by Income Tax Overseas Unit during 2009, 2010 and 2011 so far;

(c) the details of the real estate companies wherein round tripping from Singapore has been detected;

(d) the details of action taken by Government against these companies; and

(e) the details of steps Government would take to check round tripping and investment of black money in real estate sector?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) The Income tax department investigates violations of direct tax laws based on credible information relating to tax evasion, through a set procedure, and brings undisclosed amount to taxation. Information is used, through a procedure, for scrutiny of returns, surveys, search and seizure actions, imposition of penalty, and launching of prosecution in appropriate cases. Search and seizure is conducted in the case of 'person', which includes individuals, Hindu Undivided Families (HUFs), firms, companies, Association of Persons (AOPs), Body of Individuals (BoIs), local authorities and any artificial juridical person, who is in

possession of any money, bullion, jewellery, documents or any other valuable article or thing which represents undisclosed income. These persons, including companies, are engaged in diversified business activities, including real estate business, across different sectors spread all over the country, and sometimes internationally also. Therefore, sector-wise, company-wise or transaction-wise details are not separately maintained.

(b) Certain information has been received from the Income Tax Overseas Unit (ITOU), Singapore in respect of investment, by a Singapore company, in a group of companies in India engaged in different businesses, including real estate. It has been forwarded to the jurisdictional tax authorities for investigation. Information is received on a continuous basis from foreign governments/jurisdictions, under Double Taxation Avoidance Agreement (DTAA) or under Tax Information Exchange Agreement (TIEA). The information, so received, is secret and is used strictly for tax purposes and disclosed only to those persons who are responsible for assessment and collection of taxes in terms of the Article on Exchange of Information.

(c) Same as (a) above.

(d) Tax evasion has been detected in various sectors of the economy, including real estate business. Whenever credible information is received, appropriate action is taken under provisions of the direct tax laws and any undisclosed amount detected is brought to tax. Penal proceedings are invariably initiated in such cases, and prosecution is also launched in appropriate cases.

(e) The Income Tax Department takes several punitive and deterrent steps to unearth unaccounted money and curb investment of black money in various sectors of the economy, including through round tripping in real estate. The Department has set up a national computer network and data center to capture tax/financial data from different sources. The information so collected, including received from other Law Enforcement agencies, is utilized for selection of cases for tax scrutiny and also for investigation by the Income Tax Department.

Economic reforms

1286. SHRI N. BALAGANGA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is satisfied with the various steps taken for economic reforms in the country, during the last three years;

- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether there is slackening of economic reforms during the said period; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof and the efforts taken by Government to promote economic reforms, to improve the overall economy of our country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (d) Economic reforms, which began in 1991 in the wake of a crisis in Balance of Payments, were focused on macroeconomic stabilization and structural adjustment. Reforms are an ongoing process and far reaching changes have been made in the macroeconomic and sectoral policies since then. In the recent years, Government has taken several initiatives in this direction. The fiscal policy aims at fiscal consolidation by restricting the expenditure on subsidies to under 2 per cent of GDP in the Budget 2012-13. This would be facilitated by the move towards nutrient based subsidy in fertilizers and the use of unique identity based 'Aadhaar' system for rationalizing subsidies. Steps have been taken to expedite the passage of Direct Tax Code Bill and evolving a consensus among stake holders in implementation of goods and services tax. A National Manufacturing Policy with the objective of raising the share of manufacturing in GDP to 25 per cent and creation of 10 crore jobs within a decade has been announced. A number of legislative measures/amendments are being taken up as part of financial sector reforms.

With a federal structure and vibrant multi-party democratic polity, reforms in India have been made possible through the process of dialogue and consensus with the different stakeholders. While some stake holders might be desirous of a fast paced reform process, reforms are possible only with broad based agreement after dialogue and discussions. Irrespective of political differences, the Central and State Governments have worked together for furthering reforms. Thus while reforms in India may be gradual, it is sure and has larger democratic sanction.

Actions taken to bring black money

1287. SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the report by Swiss bank in July, 2012 have stated that the money stashed in Swiss Bank has increased as compared to last previous years;

(b) if so, the reasons for the increased black money being stashed away and the details about the people who have stashed their money abroad; and

(c) the action that Government has taken to bring back the black money till now?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) and (b) No, Sir. However, the information released by the Swiss National Bank was with regard to the liability of Swiss banks towards Indians as on 31st December, 2011 which was CHF 2.183 billion (approximately 12,500 Crore). The liability of Swiss Banks towards Indians as on 31st December, 2010 was CHF 1.945 billion (approximately 9,295 Crore).

The liability of Swiss banks towards Indians as stated above does not reflect the quantum of black money stashed in Swiss Banks. The report released by Swiss National Bank did not contain the details of people who have deposits in Swiss Banks.

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

- i. 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, UN, OECD, etc.)
- ii. Creating an appropriate legislative framework: (Various anti tax evasion measures legislated in existing Act and proposed in the DTC, New DTAAAs and TIEAs, amend existing DTAAAs).
- iii. Setting up institutions for dealing with Illicit Funds; (10 Income Tax Overseas Units, dedicated computerized Exchange of Information [EOI Unit], FIU)
- iv. Developing systems for implementation (new manpower policy); and
- v. Imparting skills to the manpower for effective action (constant training for skill development).

The above steps have started showing results. Government has received information from various countries regarding assets, including bank accounts, held

abroad by Indians. The information received is confidential under the confidentiality provision of the Double Taxation Avoidance Agreement/Tax Information Exchange Agreement, under which the information is received.

Whenever such information is received, necessary action under the Direct Tax Laws is taken to examine the assets/transactions. Any undisclosed income/assets detected during these enquires are brought to tax in accordance with the provisions of Direct Tax Laws. Penalty and prosecution proceedings are also initiated in appropriate cases.

Remittances by Indians abroad

1288. SHRI DEVENDER GOUD T.: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) the remittances by Indians abroad during the last three years, year-wise and country-wise;
- (b) to what extent the country is hit by the slowdown in Europe and the US with regard to remittances by Indians abroad;
- (c) whether it is also a fact that stock market and export dependent sectors have also been affected due to slowdown in Europe and US; and
- (d) if so, how the Ministry is planning to overcome the situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) The information on private transfers comprising mainly remittances from Indians working abroad during the last three years is given below:

Year	Remittances by Indians abroad (US\$ million)
2011-12	66129
2010-11	55618
2009-10	53636

Source: Reserve Bank of India (RBI).

The source-wise information about the private transfers is gathered through a periodic sample survey conducted by RBI. As per the latest survey results, North America accounted for 38 per cent of total remittances during first half of 2009-10 followed by the Gulf Countries (27 per cent) and Europe (18 per cent).

(b) The slowdown in economic activity in euro area might have some downward impact on remittances from this area. However, going by experience of 2008-09, the remittance receipts may not be affected significantly. At the aggregate level, the total remittances from abroad during 2011-12 have recorded a growth of 18.9 per cent as compared with the growth of 3.7 per cent during the preceding year. The surge in remittances during 2011-12 may, *inter-alia*, be attributed to depreciation of rupee.

(c) The global slowdown due to unfolding of euro zone sovereign debt crisis has, *inter-alia*, impacted the Indian economy through deceleration in exports, widening of trade and current account deficits, decline in capital flows, fall in the value of Indian rupee, stock market decline and lower economic growth.

(d) The Government of India and the Reserve Bank of India have taken a number of steps to facilitate capital inflows and boost exports in order to augment supply of foreign exchange. Recent measures, *inter-alia*, include hike in FII investment in debt securities (both corporate and Government securities); enhancing all-in-cost ceiling for external commercial borrowings (ECBs) between 3-5 year maturity; higher interest rate ceiling for foreign currency Non-resident deposits; and deregulation of interest rates on rupee denominated NRI deposits. The manufacturing and infrastructure sector companies can now avail of external commercial borrowing up to a ceiling of US\$ 10 billion for repayment of outstanding rupee loans towards capital expenditure. Besides, under the Annual Supplement 2012-13 to Foreign Trade Policy 2009-14, the Government has announced initiatives to boost exports to about US\$ 360 billion in 2012-13.

RBI policy to control economy

†1289. SHRI ANIL DESAI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the policy of RBI to control the economy of the country has been failed;
- (b) whether it is also a fact that inflation is increasing very fast due to this;
- (c) if so, the steps being taken by Government to tackle this situation; and
- (d) whether lowest growth rate in nine years is not a signal for concern?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) Monetary Policy stance of Reserve Bank of India is

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

essentially to contain inflation and anchor inflationary expectations. Inflation measured in terms of Wholesale Price Index has moderated from an average of 9.56 per cent in 2010-11 and 8.94 per cent in 2011-12 to 7.43 per cent in April-June, 2012. Inflation measured in terms of Consumer Price Index (Industrial Workers), after moderating from 10.45 per cent in 2010-11 to 8.39 per cent in 2011-12, however, has been prevailing at near double digit levels.

(c) The Government monitors the price situation regularly as price stability remains high on its agenda. Fiscal and administrative measures have been taken to contain price rise of essential commodities. As a result of these measures adopted by the Government and Reserve Bank of India (RBI), inflation has started moderating. Since the high inflation in the protein rich items was one of the important factors for keeping the inflation at elevated levels, Government has proposed special measures in Union Budget 2012-13 to increase the domestic availability of protein supplements and to remove the structural imbalances in demand and supply of these products.

(d) The slowdown in the growth of the economy has mainly been on account of the slowdown in the industrial sector and lower growth registered in the agriculture sector. This reduction in the growth is attributable to both domestic and global factors. Global factors include, in particular, the crisis in the euro-zone and the near-recessionary conditions prevailing in Europe; sluggish growth in several industrialized economies; hardening of international prices of crude oil, etc. Among domestic factors, the tightening of monetary policy in order to control inflation resulted in the slowing down of investment and growth, particularly in the industrial sector.

Vacancies in nationalised banks

1290. SHRI MOTILAL VORA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of vacancies in country's nationalised banks, bank-wise and category wise;

(b) the time when the action to fill up these vacancies was taken by Government with details thereof category-wise and banks-wise;

(c) the number of employees/officers to be retired from banks in next five years;

(d) the steps being taken by Government for recruitment to the posts falling vacant in next five years;

(e) whether Government would restore Banking Service Recruitment Board in order to regularise recruitment procedure; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (d) The requirement of manpower in Nationalised Banks, *inter-alia*, depends upon the business volume, business growth, existing employee strength, retirements, etc. Accordingly, the Banks undertake recruitment of staff to fill vacancies on ongoing basis as per their requirements. Vacant posts in Nationalised Banks as on 31.03.2012 is given in the Statement (*See* below).

(e) and (f) At present, there is no proposal to revive Banking Service Recruitments Board as recruitment is done by individual Banks on an ongoing basis, which takes into account the results in common examination conducted by the Institute of Banking Personnel Selection (IBPS).

Statement

Vacant position in Nationalised Banks as on 31st March, 2012

Sl. No.	Name of the Bank	Officers	Clerks	Sub staff
1	2	3	4	5
1	Allahabad Bank	1431	1100	0
2	Andhra Bank	98	152	135
3	Bank of Baroda	0	0	0
4	Bank of India	2802	2267	1953
5	Bank of Maharashtra	445	277	76
6	Canara Bank	0	0	0
7	Central Bank of India	2854	3615	386
8	Corporation Bank	157	116	0
9	Dena Bank	232	141	330
10	Indian Bank	1197	82	102

1	2	3	4	5
11	Indian Overseas Bank	0	0	0
12	Oriental Bank of Commerce	1551	372	583
13	Punjab & Sind Bank	2500	1119	1171
14	Punjab National Bank	779	1497	2166
15	Syndicate Bank	0	0	0
16	UCO Bank	3747	0	0
17	Union Bank of India	0	0	0
18	United Bank of India	1260	1251	555
19	Vijaya Bank	1732	706	209

Decision of cases in 180 days

1291. SHRI KANWAR DEEP SINGH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Debts Recovery Tribunals (DRTs) are supposed to decide cases in 180 days;

(b) if so, the number of cases pending with various DRTs as on date; and

(c) the reasons for the lag and the steps taken to improve functioning of DRTs?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) Sub-Section (24) of Section 19 of 'The Recovery of Debts due to Banks and Financial Institutions Act, 1993' stipulates that the application made to the Tribunals under sub-section (1) or sub-section (2) shall be dealt with by it as expeditiously as possible and endeavor shall be made by it to dispose of the application finally within one hundred and eighty days from the date of receipt of the application.

(b) A total of 67,524 cases were pending in 33 Debts Recovery Tribunals (DRTs) as on 31 March, 2012.

(c) Some of the important reasons for delay in disposal of cases are increase in filing of new cases, adjournments sought by the debtors and enactment of Securitisation and Reconstruction of Financial Assets and Enforcement of Security Interest Act, 2002 under which appeal cases are filed before the DRTs.

The Government does not interfere in the judicial functioning of DRTs. However, keeping in view the pendency of cases in tribunals, several steps have been taken by the Government to remove the bottlenecks for speedy disposal of cases in DRTs. Some of these are as under:

- i. Regular meetings are conducted with the Registrars of DRTs/DRATs to sort out administrative issues and with the Recovery Officers (ROs) for speedy disposal of recovery cases.
- ii. Regular trainings of Registrars, Assistant Registrars and ROs.
- iii. A conference of Chairpersons of DRATs and Presiding Officers of DRTs was conducted on 06.06.12 to review the legal, structural, administrative, monitoring and supervisory systems of DRTs to make these Tribunals more effective, efficient and vibrant judicial systems.

Differences between revenue department and FDI abroad

1292. SHRI KANWAR DEEP SINGH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether serious differences have cropped up between the Department of Revenue and the Foreign Investment Promotion Board over Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) coming through Mauritius route;

(b) if so, the details of differences cropped up;

(c) whether Government is of the view that there is gross misuse of India-Mauritius Double Taxation Avoidance Agreement (DTAA); and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) No, Sir. In the FDI proposals listed in the Agenda for each meeting, Department of Revenue (DOR) furnishes comments on the proposal from DOR's perspective and FIPB Secretariat in Department of Economic Affairs (DEA) examines the proposal from FDI Policy perspective. Keeping in view the merits of each proposal as also comments of the concerned Administrative Ministries, FIPB deliberates and makes recommendations as the case may be.

(b) Not Applicable.

(c) The existing Double Taxation Avoidance Convention (DTAC) between India and Mauritius was notified in 1983. Capital-gains is fully exempt from taxation in Mauritius. India-Mauritius DTAC provides for taxation of capital gains arising from alienation of shares only in the country of residence of the investor. Thus an investor routing his investments through Mauritius into India does not pay capital gains tax either in India or in Mauritius. Mauritius thus became an attractive route for investment into India through treaty abuse.

(d) Government has proposed to review the India-Mauritius Double Taxation Avoidance Convention (DTAC) bilaterally 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. A Joint Working Group (JWG) comprising members from the Government of India and the Government of Mauritius was constituted in 2006 to *inter-alia*, put in place adequate safeguards to prevent misuse of the India-Mauritius DTAC. Seven rounds of discussions have taken place so far. Consistent efforts are being made by the Indian Government to find mutually acceptable solution for addressing India's concerns.

Rules regarding loan

†1293. SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Reserve Bank of India proposes to frame new rules and sub-rules regarding loan provided to primary sectors by the banks in the country;

(b) if so, the fact thereof; and

(c) the outline of the above said proposal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (c) The Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has, revised its guidelines on Priority Sector Lending (PSL) on 20.07.2012. The revised guidelines are available on the website of RBI at www.rbi.org.in. Under the revised guidelines, overall target under priority sector is retained at 40 per cent. The targets for both direct and indirect agricultural lending are kept unchanged at 13.5 per cent and 4.5 per cent of Adjusted Net Bank Credit, respectively.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

The following important activities, *inter-alia*, from part of priority sector lending as per the revised guidelines:

- Loans upto Rs. 25 lakh for housing in metropolitan centres of population above 10 lakh and Rs. 15 lakh at other centres.
- Loans to individuals for educational purposes including for vocational courses upto Rs. 10 lakh in India and Rs. 20 lakh abroad.
- Loans for housing projects exclusively for economically weaker sections and low income groups, provided the cost does not exceed Rs. 5 lakh per dwelling unit.
- Loans to distressed farmers indebted to non institutional lenders.
- Overdrafts upto Rs. 50000/- in No-Frills account.
- Loans to State Sponsored Organisations for scheduled castes and scheduled tribes.
- Loans to individuals for setting up of off-grid solar and other off-grid renewable energy solutions for households.
- Loans to individuals other than farmers upto Rs. 50000/- to prepay their debt to non-institutional lenders.
- Foreign banks having 20 or more branches in the country have been brought on par with domestic banks for priority sector targets in a phased manner over a maximum period of 5 years starting April 1, 2013.
- The foreign banks with less than 20 branches will have no sub targets within the overall priority sector lending target of 32 per cent.

Exemption from mandatory priority sector lending

1294. SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether foreign banks have been exempted from mandatory priority sector lending;
- (b) if so, the reasons therefor;
- (c) whether this exemption to foreign banks would impact availability of credit to priority sector; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (d) No Sir. As per revised guidelines issued by Reserve Bank of India (RBI) on 20.07.2012, Foreign Banks having 20 or more branches in the country will be brought on par with domestic banks for priority sector lending in a phased manner over a maximum period of 5 years starting April 1, 2013.

The foreign banks with less than 20 branches will have no sub targets within the overall priority sector lending target of 32 per cent. This is expected to allow them to lend as per their core competence to any priority sector category.

Foreign and domestic debts

1295. SHRI SABIR ALI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) the quantum of current foreign and domestic debts of the country; and
- (b) the trend of increase or decrease in the debts as compared to that of the last five years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) The external debt of the country was Rs. 1767702 crore while the domestic debt of the Central Government was Rs. 3202411 crore (RE) at end March, 2012.

(b) The external debt of the country and domestic debt of Central Government during last five years is given below:

(Rs. crore)			
Sl. No.	Year (at end-March)	External Debt of Country	Domestic Debt of Central Government
1	2007-08	897290	1799651
2.	2008-09	1142125	2019841
3.	2009-10	1178638	2328339
4.	2010-11	1366292	2667115
5.	2011-12	1767702	3202411 (RE)

Source:

- (i) Receipt Budget 2012-13 for Domestic debt of Central Government.
- (ii) Reserve Bank of India for External Debt of Country.

Financial assistance from World Bank

1296. DR. PRABHAKAR KORE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that India has taken financial assistance from World Bank, Asian Development Bank and various developed countries over the years;

(b) if so, the details of the financial assistance for the last three years, source-wise;

(c) whether the said fund is being utilized in an effective mechanism; and

(d) the details thereof?

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

(b) The details of the financial assistance, source-wise for the last three years is given in the Statement (*See below*).

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The said funds are being utilized in effective manner. There is an elaborate mechanism is in place for effective implementation and proper utilization of the loans and grants received from the external agencies, which involves disbursement monitoring as well as physical and financial monitoring of the project.

Statement

Source-wise details of loans and grants utilized during last three years.

(Rupees in Crores)

Govt. Loan

Donor	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
1	2	3	4
World Bank -IBRD	3987.93	12720.26	3044.19
World Bank -IDA	5563.59	4873.02	7406.06
ADB	4951.60	5766.25	4661.89

1	2	3	4
Japan	6158.62	5950.59	6039.53
Germany	452.52	775.12	1490.72
Russian Federation	923.01	220.53	35.91
IFAD	64.37	99.07	105.61
OPEC	17.61	0.95	15.51
GRAND TOTAL	22119.25	30405.79	22799.43
Non Govt. Loan			
IBRD	0.34	0.18	0.18
ADB	0.15	0.19	0.17
Japan	0.03	0.06	0.24
Germany	0.00	0.03	0.00
GRAND TOTAL	0.52	0.46	0.59
Grant: Govt.			
IBRD	11.741	24.25	27.05
IDA	5.64	3.93	5.60
ADB	81.91	0.00	0.00
Japan	2.57	1.52	43.47
EEC	3115.96	268.98	208.07
Germany	34.89	106.56	45.57
UK	1707.36	1682.22	1689.42
IFAD	14.14	0.28	5.44
Global Fund	763.87	44.85	73.02
USA	14.15	30.55	55.10

1	2	3	4
UNDP	73.31	25.74	38.14
UNFAO	0.00	0.05	0.03
UNFPA	70.51	17.86	21.00
GRAND TOTAL	5896.05	2610.79	2873.91
Grant - Non-Govt.			
IBRD	0.00	0.00	0.10
Germany	43.09	169.06	742.67
GRAND TOTAL	43.09	169.06	742.77

Abbr: IDA: International Development Association, IBRD: International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, ADB: Asian Development Bank, GoJP: Government of Japan, IFAD: International Fund for Agricultural Development, AFD: French Development Agency, UNDP: United Nations Development Programme, UNFAO: United Nations Food and Agriculture Organisation, UNFPA: United Nations Population Fund, EEC: European Economic Community.

Diminishing value of rupee

1297. DR PRADEEP KUMAR BALMUCHU: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the decline in the value of Rupee in the international market is seriously affecting the Indian Economy;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the remedial measures being adopted by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) The impact of exchange rate depreciation on Indian economy depend on a set of factors, including exchange rate and elasticity of exports and imports. Theoretically, the depreciation of a currency should boost the country's exports as goods produced by domestic companies become cheaper in the international market. Therefore, while the rupee depreciation should benefit export oriented companies, though with a lag, the same makes the imports costly for import oriented companies. The exchange rate depreciation, however, is one of the

factors affecting the performance of Indian economy. The other factors are slowdown in global and domestic demand.

(c) The Government of India and the Reserve Bank of India have taken a number of steps to facilitate capital flows and boost exports in order to augment supply of foreign exchange to stem the decline in the exchange rate value of the rupee. Recent measures, *inter-alia*, include hike in FII investment in debt securities (both corporate and Government securities), enhancing all-in-cost ceiling for external sector borrowings (ECBs) between 3-5 year maturity, higher interest rate ceiling for foreign currency Non-resident deposits and deregulation of interest rates on rupee denominated NRI deposits. The manufacturing and infrastructure sector companies can now avail of external sector borrowing up to a ceiling of US\$ 10 billion for repayment of outstanding rupee loans towards capital expenditure. Besides, under the Annual Supplement 2012-13 to Foreign Trade Policy 2009-14, the Government has announced initiatives to boost exports to about US\$ 360 billion in 2012-13.

Revision of fair practices code in gold loan business

1298. SARDAR SUKHDEV SINGH DHINDSA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether RBI has asked NBFCs involved in gold loan business to revise their fair practices code;

(b) whether Government is aware of the exploitation of staff by these NBFCs through unfair practices like retention of original educational certificates and demand of penalty in cash for release of certificates;

(c) the amount collected in this manner till date by these NBFCs;

(d) the details of representations received from public in this regard by the Government, the action taken thereon; and

(e) the steps taken by Government to ensure the refund of amount collected in this manner by these NBFCs to the victimised young employees?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) Reserve Bank of India (RBI), *vide* its circular dated 28.09.2006, issued guidelines to all Non-Banking Financial Companies (NBFCs) on Fair Practices Code (FPC) to be adopted by them while doing lending business,

which, *inter-alia*, covered general principles on adequate, disclosures on the terms and conditions of a loan and also adopting a non-coercive recovery mechanism. In view of the creation of a new category of NBFCs *viz.* NBFC-MFIs and also rapid growth in NBFCs lending against gold jewellery, RBI has issued revised guidelines, whereby, the NBFCs are required to put-in place a modified FPC with the approval of their Boards. NBFCs are also required to publish and disseminate the FPC, besides hosting the same on the web-site of the company, if any, for the information of the public. The NBFCs lending against collateral of gold jewellery have been advised to adopt a Board-approved policy.

(b) to (e) RBI has reported that it has not received complaints against Non-Banking Finance Companies (NBFCs) registered with RBI, retaining original certificates of young employees even after their quitting the jobs. However, a complaint was received from a retired nationalized bank employee alleging that *Muthoot Finance Limited* retained his matriculation certificate, which the company had procured from him at the time of appointment. Although, the issue is internal to the company and RBI does not intervene in the internal staff matters. However, the complaint has been forwarded to the company for its redressal.

Domestic policy and standard and poor's downgrade

1299. SHRI SANJAY RAUT: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that funding the current account deficit is becoming a challenge as global financial market turbulence continues;

(b) whether it is also a fact that due to flip-flops in domestic policy and the Standard and Poor's (S&P) down grade has further compounded the funding; and

(c) if so, the corrective steps that Government is taking to rein in current account deficit?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) The current account deficit (CAD) in India have generally been financed by the surplus under capital account. However, due to euro zone crisis, portfolio capital flows have decelerated, leading to supply-demand imbalance in the domestic foreign exchange market that has been largely responsible for decline in the exchange rate value of the rupee. Standard and Poor's (S&P) did not downgrade India's sovereign rating. It affirmed India's BBB (-) long

term and A-3 short term sovereign ratings. However, it revised the outlook on the India's sovereign rating from stable to negative on April 25, 2012.

(c) The recent increase in CAD in 2011-12 has been due to widening of trade deficit on account of high imports of oil and gold & silver. To lower the impact of gold imports on CAD, Government in the Union Budget 2012-13 has increased basic custom duty on standard gold bars; gold coins of purity exceeding 99.5 per cent and platinum from 2 per cent to 4 per cent and on non-standard gold from 5 per cent to 10 per cent.

Besides, under the Annual Supplement 2012-13 to Foreign Trade Policy 2009-14, the Government has announced initiatives to boost exports to about US\$ 360 billion in 2012-13. These measures include (i) extension of Interest Subvention up to March, 2013, (ii) extension of export promotion capital goods (EPCG) Scheme up to 31st March, 2013, (iii) extension of Focus Market Scheme (FMS) and Special FMS Scheme and (iv) increased coverage under Focus Product Scheme.

SHGs financed by public sector banks

1300. SHRI RAJEEV CHANDRA SEKHAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of women Self Help Groups (SHGs) financed by Public Sector Banks in Karnataka, bank-wise and district-wise;

(b) in what manner these SHGs are functioning in the State and what is their NPA percentage; and

(c) the other measures that Government and the Public Sector Banks propose to take to further promote the women SHGs in the State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (c) The functioning of SHGs in Karnataka are according to the extant guidelines of RBI/NABARD. The Bank-wise details of the Women SHGs in Karnataka State in respect of Public Sector Banks are given in the Statement (*See below*).

In Karnataka State, the total loan outstanding as on 31 March, 2011 against all SHGs linked with Public Sector Banks is amounting to Rs. 1,26,588.11 lakh, of which the amount of NPA is Rs. 3,494.88 lakh, which is 2.76% of the total outstanding.

NABARD is conducting capacity building/awareness programmes for all stakeholders, *viz.*, bankers, NGOs, SHGs, Government Officials in order to bring improvement in functioning of the groups. Government of India is implementing Women Self Help Group (WSHG) Scheme in 150 backward districts including Left Wing Extremism (LWE) affected Districts in the Country. Two Districts of Karnataka State, *viz.*, Chitradurga & Gulbarga are covered under the Scheme.

NABARD has set a target for promotion of 50,000 SHGs in the State in 2012-13.

Statement

*Bank-wise details of the Women SHGs in Karnataka
(Position as on 31 March 2011)*

(Rs. Lakh)

Sl. No.	Name of the Bank	Women SHGs in Karnataka	
		No. of SHGs	Loans Outstanding
1	2	3	4
1	Allahabad Bank	295	196.00
2	Andhra Bank	146	141.00
3	Bank of Baroda	356	423.82
4	Bank of India	797	961.57
5	Bank of Maharashtra	77	87.07
6	Canara Bank	13920	20676.34
7	Central Bank of India	123	281.14
8	Corporation Bank	3543	3082.66
9	Dena Bank	519	334.32
10	Indian Bank	1201	1616.38
11	Indian Overseas Bank	1699	1983.00
12	Oriental Bank of Commerce	11	25.09

1	2	3	4
13	Punjab & Sind Bank	2	1.37
14	Punjab National Bank	161	152.32
15	State Bank of Hyderabad	1187	871.42
16	State Bank of India	22312	21239.00
17	State Bank of Mysore	16787	39942.00
18	State Bank of Travancore	2	1.96
19	Syndicate Bank	8081	7640.95
20	UCO Bank	264	205.90
21	Union Bank of India	2826	3100.16
22	Vijaya Bank	6464	8845.48
TOTAL		80773	111808.95

Source : Status of Micro Finance in India, 2010-11, NABARD, Mumbai.

District-wise data in respect of Public Sector Commercial Banks is not available with NABARD.

Loan for power sector projects

†1301. SHRI RAMCHANDRA PRASAD SINGH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the growth rate of loans given by banks for power sector projects in the country has come down between May, 2011 and May, 2012;
- (b) if so, facts thereof and the extent of decline in the growth rate;
- (c) whether reasons for this decline have been found out; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) As per RBI data on Industry wise Deployment of

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Gross Bank Credit, as on 18th May, 2012 outstanding advances of banks to power sector stood at Rs. 3,26,810 crore compared to Rs. 2,87,550 crore as on 20th May, 2011, registering an year-on-year growth of 13.7% which is lower than the growth rate achieved during the last year during the same period.

(c) and (d) The decline in growth rate is due to general decline in overall economic growth coupled with sectoral reasons such as land acquisition, environmental clearances, fuel linkage, availability of power purchase agreement etc.

Measures taken to bring down fiscal deficit

1302. SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Reserve Bank Governor has cautioned Government that excessive borrowing is bad and urged to put a cap on the public debt as it would hurt growth;

(b) if so, the action taken on the advice of Governor, RBI;

(c) whether Government fiscal deficit in 2011-12 is expected to exceed the budget estimate by 4.6 per cent of the GDP on account of subdued receipts and overshooting of the subsidy bill by at least Rs. 1 lakh crore over and above the original projection; and

(d) the measures taken to bring down fiscal deficit?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) Besides acting as a debt manager and banker to Government of India (GoI), Reserve Bank of India (RBI) also advises GoI on various macroeconomic issues from time to time through its various publications. RBI has flagged the implications of large market borrowings recently in its Annual Policy Statement for 2012-13 as well as in the report on Macroeconomic and Monetary Development for 2011-12. RBI has, however, not urged to put any cap on the public borrowings.

(c) Yes, Sir. Fiscal deficit was estimated to increase to 5.8% of GDP in 2011-12 (provisional actual) as against 4.6% of GDP in BE 2011-12. It was primarily due to growth in India economy estimated to moderate 6.5 per cent in 2011-12 as against the earlier estimate of 9 per cent at the time of presentation of Budget 2011-12. The growth rate was impacted on account of continuance of financial

crises in Euro Zone coupled with exogenous shocks like increase in the international crude oil prices.

(d) The Government has reverted back to the path of fiscal consolidation with gradual exit from the expansionary measures in a calibrated manner. The reduction in Fiscal deficit from 5.8 per cent of GDP in 2011-12 (provisional actual) to 5.1 per cent of GDP in 2012-13 is designed with a mix of reduction in total expenditure as percentage of GDP and improvement in gross tax revenue as percentage of GDP. Government has taken the following steps to contain the fiscal deficit:

- (i) In the current financial year, Government has imposed economy measures like rationalization of expenditure and optimization of available resources with a view to improve macroeconomic environment. This include 10% mandatory cut on Non Plan expenditure in the current financial year, ban on creation of Plan and Non Plan posts, restrictions on foreign travel, restrictions on re-appropriation of funds, strict observance of discipline in fiscal transfers to States, Public Sector Undertakings, Autonomous Bodies, etc.
- (ii) Government has also proposed to introduce 'Medium-term Expenditure Framework Statement', setting forth a three-year rolling target for expenditure indicators with a view to undertaking a *de-novo* exercise for allocating resources for prioritised schemes and weeding out others that have outlived their utility. It would also encourage efficiencies in expenditure management.
- (iii) Government also endeavors to restrict the expenditure on Central subsidies. Similar steps are expected to be continued in the coming years to contain the fiscal deficit.

Tax on Film Artist's fraternity

1303. SHRIMATI JAYA BACHCHAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether an additional service tax of 12.36 per cent has been imposed on Film Artist's fraternity;
- (b) the reasons for levying this tax over and above the income tax on artists;

(c) whether it is a fact that more than 90 per cent of films released have not even covered up their production costs;

(d) whether the imposed tax constitutes almost 40 per cent of the total income earned by artists; and

(e) whether Government is aware that more than 80 per cent of the fraternity lives from hand to mouth existence and if so, would it consider abolishing the imposed tax and if not, reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) Madam, Yes. Service tax of 12.36 per cent has been imposed on the taxable services provided by the Film Artists.

(b) As a preparation for the introduction of a nationwide comprehensive Goods and Service Tax (GST), comprehensive approach to taxation of services has been brought into effect from the 1st day of July, 2012. Under the new approach, service tax is levied on all taxable services, which meet the definition of 'service', provided in section 65b (44) of the Finance Act, 1994, other than those services described in the negative list and exempt list. Service tax is levied on an activity whereas income tax is levied on the cumulative income earned by a person during a specific period. Service tax being a consumption tax, incidence is on the service receiver. The service provider, by default, is bound to collect the service tax from the service receiver in accordance with the law and pay the same to the Government.

(c) and (d) Comments are not offered, since this data is not maintained.

(e) A general exemption is available for low-value service providers, up to an aggregate value of ten lakh rupees in a financial year, to address such persons.

Instances and reasons for pawning of gold

1304. SHRI ARVIND KUMAR SINGH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the instances and reasons for pawning of gold by the Government with overseas institutions and central banks so far, year-wise;

(b) out of this, the details of quantum of gold received back after paying the debt and the quantum of gold sold off by Government;

(c) whether the Government had to resort to selling of gold in international markets/institutions from its reserves, so far; and

(d) if so, the details thereof, year-wise and the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) There have been no instances of pawning of gold by Government of India in the last three years and current year.

(b) to (d) Does not arise.

Possibility of plastic notes

1305. SHRI JAI PRAKASH NARAYAN SINGH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has decided to conduct field trials with one billion plastic/polymer bank notes to check the possibility of introducing plastic notes;

(b) if so, the details in this regard;

(c) whether circulation of these plastic currency will be area-specific due to varied geographical location and climatic conditions; and

(d) if so, the details thereof with the amount Government proposes to incur on these field trials of public notes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) It has been decided by the Government of India and Reserve Bank of India (RBI) to introduce Rs. 10 notes in polymer/plastic on a field trial basis.

(c) and (d) The Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has informed that field trial is proposed to be conducted at five places *viz.* Jaipur, Shimla, Bhubaneshwar, Mysore and Cochin, keeping in view the varied geographical locations and climatic conditions. The expenditure proposed to be incurred on the field trial would be finalized in accordance with extant guidelines.

Service charges on actual bills

1306. SHRI JAI PRAKASH NARAYAN SINGH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that almost all the restaurants in Delhi and Mumbai are charging 10 per cent service charges on actual bills which is then distributed amongst waiters;

(b) if so, under what rule or Act such a provision exists for charging 10 per cent service charges from customers;

(c) whether it is unfair to levy service charge which is not accounted for while filing Income-tax returns by restaurants; and

(d) whether Government will come out with a policy on charging of service rendered by restaurants and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) Sir, Government is not aware.

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

(c) Comments cannot be offered since levy of service charge has not come to the notice of the Government.

(d) No such policy is under consideration, since levy of service charge has not come to the notice of the Government.

Reduction in custom duty

1307. SHRI NATUJI HALAJI THAKOR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has received any representation from the State Government of Gujarat to reduce the custom duty from 5 per cent to 0 per cent on import of ships for recycling;

(b) whether in view of the price rise in steel, Government is considering to boost production of secondary steel from ship recycling;

(c) whether Government is aware that high custom duty in Alang Ship recycling in comparison to duty on melting scrap is crippling the local industry; and

(d) if so, what steps are being taken by Government to save this industry?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) No, Sir. No such representation has been received in the current Financial Year.

(b) No such proposal is under consideration.

(c) The number of ships imported for breaking at Alang has gone up from 367 to 455 while the customs duty paid on such ships has increased from 644 crores to 1611 crores between 2009-10 and 2011-12 indicating healthy growth in this sector. Customs duty collections from ships imported for breaking at Alang in the first quarter of 2012-13 over the same period of last year also show a healthy trend although the number of ships has gone down marginally.

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

Third party ATM charges

1308. SHRI A. ELAVARASAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has decided to push for lower Third party ATM charges in a bid to increase financial inclusion, risking further unpleasantness between Government and the Reserve Bank of India which is not enthused by the Idea;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Ministry has decided to call the State-run banks and expected to tell them to lower charges;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the Public Sector Banks are also opposed to the Idea; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (f) Government with an objective of making available banking services to the masses at most affordable cost, in most efficient manner and to achieve optimum level of systemic efficiency, had suggested various reforms/ action points which, *inter-alia*, included reduction in inter-change charges on ATM transactions.

National Payments Corporation of India (NPCI) has informed that the interchange fee under the National Financial Switch (NFS) being managed by NPCI has been reduced from Rs. 18 to Rs. 15 per financial transaction and Rs. 8 to Rs. 5 per non-financial transaction (Balance Enquiry/Pin Change/Mini statement) with effect from 1st August, 2012.

Due income tax on BCCI

†1309. SHRI MOTILAL VORA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether income tax is due on the BCCI;
- (b) if so, the amount of such liabilities and the year under which these tax liabilities exist;
- (c) the steps taken by Government to recover the income tax; and
- (d) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) The Assessment year wise position of the demand raised, amount recovered and balance demand (as on 14.8.2012) is as under:

(Rs. in crores)

A.Y.	Demand Raised	Recovered Demand	Balance Demand
2009-10	413.59	307.06	106.53
2004-05	49.51	20.00	29.51
2005-06	85.32	20.00	65.32
Total	548.42	347.06	201.36

(c) Recovery of taxes is an ongoing activity. Appropriate measures have been taken by the Department to recover the demands raised which resulted into collection of an aggregate amount of Rs. 347.06 crores out of total demand of Rs. 548.42 crores.

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

Industrial growth of country

†1310. DR. YOGENDRA P. TRIVEDI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the industrial growth of the country has been turned negative after April, 2012;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- (b) if so, the reasons therefor;
- (c) whether Government is taking any strict step to bring about improvement therein;
- (d) if so, the details and the status thereof; and
- (e) the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) As per the Index of Industrial Production (IIP), the industrial sector recorded a growth of (-) 0.1% during April-June, 2012 as compared to a growth of 6.9% during April-June, 2011. The industrial sector slowdown has been due to combination of factors such as decline in business sentiment leading to lower investment and credit flow to industry, increasing inputs cost, infrastructure bottlenecks and global slowdown resulting in decline in demand for exports.

(c) to (e) Government has already taken several confidence building measure for improving the industrial climate and to boost the business sentiment in the country. The action plan of the Government to revive the economy and industry in particular, *inter-alia*, includes better access to finance for manufacturing sector, fast tracking of large investment projects in the areas of power, petroleum and gas, roads, coal, etc., strengthening of financial and banking sector, reducing the volatility of exchange rate, etc. Certain specific measures taken by the Government, *inter-alia*, include promoting Micro Small & Medium Enterprises (MSME) sector by way of higher allocation of funds, enhancing investment in the infrastructure sector focusing on Public Private Partnerships and introduction of a new National Manufacturing Policy, etc.

Steps to augment PEAIS

1311. SHRI MANI SHANKAR AIYAR: Will the Minister of PANCHAYATI RAJ be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Ministry has spent its sanctioned outlay of Rs. 21.0 crore and Rs. 10.0 crore, respectively, in incentivizing Panchayati Raj Institutions and States, under the Panchayat Empowerment and Accountability Incentive Scheme (PEAIS);

(b) the Ministry's assessment of the effectiveness of the PEAIS at this low level of funding; and

(c) the efforts being taken to augment PEAIS funding in the Twelfth Five Year Plan period in the light of the Ministry having projected a requirement of Rs. 1,000 crore per annum for PEAIS?

THE MINISTER OF PANCHAYATI RAJ (SHRI V. KISHORE CHANDRA DEO):
(a) In 2011-12, Rs. 10 crore was spent on incentivization of States and Rs. 20.65 crore on incentivization of Panchayats out of the total sanctioned amount of Rs. 31 crore under the Panchayat Empowerment and Accountability Incentive Scheme (PEAIS).

(b) The financial incentive, in the form of National Awards provides recognition to States and Panchayats for steps taken by them.

(c) The outlay for Twelfth Five year Plan for PEAIS has not been finalized.

Extension of benefits of BRGF

1312. SHRI C.M. RAMESH: Will the Minister of PANCHAYATI RAJ be pleased to state:

(a) the criteria being taken into account for extending the benefits of the Backward Regions Grant Fund (BRGF) to districts;

(b) whether any proposal received from the State Government of Andhra Pradesh to include any district in the State in the list of BRGF; and

(c) whether any *suo moto* decision has been taken to include any district from the State of Andhra Pradesh in the list of BRGF?

THE MINISTER OF PANCHAYATI RAJ (SHRI V. KISHORE CHANDRA DEO):
(a) The criteria for identification of districts for coverage under the Backward Regions Grant Fund (BRGF) is given in the Statement (*See* below).

(b) and (c) No, Sir.

Statement

Criteria for identification of districts for coverage under the Backward Regions Grant Fund (BRGF)

The list of 250 districts initially included under BRGF includes all the 200 districts covered by the first phase of the National Rural Employment Guarantee

Programme (NREGP) and 170 districts identified by the Inter-Ministry Task Group (IMTG) on Redressing Growing Regional Imbalances as backward.

The list of 200 districts covered by the NREGP includes all the 147 districts covered by the Rashtriya Sam Vikas Yojana (RSVY) and 150 districts covered by the National Food For Work Programme (NFFWP). These districts were identified on the basis of an index of backwardness comprising three parameters with equal weights to each namely, value of output per agricultural worker, agriculture wage rate and percentage of SC/ST population of the districts.

The Planning Commission set up the Inter Ministry Task Group (IMTG) on Redressing Growing Regional Imbalances, in August, 2004. The IMTG identified 170 districts based on 17 parameters which were added to the list of 200 NREGP districts, thus taking the total number to 250 districts for coverage under the BRGF (120 districts being common to both). List of 17 parameters used by the IMTG for Redressing Growing Regional Imbalances for identification of backward districts is as under :

1. Economic

- (i) Per Capita Credit
- (ii) Per Capita Deposits
- (iii) % of Agriculture Labourers
- (iv) Agriculture Wages
- (v) Output per Agricultural Worker

2. Social and Educational

- (i) % of SC Population
- (ii) % of ST Population
- (iii) Female Literacy Rate
- (iv) Ratio of Secondary Schools to Population of Specific Age Group
- (v) Gross Enrolment Ratio Class I-VIII (Age 6-13 years)

3. Health

- (i) Crude Death Rate
- (ii) Infant Mortality Rate
- (iii) Institutional Delivery
- (iv) Full Immunisation

4. Amenities

- (i) % of Households without Electricity
- (ii) % of Households with Bank Services
- (iii) % of Households with Drinking Water Source greater than 500 metres away.

During the year 2012-13, 22 new districts have been added to the list of 250 districts under BRGF. The criteria adopted for these 22 new districts is as under from (a) to (g):

- (a) Credit per capita (financial backwardness)
- (b) Percentage agriculture labourers total working population (indicates lack of industrial and modern service sector)
- (c) Percentage SC population (social backwardness)
- (d) Percentage ST criteria (social backwardness)
- (e) Female Literacy Rate (educational backwardness)
- (f) Infant Mortality Rate (quality of health services)
- (g) Percentage households without electricity (quality of infrastructure services).

Panchayati extention in scheduled areas

1313. SHRIMATI T. RATNA BAI: Will the Minister of PANCHAYATI RAJ be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Panchayati Extension in Scheduled Areas (PESA) is not being properly implemented;

(b) if so, the details thereof including Andhra Pradesh and reasons therefor, State-wise; and

(c) the steps being taken to take action against the violators of such officials?

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

(a) to (c) Panchayat (Extension to the Scheduled Areas) Act, 1996 (PESA) is applicable in 9 States having Schedule-V Areas including Andhra Pradesh. Implementation of provisions of the PESA Act is carried out by the State Governments. The Ministry of Panchayati Raj advises the State Governments to carry out necessary amendments in the Panchayati Raj and other State laws so that the PESA Act is implemented in letter and spirit. The State Government of Andhra Pradesh has denied that PESA is not being properly implemented in the State.

Infrastructure for panchayats

†1314. SHRI BASHISTHA NARAIN SINGH: Will the Minister of PANCHAYATI RAJ be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken by Government to provide infrastructural facilities to panchayats;

(b) whether it is a fact that the functioning of panchayats gets adversely affected due to the non-availability of their own buildings and infrastructure; and

(c) if so, the initiatives being taken by Government to provide infrastructural facilities to all the panchayats?

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

(a) to (c) Availability of buildings and infrastructure is important for effective functioning of Panchayats. Panchayati Raj being a State subject, the primary responsibility to provide the required infrastructure, including buildings to Panchayats vests with State Governments and Union Territory (UT) Administrations. In order to supplement the efforts of the States and UTs, for improving Panchayat

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

infrastructure, which is needed to facilitate their functioning, financial assistance is provided for the construction of Gram Panchayat (GP) buildings under the Rashtriya Gram Swaraj Yojana (RGSY) of Ministry of Panchayati Raj (MoPR) for districts not covered under Backward Regions Grant Fund (BRGF). Assistance is also provided in the form of an untied grant to Panchayats through the States in 250 identified districts under BRGF to bridge critical gaps in local infrastructure and other development requirements. Construction of GP buildings is a permissible activity under BRGF. In addition, construction of Bharat Nirman Rajiv Gandhi Seva Kendra (BNRGSK) as Village Knowledge Resource Centre and Gram Panchayat Bhawan at Gram Panchayat level are permissible activities under Mahatama Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) being implemented by the Ministry of Rural Development.

**Decentralization of power to panchayats
and local bodies**

1315. SHRI C.P. NARAYANAN: Will the Minister of PANCHAYATI RAJ be pleased to state:

(a) to what extent have 73rd and 74th amendments to the Constitution of India helped the declared aim of decentralising power to Panchayats and urban bodies;

(b) the number of States to which power had been handed over and to what extent;

(c) whether resources also been handed over to them without savings attached; and

(d) whether Government would initiate steps to review this implementation and make amendments in legislation and implementation, if needed, since about two decades have elapsed since legislation in this regard been enacted?

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

(a) As per 73rd Amendment to the Constitution, Part IX of the Constitution mandates (a) Constitution of Panchayats at Village, Intermediate and District levels

except for States having a population of less than 20 lakhs which may not constitute a Panchayat at the Intermediate level; (b) Regular elections to the Panchayats every five years; (c) Reservation of seats and offices of chairpersons for Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and women at each level of Panchayats and (d) Constitution of State Finance Commission and State Election Commission. Similarly as per the 74th Amendment to the Constitution, Part IX A of the Constitution mandates (a) Constitution of Municipalities, Ward Committees etc. (b) Regular elections to Municipalities (c) Reservation of seats and offices of chairpersons for Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and women and (d) Constitution of District Planning Committee at the District level to consolidate the plans prepared by the Panchayats and the Municipalities in the District and to prepare a draft development plan for the district as a whole. These mandatory provisions have ensured the existence of democratic local bodies.

(b) and (c) Under Articles 243G of Part IX and Article 243W of Part IX A of the Constitution, State Legislatures are to endow respectively to the Panchayats and Municipalities with powers and authority to enable them to function as institutes of self governance. Since Articles 243G and 243W allow discretion to the States in the matter of devolution of powers respectively to Panchayats and Municipalities, States vary in the extent to which they have devolved powers to the Panchayats and Municipalities to plan, implement and monitor schemes for economic development and social justice. The present status of devolution of Functions, Funds and Functionaries (3 Fs) to Panchayats by various States/UTs is given in the Statement (*See* below).

(d) Within the Constitutional framework, 'Local government' is a State subject and it is up to the States to pass legislations. Ministry of Panchayati Raj (MoPR) and Ministry of Urban Development have continuously urged States/UTs to devolve powers to the Panchayats and Municipalities respectively in accordance with the Constitutional stipulation. The Ministry of Panchayati Raj has no proposal to bring in amendment in legislation in this respect.

Statement

Status of devolution of departments/subjects with funds, functions and functionaries to the Panchayati Raj Institutions in Major States

Sl. No.	State	No. and names of the Departments/subjects Transferred to Panchayats with respect to		
		Funds	Functions	Functionaries
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Only Gram Panchayats (GPs) are empowered to collect taxes. Governments Orders (GOs) issued for devolving funds of 10 departments.	22 GOs issued during 1997-2002. Further, 10 line departments have devolved certain powers to PRIs.	Functionaries are under the administrative control of their respective line departments but they are partially accountable to PRIs.
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	PRIs do not collect taxes. Transfer of funds by departments has not taken place.	29 subjects have been devolved. GOs covering 20 departments have been issued, but not yet implemented.	Functionaries have not been transferred.
3.	Assam	PRIs are empowered to collect taxes but cannot enforce. Main source of revenue is lease rent from markets, river banks and ponds.	Activity mapping done for 23 subjects. But GOs have been issued only for 7 subjects by 6 departments.	There has been very minimal devolution of 1 functionaries. Officials continue to report to departments.

- | | | | | |
|----|------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 4. | Bihar | No taxes are collected by PRIs but a proposal regarding the same is under consideration of State Government. | Activity mapping has been conducted. 20 line departments have issued GOs. | Departmental staff are answerable to departments. Angandwadi workers, teachers and health workers are appointed by PRIs. |
| 5. | Chhattisgarh | GP is authorized to collect various types of taxes. Funds for 12 departments have been devolved. | Activity Mapping of 27 matters has been undertaken. GOs not issued. | Panchayat make recruitments for 9 departments. |
| 6. | Goa | Panchayats levy 11 types of taxes. Untied funds are given to Panchayats. | 18 matters are devolved to GPs, while 6 are devolved to ZPs. | PRIs have their own core staff for the execution of works. |
| 7. | Gujarat | 8 major taxes are collected by PRIs. In 2008-09, 13 departments allocated funds to PRIs. | 14 functions have been completely devolved and 5 are partially devolved. | GOs have been issued for devolution of functionaries for 14 functions. |
| 8. | Haryana | GPs generate revenue from lease of Panchayat land, liquor cess and rental of Panchayat premises. | Panchayati Raj Act devolves 29 functions. GOs have been issued for 10 departments. | There is no significant devolution of functionaries. |
| 9. | Himachal Pradesh | Only GP is empowered to levy taxes. Funds have not been transferred. | 27 out of 29 subjects have been devolved to PRIs. | Functionaries have not been transferred to PRIs. |

1	2	3	4	5
10.	J & K	State Govt. has issued GO notifying activity mapping. Funds have been devolved in a limited sense. Functionaries have been identified in the Activity Mapping document to assist Panchayats in carrying out assigned functions but have not been transferred.		
11.	Jharkhand	Elections to PRIs were held in November- December, 2010 for the first time since 73rd CAA came into force. Activity Mapping has not been done so far.		
12.	Karnataka	PRIs collect 7 types of taxes. Panchayati Raj Act provides the mandatory transfer for untied funds to PRIs.	Karnataka has delegated all 29 subjects to PRI by notifying Activity Mapping.	All Panchayat employees function under dual control of the department concerned and the PRIs.
13.	Kerala	GPs have tax domain of 9 types of taxes. Untied funds and funds for specific purposes by departments are given to PRIs.	Activity mapping for all 29 functions done and activities devolved to Panchayats.	PRIs have full managerial and part disciplinary control over transferred functionaries.
14.	Madhya Pradesh	GPs are empowered to collect taxes. Funds for 13 departments covering 19 matters are released to PRIs.	GOs containing the Activity Mapping in respect of 25 matters pertaining to 22 departments have been issued.	Functionaries for 13 departments have been transferred to the PRIs. There is a State Panchayat Service.
15.	Maharashtra	ZP and GP collect taxes. Grants for 11 departments are transferred to PRIs.	11 subjects have been fully devolved. For 18 subjects, schemes are implemented by PRIs.	Class III and Class IV employees at all levels are Zilla Parishad employees.

- | | | | | |
|-----|------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 16. | Manipur | Five Departments have issued GOs transferring funds to PRIs. | GOs have been issued devolving functions related to 22 departments. | 5 Departments have issued GOs transferring functionaries to PRIs. |
| 17. | Orissa | PRIs collect 6 types of taxes. There is no clear devolution of untied funds. | 11 departments have devolved 21 subjects. | Officials of 11 departments are accountable to PRIs. |
| 18. | Punjab | Main source of income of GP is from auction of Panchayat land. There is no clear devolution of funds. | The devolution of 7 key departments relating to 13 subjects approved. | No functionaries have been transferred to PRI by line departments. |
| 19. | Rajasthan | 5 departments have issued GOs transferring funds to PRIs up to district level. 10% untied fund to PRIs. | Five Departments have transferred all functions up to district level to PRIs. Fresh Activity Mapping of above 5 Departments has been done. | 5 departments have transferred all functionaries up to district level to PRIs. |
| 20. | Sikkim | PRIs do not collect taxes. Funds are being transferred by 17 departments. 10% of total fund of each department is given to Panchayats. Untied funds are given to PRIs. | All 29 subjects are devolved as per legislation. Activity Mapping has been conducted for 20 subjects covering 16 departments. | Employees are under the control of PRIs, but Panchayats exercise limited control over them. |
| 21. | Tamil Nadu | Only village Panchayats have the power to levy taxes. 9% of the States own tax revenue devolved to Local Bodies, of which rural local bodies will receive 58% share. | Government of Tamil Nadu has delegated supervision and monitoring powers of 29 subject to PRIs | There is no significant devolution of functionaries. |

1	2	3	4	5
22.	Tripura	Part funds related to PWD Department, primary schools and Social Welfare and social education department and pension funds have been transferred to the Panchayats. Untied funds are also transferred to PRIs.	So far GOs have been issued devolving irrigation schemes, primary schools and activities related to adult and non-formal education, women and child development and social welfare.	Functionaries of 5 subjects for which functions have devolved, have been transferred to Panchayats.
23.	Uttar Pradesh	All 3 tiers have the power to collect taxes.	16 subjects relating to 12 departments have been devolved to PRIs.	PRIs do not have control over functionaries.
24.	Uttarakhand	Only ZPs collect taxes. Funds are made available to PRIs for activities for only 3 functions.	Master GO on transferring financial and administrative powers on 14 subjects has been issued in 2003.	Supervisory role over functionaries related to 14 subjects.
25.	West Bengal	GPs can impose and realize taxes. Untied funds are allocated under the TFC grant as well as SFC grant. 5 departments have opened Panchayat Window in their budgets.	State Govt, agrees with transfer of these 28 subjects. 14 departments have so far issued matching GOs transferring 27 subjects.	The Panchayat employees have been made into different district cadres. Other than the posts created in the Panchayat bodies, 7 departments of the State Govt. have devolved functionaries.

Accountability of autonomous institutions

†1316. DR. PRABHA THAKUR: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether autonomous institutes established under the various Ministries have become non-accountable towards Government by becoming omnipotent;

(b) whether the tendency of corruption and authoritarianism is flourishing in autonomous institutes by making them omnipotent;

(c) whether Government would propose to bring such bill in this situation so that the autonomous institutes do not indulge in unchecked arbitrariness and their coordination along with the accountability towards Government could be ensured; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRI V. NARAYANSAMY): (a) and (b) No, Sir. The autonomous institutions under various Ministries/Departments are required to submit their Annual Reports and audited statements of accounts to the Government. These Annual Reports and audited statements of accounts are also required to be laid on the Tables of both Houses of Parliament. Further, employees of such autonomous bodies are covered under the provisions of Prevention of Corruption Act, 1988 and are, therefore, liable to be proceeded against for acts of corruption. Thus, autonomous institutions are accountable to the Government.

(c) and (d) Do not arise.

Implementation of reservation policy

1317. SHRI SHADI LAL BATRA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether reservation policy has been strictly implemented by the Union Government establishments in recruitment of Group 'B' and 'C' posts; and

(b) if so, the number of persons appointed in Group 'B' and 'C' posts from general and reserved category separately during the last three years?

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRI V. NARAYANSAMY): (a) All establishments of the Government of India are implementing the policy of reservation in services in all Groups including Group 'B' and 'C'.

(b) Number of Scheduled Caste (SC), Scheduled Tribe (ST), Other Backward Class (OBC) and General category candidates appointed by direct recruitment in Group 'B' and 'C' posts during the years 2008, 2009 and 2010 is given in the following table:

	Group B			Group C		
	2008	2009	2010	2008	2009	2010
SC	340	566	602	8369	10851	9895
ST	112	289	286	4848	6750	6832
OBC	367	1246	1117	13706	20405	17963
General	682	2060	2495	20725	58614	37921
	1501	4161	4500	47648	96620	72611

Corruption cases against top officials

1318. SHRI SHADI LAL BATRA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of vigilance/corruption cases registered against the top bureaucrats during the last three years;

(b) the number of chargesheets filed against these bureaucrats during the said period;

(c) the number of permission pending with the respective Ministry/ Departments; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRI V. NARAYANSAMY): (a) As per the information provided by the Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI), it has registered 97 cases [71 Regular Cases (RCs) and 26 Preliminary Enquiries (PEs)] involving 129 officers of the rank of Joint Secretary and above during the last 3 years i.e. 2009, 2010, 2011 & 2012 (upto 31.7.2012). 15 officers are involved in more than one case.

(b) As on 31.07.2012, out of the aforesaid 71 RCs, Chargesheets have been filed in 30 cases against 31 officers of the rank of Joint Secretary and above.

(c) As on 31.7.2012 sanctions for prosecution are pending in 14 CBI cases with respective Central Ministries/Departments against 14 officers of the rank of Joint Secretary & above. 02 officers are common in 02 cases each.

Further, permission under section 6A of the Delhi Special Police Establishment Act, 1946, for conducting enquiry/investigation, are pending in respect of 23 officers of the rank of Joint Secretary and above.

(d) The Supreme Court of India, *vide* its judgment dated 18th December, 1997 in the case of Vineet Narain Vs. Union of India, directed that "*time limit of three months for grant of sanction for prosecution must be strictly adhered to. However, additional time of one month may be allowed where consultation is required with the Attorney General (AG) or any Law Officer in the AG's office*".

It is sometime not possible to adhere to this time-limit. The delay which occurs in the sanctioning of prosecution is mostly on account of detailed scrutiny and analysis of voluminous case records and evidence, consultation with Central Vigilance Commission (CVC), State Governments and other agencies, and sometimes non-availability of relevant documentary evidence.

However, in order to check delays in grant of sanction for prosecution, the Department of Personnel & Training has issued guidelines *vide* its OM No. 399/33/2006-AVD-III dated 6th November, 2006 followed by another OM dated 20th December, 2006, providing for a definite time frame at each stage for handling of requests from CBI for prosecution of public servants.

The Group of Ministers on tackling corruption, in its First Report, had also given certain recommendations for speedy disposal of sanction of prosecution cases, which included-taking decision on such cases within 3 months; monitoring of such cases at the level of Secretary of the Ministry/Department and submission of report to the Cabinet Secretary; and in cases of refusal to accord sanction, submission of a report to the next higher authority within 7 days for information (where competent authority is Minister such report is to be submitted to the Prime Minister). The said recommendation of the GoM has been accepted by Government and instructions have been issued by the Government on 03.05.2012.

As regards permission under section 6A of the Delhi Special Police Establishment Act, 1946, the Group of Ministers on tackling corruption in its First Report has recommended that the competent authority shall decide the matter within three months with speaking orders and in the event a decision is taken to refuse permission the reasons thereof shall be submitted to the next higher authority within one week for information (where competent authority is Minister, such report is to be submitted to the Prime Minister). This recommendation was accepted by the Government and instructions issued on 26.09.2011.

Higher rates of Kendriya Bhandar

1319. PROF. ANIL KUMAR SAHANI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to refer to the answer given to Unstarred Question 1001 given in the Rajya Sabha on 22nd March, 2012 and state:

(a) the action taken on the letters of MPs regarding charging of higher rates by Kendriya Bhandar;

(b) whether it has been replied to the said question that Kendriya Bhandar being an organization undertaking commercial activities complaints of higher rates are bound to come than the market; and

(c) whether Cabinet, Cabinet Committee has held that Kendriya Bhandar is no longer a welfare project of Central Government employees?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRI V. NARAYANSAMY): (a) References received from Members of Parliament in respect of charging of higher rates by Kendriya Bhandar have been appropriately attended to and replied by this Department.

(b) No Sir, however, it has been replied that Kendriya Bhandar being an organization undertaking commercial activities, verbal/written complaints regarding higher prices are sometimes received from individual customers, Members of Parliament etc.

(c) No Sir, Kendriya Bhandar is a Multi-State Cooperative Society set up for welfare of Government servants with the aim of supplying essential commodities of quality at competitive and fair prices. It continues to carry out welfare activities and caters to items of daily needs to the Central Government employees and general public at large at reasonable prices.

Grants-in-aid to Kendriya Bhandar

1320. PROF. ANIL KUMAR SAHANI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Kendriya Bhandar is a private consumer co-operative society functioning on commercial basis and Government has neither given one time assistance nor given any non-recurring as grants-in-aid to Kendriya Bhandar, so far; and

(b) if so, whether the concerned Department Related Parliamentary Standing Committee considers the issues of Kendriya Bhandar and make recommendations in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRI V. NARAYANSAMY): (a) Kendriya Bhandar is a Central Government Employees Consumer Cooperative Society functioning under the aegis of Department of Personnel & Training. As per available records Kendriya Bhandar has not been given any one-time assistance or non-recurring grants as grants-in-aid from the Government. However, the Central Government is holding equity share capital in Kendriya Bhandar of Rs. 68.18 lacs as on 31.3.2011.

(b) As Kendriya Bhandar is functioning under the aegis of Department of Personnel & Training, Department Related Parliament Standing Committee considers the issues of Kendriya Bhandar and also makes recommendations thereon.

Success rate in civil service examinations

†1321. SHRIMATI VASANTHI STANLEY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the percentage of success in the Civil Service Examinations in the past five years, State-wise;

(b) the reason for the diminishing interest shown by the educated youth in appearing for the Civil Service Exams; and

(c) whether the Ministry allow the students to write the exams for Indian Administrative Services (IAS) in their mother tongue?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRI V. NARAYANSAMY): (a) State-wise data of candidates in the Civil Service Examinations (CSE) is not compiled/maintained.

†Original notice of the Question was received in Hindi.

(b) The number of applicants is increasing every year in the Civil Services Examination. Number of applications received for CSE since 2008 is given below:

CSE Year	Number of applications
2008	325433
2009	409110
2010	547698
2011	499120
2012	550080

(c) The candidates have the option to answer all the question papers, except the language papers, in any one of the languages included in the Eighth Schedule to the Constitution of India or in English.

Comments of general public on RTI

1322. SHRI RAJEEV CHANDRASEKHAR: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that on December 10, 2010, the Department of Personnel displayed on its website proposed amendments to the RTI Rules and invited comments of the general public in 17 days, but the folder containing these suggestions is missing from the website;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons for the missing folder; and

(c) the action Government proposes to take in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRI V. NARAYANSAMY): (a) Comments of the stakeholders were invited on the proposed Right to Information Rules by putting an Office Memorandum (OM) on the official website of Department of Personnel & Training on 10th December, 2010. Suggestions so received were not uploaded on the website.

(b) Comments received from stakeholders on the proposed Rules were misplaced.

(c) The folder has since been reconstructed.

VRS by IAS officers

†1323. SHRI PRABHAT JHA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that IAS officers are taking voluntary retirement at a large scale each year;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that maximum number of such officers join private companies after voluntary retirement;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether it is also a fact that training expenses incurred by Government on these officers goes in vain due to voluntary retirement; and

(f) if so, the measures being taken by Government to control the voluntary retirement?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRI V. NARAYANSAMY): (a) No Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d) IAS officers are permitted under the rules to take voluntary retirement provided they fulfill the conditions prescribed therein. However, the information is not centrally maintained as in some cases the State Government is the competent authority for acceptance of voluntary retirement and post retirement commercial employment and in some cases approval of the Central Government is required.

In the event of an officer proposing to take up any commercial employment within one year after his retirement, prior approval is necessary as per rule 26 of All India Service Death-Cum-Retirement-Benefits Rules, 1958.

(e) As per Rules, a Member of Service can take voluntary retirement from service on the date on which he completes 20 years of qualifying service. The training of IAS officers which is undertaken on their appointment to the service and thereafter is an ongoing process. In case of probationary training and long term foreign/domestic training, an agreement/bond is required to be signed which

†Original notice of the Question was received in Hindi.

prescribes that an officer has to serve the Government for a minimum stipulated period on completion of training, failing which recovery of Pay and Allowances/training expenses is done.

- (f) Not required in view of answer to (a).

Regularization of contractual employees

1324. SHRI RANBIR SINGH PARJAPATI:

SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is no provision in the rules which empower the Board of Kendriya Bhandar to regularize the services of contractual employees;

(b) if so, under which rule did they regularize the services of contractual employees;

(c) whether the Law Ministry has held the action of the Board *ultra vires* and void;

(d) if so, what action is proposed to be taken against the concerned official; and

(e) whether there is proposal to dissolve the present Board of Kendriya Bhandar and to appoint an Administrator?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRI V. NARAYANSAMY): (a) and (b) There is no specific provisions in the rules which empower the Board of Kendriya Bhandar to regularize the services of contractual employees. However, Section 49 of MSCS Act and Bye-law 22 of Kendriya Bhandar lays down powers and functions of Board. Bye-law 22(c) of Kendriya Bhandar gives power to Board of Directors to appoint and remove Chief Executive/Managing Director and such other categories of employees as may be prescribed in the recruitment rules or as may be decided by the Board. Kendriya Bhandar has informed that the Board of Director exercised their discretionary powers under bye-law 22 (c) and regularized the services of contractual employees.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) On the basis of advice of Ministry of Law and Justice, Kendriya Bhandar has been directed to take appropriate action in the matter.

(e) No, Sir.

Linking of public service to UID cards

1325. SHRI DEVENDER GOUD T.: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether UIDAI has identified the public services which can be linked to UID cards;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) in what manner UIDAI is coordinating with States, Central Government, public and private sector agencies with regard to delivery of public services; and

(d) by when UIDAI is going to issue Aadhar Cards to all the people of this country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR): (a) to (c) Aadhaar aims to provide a soft identity infrastructure which can be used to re-engineer public services so that these lead to efficient and better delivery of services. Enrollment for obtaining Aadhaar number is voluntary and not mandatory. A resident is entitled to obtain an Aadhaar number on providing demographic and biometric information. The State Governments and Central Government Ministries have been advised to review the various schemes for service delivery and utilize and leverage Aadhaar as a platform for service delivery. They have also been requested to examine recognizing Aadhaar as a Proof of Identity (PoI) and Proof of Address (PoA) in the various resident centric schemes. Aadhaar has been recognized as an officially valid document as PoI and PoA for opening bank accounts and obtaining mobile telephone and LPG connections. The Ministry of Road Transport and Highways has issued necessary instructions for recognition of Aadhaar as PoI and PoA for obtaining a driving licence and registration of vehicles. The Department of Health and Family Welfare has also recognized Aadhaar as PoI and PoA for extending financial assistance to patients below poverty line who are suffering from major life threatening diseases for receiving medical treatment at any of the super specialty Hospitals/Institutions or other Government Hospitals under Rashtriya Arogya Nidhi. Ministry of Railways has also recognized Aadhaar as a valid PoI for rail travel. Some of the State Governments and Central Government Ministries/Departments have also recognized Aadhaar as PoI and PoA for their various resident centric schemes.

(d) UIDAI was earlier mandated to enroll 20 crore residents which has been completed, and enrolment of additional 40 crore residents mandated to be completed by March 2014, has commenced.

Model rules and guidelines for implementation of PESA

1326. SHRI MANI SHANKAR AIYAR: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to refer to answer to Unstarred Question 3339 given in the Rajya Sabha on 9th December, 2010 and state:

(a) the outcome of the Committee set up under Member-Secretary, Planning Commission, to work out mechanisms for marketing Minor Forest Produce and related provisions of the Scheduled Tribes and other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006; and

(b) the progress in the adoption by the State Government concerned of draft Model Rules and Guidelines for the implementation of Panchayat Extension to the Scheduled Areas (PESA) in the nine Fifth Schedule States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR): (a) The Committee set up under the chairpersonship of Member Secretary, Planning Commission has concluded its work and has made various recommendations which include (i) Constitution of a Central Price Fixation Commission for Minor Forest Produce (MFP) as an autonomous body under Ministry of Tribal Affairs, (ii) Operationalizing Minimum Support Price for important MFPs through the Commission, and (iii) Ministry of Environment and Forests to carry out the amendments in the Indian Forest Act, 1927 and the related State Forest Acts to harmonize them with PESA and the Forest Rights Act and to harmonize the Working Plan Code for Forests with PESA and the Forest Rights Act. The nodal Ministry for the implementation of the scheme for Minimum Support Price (MSP) for MFPs is the Ministry of Tribal Affairs which is taking action for obtaining necessary approvals to the scheme.

(b) The Ministry of Panchayati Raj (MoPR) has informed that the Model PESA Rules were drafted and circulated by MoPR in 2009 to all PESA States for framing rules for effective implementation of PESA. Guidelines on implementation of PESA were also issued to all nine PESA States on 21st May, 2010. Andhra Pradesh, Himachal Pradesh and Rajasthan have framed rules for implementation of PESA. Other States are being persuaded to take necessary action for framing rules for

implementation of PESA. A copy of the Model PESA Rules and guidelines dated 21.05.2010 are also available on the website of the Ministry of Panchayati Raj <http://www.panchayat.gov.in>.

Division of Planning Commission

†1327. SHRI MOHAN SINGH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government intends to divide Planning Commission, which is working on national level, into four divisions respectively for North, East, South and Central India by centralizing it, if not, the reasons therefor;

(b) whether Planning Commission of India makes distribution of resources to all the States in justified manner; and

(c) if so, whether the basis of this distribution is population of the States or their backwardness?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR): (a) No, Sir. There is no proposal under consideration of the Government, which intends to divide Planning Commission into four divisions respectively for North, East, South and Central India by centralizing it.

(b) and (c) The Planning Commission allocates Central Assistance to States for Annual Plans of States. This comprises of Normal Central Assistance (NCA), Additional Central Assistance for Externally Aided Projects (EAPs) and Additional Central Assistance (ACA) for special and other programmes.

Allocation of NCA is based on the Gadgil-Mukerjee Formula as approved by the National Development Council (NDC) in December, 1991. The Gadgil-Mukerjee Formula takes into account, *inter-alia*, population, per capita income, performance of tax effort, fiscal management and progress in respect of national objectives specifically in the area of population control, elimination of illiteracy, on-time completion of EAPs and land reforms.

Allocation for EAPs and special and Other Programmes are based on the relevant guidelines and criteria which are specific for each of these programmes. A copy of the Background Note on Gadgil-Mukherjee Formula 1991 for distribution of Central Assistance for State Plans is given in the Statement for ready reference.

†Original notice of the Question was received in Hindi.

Statement*(A) Division of Planning Commission**(A) Background Note on Gadgil-Mukherjee Formula 1991 for
distribution of Central Assistance for State Plans*

Prior to the Fourth Five Year Plan, the allocation of Central assistance to the State Plans was based on schematic pattern and there was no definite formula for allocation. In view of the general demand for an objective and transparent formula for allocation of Central assistance for State Plans, a formula known as Gadgil Formula was evolved in 1969, which was adopted in its original form for distribution of Central Plan assistance during Fourth and Fifth Five Year Plans.

This formula was modified in 1980 and the modified formula became the basis of allocation of Central Plan assistance to States in Sixth and Seventh Five Year Plans. The formula was again revised in 1990 and formed the basis for allocation of Central assistance for 1991-92 only. Following representations, the formula was further revised in 1991. The Gadgil-Mukherjee Formula (1991) has been in operation since the Eighth Plan period. However for comparison purposes all the 4 formulae with criterion and weight in respect of distribution among Non-Special Category States are given in the part (B) of the Statement.

Gadgil-Mukherjee Formula (1991)

The formula is known as *Gadgil-Mukherjee Formula*. The main features of the formula are the following:

- I. From the total Central assistance, set apart funds required for externally aided schemes.
- II. From the balance, provide reasonable amounts for Special Area Programmes *viz.*,
 - (a) Hill Areas
 - (b) Tribal Areas
 - (c) Border Areas
 - (d) N.E.C.
 - (e) Other Programmes

- III. From the balance, give 30% to the Special Category States.
- IV. Distribute the balance among the non-Special Category States as per the following criteria and weights.

Criteria	Weights (%)
1. Population (1971)	60
2. Per Capita Income	25
(a) 'Deviation' method-covering States with per capita SDP below the national average	20
(b) distance method-covering all States	5
3. Performance	7.5
a) Tax effort	
4. Special Problems	7.5

Under the criterion of the progress in respect of national objectives, the approved formula covers four objectives *viz.*, (i) population control and maternal and child health; (ii) Universalisation of primary education and adult education; (iii) on-time completion of externally aided projects; and (iv) success in land reforms. Weights have been assigned separately for each of these within the overall weight of 7.5 percent as under:

Items	Weights
(a) Tax effort	2.5%
(b) Fiscal management	2.0%
(c) National Objective	3.0%
(i) Population control	1.0%
(ii) Elimination of illiteracy	1.0%
(iii) On-time completion of Externally Aided projects	0.5%
(iv) Land Reforms	0.5%

In respect of Special problems, there was no specific criterion, and it was left to the Planning Commission to use its discretion in the allotment.

Details in regard to working out individual share of States in regard to population, income criteria and performance are as under:

1. Population Criterion

60% weight is given to population. The population as per 1971 Census is taken into consideration. 1971 population has been adopted on the basis of a Statement of Policy issued in June, 1977. Each of the 17 states is given Central assistance in proportion to the share of its population to total population.

2. Per Capita Income Criteria

25% weight has been assigned to this criteria. This has two components namely 20% on the basis of Deviation criterion, and 5% on Distance criterion.

(a) Deviation criterion – weight 20%

The States are identified on the basis of per capita comparable State domestic Product compared to the corresponding national average. The States, which are below national average, are identified and 20% of the assistance is exclusively allotted to them. 1% band is also permitted so that a State with per capita SDP higher than the national average but within one percent variation (upper side) from the national average is also given the benefit of being within the group of States below national average. For the purpose of calculating the per capita SDP, an average of per capita SDP for the latest three years for which actuals are available is taken into consideration. The C.S.O. has been entrusted with the task of providing comparable per capita SDP of the States. For 2011-12, the relevant years are 2005-06, 2006-07 and 2007-08. Once the States are identified then relative weights are determined on the basis of distance of per capita income of a State from the per capita income of the State, which has the highest per capita income. For calculation purpose, income of Maharashtra has been adopted for 2005-06 to 2007-08. Though Goa has higher income, it was not taken because of its small size and substantial difference from other States. These values were multiplied with 1971 population of each State. The product, so

derived of each State is divided by the total product and multiplied by the population.

(b) Distance Method – Weight 5%

In this case, the comparable per capita State Domestic Product prepared by C.S.O. as in the case of Deviation Method is used. The distance of per capita income of each state from per capita income of that State which has the highest per capita income, is measured. These values were multiplied with the population of each State. The percentage share of each State is obtained by dividing the product so arrived by the total products and multiplied by 100. Maharashtra and Goa have been assigned a weight equal to the weight of that State, which has the next highest per capita income.

An important point to be noted is that in both Deviation and Distance method, the distance from the highest per capital income, to the per capita income of each State is measured to arrive at the share of each State. In the case of deviation method, deviation from the National average has been used to identify the States eligible for allocation of assistance of 20%.

3. Performance Criteria

(i) Tax Effort

The basis of the criterion is the tax-SDP ratio of a State. The ratios are calculated based on the annual average tax receipts and comparable SDP of the State for the latest 3 consecutive years. After computing the tax-SDP ratio, the share of each State is arrived at by converting the total of these percentages to 100. For 2011-12 data relating to 2005-06 to 2007-08 were used.

(ii) Fiscal Management

The criterion is based on the difference between State's Own Resources (comprising of BCR, ARM, contribution of public enterprises, small savings excluding UTI loans, Provident Funds, Miscellaneous Capital

Receipts (Net), adjustment of opening/closing balance) as provided in the financing pattern approved for the State plan outlays and the actuals. A time period of 5 years (latest available) is taken into consideration. More precisely, the steps involved in the calculation for determining the share of each State are: (i) the difference between the State's own resources as per the Annual Plan estimate and the actual is calculated as percentage of the Annual Plan estimate of State's own resources, (ii) the distance of each state from the lowest performance is calculated; and (iii) the share of each State is derived as percentage of the total distances. The lowest rate is also given a weight equivalent to the State, which is nearest to it. Data relating to 2005-06 to 2009-10 were used for determining the share in 2011-12.

(iii) National objectives:

(a) Population Control

The criterion to be adopted is the difference between the desired performance and actual performance in relation to birth rate and infant mortality rate (IMR). The desired performance rate is calculated as the difference between the goal to be achieved by 2012 and the actual rate of the base year divided by the remaining number of years. In this method, the difference between the desired performance rate and the actual is worked out for each State and the distance of each State from the lowest performing State is calculated. The lowest performing State is given a value equal to the next lowest State.

The States, which have accomplished the goal, are given the value equal to the next best performing State. These values are converted into percentages to the total to determine the share of each State in the distribution. The methodology of calculation is the same for birth rate and IMR. Since both the considerations are given equal weight, the average of the two shares is calculated for each State and this determines its share in the total distribution. For the year 2011-12 data relating to 2007 and 2008 were used.

(b) Elimination of Illiteracy

The indicator in this case is the performance relating to female literacy. We have chosen female literacy, as this focuses on an important segment of the population, which needs special attention. The factors taken into consideration are the female literacy rate in 2001 and the decennial growth rate of female literacy during 1991-2001. In case of female literacy rate, the share of each State is determined as a proportion of each State's performance to the total of all States. A similar method is followed with respect to decennial growth rate of female literacy. Since both the considerations are given equal weight, an average of the two shares is calculated for each State and this determines its share in the total distribution. For determining the share for 2011-12, the female literacy rate 2001 and Decennial growth 1991-2001 were used.

(c) On-time Completion of Externally Aided Projects

This criterion takes into account available finance in the year for externally aided projects as indicated by the Ministry of Finance in the Revised Estimates and the actual utilization. In this method, the utilization of external aid as a percentage of AP allocations for each State as indicated in the Revised Estimates for the latest year for which information is available is calculated. These ratios are converted as percentages to the total, which give the shares of individual States. For the year 2011-12, data of AP and actual releases for 2009-10 were used.

(d) Land Reforms

The criterion for land reforms takes into account two indicators, namely area distributed as a percentage of surplus land declared by the State and area distributed by a State as a percentage of total area distributed by all States. Both are assigned equal weights. The share of each State under each indicator is determined on the basis of each state's percentage to the total of all States. Since both the considerations are given equal weight, an average of the two shares is calculated for each State and this determines its share in the total distribution.

(B) Criteria and Weights For Allocation of Central Assistance for States' Plan

Criteria	Original Gadgil Formula (1969)	Modified Gadgil formula (1980)	NDC Revised Formula (1990)	NDC Revised Formula (1991)
1	2	3	4	5
A. Special Category States	30% share for three States excluding North Eastern Council (NEC)	30% share for eight States excluding North Eastern Council (NEC)	30% share for ten States excluding North Eastern Council (NEC)	30% share for ten States excluding North Eastern Council (NEC)
B. Non-Special Category States:				
(i) Population (1971 Census)	60%	60%	55%	60%
(ii) On-going major irrigation & power projects	10%	0%	0%	0%
(iii) Per Capita Income	10%	20%	25%	25%
OF WHICH				
(a) According to the deviation method covering only the States with per capita income below the national average	10%	20%	20%	20%
(b) According to the distance method covering all the fifteen States	0%	0%	5%	5%
(iv) Performance	10%	10%	5%	7.5%

1	2	3	4	5
OF WHICH				
(a) Tax Effort	10%	10%	0%	2.5%
(b) Fiscal Management	0%	0%	5%	2%
(c) National Objectives	0%	0%	0%	3%
1. Population Control	0%	0%	0%	1%
2. Elimination of Female Illiteracy	0%	0%	0%	1%
3. On-time completion of externally-aided projects	0%	0%	0%	0.5%
4. Success in land reforms	0%	0%	0%	0.5%
(v) Special Problems	10%	10%	15%	7.5%
TOTAL	100%	100%	100%	100%

Note: Prior to Fourth Five Year Plan (i.e. 1969-74) allocations varied from scheme to scheme. There was no formula as such for allocation of Central Assistance for States' Plan.

Amount released from special component for SC/ST

†1328. SHRI NARENDRA KUMAR KASHYAP: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the amount released from special component plan for development and welfare of SC/ST by the Planning Commission during the last five years, State-wise; and

(b) the outstanding amount under the said head with the Commission and the time by when the remaining outstanding amount would be released?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR): (a) The funds under Special Component Plan (now known as Scheduled Caste Suo-Plan) and Tribal Sub-Plan are released by the concerned State/UT governments. Planning Commission only indicates allocation of funds under Scheduled Caste Sub-Plan (SCSP) and Tribal Sub-Plan (TSP) to the State/UT Governments in their Annual Plans. State/UT-wise allocation indicated under SCSP and TSP for the last five year (2007-8 to 2011-12), is given in the Statement-I and Statement-II respectively. (See below).

(b) Since Planning Commission does not release funds under SCSP/TSP, there is no question of outstanding amount with Planning Commission.

†Original notice of the Question was received in Hindi.

Statement-I

Scheduled Caste Sub-Plan (SCSP) Outlay during Eleventh Plan (year 2007-08, 2008-09, 2009-10, 2010-11 and 2011-12)

Sl. No.	State/U.T	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	(Rs. in crores)	
													Annual Plan 2007-08	Annual Plan 2008-09
		% of SC Population (2001 Census)	Total	SCSP Outlay	Total	SCSP Outlay	Total	SCSP Outlay	Total	SCSP Outlay	Total	SCSP Outlay	Total	SCSP Outlay
1	Andhra Pradesh	16.20	30500.00	4355.90	44000.00	7630.42	33496.75	5243.17	36800.00	6131.39	43000.00	7233.35		
2	Assam	6.90	3800.00	81.26	5011.51	100.90	6000.00	130.62	7645.00	140.27	9000.00	165.52		
3	Bihar	15.70	10200.00	2131.21	13500.00	2428.26	16000.00	2721.02	20000.00	3375.12	24000.00	4245.72		
4	Chhattisgarh	11.60	7413.72	2722.31	9600.00	1103.68	10947.76	1271.66	13230.00	1534.63	16710.00	1847.77		
5	Goa	1.80	1430.00	26.95	1737.65	19.42	2240.00	16.15	2710.00	24.51	3320.00	35.74		

6	Gujarat	7.10	16000.00	1134.40	21000.00	1200.00	23500.00	1294.94	30000.00	1363.45	38000.00	2084.04
7	Haryana	19.30	5300.00	1048.44	6650.00	1344.86	10000.00	2098.01	18260.00	2309.65	20358.00	2593.29
8	Himachal Pradesh	24.70	2100.00	231.00	2400.00	594.00	2700.00	668.00	3000.00	742.00	3300.00	816.00
9	Jammu & Kashmir	7.60	4850.00	368.60	4500.00	NR	5500.00	319.73	6000.00	455.65	6600.00	535.78
10	Jharkhand	11.80	6676.00	729.96	8015.00	1012.75	8200.00	852.86	9240.00	956.24	15300.00	1446.05
11	Karnataka	16.20	17782.58	2916.00	26188.83	3232.00	29500.00	4779.00	31050.00	3866.59	38070.00	4632.99
12	Kerala	9.80	6950.00	681.80	7700.00	746.63	8920.00	848.57	10025.00	983.45	12010.00	1178.18
13	Madhya Pradesh	15.20	12011.00	1717.76	14182.61	2142.68	16174.17	2462.12	19000.00	2918.00	23000.00	3575.58
14	Maharashtra	10.20	20200.00	2060.00	25000.00	2332.80	35958.94	2651.99	37916.00	3867.11	42000.00	4233.00
15	Manipur	2.80	1374.31	33.04	1660.00	48.30	2000.00	58.06	2600.00	62.40	3210.00	89.62
16	Orissa	16.50	5105.00	1020.35	7500.00	1239.75	9500.00	1563.03	11000.00	1817.90	15200.00	2033.38
17	Punjab	28.90	5111.00	1330.00	6210.00	1792.00	8625.00	2488.31	9150.00	2640.00	11520.00	3323.52
18	Rajasthan	17.20	11950.00	1996.67	14020.00	2179.31	17322.00	2978.52	24000.00	3796.00	27500.00	4555.62

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
19	Sikkim	5.02	691.14	34.70	852.00	42.60	1045.00	18.68	1175.00	30.77	1400.00	27.65
20	Tamil Nadu	19.00	14000.00	3356.88	16000.00	4178.31	17500.00	4602.68	20068.00	4240.73	23535.00	5014.30
21	Tripura	17.40	1220.00	205.22	1450.00	242.19	1680.00	280.11	1860.00	308.25	1950.00	237.35
22	Uttar Pradesh	21.10	25000.00	5287.00	35000.00	7403.00	39000.00	8246.55	42000.00	8881.00	47000.00	9938.15
23	Uttaranchal	17.90	4378.63	749.82	4775.00	854.73	5800.81	1044.15	6800.00	1224.00	7800.00	1404.00
24	West Bengal	23.00	9150.00	2328.83	11602.38	2677.83	14150.00	3258.37	17985.00	4142.40	22214.00	5118.98
25	Chandigarh	17.50	317.63	31.69	488.65	85.52	449.22	78.77	462.73	81.20	661.89	115.85
26	Delhi	16.90	9000.00	1525.13	10000.00	1694.15	10000.00	1782.39	11400.00	1926.60	15133.00	2064.99
27	Pondicherry	16.20	1455.00	150.15	1750.00	153.36	2250.00	176.83	2500.00	291.83	2750.00	412.85
	ALL INDIA	16.20	233966.01	38255.07	300793.63	46479.45	338459.65	51934.29	395876.73	58111.14	474541.89	68959.27

Source: State Plan approval letters and SCSP documents of the State Govts.

NR: Not Reported.

Statement-II

Tribal Sub-Plan (TSP) Outlay during Eleventh Five Year Plan (year 2007-08, 2008-09, 2009-10, 2010-11 and 2011-12)

Sl. No.	State/U.T	3	4	2007-08			2008-09			2009-10			2010-11			2011-12		
				Total	State Plan	TSP Allocation	Total	State Plan	TSP Allocation	Total	State Plan	TSP Allocation	Total	State Plan	TSP Allocation	Total	State Plan	TSP Allocation
1	2	6.6	30500.00	2454.83	44000.00	3331.96	33496.75	2370.86	36800.00	2529.20	43000.00	2973.13	43000.00	2973.13	43000.00	2973.13		
	Pradesh																	
2	Assam	12.4	3800.00	33.58	5011.51	38.51	6000.00	49.85	7645.00	53.53	9000.00	77.46	9000.00	77.46	9000.00	77.46		
3	Bihar	0.9	10200.00	93.94	13500.00	203.99	16000.00	163.38	20000.00	222.49	24000.00	300.21	24000.00	300.21	24000.00	300.21		
4	Chhattisgarh	31.8	7413.72	870.99	9600.00	2400.00	10947.76	3663.10	13230.00	4207.14	16710.00	5561.44	16710.00	5561.44	16710.00	5561.44		
S	Goa	12.1	1430.00	92.51	1737.65	101.58	2240.00	136.99	2710.00	153.10	3320.00	235.91	3320.00	235.91	3320.00	235.91		

(Rs. in crores)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
6	Gujarat	14.8	16000.00	2361.60	21000.00	NR	23500.00	3616.02	30000.00	4146.45	38000.00	5103.03
7	Himachal Pradesh	4.0	2100.00	189.00	2400.00	216.00	2700.00	243.00	3000.00	270.00	3300.00	297.00
8	Jammu & Kashmir	10.9	4850.00	11.97	4500.00	NR	5500.00	559.97	6000.00	673.75	6600.00	743.45
9	Jharkhand	26.3	6676.00	3539.79	8015.00	4111.84	8200.00	4160.46	9240.00	4657.72	15300.00	6027.37
10	Karnataka	6.6	17782.58	1160.82	26188.83	1263.90	29500.00	1947.00	31050.00	1517.94	38070.00	1866.95
11	Kerala	1.1	6950.00	139.00	7700.00	154.10	8920.00	180.86	10025.00	200.50	12010.00	284.19
12	Madhya Pradesh	20.3	12011.00	2511.46	14182.61	2957.54	16174.17	3740.26	19000.00	4244.10	23000.00	4964.90
13	Maharashtra	8.9	20200.00	1798.00	25000.00	1941.50	35958.94	2053.25	37916.00	3147.89	42000.00	3693.50
14	Manipur	34.2	1374.31	592.61	1660.00	731.73	2000.00	741.14	2600.00	1017.50	3210.00	1071.85
15	Orissa	22.1	7288.67	1759.78	7500.00	1792.58	9500.00	2171.48	11000.00	2463.08	15200.00	3603.43
16	Raiaasthan	12.6	11950.00	1453.05	14020.00	1691.86	17322.00	2115.35	24000.00	2857.41	27500.00	3568.18

17	Sikkim	20.6	691.14	135.16	852.00	83.62	1045.00	58.39	1175.00	92.74	1400.00	40.90
18	Tamil Nadu	1.0	14000.00	139.92	16000.00	160.05	17500.00	175.04	20068.00	208.88	23535.00	253.92
19	Tripura	31.1	1220.00	408.50	1450.00	501.34	1680.00	575.91	1860.00	630.27	1950.00	607.47
20	Uttar Pradesh	0.1	25000.00	20.00	35000.00	27.00	39000.00	28.45	42000.00	31.00	47000.00	31.85
21	Uttarakhand	3.0	4378.63	134.00	4775.00	143.25	5800.81	194.85	6800.00	204.00	7800.00	234.00
22	West Bengal	5.5	9150.00	721.07	11602.38	763.98	14150.00	963.55	17985.00	1127.28	22214.00	1470.29
23	A & N Islands	8.3	672.62	86.34	604.83	66.72	833.18	68.95	924.97	80.73	1434.84	173.92
24	Daman & Diu	8.8	71.67	6.31	150.00	2.54	154.34	13.66	169.23	14.99	324.95	28.79
	All India	8.2	215710.34	20714.23	276449.81	22685.59	308122.95	29991.77	355198.20	34751.68	425878.79	43213.14

Source: State Plan Approval letters and TSP documents of the State Govts.

NR: Not Reported

Per day expenditure of rural population

‡1329. SHRI KAPTAN SINGH SOLANKI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether according to the National Sample Survey Organization, rural population of the country is compelled to live on less than Rupees 35 per day;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the status of schemes being run by Government for upliftment of the poor; and

(d) the details thereof, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR): (a) and (b) The National Sample Survey Office (NSSO) conducts nationwide household consumer expenditure survey at regular intervals as part of its "rounds", each round normally of a year's duration. The household Consumer Expenditure Survey (CES) is generally covered as one of the main subjects of the NSS survey at quinquennial intervals. The 66th Round Survey conducted during 2009-10 is a survey of this quinquennial series. The NSS consumer expenditure survey aims at generating estimates of household monthly per capita consumer expenditure (MPCE) and its distribution separately for the rural and urban sectors of the country and for States and Union Territories.

As per the report of 66th round, the average Monthly Per Capita Consumption Expenditure (MPCE) with Mixed Modified Reference Period (MMRP) is Rs. 1054/- in rural areas. This amounts to an average per capita expenditure of Rs. 35.10 per day for the rural population.

(c) and (d) The Government has taken various measures for upliftment of the poor and improve the quality of life of the people in the country through direct intervention by implementing specific poverty reduction and mitigation programmes such as Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA), Swarnjayanti Gram SwarozgarYojana (SGSY), Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY), National Rural Health Mission (NRHM), Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA), Mid-Day Meal Scheme (MDMS), Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM), Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) Scheme, Rajiv Gandhi

‡Original notice of the Question was received in Hindi.

Drinking Water Mission, Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY), National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP) and Total Sanitation Campaign etc. All other policy initiatives of the government which have led to higher GDP growth in the country have individually and collectively contributed to raising the living standards of people over time and to the decline of absolute poverty and destitution. All these schemes are implemented throughout the country, covering all States and UTs and the responsibility of implementation lies with the State Governments and the Administrative Ministry concerned at Centre.

Norms to access BPL population

†1330. SHRI THAAWAR CHAND GEHLOT: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

- (a) norms to assess people living below poverty line in the country;
- (b) whether Government considers such norms appropriate even in present conditions;
- (c) if so, the basis thereof; and
- (d) whether the minimum expenditure required to fulfill the basic needs of each person and each family would be considered by Government as a basis for setting the norms for Below Poverty Line?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR): (a) to (d) The Planning Commission estimates the percentage and number of people living below poverty line on the basis of large sample survey data of National Sample Survey Office (NSSO) household consumer expenditure. The survey tabulates the expenditure of households numbering about one lakh households. Since the households have different number of members, the NSSO for purpose of comparison divides the household expenditure by the number of members to arrive at per capita consumption expenditure per month which is called MPCE. The poverty line has been conventionally expressed in terms of this MPCE. The methodology for estimation of poverty has been reviewed by the Planning Commission from time to time. An Expert Group was constituted under the chairmanship of Prof. Suresh D. Tendulkar in 2005 to review the methodology for estimation of poverty. The Tendulkar Committee recommended MPCE of Rs. 447 for rural areas and Rs. 579 for urban areas as the poverty line at 2004-05 prices, which was accepted by the Planning commission. The Tendulkar Committee, which submitted its Report in 2009, has incorporated adequacy of expenditure from the normative and nutritional viewpoint. It stated:

†Original notice of the Question was received in Hindi.

"while moving away from the calorie norms, the proposed poverty lines have been validated by checking the adequacy of actual private expenditure per capita near the poverty lines on food, education and health by comparing them with normative expenditures consistent with nutritional, educational and health outcomes."

Following Tendulkar Committee methodology, the Planning Commission has computed poverty lines for the year 2009-10 based on the latest data of large scale survey on household consumer expenditure collected by National Sample Survey Office (NSSO) in its 66th round (2009-10). These have been released through a Press Note issued on 19th March, 2012. The poverty line at all India level for 2009-10 is estimated as MPCE of Rs. 673 for rural areas and Rs. 860 for urban areas.

Planning Commission, in June 2012, has constituted an Expert Group under the Chairmanship of Dr. C. Rangarajan to "Review the Methodology for Measurement of Poverty". The terms of reference of the Expert Group includes *inter-alia* how the estimates of poverty should be linked to eligibility and entitlements for schemes and programmes under the Government of India.

Project Clearance Board

1331. SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the newly established Project Clearance Board has the authority to clear all infrastructure and energy related projects;

(b) if so, whether the Board takes up the functions of all the Ministries that are involved in the projects; and

(c) if not, the criteria on the basis of which projects are brought forth to the Project Clearance Board for clearance?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR): (a) The Government has decided to set up a Project Clearance Board along the lines of Foreign Investment Promotion Board (FIPB) under the chairmanship of the Cabinet Secretary for review and issue of one-time clearances, including security clearance. This Board will include representatives from the Ministries of Home, Defence, Environment & Forests, Commerce, Coal, Department of Space and other infrastructure and energy related Ministries/ Departments.

(b) and (c) It will meet regularly on a monthly basis to review the status of clearances for energy and infrastructure projects and expedite issuing of security and other clearances. Ministries would report to this Board the status of issuing of clearances after following their internal due diligence processes.

PPP in infrastructure project

1332. SHRI PARIMAL NATHWANI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is increasingly using Public Private Partnership (PPP) mainly in infrastructure projects;

(b) if so, the response of the public sector so far as infrastructure projects are concerned;

(c) whether this policy has been successful; and

(d) if so, the results achieved so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The public sector will continue to play a dominant role in building infrastructure. However, the total resources required to meet the infrastructure deficit exceed the capacity of the public sector. It is, therefore, necessary to attract private investment through appropriate forms public private partnership to meet the overall investment requirement. In some sectors such as irrigation and water resources management, construction of rural roads, capital dredging at major ports, as well as in certain economically or situationally disadvantaged regions, the bulk of the investment in infrastructure would have to come from the public sector. In sectors such as highways, airports, ports, railways and urban transit systems, PPPs are increasingly becoming the preferred mode of project implementation.

(c) and (d) The PPP policy has been quite successful in India in channelising private investment in infrastructure sector. During the Eleventh Plan the private investment in infrastructure is anticipated at 37% of the total investment against 22% achieved in the Tenth Plan.

Bharat Nirman Yojana

†1333. SHRI OM PRAKASH MATHUR: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

†Original notice of the Question was received in Hindi.

- (a) the details of the services being run under Bharat Nirman Yojana;
- (b) the details of the schemes being run in Rajasthan, district-wise; and
- (c) whether roads have been constructed under this programme in Rajasthan and if so, the length in kilometer and the places where roads have been constructed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR): (a) The six components included under the programme of Bharat Nirman are irrigation, drinking water, electrification, roads, housing and rural telephony.

(b) All these six components of Bharat Nirman are implemented in Rajasthan. Out of these six components, five components of Rural Electrification, Rural Road Connectivity, Rural Drinking Water Supply, Rural Housing and Rural Telephone Connectivity are being implemented in all 33 districts of Rajasthan under the Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidhyutikaran Yojana (RGGVY), Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY), National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP), Indira Awas Yojana (IAY) and Village Public Telephones through Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited respectively. Under the component of Creation of Additional Irrigation Potential, Narmada Nahar Project and Ganga Nahar Project are being run in Jalore and Ganganagar districts respectively. Besides these two, five minor irrigation projects are also being implemented in Kota and Baran districts.

(c) Yes. Under Bharat Nirman Yojana 10427.40 km. length of road has been constructed under new connectivity and 13833.60 km. under up-gradation. Thus, total 24261 km. length of road has been constructed in all 33 districts of Rajasthan.

Barrage projects sanctioned by commission

†1334. SHRI RASHEED MASOOD: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of barrage projects sanctioned by Planning Commission all over the country in the year 2011-12;
- (b) the names of the States where all these projects would be set up;
- (c) the total amount earmarked for these projects; and

†Original notice of the Question was received in Hindi.

(d) by when these projects are targeted to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR): (a) Two number of barrage projects in the country were accorded investment clearance by the planning Commission during the year 2011-12.

(b) These projects viz. (i) Purna Barrage-2 (Ner Dhamana) Medium Irrigation Project with revised estimated cost of Rs. 617.46 crore and (ii) Tembhu Irrigation Project (New Major Irrigation Project) with estimated cost of Rs. 3450.35 crore are located in Maharashtra.

(c) Water, as per the Constitution, is a State subject and it is the responsibility of the State Governments to plan, formulate, design, execute, operate and maintain water resources projects from their financial resources based on their own priority.

(d) Purna Barrage-2 (Ner Dhamana) and Tembhu Irrigation Project are to be completed by 31st March of 2014 and 2016 respectively.

Development of natural resources

†1335. SHRI SHIVANAND TIWARI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the economy of the country can be accelerated by developing natural resources of the country;

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

(c) whether it is also a fact that Government has made any basis for entrusting the responsibility of their use; and

(d) if so, the details of such basis and if these basis have not been fixed so far, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR): (a) and (b) The growth of the economy can be accelerated with the development of natural resources as these are the valuable raw material for development. However, the major requirement is development of natural resources in a sustainable manner on account of their limited supply and the need to protect the environment.

†Original notice of the Question was received in Hindi.

(c) and (d) Sustainable use of natural resources has been integrated into national decision making through various policy statements such as National Forest Policy, National Wildlife Action Plan, National Biodiversity Action Plan, National Environment Policy, National Water Policy; legislative measures such as Environment (Protection) Act, Wildlife (Protection) Act, Biological Diversity Act, Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Act; and programmes such as Joint Forest Management and Afforestation. Further the Land Acquisition and Rehabilitation & Resettlement Bill is already before the Parliament to regulate the use of land resources. The Approach Paper to the Twelfth Five Year Plan brings out the need for developing a mechanism so that different agencies responsible for using natural resources ensure that the growth process is sustainable.

Regional imbalance in country

1336. DR. JANARDHAN WAGHMARE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is considering that development of the infrastructure and connectivity is the most important method to remove regional imbalance in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government has prepared certain specific programme to alleviate poverty in the country; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR): (a) and (b) Regional imbalances result from varying factors such as differences in resource endowment, geographical and historical characteristics and availability of infrastructure including connectivity. The planning and development of an area is primarily the responsibility of the States concerned. The Central Government, on its part, supplements the efforts of the State Governments through various Special Area Development Programmes, Flagship Programmes and Centrally Sponsored Schemes which cover development of infrastructure and connectivity also.

(c) and (d) Various schemes focusing on poverty alleviation and also on infrastructure and connectivity are in operation in the States. The major

development programmes/schemes in operation in the country are : (i) Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA), (ii) Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY), (iii) Swarnjayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY), (iv) National Rural Health Mission (NRHM), (v) Integrated Child Development Service (ICDS), (vi) Total Sanitation Campaign (TSC), (vii) Mid Day Meal (MDM), (viii) Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA), (ix) Indira Awas Yojana (IAY), (x) Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM), (xi) Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Programme (AIBP), (xii) Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana (RGGVY), (xiii) Rajiv Gandhi Drinking Water Mission (RGDWM), and (xiv) Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY).

The specific scheme to remove the regional imbalance is the Backward Regions Grant Fund (BRGF). The BRGF has two components, namely, (i) District Component covering 272 backward districts in 27 States (including 22 districts approved for coverage in June, 2012), and (ii) State Component which, in its present form, includes the Special Plan for Bihar, Special Plan for the Kalahandi-Bolangir-Koraput (KBK) districts of Odisha, Special Plan for West Bengal, Integrated Action Plan (IAP) for Selected Tribal and Backward Districts and the Special Package to implement drought mitigation strategies in Bundelkhand region.

Auction of natural resources

1337. SHRI D. RAJA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Supreme Court has given a mandate that all natural resources should be allocated only through auction; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR): (a) and (b) Subsequent to the Hon'ble Supreme Court's Judgment dated 2 February, 2012, the Government moved a Presidential Reference dated 12th April, 2012 for the consideration of the Hon'ble Supreme Court, which *inter-alia* included the following question:

"Whether the only permissible method for disposal of all natural resources across all sectors and in all circumstances is by the conduct of auctions?"

Methodology for estimating poverty

1338. SHRI N.K. SINGH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has recently set up an expert technical group to review the Tendulkar Committee methodology for estimating poverty and overhaul the norms in keeping with the present day prices;

(b) if so, the composition of the technical group and by when it is likely to submit its report to Government;

(c) whether the experts panel has been asked to examine the issue of divergence between consumption estimates based on National Sample Survey Organisation (NSSO) methodology and new consumer price indices launched by the Central Statistical Organisation (CSO) for rural and urban areas; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR): (a) to (d) Planning Commission, in June 2012, has constituted an Expert Group under the Chairmanship of Dr. C. Rangarajan to "Review the Methodology for Measurement of Poverty".

The composition of the Group is as under.

- | | | |
|----|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------|
| 1. | Dr. C. Rangarajan, Chairman
Prime Minister's Economy Advisory Council | Chairman |
| 2. | Dr. Mahendra Dev, Director,
Indira Gandhi Institute of Development Research | Member |
| 3. | Dr. K. Sundaram,
Former Professor, Delhi School of Economics | Member |
| 4. | Dr. Mahesh Vyas, MD & CEO
Centre for Monitoring Indian Economy | Member |
| 5. | K.L. Datta,
Former Adviser (Perspective Planning),
Planning Commission | Member
Convener |

The Terms of Reference of the Group are as follows:

- i. To comprehensively review the existing methodology of estimation of poverty and examine whether the poverty line should be fixed solely in terms of a consumption basket or whether other criteria are also relevant, and if so, whether the two can be effectively combined to evolve a basis for estimation of poverty in rural and urban areas.

- ii. To examine the issue of divergence between consumption estimates based on the NSSO methodology and those emerging from the National Accounts aggregates; and to suggest a methodology for updating consumption poverty lines using the new consumer price indices launched by the CSO for rural and urban areas state-wise.
- iii. To review alternative methods of estimation of poverty which may be in use in other countries, including their procedural aspects; and indicate whether on this basis, a particular method can be evolved for empirical estimation of poverty in India, including procedures for updating it over time and across states.
- iv. To recommend how the estimates of poverty, as evolved above, should be linked to eligibility and entitlements for schemes and programmes under the Government of India.

The Expert Group will submit its report to the Planning Commission within a year.

Scheme to maintain de-addiction centres

1339. SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) what schemes are undertaken by Government to establish and maintain de-addiction centres;
- (b) total budgetary allocation for such schemes over the past three years; and
- (c) the details of the expenditure and achievements under the schemes, for the past three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI D. NAPOLEON): (a) Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment is implementing a "Central Sector Scheme of Assistance for Prevention of Alcoholism and Substance (Drug) Abuse and for Social Defence Services" under which financial assistance is provided, *inter-alia* to Non-Governmental Organizations, Panchayati Raj Institutions, Urban Local Bodies etc. for running Integrated Rehabilitation Centres for Addicts (IRCA's) to provide composite/integrated services for the rehabilitation of the addicts. In addition, the Ministry of

Health and Family Welfare under its Drug De-addiction Programme, provides financial assistance to hospitals owned/aided by the Central Government and the hospitals owned/aided by the States Governments in the North-Eastern States only.

(b) and (c) Total budgetary allocation (Revised Estimate), funds released and number of beneficiaries under the above-said Scheme of this Ministry during the past three years i.e. 2009-10 to 2011-12 is as under:

(Rs. in Crore)

Year	Budgetary allocation	Funds released	Beneficiaries (approx.)
2009-10	25.00	22.79	96,675
2010-11	31.00	29.31	1,10,700
2011-12	31.00	35.33	1,20,000

Ministry of Health and Family Welfare under its programme has made budgetary provisions of Rs. 48.9 Crore during the last three years against which an expenditure of Rs. 25.76 Crore was incurred in the first two years i.e. 2009-10 and 2010-11.

Creation of separate department of disabled persons

1340. SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY:

DR. PRADEEP KUMAR BALMUCHU:

Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has created a separate department to cater to the needs and welfare of disabled persons;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the details of the matters dealt by the new department in coordination with other Ministries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI D. NAPOLEON): (a) Yes, Sir. A new Department of Disability Affairs has been set up *vide* Cabinet Secretariat's notification dated 12.05.2012.

(b) and (c) The Department has been allocated twenty-five (25) subjects. Details indicating the subjects allocated to the Department is given in the Statement.

Statement

Details indicating the subjects allocated to the Separate Department

1. Indo-US, Indo-UK, Indo-German, Indo-Swiss and Indo-Swedish Agreements for Duty-free import of donated relief goods/supplies and matters connected with the distribution of such supplies.

The following subjects which fall within List III - Concurrent List of the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution (as regards legislation only):

2. Social Security and Social Insurance, save to the extent allotted to any other Department.
3. For the Union Territories, the following subjects which fall in List II - State List or List III - Concurrent List of the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution, in so far as they exist in regard to such territories:

Relief of the Disabled and the unemployable; Social Security and Social Insurance, save to the extent allotted to any other Department.

4. To act as the nodal Department for matters pertaining to Disability and Persons with Disabilities.

Note: The Department of Disability Affairs shall be the nodal Department for the overall policy, planning and coordination of programmes for Persons with Disabilities. However, overall management and monitoring etc. of the sectoral programmes in respect of this group shall be the responsibility of the concerned Central Ministries, State Governments and Union Territory Administrations. Each Central Ministry of Department shall discharge nodal responsibility concerning its sector.

5. Special schemes aimed at rehabilitation and social, educational and economic empowerment of Persons with Disabilities, e.g. supply of aids and appliances, scholarships, residential schools, skill training, concessional loans and subsidy for self-employment, etc.
6. Education and Training of Rehabilitation Professionals.
7. International Conventions and Agreements on matters dealt with in the Department; The United Nation Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities.

8. Awareness generation, research, evaluation and training in regard to subjects allocated to the Department.
9. Charitable and Religious Endowments, and promotion and development of Voluntary Effort pertaining to subjects allocated to the Department.
10. The Rehabilitation Council of India Act, 1992 (34 of 1992).
11. The Persons with Disabilities (Equal Opportunities, Protection of Rights and Full Participation) Act, 1995 (1 of 1996):
12. The National Trust for Welfare of Persons with Autism, Cerebral Palsy, Mental Retardation and Multiple Disabilities Act, 1999 (44 of 1999).
13. The Rehabilitation Council of India.
14. The Chief Commissioner for Persons with Disabilities.
15. The National Trust for the Welfare of Persons with Autism, Cerebral Palsy, Mental Retardation and Multiple Disabilities.
16. The National Handicapped Finance and Development Corporation.
17. Artificial Limbs Manufacturing Corporation, Kanpur.
18. Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Institute of Physically Handicapped, New Delhi.
19. National Institute for the Orthopaedically Handicapped, Kolkata.
20. National Institute of Visually Handicapped, Dehradun.
21. National Institute of Mentally Handicapped, Secunderabad.
22. Ali Yavar Jung National Institute for the Hearing Handicapped, Mumbai.
23. National Institute of Rehabilitation Training and Research, Cuttack.
24. National Institute for the Empowerment of Persons with Multiple Disabilities, Chennai.
25. The Indian Sign Language Research and Training Centre, New Delhi.

Suicide committed by persons

†1341. SHRI ANIL DESAI: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(a) whether it is a fact that a total number of one lakh 35 thousand persons committed suicide in the year 2011 in the country;

(b) whether it is also a fact that 70 per cent suicide out of these cases, were committed due to domestic disputes;

(c) whether it is also a fact that there is one married woman in every five suicides; and

(d) if so, the steps being taken by the Government to redress family disputes at social level?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI D. NAPOLEON): (a) to (c) As per records available with the National Crime Records Bureau, a total of 135585 persons committed suicide in the country during the year 2011, out of which, 47746 are females. The causes for suicide include bankruptcy or sudden change in economic status, suspected/illicit relations, cancellation/non-settlement of marriage, not having children, illness (cancer, paralysis, insanity, other prolonged illness etc.), death of dear person, dowry dispute, divorce, drug abuse/addiction, failure in examination, fall in social reputation, family problems, illegitimate pregnancy, love affairs, physical abuse (rape, incest, etc.), poverty, professional/career problem, property dispute, unemployment, etc.

(d) The Government has approved implementation of the District Mental Health Programme in 123 districts of the country with added components of suicide prevention service/helplines for work place stress management, life skills training and counseling in schools and colleges.

Scholarship to school children of scheduled castes category

†1342. SHRI ISHWARLAL SHANKARLAL JAIN: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Ministry has expanded the scope/number of scholarships to school children of scheduled castes category during the last five years;

(b) whether Government intends to expand the scope of scholarships given to the children of scheduled castes category; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

†Original notice of the Question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI D. NAPOLEON): (a) to (c) All the scholarship schemes being implemented by the Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment for school children of scheduled castes (SCs) category are open-ended schemes and cover all such children fulfilling the eligibility criteria. The Ministry has taken following action during last five years to expand the scope/number of scholarships for these students.

- (i) The income-ceiling under Post-Matric Scholarship Scheme for SC students has been enhanced from Rs. 1.00 lakh to Rs. 2.00 lakh per annum, besides increasing scholarship rates with effect from 1-7-2010.
- (ii) A new Scheme *viz.* Pre-Matric Scholarship for SC students studying in Classes IX-X has been introduced with effect from 1-7-2012.
- (iii) The rates of scholarship under Pre-Matric Scholarship for the children of those engaged in 'unclean' occupation have been increased with effect from 1-4-2008.

Action plan for destitute people

†1343. SHRI ISHWARLAL SHANKARLAL JAIN: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the number of destitute elder male and female is constantly increasing and the number of the institutions who are working to look after them;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether Central Government will prepare any action plan to look after destitute people; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI D. NAPOLEON): (a) and (b) As per 2001 census, the number of male and female senior citizens (60+) were 3.8 crore and 3.9 crore respectively. The projected population aged 60+ for the year 2011 to 2026 (as on 1st March) as per the May, 2006 Report of the Technical Group on Population

†Original notice of the Question was received in Hindi.

Projections constituted by the National Commission on Population published by the Office of the Registrar General of India are given below:

Year	Projected Senior Citizens Population (in crore)		
	Persons	Male	Female
2011	9.85	4.81	5.03
2016	11.81	5.81	5.99
2021	14.32	7.06	7.26
2026	17.32	8.46	8.86

(c) and (d) The Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment is implementing a Scheme of Integrated Programme for Older Persons under which financial assistance is provided to Government/Non-Governmental Organizations/Panchayati Raj Institutions/local bodies etc. for running and maintaining of Old Age Homes for destitute older persons; Mobile Medicare Units for older persons living in slums, rural and inaccessible areas where proper health facilities are not available : Respite Care Homes and Continuous Care Homes for older persons seriously ill requiring continuous nursing care and respite; etc.

The Ministry of Rural Development is also implementing the Indira Gandhi Old Age Pension Scheme (IGNOAPS) under which Central assistance is given towards pension @ Rs. 200/- per month to persons above 60 years and @ Rs.500/- per month to persons above 80 years belonging to a household below poverty line, which is meant to be supplemented by at least an equal contribution by the States.

Scheme of national overseas scholarship

1344. SHRI NAND KUMAR SAI: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government proposes overseas scholarship for denotified tribes under the Central Sector Scheme of National Overseas Scholarship in the country;
- (b) if so, the details in this regard; and
- (c) the details of the criteria fixed for selection of scholar under the Central Sector Scheme of National Overseas Scholarship?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI D. NAPOLEON): (a) and (b) The Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment is implementing a Central Sector Scheme of 'National Overseas Scholarship for SCs etc. candidates' under which a total of 30 awards are available every year, including 02 awards for the Denotified, Nomadic and Semi-Nomadic Tribes.

- (c) The major criteria/norms for eligibility under the scheme are as under:
- (i) the candidate should be below 35 years of age;
 - (ii) the total income of the employed candidate or his/her parents'/guardians' should not exceed Rs. 25,000/- per month'
 - (iii) the candidate should have first class or 60% or equivalent grade in relevant Bachelors'/Masters' degree.

Help for disabled and children of Andhra

1345. SHRI PALVAI GOVARDHAN REDDY: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) how his Ministry is planning to help disables and children in the country, with a particular reference to Andhra Pradesh;
- (b) whether only Rs. 3 lakh was released in 2010-11 for Andhra Pradesh for 230 people;
- (c) would the above amount is sufficient to 230 people;
- (d) whether Rs. 9 lakhs was released in 2011-12 to take care of welfare of 5,500 disabled people and children in Andhra Pradesh;
- (e) if so, break-up of utilization of the above funds;
- (f) would the Ministry really feel that the amount is sufficient to take care of disabled and children; and
- (g) if not, how the Ministry is planning to address this issue?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI D. NAPOLEON): (a) As per entry No. 9 of the Seventh Schedule of the Constitution of India, "Relief of the disabled" figures in the State List. However, Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment supplements the efforts of the State Governments through its various schemes/organizations. The major schemes being run for the welfare of the persons with disabilities, including

children are (i) Deendayal Disabled Rehabilitation Scheme (DDRS)-Grants-in-aid is provided to non-governmental organizations under the scheme (ii) Scheme of Assistance to Disabled Persons for Purchase/Fitting of Aids/Appliances (ADIP)-Assistance is provided to Implementing Agencies for providing aids and appliances to persons with disabilities under the scheme. Besides, National Trust for the Welfare of Persons with Autism, Cerebral Palsy, Mental Retardation & Multiple Disabilities (a statutory body) and National Handicapped Finance Development Corporation (NHFDC) are also implementing various schemes/programmes for the welfare of persons with disabilities, including children.

(b) and (c) No, Sir. A total amount of Rs. 2090.05 lakh for the benefit of 29,473 persons was released for Andhra Pradesh during the year 2010-11 under the aforesaid schemes. The amount was released on the basis of recommendations of the State Government/Implementing agencies, subject to the provisions of the schemes.

(d) No, Sir. A total amount of Rs. 2672.75 lakh for the benefit of 30,606 persons was released during the year 2011-12 for Andhra Pradesh under the aforesaid schemes.

(e) A Statement indicating break-up of funds released under the schemes is given in the Statement (*See* below). Fresh releases are made only after receipt of utilization certificate for the past releases.

(f) and (g) The endeavor of the Ministry is to cover the maximum number of persons with disabilities under its schemes/programmes. The State Governments are regularly requested to give wide publicity to the schemes and to send the duly completed proposals at the earliest so that there is sufficient time to process maximum number of proposals for release of grant/assistance during a financial year.

Statement

Break-up of funds released under the schemes

Sl. No.	Name of the Scheme Organization	Funds released (Rs. In lakh)		Beneficiaries	
		2010-11	2011-12	2010-11	2011-12
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Deendayal Disabled Rehabilitation Scheme (DDRS)	2063.86	2487.86	29100	30418

1	2	3	4	5	6
2.	Scheme of Assistance to Disabled Persons for Purchase/Fitting of Aids/Appliances (ADIP)	5.00	176.00	168	*
3.	National Trust for the Welfare Persons with Autism, 'Cerebral Palsy, Mental Retardation & Multiple Disabilities	21.19	8.89	205	188
4.	National Handicapped Finance Development Corporation (NHFD)	**Nil	**Nil	Nil	Nil
TOTAL		2090.05	2672.75	29473	30606

* Information yet to be received.

** Due to non-submission of proposal from the State Channelizing Agency Andhra Pradesh Viklangula Cooperative Corporation (APVCC).

NGO'S working for welfare of STs and women in Uttarakhand

†1346. SHRI BHAGAT SINGH KOSHYARI: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of NGO's working for the welfare of STs and women in the States including Uttarakhand;

(b) the organisation-wise and category-wise details of the grant issued to the said organization during the last three years; and

(c) the details of revised rates of scholarship, income limit of parents, maintenance fee to the recognized hostels as per changes made by Government during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI MAHADEO S. KHANDELA): (a) to (c) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Proposal to sell stake in Steel Authority of India Limited (SAIL)

1347. SHRI D. RAJA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is considering a proposal to sell 10.82 per cent stake in Steel Authority of India Limited (SAIL); and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) Out of its shareholding of 85.82%, the Government of India has decided to sell 10.82% of paid up equity in Steel Authority of India Limited (SAIL) through 'Offer for Sale of Shares through Stock Exchange Mechanism' as per SEBI Rules and Regulations.

Closing of various mines

1348. SHRI RAMA CHANDRA KHUNTIA: Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) whether Bolani Mines of Durgapur Steel Plant, Thakurani Mines of Odisha Mineral Development Company (OMDC), Bisra Lime Stone and Dolomite quarry are closed as there is no forest and environment clearance and thousands of tribal workers are unemployed; and

(b) the steps taken by SAIL to open all these mines of Odisha at an early date?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL (SHRI BENI PRASAD VERMA): (a) and (b) Bolani Iron Ore Mine of Steel Authority of India Limited (SAIL) and Bisra Stone Lime Company Ltd. (BSLC) under Bird Group of Companies are operational. However, Thakurani Mines of Orissa Minerals Development Company Ltd. (OMDC) is not operational for want of environment and forest clearance. The regular workers on the rolls of OMDC are retained and paid wages. Necessary action has already been initiated for obtaining forest and environment clearance in respect of Thakurani Mines of OMDC.

Pending proposal of tourism

1349. SHRI P. BHATTACHARYA: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether number of tourism development projects submitted by the State Governments and Union Territory administration for approval/clearance during the last three years are still pending with Government;

(b) if so, the details thereof, indicating the period and reasons for their pendency, State-wise; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI SULTAN AHMED): (a) to (c) The details of tourism projects sanctioned by the Ministry of Tourism to various State Governments/Union Territory (UT) Administrations during 2009-10, 2010-11 and 2011-12 are given in the Statement (*See* below). Ministry of tourism, grants central financial assistance to the projects in consultation with the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations subject to availability of funds, *inter-se* priority, and adherence to Scheme Guidelines. Prioritisation meetings with States/U.Ts are generally held before the commencement of each financial year. All pending projects and new proposals to be undertaken by States/U.Ts are finalized in these meetings.

Statement

Number of Projects and Amount Sanctioned* during 2009-10,
2010-11 and 2011-12 years, till 31st March, 2012*

(Rs in crore)

Sl. No.	State/UT	2009-10		2010-11		2011-12		Grand Total	
		No.	Amt.	No.	Amt.	No.	Amt.	No.	Amt.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	Andhra Pradesh	13	37.29	10	20.38	12	50.77	35	108.44
2	Arunachal Pradesh	14	36.54	13	32.26	11	30.68	38	99.48
3	Andaman & Nicobar	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
4	Assam	7	22.76	4	23.55	5	11.08	16	57.39

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
5	Bihar	3	6.99	1	3.60	0	0.00	4	10.59
6	Chandigarh	5	11.51	5	11.04	2	0.25	12	22.80
7	Chhattisgarh	0	0.00	4	20.95	1	0.35	5	21.30
8	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
9	Daman & Diu	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
10	Delhi	9	44.91	5	9.75	4	2.72	18	57.38
11	Goa	2	17.00	3	12.78	1	4.98	6	34.76
12	Gujarat	1	7.33	1	0.14	3	51.75	5	59.22
13	Haryana	6	12.37	6	27.41	6	0.80	18	40.58
14	Himachal Pradesh	6	23.95	12	34.98	5	0.47	23	59.40
15	Jammu and Kashmir	31	49.75	20	56.17	33	171.23	84	277.15
16	Jharkhand	3	0.25	5	7.56	6	48.15	14	55.96
17	Kerala	7	12.98	3	42.87	7	23.76	17	79.61
18	Karnataka	13	42.42	2	8.59	6	21.95	21	72.96
19	Lakshadweep	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
20	Maharashtra	2	5.01	3	11.30	8	82.76	13	99.07
21	Manipur	9	27.14	8	39.40	5	30.73	22	97.27
22	Meghalaya	7	14.73	9	22.53	3	0.50	19	37.76
23	Mizoram	7	24.06	9	11.51	7	13.91	23	49.48
24	Madhya Pradesh	11	60.99	13	30.85	8	40.43	32	132.27
25	Nagaland	13	24.60	10	29.10	19	65.45	42	119.15

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
26	Odisha	9	23.69	6	20.29	6	11.95	21	55.93
27	Puducherry	3	5.57	3	50.26	4	0.30	10	56.13
28	Punjab	3	9.48	4	11.91	2	4.39	9	25.78
29	Rajasthan	7	19.74	7	31.32	3	14.50	17	65.56
30	Sikkim	19	42.36	14	23.48	8	25.15	41	90.99
31	Tamil Nadu	10	16.28	6	60.00	6	20.75	22	97.03
32	Tripura	13	20.67	12	40.73	6	15.44	31	76.84
33	Uttar Pradesh	6	21.90	14	27.85	11	51.00	31	100.75
34	Uttarakhand	1	0.55	8	29.78	14	102.66	23	132.99
35	West Bengal	7	28.37	8	22.02	11	28.80	26	79.19
GRAND TOTAL		247	671.19	228	774.36	223	927.66	698	2373.21

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

Ganga Sagar fair in West Bengal

†1350. SHRI VIVEK GUPTA: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether a world famous Ganga Sagar fair in West Bengal is organised every year where lacs of people come from the country and foreign countries;

(b) whether Government is taking any step to give this fair the status of national fair;

(c) the facilities being provided to Mansarovar and Amarnath pilgrims;

(d) the total expenditure on those facilities; and

(e) the details of expenditure on those facilities in the last three years, year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI SULTAN AHMED): (a) Yes, Sir.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) There is no proposal before the Ministry of Tourism to give this fair the status of national fair.

(c) to (e) Development and provision of facilities to the pilgrims is primarily undertaken by the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations. The Ministry of Tourism, Government of India, extends financial assistance to the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations for tourism related projects which are identified in consultation with them under various tourism schemes of the Ministry.

**Proposal for development of tourism circuits
in Madhya Pradesh**

†1351. DR. CHANDAN MITRA: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received certain proposals for approval from Madhya Pradesh for development of various tourism circuits;

(b) if so, the details thereof and since when these are lying pending with Government for approval; and

(c) the action taken by Government to approve pending proposals at the earliest?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI SULTAN AHMED): (a) No such proposal has been received from the State Government of Madhya Pradesh in the current financial year. However, under 11th Five Year Plan, Ministry of Tourism has sanctioned various tourism circuits in the State of Madhya Pradesh for Central Financial Assistance (CFA) of Rs. 40.78 crore. List of these circuits is given in the Statement (*See* below).

(b) and (c) Development, promotion and implementation of tourism projects including development of tourism circuits is primarily undertaken by the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations. However, Ministry of Tourism provides Central Financial Assistance (CFA) for tourism projects which are prioritized in consultation with the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations. The projects which are complete as per scheme guidelines are sanctioned subject to availability of funds and *inter-se* priority.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Statement

List of projects sanctioned under various tourism circuits in the State of Madhya Pradesh during 11th Five Year Plan

		(Rs. in lakh)
Sl.No.	Name of the Project	Amount Sanctioned
2007-08		
1	Development of Tourism circuit, Chitrakoot, Dev Talab, Deorkothar in Madhya Pradesh	782.13
2010-11		
1	Destination Development of Salkanpur (Phase-II) as a tourist circuit in Madhya Pradesh	490.56
2	Development of Ratlam-Mandsaur-Neemuch as a tourist circuit in Madhya Pradesh	542.00
2011-2012		
1	Development of Wayside facilities on National/ State Highways as tourist circuit	755.29
2	Integrated Development of Vindhya Region (Rewa and Singroli Districts) as a tourist Circuit	798.00
3	Destination Development of Chambal Circuit (Sheopur, Morena & Bhind Districts) as a tourist Circuit	710.00
TOTAL		4077.98

Funds for Scheduled Caste Sub-Plan and Tribal Sub-Plan

1352. SHRI AMBETH RAJAN: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) details of the funds earmarked for Scheduled Caste Sub-Plan (SCSP) and Tribal Sub-Plan (TSP) during last five financial years as per the guidelines issued by Planning Commission vide its letter dated 26.12.2006;

(b) if no such funds were earmarked during the last five years, reasons therefor;

(c) whether separate Budget Head has been opened for SCSP and TSP for financial year 2011-12 as mandated by the Department of Expenditure; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI SULTAN AHMED): (a) and (b) As per the guidelines of Planning Commission, Ministry of Tourism (MOT) has earmarked 2.5% of its total budget outlay amounting to Rs. 27.50 Crore during 2011-12 and Rs. 30.25 Crore during 2012-13 for Tribal Development under Tribal Sub-Plan (TSP). MOT has not been given any specific obligation in earmarking of fund by Planning Commission under Scheduled Caste Sub-Plan (SCSP).

(c) and (d) Separate Budget Heads (Sub Head 796- Tribal Sub-Plan (TSP) has been created under Major Heads 3452 and 3601 for funding of Tribal Sub-Plan.

Roadmap for promotion of religious tourism

1353. SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has prepared a roadmap to promote religious tourism in the State of Maharashtra;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor and what action Government propose to take to promote religious tourism in Maharashtra which has big potentials in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI SULTAN AHMED): (a) to (c) Development and promotion of various tourism destinations and products including religious tourism is primarily the responsibility of the respective State Government/Union Territory (UT) Administration. However, the Ministry of Tourism provides Central Financial Assistance (CFA) for tourism projects identified in consultation with them, subject to availability of funds, *inter-se-priority* and adherence to Scheme Guidelines.

The Ministry of Tourism runs centralized campaigns in electronic, print and online media, in both international and domestic markets to promote various Indian tourism destinations and products including religious tourism. Besides, the Ministry

participates in various International Tourism Trade fairs, Exhibitions, Events for the purpose. The Ministry through its overseas offices also, *inter-alia*, organizes Road Shows, Know India Seminars/Workshops to create awareness about Indian destinations and products; invites international tour operators, media persons and opinion makers under its hospitality scheme to give them first hand experience of Indian tourist destinations and products.

Rush of tourists in Srinagar/Kashmir Valley

1354. PROF. SAIF-UD-DIN SOZ: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Kashmir valley especially Srinagar experienced a lot of rush of tourists during the current year (2012); and

(b) whether it is also a fact that tourists experienced lot of difficulty for want of proper accommodation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI SULTAN AHMED): (a) The number of Domestic Tourist Visits (DTVs) and Foreign Tourist Visits (FTVs) to Kashmir Valley during January to June, 2012 are given below:

Month	DTVs	FTVs	Total
January	27586	2894	30480
February	23858	3067	26925
March	67468	3623	71091
April	147447	4395	151842
May	194906	2309	197215
June	242525	2489	245014

(b) No specific complaint has been received in this regard in the Ministry of Tourism.

Construction of hotels is primarily a private sector activity. However, the Ministry of Tourism under the scheme "Product/Infrastructure Development for Destinations and Circuits" provides Central Financial Assistance (CFA) for construction of budget accommodation to Jammu and Kashmir on receipt of the proposals from them, subject to scheme guidelines and availability of funds.

Development of tourism in Bihar

†1355. SHRI BASHISTHA NARAIN SINGH: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

- (a) the schemes undertaken in current financial year for development of tourism in Bihar;
- (b) the amount allocated for completion of these schemes;
- (c) whether Government would consider upon to make necessary allocations for the development of Buddha circuit, Jain circuit and Ramayana circuit and for the development of infrastructure facilities at important historical and religious places; and
- (d) the details of the schemes of Government to develop Buxar and its neighbouring historical places and religious places?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI SULTAN AHMED): (a) and (b) Development, promotion and implementation of tourism projects including historical and religious circuits/destinations is primarily undertaken by the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations. However, Ministry of Tourism provides Central Financial Assistance (CFA) for tourism projects which are prioritized in consultation with the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations. The projects which are complete as per scheme guidelines are sanctioned subject to availability of funds and *inter-se* priority.

(c) The Ministry of Tourism has appointed a National Level Consultant (NLC) to identify some tourism circuits for integrated development in association with the States/Union Territories for development during the 12th Plan period. The list of Circuits identified by NLC is given below:

Circuits Identified

Phase-I

Buddhist Circuit Buddhist Circuit: Bodh Gaya-Nalanda-Rajgir-Patna-Vaishali

Phase-II

Ramayana Circuit Vaishali-Sitakund-Ahilya Sthan-Sitamarhi-Ahirauli - Valmiki Nagar

Sufi Circuit Maner sharif-Dargah Sharif-Bihar sharif-Hajipur-Phulwari Sharif

Jain Circuit Vaishali-Rajgir-Pawapuri-Parasnath-Nawada

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(d) No such proposal has been received from the State Government of Bihar in the current financial year.

Hostels for ST students in North-East States

1356. SHRIMATI NAZNIN FARUQUE: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of hostels for Scheduled Tribes (STs) students in North East States, State-wise;

(b) whether it is a fact that there is a shortage of hostels for the student of ST category in North-East State, especially in Assam;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) whether Government has taken any action to increase the facilities for hostels for the students of ST category?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI MAHADEO S. KHANDELA): (a) The number of hostels sanctioned in North East States during the last three years under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of "Hostels for ST girls and boys" is given in the Statement (*See below*)

(b) and (c) As per the provisions of the Scheme, this Ministry releases grant-in-aid to State Governments/UT Administrations/Universities for construction of hostel buildings only based on the proposals sent by the States/UTs/Universities according to their requirement of such hostels.

(d) Under the Scheme of "Hostels for ST girls and boys", an amount of Rs. 78.00 crore has been allocated which includes Rs. 10.00 crore earmarked for the North East during the year 2012-13 for sanctioning of hostels for ST girls and boys.

Statement

The number of hostels sanctioned along with number of seats to North East States under the scheme of hostels for ST girls and boys during the last three years

Sl.No.	Name of State/ UT/University	2009-10		2010-11		2011-12	
		Hostel	Seat	Hostel	Seat	Hostel	Seat
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Arunachal Pradesh	-	-	6	121	15	790
2	Manipur	-	-	19	899	-	-

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
3	Mizoram	-	-	-	-	2	200
4	Tripura	12	1200	-	-	11	550
5	Mizoram University	-	-	-	-	1	100

Welfare of Andaman Island Jarawas Tribal

1357. SHRI VIJAY JAWAHARLAL DARDA: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Tribals in Andaman Island are exploited in the shape of making them "Dance", as has been shown in a recent (January, 2012) Videos where "Naked" Jarawas were shown as dancing before the tourists for food and money during the course of "Human Safari" organized by tour operators in connivance with local authorities;

(b) if so, being a Nodal Ministry to look after the welfare of Tribals, its Planning proper formulation, research, evaluation, statistics, training, etc. were any steps taken to undertake these activities during the last four years for these Andaman Island Jarawas Tribals;

(c) is there any separate budgetary allocations for Andaman an Nicobar islands tribals; and

(d) if so, the funds sanctioned and spent during 2008, 2009 and 2010 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI MAHADEO S. KHANDELA): (a) and (b) Some objectionable video footage of Jarawas tribes were shown in the electronic media in January, 2012. According to the information received from the A & N Islands Administration, case has been filed under Section 292 IPC r.w.s 67 IT Act, 2000, 3 (I)(iii) of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989 and 7/8 of A & N Islands (Protection of Aboriginal Tribes) Regulation, 1956 (PAT). Four persons including 2 policemen were arrested. The two policemen were placed under suspension and departmental proceedings were started against them. The A & N Islands Administration is making every effort to ensure proper implementation of the PAT Regulation for protection and preservation of Jarawas and their reserve habitat.

(c) No separate budgetary allocation for Andaman and Nicobar Islands tribals has been made by the Ministry of Tribal Affairs.

(d) As per information received from the A & N Islands Administration, funds spent for the welfare of Jarawas tribe during 2008-2009, 2009-2010 and 2010-2011 are as under:

Sl.No.	Year	Amount (Rupees in lakhs)
1.	2008-2009	32.64
2.	2009-2010	49.03
3.	2010-2011	72.17

**Eklavya schools for development of education
in the tribal areas**

†1358. SHRI FAGGAN SINGH KULASTE: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to State:

(a) the date of commencement of the scheme for running Eklavya schools meant for the development of education in the tribal areas of the country;

(b) the number of schools started in the tribal areas of the country Integrated Tribal Development Agency (ITDA) till date;

(c) whether number of such schools will be increased in future, if so, the identified areas therefor; and

(d) whether Kendriya Eklavya Adivasi Vidyalaya Sangathan has laid down any norms or proposes to do the same for ensuing quality of teachers and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI MAHADEO S. KHANDELA): (a) Eklavya Model Residential Schools (EMRSs) are being sanctioned for the development of education in the tribal areas of the country under the Special Area Programme 'Grant under Article 275 (1) of the Constitution of India' since 1997-98.

(b) Ministry of Tribal Affairs has sanctioned 152 EMRS in 23 States till date. Out of these, 108 EMRS are functional. Number of EMRS sanctioned in the Integrated Tribal Development Projects/ Integrated Tribal Agency (ITDP/ITDA) areas is 82 out of which 62 are functional.

†Original notice of the Question was received in Hindi.

(c) The Ministry sanctions EMRS based upon the proposals received from the State Governments and subject to fulfillment of terms and conditions of the prescribed guidelines by the State Governments.

(d) There is no Kendriya Eklavya Adivasi Vidyalaya Sangathan functioning under this Ministry. However, this Ministry has issued revised guidelines in June, 2010 for setting up of EMRS. The guidelines *inter-alia* envisage that the State Governments shall ensure and maintain the highest quality in the selection of teachers.

Special action plan for development of tribal sub-plan area

†1359. SHRI FAGGAN SINGH KULASTE: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any special action plan will be prepared for the development of tribal sub-plan areas in the country;

(b) if action plan has been prepared, the details thereof and whether any scheme of special budget is also being contemplated for the development of villages coming under MADA forest and clusters in the sub plan area; and

(c) the details of All India Radio Stations, particularly in educationally and medically backward regions with special reference to Mandla district of Madhya Pradesh along with the time by which the said radio station will start functioning timely?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI MAHADEO S. KHANDELA): (a) and (b) At present, there is no proposal to prepare special action plan for the development of tribal sub-plan areas in the country. However, Special Central Assistance is provided to the Tribal Sub-Plan of 22 States by the Ministry of Tribal Affairs based upon the Annual Plans prepared by the respective State Governments. Special Central Assistance to Tribal Sub-Plan is released for the economic development of Integrated Tribal Development Projects (ITDPs), Modified Area Development Approach (MADA), Clusters, Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PTGs) and Dispersed tribal populations outside ITDPs, MADA, Clusters and PTGs.

(c) As per the information received from Prasar Bharati, presently broadcast service of AIR is provided from 436 transmitters, functional at 279 AIR Stations in

†Original notice of the Question was received in Hindi.

the country. The terrestrial coverage is 91.87% and 99.19% population of the country is covered, which includes the area/population of educationally and medically backward regions. In the areas not covered by terrestrial transmission, 21 radio channels of AIR are available through DD Direct plus DTH platform (Ku band). As informed by Prasar Bharati, I KW FM station of AIR at Mandla had already been partially operationalised with effect from 21.06.2005.

Education among scheduled tribe girls

1360. SHRI AAYANUR MANJUNATHA: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has any scheme, namely, Education among Scheduled Tribe (ST) girls;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether Government provide assistance for construction of educational complexes/schools under said schemes in low literacy districts;
- (d) if so, the details thereof along with the funds sanctioned, released and utilized by State Governments during the last three years and current year, State-wise and yearwise;
- (e) the number and percentage of the enrolled tribal girls in these schools; and
- (f) the impact of the said scheme on enrolment of tribal girls in schools?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI MAHADEO S. KHANDELA): (a) to (c) The Ministry of Tribal Affairs implements a scheme namely "Strengthening Education among Scheduled Tribe (ST) Girls in Low Literacy Districts" under which Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) are given 100 per cent grants-in-aid for running educational complexes for ST girls in low literacy districts. The scheme aims to bridge the gap in literacy levels between the general female population and tribal girls. There is no provision for providing grants for construction of educational complex under the said scheme.

- (d) Does not arise.
- (e) The enrollment of ST girls in these educational complexes during last three years, State-wise is given in the Statement (*See* below).

(f) To assess the impact of the scheme, the Ministry has getting an evaluation study conducted by an independent evaluating agency.

Statement

State-wise No. of beneficiaries covered during 2009-10 to 2011-12 in strengthening education among scheduled tribe girls in low literacy districts

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Year 2009-10	Year 2010-11	Year 2011-12
1	Andhra Pradesh	7771	6265	6736
2	Arunachal Pradesh	0	330	100
3	Chhattisgarh	180	180	180
4	Gujarat	200	505	205
5	Jharkhand	50	100	200
6	Maharashtra	142	100	240
7	Madhya Pradesh	722	1587	2391
8	Orissa	11449	5900	6094
9	Rajasthan	632	400	398
	TOTAL	21146	15367	16544

Forest Right Act

†1361. SHRI RAMCHANDRA PRASAD SINGH : Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Forest Rights Act was passed in the country a few years back;

(b) if so, the date when it happened;

(c) whether it is a fact that necessary rules to implement the act have not been formulated as yet;

(d) if so, the details hereof; and

(e) the time by which the said act is likely to be implemented in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI MAHADEO S. KHANDELA): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The Scheduled Tribes and Other

†Original notice of the Question was received in Hindi.

Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006 (in short, Forest Rights Act) was passed by the Parliament in its Winter Session of 2006 and received the assent of the President on the 29th December, 2006. The Act was published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part II - Section 1, dated 2nd January, 2007.

(c) The Ministry has already notified the Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Rules, 2008 on 1st January, 2008 for implementing the provisions of the Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006.

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

(e) The State Governments/UT Administrations are implementing the provisions of the Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006 and have progressed in varying degrees of its implementation. As on 31.07.2012, 12,68,766 titles have been distributed. The Act does not specify any time limit for completion of its implementation.

Sharp rise in substance abuse

1362. SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is sharp rise in the incidence of substance abuse, especially whiteners, amongst children of the country and details thereof;

(b) whether the Ministry has considered working closely with Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment to run de-addiction centres and shelters for street children who are victims of substance abuse and details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) As per the information received from the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment (MSJE), there is no authentic data available to conclusively indicate that there is sharp rise in the incidence of substance abuse, especially whiteners, amongst children of the country.

(b) and (c) In 2011, the Ministry, in consultation with other Ministries, including the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment (MSJE), carried out an amendment in the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2000 thereby *inter-alia* providing for in-patient treatment of children under the Act,

which includes street children, who are addicted to any narcotic drug or psychotropic substance, in Integrated Rehabilitation Centres for Addicts being run under 'Central Sector Scheme of Assistance for Prevention of Alcoholism and Substance (Drugs) Abuse and for Social Defence Services' of the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment or any other corresponding scheme for the time being in force.

Further, the Ministry of Women and Child Development is providing financial assistance to the State Governments/UT Administrations under the Integrated Child Protection Scheme for setting up and maintenance of Open Shelters in Urban and Semi-Urban Areas for children in difficult circumstances, including street children. The Open Shelters *inter-alia* provide for health care and referral of children for specialized services for prevention of drug and substance abuse.

Funds sanctioned to States for malnutrition

1363. SHRI P. BHATTACHARYA : Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether India has the highest number of children suffering from malnutrition in comparison to other countries in the world;

(b) if so the details thereof; and

(c) the details of funds sanctioned, released and utilized by the State Government under the various scheme to tackle the problem of malnutrition, State-wise, year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) As per the National Family Health Survey-3 (NFHS-3), 2005-06, in India 42.5% children under 5 years are underweight and 69.5% are anaemic. Malnutrition levels in some regions/countries of the world is given in the Statement-I (*See below*).

(b) The problem of malnutrition is complex, multi-dimensional and inter-generational in nature, and cannot be improved by a single sector alone. The causes are varied and include inadequate consumption of food, frequent infections, lack of availability of safe drinking water and proper sanitation, illiteracy specially in women, poor access to health services, low purchasing power, socio-cultural factors such as early marriages of girls, lack of care during pregnancy and infancy, ignorance about nutritional needs of infants and young children etc.

The approach to deal with the nutrition challenges has been two pronged: First is the Multi-sectoral approach for accelerated action on the determinants of

malnutrition in targeting nutrition in schemes/programmes of all the sectors. The second approach is the direct and specific interventions targeted towards the vulnerable groups such as children below 6 years, adolescent girls, pregnant and lactating mothers.

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

(c) The details of the funds sanctioned and utilized by the State Governments under some of the schemes namely, the ICDS, SABLA and IGMSY since 2009-10 are given in the Statement-II, III and IV respectively.

Statement-I

Malnutrition status in different countries of the world as per the UNICEF publication "the State of the World's Children 2012."

Sl. No.	Country and Territories	% of underweight children under five years*
1	India	43.0
5	South Asia	42.0
4	Asia	27.0
2.	Africa	19.0
3	Sub-Saharan Africa	20.0
6	East Asia and Pacific	10.0
7	Latin America and Caribbean	4.0
	World	16.0

** It may be mentioned that this data of UNICEF for Asia and the World excludes China for severe underweight children.

* The data refers to the most recent year available during the period from 2006 to 2010 as may be recent for the respective region/country.

Statement-II

(a) Statement showing released and expenditure of funds on supplementary
Nutrition for the year 2009-10, 2010-11, 2011-12 & 2012-13

Sl.No.	State/UTs	2009-10		2010-11		2011-12		2012-13	
		Release	Expenditure	Release	Expenditure	Release	Expenditure	Release	Expenditure
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	9
1	Andhra Pradesh	3128570	52316.99	16003.74	69979.08	48307.39	87975.62	8957.56	8957.56
2	Bihar	40695.19	92263.92	48335.94	57052.77	35452.88	77217.20	12753.55	12753.55
3	Chhattisgarh	7461.68	21324.67	14211.95	25936.16	14714.72	30150.63	3953.29	3953.29
4	Goa	375.94	918.75	418.23	778.84	410.97	775.22	314.32	314.32
5	Gujarat	8696.39	24690.50	11985.65	42046.64	36389.64	36682.00	5698.44	5698.44
6	Haryana	6884.01	14571.00	5211.60	11006.76	6391.63	12275.30	2289.12	2289.12
7	Himachal Pradesh	2939.36	5939.35	2466.48	4977.92	2819.49	5638.74	787.45	787.45
8	Jammu & Kashmir	1671.09	0	1949.78	-	1949.76	9187.94	974.88	974.88
9	Jharkhand	16893.64	53308.00	23438.78	35997.11	12136.86	31917.69	5411.54	5411.54
10	Karnataka	26325.26	56641.93	23585.19	54567.07	31664.85	58234.82	7179.94	7179.94

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
11	Kerala	7545.81	15826.29	8071.33	14734.74	7459.55	6807.06	1851.41
12	Madhya Pradesh	22339.36	51990.71	38917.63	89736.4	52322.73	89365.76	11067.75
13	Maharashtra	20350.12	48660.00	20350.12	73509.16	66743.56	109818.25	15057.5
14	Orissa	13968.2	32185.78	19490.01	47782.7	32289.69	54602.92	6579.74
15	Punjab	1748.03	8825.70	4402.84	7090.7	9001.16	10353.44	2228.25
16	Rajasthan	11014.23	30464.83	20449.06	45138.71	26747.43	50048.53	5965.4
17	Tamil Nadu	13268.00	26558.00	12395.76	38109.00	17072.64	24892.23	4211.68
18	Uttar Pradesh	86778.09	178809.82	138267.06	271960.07	131600.18	268028.07	37264.5
19	Uttarakhand	740.47	1488.21	1303.60	2960.61	1313.20	3976.34	160.28
20	West Bengal	13577.01	55101.17	35274.00	67097.58	36926.45	66031.39	10287.33
21	A & N Islands	144.80	511.84	106.95	428.99	120.80	497.16	94.05
22	Chandigarh	193.78	216.31	129.88	279.88	189.23	425.55	226.05
23	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	91.58	55.30	62.90	84.35	53.10	0.00	83.44
24	Daman & Diu	50.37	179.63	33.58	66.63	32.38	181.14	193.42
25	Lakshadweep	42.87	-	29.69	-	29.69	151.48	44.53
26	Delhi	4171.53	6878.70	4004.05	8960.11	2017.30	9140.00	1497.18
27	Pondicherry	139.91	462.19	395.95	643.34	1016.39	484.81	0

28	Arunachal Pradesh	856.32	956.32	3047.89	3847.25	2760.74	1904.1	708.6
29	Assam	17660.74	17590.73	21579.99	19135.31	30082.76	37635.40	12628.52
30	Manipur	1477.61	2422.45	4449.60	5249.6	2248.30	2248.30	1030.74
31	Meghalaya	5301.00	6972.28	5650.42	6408.03	5953.12	6585.16	1473.11
32	Mizoram	2020.79	2496.63	2241.65	2726.65	1867.08	2502.08	1635.08
33	Nagaland	2658.79	3304.66	4782.37	5282.37	4855.60	4150.19	1128.2
34	Sikkim	794.39	622.59	362.44	838.23	563.44	907.42	97.74
35	Tripura	2851.68	3617.54	3464.40	4089.09	6746.08	7167.66	1104.94
	TOTAL	373013.74	818172.79	496870.51	1026245.80	630250.79	1107959.60	164939.88

(b) Statement showing State-wise position of funds released and expenditure reported under scheme (Training) during year 2009-10, 2010-11, 2011-12 & 2012-13

Sl.No.	State/UTs	2009-10		2010-11		2011-12		2012-13	
		Release	Expenditure	Release	Expenditure	Release	Expenditure	Release	Expenditure
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	9
1	Andhra Pradesh	1332.63	1219.94	1855.21	1307.60	763.06	887.86	191.66	191.66
2	Bihar	799.07	774.04	804.25	863.89	692.09	819.93	0	0

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
3	Chhattisgarh		325.20	329.56	346.73	436.40	298.72	164.21	219.19
4	Goa		22.54	0.00	0.00	0.00	9.20	9.10	0
5	Gujarat		355.39	229.45	390.30	552.51	274.48	293.95	0
6	Haryana		235.86	205.60	283.78	300.93	130.29	169.14	124.34
7	Himachal Pradesh		85.98	161.78	57.42	114.85	65.07	96.66	66.04
8	Jammu & Kashmir		46.74	0.00	280.88	0.00	0.00	166.58	0
9	Jharkhand		194.26	150.00	288.38	381.50	180.91	237.85	205.62
10	Karnataka		456.99	385.32	349.10	475.91	428.74	282.94	157.23
11	Kerala		250.00	249.95	156.41	311.42	302.04	63.67	0
12	Madhya Pradesh		545.04	470.08	742.65	689.44	291.74	565.68	0
13	Maharashtra		457.58	637.11	783.70	573.92	400.23	343.71	373.76
14	Orissa		477.81	428.78	447.27	519.05	308.22	399.02	324.96
15	Punjab		481.51	74.69	127.48	159.53	0.00	35.28	0
16	Rajasthan		295.08	214.11	210.71	329.36	352.16	244.55	0
17	Tamil Nadu		313.56	157.68	354.57	173.75	280.44	623.21	0
18	Uttarakhand		121.29	109.92	95.20	160.50	79.85	119.47	0

19	Uttar Pradesh	689.30	692.88	529.35	772.90	800.69	128.40	679.98
20	West Bengal	276.71	620.41	297.68	574.72	279.44	431.62	279.81
21	Delhi	72.49	62.43	59.96	64.25	29.98	0.00	-
22	Puducherry	26.53	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	-
23	A & N Islands	2.97	0.00	2.41	2.40	0.00	0.00	4.37
24	Chandigarh	2.21	0.00	3.58	3.58	3.31	0.00	-
25	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	-
26	Daman & Diu	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	-
27	Lakshadweep	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	-
28	Arunachal Pradesh	56.13	13.18	70.25	70.13	51.67	121.90	46.22
29	Assam	297.71	297.71	500.86	398.34	316.84	0.00	0
30	Manipur	80.08	0.00	126.60	63.30	56.00	56.00	0
31	Meghalaya	54.99	54.82	39.83	47.63	40.42	19.49	0
32	Mizoram	7.96	11.66	22.00	14.31	14.18	3.44	12.17
33	Nagaland	31.09	31.09	38.63	38.63	21.73	17.65	0
34	Sikkim	23.32	19.91	22.49	14.24	18.57	10.55	9.06
35	Tripura	35.39	39.22	32.57	40.40	31.02	29.27	0
TOTAL		8453.41	7641.32	9320.25	9455.39	6521.09	6341.13	2694.41

(c) *Details of State-wise position of funds released and expenditure reported under scheme (General) during year 2009-10, 2010-11, 2011-12 & 2012-13*

Sl.No.	State/UTs	2009-10		2010-11		2011-12		2012-13
		Release	Expenditure	Release	Expenditure	Release	Expenditure (31.03.2012)	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Andhra Pradesh	34974.13	38787.19	34784.04	35544.83	43824.92	60028.47	13603.09
2	Bihar	28965.41	31936.06	24380.95	28786.51	45764.14	43433.18	12815.80
3	Chhattisgarh	14068.71	14051.59	11717.92	15796.62	23488.81	11415.52	7400.97
4	Goa	816.47	827.87	802.74	802.05	837.32	740.15	560.82
5	Gujarat	15631.96	20852.35	18542.23	21697.18	44001.56	44576.06	9528.57
6	Haryana	7940.70	10813.28	10534.06	11372.95	16230.64	16810.31	4550.55
7	Himachal Pradesh	7002.53	8175.08	8669.69	8587.34	11838.88	13074.42	3102.51
8	Jammu & Kashmir	8282.34	8383.48	14470.74	10596.73	15008.35	12957.54	4944.86
9	Jharkhand	12697.56	14210.21	17629.62	14923.35	20320.74	14522.87	6367.85
10	Karnataka	20579.49	22455.76	19039.59	25934.32	44673.40	38834.39	10308.78
11	Kerala	14037.04	13939.26	12595.35	16270.48	29313.72	25983.09	5447.45
12	Madhya Pradesh	19973.34	33876.48	30430.04	37521.99	40262.82	62222.28	14445.58

13	Maharashtra	31780.80	46795.76	41719.66	47085.43	75825.56	95343.66	18580.41
14	Orissa	22026.29	20363.01	21230.41	24121.61	35730.75	31837.62	10647.01
15	Punjab	8779.45	10508.30	11704.90	12443.24	17257.36	20259.25	5092.96
16	Rajasthan	22254.95	20252.76	16803.64	24170.97	32154.17	39111.64	9838.43
17	Tamil Nadu	17653.51	23576.79	25965.27	22009.45	36930.24	22874.17	9667.08
18	Uttarakhand	3596.44	5171.40	3762.59	5081.57	10422.24	8997.79	2418.62
19	Uttar Pradesh	50853.63	55257.16	48102.00	62027.87	89363.81	66505.61	30384.35
20	West Bengal	36739.78	36741.91	30419.35	40324.76	78956.15	39764.26	18756.65
21	Delhi	3137.32	2952.40	3584.50	3461.85	4888.66	7292.00	1814.18
22	Puducherry	222.47	303.84	355.54	350.62	712.3992	302.74	362.01
23	A & N Islands	288.66	292.06	322.89	326.59	599.93	589.87	309.4
24	Chandigarh	252.29	252.29	240.87	240.87	434.96	434.96	430.77
25	D & Nagar Haveli	129.84	126.57	137.53	129.94	145.33	134.82	92.01
26	Daman & Diu	56.55	56.65	58.18	58.16	82.47	82.47	49.28
27	Lakshadweep	121.03	75.87	27.49	96.87	169.83	113.93	101.91
28	Arunachal Pradesh	3122.59	3507.97	6321.28	4650.78	6964.29	4922.58	1527.82
29	Assam	23551.88	18713.10	35901.57	229126.66	38346.18	46035.63	9232.35

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
30	Mamipur	3307.42	2464.68	3581.11	3720.66	5868.06	5337.12	1893.9
31	Meghalaya	2047.16	2505.69	2443.06	2400.38	3496.31	3646.71	943.02
32	Mizoram	2081.27	1681.91	2293.96	2117.39	2700.24	2553.05	764.75
33	Nagaland	4994.32	2499.13	2225.38	4539.71	5908.53	4532.94	1011.84
34	Sikkim	660.21	627.69	480.80	710.38	753.70	1037.74	501.4
35	Tripura	7362.81	3290.20	8099.64	4266.00	6458.26	5940.62	1672.17
	LIC	691.80	742.00	663.72				
	TOTAL	430682.15	476325.75	470120.58	521296.11	790398.45	752249.46	219172.15

Statement-III*State-wise funds released and utilized under IGMSY*

Sl. No.	States/UTs	No of districts covered	Fund released in 2010-11	Fund utilized in 2010-11	Fund released in 2011-12	Fund utilization reported in 2011-12
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1	Andhra Pradesh	2	1021.11	0	2451.79	570.9
2	Arunachal Pradesh	1	15.8	0	41.6	57.4

(Rs. in lakh)

(as on 31.3.2012)

3	Assam	2	674.85	0	1751.53	11.63
4	Bihar	2	983.53	0	2420.89	605.18
5	Chhattisgarh	2	435.73	NR	1069.62	259.75
6	Goa	1	68.87	0	170.34	138.28
7	Gujarat	2	276.09	NR	689.79	965.37
8	Haryana	1	50.01	0	130.3	135.43
9	Himachal Pradesh	1	64.93	NR	173.24	169.08
10	Jammu & Kashmir	2	148.08	NR	378.46	502.6
11	Jharkhand	2	502.52	0	1174.25	251.03
12	Karnataka	2	740.61	0	1884.22	734.3
13	Kerala	1	357.69	NR	862.72	1204.32
14	Madhya Pradesh	2	770.55	0	1931.14	3030.23
15	Maharashtra	2	456.895	0	1121.18	540.06
16	Manipur	1	48.81	NR	131.88	55.5
17	Meghalaya	1	61.16	15	158.92	92.78
18	Mizoram	1	31.43	0	84.88	0.52
19	Nagaland	1	26.99	NR	70.26	97.25

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
20	Orissa	2	557.81	0	1258.35	550.1
21	Punjab	2	373.41	NR	982.3	23.00
22	Rajasthan	2	884.82	0	2300.22	744.9
23	Sikkim	1	13.86	NR	39.34	36.37
24	Tamil Nadu	2	449.085	0	1150.07	NR
25	Tripura	1	85.59	0	213.81	67.61
26	Uttar Pradesh	2	901.81	NR	2294.67	476.54
27	Uttarakhand	1	134.45	0	297.43	419.87
28	West Bengal	2	1023.05	NR	2517.43	NR
29	Andaman & Nicobar	1	24.02	8.05	63.51	62.90
30	Chandigarh	1	114.64	0	283.58	29.39
31	Daman & Diu	1	7.33	0	24.04	NR
32	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	1	35.8	0	88.30	NR
33	Delhi	2	426.56	0	1104.53	132.7
34	Lakshdweep	1	22.24	NR	50.52	NR
35	Pondicherry	1	5.76	0	18.76	15.40
	TOTAL	52	11795.89	23.05	29383.87	11979.74

NR: Not Reported.

Statement-IV*Details of Fund released and utilized under Indira Gandhi
Matritva Sahvog Yojana (IGMSY)*

The programme was introduced in October, 2010 on pilot basis in 52 selected districts and is being implemented using the ICDS platform.

Year	Funds Released	Funds Utilized
2010-11	Rs. 117.95 crore	Rs. 0.23 crore
2011-12	Rs. 293.83 crore	Rs. 46.34 crore

(upto 3rd Quarter i.e. 31.12.2011)

Non-nutrition component under SABLA in Andhra Pradesh

1364. SHRI C.M. RAMESH: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a vocational training component of non-nutrition component under Scheme for adolescent girl SABLA has not been initiated in the State of Andhra Pradesh; and

(b) if so, the reasons for non-initiation of the scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) and (b) The vocational training under non-nutrition component of *Sabla* has been initiated in the State of Andhra Pradesh. As reported by Government of Andhra Pradesh, out of the seven districts namely Mahbubnagar, Adilabad, Anantapur, Visakhapatnam, Chittoor, West Godavari, Hyderabad selected for implementation of *Sabla* in Andhra Pradesh, vocational training has started in Chittoor, Visakhapatnam, Ananthapur, West Godawari and Hyderabad districts of Andhra Pradesh and training has been provided to 416 adolescent girls. Mapping exercise of training institutes in remaining *Sabla* districts is under process.

Children suffering from malnutrition in Assam

1365. SHRIMATI NAZNIN FARUQUE: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of women and children suffering from malnutrition in the State of Assam, District wise; and

(b) the steps that are taken by Government to address this issue?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) The District level Health Survey-2 (DLHS-2) in 2002-04 on Reproductive and Child Health (RCH), has provided district level data. As per the survey 32.2% children are underweight under 6 years of age in the State of Assam. The district-wise details of the underweight as available during the period of survey is given in the Statement (*See below*).

As per the National Family Health Survey-3 (NFHS-3), 2005-06, 42.5% children under 5 years are underweight and 69.5 % are anemic. As per this survey in Assam, 36.4% children below 5 years are underweight. 35.6% of women in the age group of 15-49 years suffer from chronic energy deficiency (CED) (measured as low body mass index).

(b) The approach to dealing with the nutrition challenges has been two pronged: First is the Multi-sectoral approach for accelerated action on the determinants of malnutrition in targeting nutrition in schemes/programmes of all the sectors. The second approach is the direct and specific interventions targeted towards the vulnerable groups such as children below 6 years, adolescent girls, pregnant and lactating mothers.

The Government has accorded high priority to the issue of malnutrition in the country and is implementing several schemes/programmes of different Ministries/ Departments through State Governments/UT Administrations. The schemes/ programmes include the Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS), National Rural Health Mission (NRHM), Mid-Day Meal Scheme, Rajiv Gandhi Schemes for Empowerment of Adolescent Girls (RGSEAG) namely SABLA, Indira Gandhi Matritva Sahyog Yojna (IGMSY) as Direct targeted interventions. Besides, indirect Multi-sectoral interventions include Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS), National Horticulture Mission, National Food Security Mission, Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS), Total Sanitation Campaign, National Rural Drinking Water Programme etc. All these schemes have potential to address one or other aspect of Nutrition and is being implemented by the State Governments. Further, a communication to States/UTs have been issued in June, 2011 to provide double fortified salt under all food supplementation programs such as ICDS and MDM.

Statement

*District-wise prevalence of Underweight in children – DLHS-RCH,
(2002-04) in the State of Assam*

Sl. No.	District	% Underweight children
1	Bongaigaon	39.1
2	Darrang	31.4
3	Dhubri	35.5
4	Golaghat	36.6
5	Jorhat	16.2
6	Kamrup	16.5
7	Karimganj	56.4
8	Lakhimpur	27.5
9	Nagaon	46.6
10	North Cachar	19.0
11	Sibsagar	15.8
12	Tinsukia	20.9

Anganwadis functioning in Odisha

1366. SHRI BALBIR PUNJ: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of Anganwadis functioning in Odisha, taluka-wise;
- (b) the number of Anganwadis workers employed in these Anganwadis, taluka-wise and post-wise;
- (c) the remuneration paid to them by Central Government and contribution made by the Odisha Government; and
- (d) whether there is any proposal to improve the working conditions in Anganwadis, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) and (b) As per the available

information, there were 66233 Anganwadi Workers (AWWs) and 57676 Anganwadi Helpers (AWHs) in-position in 70849 Anganwadis functioning in Odisha as on 30.5.2012. Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) being a centrally sponsored scheme, the taluka-wise information is not maintained at Central level.

(c) AWWs and AWHs are paid honorarium with effect from 01.04.2011 as under:

Qualification/ Year	Amount of honoraria (In Rupees)
Non-Matriculate	2938
Matriculate	3000
Non-Matriculate with 5 year exp.	2969
Matriculate with 5 year exp.	3031
Non-Matriculate with 10 year exp.	3000
Matriculate with 10 year exp.	3063
Mini-Anganwadi Workers	1500
Honorarium of Helper:	
Helper	1500

The cost sharing ratio for ICDS (General) which includes honoraria is 90 : 10 between Centre and State.

Apart from the above, as per the available information, the State Government of Odisha also pay additional honorarium @ Rs. 500/- per month for AWW and Rs. 250/- per month for AWH from their resources.

(d) It is proposed to strengthen and restructure the ICDS Scheme, which *inter-alia*, includes improvement of infrastructure at Anganwadi Centres and aims at programmatic, managerial and institutional reforms.

Child Welfare Schemes in Odisha

1367. SHRI BALBIR PUNJ: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the funds released and spent for Child Welfare Schemes in Odisha;

- (b) the details thereof, rural and urban-wise in the State; and
 (c) the benefits reached to the poor people in the State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) The Ministry of Women and Child Development is implementing following major Schemes for the welfare of children:

- (i) Integrated Child Development Scheme (ICDS);
 (ii) Integrated Child Protection Scheme (ICPS);
 (iii) Rajiv Gandhi Scheme for Empowerment of Adolescent Girls (RGSEAG) – 'Sabla'; and
 (iv) Rajiv Gandhi National Creche Scheme for Children of Working Mothers.

The details of grants released to the Government of Orissa under the aforesaid Schemes and amount utilised during 2011-12 is given in the Statement (See below).

- (b) Rural and urban-wise information is not maintained separately.

(c) The total number of beneficiaries covered under the aforesaid Schemes during 2011-12 is given in the Statement.

Statement

Details of funds released to the Government of Odisha in 2011-12 and utilised by them alongwith number of beneficiaries

Sl. No.	Name of the Scheme	Funds released (Rupees in lakhs)	Funds utilised (Rupees in lakhs)	Beneficiaries covered
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Integrated Child Development Scheme (General)	35,730.75	31,837.62*	14,97,194#
	Integrated Child Development Scheme (Supplementary Nutrition Programme)	32,289.69	54,602.92*	39,17,351#
	Integrated Child Development Scheme (Training)	308.22	399.02*	-

1	2	3	4	5
2.	Integrated Child Protection Scheme (ICPS)	546.98	NA	1,479
3.	Rajiv Gandhi Scheme for Empowerment of Adolescent Girls (RGSEAG)–'Sabla'	2,382.98	2,521.68	5,71,114
4.	Rajiv Gandhi National Creche Scheme for Children of Working Mothers	1,71,30,148	1,71,30,148	17,500

* This includes State Share.

Beneficiaries up to June, 2012.

Rajiv Gandhi Scheme for Improvement of Adolescent Girls-SABLA in Jharkhand

1368. SHRI PARIMAL NATHWANI: Will the MINISTER OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Rajiv Gandhi Scheme for Improvement of Adolescent Girls-SABLA is being implemented in 200 selected districts in the country;

(b) if so, the details of these districts with names in Jharkhand and the numbers State-wise; and

(c) what is the progress made in the implementation of the schemes especially in Jharkhand?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) and (b) Yes Madam, *Rajiv Gandhi Scheme for Empowerment of Adolescent Girls (RGSEAG) 'Sabla'*, a Centrally-sponsored scheme which aims at all-round development of Adolescent Girls (AGs) of 11-18 years (with a focus on out-of-school AGs) was introduced in the year 2010-11 on a pilot basis in 205 districts from all the States/UTs. In Jharkhand, the scheme is being implemented in seven districts *viz.* Giridih, Sahibganj, Garhwa, Hazaribagh, Gumla, Pashchimi Singhbhum, Ranchi. State-wise list of districts covered under '*Sabla*' is given in the Statement (*See below*).

(c) In 2010-11, a sum of 330 crore (approx.) were released to States/UTs and 40.38 lakh adolescent girls were covered for nutrition component under the scheme. In 2011-12, a sum of 561.11 crore were released benefitting 98.74 lakh adolescent girls under nutrition component of the scheme. Details of the funds released, utilised and beneficiaries covered under *Sabla* in Jharkhand are given below:

Sl. No.	State	2010-11			2011-12		
		Funds released (Rs. in crore)	Funds Utilised (as reported by State) (Rs. in crore)	Beneficiaries covered for nutrition	Funds released (Rs. in crore)	Funds Utilised (as reported by State) (Rs. in crore)	Beneficiaries covered for nutrition
1	Jharkhand	7.54	1.58	NR	1.49	1.23	2,17,456

NR: Not reported.

Statement

State-wise number of districts covered under 'SABLA'

Sl. No.	State Name	No. of Districts
1	2	3
1	A & N Islands	1
2	Andhra Pradesh	7
3	Arunachal Pradesh	4
4	Assam	8
5	Bihar	12
6	Chandigarh	1
7	Chhattisgarh	10
8	D & N Haveli	1
9	Daman & Diu	2
10	Delhi	3

1	2	3
11	Goa	2
12	Gujarat	9
13	Haryana	6
14	Himachal Pradesh	4
15	Jammu & Kashmir	5
16	Jharkhand	7
17	Karnataka	9
18	Kerala	4
19	Lakshadweep	1
20	Madhya Pradesh	15
21	Maharashtra	11
22	Manipur	3
23	Meghalaya	3
24	Mizoram	3
25	Nagaland	3
26	Orissa	9
27	Pondicherry	1
28	Punjab	6
29	Rajasthan	10
30	Sikkim	2
31	Tamil Nadu	9
32	Tripura	2
33	Uttar Pradesh	22
34	Uttaranchal	4
35	West Bengal	6
TOTAL		205

High burden districts with malnutrition

1369. ROF. M.S. SWAMINATHAN: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) what is the current status in the identification of the 200 high burden districts with reference to malnutrition referred to in the address of the Finance Minister in the budget speech delivered in February, 2012;

(b) if the 200 districts have been identified, what were the criteria used in their identification; and

(c) what steps are proposed to be taken to remove the high burden of malnutrition, referred to by the Prime Minister as a national shame?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) and (b) A framework of multi-sectoral Nutrition action plan, *inter-alia* indicating the 200 High Burden Districts, has been proposed to the Planning Commission in January, 2012 for 'in-principal' approval. The criteria proposed for selection of Districts is based on figures of District Level Health Facility Survey (DLHS-2), 2002-04, on prevalence of anemia (moderate) among pregnant women aged 15-44 years and per cent of underweight children under six (moderate & severe) and mix of Empowered Action Group (EAG) and Non-EAG states.

(c) The approach to deal with the nutrition challenges has been two pronged: First is the Multi-sectoral approach for accelerated action on the determinants of malnutrition in targeting nutrition 'in schemes/programmes of all the sectors. The second approach is the direct and specific interventions targeted towards the vulnerable groups such as children below 6 years, adolescent girls, pregnant and lactating mothers.

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

Horticulture Mission, National Food Security Mission, Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS), Total Sanitation Campaign, National Rural Drinking Water Programme etc. All these schemes have potential to address one or other aspect of Nutrition and is being implemented by the State/UT Governments.

Revised National (ICDS) Scheme

1370. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has decided to introduce a revised national implementation framework of Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) Scheme;

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

(c) whether it has been planned in collaboration with the World Bank direction; and

(d) if so, the details of the main feature of this programme and the main differences with the present ICDS?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) and (b) Yes Sir, It is proposed to strengthen and restructure the ICDS Scheme with a revised framework for implementation.

In order to address various programmatic, managerial and Institutional reforms as well as to meet administrative and operational challenges, the Ministry of Women and Child Development has formulated a comprehensive proposal on ICDS Strengthening and Restructuring which *inter-alia* include addressing the gaps and challenges with (a) special focus on children under 3 years and pregnant and lactating mothers (b) strengthening and repackaging of service including, care and nutrition counselling services and care of severely underweight children (c) a provision for an additional Anganwadi Worker cum Nutrition Counsellor for focus on children under 3 years of age and to improve the family contact, care and nutrition counselling for P&L Mothers in the selected 200 high-burden districts across the country, besides having pilots on link worker, 5% creche cum Anganwadi centre (d) focus on Early Childhood Care and Education (ECCE) (e) forging strong institutional and programmatic convergence particularly, at the

district, block and village levels (f) models providing flexibility at local levels for community participation (g) improving Supplementary Nutrition Programme including cost indexation, (h) provision for the construction and improvement of Anganwadi centres (i) allocating adequate financial resources for other components including Monitoring and Management and Information System (MIS), Training and use of Information and communication technology (ICT) and (j) to put ICDS in a mission mode etc.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Childcare facilities in slum-areas

1371. SHRI BAISHNAB PARIDA: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) what is the action plan to create better child-care facilities in the slum-areas of the country for safety and security of children of working labourers;

(b) whether the National Commission for Protection of Child Rights has given some suggestions in the matter;

(c) if so, the details with an action to implement such suggestions;

(d) whether Government is aware that Odisha region has good potential both for wind and solar energy; and

(e) if so, what is the action plan of Government to exploit these forms of energy in this region?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) The Ministry of Women and Child Development is implementing the "Rajiv Gandhi National Creche Scheme for the Children of Working Mothers", as a Central Sector Scheme, which provides day care facilities to children, including those in slum areas, in the age group of 0-6 years, of families with monthly income of less than Rs. 12,000/-. In addition to being a safe space for the children, the creches provide services such as supplementary nutrition, pre-school education and emergency health care etc. The Scheme is implemented through the Central Social Welfare Board (CSWB), which is an autonomous body under the Ministry of Women & Child Development and the Indian Council for Child Welfare (ICCW), which is a national level voluntary organization.

Apart from the above, there are various Legislations such as The Factories Act, 1948, The Plantations Labour Act, 1951, The Contract Labour Act, 1970 and The Mines Act, 1952, which make it incumbent upon the employer to provide creche facilities for children of women workers.

(b) No, Sir.

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

(d) and (e) As informed by the Ministry of New and Renewable Energy, there is a good potential for exploitation of solar energy for both grid-connected solar photovoltaic power plants and off grid SPV systems in the State of Odisha. Grid connected SPV power plants of 13 MWp capacity have been set up in the State upto 31.03.2012. Standalone SPV power plants of 84.515 KWp capacity, 9882 solar lanterns, 5156 solar home lights, 5813 solar street lights and 56 SPV pumpsets have been installed in Odisha till 31.03.2012. The Government has launched Jawaharlal Nehru National Solar Mission for installation of 20,000 MW of grid solar power by 2022. Government is providing subsidy of 30% of the project cost limited to Rs. 81,000/- per KWp for installation of off-grid SPV system in the country including Odisha. A target of 200 MWp for off-grid SPV systems has been fixed for sanction from 01.04.2010 till 31.03.2013. By 2022, a target of 2000 MWp of off-grid solar application has been fixed.

As per wind resource assessment carried out by C-WET, Odisha has a wind power potential of 910 MW. Odisha State Government has announced last year a policy for development of wind power in the state.

Study on difficulties faced by working women

1372. SHRI N. BALAGANGA: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether any study has been conducted to find out the difficulties faced by working women;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government has received any complaints regarding violation of established norms for construction of hostels for working women;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) remedial steps taken by Government to address the difficulties being faced by working women?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) and (b) No such study had been conducted in the past by the Ministry of Women & Child Development, Government of India. However, recently a study has been commissioned for evaluation of Working Women Hostel Scheme of the Ministry to be conducted by the School of Gender and Development Studies (SDGS), Indira Gandhi National Open University (IGNOU), New Delhi. The State Governments and the Union Territory Administrations assess the difficulties faced by working women in the matter of accommodation in the State/Union Territory Administration concerned, and accordingly recommend proposals under the Central Sector Scheme of Working Women Hostel for setting up working women hostels, *inter-alia* identifying suitable location.

(c) and (d) No such instance has been brought to the notice of the Ministry.

(e) Apart from the implementation of the Scheme for Working Women Hostel, Government of India in the Ministry of Women & Child Development is also implementing Rajiv Gandhi National Creche Scheme for Children of Working Mothers w.e.f. 1st January, 2006 to provide day care facilities to children (age group of 0-6 years) of working mothers belonging to families whose monthly income is not more than Rs. 12,000/-.

Recommendations of National Commission for Women

†1373. SHRI VEER SINGH: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Commission for Women has made any recommendations during the last three years;

(b) if so, details thereof and action taken on them; and

(c) the number of recommendations on which no action has been taken so far and reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. The National

†Original notice of the Question was received in Hindi.

Commission for Women (NCW) has made 11, 6 and 17 recommendations during the year 2008-09, 2009-10 and 2010-11 respectively which relate to Central Government, in their Annual Reports.

As per the Section 14 of the National Commission for Women Act, 1990, the Central Government is required to cause the Annual Report together with a memorandum of action taken on the recommendations contained therein, in so far as they relate to the Central Government and the reasons for the non-acceptance, if any, of any of such recommendations and the audit report to be laid as soon as may be after the reports are received, before each House of Parliament. The said provisions of the Section 14 of the National Commission for Women Act 1990 are followed while laying the annual report alongwith the memorandum of action taken on the recommendations contained in the Annual Reports of the NCW. The Annual Reports together with a memorandum of action taken on the recommendations thereon for 2008-09 and 2009-10 have been laid in Parliament.

India's position in the Global Gender Gap

1374. SHRI ANIL MADHAV DAVE: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has taken note of the reference made about India's position in the Global Gender Gap prepared by the World Economic Forum for the year 2011;

(b) if so, whether it is a fact that India holds 131st position out of the 135 countries considered for Economic Participation and Opportunity between men and women; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and steps taken by Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The Global Gender Gap Report-2011, prepared by the World Economic Forum, ranks India at 131st position among 135 countries, for Economic Participation and Opportunity.

(c) Government of India has taken several measures comprising policy initiatives and schematic interventions to secure gender equality in all aspects of social, economic and political life. There are various programmes such as Support to Training and Employment Programme for Women, Hostel for working women

with day care centres for children, Swadhar Greh, Rajiv Gandhi Scheme for Empowerment of Adolescent Girls (RGSEAG)-SABLA, Swarna Jayanti Shahri Rozgar Yojana, The Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme and National Rural Livelihood Mission, for economic and social empowerment of women. The Ministry of Women and Child Development launched the National Mission for Empowerment of Women (NMEW) in March, 2010 for coordinated assessment of current Government interventions and aligning future programmes.

To bring women in the mainstream of political leadership at the grass root level, Government has reserved 33% of the seats in Panchayati Raj Institutions for women.

Prevention of begging amongst children

1375. SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether instances of missing children are on the rise;
- (b) if so, State-wise details in this regard;
- (c) whether increased number of young children are forced to beg; and
- (d) if so, the steps taken by Government to enact and implement the relevant laws on prevention of begging amongst the children by the States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) and (b) As per the information received from National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB), the reported instances of missing children have reduced from 77,133 in 2010 to 59,688 in 2011. State/UT-wise numbers of missing children in the years 2010 and 2011, as reported by State Crime Records Bureaux are given in the Statement (*See* below).

(c) and (d) As per the information furnished by the Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment, no authentic data is available on the prevalence and presence of beggars, including child beggars, across the country. The Government, in the Ministry of Social Justice & empowerment has requested all State Governments and UT Administrations to effectively implement their existing laws or enact a new law in case such law is not in existence. As per the information available, 20 States and 2 Union Territories have anti-beggary laws.

Statement*State/UT-wise number of missing children in the years 2010 and 2011*

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Number of Missing Children	
		2010	2011
1	2	3	4
1	Andaman & Nicobar	31	67
2	Andhra Pradesh	3700	4985
3	Arunachal Pradesh	60	10
4	Assam	995	2125
5	Bihar	0	629
6	Chandigarh	159	211
7	Chhattisgarh	4808	3899
8	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	17	12
9	Daman & Diu	20	2
10	Delhi	5091	5111
11	Goa	0	0
12	Gujarat	2868	3415
13	Haryana	1259	1248
14	Himachal Pradesh	320	136
15	Jammu & Kashmir	0	0
16	Jharkhand	0	0
17	Karnataka	4845	3838
18	Kerala	1037	1273
19	Lakshadweep	0	0
20	Madhya Pradesh	10720	7797

1	2	3	4
21	Maharashtra	14823	0
22	Manipur	42	69
23	Meghalaya	0	173
24	Mizoram	0	1
25	Nagaland	437	189
26	Orissa	2521	0
27	Puducherry	72	73
28	Punjab	282	0
29	Rajasthan	3492	4174
30	Sikkim	342	77
31	Tamil Nadu	2504	2828
32	Tripura	299	465
33	Uttar Pradesh	0	3829
34	Uttarakhand	554	497
35	West Bengal	15835	12555
TOTAL		77133	59688

Juvenile homes in Himachal Pradesh

†1376. SHRIMATI BIMLA KASHYAP SOOD: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of juvenile homes running in various parts of the country particularly in Himachal Pradesh with the assistance of Central Government and the places where new juvenile homes are proposed to be established;

(b) the number and present status of juvenile homes being run by Government and private organisations in Himachal Pradesh; and

(c) the details of the annual assistance provided by Central Government to each juvenile home, State-wise?

†Original notice of the Question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) to (c) The State-wise number of various types of Homes, including Special Homes and Observation Homes under the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, being provided financial assistance by the Ministry under the Integrated Child Protection Scheme (ICPS) is at Annex. The Ministry of Women and Child Development provides component-wise consolidated grants, based on approved norms, to State Governments for implementing various components of ICPS, including Institutional Care (Homes). The State Government further releases the grants for the individual Homes based on the actual requirement. The State-wise grant provided for Homes in 2011-12 is given in the Statement (*See below*).

The locations for setting up of new Homes are decided, on the basis of requirement projected by State Governments/UT Administrations in their financial proposal under ICPS by the inter-ministerial Project Approval Board (PAB) constituted under ICPS to consider and approve the financial proposals received from the State Governments/UT Administrations. The Government of Himachal Pradesh was sanctioned grants for construction of one Observation Home in Shimla in 2011-12.

At present, in Himachal Pradesh, one (1) Observation-cum-Special Home is being run by the State Government under ICPS. In addition, four (4) Children's Homes and eight (8) Shelter Homes are being run by the State Government and Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs) respectively under the Scheme.

Statement

Sl. No.	Name of the State/ Union Territory	No. of Homes	Grant released (Rupees in lakhs)
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	102	1036.80
2.	Assam	7	—
3.	Bihar	14	135.80
4.	Chattisgarh	13	—
5.	Gujarat	57	492.25

1	2	3	4
6.	Haryana	9	140.55
7.	Himachal Pradesh	22	156.77
8.	Jharkhand	16	150.37
9.	Karnataka	63	1031.66
10.	Kerala	28	353.69
11.	Madhya Pradesh	24	91.44
12.	Maharashtra	91	1061.73
13.	Manipur	13	174.11
14.	Meghalaya	18	133.62
15.	Mizoram	4	161.89
16.	Nagaland	12	116.90
17.	Orissa	27	110.81
18.	Punjab	15	231.13
19.	Rajasthan	63	646.91
20.	Sikkim	5	51.12
21.	Tamil Nadu	41	790.86
22.	Tripura	11	114.50
23.	Uttar Pradesh	61	900.46
24.	West Bengal	55	548.24
25.	Delhi	25	319.49
26.	Puducherry	6	--
TOTAL		802	8951.10

Funds utilized on schemes for welfare of women

1377. DR. GYAN PRAKASH PILANIA: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the funds allocated and utilized on schemes for welfare of women in the country during the last five years;
- (b) what percentage it was of GDP/total budget;
- (c) whether sex-budgeting for welfare of women has been done; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) Many Welfare Schemes for women are run by Government of India, State Governments and Union Territory Administrations. The quantum of funds allocated and utilized under the schemes for women welfare implemented by the Ministry of Women and Child Development during the last five years is given in the Statement (*See* below).

(b) to (d) The percentage of budget allocated for women welfare schemes in the Ministry of Women and Child Development to the GDP/total Union Budget is negligible.

However, the Government of India has adopted Gender Budgeting as a tool for gender mainstreaming at all levels and stages of the budgetary process. Towards this, the Ministry of Women and Child Development along with Ministry of Finance has been pursuing with all Ministries/Departments to set up Gender Budgeting Cells (GBCs) and as per information available, 56 Ministries/Departments have set up GBCs. The Government of India has also introduced a Gender Budget Statement 20, as part of the Union Budget, with effect from 2005-06, which reflects 30% and above allocations made for women in respect of Schemes/Programmes of different Ministries/Departments. Over the last five years, allocations for women as reflected in the Gender Budget Statement and their percentage of total budget is given below.

Year	Total Magnitude of Gender Budget (BE) (in crore)	Percentage of Gender Budget to Total Budget (BE)
2008-09	27,661.67	3.68%
2009-10	56,857.61	5.57%
2010-11	67,749.80	6.11%
2011-12	78,251.02	6.22%
2012-13	88,142.80	5.91%

Source: Ministry of Finance, Expenditure Budget, Vol. I.

Statement

Funds allocated and utilized on schemes for welfare of women in the country

Sl. No.	Name of Scheme	(In crore)											
		2007-08		2008-09		2009-10		2010-11		2011-12			
Plan	Scheme	Allocation	Exp.	Allocation	Exp.	Allocation	Exp.	Allocation	Exp.	Allocation	Exp.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12		
1	Hostels for Working Women	15.00	2.40	20.00	2.40	10.00	9.40	15.00	14.15	10.00	0.50		
2	STEP (Support to Training & Employ Prog.)	20.00	17.03	37.00	16.02	15.00	12.28	25.00	24.09	20.00	8.33		
3	NCW (National Comm. for Women)	5.00	4.03	5.00	3.87	5.00	4.85	5.00	4.99	9.00	9.00		
4	RMK (Rashtriya Mahila Kosh)	12.00	12.00	31.00	31.00	16.00	16.00	15.00	0.00	100.00	0.00		
5	SWADHAR	15.00	13.00	20.00	14.93	19.00	14.97	34.21	34.21	30.00	24.59		
6	CSWB (Central Social Welfare Board)	26.00	19.76	26.00	16.82	26.00	25.97	41.50	40.86	46.00	37.63		
7	Condensed Course for Women Education	7.00	3.71	7.00	3.89	7.00	7.00	10.00	7.45	5.00	5.00		

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
8	Short Stay Home	16.00	15.70	16.00	15.51	16.00	16.00	16.00	25.00	24.45	37.00	33.30
9	Awareness Generation Programme	6.00	3.19	6.00	2.98	6.00	6.00	6.00	3.50	3.49	2.00	2.00
10	Comprehensive Sch. for Combating Trafficking	10.00	0.00	10.00	4.37	5.00	5.00	5.00	10.00	8.68	10.00	9.97
11	Relief to and Rehabilitation of Rape victims	1.00	0.00	40.00	0.00	59.00	0.00	0.00	40.00	0.00	140.00	0.00
12	Gender Budgeting	3.00	0.00	3.00	0.29	2.00	2.00	0.29	2.00	0.36	1.00	0.28
13	Integrated Women's Empowerment Programme (Swayamsidha)*	50.90	23.31	200.00	0.00	20.00	0.00	0.00	5.00	0.00	3.00	0.00
14	Priyadarshini	10.00	0.00	23.00	0.00	27.00	0.04	0.04	29.79	5.90	26.10	0.16
15	IGMSY erstwhile CMBS	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	4.00	0.00	0.00	390.00	116.5	520.00	290.12
16	National Mission for Emp. of Women	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	1.00	0.00	40.00	0.00	40.00	7.96
	TOTAL	196.90	114.13	444.00	112.08	238.00	117.80	117.80	691.00	285.09	999.10	428.84

* Extended period of Swayamsidha Scheme ended in 2008. The second phase of the Swayamsidha Scheme was not approved during Eleventh Plan, hence despite token provisions made, there were no releases in later years.

Child protection in schools

1378. SHRI AVINASH PANDE: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) what steps are being taken by Government to ensure child protection in schools;
- (b) whether the Government is aware that a lot of schools do not have basic amenities like separation toilets for male and female children in the schools and safety mechanism for protection on the roads outside; and
- (c) if so, what steps are being taken by the Government to control this menace?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) to (c) There are provisions in laws for the protection of children both within and outside schools. These include:

- (i) **The Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Act, 2009:** Section 17 of the Act provides that no child shall be subjected to physical punishment or mental harassment and whoever contravenes the provision shall be liable to disciplinary action. The States have notified Government orders prohibiting corporal punishment in schools. The National Commission for Protection of Children (NCPCR) has also issued guidelines on corporal punishment in August, 2007 and again in May 2009 and March, 2012. NCPCR also takes up complaints of violations of children's right to protection in schools and outside the schools with the concerned authorities of the State Governments and UT Administrations from time to time for remedial measures.
- (ii) **The Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2000:** Section 23 of the Act provides that whoever, having the actual charge of or control over, a child, assaults, abandons, exposes or willfully neglects the child or causes or procures him to be assaulted, abandoned, exposed or neglected in a manner likely to cause such child unnecessary mental or physical suffering shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may be extended to six months, or fine or with both.
- (iii) **The Protection of Children from Sexual Offences, 2012:** The Act penalizes management or staff of an educational institution with higher punishment for committing sexual offences against children. The law helps in prevention of an offence, thereby protecting a child from sexual abuse.

The Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Act, 2009, prescribes norms and standards for a school. As per the latest figures available under the District Information System for Education (DISE) 2010-11, 80.87% schools have separate toilets for girls.

**Misuse of Dowry Prohibition Act and
Domestic Violence Act**

‡1379. SHRI VEER SINGH: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is aware that Dowry Prohibition Act and Domestic Violence Act are being misutilised;
- (b) if so, whether Government has received any report from Commissions for women from Uttar Pradesh and other States on these facts;
- (c) if so, details thereof and reaction of the Government in this regard;
- (d) whether Government plans to make amendments in these acts in order to prevent their misutilisation; and
- (e) if so, details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) A few complaints/representations alleging misuse of the Dowry Prohibition Act (DPA), 1961 and Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act (PWDVA), 2005 together with alleged misuse of Section 498A of the IPC have been received. These complaints are primarily against alleged misuse of Section 498A of IPC rather than any specific provision of the DPA, 1961 and PWDVA, 2005.

- (b) No, Sir.
- (c) Does not arise.
- (d) and (e) No, Sir. Adequate safeguards are already available under existing laws to deal with misuse, if any, of legal provisions.

Beneficiaries under ICDS scheme

1380. SHRI ISHWAR SINGH: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

‡Original notice of the Question was received in Hindi.

(a) whether to check pilferage and ensuring that supplementary nutrition reaches to the right beneficiary. Ministry has decided to display the details of beneficiaries under ICDS scheme at Panchayat offices and anganwadi centres;

(b) if so, whether the State Governments have been directed to devise web-based system to track movement of supplies to beneficiaries under ICDS; and

(c) if so, to what extent the State Governments have agreed to display the names of the beneficiaries under ICDS at Panchayat offices and anganwadi centres?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) to (c) Ministry of Women and Child Development has recently proposed to the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations on 03.05.2012 to display the list of women and children beneficiaries in every Anganwadi Centre (AWC) in the office of the Panchayat and in front of AWC at regular intervals to check pilferage and ensuring that supplementary nutrition reaches to the right beneficiary. In addition, giving of publicity in newspapers to the effect that such a list has been displayed in Panchayats and Anganwadis has also been advised.

State Governments/UT Administrations have also been directed to devise a web based system by which the despatch and delivery of supplementary nutrition (SNP) could be uploaded by the manufacturers on the website of the State WCD indicating the movement of SNP to various AWCs from the manufacturers to the delivery points and the dates on which these have been delivered so that utilization could be tracked by the Department of WCD of State Governments.

None of the State Government/UT Administration has so far expressed difficulty in implementing the above proposals.

Rehabilitation of women deserted by NRI husbands

1381. SHRI ISHWAR SINGH: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware that the cases of women deserted by NRI (Non Resident Indians) husbands have increased in the past few years;

(b) if so, the number of such cases came to the notice of Government in the last three years and action contemplated by that Ministry;

(c) whether the National Commission for women has been found ineffective to provide safe rehabilitation to women deserted by NRI husbands; and

(d) if so, the steps taken by the Government to resolve such cases in a time bound period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) and (b) Number of complaints received from women who have been deserted/cheated by their Non-Resident Indian (NRI) husbands, seeking help and assistance from the Ministry of Overseas Indian Affairs (MOIA) in the last three years is as below:

Sl. No.	Year	No. of complaints received in MOIA
1	2009	56
2	2010	15
3	2011	31
4	2012	37 (Up to 30.6.2012)

MOIA deals with the complaints depending upon the nature of the complaint and the assistance sought. Some are forwarded to the Authorities concerned including Indian Missions abroad, Police authorities, State Governments etc for taking appropriate action in the matter. In eligible cases, financial assistance is provided for taking up the cases of such complainants in the foreign courts through empanelled NGOs under its Scheme of legal/financial assistance to Indian women deserted by their overseas spouses.

The National Commission for Women (NCW) deals with complaints received from Indian and abroad resulting from cross country marriages wherein there is any deprivation of women's rights or any issue involving grave injustice to women. The year wise data of the complaints registered in the NRI Cell of NCW since its inception in September, 2009 is as under:

Sl.No.	Year	No. of Cases
1	2009 September-December	148
2	2010 January-December	367
3	2011 January-December	298
4	2012 January-till 21.08.12	284
TOTAL		1097

Depending upon nature of the complaints received in NCW, following actions are taken on such complaints:

- i. If cognizance of the complaint is taken, notice is issued to the opposite party/parties calling upon, to furnish their reply on the complaint received by the Commission or summons are issued to the opposite party/parties to appear and answer the claim before the Commission on the day to be therein specified.
- ii. Matter is taken up with the concerned police station in appropriate cases.
- iii. If the complaint is required to be forwarded to Indian Embassy abroad, it is so done. Similarly, Ministries concerned are also approached in appropriate cases.
- iv. The MOIA or Indian Embassies abroad are requested for providing legal and financial aid to victim as per scheme of MOIA.
- v. The Passport Authority is approached for any matter relating to passports.
- vi. If found necessary, complaints are taken up with the employers of the respondent husband to take necessary action against him.

(c) and (d) There is no specific scheme in NCW to provide safe rehabilitation of women deserted by NRI husbands.

Under the MOIA's scheme for providing legal/financial assistance to Indian women deserted by their overseas spouses, so far 84 women have been rendered assistance. Further, 26 NGOs/Indian Women's Organizations have been empanelled by the Indian Missions/Posts abroad. A total sum of approximately Rs. 50 lakh have been disbursed by the Indian Missions/Posts under the scheme for rendering assistance to 84 Indian women.

**Funds allocated to Madhya Pradesh under Integrated
Child Protection Scheme**

1382. DR. NAJMA A. HEPTULLA: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the funds allocated/released to Madhya Pradesh under "Integrated Child Protection Scheme (ICPS)" during the years 2008-09, 2009-10, 2010-11 and the current year;

(b) the number of homes/shelter homes that have been constructed for homeless destitute children in Madhya Pradesh during the said period;

(c) whether Government has any mechanism to monitor these schemes;

(d) if so, the details thereof and the number of cases of misuse of funds that have been brought to the notice of Government, project-wise; and

(e) the action taken/being taken by Government in this regard, project-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) The Ministry of Women and Child Development is implementing the Integrated Child Protection Scheme (ICPS) from 2009-10. There is no provision of State-wise allocation under the Scheme and funds are released based on the requirement projected by the State Government/UT Administrations. The year-wise details of funds released to the Government of Madhya Pradesh under ICPS are as under:

Year	Amount released (in Rupees)
2009-10	4,81,61,769/-
2010-11	Nil
2011-12	2,40,31,000/-
2012-13 (as on 21.08.2012)	Nil

(b) As per the information furnished by the State Government of Madhya Pradesh, during 2008-09, 2009-10, 2010-11 and current year no Home/Shelter Home has been constructed for homeless destitute children in Madhya Pradesh during the aforesaid period.

(c) The Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act and Rules there-under provide for setting up of District and State level Inspection Committees for quarterly inspection of all the Homes under the Act. Besides, ICPS also provides for setting up of Committees at State, District, Block and Village levels for monitoring the implementation of the Scheme. Further, the Project Approval Board (PAB), constituted in the Ministry of Women and Child Development under ICPS to consider and approve the financial proposals received from the State Governments/UT Administrations, also reviews the implementation of ICPS.

(d) The Ministry of Women and Child Development has not received any complaint regarding misuse of funds under the Scheme.

**Child homes under the Integrated Child Protection
Scheme in Andhra Pradesh**

1383. SHRIMATI GUNDU SUDHARANI: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Ministry is helping more than 100 child homes under the Integrated Child Protection Scheme in Andhra Pradesh;

(b) if so, the number of children in each of the above homes, districts where they are situated, financial assistance given in the last three years; and

(c) the details of achievements of these homes with regard to providing education to children in these homes, technical training, etc., given to such children before they leave the homes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) Yes, Sir. The Ministry of Women and Child Development is providing assistance to Government of Andhra Pradesh for maintenance of 102 various types of Homes under the Integrated Child Protection Scheme (ICPS).

(b) The Ministry of Women and Child Development is providing component-wise consolidated grant to State Governments for implementing various components of ICPS, including Institutional Care (Homes). The State Government further releases grants to the individual Homes based on the actual requirement. Rs. 78.24 lakhs (22 Homes), Rs. 553.50 lakhs (102 Homes) and Rs. 1036.80 lakhs (102 Homes) were released to Government of Andhra Pradesh in 2009-10, 2010-11 and 2011-12 respectively. The district-wise list of Homes for which grants have been provided to Government of Andhra Pradesh in 2011-12 alongwith their occupancy is given in the Statement (*See* below).

(c) As per information provided by the Government of Andhra Pradesh, the majority of children in the Homes are enrolled in schools for formal education. On admission to the Homes the children are also given bridge/special education, if required, to help them to reach an age appropriate level in their education. Some children are also admitted to residential schools. Besides, vocational training such as tailoring, embroidery, fabric painting, computer, mechanic etc. is also provided to older children in the Homes.

Statement

District-wise details of various types of Homes provided assistance under ICPS in Andhra Pradesh in 2011-12

Sl. No.	Name and address of the Home	Name of the District	Type of Home	Occupancy of the Home*
1	2	3	4	5
1	Children's Home for Boys, Old Dairy Farm (Post), Vishakhapatnam-530040	Vishakhapatnam	CH	104
2	Children's Home for Boys, Sanivarapupeta, Eluru, West Godawari District-534003	West Godawari	CH	156
3	Children's Home for Boys, Karkambadi Road, Mangalam, Tirupati-517507	Chittoor	CH	122
4	Children's Home for Boys, Near Royal Cinema Hall, Kadapa-516001	Kadapa	CH	90
5	Children's Home for Boys, Jail Gardens, Saidabad, Hyderabad	Hyderabad	CH	118

6	Children's Home for Boys, Auto Nagar, Warrangal - 506002	Warrangal	CH	70
7	Observation Home for Boys, D. No. 50-49-36, TPT Colony, Seethammadhara (NE)	Vishakhapatnam	OH	12
8	Observation Home for Boys, D. No. 69-20-1, Bhaskar Nagar, Near CTRI, Rajahmundry	East Godawari	OH	16
9	Observation Home for Boys, Vidyadharapuram, Kabala Road, Pragati Bhawan, Vijayawada	Krishna	OH	21
10	Observation Home for Boys, Karkambadi Road, Mangalam, Tirupati	Chittoor	OH	21
11	Observation Home for Boys, D. No. 6-1-957, Lakshmi Nagar	Ananthapur	OH	14
12	Observation Home for Boys, H. No. 17/198, Plot No. 12, Doctors Colony, Kurnool -518002	Kurnool	OH	13
13	Observation Home for Boys, Central Prisons, Chanchalguda, Hyderabad	Hyderabad	OH	23

1	2	3	4	5
14	Observation Home for Boys, Beside A. P. Residential (Urdu Nagram), Nizamabad-503001	Nizamabad	OH	12
15	Observation Home for Boys, Near Regional Eye Hospital, Behind Central Prison, Auto Nagar, Warangal	Warrangal	OH	23
16	Special Home for Boys, D. No. 1-105-12, Plot No. 26, Sector - 8, MVP Colony, Vishakhapatnam-17	Vishakhapatnam	SH	15
17	Special Home for Boys, Karkambadi Road, Mangalam, Tirupati-517507	Chittoor	SH	11
18	Special Home for Boys, Saidabad, Hyderabad	Hyderabad	SH	13
19	Special-cum-Children Home & Observation Home for Girls, Plot No. 52, Sairam Building, Eenadu Layout, Near Vignan Girls Hostel, Sagarnagar, Vishakhapatnam	Vishakhapatnam	SH	07
			CH	43
			OH	14

20	Special-cum-Children Home & Observation Home for Girls, (FAC), Door No. 4-3-780, Giripuram, Main Road, Tirupati-517507	Chittoor	SH CH OH	08 29 16
21	Special-cum-Children Home & Observation Home for Girls, Nimboliadda, Kachiguda, Hyderabad	Hyderabad	SH CH OH	11 49 10
22	Children Home, Srikakulam	Srikakulam	CH	60
23	Children Home, Sompeta	Srikakulam	CH	60
24	Children Home, Palasa	Srikakulam	CH	58
25	Children Home, Bobilli	Vizianagram	CH	60
26	Children Home, Vizianagram	Vizianagram	CH	55
27	Children Home Gazapathinagram (SC)	Vizianagram	CH	57
28	Children Home, Bheemunipatnam	Vishakhapatnam	CH	60
29	Children Home, Kasim Kota	Vishakhapatnam	CH	60
30	Children Home, Narsipatnam	Vishakhapatnam	CH	58
31	Children Home, Paderu	Vishakhapatnam	CH	59

1	2	3	4	5
32	Children Home, Chintapalli	Vishakhapatnam	CH	59
33	Children Home, Rajahmundry	East Godawari	CH	55
34	Children Home, Addateegala	East Godawari	CH	55
35	Children Home, Kakinada (SC)	East Godawari	CH	60
36	Children Home, Amlapuram	East Godawari	CH	60
37	Children Home, Tanuku	West Godawari	CH	60
38	Children Home, Denduluru	West Godawari	CH	60
39	Children Home, Akivedu	West Godawari	CH	60
40	Children Home, Nuzivedu	Krishna	CH	65
41	Children Home, Vijayawada (G)	Krishna	CH	66
42	Children Home, Machilipatnam (CV)	Krishna	CH	100
43	Children Home, Vijayawada (SC)	Krishna	CH	57
44	Children Home, Guntur	Guntur	CH	63
45	Children Home, Bapatla	Guntur	CH	66
46	Children Home, Piduguralla	Guntur	CH	56

47	Children Home, Giddalur	Prakasham	CH	70
48	Children Home, Ongole	Prakasham	CH	70
49	Children Home, Kandukuru	Prakasham	CH	70
50	Children Home, Nellore	Nellore	CH	60
51	Children Home, Gudur	Nellore	CH	60
52	Children Home, Venkatagiri	Nellore	CH	60
53	Children Sullurpeta	Nellore	CH	60
54	Children Home, Kota	Nellore	CH	60
55	Children Home, Peddapadu	Kurnool	CH	100
56	Children Home, Allagadda	Kurnool	CH	60
57	Children Home, Pathikonda	Kurnool	CH	60
58	Children Home, Kondyapalli, Cuddapah	Cuddapah	CH	60
59	Children Home, Rajampeta	Cuddapah	CH	60
60	Children Home, Cuddapah (Regional Home)	Cuddapah	CH	60
61	Children Home, Lakkireddipalli	Cuddapah	CH	60

1	2	3	4	5
62	Children Home, Hindupur	Ananthapur	CH	55
63	Children Home Dharmavaram	Ananthapur	CH	60
64	Children Home, Ananthapur	Ananthapur	CH	80
65	Children Home, Madanapalli	Chittoor	CH	100
66	Children Home, Chittoor	Chittoor	CH	100
67	Children Home, Sreekalahasti	Chittoor	CH	150
68	Children Home, Jangoan	Warangal	CH	55
69	Children Home, Gudur	Warangal	CH	54
70	Children Home, Mulugu	Warangal	CH	60
71	Children Home, Warangal	Warangal	CH	80
72	Children Home, Karimnagar	Karimnagar	CH	50
73	Children Home, Jagtial	Karimnagar	CH	55
74	Children Home, Huzuruabad	Karimnagar	CH	51
75	Children Home, Khammam	Khammam	CH	100
76	Children Home, Bhadrachalam	Khammam	CH	60

77	Children, Home, Manuguru	Khammam	CH	100
78	Children Home, Adilabad	Adilabad	CH	60
79	Children Home, Manchiriyal	Adilabad	CH	60
80	Children Home, Nirmal	Adilabad	CH	57
81	Children Home, Asifabad	Adilabad	CH	50
82	Children Home, Nizamabad	Nizamabad	CH	61
83	Children Home, Kamareddy	Nizamabad	CH	56
84	Children Home, Banswada	Nizamabad	CH	54
85	Children Home, Buvanagiri	Nalgonda	CH	58
86	Children Home, Nalgonda	Nalgonda	CH	58
87	Children Home, Miryalaguda	Nalgonda	CH	60
88	Children Home, Mahboobnagar	Mahboobnagar	CH	60
89	Children Home, Atmakur	Mahboobnagar	CH	60
90	Children Home, Achampeta	Mahboobnagar	CH	60
91	Children Home, Wanaparthy	Mahboobnagar	CH	53
92	Children Home, Gadwal	Mahboobnagar	CH	60

1	2	3	4	5
93	Children Home, Medak	Medak	CH	55
94	Children Home, Siddipet	Medak	CH	60
95	Children Home, Sangareddy	Medak	CH	65
96	Children Home, Narayankhed	Medak	CH	65
97	Children Home, Parigi	Rangareddy	CH	53
98	Children Home, Alwal	Rangareddy	CH	55
99	Children Home, Vikarabad	Rangareddy	CH	54
100	Children Home, Moinabad	Rangareddy	CH	55
101	Children Home, Hyderabad-I (SC)	Hyderabad	CH	55
102	Children Home, Hyderabad-II (SC)	Hyderabad	CH	57
TOTAL				6186

* This number varies from time to time.

CH - Children's Home.

SH - Special Home.

OH - Observation Homes.

Non utilisation of fund allocated to Ministry

†1384. SHRIMATI VASANTHI STANLEY : Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Ministry has not spent even half of the fund allocated to the tune of Rs. 687 crores for the 12 schemes under this Ministry;

(b) whether the Ministry involve the NGOs and other authorized agencies for implementing these schemes; and

(c) what are the steps taken by the Ministry to effectively utilize the fund before the Current Financial ends?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) During 2011-12, the Ministry of Women and Child Development spent an amount of Rs. 15,604.44 crores against the Budget Estimates (BE) of Rs. 12650.00 crores and Revised Estimates (RE) of 16100.00 crores. The expenditure amounts to 123% of BE and 97% of RE. Scheme-wise details of outlays and expenditure are given in the Statement. (See below)

(b) The Ministry involves the NGOs and other authorized agencies for implementing the Central Sector schemes.

(c) Efforts are being made to utilize the allocation made by holding review meetings at the Central level and urging the States to expedite submission of financial proposals and utilize the funds earlier released/sanctioned to them.

Statement

*Scheme-wise details of outlays and expenditure
Ministry of Women and Child Development*

(Rs. in crores)

Sl. No.	Schemes/Programmes	Annual Plan 2011-12		
		BE	RE	Expenditure
1	2	3	4	5
A	Central Sector Schemes			
(a)	Child Development			
	1 Rajiv Gandhi National Creche Scheme	8500	85.00	73.84

†Original notice of the Question was received in Hindi.

1	2	3	4	5
2	National Institute of Public Cooperation and Child Development (NIPCCD)	11.00	11.00	8.00
3	National Commission for Protection of Child Rights (NCPCR)	11.90	11.90	10.11
4	Scheme for the Welfare of Working children in need of care and Protection	10.00	10.00	9.65
5	CARA	7.00	7.00	6.29
6	Dhanlakshmi	10.00	5.00	0.00
TOTAL A(a)		134.90	129.90	107.89
(b) Women Development				
7	Hostels for Working Women (WWH)	10.00	4.90	0.50
8	Support to Training & Employment Programme for Women (STEP)	20.00	11.50	8.33
9	National Commission for Women (NCW)	9.00	9.00	9.00
10	Rashtriya Mahila Kosh (RMK)	100.00	100.00	0.00
11	Swadhar	30.00	30.00	24.59
12	Ujjawala	10.00	10.00	9.97
13	Gender Budgeting & Gender Disaggregated data	1.00	1.00	0.27
14	GIA to CSWB	90.00	90.00	77.93
15	Women Empowerment and Livelihood Programme in Mid Gangetic Plains -Priyadarshini Scheme	26.10	15.10	0.16
TOTAL A(b)		296.10	271.50	130.75
(c) Others				
16	GIA for Research, Publication & Monitoring	2.00	2.00	1.03

1	2	3	4	5
17	GIA for Innovative Work on Women & Child Development	2.00	2.00	0.38
18	Information, Mass Media and Publication	50.00	50.00	17.68
19	Information Technology	2.00	2.00	0.33
20	Nutrition Education Scheme (FNB)	10.00	10.00	10.07
TOTAL A(c)		66.00	66.00	29.49
TOTAL-A(a+b+c)		497.00	467.40	268.13
B Centrally Sponsored Schemes				
(a) Child Development				
21	Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) Scheme	10000.00	14048.40	14266.65
22	Integrated Child Protection Scheme (ICPS)	270.00	213.40	177.58
23	National Nutrition Mission (NNM)	100.00	100.00	0.00
24	World Bank ICDS IV Project	330.00	32.00	0.00
TOTAL B(a)		10700.00	14393.80	14444.23
(b) Women Development				
25	Rajiv Gandhi Scheme for Empowerment of Adolescent Girls - SABLA	750.00	750.00	594
26	Indira Gandhi Matritva Sahyog Yojana (IGMSY)	520.00	403.00	290.12
27	National Mission for Empowerment of Women (NMEW)	40.00	40.00	7.96

1	2	3	4	5
28	Relief to and Rehabilitation of Rape Victims	140.00	45.50	0.00
29	Swayamsidha	3.00	0.30	0.00
TOTAL B(b)		1453.00	1238.80	892.08
TOTAL B (a+b)		12153.00	15632.60	15336.31
GRAND TOTAL A + B		12650.00	16100.00	15604.44

Assessment of the ICDS

1385. SHRI D. BANDYOPADHYAY: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to an assessment of the Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) published in Lancet January 22, 2011 which stated *inter-alia*, that the programme has not been able to achieve the desired and necessary results despite of its existence for over three decades; and

(b) if so, what measures would Government take to revamp the programme while preventing the organized food industry both national and multi-national from using the 'reduce hidden hunger' platform provided by the Central Government to enhance and promote their own business interests by supplying not so wholesome readymade food to children and expectant mothers through ICDS?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) Contrary to the observations made in the article titled "Reproductive health, and child health and nutrition in India: meeting the challenge" dated 22nd January, 2011 published by Lancet, Medical Journal, the ICDS has registered an impact on the nutritional health of children. Several studies, such as Kandpal (2010) and Subramaniyam et al (2011) have noted the contribution of ICDS in India's progress. Kandpal has concluded that in the absence of the ICDS intervention, the Indian GDP in 2007 would have been substantially lower. Further, Subramaniyam et al (2011) have noted that ICDS has contributed to reduction in under nutrition and that existing evidence shows that direct investment in the programme has been less than adequate. As per the

NFHS, the prevalence of under weight children below 3 years of age has declined from 42.7% in 1998-99 (NFHS-2) to 40.4% in 2005-06 (NFHS-3). Besides this, as on June, 2012, 782.53 lakh children and 182.23 lakh Pregnant & Lactating mothers have availed the benefits of nutrition at Anganwadi Centres under ICDS.

(b) There is an erroneous perception that the Anganwadi Centre is only a feeding centre which in fact is a centre for holistic child development. Supplementary Nutrition is only one of the six services provided to the children below six years of age and Pregnant & Lactating Mothers. The SNP is meant to bridge the gap between the Recommended Dietary Allowance (RDA) and the Actual Dietary Intake (ADI) and it is not a full nutrition programme. Under the Scheme, the beneficiaries are provided Supplementary Nutrition, in accordance with the Guidelines on revised Feeding and Nutritional Norms by Government of India on 24.02.2009.

NAC recommendations on child nutrition

1386. SHRI D.P. TRIPATHI: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has neglected the recommendations of National Advisory Council specially on child nutrition;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) what are the recommendations of National Advisory Council with regard to child nutrition?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) to (c) NAC has made a number of recommendations which call for new strategies and reforms that address institutional, programmatic and managerial gaps in the delivery of Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) Scheme. The recommendations relating to child nutrition *inter-alia* include Balanced and nutritious diet including proper food and freshly cooked meals; Early Childhood care and development; Growth monitoring; Care of severely malnourished children; Education and counseling; IEC; Convergence through Village-level Fixed Health and Nutrition Days (VFHND); Convergence through community-managed Health, Nutrition and Day-Care Centres (HNDCCs) etc.

These are to be achieved through programmatic, management and institutional reforms in ICDS. While formulating the proposal on Strengthening and Restructuring of Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) Scheme, the recommendations of National Advisory Council (NAC) have been given due consideration.

Youth hostels in Assam

1387. SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

- (a) how many youth hostels are set up in Assam;
- (b) whether it is a fact that two more youth hostels are being set up in Guwahati and Tezpur;
- (c) what will be the capacity of the concerned hostels and the total budget of the project and whether any youth hostels are being used for other purposes;
- (d) how many youths are benefited with the facilities being provided and whether all the youth hostels are used; and
- (e) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) There are four youth hostels in the State of Assam located at Guwahati, Golaghat, Nagaon and Tezpur.

(b) and (c) No, Sir. At present, there is no proposal to set up any new youth hostel in Guwahati and Tezpur. Recently youth hostel located at Nagaon has been transferred to Nehru Yuva Kendra Sangathan, an autonomous Organisation of this Ministry and the youth hostel located at Golaghat has been transferred to the Government of Assam to put them in use best suited for youth development activities.

(d) and (e) Youth hostel facilities are open to all youth, student and others to provide good and safe accommodation for them at reasonable rates. All hostels are also used for organizing various youth development activities like national integration camps, skill development programmes, seminars etc.

Shortage of sports infrastructure in States

1388. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has taken cognizance of the acute shortage of sports infrastructure, equipments, scientific support and other sports facilities in the country including rural and tribal areas;

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

(c) the number of proposals/estimates received by Government from the different State Governments to provide financial assistance to construct/develop sports stadia, sports infrastructure and other sports facilities for promotion and development of sports in their States; and

(d) the details of funds sanctioned/released/expenditure incurred for the purpose during the said period, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) Proposals are received from the State Governments mainly under two schemes viz., Panchayat Yuva Krida Aur Khel Abhiyan (PYKKA), which was introduced in 2008-09, for development of playfields and conduct of annual sports competitions, and Urban Sports Infrastructure Scheme (USIS), which was introduced in 2010-11, for upgradation/modernization of sports infrastructure facilities, respectively. Proposals under USIS are considered and cleared on the basis of relative merits subject to availability of funds. Number of proposals received complete in all respects as per the conditions laid down under 'Panchayat Yuva Krida Aur Khel Abhiyan (PYKKA) scheme, from the State Governments for development of playfields and conduct of annual competitions and action taken thereon on such proposals during the last three years and current year upto 31.7.2012 are as follows:

Sl. No.	Year	Development of playfields		Conduct of annual competitions	
		Number of proposals received from States and approved	Amount released (Rs. in crore)	Number of proposals received from States and approved	Amount released (Rs. in crore)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	2008-09	24	83.85	5	5.93

1	2	3	4	5	6
2.	2009-10	07	105.00	18	24.91
3.	2010-11*	20	260.84	42	88.05*
4.	2011-12	8	134.05	25	33.43
5.	2012-13	6	49.58	06	21.74
TOTAL		65	632.93	96	174.06

* Includes funds released to Nehru Yuva Kendra Sangathan (NYKS) for sports competitions.

Note: Block grant of Rs. 38.15 crore was released to SAI during 2008-09 and 2009-10 for annual competitions; SAI in turn released the grants to States/UTs.

State-wise details are given in the Statement-I and II respectively. (*See below*)

Number of proposals complete in all respects as per the conditions laid down in the USIS, received from the State Governments and action taken thereon on such proposals during the last two years (2010-11, 2011-12 & 2012-13 upto 31.7.2012) are given below:

Sl. No.	Year	No. of proposals received from the States and approved	Amount released (Rs. in crore)
1	2010-11	4	12.50
2	2011-12	5	20.62
3.	2012-13	2	6.55*
TOTAL		11	39.67

* Rs. 1.00 crore released to Mizoram State in July, 2012 is also included.

(d) State-wise release of grants under PYKKA to the State Governments for the last three years and during the current financial year upto 30.3.2012 is given at Statement-I & II. State-wise release of grants under USIS during the last two years and the current year upto 31.7.2012 are given in the Statement-III.

Statement-I

State-wise details of proposals complete in all respects received, approved and amount released for development of playfields under PYKKA scheme during the years 2008-09, 2009-10, 2010-11, 2011-12 and 2012-13 (up to 31.7.2012)

Sl. No	Name of State	2008-09		2009-10		2010-11		2011-12		2012-13	
		Proposals (received & released approved)	Amount released	Proposals (received & approved)	Amount released	Proposals (received & approved)	Amount released	Proposals (received & approved)	Amount released	Proposals (received & approved)	Amount released
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1.	Andhra Pradesh	01	12.99	-	12.99	02	25.98	-	25.98	recurring	10.63
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	-	-	01	4.44	02	10.51	-	-	-	-
3.	Assam	01	-	-	3.85	-	-	-	-	-	-
4.	Bihar	01	5.22	-	5.02	-	-	-	-	-	-
5.	Chhattisgarh	01	-	-	5.06	-	-	-	-	-	-
6.	Goa	01	-	-	0.18	-	-	-	-	recurring	0.18
7.	Gujarat	01	-	-	7.10	01	2.55	-	13.43	-	-

(Rs. in crores)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
8.	Haryana	01	3.26	3.25	02	14.43	-	-	-	-	-
9.	Himachal Pradesh	01	2.01	-	2.01	02	8.80	01	3.36	-	-
10.	Jammu & Kashmir	01	2.66	-	-	-	-	-	0.56	-	-
11.	Jharkhand	-	-	01	2.39	-	-	-	2.40	-	-
12.	Karnataka	-	-	01	3.12	02	14.86	-	-	01	9.61
13.	Kerala	01	0.80	-	0.80	01	11.17	-	-	01	10.36
14.	Madhya Pradesh	01	11.82	-	-	-	-	01	35.47	-	-
15.	Maharashtra	01	8.91	-	4.86	01	41.94	-	-	-	-
16.	Manipur	01	0.87	-	-	-	-	-	0.22	-	-
17.	Meghalaya	-	-	01	1.06	01	1.19	-	-	-	-
18.	Mizoram	01	0.85	01	0.21	01	2.27	-	2.07	01	2.07
19.	Nagaland	01	1.18	-	0.30	02	2.96	01	4.70	-	-
20.	Orissa	01	3.67	01	8.05	01	5.98	-	7.34	01	11.86

21.	Punjab	01	6.27	-	6.27	02	26.66	-	-	-	-	-
22.	Rajasthan	01	3.71	-	4.72	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
23.	Sikkim	01	0.54	01	0.13	01	2.02	01	1.66	01	1.35	-
24.	Tamil Nadu	01	5.00	-	1.91	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
25.	Tripura	01	1.09	-	-	03	3.24	01	4.09	-	-	-
26.	Uttar Pradesh	01	10.00	-	16.96	01	62.27	-	18.39	-	-	-
27.	Uttarakhand	01	3.00	-	5.90	02	19.43	-	-	recurring	3.38	-
28.	West Bengal	01	-	-	2.32	-	2.32	-	-	-	-	-
UTs												
29.	Andaman & Nicobar	-	-	-	-	01	1.06	-	-	-	-	-
30.	Lakshadweep	-	-	-	-	01	0.51	-	-	-	-	-
31.	Puducherry	-	-	-	-	01	0.69	-	-	-	-	-
32.	Daman & Diu	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	recurring	0.14	-
TOTAL		24	83.85	07	105.00	30	260.84	05	119.97	05	49.58	-

Statement-II

*State-wise details of proposals received and approved for conduct of annual competitions under
PYKKA Scheme during the years 2008-09, 2009-10, 2010-11, 2011-12 and 2012-13 (up to 31.7.2012)*

Sl. No	Name of State	2008-09		2009-10		2010-11		2011-12		2012-13	
		Proposals (received & released approved)	Amount (received & released approved)	Proposals (received & released approved)	Amount (received & released approved)	Proposals (received & released approved)	Amount (received & released approved)	Proposals (received & released approved)	Amount (received & released approved)	Proposals (received & released approved)	Amount (received & released approved)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1.	Andhra Pradesh	01	0.78	01	0.95	01	11.26	-	-	01	11.49
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	01	0.93	-	-	01	2.05	-	-	-	-
3.	Assam	01	1.88	-	-	02	3.34	-	-	-	-
4.	Bihar	-	-	01	3.42	01	6.19	-	-	-	-
5.	Chhattisgarh	-	-	01	1.17	01	2.01	02	2.23	-	-
6.	Goa	-	-	-	-	02	0.26	-	-	-	-
7.	Gujarat	-	-	-	-	01	2.69	-	-	-	-
8.	Haryana	-	-	01	1.10	02	1.81	02	1.60	-	-

(Rs. in crore)

9.	Himachal Pradesh	-	-	01	0.71	02	1.33	02	1.23	-	-	-
10.	Jammu & Kashmir	-	-	-	-	01	2.10	-	-	-	-	-
11.	Jharkhand	-	-	-	-	02	3.16	-	-	-	-	-
12.	Karnataka	-	-	01	1.42	02	2.94	01	2.17	01	0.69	-
13.	Kerala	-	-	-	-	01	1.32	01	0.23	-	-	-
14.	Madhya Pradesh	-	-	01	2.64	02	4.79	02	4.92	-	-	-
15.	Maharashtra	-	-	-	-	02	4.36	-	-	-	-	-
16.	Manipur	-	-	01	0.47	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
17.	Meghalaya	-	-	-	-	02	0.79	01	0.09	-	-	-
18.	Mizoram	-	-	01	0.37	02	0.71	01	0.10	02	1.19	-
19.	Nagaland	-	-	01	0.56	01	0.13	-	-	-	-	-
20.	Orissa	-	-	01	2.11	02	4.27	-	-	02	4.39	-
21.	Punjab	01	1.97	01	1.18	02	1.85	02	2.09	-	-	-
22.	Rajasthan	-	-	01	1.93	-	-	02	2.18	02	3.88	-
23.	Sikkim	-	-	01	0.32	-	-	01	1.12	01	0.10	-
24.	Tamil Nadu	-	-	01	2.62	02	5.10	-	-	-	-	-
25.	Tripura	01	0.37	01	0.36	03	0.78	03	0.78	-	-	-

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
26.	Uttar Pradesh	-	-	01	2.55	01	9.47	01	8.20	-	-
27.	Uttarakhand	-	-	01	1.03	02	1.47	02	1.39	-	-
28.	West Bengal	-	-	-	-	01	3.31	-	-	-	-
	UTs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
29.	A & N Islands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
30.	Chandigarh	-	-	-	-	01	0.03	-	-	-	-
31.	Lakshadweep	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
32.	Puducherry	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
33.	NYKS (rural competitions)	-	-	-	--	-	3.22	-	-	-	-
34.	NYKS (inter-school competitions)	-	-	-	--	-	7.31	-	-	-	-
35.	Sports Authority of India (SAI) for National Competitions	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	5.10	-	-
	TOTAL	05	5.93	18	24.91	42	88.05	25	33.43	09	21.74

Statement-III

State-wise details of proposals complete in all respects received, approved and amount released under Urban Sports Infrastructure Scheme (USIS) during the years 2010-11, 2011-12 and 2012-13 (upto 31st July, 2012)

Sl. No.	State/UT	2010-2011		2011-2012		2012-13	
		No. of proposals received and approved	Amount released (Rs. in crore)	No. of proposals received and approved	Amount released (Rs. in crore)	No. of proposals received and approved	Amount released (Rs. in crore)
1.	Haryana	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	01	3.75
2.	Himachal Pradesh	1	3.50	Nil	Nil	-	-
3.	Madhya Pradesh	Nil	Nil	1	3.62	-	-
4.	Manipur	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	01	1.80
5.	Mizoram	1	4.00	1	4.50	-	1.00
6.	Nagaland	-	Nil	1	3.00	-	-
7.	Orissa	Nil	Nil	1	5.00	-	-
8.	Punjab	1	2.00	Nil	Nil	-	-
9.	Rajasthan	Nil	Nil	1	4.50	-	-
10	West Bengal	1	3.00	Nil	Nil	-	-
	TOTAL	4	12.50	5	20.62	02	6.55

Scheme for sports Talent Hunt in Andhra Pradesh

1389. SHRIMATI T. RATNA BAI: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry is going to have separate scheme for men, women and children to bring their talent out in sports in coordination with States especially Andhra Pradesh;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, by when such scheme will be brought?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) to (c) No, Sir. There is no proposal to launch any new scheme for men, women and children to bring out their talent in sports in coordination with States. However, the Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports is already implementing a nation-wide centrally sponsored scheme titled 'Panchayat Yuva Krida Aur Khel Abhiyan (PYKKA) from 2008-09 in all states including Andhra Pradesh under which, *inter-alia*, sports competitions at block, district, state and national levels are organized and talented sportspersons, identified from these competitions, are nurtured under the existing schemes of Sports Authority of India.

Proposal to set up sports academy in Uttarakhand

†1390. SHRI BHAGAT SINGH KOSHYARI: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether sports academies have been set up/proposed to be set up in various States including Uttarakhand to promote the games;

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

(c) whether Government provides any financial assistance to the State Governments/sports federations to develop and promote sports along with sports academics;

(d) if so, the State-wise details of each year of the last three years in this regard; and

(e) the measures taken/to be taken by Government to promote sports academies in the country?

†Original notice of the Question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) and (b) No, Sir. Sports is a State subject. The Central Government supplements the efforts of the State Governments in promoting sports. For setting up sports academics, the Central Government has not been giving any assistance to the State Government. The Central Government has no data regarding the sports academics, set up in various States.

(c) and (d) The Central Government is providing financial assistance to the States under Panchayat Yuva Krida Aur Khel Abhiyan (PYKKA) and Urban Sports Infrastructure Scheme (USIS). Under the PYKKA scheme which was introduced in 2008-09, Rs. 813.34 crore till 31.07.2012 has been released for the development of play fields and for holding annual sports competition. The State wise/year-wise details are given in Statement-I to V (*See* below). USIS scheme was introduced in 2010-11 on pilot basis for creation of Urban Sports Infrastructure to provide funds to the states for specific sports facilities like construction of a multipurpose indoor hall and laying of synthetic turf for hockey/athletics/football. The projects sanctioned and funds allocated under the scheme, State-wise/year-wise are given in the Statement-VI (*See* below). The year-wise details of financial assistance provided to the National Sports Federations are as given in the Statement-VII (*See* below).

(e) As in answer to parts (a) and (b).

Statement-I

State-wise sanction and release of funds under PYKKA Scheme for development of playfields and for holding competitions during 2008-2009.

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	Name of State	Development of playfields	Competitions	Total amount released
		Amount released	Amount released	
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	12.99	0.78	13.77
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	-	0.93	0.93
3.	Assam	-	1.88	1.88

1	2	3	4	5
4.	Bihar	5.22	-	5.22
5.	Chhattisgarh	-	-	-
6.	Goa	-	-	-
7.	Gujarat	-	-	-
8.	Haryana	3.26	-	3.26
9.	Himachal Pradesh	2.01	-	2.01
10.	Jammu & Kashmir	2.66	-	2.66
11.	Jharkhand	-	-	-
12.	Kerala	0.80	-	0.8
13.	Karnataka	-	-	-
14.	Madhya Pradesh	11.82	-	11.82
15.	Meghalaya	-	-	-
16.	Maharashtra	8.91	-	8.91
17.	Manipur	0.87	-	0.87
18.	Mizoram	0.85	-	0.85
19.	Nagaland	1.18	-	1.18
20.	Orissa	3.67	-	3.67
21.	Punjab	6.27	1.97	8.24
22.	Rajasthan	3.71	-	3.71
23.	Sikkim	0.54	-	0.54
24.	Tamil Nadu	5.00	-	5
25.	Tripura	1.09	0.37	1.46

1	2	3	4	5
26.	Uttar Pradesh	10.00	-	10
27.	Uttarakhand	3.00	-	3
28.	West Bengal	-	-	-
29.	SAI for holding national level competitions, etc.	-	2.22	2.22
TOTAL		83.85	8.15	92.00

Statement-II

State-wise sanction and release of funds under PYKKA Scheme for development of playfields and for holding competitions during 2009-2010

Sl. No.	Name of State	Development of playfields	Competitions	Total amount released
		Amount released	Amount released	
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	12.99	0.95	13.94
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	4.44	-	4.44
3.	Assam	3.85	-	3.85
4.	Bihar	5.02	3.42	8.44
5.	Chhattisgarh	5.06	1.17	6.23
6.	Goa	0.18	-	0.18
7.	Gujarat	7.10	-	7.1
8.	Haryana	3.25	1.10	4.35
9.	Himachal Pradesh	2.01	0.70	2.71
10.	Jammu & Kashmir	2.10	-	2.1

1	2	3	4	5
11.	Jharkhand	2.39	-	2.39
12.	Kerala	0.80	-	0.8
13.	Karnataka	3.12	1.42	4.54
14.	Madhya Pradesh	-	2.64	2.64
15.	Meghalaya	1.06	-	1.06
16.	Maharashtra	4.86	-	4.86
17.	Manipur	-	0.47	0.47
18.	Mizoram	0.21	0.37	0.58
29.	Nagaland	0.30	0.56	0.86
20.	Orissa	8.05	2.11	10.16
21.	Punjab	6.27	1.18	7.45
22.	Rajasthan	4.72	1.93	6.65
23.	Sikkim	0.13	0.32	0.45
24.	Tamil Nadu	1.91	2.63	4.54
25.	Tripura	-	0.36	0.36
26.	Uttar Pradesh	16.96	2.55	19.51
27.	Uttarakhand	5.90	1.03	6.93
28.	West Bengal	2.32	-	2.32
	Funds released to SAI for conducting National level competitions	-	4.49	4.49
	TOTAL	105.00	30.00	135.00

Statement-III

State-wise sanction and release of funds under PYKKA Scheme for development of playfields and for holding competitions during 2010-2011.

Sl. No.	Name of State/ UT	Development of playfields							Total amount released (Rs. in crore)
		Amount released		Rural Competitions		Competitions		Total	
		3	4	5	6	7	8		
1.	Andhra Pradesh	25.98	11.26	-	11.26	-	37.24		
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	10.51	2.05	-	2.05	-	12.56		
3.	Assam	-	2.96	0.38	3.34	-	3.34		
4.	Bihar	-	6.19	-	6.19	-	6.19		
5.	Chhattisgarh	-	2.01	-	2.01	-	2.01		
6.	Goa	-	0.18	0.08	0.26	-	0.26		
7.	Gujarat	02.55	2.69	-	2.69	-	5.24		
8.	Haryana	14.43	1.50	0.31	1.81	-	16.24		
9.	Himachal Pradesh	8.80	1.18	0.15	1.33	-	10.13		
10.	Jammu & Kashmir	-	2.10	-	2.10	-	2.1		
11.	Jharkhand	-	2.81	0.35	3.16	-	3.16		
12.	Karnataka	14.86	2.52	0.42	2.94	-	17.8		
13.	Kerala	11.17	1.32	-	1.32	-	12.49		

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
14.	Madhya Pradesh	-	4.13	0.66	4.79	4.79
15.	Maharashtra	41.94	3.88	0.48	4.36	46.3
16.	Meghalaya	01.19	0.67	0.12	0.79	1.98
17.	Mizoram	02.27	0.58	0.13	0.71	2.98
18.	Nagaland	02.96	-	0.13	0.13	3.09
19.	Orissa	05.98	3.85	0.42	4.27	10.25
20.	Punjab	26.66	1.55	0.30	1.85	28.51
21.	Sikkim	2.02	-	-	-	2.02
22.	Tamil Nadu	-	4.66	0.44	5.10	5.1
23.	Tripura	03.24	0.67	0.11	0.78	4.02
24.	Uttar Pradesh	62.27	9.47	-	9.47	71.74
25.	Uttarakhand	19.43	1.38	0.09	1.47	20.9
26.	West Bengal	02.32	3.31	-	3.31	5.63
27.	Andaman & Nicobar	01.06	-	-	-	1.06
28.	Lakshadweep	00.51	-	-	-	0.51
29.	Pondicherry	00.69	-	-	-	0.69
30.	UT. of Chandigarh	-	-	0.03	0.03	0.03
31.	Through NYKS	-	3.22	-	3.22	3.22
32.	Fund released to NYKS to hold Inter-School Competitions in 626 districts & 35 states.	-	-	-	7.31	-
	GRAND TOTAL	260.84	76.14	4.60	88.05	348.89

Statement-IV

State-wise sanction and release of funds under PYKKA Scheme for development of playfields and for holding competitions during 2011-2012 (upto 31.03.2012).

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	Name of State	Development of playfields	Competitions	Total amount released
		Amount released	Amount released	
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	25.98	-	25.98
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	-	-	-
3.	Chhattisgarh	-	2.23	2.23
4.	Gujarat	13.43	-	13.43
5.	Haryana	5.09	1.60	6.99
6.	Himachal Pradesh	3.66	1.24	4.9
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	0.56	-	0.56
8.	Jharkhand	2.40	-	2.4
9.	Karnataka	-	2.17	2.17
10.	Kerala	-	0.23	0.23
11.	Madhya Pradesh	39.99	4.91	44.90
12.	Maharashtra	-	-	-
13.	Meghalaya	1.72	0.09	1.81
14.	Manipur	0.22	-	0.22
15.	Mizoram	2.07	0.10	2.17
16.	Nagaland	4.70	-	4.7
17.	Orissa	7.34	-	7.34
18.	Punjab	-	-	-
19.	Rajasthan	2.75	1.72	4.47

1	2	3	4	5
20.	Sikkim	1.66	1.20	2.86
21.	Tripura	4.09	0.79	4.88
22.	Uttar Pradesh	18.39	8.20	26.59
23.	Uttarakhand	-	1.40	1.40
24.	West Bengal	-	-	-
UTs				
25.	Andaman & Nicobar	-	-	-
26.	Lakshadweep	-	-	-
27.	Pondicherry	-	-	-
28.	Fund released to SAI for holding national level competitions.	-	5.10	5.10
TOTAL		134.05	30.98	165.03

Statement-V

State-wise details of funds sanctioned under PYKKA scheme during 2012-13 (upto 31.07.2012)

Sl. No.	Name of the State/ UT	For development and maintenance of playfields			For Annual Sports Competitions			Grand Total
		No. of VP	No. of BP	Amount	Rural competition	Women competition	Total	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Andhra Pradesh	-	-	10.63	11.49	-	11.49	22.12
2.	Goa	-	-	0.18	-	-	-	0.18
3.	Karnataka	566	18	9.61	-	0.69	0.69	10.30
4.	Kerala	200	30	10.36	-	-	-	10.36
5.	Mizoram	163	05	2.07	1.06	0.13	1.19	3.26
6.	Orissa	623	31	11.86	3.86	0.53	4.39	16.25
7.	Rajasthan	-	-	-	3.42	0.46	3.88	3.88

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
8.	Sikkim	32	20	1.35	-	-	-	1.35
9.	Uttrakhand	-	-	3.38	-	0.10	0.10	3.48
10. UTs								
11.	Daman & Diu	14	-	0.14	-	-	-	0.14
TOTAL		1598	104	49.58	19.83	1.91	21.74	71.32

Statement-VI

State-wise details of proposals, approved and amount released under Urban Sports Infrastructure Scheme (USIS) during the years 2010-11, 2011-12 and 2012-13 (upto 31st July, 2012).

Sl. No.	State/UT	2010-2011		2011-2012		2012-13	
		No. of proposals received and approved	Amount released (Rs. in crore)	No. of proposals received and approved	Amount released (Rs. in crore)	No. of proposals received and approved	Amount released (Rs. in crore)
1.	Haryana	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	01	3.75
2.	Himachal Pradesh	1	3.50	Nil	Nil	-	-
3.	Madhya Pradesh	Nil	Nil	1	3.62	-	-
4.	Manipur	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	01	1.80
5.	Mizoram	1	4.00	1	4.50	-	1.00
6.	Nagaland	-	Nil	1	3.00	-	-
7.	Orissa	Nil	Nil	1	5.00	-	-
8.	Punjab	1	2.00	Nil	Nil	-	-
9.	Rajasthan	Nil	Nil	1	4.50	-	-
10	West Bengal	1	3.00	Nil	Nil	-	-
TOTAL		4	12.50	5	20.62	02	6.55

Statement-VII

Details of grants released to National Sports Federations from the Scheme of Assistance to NSFs during last three years and current year (including grants released from the Scheme of Preparation of Teams for CWG 2010 and OPEX 2012)

Sl. No.	Name of the Federation	(Rs. in lakhs)						
		2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	Total		
1	Athletics Federation of India, New Delhi	309.94	308.30	790.00	0.00	1408.24		
2	Archery Association of India, New Delhi	360.31	42.10	606.00	3.75	1012.16		
3	All India Chess Federation, Chennai	163.00	180.05	162.13	18.00	523.18		
4	National Rifle Association of India, New Delhi	658.45	509.53	1440.00	0.00	2607.98		
5	All India Tennis Association, New Delhi	263.81	256.64	11.29	0.00	531.74		
6	Judo Federation of India, N. Delhi	49.66	62.33	425.00	0.00	536.99		
7	Rowing Federation of India, Secunderabad	88.79	64.71	319.00	6.00	478.50		
8	Table Tennis Federation of India, New Delhi	375.51	356.36	360.00	6.50	1098.37		
9	Swimming Federation of India, Ahmadabad	125.07	35.36	122.00	7.50	289.93		
10	Squash Racket Federation of India, Chennai	168.25	146.54	68.40	0.00	383.19		
11	Indian Amateur Boxing Federation, New Delhi	174.30	165.89	1531.00	11.00	1882.19		
12	Organizations relating to the discipline of Hockey (Men) &. (Women)	762.82	435.76	1809.00	0.00	3007.58		

13	Indian Weightlifting Federation, New Delhi	101.13	116.53	567.00	1.21	785.87
14	Badminton Association of India, New Delhi	435.48	150.71	910.00	0.00	1496.19
15	Equestrian Federation of India, New Delhi	5.05	0.00	0.00	1.60	6.65
16	All India Football Federation, Delhi	41.90	610.51	174.99	1.25	828.65
17	Indian Golf Union, New Delhi	16.43	41.69	23.53	6.76	88.41
18	Wrestling Federation of India, I.G. Stadium Delhi	470.00	153.98	983.00	3.16	1610.14
19	Yachting Association of India, New Delhi	147.85	85.95	255.00	4.48	493.28
20	Indian Amateur Kabaddi Federation, Jaipur	11.77	10.00	121.00	0.75	143.52
21	Volleyball Federation of India, Chennai	73.91	150.53	84.68	8.00	317.12
22	Gymnastics Federation of India, Jodhpur	87.8	18.43	636.00	0.00	742.23
23	Amateur Handball Federation of India, J & K	13.55	46.44	78.70	6.50	145.19
24	Basketball Federation of India, New Delhi	61.60	24.24	227.89	0.00	313.73
25	Fencing Association of India, Patiala	30.56	174.06	36.06	7.50	248.18
26	Indian Kayaking & Canoeing Association, New Delhi	26.21	0.00	185.72	3.00	214.93
27	All India Sports Council of the Deaf, New Delhi	23.98	47.65	75.82	0.00	147.45
28	Paralympic Committee of India, Bangalore	142.83	221.39	13.38	0.06	377.66
29	Special Olympic Bharat, New Delhi	3.81	12.00	285.89	0.00	301.70
30	All India Carrom Federation, New Delhi	13.58	23.77	10.96	2.75	51.06

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
31	All India Karate-Do-Federation, Chennai	0.00	10.18	0.00	0.00	10.18
32	Amateur Baseball Federation of India, Delhi	12.49	14.75	12.75	4.50	44.49
33	Atya Patya Federation of India, Nagpur	5.92	12.00	10.50	5.00	33.42
34	Cycle Polo Federation of India, New Delhi	9.34	7.76	12.00	8.96	38.06
35	Indian Polo Association, N. Delhi	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
36	Indian Power lifting Federation	11.50	0.00	0.00	0.50	12.00
37	Kho-kho Federation of India, Kolkata	4.50	7.50	16.50	11.50	40.00
38	Korfball Federation of India, New Delhi.	13.31	5.50	2.50	0.00	21.31
39	Netball Federation of India, Delhi	65.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	65.00
40	Sepak Takraw Federation of India, Nagpur.	8.00	12.00	12.00	1.00	33.00
41	Shooting Ball Federation of India, New Delhi	12.00	12.00	12.00	0.00	36.00
42	Softball Federation of India, Indore	12.25	13.75	11.75	11.50	49.25
43	Taekwondo Federation of India, Bangalore	11.89	55.10	490.00	7.00	563.99
44	Tenni-Koit Federation of India, Bangalore	9.00	19.75	15.25	5.50	49.50
45	Tennis Ball Cricket Federation of India, Gorakhpur.	5.00	9.00	8.50	0.00	22.50
46	Tug of War Federation of India, New Delhi	9.75	16.00	11.25	0.25	37.25
47	Wushu Association of India, New Delhi	30.91	0.00	90.56	0.00	121.47

48	Billiards & Snooker Federation of India, Kolkatta	38.87	50.11	50.20	20.00	159.18
49	Indian Rugby Football Union, Mumbai	2.02	1.41	0.00	0.00	3.43
50	Winter Games Federation of India, New Delhi	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.0
51	Cycling Federation of India, Delhi	49.78	82.34	0.00	4.61	136.73
52	Malkhamb Federation of India	0.16	11.50	0.00	0.00	11.66
53	Amateur Soft Tennis Federation of India, Ahemdabad	10.75	14.75	11.75	5.65	42.90
54	Bridge Federation of India	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
55	Ice Hockey (NSPO), New Delhi	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
56	School Games Federation of India, Bhopal	43.54	5.20	0.00	0.00	48.74
57	Indian Olympic Association, New Delhi	204.00	1324.60	39.54	0.00	1568.14
58	Sports Authority of India, J.N. Stadium, N. Delhi	2000.00	3700.16	322.00	1370.0	7392.16
59	Association of Indian Universities (NSPO)	158.45	381.00	160.89	6.61	706.95
60	Tenpin Federation of India	0.00	55.10	0.00	0.00	55.10
61	Bowling Federation of India	56.86	64.27	0.00	0.00	121.13
62	Ball Badminton Federation of India	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.00	3.00
63	Jump Rope Federation of India	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.00	3.00
		7992.64	10337.18	13603.38	1568.35	33501.55

Facilities to sportspersons for practice

1391. SHRIMATI JAYA BACHCHAN: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has come to the notice of Government that sportspersons are not getting proper facilities and sports goods/gear for practice;

(b) whether it is a fact that the players/coaches have to purchase these sports goods/gear on their own and then seek reimbursement which is sometimes delayed/denied; and

(c) what remedial action Government proposes to take?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) to (c) No, Sir. The Sports Authority of India (SAI) under its various Sports Promotional Schemes provides boarding, lodging, playing facilities, Sports Kits, competition exposure, insurance, medical and sports equipments to enable sportspersons to achieve excellence at National and International level. The playing facilities are upgraded from time to time according to the requirement and availability of budget.

However, certain sports goods/gear is not available in the country and sportspersons want to purchase the same of their choice while training/competing abroad. Accordingly, advance money is given to them and in certain cases the sportspersons claim reimbursement on their return.

Scheme for welfare of sportspersons at present

1392. SHRIMATI KUSUM RAI:

SHRI PRABHAT JHA:

SHRI ARVIND KUMAR SINGH:

Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the scheme being run by Government for welfare of sportspersons at present;

(b) the number of sportspersons covered under these schemes, scheme-wise and State-wise;

(c) the details of fund allocated, released and utilized during last three years under these schemes, scheme-wise;

(d) the details of sportspersons who have won medals in international games and are unemployed at present; and

(e) the number of sportspersons of national and international level who were employed by Government during last five years, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) The Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports is implementing the Scheme of National Welfare Fund for Sportspersons, which provides for ex-gratia financial assistance to outstanding sportspersons of yester years, now living in indigent circumstances, whose annual income is less than Rs. 2 lakhs. The funds of the National Welfare Fund for sportspersons can be utilized for the following purposes:

- (i) to provide suitable assistance to outstanding sportspersons now living in indigent circumstances;
- (ii) to provide suitable assistance to outstanding sportspersons injured during the period of their training for competitions and also during the competitions, depending on the nature of the injury;
- (iii) to provide suitable assistance to outstanding sportspersons who bring glory to the country in international field and who are disabled as an after effect of their strenuous training or otherwise and to provide them assistance for medical treatment;
- (iv) to administrator and apply the funds of the Fund to promote the welfare of the sportspersons generally in order to alleviate distress among them and their dependents in indigent circumstances;
- (v) to administer and apply the funds of the Fund for active sportspersons individually or collectively as a group;
- (vi) to encourage and provide assistance in cash or kind (sports equipments, kit, *etc.*) to budding sportspersons, in their pursuit for achieving excellence in sports;
- (vii) to do all other things which are incidental to the above objectives.

(b) and (c) Details of Sportspersons and Sports organizations who have been given financial assistance from the National Welfare Fund for Sportspersons during the last three years are given in Statement (*See below*).

(d) The Ministry does not maintain data of the sportspersons who have won medals at the International games and are unemployed at present.

(e) The Ministry does not maintain the State-wise data about the sportspersons employed by Government during last five years.

Statement

List of beneficiaries under the Scheme of National Welfare Fund for Sportspersons

A: Sportspersons who are presently receiving pension or received pension during the last three years under the Scheme of National Welfare Fund for Sportspersons

Sl. No.	Name of Pensioner	State/UT to which the beneficiary belongs	Rate of Pension (In Rs.)
1	2	3	4
1.	Shri Suhas Chatterjee	West Bengal	8000
2.	Shri K. Balagopal	Kerala	8000
3.	Shri Samir Kumar Roy	West Bengal	8000
4.	Shri V. Govardhanan	Kerala	8000
5.	Shri H. Loknath	Karnataka	8000
6.	Shri S. George	Kerala	8000
7.	Shri Y.H. Yantatta	Karnataka	8000
8.	Shri Prabhunath Patra	Orissa	8000
9.	Shri M. Gabriel	Karnataka	8000
10.	Shri Rajayya Bosi	Orissa	8000
11.	Shri Krishna Chandra Paul	West Bengal	8000
12.	Shri Nikhil Kumar Nandy	West Bengal	8000
13.	Shri O.K. Sathyan	Kerala	8000
14.	Shri Narayan Singh Thakur	Madhya Pradesh	8000
15.	Shri Supravat Chakravarty	West Bengal	8000

1	2	3	4
16.	Shri Ajay Kumar Chatterjee	West Bengal	8000
17.	Shri Gurbachan Singh	Punjab	8000
18.	Shri Gurdev Singh	Punjab	8000
19.	Shri V. Mookan	Tamil Nadu	10000
20.	Shri Robin Hazra	West Bengal	8000
21.	Shri Samar Banerjee	West Bengal	8000
22.	Shri Abul Hassan Ahmed	Orissa	8000
23.	Shri V.B. Pillai	Kerala	8000
24.	Shri S.K. Baboo	Orissa	8000
25.	Shri E. Ramakrishna Rao	Bangalore	8000
26.	Shri Gora Chand Seal	West Bengal	8000
27.	Mr. Niranjana Das	West Bengal	8000
28.	Mrs. Ram Rati Devi	West Bengal	8000
29.	Mrs. Rikta Dhar	West Bengal	8000
30.	Smt. Nilima V. Ponshe	Maharashtra	8000
31.	Ms. Jaspreet Kaur	Punjab	10000
32.	Smt. Bhagwan Devi	Delhi	10000

B. Sportspersons/organizations given lump sum *ex-gratia* assistance during last three years:

Year	Name of sportsperson/ organizations	State/UT to which beneficiary belongs	Amount paid
1	2	3	4
2009	1. Smt. Jyotsna Bose (about 80 years old) Wife of Late Nirmal Kumar Bose,	West Bengal	Rs. 1,00,000/-

1	2	3	4
2.	Ms. Barbara J. Francis, Ex-Hockey Player (70 years old) suffering from cardiac problems	Maharashtra	Rs. 1,50,000/-
3.	Mrs. Sulinder Kour, W/o late Makhan Singh, Athletics (Gold medalist of 1964 Asian Games)	Punjab	Rs. 3,00,000/-
4.	Ms. Sophia Rehman - W/o of ex- footballer who took part in 1956 Olympics when India reached semi-finals	Andhra Pradesh	Rs. 1,50,000/-
5.	Mrs. Alphonce Thangaraj -do-	Jharkhand	Rs. 1,50,000/-
6.	Mrs. Bobby Kitty -do-	Maharashtra	Rs. 1,50,000/-
7.	Mrs. Nanjamma M. -do-	Andhra Pradesh	Rs. 1,50,000/-
8.	Mrs. Khajabi -do-	Andhra Pradesh	Rs. 1,50,000/-
9.	Mrs. Lyra D'souza -do-	Goa	Rs. 1,50,000/-
10.	Shri J. Sreedharan, Boxing Coach, paralysed since 2006, given assistance for medical treatment (given assistance under discretionary clause)	Karnataka	Rs. 3,00,000/-

1	2	3	4
	11. Subroto Mukerjee Sports Education Society	Delhi	Rs. 20,00,000/-
2010			
	12. Shri Prabir Sarkar, physically handicapped sportsperson - given assistance for procurement of artificial limb	West Bengal	Rs. 1,50,000/-
	13. Shri M. Bharathan - ex-footballer, (67 years old) now living in indigent conditions - running a kiosk (<i>given assistance under discretionary clause</i>)	Kerala	Rs. 1,00,000/-
	14. Shri Hiralal Shaw - ex-wrestler- (74 years old) now living in indigent conditions	West Bengal	Rs. 2,00,000/-
	15. Shri Nasir Ali Syed - ex-chess player, (75 years old) now living in indigent conditions	Uttar Pradesh	Rs. 1,50,000/-
	16. Ms. Saly George - ex-volleyball player (Arjuna Awardee) - (50 Years old)-now living in indigent conditions	Kerala	Rs. 2,50,000/-
	17. Shri Ajit Singh-Pole vault player, (24 year old) suffered spinal injuries in January, 2005 during National School Games- paralyzed since 2005- <i>given assistance under discretionary clause</i>	Haryana	Rs. 3,00,000/-

1	2	3	4
18.	Shri S.K. Pathania- ex-athletics player (74 years old) - given assistance for medical treatment	Himachal Pradesh	Rs. 1,00,000/-
19.	Shri Ranjeet Khashaba Jadhav, son of Late Shri K.D. Jadhav - ex-Olympian who won bronze medal for India in 1952 Helsinki Olympics - given assistance under discretionary clause, in appreciation and recognition of achievements of his father when wrestling stadium in IG Complex was re-christened as KD Jadhav Stadium in 2010 before CWG 2010	Maharashtra	Rs. 3,82,000/-
20.	Mis Padma Chorol, Sportswoman, Jammu & Kashmir - a budding player from Leh	Jammu & Kashmir	Rs. 70,000/-
21.	Smt. Sunanda K. Mangave w/o of late Shri K.D. Mangave, wrestler who secured 4th position at 1952 Helsinki Olympics - widow 80 years old - now living in indigent conditions	Maharashtra	Rs. 2,00,00/-

1	2	3	4	
22.	Durand Football Tournament Society	Delhi	Rs. 20,00,000/-	
23.	Shri Joby Mathew, an orthopedically Handicapped arm wrestling player - living in indigent conditions (<i>given assistance under discretionary clause</i>)	Kerala	Rs. 2,00,000/-	
2011				
24.	Ms. Arunima Sinha, a national level player, who met with an accident on 13th April, 2011 and her left leg amputated.	Uttar Pradesh	Rs. 2,08,714/-	
25.	Shri P.K Banerjee	Members of the Indian football team that participated in 1960 Rome Olympics	West Bengal	Rs. 1,50,000/-
26.	Shri Tulsidas Balaram	-do-	West Bengal	Rs. 1,50,000/-
27.	Shri S. Narayanan	-do-	Maharashtra	Rs. 1,50,000/-
28.	Shri O. Chandrashekhar	-do-	Kerala	Rs. 1,50,000/-
29.	Shri Fortunata A. Franco	-do-	Goa	Rs. 1,50,000/-
30.	Shri Chunni Goswami	-do-	West Bengal	Rs. 1,50,000/-
31.	Shri S.S. Hakim	-do-	Andhra Pradesh	Rs. 1,50,000/-

1	2	3	4	
32.	Shri S.S.H. Hamid	-do-	Andhra Pradesh	Rs. 1,50,000/-
33.	Shri Aran Lal Ghosh	-do-	West Bengal	Rs. 1,50,000/-
34.	Shri Simon Sunder Raj	-do-	Tamil Nadu	Rs. 1,50,000/-
35.	Smt. Alphonce Raj w/o of Shri P. Thanga Raj	-do-	Jharkhand	Rs. 1,50,000/-
36.	Smt. Kannan Kamalabai w/o of Late Shri D. Kannan	-do-	Andhra Pradesh	Rs. 1,50,000/-
37.	Smt. D. Devdas w/o of Late Devdas	-do-	Maharashtra	Rs. 1,50,000/-
38.	Smt. Barbara J. Francis	For medical treatment	Maharashtra	Rs. 2,00,000/-
39.	Shri Kaushalender Singh, Physically handicapped	Living in indigent conditions	Uttar Pradesh	Rs. 2,00,000/-
40.	Joginder Singh Bedi, physically handicapped	Living in indigent conditions	Maharashtra	Rs. 2,00,000/-
41.	Smt. Farzana Khan, former Football player	Living in indigent conditions	Uttar Pradesh	Rs. 5,00,000/-
42.	Shri Desh Prem Azad, coach of cricketer Kapil Dev	For medical treatment	Chandigarh	Rs. 3,44,703/-

Games recognized by Government

1393. SHRI AVINASH RAI KHANNA: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) how many games have been recognized by the Ministry in India, the details thereof;

(b) whether any of the games have been declared by Government as a National Game;

(c) if so, the parameters to declare any game as National Game and what facilities will be provided to promote that game; and

(d) what will be the budget allocation, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) Promotion of Sports and Games is the responsibility of the National Sports Federation (NSF) of the concerned sport discipline. For promotion of various games, the Government has accorded recognition to a number of NSFs during the year, 2011. The details of such NSFs are given in the Statement (*See* below). The Government supplements the efforts of the NSFs by way of providing financial assistance for participating in the international competitions abroad, holding of international events in India, conducting National Championships, coaching camps, purchase of equipments, etc.

(b) The Government has not declared any game as a National Game.

(c) and (d) Do not arise.

Statement

List of National Sports Federations which have been granted annual recognition

Sl. No.	Discipline	Name of the Federation/Address
1	2	3
1	Weight-Lifting	Indian Weightlifting Federation, 32, Pandit Ravi Shankar Shukla Lane (Canning Lane), Kasturba Gandhi Marg, New Delhi-110001 Tele: No. 23782084 E-mail: iwf2000@yahoo.co.in; iwlf2008@gmail.com

1	2	3
2	Archery	Archery Association of India, Room No. 49-50, 'A' Wing, 3rd Floor, Palika Palace, Panchkuian Road, New Delhi-110001 Telefax:011-23342527
3	Kabaddi	Amateur Kabaddi Federation of India 2, Aakansha, Ajmer Road, Jaipur-302021 (Rajasthan) (0141-2351983, 2352135 Fax-0141-2351247
4	Table Tennis	Table Tennis Federation of India, Basement, 56/12, Old Rajinder Nagar, New Delhi-110060 Tel- +91-11-25737900 Fax-+91-11-25737901 Official E-mail-ttffi@vsnl.com/ttffi@,ttfi.org, Website: www.ttffi.org
5	Shooting	National Rifle Association of India "NRAI HOUSE", 51-B, Tughlakabad Institutional Area, New Delhi-110062.
6	Tug of War	Tug-of-War Federation of India, Regd. Office: 301-302, Delhi Chamber Building, Delhi Gate, New Delhi - 110 002 Tel: 9810525689 Email: sportssports2003@yahoo.co.in Website : www.tugofwarindia.gov.in
7	Rowing	Rowing Federation of India rowingindia@vsnl.net
8	Tennis	All India Tennis Association, R.K. Khanna Tennis Stadium, Africa Avenue, New Delhi- 110 029 26179062, 26189084, 26176280, 85, 26173159, 26447174 Fax. 26173159 Email: montes@aitatennis.com
9	Fencing	Fencing Association of India 46/2, Mohalla Suigran, Patiala - 147 001 Telefax: 0175-2217144 Mobile: 09872614144 0175-2217144@ Email:vij_ak@yahoo.com

1	2	3
10	Volleyball	Volleyball Federation of India Mobile No. 9810323218 9899286599 Email: vasavankunnppata@gmail.com kcln99@gmail.com
11	Sports for the Deaf	All India Sports Council of the Deaf, 8, Northern Complex, Sri Rama Krishna Ashram Marg, New Delhi - 110 001 Phone : 23360624, 23232706, 22725679 Email: aiscd@vsnl.net
12	Billiards & Snookers	Billiards & Snookers Federation of India 5/1, Miller Tank Build Area, Jasma Bhawan Road, Bangalore-560052 Email: bsfi@vsnl.net
13	Ten-Pin Bowling	Ten-Pin Bowling Federation of India, 3292, 12th Main Road, HAI, 2nd Stage, Indra nagar, Bangalore-560008 Ph: 080-41155527
14	Chess	All India Chess Federation Hall No. 70, Jawaharlal Nehru Stadium, Periamet, Chennai- 600 003 044-25368698, 044-25514496, 044-65144966 E-mail: Indianchessfed@rediffmail.com
15.	Yachting	Yachting Association of India Room No. 403, 4th Floor, Chankya Bhawan, Chankyapuri, New Delhi-110021 E Mail: yaiindia@gmail.com Website: www.yai.org.in Phone: 011-26870354 Fax 011-26884855
16.	Kayaking & Canoeing	Kayaking & Canoeing Association of India 9-A/1, Flat No. 203, 2nd Floor, Channa Market, W.E.A. Karol Bagh, New Delhi-110005.

1	2	3
17	Kho-Kho	Kho-Kho Federation of India 6212, Hindustan Park, Kolkata-700 029
18	Sports for Mentally Challenged Sports Persons	Special Olympics Bharat E-26, Lajpat Nagar -3, New Delhi-110024 Tel: +91-11-29841362 Fax:+91-11-29841361 Mobile:+91-9871900034
19	Sepak Takraw	Sepak Takraw Federation of India H.No. 110, Nangloi Extension-3, Nangloi, New Delhi-110041
20	Carrom	Carrom (2004-2008) All India Carrom Federation C-751 B, Sushant Lok-I, Gurgaon-122009 (Haryana)
21	Baseball	Amateur Baseball Federation of India B-4/317 B, Keshavpuram, Delhi - 110 035 Phone: 011-64501976 Fax : 011-27180043
22	Tenni-Koit	Tenni Koit Federation of India Room No. 159-A, Ground Floor, 3rd Cross, 2nd Main Dattatreya Extn., Bangalore - 560 019 Phone : 080-2550075/76 Fax : 080-26629967
23	Shooting Ball	Shooting Ball Federation of India E-134, Kamla Nagar, Delhi-7
24	Softball	Softball Association of India 26/1, Sikh Mohalla, Near District Court, Indore (M.P.) 09425055103,0731-2430603 Email: pravin-anaokar@yahoo.com
25	Basketball	Basketball Federation of India Room No. 38 & 39, 2nd Floor, NDMC Building, Palika Palace, Behind Ramakrishna Marg Metro Station, New Delhi-110001 E-mail: harishsharma45@hotmail.com

1	2	3
26.	Handball	Handball Federation of India C/o 27, Parade Ground, Jammu Tawi - 180 001, Jammu 0191-2578248 0191-2542227 (R)
27	Golf	Indian Golf Union, Indian Golf Union 24, 1st Floor, Adhchini, New Delhi Tele/fax : 011-26525771 Fax : 011 : 26525770
28	Athletics	Amateur Athletic Federation of India Room No.44, 2nd Floor Palika Palace, Panchkuian Road, New Delhi-110001 Tel: 91-11-23365671, 23365672 Fax: 91-11-23365673
29	Football	All India Football Federation Football House, Sector 19, Phase-I, Dwarka, New Delhi-110 075. 011-28041430, 011-28041431, 011-28041433 Fax: 91-11-28041434 E-mail: aiff@the-aiff.com, media@the-aiff.com Website: www.the-aiff.com
30	Boxing	Indian Amateur Boxing Federation Room No. 2 & 3, NDMC Building, Plika Place, Panchkuian Road, New Delhi-110001 Ph : 011-23743560 Fax No. 011-23743561 E.Mail : iabf@vsnl.com, iabf@sify.com
31	School Games	School Games Federation of India (SGFI)
32	Equestrian	Equestrian Federation of India WZ-114 D, Main Road, Radha Krishna Temple, Todapur Village, New Delhi-110002

1	2	3
33	Power-lifting	Powerlifting (2005-2006) Indian Powerlifting Federation, 3/3 Meghmaller Apartment 86, Bistupur, Jamshedpur-831001
34	Wrestling	Wrestling Federation of India R.No. 10, 11, NDMC Building, Palika Place Panchkuian Road, New Delhi-110001 23392550 (O) 23392514-Fax E-mail: IND@fila-wrestling.com
35	Swimming	Swimming Federation of India 27, Paraskunj Society-I, Satellite Road, Ahmedabad-380 015 Email: nanavativirendra@yahoo.com
36	Winter Games	Winter Games Federation of India, Maharana Pratap Sports College Complex, Raipur, Dehradun-248008, Uttrakhand
37	Badminton	Badminton Association of India 383/384, Double Story, New Rajendra Nagar, New Delhi-110060
38	Tennis-ball Cricket	Tennis Ball Cricket Tennis Ball Cricket Federation of India Near Post Office, Main Bazar, Gorakhpur, U.P - 273 001 Phone : 0551-2342347: 0551-2340784 Fax-0551-2349378 Phone : 24367849 : 24366660
39	Amateur Soft Tennis	Amateur Soft Tennis Federation of India 818/33/1, Laxmipura, Gitamandir Road, Near Ankur Mills, Ahmedabad-380022
40	Roller Skating	Roller Skating Federation of India 14/2, Clive Row, Kolkata- 700 001 Phone : 033-22477346 033-22477583

1	2	3
41	Atya Patya	Atya Patya, Atya Patya Federation of India Nagpur Sharmik Shikshan, Mahavidyalaya, Dr. Moonga Marg, Dhantoli, Nagpur - 440 012 Phone : 2426940
42	Taekwondo	Taekwondo Federation of India 14/10, 1st Floor, Mayor Krishnappa Road, R.V. Road Cross (near Minerva Circle), Bengaluru-560004
43	Karate	All India Karate-Do Federation No. 3, 1st Main Road, Adyar, Chennai, Tamil Nadu-600020
44	Cycle Polo	Cycle Polo Federation of India 20, Auragzeb Road, New Delhi-110001
45.	Sports for physically Challenged Sports persons	Paralympic Committee of India #2 Sports Authority of Karnataka Building, Sree Kantaveera Stadium, Kasturba Road, Bengaluru-560001
46	Squash Racket	Squash Racket Federation of India Khivraj Complex-II, 2nd Floor No. 480, Anna Salai, Nandanam, Chennai-600035
47	Cycling	Cycling Federation of India 12, Pandit Pant Marg, New Delhi-110001
48	Ball Badminton	Ball Badminton Federation of India Qr. No. 11/A, Street-12, Sector-10 Bhilai-490006, Chhattisgarh
49	Wushu	Wushu Association of India 524, WAI Chaupatiyan, R.K. Kacer Park, Lucknow-226 003

1	2	3
50	Jump Rope	Jump Rope Federation of India C/o Blooming Kids Convent School, B-70, Lal Bagh, Loni, Ghaziabad (UP)-201102
51	Body Building	Indian Body Builders Federation Pathare Gymco, 280/A, Javalkar Mansion, Dr. B.A. Road, Parel, Mumbai-400012.

Funds for urban sports infrastructure scheme

1394. SHRI NAND KUMAR SAI: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether funds for urban sports infrastructure scheme during 2011-12 and 2012-13 has been sanctioned;

(b) if so, the details in this regard, State-wise;

(c) the details of funds so far released under the said scheme to various States; and

(d) the details of the infrastructure facilities created in various States during 2011-12?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) The details of the State-wise funds released from 2010-11 to 2012-13 under the Urban Sports Infrastructure Scheme (USIS) are given in the Statement (*See below*).

(d) During 2011-12 the Ministry of Youth Affairs & Sports has sanctioned 05 proposals one each to Madhya Pradesh, Mizoram, Nagaland, Orissa and Rajasthan under the USIS Scheme to create sports infrastructure facilities which are still under construction.

Statement

State-wise details of proposals approved and amount released under Urban Sports Infrastructure Scheme (USIS) during the years 2010-11 and 2011-12 & 2012-13 (upto 25th July, 2012).

Sl. No.	State/UT	2010-2011		2011-2012		2012-13	
		No. of proposals approved	Amount released (Rs. in crore)	No. of proposals approved	Amount released (Rs. in crore)	No. of proposals approved	Amount released (Rs. in crore)
1.	Himachal Pradesh	1	3.50	-	-	-	-
2.	Madhya Pradesh	-	-	1	3.62	-	-
3.	Mizoram	1	4.00	1	4.50	-	1.00
4.	Nagaland	-	-	1	3.00	-	-
5.	Orissa	-	-	1	5.00	-	-
6.	Punjab	1	2.00	-	-	-	-
7.	Rajasthan	-	-	1	4.50	-	-
8.	West Bengal	1	3.00	-	-	-	-
9.	Haryana	-	-	-	-	1	3.75
10.	Manipur	-	-	-	-	1	1.80
TOTAL		4	12.50	5	20.62	2	6.55

**Diversion of funds meant for development of SCs/STs
by Government of Delhi**

†1395. SHRI NARENDRA KUMAR KASHYAP: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether 744 crore of rupees meant for the development of SCs/STs (Special Component Plan) had been diverted by Government of Delhi in the Commonwealth Games;

†Original notice of the Question was received in Hindi.

(b) if so, whether the said amount has been spent for the development of SCs/STs by giving it back; and

(c) if not, the way Government is undertaking developmental works for SCs/STs in absence of this amount?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) to (c) The Ministry of Home Affairs has informed that the Planning Commission, having recognized the diversion of Scheduled Caste Sub Plan (SCSP) funds, appointed a Task Force under Dr. Narendra Jadhav to re-examine and revise the extant guidelines issued by Planning Commission for implementation of SCSP and Tribal Sub Plan (TSP) and to understand the operational difficulties in consultation with implementing Ministries and suggest remedial action so that SCSP and TSP can be implemented effectively in future. The special circumstances and problems of Delhi in formulating the SCSP as per the guidelines have been referred to Planning commission by GNCT of Delhi and it has further referred the matter to Jadhav Committee for examination and recommendations. The Report of Jadhav Committee is awaited.

In the meantime, allocation for the Department for welfare of SC/ST/OBC of GNCT of Delhi during 2010-11 has been increased by Rs. 37.85 crore from BE provision of Rs. 49.75 crore to Rs. 87.60 crore in RE. In the current year 2011-12, the allocation has been increased to Rs. 250.00 crore. The finalization of SCSP for 2011-12 is held up for want of recommendations by Jadhav Committee.

SHORT NOTICE QUESTION

Fiscal Deficit Target

1. SHRI N.K. SINGH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the fiscal deficit target for the current year is unlikely to be achieved;

(b) if so, the factors responsible for the slippage;

(c) whether this slippage has a serious impact on our macro-economic stability; and

(d) the steps Government proposes to correct the present situation?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) to (d) A statement is placed on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) and (b) The fiscal deficit has been estimated at Rs. 5,13,590 crore in BE 2012-2013. The fiscal deficit target for the current financial year will be reassessed after mid-year review depending on the pace of expenditure and resource position of the Government.

(c) The Indian economy was estimated to grow by 6.9 per cent in 2011-12 in terms of gross domestic product at factor cost at constant 2004-05 prices. However, this has been revised to 6.5 per cent mainly on account of lower performance in 'manufacturing' and 'trade, hotels, transport and communication' than anticipated. The slowdown can be attributed both to domestic and global factors. Global factors include, in particular, the crisis in the eurozone area and near-recessionary conditions in Europe; slow growth in many other industrialized countries, hardening of international prices of crude oil, etc. Domestic factors, namely the tightening of monetary policy, in order to control inflation also contributed to the slowing down of investment and growth, particularly in the industrial sector. The slowdown in the economy, coupled with rising costs and narrowing profit margins of the corporate sector led to a lower than budgeted growth in government revenues.

(d) Government is keeping a strict vigil on the Indian economy in the current financial year. Government has reverted to the path of fiscal consolidation with gradual exit from the expansionary measures in a calibrated manner. The reduction in fiscal deficit from 5.9 per cent of GDP estimated in RE 2011-2012 to around 5.1 per cent of GDP in BE 2012-13 is targetted with a mix of reduction in total expenditure as percentage of GDP and improvement in gross tax revenue as percentage of GDP. Government has taken the following steps to contain the fiscal deficit:

- (i) In the current year's budget, several steps have been taken to increase the tax revenues;
- (ii) In the current financial year, Government has imposed economy measures like rationalization of expenditure and optimization of available resources with a view to improve the macro-economic environment. This include 10% mandatory cut on Non Plan expenditure in the current financial year,

ban on creation of Plan and Non Plan posts, restrictions on foreign travel, restrictions on re-appropriation of funds, strict observance of discipline in fiscal transfers to States, Public Sector Undertakings, Autonomous Bodies, etc.;

- (iii) Government has also proposed to introduce 'Medium-term Expenditure Framework Statement', setting forth a three-year rolling target for expenditure indicators with a view to undertaking a *de-novo* exercise for allocating resources for prioritized schemes and weeding out others that have outlived their utility. It would also encourage efficiencies in expenditure management;
- (iv) Government also endeavours to restrict the expenditure on Central subsidies. Similar steps are expected to be continued in the coming years to contain the fiscal deficit.
- (v) Government has constituted a committee comprising Dr. Vijay Kelkar, Dr. Indira Rajaraman and Dr. Sanjiv Misra to assist the Government in formulating the path of fiscal consolidation.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Short Notice Question. ...(*Interruptions*)... Shri N.K. Singh. ...(*Interruptions*)... Is Mr. N.K. Singh present? Not present. ...(*Interruptions*)... So, let us take up Statement by Minister correcting answer to Question. Shri Mukul Wasnik. ...(*Interruptions*)...

STATEMENT BY MINISTER CORRECTING ANSWER TO QUESTION

THE MINISTER OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI MUKUL WASNIK): Sir, I make a statement correcting the reply to Starred Question 307 given in the Rajya Sabha on the 26th April, 2012 regarding 'Funds Spent in Uttar Pradesh'.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Papers to be laid on the Table. ...(*Interruptions*)...

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

Report of the Commissioner for Linguistic Minorities and related papers

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI VINCENT PALA) Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:—

- (a) Forty-eighth Report of the Commissioner for Linguistic Minorities, for the period from July, 2010 to June, 2011, under clause (2) of article 350(B) of the Constitution of India.
- (b) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (a) above. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 7160/15/12]

Reports and Accounts (2010-11) of RMK, New Delhi and related papers

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:—

- (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Rashtriya Mahila Kosh (RMK), New Delhi, for the year 2010-11, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (a) above. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 7167/15/12]

Notifications of the Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA): Sir, on behalf of Shri V. Narayanasamy, I lay on the Table:—

- (i) A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances & Pensions (Department of Personnel & Training) Notification No. G.S.R. 504 (E), dated the 26th June, 2012, publishing the Indian Police Service (Probationers' Final Examination) Rules, 2012, under sub-section (2) of Section 3 of the All India Services Act, 1951. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 7126/15/12]
- (ii) A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances & Pensions (Department of Personnel & Training) Notification No. G.S.R. 596 (E), dated the 28th July, 2012, publishing the Union Public Service Commission (Exemption from Consultation) Amendment Regulations, 2012, under the provisions of clause (5) of article 320 of the Constitution of India. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 7125/15/12]

I Notifications of the Ministry of Finance

II Report of the SEBI, Mumbai and related papers

III. Report and Accounts (2011-12) of Export-Import Bank of India, Mumbai and related papers**IV. Report and Accounts (2011-12) of IIBI, Kolkata and related papers****V. Report and Accounts (2011-12) of Deposit Insurance and Credit Guarantee Corporation**

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 Economic Affairs), under Section 31 of the SEBI Act, 1992:—
- (a) LAD-NRO/GN/2011-12/40/7335, dated the 29th March, 2012, publishing the Securities and Exchange Board of India (Merchant Bankers) (Amendment) Regulations, 2012.
 - (b) LAD-NRO/GN/2012-13/03/5290, dated the 2nd May, 2012, publishing the Securities and Exchange Board of India (Employees' Service) (Amendment) Regulations, 2012.
 - (c) LAD-NRO/GN/2012-13/04/11262, dated the 21st May, 2012, publishing the Securities and Exchange Board of India (Alternative Investment Funds) Regulations, 2012.
 - (d) LAD-NRO/GN/2012-13/07/13546, dated the 20th June, 2012, publishing the Securities Contracts (Regulation) Stock Exchange and Clearing Corporations) Regulations, 2012. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 7320/15/12]
- (ii) A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Finance (Department of Economic Affairs) Notification No. G.S.R. 463 (E), dated the 20th June, 2012, publishing the coinage of One Hundred Fifty Rupees and Five Rupees coined to commemorate the occasion of 150th Birth Anniversary of Motilal Nehru Rules, 2012, under sub-section (5) of Section 24 of the Coinage Act, 2011. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 7144/15/12]
- (iii) A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Finance (Department of Financial Services) Notification G.S.R. No. 281 (E), dated the 2nd April, 2012, publishing the Registration of Assignment of Receivables Rules, 2012, under sub-section (2) of Section 32 of the Factoring Regulation Act, 2011, along with delay statement. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 7153/15/12]

- (iv) A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Finance (Department of Financial Services) Notification No. NHB-General Regulation/2012, dated the 19th May-25th May, 2012 publishing the National Housing Bank General (Amendment) Regulations, 2012, under sub-section (5) of Section 55 of the National Housing Bank Act, 1987. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 7143/15/12]
- 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 2011-12.
- (b) Executive Summary of the Report. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 7317/15/12]
- 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) Thirtieth Annual Report and Accounts of the Export-Import Bank of India, Mumbai, for the year 2011-12, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Report on the Performance of Export-Import Bank of India, for the year 2011-12. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 7147/15/12]
- IV. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under sub-section (1) of Section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:—
- (a) Fifteenth Annual Report and Accounts of the Industrial Investment Bank of India Limited (IIBI), Kolkata, for the year 2011-12, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Bank. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 7145/15/12]
- V. A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Annual Report and Accounts of the Deposit Insurance and Credit Guarantee Corporation, for the year 2011-12, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts, under sub-section (2) of Section 32 of the Deposit Insurance and Credit Guarantee Corporation Act, 1961. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 7148/15/12]

Notifications of the Ministry of Finance

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): Sir, on behalf of Shri S.S. PALANIMANICKAM, 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:—
- (1) G.S.R. 259 (E), dated the 28th March, 2012, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 155 (E), dated 1st March, 2011, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification, along with delay statement.
 - (2) G.S.R. 304 (E), dated the 18th April, 2012, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 185 (E), dated the 17th March, 2012, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification, along with delay statement.
 - (3) G.S.R. 305 (E), dated the 18th April, 2012, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 129 (E), dated the 9th March, 2012, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification, along with delay statement.
 - (4) G.S.R. 315 (E), dated the 23rd April, 2012, publishing the Baggage (Second Amendment) Rules, 2012, along with delay statement.
 - (5) G.S.R. 327 (E), dated the 27th April, 2012, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 593 (E), dated the 29th July, 2011, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification, along with delay statement.
 - (6) G.S.R. 328 (E), dated the 30th April, 2012, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 194 (E), dated the 17th March, 2012, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification, along with delay statement.
 - (7) G.S.R. 343 (E), dated the 8th May, 2012, 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. 344 (E), dated the 8th May, 2012, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 185 (E), dated the 17th March, 2012, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.
 - (9) G.S.R. 345 (E), dated the 8th May, 2012, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 194 (E), dated the 17th March, 2012, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.
 - (10) G.S.R. 362 (E), dated the 14th May, 2012, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 498 (E), dated the 22nd July, 2005, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.

- (11) G.S.R. 363 (E), dated the 14th May, 2012, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 499 (E), dated the 22nd July, 2005, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.
- (12) G.S.R. 364 (E), dated the 14th May, 2012, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 500 (E), dated the 22nd July, 2005, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.
- (13) G.S.R. 365 (E), dated the 14th May, 2012, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 33 (E), dated the 15th January, 2008, to insert certain entries in the original Notification.
- (14) G.S.R. 370 (E), dated the 16th May, 2012, publishing the Handling of Cargo in Customs Areas (Amendment) Regulations, 2012.
- (15) G.S.R. 400 (E), dated the 29th May, 2012, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 560 (E), dated the 31st August, 2004, to insert certain entries in the original Notification.
- (16) G.S.R. 442 (E), dated the 12th June, 2012, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 185 (E), dated 17th March, 2012, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.
- (17) G.S.R. 445 (E), dated the 14th June, 2012, amending Notification Nos. G.S.R. 277 (E), and G.S.R. 278 (E), dated the 1st April, 2003, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.
- (18) G.S.R. 446 (E), dated the 14th June, 2012, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 290 (E), dated 23rd July, 1996, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.
- (19) G.S.R. 508 (E), dated the 27th June, 2012, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 185 (E), dated 17th March, 2012, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.
- (20) G.S.R. 560 (E), dated the 13th July, 2012, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 185 (E), dated the 17th March, 2012, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.
- (21) S.O. 831 (E), dated the 16th April, 2012, amending Notification No. S.O. 748 (E), dated the 3rd August, 2001, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.
- (22) S.O. 924 (E), dated the 26th April, 2012, determining the exchange rate of conversion of foreign currency into Indian currency for imported and export goods.

- (23) S.O. 943 (E), dated the 30th April, 2012, amending Notification No. S.O. 748 (E), dated the 3rd August, 2001, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.
- (24) S.O. 1116 (E), dated the 15th May, 2012, amending Notification No. S.O. 748 (E), dated the 3rd August, 2001, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.
- (25) S.O. 1147 (E), dated the 21st May, 2012, amending Notification No. S.O. 924 (E), dated the 26th April, 2012, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.
- (26) S.O. 1190 (E), dated the 24th May, 2012, amending Notification No. S.O. 924 (E), dated the 26th April, 2012, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.
- (27) S.O. 1256 (E), dated the 31st May, 2012, amending Notification No. S.O. 748 (E), dated the 3rd August, 2001, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.
- (28) S.O. 1304 (E), dated the 7th June, 2012, determining the exchange rate of conversion of foreign currency into Indian currency or *vice-versa* for the purpose of assessment of imported and export goods.
- (29) S.O. 1305 (E), dated the 7th June, 2012, amending Notification No. S.O. 748 (E), dated the 3rd August, 2001, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.
- (30) S.O. 1356 (E), dated the 15th June, 2012, amending Notification No. S.O. 748 (E), dated the 3rd August, 2001, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.
- (31) S.O. 1394 (E), dated the 21st June, 2012, determining the exchange rate of conversion of foreign currency into Indian currency or *vice-versa* of the purpose of assessment of imported and export goods.
- (32) S.O. 1440 (E), dated the 29th June, 2012, amending Notification No. S.O. 748 (E), dated the 3rd August, 2001, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification. [Placed in Library. For (1) to (32) See No. L.T. 7151/15/12]

II. 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, along with Explanatory Memoranda:—

- (1) G.S.R. 403 (E), dated the 29th May, 2012, publishing the Service Tax (Settlement of Cases) Rules, 2012.
- (2) G.S.R. 404 (E), dated the 29th May, 2012, publishing the Service Tax (Compounding of Offences) Rules, 2012.
- (3) G.S.R. 421 (E), dated the 5th June, 2012, appointing the date with effect from which the provisions of Section 65 of the Finance Act 1994, shall not apply.
- (4) G.S.R. 422 (E), dated the 5th June, 2012, appointing the date from which the provisions of Section 65 A of the Finance Act 1994, shall not apply.
- (5) G.S.R. 423 (E), dated the 5th June, 2012, appointing the date from which the provisions of Section 66 of the Finance Act 1994, shall not apply.
- (6) G.S.R. 424 (E), dated the 5th June, 2012, appointing the date from which the provisions of Section 66A of the Finance Act, 1994, shall not apply.
- (7) G.S.R. 431 (E), dated the 6th June, 2012, publishing the Service Tax (Determination of Value) Second Amendment Rules, 2012.
- (8) G.S.R. 459 (E), dated the 15th June, 2012, publishing the Service Tax (Removal of Difficulty) Order, 2012.
- (9) G.S.R. 467 (E), dated the 20th June, 2012, exempting certain specified services from the whole of service tax leviable, under Section 66B of the Finance Act, 1994.
- (10) G.S.R. 468 (E), dated the 20th June, 2012, Seeking to exempt certain portion of value on specified services from the service tax.
- (11) G.S.R. 469 (E), dated the 20th June, 2012, Seeking to exempt services used for the official use of Foreign Diplomatic Mission.
- (12) G.S.R. 470 (E), dated the 20th June, 2012, Seeking to introduce the Place of Provision of Services Rules, 2012.
- (13) G.S.R. 471 (E), dated the 20th June, 2012, Seeking to exempt property tax paid on immovable property.
- (14) G.S.R. 472 (E), dated the 20th June, 2012, notifying the taxable services and the extent of service tax payable thereon by the person liable to pay service tax under sub-section (2) of Section 68 of the Finance Act, 1994.
- (15) G.S.R. 473 (E), dated the 20th June, 2012, Seeking to exempt certain specified services received by exporter of goods.

- (16) G.S.R. 474 (E), dated the 20th June, 2012, Seeking to exempt taxable services, provided by a Technology Business Incubator (TBI) or a Science and Technology Entrepreneurship Park (STEP) from the whole of the service tax leviable thereon under Section 66B of the Finance Act, 1994.
 - (17) G.S.R. 475 (E), dated the 20th June, 2012, providing exemption to small service providers.
 - (18) G.S.R. 476 (E), dated the 20th June, 2012, rescinding certain exemption notifications.
 - (19) G.S.R. 477 (E), dated the 20th June, 2012, rescinding Notification No. G.S.R. 378 (E), dated the 22nd May, 2007. [Placed in Library. For (1) to (19) *See* No. L.T. 7154/15/12]
 - (20) G.S.R. 478 (E), dated the 20th June, 2012, publishing the Service Tax (Second Amendment) Rules, 2012.
 - (21) G.S.R. 479 (E), dated the 20th June, 2012, publishing the Point of Taxation (Amendment) Rules, 2012.
 - (22) G.S.R. 480 (E), dated the 20th June, 2012, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 293 (E), dated 1st April, 2011, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.
 - (23) G.S.R. 481 (E), dated the 20th June, 2012, introducing rebates of duty paid on excisable inputs, under Section 6A of Service Tax Rules, 1994.
 - (24) G.S.R. 482 (E), dated the 20th June, 2012, Seeking to exempt service provided to SEZ authorized operations.
 - (25) G.S.R. 518 (E), dated the 29th June, 2012, publishing the Service Tax (Removal of Difficulties) Second Order, 2012.
 - (26) G.S.R. 519 (E), dated the 29th June, 2012, providing refunds on specified services to the exporter of goods.
 - (27) G.S.R. 520 (E), dated the 29th June, 2012, Seeking to exempt certain specified services received by the exporter of goods.
 - (28) G.S.R. 523 (E), dated the 2nd July, 2012, Seeking to exempt certain specified taxable services provided by the Indian Railways from the whole of service Tax leviable thereon, under Section 66 B of the Finance Act, 1994. [Placed in Library. For (20) to (28) *See* No. L.T. 7153/15/12]
- III. 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:—

- (1) G.S.R. 303 (E), dated the 18th April, 2012, publishing the Central Excise (Fourth Amendment) Rules, 2012, alongwith delay statement.
- (2) G.S.R. 338 (E), dated the 8th May, 2012, Seeking to exempt Articles of Jewellery and All Goods falling under heading of the First Schedule to the Central Excise Tariff Act, 1985 from whole of the excise duty leviable thereon, under the First Schedule to the Excise Tariff Act.
- (3) G.S.R. 339 (E), dated the 8th May, 2012, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 163 (E), dated 17th March, 2012, to insert certain entries in the original Notification.
- (4) G.S.R. 340 (E), dated the 8th May, 2012, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 308 (E), dated 23rd July, 1996, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.
- (5) G.S.R. 341 (E), dated the 8th May, 2012, publishing the CENVAT Credit (Fifth Amendment) Rules, 2012.
- (6) G.S.R. 342 (E), dated the 8th May, 2012, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 117 (E), dated 27th February, 2010, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.
- (7) G.S.R. 351 (E), dated the 10th May, 2012, amending notification No. G.S.R. 882 (E), dated the 24th December, 2008, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.
- (8) G.S.R. 409 (E), dated the 30th May, 2012, rescinding the Notification Nos. G.S.R. 160 (E), G.S.R. 162 (E), and G.S.R. 169 (E), dated the 17th March, 2012.
- (9) G.S.R. 461 (E), dated the 18th June, 2012, issuing in pursuance of rule 5 of the CENVAT Credit Rules, 2004. [Placed in Library. For (1) to (9) See No. L.T.7152/15/12]
- (10) G.S.R. 483 (E), dated the 20th June, 2012, publishing the CENVAT Credit (Sixth Amendment) Rules, 2012. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 7151/15/12]
- (11) G.S.R. 509 (E), dated the 27th June, 2012, amending notification No. G.S.R. 163 (E), dated the 17th March, 2012, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.

- (12) G.S.R. 541 (E), dated the 9th July, 2012, enabling the use of duty credit scrip, granted under the Focus Product Scheme, for procuring goods from domestic manufacturers by debit of central excise duties in the scrip, subject to conditions specified in the exemption notification. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 7152/15/12]
 - (13) G.S.R. 542 (E), dated the 9th July, 2012, enabling the use of duty credit scrip, granted under the Focus Market Scheme, for procuring goods from domestic manufacturers by debit of central excise duties in the scrip, subject to conditions specified in the exemption notification.
 - (14) G.S.R. 543 (E), dated the 9th July, 2012, enabling the use of the Agri Infrastructure Incentive Scrip for procuring specified goods from domestic manufacturers by debit of central excise duties in the scrip, subject to conditions specified in the exemption notification.
 - (15) G.S.R. 544 (E), dated the 9th July, 2012, enabling the use of duty credit scrip, granted under the Vishesh Krishi and Gram Udyog Yojana, for procuring goods from domestic manufacturers by debit of central excise duties in the scrip, subject to conditions specified in the exemption notification.
 - (16) G.S.R. 545 (E), dated the 9th July, 2012, enabling the use of Status Holder Inventive Scrip for procuring capital goods from domestic manufacturers by debit of central excise duties in the scrip, subject to conditions specified in the exemption notification/ [Placed in Library. For (13) to (16) *See* No. L.T. 7152/15/12]
- 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:—
- (1) G.S.R. 272 (E), dated the 30th March, 2012, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 917 (E), dated the 18th November, 2010 to add certain entries in the original Notification, along with delay statement.
 - (2) G.S.R. 332 (E), dated the 2nd May, 2012, Seeking to levy anti-dumping duty on imports of Partially Oriented Yarn (POY) originating in, or exported from, People's Republic of China for a further period of five years.
 - (3) G.S.R. 335 (E), dated the 4th May, 2012, Seeking to levy anti-dumping duty on imports of Viscose filament yarn, originating in,

or exported from, People's Republic of China for a further period of five years.

- (4) G.S.R. 359 (E), dated the 14th May, 2012, Seeking to provide that imports of PVC Flex Film, originating in, or exported from People's Republic of China by M/s. Haining Tianfu Wrap Knitting Co Ltd. China PR (Producer) and M/s Manna, Korea RP (Exporter) shall be provisionally assessed, pending the outcome of New Shipper Review.
- (5) G.S.R. 360 (E), dated the 14th May, 2012, Seeking to extend the levy of anti-dumping duty imposed on imports of Dry Cell Batteries originating in, or exported from People's Republic of China for a further of one year.
- (6) G.S.R. 361 (E), dated the 14th May, 2012, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 21 (E), dated the 8th January, 2010, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.
- (7) G.S.R. 374 (E), dated the 18th May, 2012, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 329 (E), dated the 7th May 2007, to add certain entries in the original Notification.
- (8) G.S.R. 377 (E), dated the 21st May, 2012, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 288 (E), dated the 12th April, 2007, to add certain entries in the original Notification.
- (9) G.S.R. 398 (E), dated the 29th May, 2012, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 174 (E), dated the 11th March, 2008, to omit certain entries in the original Notification.
- (10) G.S.R. 399 (E), dated the 29th May, 2012, Seeking to levy definitive anti-dumping duty on imports of Aniline, originating in, or exported from European Union and imported into India, for a period of five years.
- (11) G.S.R. 416 (E), dated the 4th June, 2012, Seeking to impose provisional anti-dumping duty on the imports of digital offset printing plates, originating in or exported from the People's Republic of China and Japan.
- (12) G.S.R. 434 (E), dated the 7th June, 2012, Seeking to impose provisional anti-dumping duty on Plain Gypsum Plaster Boards of all thickness and dimensions excluding certain specified categories originating in, or exported from, the People's Republic of China, Indonesia, Thailand, and UAE.

- (13) G.S.R. 528 (E), dated the 3rd July, 2012, Seeking to levy definitive anti-dumping duty on imports of Soda Ash, originating in, or exported from, the People's Republic of China, European Union, Kenya, Iran, Pakistan, Ukraine and United States of America and imported into India.
 - (14) G.S.R. 401 (E), dated the 29th May, 2012, rescinding Notification No. G.S.R. 29 (E), dated the 17th January, 2012.
 - (15) G.S.R. 402 (E), dated the 29th May, 2012, imposing a safeguard duty at the rate of 10% *ad valorem* on Phthalic Anhydride, when imported into India. [Placed in Library. For (1) to (15) See No. L.T. 7155/15/12]
- 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 11A of the Customs Tariff Act, 1975, along with Explanatory Memoranda:—
- (1) G.S.R. 466 (E), dated the 20th June, 2012, Seeking to levy definitive anti-dumping duty on imports of Pentaerythritol, originating in, or exported from European Union (Excluding Sweden) and imported into India, for a period of five years.
 - (2) G.S.R. 551 (E), dated the 10th July, 2012, Seeking to provide for provisional assessment of imports of Vitrified Porcelain Tiles originating in, or exported from the People's Republic of China.
 - (3) G.S.R. 568 (E), dated the 16th July, 2012, Seeking to impose definitive antidumping duty on the imports of 'Grinding media Balls' (excluding Forged Grinding Media Balls), originating in, or exported from, Thailand and the People's Republic of China into India at rates recommended in the Final Finding or Anti-dumping investigation of the designated authority.
 - (4) G.S.R. 579 (E), dated the 19th July, 2012, Seeking to extend levy of anti-dumping duty on imports of 'Acetone', originating in, or exported from, European Union South Africa, Singapore and U.S.A. [Placed in Library. For (1) to (4) See No. L.T. 7155/15/12]
- VI. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Finance (Department of Revenue), under Section 143 of the Finance Act, 2012, along with Explanatory Memoranda:—

- (1) G.S.R. 415 (E), dated the 1st June, 2012, notifying date on which the provisions of Clauses (A), (B), (D) and (E) of the Finance Act, 2012 shall come into force.
 - (2) G.S.R. 420 (E), dated the 5th June, 2012, notifying the date with effect from which the provisions of clauses (C), (F), (G) and (I) of the Finance Act, 1994 shall not apply. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 7146/15/12]
- VII. A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Finance (Department of Revenue) Notification No. G.S.R. 386 (E), dated the 24th May, 2012, amending Notification Nos. G.S.R. 277 (E) and 278 (E), dated the 1st April, 2003, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification, under Section 25 of the Custom Act, 1962, along with Explanatory Memorandum. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 7151/15/12]
- VIII. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Finance (Department of Revenue), under Section 75 of the Custom Act, 1962, along with Explanatory Memoranda:—
- (1) G.S.R. 385 (E), dated the 24th May, 2012, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 712 (E), dated the 22nd September, 2011, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.
 - (2) G.S.R. 456 (E), dated the 15th June, 2012, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 712 (E), dated the 22nd September, 2011, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 7151/15/12]

I MOU between GOI and ITDC

II MOU between GOI and various Hotel Corporation Limited

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI SULTAN AHMED): 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 Tourism) and the India Tourism Development Corporation Limited (ITDC), for the year 2012-13. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 7103/15/12]
- II. (i) Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Ministry of Tourism) and the Ranchi Ashok Bihar Hotel Corporation Limited, for the year 2012-13. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 7108/15/12]

- (ii) Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Ministry of Tourism) and the Assam Ashok Hotel Corporation Limited, for the year 2012-13. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 7107/15/12]
- (iii) Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Ministry of Tourism) and the Donyi Polo Ashok Hotel Corporation Limited, for the year 2012-13. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 7104/15/12]
- (iv) Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Ministry of Tourism) and the Madhya Pradesh Ashok Hotel Corporation Limited, for the year 2012-13. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 7106/15/12]
- (v) Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Ministry of Tourism) and the Pondicherry Ashok Hotel Corporation Limited, for the year 2012-13. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 7105/15/12]

I Report and Accounts (2010-11) of IAMR, New Delhi and related papers

II Report and Accounts (2010-11) of CSIR

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING; THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCE (SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR): Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:—

- I. (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Institute of Applied Manpower Research (IAMR), New Delhi, for the year 2010-11, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Institute.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (i) (a) above. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 7158/15/12]
- II. (a) Annual Report of the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR), New Delhi, for the year 2010-11.
- (b) Annual Accounts of the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR), New Delhi, for the year 2010-11, and the Audit Report thereon.

- (c) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.
- (d) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (ii) (a) and (b) above. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 7157/15/12]

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Zero Hour. ...(*Interruptions*)... Shri Prasanta Chatterjee. ...(*Interruptions*)... Zero Hour. ...(*Interruptions*)... Shri Tapan Kumar Sen.

MATTER RAISED WITH PERMISSION

Demand for withdrawal of Banking Laws (Amendment) Bill, 2011

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN (West Bengal): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, ten lakh workers of banking sector are on strike from yesterday. ...(*Interruptions*)... The entire banking sector is closed. ...(*Interruptions*)... Sir, it is in protest of Government's move to privatize the entire banking sector as also to hand over of the banking work to the foreign companies and private entities. ...(*Interruptions*)... This is causing damage to the entire country. ...(*Interruptions*)... Ten lakh bank workers, through their strike, are protesting against this move. ...(*Interruptions*)... I demand that the Government must stop privatization in the banking sector. ...(*Interruptions*)... The Government must withdraw the Banking Laws (Amendment) Bill. ...(*Interruptions*)... The Government must stop outsourcing. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI RAMA CHANDRA KHUNTIA (Odisha): Sir, I associate myself with the issue raised by the hon. Member.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The House is adjourned till 12.30 p.m.

The House then adjourned at four minutes past twelve of the clock.

The House re-assembled at thirty minutes past twelve of the clock,

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN *in the Chair*.

श्री पुरुषोत्तम खोजाभाई रूपाला (गुजरात): सर, एक ओर अन्याय हो रहा है ...(*व्यवधान*)... राजा को जेल और पी.एम. को ...(*व्यवधान*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The Whistle Blowers Protection Bill, 2011. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI D. RAJA (Tamil Nadu): Sir, there is no Minister present. ...(*Interruptions*)... No Minister is there, Sir. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I presume that you want adjournment. ...(*Interruptions*)...

श्री सत्यव्रत चतुर्वेदी (मध्य प्रदेश): सर, चर्चा कराइए। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

SHRI D. RAJA: Sir, no Minister is there. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The House is adjourned up to 2.00 p.m.

The House then adjourned at thirty-two minutes past twelve of the clock.

The House reassembled at two of the clock,

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN in the Chair.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The Whistle Blowers Protection Bill, 2011. Shri V. Narayanasamy. ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): Sir, some hon. Members have to speak. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sir, this is a very important Bill. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sir, the people of this country want this Bill. ...*(Interruptions)*... The hon. Deputy Leader of the Opposition has already spoken on the Bill. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री उपसभापति: आपको बिल नहीं चाहिए? ...*(व्यवधान)*... आपको विट्सल ब्लोअर्स प्रोटेक्शन बिल नहीं चाहिए? ...*(व्यवधान)*...

SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY: Now, the Left Parties have to speak. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sir, this Bill can be taken up. ...*(Interruptions)*... It is a very important Bill. ...*(Interruptions)*... It gives protection to the whistle-blowers. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री उपसभापति: यह बहुत महत्वपूर्ण बिल है। ...*(व्यवधान)*... बिल नहीं चाहिए? ...*(व्यवधान)*...

SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY: We are ready for a debate. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sir, the Deputy Leader of the Opposition spoke on the Bill. ...*(Interruptions)*... Why is he not allowing the House to function? ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The House is adjourned to meet tomorrow at 11.00 a.m.

The House then adjourned at two minutes past two of the clock till eleven of the clock on Friday, the 24th August, 2012.