

Vol. 226
No. 13



Thursday
30 August, 2012
8 Bhadra, 1934 (Saka)

PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES
RAJYA SABHA
OFFICIAL REPORT
CONTENTS

Oral Answer to Question (page 1-6)

Written Answers to Starred Questions (page 6-33)

Written Answers to Unstarred Questions (page 33-294)

Written Answers to Starred and Unstarred Questions set for the 29th August
2012 (page 294-611)

Statement by Minister correcting Answer to Question (page 611)

Papers Laid on the Table (page 611-617)

Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Home
Affairs - *Laid on the Table* (page 618)

Reports of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on
Agriculture - *Laid on the Table* (page 618)

Statement of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on
Energy - *Laid on the Table* (page 618-19)

Reports of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on
External Affairs - *Laid on the Table* (page 619-20)

[P.T.O.]

©
RAJYA SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI

PRICE : **Rs. 50.00**

Statement of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on External Affairs - *Laid on the Table* (page 620)

Reports of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Food Consumer Affairs and Public Distribution - *Laid on the Table* (page 620-21)

Reports of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Information Technology - *Laid on the Table* (page 621)

Reports of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Labour - *Laid on the Table* (page 621)

Reports of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Petroleum and Natural Gas - *Laid on the Table* (page 622)

Report of the Public Account Committee - *Laid on the Table* (page 622)

Statement of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Social Justice and Empowerment - *Laid on the Table* (page 623)

Statement of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Urban Development - *Laid on the Table* (page 623)

Reports of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Science and Technology, Environment and Forests - *Laid on the Table* (page 624)

Statement by Minister—

Status of implementation of recommendations contained in the Two Hundred and Twenty Third Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Science and Technology, Environment and Forests - *Laid on the Table* (page 624)

Calling Attention to the Matter of Urgent Public Importance—

Situation arising out of casualties during clinical trials in the country and issues related thereto - *Laid on the Table* (page 624-28)

Website Address : <http://rajyasabha.nic.in>
<http://parliamentofindia.nic.in>

E-mail Address : rsedit-e@sansad.nic.in

PUBLISHED UNDER RULE 260 OF RULES OF PROCEDURE AND CONDUCT OF
BUSINESS IN THE COUNCIL OF STATES (RAJYA SABHA) AND PRINTED BY
SHREE GANESH ASSOCIATES, MAUJPUR, DELHI-110053

RAJYA SABHA

Thursday, the 30th August, 2012/8th Bhadra, 1934 (Saka)

The House met at eleven of the clock,

MR. CHAIRMAN, in the chair

ORAL ANSWER TO QUESTION

Time limit for action against corrupt officials

*261. SHRI JAI PRAKASH NARAYAN SINGH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has issued a missive to all Ministries/Departments, Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs) and Public Sector Banks to strictly follow a time limit of three months in taking action against corrupt officials;

(b) if so, the details of the circular issued by Department of Personnel and Training;

(c) whether Government has received complaints against Chairman and Managing Directors (CMDs) of several PSUs; and

(d) if so, the names of CMDs of PSUs against whom complaints of corrupt practices have been received?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) and (b) 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."

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 and Training has already issued guidelines vide its OM No. 399/33/2006- AVD-II 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 (GoM) on tackling corruption, in its first report, had also given certain recommendations for speedy disposal of requests for sanction of prosecution of public servants, 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 3rd May, 2012.

The GoM has also recommended that (a) requests for prior approval under section 6A of the Delhi Special Police Establishment Act, 1946 shall be decided by the competent authority within three months of receipt of request; (b) the competent authority will give a Speaking Order, giving reasons for its decisions; and (c) in the event a decision is taken to refuse permission, the reasons thereof shall also be put up to the next higher authority (Prime Minister) for information within one week of taking the decision. The recommendation of the GOM has been accepted and orders have been issued by DoP & T on 26th September, 2011.

(c) and (d) A Group of Officers (GoO) was constituted to take a view on complaints against Chief Executives and Functional Directors of Public Sector Enterprises (PSEs) and Chairman and Managing Directors (CMDs) and Functional Directors of Public Sector banks and Financial Institutions vide Department of Public Enterprises O.M. No. 15(1)/2010-DPE(GM) dated 11.3.2010 and 11.05.2011 under the chairmanship of Secretary (Coordination and Public Grievance), Cabinet Secretariat, which has received complaints against CMDs of several PSU. The list containing the names of CMDs of PSUs against whom complaints have been received is given in Statement (*See below*).

Statement*List of CMDs of PSUs against whom complaints have been received*

Sl. No.	Complaint against
1.	Sh. R.S.P. Sinha, CMD, MTNL
2.	Shri R.S. Shariha, former Chairman, NTPC and former CMD, ONGC
3.	Sh. K Ramachandran Pillai, CMD, NTC
4.	Sh. Arup Roy Choudhury, former CMD, NBCC and presently CMD, NTPC
5.	Sh. A.R. Ansari, CMD, NLC
6.	Sh. S. Biswas, Chairman, DVC
7.	Sh. Kuldeep Goyal, CMD, BSNL
8.	Sh. Arbind Kumar, CMD, NPCC
9.	Sh. S.K. Roongta, Chairman, SAIL
10.	Sh. Dinesh Chandra Garg, CMD, Western Coalfields Ltd
11.	Sh. V.R.S. Natarajan, CMD, BEML
12.	Dr. A.K. Lomas, CMD, MECL
13.	CMD and FD's incl. Dir (HR), MTNL Board and other Officers in HR Deptt. of MTNL
14.	Shri S.K. Garg, CMD, NHPC
15.	Dr. Jayashree Gupta, CMD (IDPL)
16.	Capt. S.S. Tripathi, CMD, DCIL
17.	Brig. S.P. Mehla, CMD, SFCI
18.	Sh. Kallol Datta, CMD, Andrew Yule and Co.
19.	Sh. R.S.T. Sai, CMD, THDC
20.	Sh. S.K. Chaturvedi, CMD (PGCIL)
21.	Smt. Anju Banerjee, CMD, EdCIL

Sl. No.	Complaint against
22.	Sh. N.M. Borah, CMD, OIL and another
23.	Sh. H.A. Daruwala, Former CMD, CBI
24.	Sh. Praful Tayal, CMD, CIWTC
25.	Shri I.P. Barooah, D (Pers), i/c CMD, NEEPCO
26.	Sh. S. Hazra, Chairman, Shipping Corp of India
27.	Sh. H.K. Sharma, CMD, SJVNL
28.	Sh. Satnam Singh, CMD, PFCL
29.	Shri G.S. Mangat, ex-CMD, NFL
30.	Shri S. Sreedhar, CMD, Central Bank of India
31.	Shri A.K. Srivastava, CMD, NALCO
32.	CMD and Director (Offshore) of ONGC
33.	Sh. R.P. Tak, CMD, CCI
34.	Sh. D. Dutta, Ex-CMD, WAPCOS
35.	CMD (CCI)
36.	Sh. K.L. Dhingra, CMD (ITI)
37.	Shri O.P. Bhatt, Chairman (SBI)
38.	Sh. Shakeel Ahmed, CMD (HCL) and others
39.	Sh. A.K. Jain, CMD (Bharat Pumps and Compressors)
40.	(i) Dr. K.C. Chakraborty, Ex-CMD (PNB) and Dy. Governor (RBI) (ii) Sh. K.R. Kamath, CMD (PNB) (iii) S.S. Kohli, Ex-CMD (PNB) (iv) S.C. Gupta, Ex-CMD (PNB) and others
41.	Mr. M.V. Nair, CMD (UBI)
42.	Shri Arvind Jadhav, CMD (Air India)
43.	Shri M.V. Tankasle, CMD (Central Bank of India)
44.	Sh. V.P. Agrawal, CMD (AAI)
45.	Shri C.R. Pradhan. Ex-CMD, NALCO

Sl. No.	Complaint against
46.	Shri M.S. Rana, CMD (SPMCIL)
47.	Shri Nirmal Sinha, CMD (HHEC)
48.	Shri A.B. Pandya, CMD (NPCC)
49.	Shri R.P. Singh, Ex-CMD, Punjab and Sind Bank
50.	Shri Sudhir Vasudeva, CMD, ONGC
51.	Shri R. P. Singh, former CMD, PGCIL
52.	Shri V.K. Gaur, CMD (SFCE)
53.	Shri S.P.S. Bakshi, CMD, EPIL
54.	Shri K. Kannan, former CMD (Bank of Baroda)
55.	Shri A.B.L. Srivastava, CMD and Director (Finance) in NHPC
56.	Shri A.K. Jhamb, CMD, NPCC
57.	Shri A.K. Mishra, CMD, Bank of India
58.	Shri R.P. Singh, CMD, SJVNL
59.	Shri Ashok Sinha, former CMD, Bharat Petroleum Corporation Ltd.
60.	Shri B.K. Sahu, IAS retired, Chairman, CWC
61.	Shri S. Raman, CMD, Canara Bank
62.	Shri Rajeev Sharma, CMD, Rural Electrification Corporation
63.	CMD, PGCIL

MR. CHAIRMAN: Question No. 261. *...(Interruptions)..*

SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY: Sir, it is a very important question. *...(Interruptions)..* I am ready to answer. *...(Interruptions)..*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Any supplementaries on this question? *...(Interruptions)..*
Please go back to your seats. *...(Interruptions)..* Please go back to your seats.
...(Interruptions).. Please sit down. *...(Interruptions)..* Dr. Maitreyan, please sit down.
...(Interruptions)..

SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY: Sir, I am willing to answer the supplementaries.
...(Interruptions).. Sir, I am willing to answer whatever question they ask.
...(Interruptions)..

MR. CHAIRMAN: Any supplementaries on this question? ..(*Interruptions*)..
There are no supplementaries. ...(*Interruptions*)..

SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY: Sir, it is a very important question.
..(*Interruptions*).. It is relating to sanction for prosecution against public sector..
...(*Interruptions*)..

MR. CHAIRMAN: There are no supplementaries. ..(*Interruptions*)..

SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY: The people of this country should know...
...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, please. ...(*Interruptions*)..

SHRIMATI VASANTHI STANLEY: Sir, ...(*Interruptions*)..

SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY: Sir, her mike is not working. ..(*Interruptions*).. I
could not hear. ..(*Interruptions*)..

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mike is not working. ..(*Interruptions*).. Please sit down
..(*Interruptions*)..

SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY: Ms. Stanley, I could not hear you.
..(*Interruptions*)..

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please do not come to the well. ..(*Interruptions*).. The
House is adjourned till 12 o'clock. ..(*Interruptions*)..

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

The House re-assembled at twelve of the clock

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN in the Chair.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO STARRED QUESTIONS

Framework for protection of whistleblowers

*262. SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to
state:

(a) whether there is a comprehensive framework for protection of
whistleblowers;

(b) if so, the rights and guarantees provided to whistleblowers under this framework; and

(c) the number of reported instances of crimes against whistleblowers in the past year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) At present, protection to whistleblowers is available under Government of India's. Resolution No. 371/12/2002-AVD-III dated 21st April, 2004 on "The Public Interest Disclosure and Protection of Informers" (PIDPI). The interim machinery created under the Resolution is operative only till Parliament passes a law on the subject.

The Government introduced "the Public Interest Disclosure and Protection to Persons Making the Disclosures Bill, 2010" in the Lok Sabha on 26th August, 2010 which has been passed by the Lok Sabha as "The Whistle Blowers Protection Bill, 2011" on 27th December, 2011 and the said Bill is presently pending in the Rajya Sabha.

(b) Under the present framework, any public servant other than those referred to in clauses (a) to (d) of Article 33 of the Constitution, or any other person including any non governmental organization, may make a written disclosure to the designated agency on any allegation of corruption or misuse of office by any employee of the Central Government or of any corporation established by or under any Central Act, Government companies, societies or local authorities owned or controlled by the Central Government.

The identity of the complainant will not be revealed unless the complainant himself has made the details of the complaint either public or disclosed his identity to any other office or authority.

If any complainant is aggrieved by any action on the ground that he is being victimized due to the fact that he had filed a complaint or disclosure, he may file an application before the designated agency seeking Redressal in the matter, who shall take such action, as deemed fit. The designated agency may give suitable directions to the concerned public servant or the public authority as the case may be.

Either on the application of the complainant, or on the basis of the information gathered, if the designated agency is of the opinion that either the complainant or the witnesses need protection, the designated agency shall issue appropriate directions to the concerned Government authorities.

(c) The identity of whistle blowers is confidential as per Government of India's Resolution dated 21st April, 2004, and the CVC is mandated not only to maintain the secrecy of the complainant's identity but also to provide protection to the complainant against any physical threat, harassment or victimization. Any whistle blower, who requires protection under the provisions of PIDPI Resolution, may approach the Commission for protection. As and when any incident is reported to the Commission for protection of a Whistle Blower, the Commission takes up the matter with the Ministry of Home Affairs, the Nodal agency to undertake responsibility of providing security cover to the genuine Whistle Blowers. The Ministry of Home Affairs in turn asks individual State Governments to provide security cover if needed. During 2011, in three cases the Commission requested the Ministry of Home Affairs for taking suitable action for protection of the complainants.

Migration of Hindus from Pakistan

†*263. SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that a large number of Pakistani Hindus have migrated to India recently;
- (b) whether it is also a fact that hundreds of Pakistani Hindus have been sitting on the borders to come to India;
- (c) if so, the details of the Hindus coming from Pakistan till 10 August, 2012;
- (d) whether Government has raised this issue with Pakistan; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof and Pakistan's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA) (a) to (e) Government has seen reports that some Pakistani nationals belonging to minority communities including Hindus, who came to India on valid visas have not gone back to Pakistan on the grounds of religious persecution in Pakistan. Representations have been received requesting for allowing extension of visas of such Pakistani nationals and also for permitting them to apply for Long Term Visa (LTV).

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Government has seen media reports that on August 10, 2012, over 200 Hindus who had valid travel documents and visas were stopped at Wagah border point in Pakistan and were allowed to cross into India after the Pakistani authorities were able to ascertain that these Pakistanis were travelling to India for meeting relatives or for pilgrimage and would return to Pakistan. It was also reported that these Pakistani nationals themselves stated that they would return to Pakistan.

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 constitutional obligations towards its citizens, including those from the minority community. While, the Simla Agreement of 1972 between India and Pakistan specifically provides for non-interference in each other's internal affairs, nevertheless, based on reports of persecution of minority groups in Pakistan, Government had 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.

Estimation of growth rate

†*264. SHRI RAM JETHMALANI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the annual growth rate of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) of the country for the year 2012-13 has been estimated to be five per cent by the assessors;

(b) if so, the facts in this regard and whether it is also a fact that the above growth rate is less than the target fixed in this regard;

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

(d) whether the fall in this growth rate would also have a bearing on industrial and service sectors;

(e) if so, the assessment of the decline in these sectors and whether it is a fact that country's growth largely depends on agriculture; and

(f) if so, Government's reaction thereto?

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR): (a) to (c) The Approach Paper to the Twelfth Five Year Plan as approved by the National Development Council (NDC) projected an average annual GDP growth rate of 9 per cent during the Twelfth Plan period (2012-17). Subsequent to the approval of the Approach Paper by NDC, there have been important developments in the global economic environment and their impact on the domestic economy is reflected in the growth rate of 6.5 per cent in 2011-12 and the last quarter of 2011-12 registered growth rate of only 5.3 per cent. The global economic situation continues to be uncertain. It will therefore be difficult to stay with the targeted 9 per cent average annual GDP growth rate during Twelfth Plan-period. In this backdrop, the Union Budget for 2012-13, projected India's GDP growth in 2012-13 to be 7.6 per cent (+/- 0.25 per cent). Recently, the Prime Minister's Economic Advisory Council (PMEAC) has assessed that the economy is likely to grow at 6.7 per cent during the year 2012-13, while the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has projected the growth rate to be 6.5 per cent during 2012-13.

(d) to (f) With the continuing uncertainties in the global economic environment coupled with certain domestic factors like inflation, high interest rates and supply side bottlenecks, the growth of the industrial and service sectors is also likely to be affected. The growth of the agriculture sector which contributes about 14 per cent to the GDP may also not be on the expected lines because of weak monsoon experienced till now. The compound impact of all these factors may result in registering a lower economic growth rate during the current year. The Planning Commission will take a view on what is feasible in terms of restoring the economy to a rapid growth path and the revised average annual growth target for the Twelfth Five Year Plan will be placed before NDC during the year.

National Council for Senior Citizens in the country

*265. SHRI P. BHATTACHARYA: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has decided to set up a National Council for Senior Citizens in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the mandate of the said Council and in what way its decisions would be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT
(SHRI MUKUL WASNIK): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The National Policy on Older Persons (NPOP) was announced in January 1999. Para 95 of the Policy envisages setting up of a National Council for Older Persons (NCOP) to promote and coordinate the concerns of older persons.

In pursuance of the above provision of the Policy, a National Council for Older Persons (NCOP) was constituted. In order to have a definite structure as well as to provide for representation from various regions, the NCOP has been re-constituted and renamed as the National Council of Senior Citizens (NCSrC).

A Resolution dated 17th February, 2012 re-constituting and renaming the NCOP as the NCSrC was published in the Gazette of India Extraordinary on 22nd February, 2012. A copy of the Resolution is given in Statement (*See below*).

(c) The NCSrC will advise the Central and the State Governments on the entire gamut of issues related to the welfare of senior citizens and enhancement of their quality of life, with special reference to policies, programmes and legislative measures; promotion of physical and financial security, health, and independent and productive living; and awareness generation and community mobilization.

The recommendations of the Council are expected to be considered and referred to the concerned Central Ministries/Agencies and State Governments for appropriate action.

Statement

Reconstitution of the 'National Council for Older Persons' as the National Council of Senior Citizens (NCSrC)

Regd. No. D.L. 33004/99

The Gazette of India

Extraordinary

Part-I, Section 1

Published by Authority

No. 511, New Delhi, Wednesday, February 22, 2012/Phalgun 3, 1993

Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment Resolution

New Delhi, the 17th February, 2012

Subject: Re-constitution of the "National Council for Older Persons" as the National Council of Senior Citizens (NCSrC)"

F.No. 15-40(4)/2010-11/AG—Article 41 in Part IV ("Directive Principles of State

Policy”) of the Constitution states as follows :

“The State shall, within the limits of its economic capacity and development, make effective provision for securing the right to work, to education and to public assistance in cases of unemployment, old age, sickness and disablement, and in other case of undeserved want”.

2. The Central Government adopted a National Policy on Older Persons (NPOP) in January, 1999, Pare 95 of which reads as follows :

“95. An autonomous National Council for Older Persons (NCOP) headed by the Minister for Social Justice and Empowerment will be set up to promote and co-ordinate the concerns of older persons. The Council will include representatives of relevant Central Ministries and the Planning Commission. Five States will be represented on the Council by rotation. Adequate representation will be given to non-official members representing Non-Government Organizations, Academic Bodies, Media and Experts on Ageing issues from different Fields.”

3. In pursuance of the above, an NCOP was first constituted *vide* this Ministry’s OM No. 22-3/99-SD dated 10-5-1999 and was then reconstituted *vide* OM No. 15-38(14)/2003-AG dated 1-8-2005. Membership of the NCOP constituted *vide* OM dated 1-8-2005 was also expanded from time to time. However, the NCOP does not, at present, have a definite structure.

4. The Maintenance and Welfare of Parents and Senior Citizens Act, 2007, enacted by Parliament in December 2007, defines and refers to ‘Senior Citizens’ and not “older persons”. It defines ‘Senior Citizen’ as “any person being a citizen of India, who has attained the age of sixty years or above”.

5. In the light of the above, the Government of India has now decided to rename the National Council for Older Persons (NCOP) as the “National Council of Senior Citizens (NCSrC)” and to lay down its structure as follows:—

- I. Union Minister for Social Justice and—Chairperson Empowerment
- II. Union Minister of State for Social—Vice Chairperson Justice and Empowerment
- III. Ex-Officio Members:

- (1) Secretary, Ministry of Social-Justice and Empowerment
- (2) Additional Secretary, Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment
- (3) Representatives, not below the rank of a Joint Secretary, in the following Ministries/Departments:
 - (i) Health and Family Welfare
 - (ii) Department of Pensions and Pensioners Welfare
 - (iii) Ex-Servicemen's Welfare
 - (iv) Railways
 - (v) Consumer Affairs
 - (vi) Labour and Employment
 - (vii) Rural Development
 - (viii) Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation
 - (ix) Revenue
 - (x) Financial Services
 - (xi) Home Affairs
 - (xii) Legal Affairs
 - (xiii) Justice
 - (xiv) Human Resource Development
 - (xv) Planning Commission
- (4) Representatives of the following Commissions, not below the rank of Joint Secretary:
 - (i) National Human Rights Commission
 - (ii) National Commission for Women

IV. Representatives of State Governments and Union Territory administrations:—

Representatives of five State Governments (one each from the North, South, East, West and North Eastern regions) and of one Union Territory, to be nominated by the Central Government, by rotation.

V. Members of Parliament:

- (i) Oldest Member of the Lok Sabha
- (ii) Oldest Member of the Rajya Sabha

VI. Five representatives each from the following categories to be nominated by the Central Government, one from each of the five regions, mentioned in IV above :

- (i) Senior Citizen's Associations;
- (ii) Pensioners' Associations;
- (iii) Non-Governmental Organisations working for Senior Citizens;
- (iv) Experts in the field of Ageing, and other related areas;

VII. Five senior citizens who have distinguished themselves in various fields to be nominated by the Central Government.

50% of the nominees at VI and VII shall be women

VIII. Member Secretary- Joint Secretary dealing with the subject of Ageing in the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment, Ex-Officio.

6. The Chairperson may nominate any other suitable person as a Special Invitee to the Council, either for an individual meeting or for a specified period.

7. The NCSrC will advise Central and State Governments on the entire gamut of issues related to welfare of senior citizens and enhancement of their quality of life, with special reference to the following :—

- (i) Policies, programmes and legislative measures;
- (ii) Promotion of Physical and financial security, health, and independent and productive living, and
- (iii) Awareness generation and community mobilization.

8. Members nominated under categories IV, V, VI and VII shall have a tenure of three years but will continue till nomination of their successors.

9. The NCSrC will meet at least twice a year.

10. T.A./D.A. etc. to non-official members will be admissible as per relevant

rules/instructions of the Government of India.

11. Expenditure on meetings of the NCSrC shall be met from the non-plan budget of the Ministry.

T.R. MEENA, Jt. Secy.

Lack of confidence among Indian Firms

*266 SHRI BHUPENDER YADAV: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Moody's Analytics recently reported that confidence among Indian firms has been crushed by weak demand, elevated interest rates, high inflation and instability;

(b) whether the economic slowdown in India was sharper and more broad-based than anticipated and deeply entrenched across on all manufacturing sectors with industrial output falling for the third time in four months in June by 1.8 per cent; and

(c) if so, the steps that Government proposes to take for focusing on the critical sectors?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) Moody's observation on the confidence among Indian firms has been a part of their outlook of the Indian economy. Such observations are made by various domestic and international research organisations/agencies from time to time based on specific assumptions and their perception about the economy and do not represent the views of the Government of India. However, the Government considers the concerns expressed by all stakeholders regarding the pace of the country's economic growth, and takes appropriate action, where required.

(b) As per the latest Index of Industrial Production, the manufacturing sector output has declined by 1.8 per cent in June 2012 and by 0.1 per cent during April-June 2012. During April-June, 2012, out of the 22 manufacturing sub-sectors, the growth rate of 14 sectors was positive and only 8 sub-sectors witnessed a negative growth. The slowdown in manufacturing sector mainly affected textile (apparel); chemical products and capital goods sector.

(c) Government has already taken several confidence building measures 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 and Medium Enterprises (MSME) sector by way of higher allocation of funds, liberalization of capital market to attract off-shore investment, enhancing investment in the infrastructure sector focusing on Public Private Partnerships and introduction of a new National Manufacturing Policy, etc.

Appointment of CICs

*267. SHRI SABIR ALI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the existing process/mechanism for appointing Central Information Commissioners (CICs);

(b) whether the process has been notified for public information; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor and the steps Government proposes to take in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) to (c) The RTI Act provides that the Chief Information Commissioner and Information Commissioners in the Central Information Commission shall be appointed by the President on the recommendation of a Selection Committee consisting of the Prime Minister, who shall be the Chairperson of the Committee, the Leader of Opposition in the Lok Sabha and a Union Cabinet Minister nominated by the Prime Minister.

So far appointment to the posts of Information Commissioners in the Central Information Commission has been made five times. In the first four instances, no applications were invited and the selection to the posts was made by the President on the recommendation of Selection Committee headed by the Prime Minister.

In order to bring more transparency in the process of selection of Information Commissioners in the Central Information Commission, the Hon'ble Prime Minister in September, 2011, approved the constitution of a 'Search Committee' headed by the Cabinet Secretary with Principal Secretary to PM, Secretary (HRD), Secretary (Law), Secretary (DOPT) and Chairman (NDDDB) as members for empanelling persons of eminence from various spheres as prescribed in the Act. Accordingly, particulars of

persons interested for the post of information Commissioners in the Central Information Commission were invited by posting an Office Memorandum on the website of DOP and T on 29th October, 2011. The fact had been widely reported in the media as well. The particulars of 214 interested persons were screened by the Search Committee headed by the Cabinet Secretary. Panels were recommended by the Search Committee to the Selection Committee. The President on the recommendations of the Selection Committee appointed three Information Commissioners in the Central Information Commission on 01.03.2012.

The Right to Information Act, 2005 does not prescribe the procedure to be followed by the Selection Committee. The Act also does not require that the procedure followed by the Selection Committee should be notified. The procedure followed by the Selection Committee has not been notified.

Penalty on pre-payment of housing loans

*268. SHRI PALVAI GOVARDHAN REDDY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has recently asked all banks to immediately stop charging penalty on pre-payment of housing loans;
- (b) if so, the details thereon;
- (c) whether the directive is applicable to private and international banks;
- (d) if not, the reasons therefor;
- (e) whether it has come to the notice of the Ministry that banks are not passing on the benefit of lower interest rates to the customers if there is fall in the rate of interest; and
- (f) if so, in what manner the Ministry would ensure that customers get the benefit of lower interest rate if there is a fall in it?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) and (b) Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has advised all Scheduled Commercial Banks (SCBs) on 5th June, 2012, not to charge foreclosure charges/pre-payment penalty on home loans on floating interest rate basis with immediate effect.

(c) and (d) The directions issued by RBI are applicable to all SCBs including Scheduled Private Sector Banks and Scheduled Foreign Banks operating in the country.

(e) and (f) In case of loans with floating interest rate, the borrower's specific rate is directly linked to the Base Rate fixed by the banks. The banks review their base rates periodically keeping in view the cost of funds and other applicable costs. As and when the Base Rate is changed by a bank, the rate of interest is automatically effected in all the accounts. In addition, some banks also issue press releases, update their websites and put up the change on notice board of their branches.

In the absence of such reduction, aggrieved borrowers can take recourse to the Grievance Redressal Mechanism available in all the banks. Reserve Bank of India has also set up a Customer Service Department under the aegis of their Department of Banking Operations and Development to resolve the complaints of customers against the banks. Further, RBI has also set up Banking Ombudsman at different locations, where bank customers may seek redressal of their complaints.

Self-employment through PMRY

†*269. SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH MAHRA: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) the number of youths in Uttarakhand who have been provided self-employment under the Prime Minister Rojgar Yojana (PMRY) from the financial year 2007 to 2012;

(b) the norms fixed under the Yojana at present;

(c) whether the recommendation of the State Government is necessary for self employment; and

(d) if so, the details and the number of youths in every district for whom recommendation has been sent by the State Government from 2007 to 2012?

THE MINISTER OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): (a) Prime Minister's Rojgar Yojana (PMRY) was being implemented till 2007-08. Since 2008-09, this scheme has been merged into a new credit-linked subsidy scheme named Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP).

The number of persons in Uttarakhand who have been provided margin money assistance to set up micro-enterprises under PMRY/PMEGP since 2007-08 to 2011-12 is given below:

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Year	Number of persons provided margin money assistance under PMRY/PMEGP
2007-08 (PMRY)	7737
2008-09 (PMEGP)	384
2009-10 (PMEGP)	816
2010-11 (PMEGP)	974
2011-12 (PMEGP)	893

(b) Under PMEGP, general category beneficiaries can avail of margin money subsidy of 25% of the project cost in rural areas and 15% in urban areas. For beneficiaries belonging to special categories such as scheduled castes, scheduled tribes, OBCs, minorities, women, ex-servicemen, physically handicapped, beneficiaries belonging to NER, hill and border areas, etc., the margin money subsidy is 35% in rural areas and 25% in urban areas. The maximum cost of project is Rs. 25 lakh in the manufacturing sector and Rs. 10 lakh in the service sector. Any individual above 18 years of age irrespective of income is eligible for assistance. For projects costing above Rs. 10 lakh in the manufacturing sector and above Rs. 5 lakh in the service sector, the beneficiaries should have an educational qualification of atleast VIII standard. Units that have already availed government subsidy under any other scheme of Government of India or of State Government are not eligible.

(c) and (d) PMEGP is implemented through Khadi and Village Industries Commission (KVIC), State Khadi and Village Industries Boards (KVIBs) and District Industries Centres (DICs). Individual project proposals for setting up micro-enterprises are screened by District Level Task Force Committees (DLTFCs) headed by District Magistrate-cum-Collector and recommended to Banks for sanction. No specific recommendation as such is necessary from State Government.

Reservation in private sector

†*270. SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether UPA-I Government had promised under the Common Minimum Programme to make provision for reservation in private sector;

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- (b) if so, the progress made so far; and
- (c) by when reservation in private sector would be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI MUKUL WASNIK): (a) The National Common Minimum Programme (NCMP), 2004 of the UPA Government stipulated that “the UPA Government is very sensitive to the issue of affirmative action, including reservation in the private sector. It will immediately initiate a national dialogue with all political parties, industry and other organizations to see how best the private sector can fulfill the aspirations of SC and ST youth”.

(b) and (c) A high level Coordination Committee has been constituted in October 2006, to carry forward the dialogue with the Industry of Affirmative Action in the Private Sector. It has been holding meetings with the apex Chambers from time to time. Federation of India Chambers of Commerce and Industry (FICCI), Associated Chambers of Commerce and Industry of India (ASSOCHAM) and Confederation of India Industry (CII), have developed their respective Codes of Conduct on affirmative action for adoption by their members. These Codes of conduct provide, *inter-alia*, for inclusive policies and non-discrimination. Dialogue with the Industry is continuing.

Foreign Investment in India under FDI

†*271 SHRI MOHAN SINGH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) the amount of foreign investment made in India under Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) during the year 2011-12 and to what extent it is less than previous years,
- (b) whether less foreign investment in India is on account of the fact that foreign companies are disappointed with economic modus operandi in India; and
- (c) in order to resolve this problem, the steps being taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) to (c) FDI equity inflows, received during the Financial Year 2011-12, increased significantly over the FDI equity inflows received in the previous years. FDI equity inflows of Rs. 1,73,947 crores were received in 2011-12 as compared to Rs. 88,520 crores, received during the financial Year 2010-11 and Rs. 1,23,120 crores, received during the financial year 2009-10.

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi

To further improve the Investment climate, there has been continuing and sustained effort to make the FDI Policy more liberal and investor-friendly under which FDI upto 100% is permitted under the automatic route in most sectors/activities. The release of the consolidated FDI Policy Circular periodically, the latest being effective from April 2012, provides the updated FDI Policy.

The Government has also set up 'Invest India', a joint venture company between the Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion and FICCI as a not-for-profit single window facilitator for prospective overseas investors and to act as a structured mechanism to attract investment.

Types of accounts operated by overseas branches of Indian Banks

*272. SHRI RANGASAYEE RAMAKRISHNA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether in the current context of the economy, Government attaches importance to remittances by overseas Indians;

(b) if so, whether overseas branches of Indian banks are authorised to open and operate Non-Resident (Ordinary) Account (NRO) Non-Resident (External) Rupee Account (NRE) Non-Resident (Foreign Currency) Account (FCNR) accounts;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the corrective steps, if any, under consideration for improving the situation?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) The Government attaches importance to remittances, which play a key role in financing current account deficit (CAD). The private transfers (remittances) to India during 2011-12 amounted to US\$ 66.1 billion as compared to US\$ 55.6 billion in 2010-11. As per the latest World Bank data for 2011, India retained the number one position globally in attracting remittances.

(b) to (d) In terms of Regulation 5 of Notification No. FEMA 5/2000-RB dated May 3, 2000, an Authorised Dealer in India may accept deposit under Non-Resident (External) Rupee Account (NRE)/Non-Resident (Foreign Currency) Account (FCNR) (B) and Non-Resident (Ordinary) Account (NRO). As the rupee is not convertible on capital account, Indian Banks operating abroad are not allowed to maintain NRI deposits with them. FCNR (B) is also stipulated to be opened with Indian on-shore branches only in order to encourage foreign currency inflows into India. These

deposits otherwise would form part of local deposits of the respective offshore banks.

With a view to providing greater flexibility to banks in mobilizing non-resident deposits and also in view of the prevailing market conditions, the interest, rates on savings deposits and term deposits of maturity of one year and above under Non-Resident (External) Rupee (NRE) Deposit accounts and savings deposits under Ordinary Non-Resident (NRO) Accounts were deregulated w.e.f. December 16, 2011. However, interest rates offered by banks on NRE and NRO deposits cannot be higher than those offered by them on comparable domestic rupee deposits. The ceilings on interest rates on FCNR (B) deposits were raised w.e.f. May 4, 2012.

The Non-Resident Indian (NRI) deposit flows have increased from US\$ 3.2 billion in 2010-11 to US\$ 11.9 billion in 2011-12. The flows were US\$ 6.5 billion in the Q1 (April-June 2012) of current fiscal 2012-13 *vis-a-vis* US\$ 1.2 billion during the corresponding period in 2011-12.

Development of International Law at grassroots level

*273. DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a need of developing International law at grassroots level, as the present International laws are touching every citizen with rights, duties and State obligations, implantable in the spirit of law through Union, State and Panchayati Raj and Nagar Palika Administration; and

(b) if so, whether the Indian Society of International Law (ISIL), an Institution developed by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and headed by then External Affairs Minister V.K. Krishna Menon would be involved in this effort by formulating clear road map to achieve the development of International Law by opening the Zonal Chapters in Mumbai, Chennai and Kolkata?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA): (a) Yes, Sir. International law primarily governs relations between States. However, International Conventions, such as those on human rights, International trade and business and environment also touch upon rights and obligations of citizens and individuals as well as States. In India, wherever required, the provisions of such International Conventions are implemented by enacting appropriate domestic legislation, either by amending existing laws or adopting new laws.

(b) Yes, Sir. The Indian Society of International Law (ISIL) is a registered body under the Societies Registration Act, 1860. Its principal objectives are to “foster nationwide study and development of International Law” and to “encourage the comparative study of the application of International Law in other States”. Government fully supports these objectives, including through extending financial assistance as appropriate, based on plans and proposals formulated by the Society for achieving its objectives.

Effect of global economic slowdown

†*274. SHRI SHIVANAND TIWARI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that when country is reeling under the effect of global economic slowdown for last four years, the assets of shareholders of the industries belonging to eight sectors are estimated to have doubled;

(b) if so, the facts in this regard and the names of these industries;

(c) the reasons for rise in the assets of these industries; and

(d) the extent of foreign capital investment's role assessed in this rise?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) and (b) As per the latest company finances studies carried out by the Reserve Bank of India (RBI), the net-worth, which is ‘Paid-up capital’ and ‘Reserves and surplus’ and is treated as shareholders fund in the company, sector-wise is given in Statement (*See* below). As per this data, five sectors covering Wholesale and Retail Trade; Mining and Quarrying; Iron and Steel; Motor Vehicles and Other Transport Equipments; Transport, Storage and Communications have performed better than the average of All industries.

(c) and (d) Increase in networth of companies is due to relatively better operational results reflected in their earnings and profits retained. There are no separate assessments of sectoral performance of companies based on equity holdings by domestic or foreign investors.

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi

Statement*Networth of Non-Government Non-Financial
Public Limited Companies (Rs. crore)*

Industry	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	Ratio of Networth in 2010-11 over 2007-08
Wholesale and Retail Trade	13651	15514	19223	30641	2.24
Mining and Quarrying	13472	16337	21291	30019	2.23
Iron and Steel	67562	76630	100458	127353	1.88
Motor Vehicles and Other Transport Equipments	49441	60891	73206	90580	1.83
Transport, Storage and Communications	80473	136468	141043	145215	1.80
Computer and Related Activities	71599	83656	104059	122570	1.71
Radio, Television and Commu- nication Equip. and Appmaratus	8431	8969	11871	14244	1.69
Food Products and Beverages	22062	26199	33179	37117	1.68
Cement and Cement Products	31730	38753	43257	52722	1.66
Fabricated Metal Products	9008	9742	12678	14963	1.66
Hotels and Restaurants	7833	10618	10934	12842	1.64
Chemicals and Chemical Products	85902	97970	116995	136992	1.59
Machinery and Machine Tools	18866	21594	24987	29013	1.54
Rubber and Plastic Products	16716	17623	21036	24821	1.48
Electrical Machinery and Apparatus	21432	23623	26648	30514	1.42
Real Estate Activities	16536	17852	20634	22690	1.37
Textiles	21335	21168	24384	29023	1.36
Paper and Paper Products	4916	4468	4956	5682	1.16
ALL INDUSTRIES	864122	1073055	1282343	1496604	1.73

Note:

1. Net worth is computed as total of 'Paid-up Capital' and 'Reserves and Surplus'.
2. Data are based on annual accounts of select 2,545 companies common in all four years

Contribution to IMF to tackle Euro-zone crisis

*275. SHRI ANIL DESAI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether India is struggling to reduce rising inflation and staring at a gaping fiscal deficit in order to revive growth;

(b) whether in the backdrop of this, the Prime Minister has announced that India would contribute a whopping \$10 billion to the International Monetary Fund (IMF) to tackle the Euro-zone crisis; and

(c) in what manner Government would tackle crisis at home and revive growth in view of the Commitment made to IMF?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) Fiscal consolidation and containing inflation are considered necessary for reviving economic growth. Headline inflation measured in terms of Wholesale Price Index which averaged 9.56 per cent in 2010-11 and 8.94 per cent in 2011-12, came down to 7.43 per cent in first quarter (Apr-Jun) 'of 2012-13 and was placed at 6.87 per cent in July 2012. Inflation, however, continues to be above the comfort level of 5-6 per cent and the Government has been taking appropriate administrative, fiscal and monetary measures to contain it. In terms of Medium Term Fiscal Policy Statement, the Government is also committed to bring fiscal deficit down from 5.8 per cent of GDP in 2011-12 to 3.9 per cent of GDP in 2014-15.

(b) The International Monetary Fund (IMF) had proposed a new bilateral borrowing programme to augment its resources for crisis prevention and resolution and to meet the potential financing needs of all IMF members. India is one amongst the 37 members, including BRICS countries that have pledged contributions to this fund. At the request of IMF, India has pledged a commitment of upto \$10 billion at the Los Cabos G 20 Summit held on June 18-19, 2012.

(c) The commitment to IMF does not imply an immediate outgo of forex reserves. The forex reserves will be drawn only when there is actually a drawal from one of the crisis ridden countries which takes a loan from IMF.

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 and Medium Enterprises (MSME) sector by way of higher allocation of funds, liberalization of capital market to attract off-shore investment, enhancing investment in the infrastructure sector focusing on Public Private Partnerships and introduction of a new National Manufacturing Policy, etc.

Delegation of power to the Backward Commission

*276. SHRI RAMA CHANDRA KHUNTIA: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Backward Commission has no power to give relief to backward people in this country;

(b) whether all powers are vested only in the Scheduled Castes Commission; and

(c) whether Government is considering to delegate power to the Backward Commission?

THE MINISTER OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI MUKUL WASNIK): (a) Under Section 9 of the National Commission for Backward Classes Act, 1993, the National Commission for Backward Classes (NCBC) is empowered to hear complaints of over inclusion or under-inclusion of any backward class in the Central lists of Backward Classes and tender such advice to the Central Government, as it deems appropriate. While performing its functions under subsection (1) of Section 9 of the Act, the NCBC, has, under Section 10 of the NCBC Act, all the powers of a civil court trying a suit.

(b) In accordance with its mandate laid down in the Clauses (5) and (10) of the Article 338 of the Constitution, the National Commission for Scheduled Castes, *inter-alia*, looks into the grievances of the Other Backward Classes (OBCs).

(c) The NCBC has requested to mandate it to hear complaint(s) of persons belonging OBCs. The request of the NCBC is being examined.

Health of malnourished children

†277. SHRI VIJAY JAWAHARLAL DARDA: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether soyabean and de-oiled cakes soyameal are being used for packed edibles for the malnourished children;

(b) whether Government is aware of the fact that the use of raw and partially processed soyabean and de-oiled cakes soyameal as edibles is injurious to the health;

(c) whether it is a fact that the health of malnourished children is deteriorating due to the distribution of edibles of soyabean;

(d) whether the Academy of Nutrition Improvement, Nagpur has drawn the attention of the Government towards it by writing a letter; and

(e) if so, the action being taken by Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) Soya bean and de-oiled soya bean meal are being used as one of the ingredients in some of the ready to eat food supplementation programmes as a high source of protein. These are processed products in which the anti-nutritional factors have been denatured and consumption of these foods do not carry any health hazards.

(b) Raw Soya bean contains some anti-nutritional factors like trypsin inhibitors, phytohaemagglutins and phytoestrogens. However, after processing of soya bean, the antinutritional factors are significantly reduced and have not been shown to cause any ill effects.

(c) There is no authentic and scientific data available on ill-effects of consumption of supplementary foods, which consists of soya as one of the ingredients.

(d) and (e) Letters from Academy of Nutrition Improvement have been addressed to numerous departments/organizations and are on varied subjects including use, of khesari dal, locally available foods, foods made from farm and forest produce etc.

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Further, it may be informed that, Mr. Shantilal Nanalal Kothari, Academy of Nutrition Improvement has filed a PIL No.25/2012 before the Hon'ble High Court of Judicature at Bombay (Nagpur Bench) against the State Government of Maharashtra and others in which Union of India is also a respondent. Through this PIL, *inter-alia*, request has been made for a Fact Finding Committee on the issue of soya enriched food being supplied to malnourished children being of sub standard quality etc. and the matter is subjudice.

Rehabilitation scheme of DAE

*278. SHRI PARSHOTTAM KHODABHAI RUPALA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the target that has been set up by Department of Atomic Energy (DAE) to produce electricity for coming ten years;

(b) the number of new nuclear power stations that are expected to be setup by DAE in various States for coming five years;

(c) the steps that have been taken by DAE to avoid Kudankulam type agitation, as generally local people are not satisfied with the compensation and rehabilitation schemes of DAE; and

(d) whether DAE intends to provide job opportunity to affected local people to minimize the agitation by training people in advance and if needed by relaxing education criteria?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) The electricity generation targets in respect of nuclear power are formulated five year plan-wise. The electricity generation target in respect of nuclear power for the current five year plan (XII Five Year Plan) period is 241748 Million Units.

(b) The XII Five Year Plan envisages start of work on nineteen nuclear power reactors, planned to be set up in the states of Haryana, Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, Gujarat, Maharashtra, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu and Andhra Pradesh.

(c) The agitation at Kudankulam was primarily due to the apprehensions generated (post Fukushima incident) regarding safety, effect of radiation to human health, environment etc. in the surrounding areas of the nuclear power plant. The apprehensions were heightened by groups ideologically opposed to nuclear power by spreading of misinformation.

The Central Government constituted an Expert group comprising of academicians, scientists, engineers and doctors to allay the apprehensions. The Expert Group went into the details of all the aspects related to Kudankulam nuclear power plant safety and other related issues, and has addressed the concerns of the people. In addition to this, the Government have also launched a massive public outreach programme in and around Kudankulam and in the State of Tamil Nadu, using multi-pronged approach to allay the apprehensions of the people.

The Resettlement and Rehabilitation (R and R) schemes for different sites are formulated and implemented in accordance with the prevailing State /Central laws. In addition, neighbourhood development and welfare programmes are also undertaken. These comprise schemes on healthcare, education, infrastructure development, etc.

(d) The safety in nuclear power plant is of paramount importance. Therefore, deployment of appropriately qualified and competent personnel besides design, engineering, construction, commissioning and operation in line with the prescribed standards is an important consideration. Initiatives to provide both direct and indirect opportunities for livelihood to the local persons including through direct employment, subject to availability of vacancy and suitability of persons as per prescribed standards have been taken up. Various training programmes for Project Affected Persons (PAPs) and local people in different skills around sites have been organised. The PAPs are also given preference in award of contracts for various services at the sites.

Release of Additional Authorized Capital to Regional Rural Banks

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

(a) whether Government has taken a decision to release further 632 crores of funds as Additional Authorized Capital to cater to the needs of Regional Rural Banks on 50:50 sharing basis;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is a fact that State Governments have also been released as their share of funds; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) to (d) A scheme for recapitalization of 40 financially weak Regional Rural Banks (RRBs) had

been approved by the Government. Out of total estimated recapitalization assistance of Rs. 2,200 crore, the share of Government of India was Rs. 1,100 crore, while the share of the State Governments was Rs. 330 crore.

So far Government of India has released Rs. 668.92 crore as its share towards recapitalization, while the State Governments have released Rs. 223.92 crore.

Uranium in groundwater

*280. SHRI ARVIND KUMAR SINGH : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether uranium has been found in groundwater of some States;
- (b) if so, the details thereof, State-wise;
- (c) whether uranium contamination in groundwater of some States is more than 12 times of the permissible limits of WHO;
- (d) if so, the details thereof;
- (e) the details of the people who have died due to uranium in groundwater, so far, State-wise;
- (f) whether uranium treatment facility from water has been installed by Government in affected areas;
- (g) if so, the details thereof, State-wise; and
- (h) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) Yes, Sir. Due to its natural occurrence, uranium is present in all environmental matrices such as water, soil, sediment, food materials and biota. On a global basis, its concentration in soil varies from 1-5 parts per million (ppm) while in water it varies from 1-3 parts per billion (ppb). The uranium content in water, which is in contact with granite rocks, is relatively high.

(b) Bhabha Atomic Research Centre (BARC) has carried out study for uranium content in groundwater and analysed the uranium content of 1109 number of water samples collected from four districts of Punjab (Bhatinda, Mansa, Faridkot and Ferozpur) in collaboration with Guru Nanak Dev University (GNDU), Amritsar. The results of the study reveal that about 42% of total samples have Uranium concentration above the Atomic Energy Regulatory Board (AERB) permissible (radiological) limit (60 ppb) for drinking water.

Hydrogeochemical survey is one of the tools for survey and exploration for concealed uranium deposits, wherein uranium content in ground water is assessed. Atomic Minerals Directorate for Exploration and Research (AMD) being an exploration agency for identifying natural resources of uranium, frequently utilise this technique. In general, U content recorded by AMD in ground water samples from different parts of India, where AMD is engaged in survey and exploration, are in the range of <1-100 ppb, with occasional values upto 5840 ppb. Such anomalously high values are recorded generally in granitic terrains. It may be clarified that the areas surveyed by AMD are in remote parts of India, where human population is minimal.

Uranium content recorded in ground water in areas where AMD has carried out such studies in the recent past is as listed below:

Sl.No.	Location	State	U (ppb)
1.	Didwana and Singhi, Talab, Nagaur District	Rajasthan	17-1755
2.	Bap-Malar playa, Bikaner, Jodhpur and Jaisalmer Districts	Rajasthan	8-25
3.	Popawas-Ghatiyala-Keru Sector, Jodhpur and Pali districts	Rajasthan	<1-170
4.	Hurra Ki Dhani, Sikar	Rajasthan	<1-44
5.	Daurala, Sikar	Rajasthan	556-5100
6.	Mahendragarh district	Haryana	2-2936
7.	Una district	Himachal Pradesh	2-80
8.	Phalodi-Lohawat, Jodhpur district	Rajasthan	4-29
9.	Jabera-Selwara-Katangi, Damoh and Jabalpur districts	Madhya Pradesh	<1-330
10.	Piparia-Kalan, Seoni district	Madhya Pradesh	<1-4500
11.	Pongar, Seoni district	Madhya Pradesh	<1-4285
12.	MedhaDhana, Betul district	Madhya Pradesh	<1-5198
13.	Thumpani, Bastar district	Chhattisgarh	<1-57
14.	Sukma, Dantewada district	Chhattisgarh	<1-820

Sl.No.	Location	State	U (ppb)
15.	Vishnupali, Raigarh district	Chhattisgarh	<1-400
16.	Sajjaldine-Siregepalle, Kadappa district	Andhra Pradesh	1-195
17.	Chenchaiapalle-Mulapalle, Kadappa district	Andhra Pradesh	2-5840
18.	Chandragiri-Tirupati-Nayudupet area, Chittoor and Neliore districts	Andhra Pradesh	<1-984
19.	Sedam, Gulbarga disirict	Karnataka	18-271
20.	Kallur, Gulbarga disirict	Karnataka	<1-25
21.	Kurgunta, Gulbarga disirict	Karnataka	112-474
22.	Karankot, Gulbarga disirict	Karnataka	27-508
23.	Kanasgeri-Malamatti-Vantamuri-Mallapur, Beglaum district	Karnataka	<2-14
24.	Raigarh and Mahasamund districts	Chhattisgarh	<1-164
25.	Kattukottai-Gangavalli-Uppiliapuram, Salem and Tiruchirapalli district	Tamil Nadu	<1-12
26.	Kenda-Jitujori-Amghata-Puncha-Hura area, Purulia district	West Bengal	<1-210

In addition, AMD has carried out preliminary hydrogeochemical studies on 165 number of random water samples collected from areas around Bhatinda, Mansa, Faridkot and Firozpur districts of Punjab, which indicated <1 to 270 ppb U, with 14 samples having U values higher than 60 ppb.

BARC has also carried out a study in collaboration with Guru Nanak Dev University (GNDU), Amritsar .for establishment of uranium content in groundwater in Malwa region of Punjab state. The maximum concentration of uranium in ground water in the Malwa region was found to be 684 ppb.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Answer to part (b) of the question may be referred to.

(e) From the few known studies in Canada and Finland there is no evidence of correlation between cancer and uranium in drinking water.

(f) and (g) Water purification systems based on Reverse Osmosis (RO) technique have been installed in many districts of Punjab by the State Government.

(h) Does not arise in view of answer to (f) and (g) above.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO UNSTARRED QUESTIONS

Promotion for production of Uranium minerals

2016. DR. V. MAITREYAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to promote production of Uranium minerals in the country; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) At present Uranium Corporation of India Limited (UCIL), a public sector undertaking under the Department of Atomic Energy for promoting production of Uranium minerals, is operating six underground mines at Jaduguda, Bhatin, Narwapahar, Turamdih, Bagjata and Mohuldih and an opencast mine at Banduhurang and two processing plants at Jaduguda and Turamdih, all near Jamshedpur in the Singhbhum East District of Jharkhand State. In addition, a mine and Process plant at Tummalapalle in YSR (Kadapa) district of Andhra Pradesh has been commissioned by UCIL during April, 2012. Uranium is a prescribed substance under Atomic Energy Act and mining/processing and handling of Uranium is reserved under the exclusive monopoly of the Government of India. The Government of India has set up UCIL to undertake mining/processing of Uranium.

Facilities for medical emergencies near nuclear power plants

2017. DR. V. MAITREYAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is adequate preparedness for medical emergencies in the vicinity of the nuclear power plants in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of hospitals with haematology laboratories, bone marrow bank, immunology laboratories etc. near nuclear plants; and

(d) the steps taken/being taken by Government to provide these facilities in the vicinity of all nuclear power plants, in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Medical services to cater to general health and occupational health related injuries are available at all nuclear power plants. In addition, there are district hospitals/public health centers and private medical services available in the vicinity of nuclear power plant sites. The medical and para-medical professionals of these hospitals are trained and retrained periodically in attending to medical emergencies.

(c) In addition to the medical services available at the nuclear power plants, empanelment with super-speciality hospitals in the nearby towns/villages are also in place. Hematology laboratories are available at most of the Government/private hospitals, primary health centres and nursing homes, while Immunology laboratories, bone marrow banks and other specialised services are available at the super-speciality hospitals.

(d) Health care has been one of the focus areas of Nuclear Power Corporation of India Limited (NPCIL) Corporate Social Responsibility programme. Free medical services are being extended to the people living in the vicinity of nuclear power plants through mobile clinics and health centres.

Global centre for Nuclear Energy Partnership

2018. SHRI A. ELAVARASAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether India had made progress towards setting up a global centre for Nuclear Energy Partnership in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether India is in consultation with expected members of partnership countries to set up the centre; and

(d) if so, the details thereof including the number of countries agreed to participate in it?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) and (b) Yes Sir. In September 2010, Central Government

approved the establishment of Global Centre for Nuclear Energy Partnership (GCNEP) near Bahadurgarh, District Jhajjar, Haryana. Two plots of land measuring approximately 130 acres at village Kheri Jasaur and 105 acres at village Jasaur Kheri have been acquired at a cost of Rs. 78 Crore for setting up GCNEP and township, respectively. 65% of the construction of boundary wall of the Centre has been completed. Architectural Consultancy to prepare Master Plan of GCNEP site, has been awarded and Master Plan of the Centre is ready.

(c) and (d) Agreements for cooperation concerning GCNEP related programmes and activities have been signed with USA, Russia, France and IAEA.

Letter of credit by Saha Institute of Nuclear Physics

2019. SHRI PRASANTA CHATTERJEE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Saha Institute of Nuclear Physics have opened any letter of credit by taking an overdraft from Union Bank of India; and

(b) if so, the purpose of the letter of credit?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Contract awarded by Saha Institute of Nuclear Physics

2020. SHRI PRASANTA CHATTERJEE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether M/S Desy of Germany was entrusted with a project of Saha Institute of Nuclear Physics to develop a beam line in Petra-III;

(b) if so, details thereof;

(c) quantum of money transferred to M/S Desy so far; and

(d) whether the money has been paid against any Bank Guarantee?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) and (b) There is a scientific collaboration agreement between Deutsches Elektronen-Synchrotron (DESY), Germany and Saha Institute of Nuclear Physics (SINP), India, under a project funded by the Department of Science

and Technology, Government of India with SINP as the nodal institute from India. This collaboration provides priority access to Indian Scientists to the PETRA-III Synchrotron at DESY against a new beamline that is being constructed at PETRA-III with Indian support. This collaborative effort is carried out in accordance with an initial agreement dated 22nd March 2011 and a general cooperation agreement dated 31st May 2011 between SINP and DESY.

(c) and (d) An amount of EURO 40,00,000/- equivalent to Rs. 26,04,20,000/- has so far been transferred to DESY as per the agreements which do not prescribe requirement of any bank guarantee.

Atomic energy plants under Twelfth Plan

†2021. SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether there in any plan to set up 16 atomic energy plants in the country by Indian Atomic Energy Commission during the Twelfth Five Year Plan;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the power likely to be generated by these atomic energy plants to be established under the Twelfth Plan;

(d) whether any steps have been taken by Government to provide heavy and light water and other resources required for atomic energy plants; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) During the XII Five Year Plan, it is proposed to start work on nineteen new nuclear power plants. Sixteen of these will be implemented by the Nuclear Power Corporation of India Limited (NPCIL), two by Bharatiya Nabhikiya Vidyut Nigam Limited (BHAVINI) and one by Bhabha Atomic Research Centre (BARC).

(b) and (c) The details are as under:

Location and State	Project	Capacity (MW)	To be imple- mented by
1	2	3	4
Gorakhpur, Haryana	Gorakhpur Units 1 and 2	2X700	NPCIL

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

1	2	3	4
Chutka, Madhya Pradesh	Chutka Units 1 and 2	2X700	
Mahi Banswara, Rajasthan	Mahi Banswara Units 1 and 2	2X700	
Kaiga, Karnataka	Kaiga Units 5 and 6	2X700	
Kudankulam, Tamil Nadu	Kudankulam Units 3 and 4	2X1000	
Jaitapur, Maharashtra	Jaitapur Units 1 and 2	2X1650	
Kovvada, Andhra Pradesh	Kovvada Units 1 and 2	2X1500	
Chhaya Mithi Viridi, Gujarat	Chhaya Mithi Viridi Units 1 and 2	2X1100	
Kalpakkam, Tamil Nadu	Fast Breeder Reactor (FBR) Unit 1 and 2	2X500	BHAVINI
Location to be decided	Advanced Heavy Water Reactor (AHWR)	300	BARC

(d) Yes, Sir.

(e) The inputs for the nuclear power programme like Heavy Water, Fuel, Zirconium components etc. have been tied up with the various units of the Department of Atomic Energy.

Radiation exposure in Rawat Bhata Atomic Power Station

†2022. SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a case of adverse effect of radioactive substance, tritium on some employees of the Rawat Bhata Atomic Power Station situated in Rajasthan has come to notice;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has got any enquiry conducted in this case;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) whether any action plan has been prepared by the Government to check such incidents?

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) and (b) There were two instances of tritium uptake (exposure) to workers at Rajasthan Atomic Power Station during maintenance works on June 23, 2012 and July 19, 2012. Tritium is a soft beta emitter (of very low energy and can be stopped by a thin paper) and once it enters the body, it comes out of the body through urination and sweating. The resultant dose to the workers as a result of the tritium uptake was well within the annual limits stipulated by the Atomic Energy Regulatory Board (AERB), except in case of one contract worker. He received a dose of 20.4 milli Sievert per year, as against the stipulated AERB annual dose limit of 15 milliSievert per year for contract workers. The limit for regular worker is 20 milliSievert per year. At this level of radiation dose, as found by scientific studies, there are no adverse effects on the human health. The workers are attending to their normal duties, albeit in other areas of the plant.

(c) and (d) The incident has been investigated by the Exposure Investigation Committee of the Station and also by the AERB. It was found that the adherence to Personal Protective Equipment needed to be strengthened.

(e) Yes, Sir. Adherence to Personal Protection Equipment and periodic training for radiation workers have been reinforced to prevent recurrence of such incidents.

Atomic power plants presently working in states

†2023. SHRI PARVEZ HASHMI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the names of States where atomic power plants are working presently and the State-wise details of the quantity of electricity produced by them;

(b) the names of States where atomic power plants are proposed to be set-up and the details of the proposed power generation capacity thereof; and

(c) the special projects being contemplated by Central Government and Ministry keeping in view of the increasing demand of electricity in future and the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) Nuclear Power Plants are currently operational in Gujarat, Karnataka, Maharashtra, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu and Uttar Pradesh. The details are as under:

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

State	Station and Location	Capacity (MW)	Electricity generated (MU) 2011-12
Maharashtra	Tarapur Atomic Power Station (TAPS), Units 1 to 4, Tarapur	2X160 + 2X540	9814
Rajasthan	Rajasthan Atomic Power Station (RAPS), Units 2 to 6, Rajasthan	200+ 4X220	9141
Tamil Nadu	Madras Atomic Power Station (MAPS), Units 1 and 2, Kalpakkam	2X220	2516
Uttar Pradesh	Narora Atomic Power Station (NAPS), Units 1 and 2, Narora	2X220	1984
Gujarat	Kakrapar Atomic Power Station (KAPS), Units 1 and 2, Kakrapar	2X220	3787
Karnataka	Kaiga Generating Station (KGS) Units 1 to 4, Kaiga	4X220	5212

Note : RAPS-1 (100 MW) is under extended shutdown for techno-economic assessment on continuation of operations.

(b) Nuclear power plants are presently under construction in Gujarat, Rajasthan and Tamil Nadu. The details are as under:

Project	Location and State	Capacity (MW)
Kudankulam Nuclear Power Project (KKNPP) Units 1 and 2	Kudankulam, Tamil Nadu	2X1000
Prototype Fast Breeder Reactor (PFBR)	Kalpakkam, Tamil Nadu	500
Kakrapar Atomic Power Project (KAPP), Units 3 and 4	Kakrapar, Gujarat	2X700
Rajasthan Atomic Power Project (RAPP), Units 7 and 8	Rawatbhata, Rajasthan	2x700

The XII Five Year Plan proposals envisage start of work on new projects in

Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Haryana, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra and Tamil Nadu. The details are as under:

Location and State	Project	Capacity (MW)
Gorakhpur, Haryana	Gorakhpur Units 1 and 2	2X700
Chutka, Madhya Pradesh	Chutka Units 1 and 2	2X700
Mahi Banswara, Rajasthan	Mahi Banswara Units 1 and 2	2X700
Kaiga, Karnataka	Kaiga Units 5 and 6	2X700
Kudankulam, Tamil Nadu	Kudankulam Units 3 and 4	2X1000
Jaitapur, Maharashtra	Jaitapur Units 1 and 2	2X1650
Kovvada, Andhra Pradesh	Kovvada Units 1 and 2	2X1500
Chhaya Mithi Virdi, Gujarat	Chhaya Mithi Virdi Units 1 and 2	2X1100
Kalpakkam, Tamil Nadu	Fast Breeder Reactor (FBR) Units 1 and 2	2X 500
Location to be decided	Advanced Heavy Water Reactor (AHWR)	300

In addition, pre-project activities at Bhimpur in Madhya Pradesh and Haripur in West Bengal are planned in the XII Five Year Plan.

(c) The Sector wise and break up of XII Five Year Plan capacity addition programme (excluding nuclear) is as under:

	Hydro	Thermal		Total thermal	Total
		Coal	Gas/LNG		
Central	5632	10600	826	11426	17058
State	1456	12080	260	12340	13796
Private	2116	40015	0	40015	42131
TOTAL	9204	62695	1086	63781	72985

Further, capacity addition target of 29800 MW power from different renewable energy sources, which includes 15000 MW from wind; 2100 MW, from small hydro project; 10,000 MW from solar energy; 2000 MW from biomass and cogeneration

and 700 MW from urban and industrial waste has been envisaged during the Twelfth Five Year Plan.

Progress under “North Eastern vision 2020” document

2024. SHRI MANI SHANKAR AIYAR: Will the Minister of DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the ‘North Eastern Region Vision 2020’ document released by the Prime Minister in July, 2007 continues to be the template to promote development in the North-East;

(b) whether the 17 inter-Ministerial working groups set up to monitor progress are still in operation;

(c) if not, what alternative arrangements have been made;

(d) whether Government would consider employing an academic institution such as the North East Hill University to monitor the progress;

(e) whether Vision 2020 has set a target of Rs. 14 lakh crore investment in NER by doubling the planned outlays in successive Five Year Plans from the Tenth to Thirteenth Plans; and

(f) if so, the proposed outlay for the Twelfth Plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION (SHRI PABAN SINGH GHATOWAR): (a) North Eastern Region Vision 2020 document released by Prime Minister in July, 2008 continues to be template for promoting development in North Eastern States. Assessment of requirement of infrastructural projects in North Eastern States is continuously evolving planning and policy formulation exercise and envisages in consultation and participation of State Governments, Union Government and other stakeholders.

(b) Seventeen Thematic Groups were constituted by Ministry of Development of North Eastern Region to work out action plan to operationalize the vision, based on various disciplines/sectors outlined in Vision 2020 document. These Groups presented their findings for working out detailed action plan for development of North Eastern Region in the meeting held in Shillong on 3rd and 4th December, 2008. Action points posed by Thematic Groups were culled out for implementation by concerned Ministries and those Ministries are being pursued by Ministry of Development of North Eastern Region and North Eastern Council to implement the

action plan in relevant fields Concerned Ministries are invited to spell out their development plans and ongoing activities in North Eastern Region in North Eastern Council meetings.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) Vision 2020 set a target of additional investment of around Rs. 13,29,891 crore at 2006-07 prices in North Eastern Region from 2007-08 to 2019-20 with a view to bring growth rates in North Eastern Region at par with overall national growth rates. Estimated investment is placed at Rs. 2,11,613 crore during Eleventh Plan; Rs. 5,05,499 crore during Twelfth Plan and Rs. 6,12,779 crore during first three years of Thirteenth Plan period. During Eleventh Five Year Plan (2007-12) actual Plan Outlay for NER through various sources of funding works out to Rs. 1,84,155 crore, which does not include private sector investment in the Region.

(f) Projected requirement for Twelfth Five Year Plan of North Eastern Council is Rs. 21,507 crore.

High commissioners belonging to scheduled caste

†2025. SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of ambassadors and high commissioners posted in various countries of the world and number of persons belonging to Scheduled Caste among them; and

(b) the names of those countries where they are posted?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI PRENEET KAUR): (a) As on date there are 119 Ambassadors and High Commissioners posted to various Indian Missions abroad. Of these officers posted as Heads of Mission, 18 belong to the Scheduled Caste category.

(b) The countries in which these officers are posted are:

United Arab Emirates, Ghana, Azerbaijan, Switzerland, Romania, Denmark, Tanzania, Finland, Ukraine, Zambia, Mozambique, Belarus, Canada, Papua New Guinea, Democratic Republic of Korea, Morocco, Fiji and Namibia.

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Assistance given to foreign countries

†2026. SHRI THAAWAR CHAND GEHLOT: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) details of assistance promised by India to countries and the quantity of assistance to be provided to them during the years 2005 to 2012, country-wise;

(b) whether India has received any help from other countries during the said period; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

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

Opening of PSKS

2027. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the Passport Seva Kendras (PSKs) in the country which have been made operational, location-wise;

(b) the time by which the remaining PSKs would be made operational, location-wise;

(c) whether Government proposes to open more Passport Offices and PSKs in the country, including the States of Andhra Pradesh;

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

(e) the other steps taken/being taken by Government to cut down the delays in issuing of the passports and mitigate the hardships being faced by the applicants?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI E. AHAMED): (a) and (b) Under the Passport Seva Project, all the planned 77 (seventy seven) Passport Seva Kendras (PSKs) have been made operational across the country. The state-wise location of PSKs is given in Statement (*See* below).

(c) and (d) There is no plan to open any new Passport Office in the country.

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

However, the Government is conducting a feasibility study to expand the network of passport delivery mechanism by means of additional Passport Seva Kendras/ Passport Seva Laghu Kendras in various States/UTs, including Andhra Pradesh.

(e) The full implementation of Passport Seva Project (PSP) has transformed Passport Issuance System by way of adding 77 PSKs to the 38 Passport Issuing Authorities in India, including Andaman and Nicobar Administration and introducing online filing of applications. The PSP has a centralised IT system linking all Passport Offices, PSKs, Police and India Post. The Passport infrastructure has also been upgraded. The Passport Offices have regular interaction with concerned police authorities to expedite verification reports of the applicants. Passport Adalats are also conducted by Passport Offices from time to time. Guidelines for quick scrutiny of passport applications and defining the roles of personnel manning the PSKs are being framed to reduce processing time. The Government has also taken steps to create a motivated workforce by improving working conditions, training, and staff welfare and career progression measures.

Statement

State-wise list of PSKs

Sl.No.	State/UT	No. of PSKs	Location
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	7	Hyderabad I, II and III, Nizamabad, Vijayawada, Tirupati, Visakhapatnam,
2.	Assam	1	Guwahati
3.	Bihar	1	Patna
4.	Chandigarh UT	1	Chandigarh
5.	Chhatisgarh	1	Raipur*
6.	Delhi NCT	3	Herald House, Shalimar Place, Bhikaji Cama Place*
7.	Goa	1	Panaji*
8.	Gujarat	5	Ahmedabad I and II, Baroda, Rajkot, Surat.
9.	Haryana	2	Ambala, Gurgaon.
10.	Himachal Pradesh	1	Shimla*

1	2	3	4
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	2	Jammu*, Srinagar*.
12.	Jharkhand	1	Ranchi*
13.	Karnataka	4	Bangalore I and II, Hubli, Mangalore.
14.	Kerala	13	Thiruvananthapuram, Thiruvananthapuram (Rural), Kollam, Cochin, Ernakulam Rural, Alapuzha, Kottayam, Malappuram, Thrissur, Kozhikode I and II, Kannur I and II.
15.	Madhya Pradesh	1	Bhopal
16.	Maharashtra	7	Mumbai I, II and III, Pune, Nagpur, Thane, Nashik.
17.	Odisha	1	Bhubaneswar*
18.	Punjab	5	Amritsar, Ludhiana, Jalandhar I and II, Hoshiarpur.
19.	Rajasthan	3	Jaipur, Jodhpur, Sikar.
20.	Tamil Nadu	8	Chennai I, II and III, Trichy Thanjavur, Madurai, Tirunelveli, Coimbatore,
21.	Uttar Pradesh	6	Lucknow, Varanasi, Kanpur, Gorakhpur, Bareilly, Ghaziabad.
22.	Uttarakhand	1	Dehradun*
23.	West Bengal	2	Kolkata, Berhampore.
TOTAL		77	

* Co-located PSK

Slashing of the Haj quota

2028. DR. PRADEEP KUMAR BALMUCHU: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Supreme Court slashed the Haj discretionary quota of Government greatly;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the details of the various other incorporations made in the guidelines issued in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI E. AHAMED): (a) Yes.

(b) and (c) As per the interim order dated July 23, 2012 of the Hon'ble Supreme Court, the discretionary Haj quota of the Government has been curtailed to 500 seats comprising 200 seats for Haj Committee of India (HCOI) and 300 seats for the recommendations of dignitaries limited to the following:

Hon'ble President of India	100 seats
Hon'ble Vice-President	75 seats
Hon'ble Prime Minister	75 seats
Hon'ble External Affairs Minister	50 seats
HCOI	200 seats
TOTAL	500 Seats

Infiltration from Bangladesh

2029. SHRI KUMAR DEEPAK DAS: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Foreign Secretary of Bangladesh has stated in Guwahati recently that India has never raised issue of illegal infiltration from Bangladesh;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) if not, the details of the action taken to raise the issue of infiltration with Bangladesh by Government of India so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI E. AHAMED): (a) to (c) The issue of illegal migration from Bangladesh is regularly discussed at relevant bilateral meetings, including the Joint Working Group on Security, Director General level talks between the Border Security Force (BSF) and Border Guard Bangladesh (BGB), Home Secretary level talks and Home Minister level consultations. India and Bangladesh have put in place mechanisms, including a Coordinated Border Management Plan signed in July 2011, to address issues arising

from illegal border crossings and incidents on the border and to enhance cooperation between the border guarding forces of the two countries. The two sides are also cooperating in identifying vulnerable patches along the border and taking appropriate steps to prevent illegal activities, including illegal movement across the border.

Chinese activities in South China Sea

†2030. SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that China is enhancing its military activities in South China Sea;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that many countries of the world are objecting this Chinese move;

(d) if so, the names of such countries and whether this Chinese move is against global interest; and

(e) if so, Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI E. AHAMED): (a) and (b) China's military modernization is an ongoing process.

(c) and (d) Sovereignty over areas of the South China Sea is disputed between many countries in the region. India is not a party to this dispute.

(e) Government has on several occasions reiterated its position that it supports freedom of navigation, right of passage and access to resources in accordance with accepted principles of international law. These principles should be respected by all. Sovereignty disputes in the South China Sea must be resolved peacefully by the countries concerned in accordance with international law and practice.

Chinese view on Arunachal Pradesh

†2031. SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that China considers Arunachal Pradesh as southern part of Tibet;

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government has registered its objection against misleading claim of China; and

(d) if so, the facts thereof and whether Government would reconsider its stand regarding recognising Chinese suzerainty over Tibet in changed scenario?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI E. AHAMED): (a) to (d) China disputes the international boundary between India and China in the Eastern Sector and claims approximately 90,000 square kilometers of Indian territory in the State of Arunachal Pradesh. China illegally refers to this region as "Southern Tibet". The fact that Arunachal Pradesh is an integral and inalienable part of India has been clearly conveyed to the Chinese side. India's position on Tibet has been consistent and is well-known.

Passport applications from Assam

2032. SHRIMATI NAZNIN FARUQUE: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of applications for passports received by the passport office of Guwahati (Assam) during the year 2012-13, the number of passport issued, the number of applications rejected by the office and the number of applications that are still pending;

(b) whether it is a fact that the passports applicants are facing problem due to slow process of passport issue;

(c) the action being taken by Government to make the process of issuing passport easier and on time; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI E. AHAMED): (a) Passport applications received by Passport Office, Guwahati during 2012-13 (April 2012- August 24, 2012) is 19,390. During this period, 24,301 passports were issued (including passport applications of previous year) and 8 applications were rejected after due processing. A total of 20,054 applications are still pending (including applications from previous year) as on today on account of mainly non-receipt of police verification reports.

(b) Passports to Indian citizens are issued as per the provisions of the

Passports Act 1967 and the Passport Rules 1980 as amended from time to time. Prior to issuing a passport, the Passport Issuing Authority must establish the applicant's citizenship, identity and an absence of criminal record. This requires verification of personal particulars of applicants and background check of their criminal antecedents which are time consuming. This results in delays in issuance of passports.

(c) and (d) In order to speed up issuance of passports and simplify the passport procedure, a Mission Mode Project (MMP) was identified under the National e-Governance Plan (NeGP) of the Government of India. The MMP on Passports, named Passport Seva Project, aims "to deliver all Passport-related services to the citizens in a timely, transparent, more accessible, reliable manner and in a comfortable environment through streamlined processes and committed, trained and motivated workforce". The Project has been fully implemented by setting up of 77 Passport Seva Kendras (PSKs) including one in Assam.

Irregular transaction of companies

2033. SHRIMATI MAYA SINGH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to State:

(a) the number of companies whose irregular transactions were found responsible for causing fluctuations in share market during last five years and the details of action taken against them;

(b) the details of nature of irregularity found in transactions of 19 mid-cap share firms on 26th July by Securities and Exchange Board of India and whether a ban was imposed on them; and

(c) if so, the conclusion of investigation made in this regard and the details of mechanism in place to curb such irregularities immediately so that small investors may not have to face losses in share transaction?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) Fluctuations in markets are not unusual. Market movements are the outcome of perceptions of the investors about the economy, the sector and companies. This perception is influenced by many factors including the macro-economic environment, the growth potential of the economy/companies, corporate performance, domestic and international events and market sentiments. Irregular transactions in individual companies do not normally cause fluctuations in the share market. However, it may cause fluctuations in the shares of the affected company.

Complaints that are received from time to time regarding irregular transactions are examined as per extant SEBI guidelines and it takes civil and/or criminal actions as deemed necessary. The details of action taken by SEBI in the last five years, following the investigations are as under:

Particulars	Number of Persons/Entities/Companies				
	2007-08#	2008-09#	2009-10#	2010-11#	2011-12#
Cancellation	–	–	0	5	0
Suspension	44	46	48	36	12
Warning issued	48	179	37	17	31
Prohibitive directions issued u/s 11 of SEBI Act*	537	230	691	268	466
Deficiency Observations issued/ Administrative warning	–	6	156	63	856
TOTAL:	629**	461**	932**	389**	1365**

* Against intermediaries and non-intermediaries

** Other than consent orders

Regulatory actions following investigations only

(b) and (c) SEBI observed abnormality in price movement of certain mid-cap stocks viz., Pipavav Defence and Offshore Engineering Company Limited, Parsvnath Developers Limited, Tulip Telecom Limited and Glodyne Technoserve Limited on July 26, 2012.

Based on the preliminary inquiry / investigation it was observed, *inter-alia*, that:

- Groups of related entities had placed sale orders of substantial quantities as fully disclosed orders at prices significantly below the Last Traded Price (LTP) contributing to the fall in prices of these stocks.
- These groups of related entities were found to be trading substantially in these mid-cap stocks and their income details captured in Know Your Client (KYC) records were not found to be commensurate with their trading pattern.

Accordingly, SEBI vide order dated August 3, 2012 restrained 19 entities from accessing the securities market and further prohibited them from buying, selling or dealing in securities in any manner whatsoever, till further directions.

SEBI maintains constant vigil in the market, and in case of any abnormality, takes appropriate action against the concerned entities. It has placed systems and practices to promote a safe, transparent and efficient market and to protect market integrity. The systems instituted include advanced risk management mechanisms comprising on-line monitoring and surveillance, various limits on positions, margin requirements, circuit filters, etc. The systems and practices are reviewed continuously and modified to meet emerging needs.

Scam in refund of income tax

2034: SHRIMATI KUSUM RAI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a huge scam in refund of income tax has been detected in Income Tax (IT) Department by using login IDs and passwords of retired officials of Income Tax Department by the present officials;

(b) if so, the details of officials found involved in this scam;

(c) whether Government has enquired into the scam and has fixed responsibility of guilty officials of IT Department;

(d) if so, details of action taken against the guilty officials;

(e) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(f) the details of measures Government would take to prevent occurrence of such scams in IT Department?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) Yes Sir, unauthorised issue of refund of income tax has been detected wherein the user-Id of retired officers was misused to issue fraudulent refunds.

(b) to (e) The matter has been referred to the Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI) for detailed investigation.

(f) The measures taken to curb the above problem are :

- (i) Automatic transfer of Permanent Account Number (PAN) from one Assessing Officer to another has been disabled.
- (ii) The User-Id of an employee will be automatically disabled on his date of superannuation.

More Regional Rural Banks

2035. SHRI SABIR ALI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government propose to ask Public Sector Banks (PSBs) to come forward to set up more Regional Rural Banks (RRBs) in far flung areas of the country; and
- (b) if so, the Public Sector Banks (PSBs) who have shown their willingness to set up Regional Rural Banks (RRBs) in the distant areas and the steps that Government proposes to take in this regard?

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

- (b) Does not arise.

Present per capita debt

2036. SHRI SABIR ALI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) the present per capita debt in the country as against the previous; and
- (b) in what manner Government propose to contain the increase in the debt?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) As per latest data available the per capita loan in the country which includes external debt, internal debt and other liabilities including National Small Savings Fund and State Provident Fund etc., of the Union Government was Rs. 37,177 as on March 31, 2012 (Revised Estimates) as against Rs. 33,211 as on March 31, 2011.

- (b) The Central Government has been following a comprehensive strategy, to moderate the growth in public debt through a policy of fiscal rectitude *inter-alia*, including recourse to lower cost borrowings, emphasis on raising funds on concessional terms and from less expensive sources with longer maturities, monitoring short term debt and encouraging non-debt creating capital flows. The

Central Government has also set up a Middle Office in order to have a more prudent management of government debt.

Steps to control the menace of foreign remittance

2037. SHRI C.M. RAMESH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is contemplating to take any aggressive steps to control the menace of foreign remittances without Tax-deduction at source (TDS); and

(b) if so, the steps proposed to be taken?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) and (b) Sir, monitoring and scrutinizing high foreign remittances without tax deduction at source (TDS) is one of the stipulated activities of the Income Tax Department which is reflected in the Central Action Plan of Income Tax Department for Financial Year 2012-13. Appropriate action is taken regularly in accordance with the provisions of the Act, whenever there is a shortfall in deduction of tax at source.

Fluctuation in the value of Rupee

†2038. SHRI RAMCHANDRA PRASAD SINGH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the fluctuation in the value of Rupees in the country has also a bearing on the foreign capital investment in the country;

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

(c) the other factors in the country which are believed to play major role in fluctuation of value of Indian currency *i.e.* Rupee?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (c) Capital flows into the country depend upon “push” and “pull” factors. The push factors include global liquidity and investors’ perception, while the pull factors include a set of macroeconomic factors such as expected growth, interest rate differential, inflation, expected exchange rate movement and corporate performance. The fluctuations in exchange rate might create uncertainty about the expected returns on capital and hence has a bearing on the capital inflows.

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

The reason for decline in the exchange rate value of the rupee against US dollar is the supply-demand imbalance in the domestic foreign exchange market. This is due to widening of trade and current account deficits and slowdown in portfolio flows on account of escalation in euro zone crisis and strengthening of US dollar in the international market.

Government policy of credit to priority sector

2039. SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) the policy of Government with regard to credit to priority sector;
- (b) whether any targets have been fixed for public sector banks, private sector banks and foreign banks during 2010-11 and 2011-12;
- (c) how far these targets have been achieved;
- (d) whether there were shortfalls in the case of a few individual banks in the public and private sector and foreign banks; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) As per Reserve Bank of India's (RBI) extant guidelines on Priority Sector Lending (PSL) during 2010-11 and 2011-12, all domestic Scheduled Commercial Banks (SCBs) including Public and Private Sector Banks were mandated to earmark 40% of their Adjusted Net Bank Credit (ANBC)/Credit Equivalent Amount of Off-Balance Sheet Exposure (CEOBE), whichever is higher, for PSL. Similarly, Foreign Banks had to earmark 32% of their ANBC/CEOBE, whichever is higher, for PSL.

However, as per RBI's revised guidelines on Priority Sector Lending (PSL), Foreign Banks having 20 or more branches in the country will be brought on par with domestic SCBs for PSL 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 PSL target of 32 percent. There is no change in the overall targets for domestic SCBs.

(c) to (e) Statements showing details of the achievements on overall Priority Sector Lending, as on the last reporting Fridays of March 2011 and 2012 (Provisional), by Public and Private Sector Banks is given in Statement I and for

Foreign Banks is given in Statement II.

Statement-I

*Achievement of Priority Sector Lending Target by Public
and Private Sector Banks*

Sl.No.	Name of the Bank	Percent of ANBC/CEOBE, which ever is higher as on last reporting Friday of March	
		2011	2012*
1	2	3	4
Public Sector Banks			
1.	Allahabad Bank	42.96	39.11
2.	Andhra Bank	38.54	36.56
3.	Bank of Baroda	43.57	43.37
4.	Bank of India	45.61	35.76
5.	Bank of Maharashtra	38.69	36.74
6.	Canara Bank	44.08	33.45
7.	Central Bank of India	37.75	29.90
8.	Corporation Bank	32.13	32.60
9.	Dena Bank	42.41	38.70
10.	IDBI Bank Ltd.	29.46	31.50
11.	Indian Bank	42.99	41.18
12.	Indian Overseas Bank	44.47	40.08
13.	Oriental Bank of Commerce	41.29	41.99
14.	Punjab and Sind Bank	40.46	30.96
15.	Punjab National Bank	40.67	40.70
16.	Syndicate Bank	46.21	45.01
17.	UCO Bank	38.76	32.85

1	2	3	4
18.	Union Bank of India	41.89	29.37
19.	United Bank of India	41.52	40.31
20.	Vijaya Bank	34.99	35.23
21.	State Bank of India	42.04	39.07
22.	State Bank of Bikaner and Jaipur	41.77	41.38
23.	State Bank of Hyderabad	51.50	40.59
24.	State Bank of Mysore	40.51	33.61
25.	State Bank of Patiala	41.09	38.81
26.	State Bank of Travancore	44.10	43.64
Private Sector Banks			
1.	Axis Bank Ltd.	44.4	40.31
2.	Bank of Rajasthan Ltd.	NA	32.00
3.	Catholic Syrian Bank Ltd.	46.6	40.43
4.	City Union Bank Ltd.	48.4	45.78
5.	Development Credit Bank Ltd.	45.1	43.44
6.	Dhanalakshmi Bank Ltd.	50.7	30.85
7.	Federal Bank Ltd.	40.9	36.78
8.	Yes Bank Ltd.	45.7	NA
9.	HDFC Bank Ltd.	46.6	42.27
10.	ICICI Bank Ltd.	53.1	36.49
11.	IndusInd Bank Ltd.	45.9	47.97
12.	ING Vysya Bank Ltd.	41.7	40.61
13.	Jammu and Kashmir Bank Ltd.	51.9	38.84
14.	Karnataka Bank Ltd.	43.0	42.23
15.	Karur Vysya Bank Ltd.	41.1	40.89

1	2	3	4
16.	Kotak Mahindra Bank Ltd.	42.4	42.15
17.	Lakshmi Vilas Bank Ltd.	41.2	41.31
18.	Nainital Bank Ltd.	62.9	57.49
19.	Ratnakar Bank Ltd.	56.1	43.44
20.	SBI Commercial and International Bank Ltd.	46.8	NA
21.	South Indian Bank Ltd.	38.1	25.19
22.	Tamilnad Mercantile Bank Ltd.	53.6	52.61

Source: RBI. * Data is Provisional, NA= Not Available

ANBC: Adjusted Net Bank Credit

CEOBE: Credit Equivalent Amount of Off- Balance Sheet Exposure

Statement-II

Achievement of Priority Sector Lending Target by Foreign Banks

Sl.No.	Name of the Bank	Percent of ANBC/CEOBE, which ever is higher as on last reporting Friday of March	
		2011	2012*
1	2	3	4
1.	Abu Dhabi Commercial Bank	42.75	32.65
2.	Antwerp Diamond Bank	105.55	139.38
3.	AB Bank	33.90	32.41
4.	BNP Paribas	34.11	44.33
5.	Bank of America	41.85	37.23
6.	Bank of Baharin and Kuwait	34.08	51.35
7.	Bank of Ceylon	41.57	55.60
8.	Bank of Nova Scotia	53.82	46.18

1	2	3	4
9.	Bank of Tokyo-Mitsubishi	59.06	65.61
10.	Barclays Bank PLC	40.22	34.26
11.	China Trust Commercial Bank	20.06	6.04
12.	Citi Bank	36.10	36.94
13.	Credit Agricole	48.30	34.26
14.	Deutsche Bank	36.90	40.23
15.	Development Bank of Singapore	64.20	70.90
16.	HSBC Ltd.	42.50	35.16
17.	JP Morgan Chase Bank	41.90	64.98
18.	Krung Thai Bank	94.10	47.38
19.	Mashreq Bank	73.80	126.52
20.	Mizuho Corporate Bank	17.90	51.85
21.	Shinhan Bank	35.80	33.00
22.	Societe Generate	64.25	48.25
23.	Sonali Bank	40.19	99.89
24.	Standard Chartered Bank	34.14	35.58
25.	State Bank of Mauritius	43.00	41.91
26.	The Royal Bank of Scotland	34.38	47.94
27.	First Rand Bank	283.80	77.30
28.	JSC VTB	26.06	29.56
29.	UBS AG	104.12	38.20
30.	Commonwealth Bank of Australia	NA	192.70

Source: RBI. * Data is Provisional, NA= Not Available

ANBC: Adjusted Net Bank Credit

CEOBE: Credit Equivalent Amount of Off- Balance Sheet Exposure

Slow down investment due to increase in fiscal deficit

2040. SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the increase in the fiscal deficit of the country over the last three years has slowed down investment into the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof and details of the fiscal deficit as percentage of GDP over the last three years;

(c) whether Government is taking measures to reduce the fiscal deficit in the current year;

(d) if so, the details thereof, along with details of targeted reduction in fiscal deficit in the current year, and

(e) whether steps are being undertaken by Government to encourage investment climate in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) Sustained high levels of fiscal deficit could potentially raise interest rates and impact aggregate demand through a moderation in consumption and investment. However, there is no established direct one-to-one relationship between short-run rise in the levels of combined fiscal deficit of the Centre and States and the rate of the investment in the economy as can be seen from the Table below.

Table: Fiscal deficit and Investment (% of GDP)

	Investment	Combined fiscal deficit of Centre and States
2007-08	38.1	4.0
2008-09	34.3	8.3
2009-10	36.6	9.4
2010-11	35.1	6.9
2011-12	NA	8.2

Source: Central Statistics Office (CSO) and Reserve Bank of India (RBI).

NA : Not Available.

(c) and (d) The Union Budget for 2012-13 has estimated the fiscal deficit of the Centre to be 5.1 per cent of GDP. The Medium Term Fiscal Policy Statement estimates that this would further go down to 4.5 per cent of GDP in 2013-14 and 3.9 per cent of GDP in 2014-15. As subsidies have been key contributor to the fiscal deficit, Union Budget for 2012-13 announced that the expenditure on Central subsidies would be brought down to under 2 per cent of GDP in 2012-13. Over the next three years, it would be further brought down to 1.75 per cent of GDP. Such a step would help in improving the quality of public spending and with renewed fiscal consolidation by States, it is expected that the fiscal risk to macro-economic outcome could be minimized.

(e) The action plan of the Government to revive the economy, *inter alia*, includes better access to finance for manufacturing sector, first 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 and 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. 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.

Method to calculate various consumer price indices

2041. DR. NAJMA A. HEPTULLA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the method evolved by Government to calculate various Consumer Price indices;

(b) the respective weights assigned to various items on the list of commodities included in the indices;

(c) whether services like education, health, medicine, transportation are also included in the Consumer Price indices; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the weight assigned to respective services?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) At present, there are four Consumer Price Indices for measuring changes in prices at the level of consumers. Three of these indices, Consumer Price Index for Industrial Workers (CPI-IW), Consumer Price Index for Agricultural Labourers (CPI-AL) and Consumer Price Index for Rural Labourers (CPI-RL) are released by Labour Bureau, Shimla in the Ministry of Labour and Employment. These indices are specific to a class of consumers. CPI-IW is a weighted average of 78 industrial centers and its selection of commodities/services and weights assigned to these commodities/services are based on Working Class Family Income and Expenditure Surveys conducted during 1999-2000. Index is computed with the year 2001 as its base. CPI-AL and CPI-RL are weighted average of 20 States/Centers with a base of 1986-87=100. Weighting diagram and commodity/service basket is derived on the basis of Consumer Expenditure Surveys as in the 38th round of NSSO conducted-during 1983. The Central Statistics Office in the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation introduced a new comprehensive series of Consumer Price Index in January 2011. The CPI new series with 2010=100 as its base derives its weighting diagram from the Consumption Expenditure Survey conducted during 61st round of NSSO in 2004-05. This index is separately computed for States and Union Territories and also at Rural, Urban and at an all India level.

(b) to (d) The comparative weighting diagram of the commodity groups of CPIs is given in Statement (*See below*). Education, Medical care and Transportation are included in all the four Consumer Price Indices.

Statement

Comparative weighting diagram of Consumer Price Indices

Sub group/group	New series of CPI			CPI-IW	CPI-AL	CPI-RL
	Rural	Urban	Combined			
Base:->		2010		2001	1986-87	1986-87
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Cereals and products	19.08	8.73	14.59	20.47	40.94	38.15
Pulses and products	3.25	1.87	2.65	3.59	3.39	3.40
Milk and milk products	8.59	6.61	7.73	6.45	3.74	3.94

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Oils and fats	4.67	2.89	3.90	5.03	3.83	3.79
Egg, fish and meat	3.38	2.26	2.89	4.29	3.10	3.31
Vegetables and Fruits	8.47	5.84	7.33	5.71	5.06	5.05
Condiments and spices	2.13	1.16	1.71	3.18	4.12	3.92
Other Food	7.02	6.45	6.77	8.28	4.97	5.21
Pan, tobacco and Intoxicants	2.73	1.35	2.13	3.15	3.79	3.70
Food, beverages and tobacco	59.31	37.15	49.71	60.15	72.94	70.47
Fuel and light	10.42	8.40	9.49	6.28	8.35	7.90
Clothing, bedding and footwear	5.36	3.91	4.73	8.54	6.98	9.76
Housing	-	22.53	9.77	8.67	-	-
Education, Recreation and Amusement	3.71	6.17	4.78	3.14	0.94	0.99
Medical care	6.72	4.34	5.69	2.59	4.38	4.23
Transport and communication	5.83	9.84	7.57	2.65	1.67	1.80
Personal care and effects	3.05	2.74	2.92	3.31	2.04	2.28
Others	5.60	4.91	5.36	4.67	2.70	2.57
Miscellaneous	24.91	28.00	26.31	16.36	11.73	11.87
ALL GROUPS:	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Measures imposed to curb speculation

2042. SHRI ANIL DESAI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that RBI has imposed several retrograde measures to curb speculation since last December;

(b) whether the Ministry has assessed whether these measures have worked; and

(c) if so, the reasons why the rupee touched new lows after they were implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (c) In view of the sharp depreciation of the rupee in the later part of 2011, the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) announced various policy measures in December 2011 that were aimed at curbing speculative behaviour of banks and corporates in the foreign exchange market.

As a result of measures by the RBI to augment supply of capital flows, curb speculation in foreign exchange market and higher portfolio flows, the monthly average exchange rate of rupee recovered from Rs. 52.7 per US dollar in December 2011 to Rs. 49.2 per US dollar in February 2012.

The subsequent decline in the exchange rate value of the rupee has been due to supply-demand imbalance in the domestic foreign exchange market on account of widening of trade and current account deficits and slowdown in portfolio flows because of escalation in euro zone crisis and strengthening of US dollar in the international market. This resulted in depreciation of the monthly average exchange rate value of the rupee during Q1 (April- June) of fiscal 2012-13 that touched a low of Rs. 57.2 per US dollar on June 27, 2012 (Reserve Bank of India's reference rate).

Increase in FDI in insurance sector

2043. SHRI VIJAY JAWAHARLAL DARDA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to increase the Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) in insurance companies to 49 per cent from the existing 26 per cent now;

(b) if so, the amount of profits on present 26 per cent FDI during 2009, 2010 and 2011; and

(c) whether the profits thus earned are being repatriated or part of this is being reinvested in India?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) Government had introduced the Insurance Laws (Amendment) Bill, 2008 in the Rajya Sabha on 22.12.2008. The Bill, *inter-alia*, provides for increasing the aggregate holdings of equity shares by a foreign company, either by itself or through its subsidiary companies or its nominees in Indian Insurance Companies from twenty six per cent to forty nine per cent (26% to

49%) except in case of insurance co-operative societies where the limit continues to be 26 % as at present. The Bill is still pending in Rajya Sabha.

(b) and (c) As per information furnished by Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority (IRDA), the details of profit earned on FDI and repatriation of profits, for the year 2008-09, 2009-10 and 2010-11 are as under:

(Rs.- Crore)	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
Profit earned on FDI	46.58	395.18	782.66
Repatriation of profits by joint Ventures partners	0.00	18.64	14.62

Compensation to States for loss of CST revenue

2044. SHRI NATUJI HALAJI THAKOR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has released compensation to the States for loss of Central Sales Tax (CST) revenue for the year 2010-11;

(b) if so, whether it is paid as per the guidelines issued by Government on 22 August 2008 for payment of CST compensation;

(c) whether the claim of CST compensation has been reduced to those States which have raised the Value Added Tax (VAT) rate from four per cent to five per cent;

(d) whether the Empowered Committee has recommended the Government not to link release of CST compensation with the increase in revenue due to increase in the rate of VAT from four per cent to five per cent; and

(e) whether Government has accepted the recommendation of Empowered Committee as mentioned in (d) above?

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

(b) No, Sir. The 22nd August 2008 guidelines provided for compensation to be paid up to year 2009-10.

(c) CST compensation for year 2010-11 has been paid after deducting the likely gains because of increase in VAT rate from 4% to 5% from the amount otherwise payable accordingly to 22nd August 2008 guidelines.

- (d) Yes. Sir.
- (e) No. Sir.

Utilisation of unclaimed deposits with banks

2045. SHRI AAYANUR MANJUNATHA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the deposits lying unclaimed with the scheduled commercial banks, as on date, bank-wise;

(b) the number of accounts and the amount of unclaimed deposits which have not been operated for more than ten years, bank-wise;

(c) the existing policy with regard to the utilisation of such unclaimed deposits lying with the said banks;

(d) whether Government has any proposal to declare such unclaimed deposits as national property in order to use such deposits for the development of the country; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has informed that as on 31.12.2011, a total amount of around Rs. 2,481.40 crores in 1,12,49,844 accounts is lying as unclaimed deposits with the Commercial Banks. The bank-wise details of number of accounts and amount of unclaimed deposits, is given in the Statement (*See below*).

(c) to (e) The amounts of unclaimed deposit remains with the respective banks, which deploy the same for their general business, like any other deposits.

The Banking Laws (Amendment) Bill, 2011 has been introduced in the Lok Sabha, wherein a new Section 26A relating to formation of a "Depositor Education and Awareness Fund" has been inserted. It is proposed that the deposit accounts with banks, which have not been operated upon for a period of ten years or any deposit or any amount remaining unclaimed with any bank for more than ten years, will be credited to this Fund within three months from the expiry of the said period of ten years. The Fund is proposed to be utilized for promotion of depositors' interest and for such other purposes, as may be specified by the RBI from time to time. However, a depositor or any other claimant could claim his deposit or

unclaimed amount or operate his deposit account from or with the bank after the expiry of said period of ten years and such bank shall be liable to repay such deposit or amount at such rate of interest as may be specified by RBI in this behalf. The bank would claim refund of such amount from the authority or the committee constituted by RBI to administer the Fund.

Statement

Unclaimed Deposits (more than 10 years old)—As on 31.12.2011

Sl.No.	Name of the Bank	Total Unclaimed Deposits	
		No.of A/cs	Amount (in INR)
1	2	3	4
Nationalised Banks			
1.	Allahabad Bank	71,640	51,28,09,024
2.	Andhra Bank	1,43,877	45,91,86,089
3.	Bank of Baroda	2,33,499	1,52,35,22,883
4.	Bank of India	1,28,867	19,68,53,629
5.	Bank of Maharashtra	2,61,433	28,08,65,060
6.	Canara Bank	29,84,149	4,00,61,40,908
7.	Central Bank of India	3,15,898	54,32,46,107
8.	Corporation Bank	4,34,498	5,54,60,484
9.	Dena Bank	81,379	33,07,18,193
10.	Indian Bank	2,16,201	15,09,60,876
11.	Indian Overseas Bank	7,02,517	1,33,31,88,462
12.	Oriental Bank of Commerce	1,06,354	98,11,10,222
13.	Punjab National Bank	9,32,458	2,96,11,66,000
14.	Punjab and Sind Bank	86,155	38,48,65,000
15.	Syndicate Bank	6,38,165	70,92,36,583

1	2	3	4
16.	Union Bank of India	7,48,069	3,06,15,67,007
17.	United Bank of India	2,18,099	27,45,40,896
18.	UCO Bank	1,31,647	28,48,97,175
19.	Vijaya Bank	1,00,667	20,49,44,990
Total: Nationalised Banks		85,35,572	18,25,52,79,588
State Bank of India and Associates			
1.	State Bank of India	7,10,079	1,40,44,48,448
2.	State Bank of Bikaner and Jaipur	78,815	17,52,64,217
3.	State Bank of Hyderabad	96,887	29,64,29,029
4.	State Bank of Mysore	1,44,770	37,61,71,344
5.	State Bank of Patiala	527	32,38,660
6.	State Bank of Travancore	64,200	8,35,58,463
Total: SBI Group		10,95,278	2,33,91,10,161
Other Public Sector Bank			
1.	IDBI Bank Ltd.	1,48,294	1,18,98,75,636
Total: Other Public Sector Banks		1,48,294	1,18,98,75,636
Total: Public Sector Banks		97,79,144	21,78,42,65,385
Private Sector Banks			
1.	Axis Bank Ltd.	1,471	2,18,67,042
2.	The Catholic Syrian Bank Ltd.	1,84,222	4,35,80,059
3.	City Union Bank Ltd.	62,800	2,29,69,322
4.	Development Credit Bank Ltd.	16,271	17,35,52,384
5.	The Dhanalakshmi Bank Ltd.	54,828	1,82,63,227
6.	The Federal Bank Ltd.	73,148	13,59,03,878

1	2	3	4
7.	HDFC Bank Ltd.	7,045	7,55,50,538
8.	IndusInd Bank Ltd.	1,810	3,87,35,416
9.	ICICI Bank Ltd.	2,68,522	88,02,87,530
10.	ING Vysya Bank Ltd.	1,66,989	36,47,01,205
11.	The Jammu and Kashmir Bank Ltd.	35,572	5,24,29,086
12.	Kotak Mahindra Bank Ltd.	269	29,18,300
13.	The Karnataka Bank Ltd.	61,906	13,18,95,438
14.	The Karur Vysya Bank Ltd.	90,793	6,59,06,464
15.	The Lakshmi Vilas Bank Ltd.	81,203	4,32,32,037
16.	The Nainital Bank Ltd.	15,327	1,28,12,897
17.	The Ratnakar Bank Ltd.	6,045	2,32,20,994
18.	The South Indian Bank Ltd.	15,340	1,13,67,905
19.	Tamilnad Mercantile Bank Ltd.	2,80,532	21,64,36,222
Total - Private Sector Banks		14,24,093	2,33,56,29,944
Foreign Banks			
1.	Abu Dhabi Commercial Bank	35	13,17,160
2.	Bank of Bahrain and Kuwait	360	31,52,215
3.	Bank of Tokyo-Mitsubishi UFJ Ltd.	332	1,00,01,438
4.	Barclays Bank	13	2,93,630
5.	Bank of Nova Scotia	71	34,64,508
6.	BNP Paribas	31	60,23,713
7.	Bank of America	1,025	2,94,52,644
8.	China trust Commercial Bank	13	2,62,100
9.	Credit Agricole Corporate and Inv. Bank	5	30,205

1	2	3	4
10.	Citibank	6,709	9,12,87,814
11.	Deutsche Bank	71	39,62,206
12.	The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corp. Ltd.	1,844	7,41,60,165
13.	Mashreq bank	180	16,75,443
14.	Oman International	336	86,17,348
15.	Royal Bank of Scotland	1,220	5,49,95,603
16.	Societe Generale	3	39,708
17.	Standard Chartered Bank	34,359	40,53,39,232
Total: Foreign Banks		46,607	69,40,75,133
GRAND TOTAL: ALL COMMERCIAL BANKS		1,12,49,844	24,81,39,70,462

Import duty evasion by foreign steel companies

2046: DR. PRADEEP KUMAR BALMUCHU:

SHRIMATI T. RATNA BAI:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that foreign firms are evading payment of enhanced import duty of 7.5 per cent;

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

(c) whether it is also a fact that overseas steel producers are resorting to evade 7.5 per cent import duty by taking advantage of anomaly in the Customs Act and selling their produce in India as Alloy Steel;

(d) the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) No, Sir/Madam,

(b) "Nil" in view of (a) above.

- (c) No, Sir/Madam.
- (d) "Nil" in view of (c) above.

(e) The scope of mis-use has been reduced with the issue of Notification No.45/2012- Customs dated 13-07-2012 whereby the relevant Non-Alloy Flat Steel products and Alloy Flat Steel products will both be assessed to BCD 7.5%. The field formations have also been sensitized to thwart any such attempt to mis-declaration.

Demand to pay parity by Indian Information Service

2047. SHRI PRAVEEN RASHTRAPAL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons for the Department of Expenditure refusal to look into the just demand of pay parity that Indian Information Service Group B had with other services like Revenue, Postal and CSS; and

(b) whether it is a fact that the pending issue of Group B officers is not given priority in the Finance Ministry inspite of various reminders from I and B Minister?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) The proposal for pay parity of Indian Information Service Group 'B' with other Group 'B' officers of Department of Revenue, Posts etc. was duly examined in the Department of Expenditure. However, the same could not be agreed to since Senior Grade IIS Group 'B' Gazetted officers of Indian Information Service were in the pre-revised pay scale of Rs. 6500-10,500/- whereas Group 'B' officers of Department of Revenue and Department of Post were already in the higher pre-revised pay scale of Rs. 7500-12000/- and were granted the normal replacement pay structure of Grade Pay of Rs. 4800/- in Pay Band PB-2 and Rs. 5400/- in PB-2 on non-functional basis after completion of 4 years of regular service in the G.P of Rs. 4800/-, and no parity existed between these posts prior to the 6th CPC. The Grade Pay of Rs. 4800/- in PB-2 and Rs. 5400/- in PB-3 on non-functional basis after completion of 4 years of regular service in the Grade pay of Rs. 4800/- to the post of Section Officer in the CSS were granted in accordance with the specific recommendations at Para 3.1.9 of the report of the 6th Central Pay Commission and the Central Civil Services (Revised Pay) Rules, 2008.

(b) The reference received from I and B Minister has been duly examined in the Department of Expenditure and suitable reply has been furnished on 16th August, 2012.

Irregularities in derivatives trade

2048. SHRI ARVIND KUMAR SINGH:

SHRI PRABHAT JHA:

SHRIMATI KUSUM RAI:

DR. PRADEEP KUMAR BALMUCHU:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the cases of irregularities in derivatives trade in the country reported during the current year, so far, bank-wise;

(b) whether Government has formulated and issued guidelines for derivatives trade during the current financial year in view of large scale irregularities therein; and

(c) if so, the salient features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has informed that the inspection of banks for the current year is under progress and the RBI is yet to finalise the reports and crystallise the findings.

(b) and (c) RBI issued Comprehensive Guidelines on Derivatives on April 20, 2007 which provide the details on various issues relating to derivatives such as broad principles for undertaking derivative transactions, Risk Management and Corporate Governance aspects, Suitability and Appropriateness policy, Documentation, Identification of Risk, Risk Measurement etc.

Interest free loans to farmers

2049. SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has any plan to provide interest free loans to the farmers like few States are providing this facilities in their States; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

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

(b) Does not arise.

Expanding the use of electronic payment system

2050. DR. K.P. RAMALINGAM: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is considering to give more thrust for shifting to electronic payment system;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that Government has felt that expanding the use of infrastructure such as ATMs, PoS Terminals, micro-ATMs and hand-held devices in smaller towns and villages are very much required; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (d) Government, with the objective of providing cost and time efficient mode of banking, has been taking a number of initiatives to promote electronic payment system, which *inter-alia* include getting interchange charges on ATM transaction reduced, advising Public Sector Banks (PSBs) to make National Electronic Fund Transfer (NEFT) transactions upto Rs. 1 lakh free of charge, issuing debit cards to all customers, etc.

Further, for extending banking facilities to the large section of hitherto uncovered population, PSBs and Regional Rural Banks (RRBs) have decided to increase the number of ATMs with emphasis on rural and semi-urban areas.

Under the Financial Inclusion campaign 'Swabhimaan', banking services have been extended to 74,194 villages with population of 2,000 and above, as per 2001 census. Greater availability of ATM, Point of Sale (PoS) terminals, etc., is intended to benefit the people, including in the rural areas, to access banking services in a convenient and efficient manner.

Taking economic reforms forward

2051. DR. K.V.P. RAMACHANDRA RAO: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs in its meeting held on 1st March, 2012, decided to take the economic reforms forward;

(b) if so, the details of the decisions taken; and

- (c) the proposals being finalised in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (c) The Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs (CCEA) in its meeting held on 1st March, 2012 decided to take the economic reforms forward and accordingly (i) provided Central Public Sector Enterprises (CPSEs) a third choice for investing their surplus cash in the shares of other CPSEs through Department of Disinvestment, in addition to bank deposits and/or mutual funds which were allowed by Department of Public Enterprises O.M. No. DPE/11/47/2006-Fin. dated 31st August, 2007; and (ii) enabled Department of Disinvestment to respond to the proposals of CPSEs, in case they decide to resort to buyback to restructure their capital base commensurate to the size of their operations on the pattern of private companies.

The above are only enabling provisions. The decisions are to be taken by the companies taking into consideration all aspects of the matter. The Department of Public Enterprises have already issued necessary guidelines to CPSEs based on this decision of the CCEA.

Increase the availability of credit to rural areas

2052. DR. K.V.P. RAMACHANDRA RAO: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Government has taken several policy measures from time to time to increase the availability of credit to the rural areas in general and farmers in particulars;
- (b) if so, the details of the schemes under implementation now; and
- (c) the impact of the schemes on the condition of the farmers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (c) The Government has taken several policy measures from time to time to increase the availability of institutional credit to farmers. These, *inter-alia*, include the following:

- In terms of Reserve Bank's extant guidelines on lending to priority sector, a target of 40 percent of Adjusted Net Bank Credit (ANBC) or Credit Equivalent amount of Off-Balance Sheet Exposures (OBE), whichever is higher, as on March 31 of the previous year, has been mandated for lending to the priority sector by domestic scheduled commercial banks, both in the public and private sector. Within this, a

sub-target of 18 per cent of ANBC or Credit Equivalent amount of OBE, whichever is higher, as on March 31 of the previous year, has been mandated for lending to agriculture sector.

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

In view of the above initiatives of the Government, the number of farm loan accounts has increased from 482.30 lakh in 2009-10 to 646.57 lakh in 2011-12.

Repo rate increased/decreased by RBI

†2053. SHRI SHADI LAL BATRA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of times repo rate has been increased/decreased by the Reserve Bank of India during the last three years;

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- (b) whether Government has assessed the effect of increase in repo rate on consumers, especially regarding home loan, personal loan and auto loan;
- (c) whether Government proposes to decrease the repo rate; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) The Reserve Bank of India (RBI) raised repo rate 13 times by 375 basis points from 4.75 per cent to 8.50 per cent during April 2009 to October 2011 and decreased it by 50 basis points to 8.00 per cent on 17.04.2012.

(b) Taking cues from the Reserve Bank's change in the repo rate, banks have reset their lending rates on housing, vehicles and other loans.

(c) and (d) The RBI is expected to take a view on the repo rate based on its assessment of inflation, inflationary expectations and growth of the economy.

White Label ATMs

2054. SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Reserve Bank of India is planning to introduce the system of White Label ATM in the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof, and the use of such ATMs in the present banking business; and
- (c) whether any guidelines have also been issued on setting up of White Label ATMs?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (c) Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has issued guidelines on 20th June, 2012 permitting non-bank entities to set up, own and operate ATMs called 'White Label ATMs'. Customers of all banks may use 'White Label ATMs' for withdrawal of cash and other permitted non-financial transactions.

Permission to Gulf countries to invest in Indian Capital Market

2055. SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) Whether Government is planning to allow investors of Gulf countries to invest in Indian Capital Markets as Qualified Foreign Investors (QFIs);

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether the Ministry is also working on amendment of its rules according to the expected targets?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) In the 2011-12 Budget, the Qualified Foreign Investor (QFI) scheme was introduced allowing foreign investors to invest in Mutual Funds, subject to certain conditions. On 1st January 2012, the Government expanded this scheme to allow QFIs to directly invest in Indian Equity Market. As announced in Budget 2012-13, QFI can now also invest in corporate bonds.

QFIs who are eligible to invest in Indian capital market include individuals, groups or associations, resident in a foreign country that is a Member of the Financial Task Force (FATF) or a member of a group which is member of FATF and a Signatory of IOSCO's MMOU or a signatory of a bilateral MOU with SEBI subject to other terms and conditions. QFIs do not include Flls/Sub-accounts/FVCI. The detailed definition of QFI is given in SEBI's circular dated July 20, 2012 which is available at following link: http://www.sebi.gov.in/cms/sebi_data/attachdocs/1342784172262.pdf

Since Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) is a member of FATF, the residents of the member countries of GCC who comply with the conditions in QFI definition, are eligible to invest in Indian capital market through the QFI route.

Presently, as per the QFI definition, four out of six member countries of GCC namely Bahrain, Oman, Saudi Arabia and UAE are eligible to invest in Indian capital market through the QFI route.

(c) The definition of QFI was expanded in July 2012 to *inter-alia* include residents of the member countries of Gulf Co-operation Council (GCC) as GCC is a member of FATF. No further amendment in QFI definition is envisaged at this point of time.

Implementation of Goods and Service Tax

2056. SHRI N.K. SINGH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the implementation of Goods and Service Tax (GST) has been unduly delayed;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and the time by which GST is likely to be implemented;

(c) whether several States have represented Government for compensation in the event of reduction in GST on the implementation of CST; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) and (b) Implementation of Goods and Services Tax (GST) requires consensus between Centre and State Governments. After several rounds of discussion with the State Finance Ministers in the Empowered Committee, the Government has introduced a Constitutional (Amendment) Bill in the Lok Sabha on 22.3.2011, for facilitating introduction of GST. The Bill is before the Standing Committee on Finance.

(c) and (d) GST has not been implemented. So the question of compensation does not arise.

Loan exposure of banks in real estate companies of NCR

2057. SHRI PRABHAT JHA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total exposure of nationalised banks, bank-wise to various real estate companies in the NCR *i.e.* those having projects in Noida, Greater Noida, Ghaziabad, Meerut and Gurgaon etc;

(b) the total loan exposure of banks, bank-wise and builder-wise in the legally disputed area of Greater Noida;

(c) whether Government will instruct nationalised banks to refrain from lending to controversial groups like M/s. Supertech and its associated concerns who are known to manage loans through fraudulent means and forged papers in convenience with the bank officials;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) The total loan exposure of the banks (bank-wise) in the NCR and in Greater Noida to real estate companies is given in Statement (*See* below).

(b) In accordance with the practices and usages customary among banks and in conformity with provisions of the statute governing the nationalized banks,

namely, Section 13 of the Banking Companies (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertakings) Act, 1970, and Section 13 of the Banking Companies (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertakings) Act 1980, information relating to names of the borrowers is not divulged.

(c) to (e) All banks have been given autonomy in the matter of lending and as such the banks devise their policies with the approval of their respective Boards and RBI's guidelines.

Statement

Total loan exposure of the Banks in the NCR to real estate companies

(Rs. in Crore)

Name of the Bank	Loan exposure	Loan exposure in legally disputed area of Greater Noida
1	2	3
Allahabad Bank	739.49	Nil
Andhra Bank	14.78	Nil
Bank of Baroda	798.00	400.00
Bank of India	685.00	Nil
Bank of Maharashtra	470.10	Nil
Canara Bank	116.59	Nil
Central Bank of India	2250.33	Nil
Corporation Bank	613.55	49.05
Dena Bank	57.40	Nil
Indian Bank	575.93	Nil
Indian Overseas Bank	265.45	Nil
Oriental Bank of Commerce	3548.01	Nil
PNB	659.65	69.77
Punjab and Sind Bank	216.83	Nil
Syndicate Bank	687.24	Nil

1	2	3
UCO Bank	1680.45	Nil
Union Bank of India	705.76	Nil
United Bank of India	187.65	44.00
Vijaya Bank	266.67	Nil
IDBI Bank	514	Nil

Financial packages to states

2058. SHRIMATI JAYA BACHCHAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of States in the Indian Union that are under heavy debt;
- (b) whether such States approach the Centre for special financial package to get rid of the debt;
- (c) the criteria to grant financial packages to States under heavy debt; and
- (d) the said grant that would be adjusted in future allocations to States seeking such packages?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (d) if The Thirteenth Finance Commission (FC - XIII) has *inter-alia* prescribed annual debt to Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) targets for each State to be maintained during its award period 2010-15 so as to reach a combined debt target of 24.3% of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) by 2014-15 of all States from a level of 27% of GDP in 2008-09. As gleaned from Budget Estimates of States for 2012-13, debt/GSDP ratios of three States are estimated to be more than the targets prescribed in their respective Fiscal Responsibility and Budget Management Acts (FRBMAs). However the position may change during the fiscal year. The States are required to monitor their liabilities under their respective FRBMAs, enacted/amended by all States in line with recommendations of FC-XIII.

The recent most comprehensive debt restructuring exercise was undertaken under the award of the Twelfth Finance Commission (TFC) (2005-2010). The Debt Consolidation and Relief Facility (DCRF), subject to compliance with prescribed conditions was extended to all States. This facility involved (i) consolidation of loans from Ministry of Finance (MoF), contracted till 31.03.2004 and outstanding as

on 31.03.2005, for a fresh tenure of 20 years at an interest rate of 7.5% per annum and (ii) waiver of consolidated debt based on fiscal performance of States. Under the scheme, loans extended by Ministry of Finance (MoF) amounting to Rs. 1,13,601 crore, were consolidated and debt waiver of Rs. 19,726 crore was provided to twenty six eligible States till 31.3.2010. Loans extended by MoF to the remaining two States, amounting to Rs. 8747 crore outstanding as on 1.4.2010 were consolidated as recommended by the Thirteenth Finance Commission (FC-XIII).

Further as recommended by FC-XIII for its award period (2010-15), loans extended to States through Ministries other than MoF under Centrally Sponsored Schemes/Central Plan Schemes and outstanding at the end of 2009-10, have also been written off to the extent of Rs. 2,050 crore till 31.3.2012.

FC XIII has also recommended reset of interest rates on loans from National Small Savings Fund, contracted up to 2006-07 and outstanding at the end of the year preceding the year of enactment/amendment of the States' FRBMAs, at a common rate of 9% per annum. As estimated by FC XIII, interest relief of Rs. 13,517 crore is expected to accrue to States on this account, during 2010-15. The benefit continuing beyond the award period of FC-XIII has been estimated to reach Rs. 28,360 crore by the maturity of the last loan coming under purview.

Acceptance of information from foreign informers on tax evaders

2059. SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is set to accept tip-offs from foreign informers and whistleblowers for fishing out information on tax evaders who have parked money in Swiss Banks and tax havens; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the present position in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) As per existing guidelines, any information regarding tax evasion, irrespective of the location of undisclosed assets, is accepted. However, there is no specific guideline to deal with foreign informers and whistleblowers.

(b) The present guidelines are titled 'Guidelines for Grant of Rewards to informants, 2007'. The main features of the guidelines are:

(i) The authority competent to grant reward is the Commissioner or Director of Income-tax, depending on the authority to whom the information, on the basis of which appropriate action has been taken, was furnished;

- (ii) A person is considered to be an informant eligible for Reward only if he furnishes specific information of undisclosed income and wealth;
- (iii) No reward is granted to a Government servant who furnishes information or evidence obtained by him in the course of his normal duties as a Government servant;
- (iv) Where any information or evidence is furnished by any person in the expectation of a reward, he is required to furnish a written statement and file other details;
- (v) The identity of the informants is kept secret by invariably giving them a code number;
- (vi) No information relating to informants or the rewards paid to them is disclosed to any authority, except in accordance with law;
- (vii) The Authority competent to obtain information, evidence or documents is to maintain record of each informant, giving in brief his antecedents, the details of cases in which he has furnished information and the extent to which information has been found reliable;
- (viii) The maximum amount payable as reward is 10 percent of the additional tax levied and realized as a result of the action taken on the basis of information given.

Review of tax systems

2060. SHRI P. RAJEEVE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Ministry has decided to review any present tax system; and
- (b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) and (b) As a measure of comprehensive indirect tax reform, the Government intends to introduce the Goods and Services Tax (GST) in the country to replace indirect taxes such as Central Excise duty, Service tax, Additional duty of Customs, Special CVD on imports etc. levied by the Central Government. It would be a dual GST having two components: the Central GST and State GST. While the Central GST would be levied and collected by the Centre, the State GST would be levied and administered by the States. Both components of the tax *viz.* CGST and SGST would be applicable to supplies of goods and services at all

stages of the value chain. The primary benefit of GST would be the removal of cascading effect of taxes, which acts as a hidden cost and makes goods and services uncompetitive in the domestic and international markets. It would also create a uniform national market. As a step towards the roll-out of GST, the Constitution (115th Amendment) Bill has been introduced in Lok Sabha in March 2011 to enable the Parliament and the State Legislatures to make laws for levying GST on every transaction of supply of goods or services or both. The draft Bill is currently under examination by the Standing Committee on Finance.

So far as direct taxes are concerned, the Direct Taxes Code (DTC) Bill, 2010 was introduced in Parliament in August, 2010 which has been examined by the Parliamentary Standing Committee and has submitted its report in March, 2012. The DTC Bill seeks to improve the efficiency and equity of the tax system and to promote voluntary compliance. It proposes moderate tax rates on a broad tax base which is not diluted by sector specific exemptions. It rationalizes and simplifies various provisions.

Insurance companies violating norms

2061. SHRI RAJEEV CHANDRASEKHAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a private life insurance company was recently found violating norms pertaining to commissions paid to corporate agents, referral agents and brokers;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the action taken against the private life insurance company by Insurance Regulatory Development Authority (IRDA); and

(c) the steps that Government has taken or proposes to take to prevent such scams/frauds by insurance companies in the future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) The Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority (IRDA) has informed that during the course of onsite inspections carried out by IRDA in some private life insurance companies, instances of payments other than permitted commission/brokerage were observed by way of reimbursement of promotional expenses, advertisement expenses etc. Instances have also been observed by IRDA where payments were made to referral entities towards sales expenses—contests, professional fee—other research, marketing expenses etc. Regulatory actions taken by IRDA by imposing penalties against the private life insurance companies are given in the Statement (*See* below).

(c) Section 40A(1) of Insurance Act, 1938 prescribes the limitation of expenditure on commission payable to an insurance agent. IRDA also issues circulars/guidelines, from time to time, to insurers with regard to payment of any amount other than the permitted agency commission. Moreover, Regulation 19 of IRDA (Insurance Brokers) Regulations, 2002 prescribes maximum remuneration payable to Insurance Brokers and Regulation 11(7) to 11(12) of IRDA (Sharing of Database for Distribution of Insurance Products) Regulations, 2010 prescribe the limits and other conditions for payment of remuneration to referral companies. The commission payouts are also monitored through File and Use applications for each insurance product in addition to the overall ceilings prescribed in the Act.

Statement

*Name of private insurance companies against whom action
have been taken by IRDA*

Sl. No.	Name of the Insurer	Statutes/Provisions violated	Penalty Levied (in Rupees)
1	2	3	4
1.	Shriram Life Insurance Co.	Other expenses incurred on referral partners -Violation of Cir No. IRDA/Cir/004/2003 dated 14.02.2003.	11,00,000
		Training expenses paid in addition to Brokerage in violation of Regulation 19 of IRDA (Insurance Brokers) Regulations ,2002.	5,00,000
2.	ICICI Prudential Life Ins. Co.	Payouts other than commission to corporate agents-violation of Clause 21 of Corporate Agency guidelines and Section 40(2) of Insurance Act, 1938.	40,00,000
		Unauthorised other payments to referrals-Violation of Referral circular dated 14/2/2003.	40,00,000
		Floating contests to referrals and incurring expenses in the name of contests-Violation of Referral circular dated 14/2/2003.	5,00,000
		Payouts in the form of other payments to	20,00,000

1	2	3	4
		brokers beyond prescribed ceiling-Violation of 40(A) and 40(1) of Insurance Act, 1938, Regulation 19 of IRDA (Insurance Brokers) Regulations, 2002.	
3.	HDFC Life Insurance Co.	Other payouts to corporate agents-violation of Section 40A of Insurance Act, 1938 and Clause 21 of Corporate Agency guidelines.	35,00,000
4.	ING Vysya Life Insurance Co.	Other payout to referral partners-Violation of Circulars dated 14/2/2003 and 7/2/2008.	20,00,000
		Reimbursement of marketing expenses to corporate agents-Violation of Clause 21 of Corporate Agency guidelines.	10,00,000
5.	TATA AIG Life Insurance Co.	Business promotion payments to corporate agents- Violation of Clause 21 of Corporate Agency guidelines.	20,00,000

Increase in NPAs of PSU banks

2062. SHRI RAJEEV CHANDRASEKHAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is fact that the gross Non-Performing Assets (NPAs) of PSU banks have increased significantly in the last several months;

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

(c) whether it a fact that the NPAs in private sector banks are far lower than those in PSU banks;

(d) if so, the reasons for this sharp difference in NPAs between private sector and public sector banks; and

(e) the corrective measures that Government proposes to take in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) The Gross Non-Performing Assets (GNPAs) of Public Sector Banks (PSBs) as on March 2012 were Rs. 1,12,489 crore which amounts to 3.17% of Gross Advances and as on June 2012, they stand at Rs. 1,23,462 crore

which amounts to 3.48% of Gross Advances. The details of GNPA's and ratio of GNPA's to Gross Advances of PSBs for the last two years, bank-wise, are given in the Statement (*See* below).

(c) and (d) The ratio of GNPA's to Gross Advances in Private Sector Banks as on June 2012 was 2.12% as against 3.48% in respect of PSBs. This ratio in PSBs in March 2011 was 2.32%.

The increase in NPAs in PSBs is due to switching over to system based recognition of NPAs.

(e) Banks are required to monitor their NPAs and take steps to bring them down through recovery/other channels. Reserve Bank of India 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.

Statement

Gross NPAs, to Gross NPAs to Advances of Public Sector Banks

Source: OSMOS, RBI Database updated till Aug 13, 2012 (Domestic Operations)

Bank Name	Gross NPAs			Gross NPAs to Gross Advances		
	March 2011	March 2012	June 2012	March 2011	March 2012	June 2012
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Allahabad Bank	1,647	2,056	2,170	1.80	1.91	2.06

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Andhra Bank	996	1,798	2,280	1.38	2.12	2.63
Bank of Baroda	2,786	3,882	4,696	1.62	1.89	2.35
Bank of India	4,357	5,170	5,769	2.64	2.91	3.15
Bank of Maharashtra	1,174	1,297	1,294	2.47	2.28	2.24
Canara Bank	3,030	3,890	4,347	1.50	1.75	2.03
Central Bank of India	2,395	7,273	7,510	1.82	4.83	4.87
Corporation Bank	790	1,274	1,689	0.91	1.26	1.71
Dena Bank	842	957	1,076	1.86	1.67	1.80
IDBI Bank Limited	2,785	4,551	5,496	1.79	2.57	3.37
Indian Bank	720	1,672	1,358	0.99	1.94	1.54
Indian Overseas Bank	2,793	3,554	4,008	2.71	2.79	3.09
Oriental Bank of Commerce	1,921	3,580	3,499	1.98	3.17	3.07
Punjab and Sind Bank	424	763	826	0.99	1.65	1.74
Punjab National Bank	4,371	8,690	9,118	1.89	3.15	3.33
Syndicate Bank	2,589	3,051	3,100	2.65	2.75	2.76
UCO Bank	3,090	4,020	4,507	3.31	3.73	4.20
Union Bank of India	3,616	5,422	6,471	2.46	3.16	3.96
United Bank of India	1,356	2,176	2,131	2.51	3.41	3.35
Vijaya Bank	1,259	1,718	1,693	2.56	2.93	2.85
Nationalised Banks	42,940	66,795	73,038	1.99	2.67	2.94
State Bank of Bikaner and Jaipur	835	1,651	1,874	2.00	3.30	3.71
State Bank of Hyderabad	1,150	2,007	2,210	1.76	2.56	2.83
State Bank of India	23,074	37,156	40,756	3.48	4.90	5.26
State Bank of Indore						

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
State Bank of Mysore	864	1,503	1,886	2.51	3.70	4.67
State Bank of Patiala	1,382	1,888	2,074	2.64	2.94	3.23
State Bank of Travancore	835	1,489	1,624	1.80	2.66	2.85
SBI Group	28,140	45,694	50,424	3.12	4.36	4.74
Public Sector Banks	71,080	112,489	123,462	2.32	3.17	3.48

Goods and Services Tax target date

2063. SHRI BHUPENDER YADAV: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is slated to miss the much delayed Goods and Service Tax (GST) targeted date April 1, 2013 with the states;

(b) whether Prime Minister held any meeting with Chairman, Empowered Committee of State Finance Minister to sort out the issue so that there is no trust deficit before introducing 'GST; and

(c) if so, the reaction of Government towards payment of compensation to States for Central Sales Tax losses, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) Implementation of Goods and Service Tax (GST) requires a constitutional amendment. A constitutional (Amendment) Bill was prepared after several rounds of consultation with the Empowered Committee of the State Finance Ministers and introduced in the Parliament on 22nd March, 2011. The Bill is before the Standing Committee on Finance for its examination.

(b) No such meeting was held in the recent past.

(c) CST Compensation is paid in accordance with the mutually agreed formula.

Representations against minimum alternate tax

2064. SARDAR SUKHDEV SINGH DHINDSA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government brought in Minimum Alternate Tax

(MAT) when it was found that various industries particularly Information Technology Industries moved from non-Special Economic Zone (SEZ) to SEZ to take advantage of the tax holiday given to SEZ;

(b) whether Government has received representations from companies who brought in Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) by investing in SEZ to take benefit of the tax holidays, against the imposition of MAT; and

(c) if so, what action Government has taken to protect them ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) No, Sir. Minimum Alternate Tax (MAT) has been brought in for developers of Special Economic Zones (SEZs) and for units operating in SEZs with effect from 1st April, 2012 vide the Finance Act, 2011, since there was no sunset date provided for this exemption in the Income Tax Act.

(b) Yes, Sir. representations have been received in this regard.

(c) MAT is in the nature of an advance payment of tax liability. MAT paid by a company can be carried forward for set-off against regular tax payable during the subsequent ten assessment years. In other words, MAT is an advance collection of tax from a company which has the ability to pay tax and in whose case the tax payable under the normal computation of the provisions under the Income Tax Act, 1961 is less than the computation provided under MAT. The facility of carry forward and set off of MAT credit is intended to provide relief to companies who have paid MAT. MAT credit represents an amount that can be used as a credit against future income-tax liability in the case of a company.

RBI agreement with UK on black money

2065. DR. CHANDAN MITRA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Reserve Bank of India has entered into an agreement with Financial Service Authority (FSA) of UK recently;

(b) if so, the details of the agreement;

(c) the precise subjects on which the information will be shared between the two under the agreement; and

(d) the extent to which it will facilitate bringing black money back into the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (c) On 17.07.2012, the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has

entered into a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with the Financial Service Authority (FSA) of UK. The MoU is on “Supervisory Operation and Exchange of Supervisory Information” to promote supervisory co-operation between these institutions, and to provide for formal basis for co-operation in the area of banking supervision, including for exchange of supervisory information. Such co-operation will enable these supervisory entities to perform their functions more effectively.

The MoU contains provisions for sharing of supervisory information, co-operation in respect of on-site examinations, crisis management and maintenance of confidentiality of supervisory information shared between RBI and FSA.

(d) RBI shares any information received with regard to with regard to matters under the Financial Action Task Force with the Financial Intelligence Unit-India (FIU-IND) for taking further necessary action under the Prevention of Money Laundering Act, 2002.

SBI branch in Chirhgaon, Shimla

‡2066. SHRIMATI BIMLA KASHYAP SOOD: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is neither any branch of SBI nor any ATM at Chirhgaon Tehsil in Shimla district in Himachal Pradesh;

(b) if so, whether Government proposes to set up a branch of SBI at any proper place for the benefit of thousands of people living in Tehsil Chirhgaon; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (c) UCO Bank, the convener of State Level Bankers’ Committee (SLBC) for the State of Himachal Pradesh, has informed that presently there is no Branch/ATM of State Bank of India (SBI) functioning in Chirhgaon Block of District Shimla, Himachal Pradesh. However, Rohru Branch of SBI, having two ATMs, is catering to the needs of Chirhgaon Block.

Target from disinvestment on PSUs

2067. SHRI SHYAMAL CHAKRABORTY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has set target to garner Rs. 30,000 crore from disinvestment in Public Sector Units (PSUs) in current fiscal year;

‡ Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the names of the PSUs Government is planning to disinvest?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. For 2012-13 the Budget Estimates from disinvestment have been estimated at Rs. 30,000 crore.

(c) Government has already authorized sale of minority stake in (i) Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited; (ii) Rashtriya Ispat Nigam Limited; and (iii) Steel Authority of India Limited.

Exemption of services from service tax

2068. SHRI KANWAR DEEP SINGH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government has recently exempted more services from the purview of the service tax;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the Government has any proposal to exempt few more services from service tax net which are having a direct bearing on the poor and common man; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Reply is given in the Statement (*See below*).

- (c) and (d) There is no such proposal on the anvil at present.

Statement

Services exempted from purview of the service tax

At present there are seventeen items in the negative list [Section 66D of the Finance Act, 1994] and thirty nine items in the mega exemption notification 25/2012-ST dated 20/06/2012. Government has recently exempted more services from the purview of service tax. They are:

2012-13 Transport of goods by inland waterways, copyrights for cinematography, vocational education courses by institutes affiliated to the National Skill Development Corporation, hiring of buses to state

transport authority erection and commissioning of water supply, sale of space for advertisement on internet, hoardings, services by specified intermediaries, transportation of import cargo, and specified schemes of insurance [all services exempted vide exercise of powers under Section 93(1) of Finance Act, 1994, are now consolidated in Notification 25/2012-ST dated 20 June, 2012]

Fall in saving deposits due to price-rise

2069. DR. NAJMA A. HEPTULLA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that there is steep fall in saving deposits due to price rise in the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof for the last three years and the current year;
- (c) whether the Government has taken any steps to increase saving deposits; and
- (d) if so, the details is thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) The details of saving deposits with Banks and Gross and Net Small Savings Collections during 2009-10, 2010-11, 2011-12 and during the current year are given below:

	(Rs. in Billion)			
	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
Saving Deposits with Banks	11,367	12,855	14,442	15,578 (April-August)
Gross Small Savings Collections	2,509.3	2,747.2	2,190.0	516.7 (April-June)
Net Small Savings collections (deposit minus withdrawals)	643.5	586.5	6.5	(-)19.2 (April-June)

While the saving deposits with banks have a positive growth, there has been a decline in gross and net small savings collections.

(c) and (d) The Government, *inter-alia*, has taken the following decisions with regard to interest rates and other measures for making small saving schemes attractive:-

1. The rate of interest on small savings schemes has been aligned with G-Sec rates of similar maturity, with a spread of 25 basis points (bps) with two exceptions. The spread on 10 year NSC (New Instrument) will be 50 bps and on Senior Citizens Savings Scheme 100 bps.
2. The rate of interest on Post Office Savings Account (POSA) has been increased from 3.5% to 4%. The ceiling of maximum balance in POSA (Rs. 1 lakh in single account and Rs. 2 lakh in joint account) has been removed.
3. The maturity period for Monthly Income Scheme (MIS) and National Savings Certificate (NSC) has been reduced from 6 years to 5 years.
4. A new NSC instrument, with maturity period of 10 years, is being introduced.
5. The annual ceiling on investment under Public Provident Fund (PPF) Scheme has been increased from Rs. 70,000 to Rs. 1 lakh.
6. Liquidity of Post Office Time Deposit (POTD) - 1, 2, 3 and 5 years—has been improved by allowing pre-mature withdrawal at a rate of interest 1% less than the time deposits of comparable maturity. For pre-mature withdrawals between 6-12 months of investment, Post Office Savings Account (POSA) rate of interest will be paid.

The Reserve Bank of India has also deregulated the savings bank deposit interest rate effective October 25, 2011. Banks are now free to determine their savings bank deposit interest rate, subject to the following two conditions: First, each bank will have to offer a uniform interest rate on savings bank balances up to Rs. 1 lakh, irrespective of the amount in the account within this limit. Second, for savings bank balances over Rs. 1 lakh, a bank may provide differential rates of interest, if it so chooses.

Complaints about scalping

2070. SHRI ANIL MADHAV DAVE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to State:

- (a) whether Securities and Exchange Board of India has proposed some rules for investment banks and also planning to regulate analyst's trading activities, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether SEBI has received complaints about scalping for the last ten years; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the action taken against those who indulged in scalping?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) The securities market regulator, Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI), framed the Regulation for Merchant Bankers, who are termed as investment bankers, in 1992. Clause 5.5 of Part-B of Schedule I of SEBI (Prohibition of Insider Trading) Regulations, 1992 requires that Analysts, who are involved in the preparation of research reports of a client company(s), shall disclose their shareholdings/interest in such company(s) to the Compliance Officer of the Organization/firm that employs them. Further, clause 5.6 of the aforesaid Regulation prohibiting Insider Trading, stipulates that Analysts who prepare research report of a listed company shall not trade in securities of that company for thirty days from preparation of such report. The issue of framing a comprehensive regulation for research analysts has also received the attention of SEBI. However, no final decision has been taken in this regard.

(b) and (c) 'Scalping' is not defined in SEBI Act/Regulations/Circulars/Guidelines, etc. No complaints with regard to 'scalping' have been received by SEBI. However, SEBI has received complaints alleging that some investment advisors/analysts had disseminated misleading information, affecting investment decisions of general public. These complaints were analyzed by SEBI and appropriate action was initiated.

Norms for declaring BPL people

2071. SHRI PANKAJ BORA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the norms that are taken into consideration for declaring below poverty line (BPL) people;

(b) the necessary norms for the urban poor to cover by Ration Card; and

(c) whether Government has been able to find number of BPL and urban poor, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR): (a) Planning Commission defines poverty line on the basis of Monthly Per Capita Consumption Expenditure (MPCE) as the criterion. The

methodology for estimation of poverty has been reviewed 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:

“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.”

The large sample surveys on Household Consumer Expenditure which are the basis for estimating poverty are carried out by the National sample Survey Office (NSSO) every 5 years. After 2004-05, this survey has been conducted in 2009-10. Following Tendulkar Committee methodology, the Planning Commission has updated the poverty lines for the year 2009-10 the using NSS 66th round (2009-10) data of Household Consumer Expenditure Survey and released poverty estimates for 2009-10 on 19th March 2012 through a Press Note. The poverty line at all India level is estimated as MPCE of Rs. 673 for rural areas and Rs. 860 for urban areas at 2009-10 prices.

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”, This Committee will review the methodology for measurement of poverty and also recommend, *inter-alia*, how the estimates of poverty should be linked to eligibility and entitlements for schemes and programmes under the Government of India.

(b) Under Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS) which was introduced w.e.f. June, 1997, foodgrains (wheat and rice) are allocated to States and Union Territories based on 1993-94 poverty estimates of Planning Commission and the population estimates of the Registrar General of India as on 1st March 2000 or the number of such families actually identified, whichever is less and ration cards issued to them by State/UT Governments. In addition to normal allocation of foodgrains, Government is also making additional allocation of foodgrains from time

to time depending upon the availability of stocks in the Central Pool and the requests received from States/UTs.

(c) The State-wise number of people living below poverty line in urban areas estimated on the basis of 66th round (2009-10) data of NSSO is given in the Statement (*See below*).

Statement

Number of persons living below poverty line in Urban areas

By States—2009-10 (Tendulkar Methodology)

Sl.No.	States	Urban (in Lakhs)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	48.7
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.8
3.	Assam	11.2
4.	Bihar	44.8
5.	Chhattisgarh	13.6
6.	Delhi	22.9
7.	Goa	0.6
8.	Gujarat	44.6
9.	Haryana	19.6
10.	Himachal Pradesh	0.9
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	4.2
12.	Jharkhand	24.0
13.	Karnataka	44.9
14.	Kerala	18.0
15.	Madhya Pradesh	44.9
16.	Maharashtra	90.9
17.	Manipur	3.7
18.	Meghalaya	1.4

Sl.No.	States	Urban
19.	Mizoram	0.6
20.	Nagaland	1.4
21.	Odisha	17.7
22.	Puducherry	0.1
23.	Punjab	18.4
24.	Rajasthan	33.2
25.	Sikkim	0.1
26.	Tamil Nadu	43.5
27.	Tripura	0.9
28.	Uttar Pradesh	137.3
29.	Uttarakhand	7.5
30.	West Bengal	62.5
31.	Andaman and Nicobar Island	0.004
32.	Chandigarh	0.92
33.	Dadra and Nagar	0.25
34.	Daman and Diu	0.54
35.	Lakshwadeep	0.01
	ALL INDIA	764.7

Steps to attract investors

2072. SHRI SANJAY RAUT: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that FIIs are pulling out of India;
- (b) if so, the reasons therefor;
- (c) whether it is also a fact that Indian investment rating has dipped down from 8.9 per cent from last fiscal year to about 6.5 per cent; and

(d) the concrete steps that Government is taking to attract investors again into India?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) No Sir. The net investments made by Foreign Institutional Investors (FIIs) under the Portfolio Investment Scheme (PIS) during the last three financial years have been positive. The details of FIIs investments (Equity +Debt) during the last three financial years are as under:

(Amount in INR Crores)

Financial Year	Gross Purchases	Gross Sales	Net Investment
2009-10	8,46,438	7,03,780	1,42,658
2010-11	9,92,599	8,46,161	1,46,438
2011-12	9,21,285	8,27,562	93,725
2012-13 (1st April -31st July, 2012)	2,41,219	2,28,049	13, 170

Source: SEBI

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

(c) Six major international credit rating agencies usually rate India's sovereign debt. These are: Standard and Poor's (S and P), Moody's Investor Services, Fitch Ratings, Dominion Bond Rating Service (DBRS), Japanese Credit Rating Agency (JCRA) and Rating and Investment Information Inc., Tokyo (R and I). All the six agencies have rated India's long-term foreign currency dominated sovereign debt as investment grade. None of these agencies have downgraded the rating on India's sovereign debt below investment grade.

As regards India's GDP growth rate, there has been a slowdown in GDP growth from 8.4 per cent in 2010-11 to 6.5 per cent during 2011-12.

(d) Government has been making concerted efforts to attract foreign investors to India. Some of the Key steps taken recently are:

- In the Budget 2011-12, the Qualified Foreign Investor (QFI) scheme was introduced allowing foreign investors to invest in Mutual Funds, subject to certain conditions. On 1st January 2012, the Government explained

this scheme to allow QFIs to directly invest in Indian Equity Market. As announced in Budget 2012-13, QFI can now also invest in corporate bonds.

- The limit for FII investment in long-term corporate bonds issued by the companies in the infrastructure sector was raised from USD 5 billion to USD 25 billion in March 2011.
- In November 2011, the limit for FII investment in Government Securities and Corporate bonds was raised by USD 5 billion each, thus raising the cap for FII Investment to USD 15 billion in Government Securities and to USD 20 billion in Corporate bonds.
- On June 25, 2012, the FII limit for investment in Government Securities was further enhanced by USD 5 billion raising the cap to USD 20 billion.

Loan to JP Associates with guarantee

†2073. SHRI NARESH AGRAWAL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that JP Associates has taken 45 thousand crore loan from nationalised banks;

(b) whether it is also a fact that banks have given this loan without obtaining collateral guarantee which, as per terms and conditions bank cannot do; and

(c) whether it is also a fact that JP Associates is not repaying this amount; if so, the guilty individuals thereof, and the action taken by Government against them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (c) In accordance with the practices and usages customary amongst the banks and in conformity with provisions of statutes governing the financial institutions as also the provisions of the Public Financial Institutions (Obligations as to Fidelity and Secrecy) Act, 1983, information relating to the details of the individual borrower of the banks is not divulged. Public Sector Banks (PSBs) are governed by their Board driven policies. They have been advised by the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) to prepare a well-defined loan policy approved by their

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Board of Directors which should lay down exposure limits to individual/group borrowers, documentation standards, margin, security, sectoral exposure limits, delegation of powers, maturity and pricing policies, etc.

Status of non-performing assets

2074. SHRI BAISHNAB PARIDA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) the status of Non-Performing Assets (NPAs) in the country;
- (b) whether Government is working on certain measures for fast recovery of such loans;
- (c) if so, the details thereof;
- (d) whether Government has evolved certain strategy to control such losses henceforth; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) The Gross Non-Performing Assets (NPAs) of the Public Sector Banks (PSBs) as on June 2012 stand at Rs. 1,23,462 crore which amounts to 3.48% of their Gross Advances (provisional data).

(b) to (e) Banks are required to monitor their NPAs and take steps to bring them down through recovery/other channels. Reserve Bank of India 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.

GDP forecast for Indian economy by Moody's

2075. SHRI PRABHAT JHA:

SHRI ARVIND KUMAR SINGH:

SHRIMATI KUSUM RAI:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether international rating agency Moody's on 9 August, 2012, has cut the GDP forecast for Indian economy to 5.5% in 2012-13;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the reasons for the same;

(d) whether as per the Moody's confidence among Indian firms has been crushed by weak demand, elevated interest rates, high inflation and the instability;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the details of reaction and response of the Government to Moody's comments?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (c) According to the Moody's Analytics, India's Gross Domestic Product (GDP) growth is forecast to be 5.5 per cent in 2012 and 6 per cent in 2013 respectively. Turbulent conditions in the global economy, little policy response from the Government and the Central Bank as well as poor monsoons in India are amongst the reasons indicated behind the latest revisions in India's growth forecast.

(d) to (f) Moody's Analytics observation on the confidence among Indian firms has been made as part of the analysis and outlook of the Indian economy and corporate sector published mainly to guide prospective investors. Various agencies like International Monetary Fund, World Bank as well as research organizations within the country and outside and credit rating agencies bring out forecasts regarding growth rate of the economy. These forecasts, based on specific assumptions, often differ from one another and do not represent the views of the Government of India. However, the Government takes into cognizance the concerns expressed by all stakeholders regarding the pace of the country's economic growth, and takes appropriate action.

Promotion of Khadi and Village Industries

2076. SHRI NAND KUMAR SAI: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to introduce affordable technologies and facilities for the holistic development and promotion of Khadi and Village Industries in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Mahatma Gandhi Institute for Rural Industrialization (MGIRI) undertakes research, design and extension activities for the rural industrial sector;

(d) if so, the details of the new technologies finalised by the said institute during the Eleventh Five Year Plan period; and

(e) the details of such new technologies transferred to rural industrial sector during the said period?

THE MINISTER OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): (a) and (b) Khadi and Village Industries Commission (KVIC) undertakes various steps to introduce affordable technologies and facilities for the holistic development and promotion of khadi and village industries (KVI) which include (i) establishment of design center for khadi/textile garments, (ii) introduction of technology for efficient and scientific harvesting of honey, (iii) popularization of solar charkha, (iv) soft and stiff finish technology, (v) technology for bamboo based handicrafts, (vi) technology package for value added product using local wool or blend of local and imported merino wool, etc. KVIC also implements a specific programme for cluster development, Scheme of Funds for Regeneration of Traditional Industries (SFURTI), under which assistance for replacement of obsolete equipments, setting up common facilities centres, product development, market promotion and other support are provided.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) A number of new technologies have been developed/demonstrated by MGIRI for rural industries during the Eleventh Five Year Plan. A list of some of the technologies developed/demonstrated by MGIRI during the Eleventh Five Year Plan is given in the Statement-I (*See below*).

(e) A number of new technologies in the rural industries sector have been taken up for transfer during the Eleventh Five Year Plan through workshops, and

training, field trials, demonstrations at exhibitions, etc. A list of some of the technologies taken up for transfer during the Eleventh Five Year Plan is given in the Statement-II (*See below*).

Statement-I

*List of technologies developed/demonstration by MGIRI
during the Eleventh Five Year Plan*

1. Low cost variable speed potter's wheel
 2. Technology for energy efficient pottery kiln
 3. Soil binders for use in pottery
 4. Technology for artistic pottery development
 5. Ultra micro hydel turbines for rural energy system
 6. Bio manures testing kit
 7. Biogas engine conversion kit
 8. Tamarind seed separation machine
 9. Gear-operated passenger and transport of pedal rickshaws
 10. Pedal operated forge hammer
 11. Polishing machine for bell metal utensil
 12. Soft and stiff finishing for khadi
 13. Wrinkle-free finishing for khadi
 14. Natural dyeing technology for khadi
 15. Design and fabrication of hank dyeing machine
 16. Design and fabrication of mercerization machine
 17. Quality code for khadi
 18. Solar charkha trial
 19. Herbal products
 20. Soap and detergent testing kit
-

Statement-II*List of technologies taken up for transfer during the
Eleventh Five Year Plan*

-
1. Soft and stiff finish for khadi
 2. Wrinkle free finish for khadi
 3. Design and fabrication of hank dyeing machine
 4. Design and fabrication of mercerization machine
 5. Dissemination of Energy pottery kiln
 6. Quality code for khadi
 7. Soap and detergent testing kit
 8. Biogas engine conversion kit
 9. Bio-manure testing kit
 10. Microbial diagnostic kit
 11. Ultra-micro hydel turbines for rural energy system
 12. Solar charkhas
 13. Variable speed potters wheel
 14. Panchgavya product mosquito coil, dhoop batti, face pack etc.
 15. Herbal products
-

Items reserved for small scale industries

2077. SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state :

- (a) the number of items withdrawn from the list of items reserved for small scale industries so far;
- (b) the reasons for their withdrawal from the list;
- (c) in view of low capital requirement and employment generation potential, whether Government proposes to expand the scope of micro, small and medium enterprises;

(d) if so, in what manner ?

THE MINISTER OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): (a) Total number of 887 items have been withdrawn from the list of items reserved for small scale industries (SSI) sector (now micro and small enterprises) so far.

(b) The review of the list of items for exclusive manufacture in the micro and small enterprise sector is a continuous process. These reviews consider various relevant aspects such as trends and development in external trade, domestic and global competitiveness, potential for employment and export, technical feasibility and economic viability of manufacture in the micro and small enterprise sector etc.

(c) and (d) Government is conscious of low capital requirement and higher employment generation potential of micro and small enterprises and has taken steps to facilitate their development through a number of schemes and programmes. In pursuance of section 11 of the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development (MSMED) Act, 2006, the Government has notified Public Procurement Policy for Micro and Small Enterprises (MSEs) Order, 2012, which among others stipulates that Central Government Ministries, Departments and Public Sector Undertakings shall procure minimum of 20 per cent of their annual value of procurement of goods or services from Micro and Small Enterprises. In addition, Government implements schemes and programmes in the areas of credit, cluster-based development, infrastructure, technology and marketing etc. for promotion and development of micro, small and medium enterprises.

Funds for computerization to DICs

2078. DR. PRABHAKAR KORE: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state

(a) whether funds are provided to District Industries Centre (DICs) for computerization of data;

(b) if so, the amount that are given to various DICs of all the States during the last three years;

(c) the details thereof, DICs- wise, and year-wise;

(d) whether Government has set up any mechanism to monitor the functioning of all the DICs;

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

THE MINISTER OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): (a) to (c) Yes Sir. The fund is provided to District Industry Centres (DICs)/State Directorate of Industries (SDIs) of various States under the Plan Scheme "Up gradation of Data Base-Computerization of DICs" of Office of Development Commissioner (MSME), Ministry of MSME. The fund was released only once during financial year 2010-11 to Directorate of Industries of respective States. The details of State-wise fund release is given in the Statement (*See* below).

(d) to (f) DICs are an organization under the State Government and as such are controlled and monitored by them.

Statement

Computerisation of SDI and DICs-Release of funds 2010-11

Sl.No.	States/Union Territories	Amount (in lakh)	No. of DICs	No.of SDIs
1.	Andhra Pradesh	31.68	23	1
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	19.80	14	1
3.	Assam	31.68	23	1
4.	Bihar	51.48	38	1
5.	Chhattisgarh	25.08	16	1
6.	Goa	3.96	2	1
7.	Gujarat	34.32	25	1
8.	Haryana	29.04	20	1
9.	Himachal Pradesh	17.16	12	1
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	31.68	14	2
11.	Jharkhand	33.00	22	1
12.	Karnataka	39.60	27	1
13.	Kerala	19.80	14	1
14.	Madhya Pradesh	64.68	48	1
15.	Maharashtra	47.52	35	1

Sl.No.	States/Union Territories	Amount (in lakh)	No. of DICs	No.of SDIs
16.	Manipur	13.20	9	1
17.	Meghalaya	10.56	7	1
18.	Mizoram	11.88	8	1
19.	Nagaland	15.84	11	1
20.	Odisha	42.24	30	1
21.	Punjab	27.72	19	1
22.	Rajasthan	47.52	32	1
23.	Sikkim	6.60	4	1
24.	Tamil Nadu	42.24	31	1
25.	Tripura	6.60	4	1
26.	Uttarakhand	18.48	13	1
27.	Uttar Pradesh	95.04	70	1
28.	West Bengal	29.04	19	1
TOTAL		847.44	590	29

Development of incubation centre by NSIC

2079. SHRIMATI T. RATNA BAI: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that National Small Industries Corporation (NSIC) had developed 45 incubation centres on a pilot basis to help those who wanted to become entrepreneurs with training and other inputs; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and its implementation status, State-wise, including Andhra Pradesh during the current year compared to the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): (a) and (b) The National Small Industries Corporation (NSIC) Limited, a Public Sector Undertaking under the administrative control of this Ministry has set up 59 Training-cum-Incubation Centres (TICs) on pilot basis to

help those who want to become entrepreneurs with training and other inputs. Of them, 02 TICs have been set up in the State of Andhra Pradesh. All the TICs are operational. The State-wise and year-wise number of TICs set up by NSIC so far is given in the Statement (*See* below).

Statement

State-wise and year-wise number of TICs set up by NSIC

Sl.No.	Name of the States	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13*	Total
1.	Andhra Pradesh	01	-	-	01	-	02
2.	Assam	02	-	-	-	-	02
3.	Gujarat	01	01	01	-	-	03
4.	Haryana	-	01	-	-	-	01
5.	Himachal Pradesh	-	01	-	-	01	02
6.	Jammu and Kashmir	01	01	-	-	02	04
7.	Karnataka	-	01	-	01	-	02
8.	Kerala	-	01	-	-	-	01
9.	Madhya Pradesh	-	-	-	01	01	02
10.	Maharashtra	-	-	-	-	01	01
11.	Odisha	-	-	-	01	01	02
12.	Punjab	05	01	-	01	01	08
13.	Tamilnadu	02	01	-	01	-	04
14.	Tripura	-	-	-	01	-	01
15.	Uttar Pradesh	03	04	-	06	03	16
16.	Uttrakhand	-	-	-	-	01	01
17.	West Bengal	04	-	01	01	-	06
18.	Delhi	01	-	-	-	-	01
TOTAL		20	12	02	14	11	59

* As on 31.07.2012

Training to entrepreneurs for cottage industries

2080. SHRI N. BALAGANGA: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been any training imparted to the entrepreneurs in the cottage industries;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the steps taken by Government to modernize the cottage industries in the country; and

(d) the details of the items produced by the cottage industry in the country during the last two years, and this year, year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): (a) and (b) The Government in the Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME) supplements the efforts of the State Governments in imparting training to artisans/entrepreneurs. Khadi and Village Industries Commission (KVIC) imparts skill development training in the khadi and village industries sector through its 41 multi disciplinary training centres (MDTCs); it also provides Entrepreneurship Development Programme (EDP) training under the Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP) through 558 accredited training centres. Coir Board imparts training in the coir sector.

(c) The Government in the Ministry of MSME with a view to regenerate the traditional industries including cottage industries is implementing a number of schemes through KVIC and Coir Board which include Scheme of Fund for Regeneration of Traditional Industries (SFURTI) and Scheme for Rejuvenation, Modernization and Technological Upgradation of Coir Industry (REMOT). KVIC is also implementing the Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP), a major credit-linked subsidy programme to provide margin money subsidy and entrepreneurship training to beneficiaries for setting up of micro-enterprises in the non-farm sector. General category beneficiaries can avail of margin money subsidy of 25% of the project cost in rural areas and 15% in urban areas. For beneficiaries belonging to special categories such as scheduled caste/scheduled tribe/women the margin money subsidy in 35% in rural areas and 25% in urban areas. The maximum cost of projects in Rs. 25 lakh in the manufacturing sector and Rs. 10 lakh in the service sector.

(d) The main items produced in the khadi and village industries sector come under the group of industries such as mineral-based, forest-based, agro-based and food processing, polymer and chemical-based, rural engineering and bio-technology, handmade paper and fibre and textile and service and in the coir sector such as coir fibre and coir value-added items. Data on State-wise items produced by the cottage industries in the country is not maintained centrally by KVIC/Coir Board.

Tweaking of FDI guidelines

2081. SHRI A. ELAVARASAN: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Ministry is against tweaking or diluting Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) guidelines in single-brand retail without its nod;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the Ministry is the deciding factor on the issue as the changes sought are concerning small industries; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): (a) to (d) The guidelines for Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) in single brand retail was approved by the Cabinet with inputs from all concerned Ministries.

There is no proposal with this Ministry at present for diluting FDI guidelines in single brand retail.

Schemes to boost small scale industries

2082. SHRI VEER SINGH: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has initiated any scheme to boost small scale industries in the country including Uttar Pradesh and Haryana;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the number of small scale industries revived in the country during each of the last three years, state-wise; and
- (d) the total investment made for revival of these closed units during the said period?

THE MINISTER OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES

(SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME) has taken initiatives to boost MSMEs in the country including Uttar Pradesh and Haryana, through various programme viz; Credit Support Programme, Cluster Development Programme, National Manufacturing Competitiveness Programme, Marketing Development Programme and Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP). Credit Support Programme covers major schemes like credit guarantee scheme, credit linked capital subsidy scheme and performance and credit rating scheme which facilitate credit to MSMEs. Cluster Development Programme is being implemented for holistic and integrated development of micro and small enterprises in a cluster through soft interventions (such as domestic study, capacity building, marketing development, skill development, technology upgradation, organizing workshops, seminars, training, study visits, exposures visits etc.), hard interventions (setting up of Common Facility Centres) and Infrastructure Upgradation (create/upgrade infrastructural facilities in the new/existing industrial areas/clusters of MSEs). National Manufacturing Competitiveness Programme (NMCP) aims to enhance competitiveness both domestic and global, of MSMEs through its various components viz., Lean Manufacturing, design Clinic, Building awareness on Intellectual Property Rights, Entrepreneurial and Managerial Development of SMEs through incubators, Mini Tool Rooms, Marketing Assistance and Technology Upgradation in MSMEs, Financial Assistance on bar Code, Promotion of Information and Communication Technology (ICT) in MSME Sector, Quality Management Standards and Quality Technology Tools (QMS/QTT) and Technology and Quality Upgradation Support to MSMEs. All the ten schemes have been made operational. Marketing Development Programme includes the schemes for enhancing marketing access to MSEs through various schemes viz., Vendor Development Programme for Ancillarisation, Bar Code and Export Promotion etc. Under Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP), financial assistance is provided for setting up of micro enterprises up to Rs. 10 lakh in service sector and Rs. 25 lakh in manufacturing sector. The assistance is provided in the form of subsidy upto 25% (35% for special category including weaker sections) of the project cost in rural areas while it is 15% (25% for special category including weaker sections) for urban areas.

(c) and (d) The State-wise details of revived Micro and Small Enterprises for the last three years is given in the Statement (*See* below).

Statement

State-wise revived Micro and Small Enterprises and as at the end of March 2010, 2011 and 2012

(Rs. in crore)

States/UTs	Upto March 2010		Upto March 2011		Upto March 2012	
	UNITS	O/S*	UNITS	O/S*	UNITS	O/S*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Eastern Region						
Andman and Nicobar Islands	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Arunachal Pradesh	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Assam	0	0.00	3	0.35	124	1.00
Bihar	39	11.83	449	8.68	40	0.47
Jharkhand	33	26.03	76	14.82	459	20.85
Manipur	0	0.00	1	0.01	0	0.00
Meghalaya	0	0.00	0	0.00	4	0.13
Mizoram	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Nagaland	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Odisha	147	13.94	177	10.53	163	3.69
Sikkim	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Tripura	1	0.01	1	0.00	0	0.00
West Bengal	93	35.12	149	22.24	855	49.87
Sub-total	313	86.93	856	56.65	1645	76.01
Northern Region						
Chandigarh	2	0.03	1	11.00	0	0.00
Delhi	91	55.47	98	31.89	115	24.12
Haryana	19	32.41	27	4.00	26	1.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Himachal Pradesh	4	0.05	69	34.00	31	2.00
Jammu and Kashmor	25	0.70	22	1.81	46	3.59
Punjab	142	31.13	175	21.76	167	12.63
Rajasthan	2	0.80	61	0.32	213	7.80
Uttar Pradesh	466	44.96	521	39.68	1467	36.18
Uttrakhand	2	0.10	5	0.07	19	0.04
Sub-Total	753	165.65	979	145.31	2084	87.72
Western Region						
Chhattisgarh	32	2.90	50	7.64	38	7.02
Dadar and Nagar Haveli	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Daman and Diu	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Goa	0	0.00	21	40.07	13	12.53
Gujarat	720	43.14	519	40.70	348	51.04
Madhya Pradesh	46	1.37	141	1.70	399	9.68
Maharashtra	184	47.51	714	63.14	424	125.02
Sub-Total	982	94.92	1445	153.25	1222	205.29
Southern Region						
Andhra Pradesh	18	21.01	232	24.77	79	6.65
Karnataka	62	15.87	210	23.79	1300	17.08
Kerala	69	22.36	288	31.46	48	23.65
Puducherry	1	13.12	2	0.48	1	0.00
Tamil Nadu	162	58.98	686	82.59	269	51.85
Sub-Total	312	131.34	1418	163.09	1697	99.23
GRAND TOTAL	2360	478.84	4698	518.30	6648	468.25

* O/S—Outstanding Amount (in Rs. crores).

(Source: Reserve Bank of India)

Revision of definition of MSME

2083. SHRI PALVAI GOVARDHAN REDDY: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

- (a) whether there is any proposal before the Ministry to revise the definition of micro, small and medium enterprises (MSME);
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the other changes that the Ministry proposes so as to help micro, small and medium enterprises in the country?

THE MINISTER OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): (a) and (b) The micro, small and medium enterprises (MSMEs) are defined under the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development (MSMED) Act, 2006. Several suggestions for the amendment to the Act have been received from various Associations.

(c) The Government helps and facilitates promotion and development of MSMEs through implementation of various Schemes/Programmes relating to credit, infrastructure development, technology upgradation, marketing, entrepreneurial / skill development, etc. Review of these schemes and introduction of new schemes and programmes as per felt needs is a continuous process.

Higher borrowing cost for MSMEs

2084. SHRI N.K. SINGH:

DR. JANARDHAN WAGHMARE:

Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

- (a) whether micro, small and medium enterprises (MSMEs) in India are subject to high borrowing costs which makes them less competitive;
- (b) whether MSMEs are facing severe challenges like obsolete technology, non availability of raw material, infrastructural constraints, inadequate and delayed credit and managerial deficiencies;
- (c) if so, the measures Government is taking to improve the situation; and
- (d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME) is implementing a number of schemes to address these issues. Major schemes include:

- National Manufacturing Competitiveness Programme (NMCP) and Credit Linked Capital Subsidy Scheme (CLCSS) are being implemented to facilitate upgradation of technology, improve processes and design.
- National Small Industries Corporation Limited (NSIC) under the Ministry of MSME is implementing a scheme for Raw Material Assistance by way of financing the purchase of Raw Material (both indigenous and imported) to micro and small enterprises (MSEs).
- The Micro and Small Enterprises-Cluster Development Programme (MSE-CDP) facilitate infrastructure upgradation and setting up of Common Facility Centres.
- The Credit Guarantee Fund Scheme for Micro and Small enterprises (CGTMSE) facilitate collateral free credit facility (term loan and/ or working capital) to new and existing micro and small enterprises (MSEs). The Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has also laid down time lines for disposal of loan applications, acknowledgement of loan applications, composite loan limit for working capital and term loan, etc. Further, the RBI has advised banks to achieve 20 per cent year-on-year growth in credit to MSEs to ensure enhanced credit flow.
- The Ministry of MSME is also implementing Management Development Training Programmes (MDPs) for enhancing managerial skills.

(d) Does not arise.

Promotion to coir sector

2085. SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state.

(a) whether it is fact that Coastal Maharashtra has the requisite potential for the growth of coir products and there is vast market for the coir products in Maharashtra and other parts of the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the promotional activities undertaken by Government and the Coir Board to promote Coir sector in Maharashtra during the last five years, year-wise with results achieved therefrom; and

(d) the promotional activities that are proposed to be undertaken for this sector in the State during the Twelfth Five Year Plan?

THE MINISTER OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI VALAYAR RAVI): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. 21 Coir production Units and 25 exporters from Maharashtra are registered with the Coir Board under the Coir Industry (Registration) Rules 2008. A Coir Show Room-cum-Sales Depot (Coir Bhavan) is also functional at Mumbai for marketing coir and coir products.

(c) and (d) Coir Board is undertaking skill development activities in the State of Maharashtra under its Skill Upgradation and Quality Improvement programme. The details for the last five years are given below:

Year	No. of persons trained.
2007-2008	180
2008-2009	451
2009-2010	170
2010-2011	83
2011-2012	320

These activities are likely to continue in the XII Plan also.

Setting up of MSMEs

2086. SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) the number of micro, small and medium enterprises (MSME) set up in the country particularly in the State of Assam during last five years;

(b) if so, the details of funds proposed sanctioned and allotted by Government for the purpose during this period in Assam and the steps being taken by Government to promote the products; and

(c) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): (a) The Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME) set

up in the country, as per information obtained from State/UT Commissionerates/Directorates of Industries on number of Entrepreneurs Memorandum (Part-II) filed under Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006, for the last five years, State-wise is given in the Statement-I (*See below*)

(b) and (c) The details of financial assistance, during this period, provided to the States/UTs including Assam for development of MSME and promotion of MSME products are as given in the Statement-II to V (*See below*).

Statement-I

Number of Entrepreneurs Memorandum (Part-II) issued to the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises by the District Industries Centre under the various State/UT Commissionerate/Directorates of Industries during the last five years.

Sl.No.	Name of the State/ Union Territory	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
01.	Jammu and Kashmir	1,044	971	1,192	914	1,170
02.	Himachal Pradesh	832	925	1,053	942	856
03.	Punjab	932	1,272	2,189	2,988	3,087
04.	Chandigarh	32	161	255	174	259
05.	Uttarakhand	1,500	1,346	1,871	1,973	2,121
06.	Haryana	2,489	2,599	2,357	2,707	2,759
07.	Delhi	131	70	165	199	345
08.	Rajasthan	13,873	14,609	14,630	14,904	14,678
09.	Uttar Pradesh	30,443	31,629	33,479	33,027	33,568(P)
10.	Bihar	2,855	3,134	4,010	4,302	4,108
11.	Sikkim	14	71	18	40	30
12.	Arunachal Pradesh	63	107	111	50	36(P)
13.	Nagaland	687	2,498	1,445	141(P)	-
14.	Manipur	54	139	81	122	120
15.	Mizoram	226	478	500	198	131

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
16.	Tripura	156	236	218	218	205
17.	Meghalaya	403	397	1,040	748	573
18.	Assam	1,811	1,711	1,678	1,506	1,218
19.	West Bengal	17,618	13,428	11,685	10,109	13,470
20.	Jharkhand	940	1,051	669	690	939
21.	Odisha	1,515	1,588	1,758	1,657	2,155
22.	Chhattisgarh	1,335	1,291	1,089	1,206	1,741
23.	Madhya Pradesh	12,319	14,183	19,748	19,704	20,104
24.	Gujarat	13,185	17,866	19,992	27,939	51,781
25.	Daman and Diu	164	247	107	126	83
26.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	307	143	104	74	106
27.	Maharashtra	11,396	12,148	11,896	14,496	15,606
28.	Andhra Pradesh	4,478	4,726	9,144	9,204	9,260
29.	Karnataka	14,984	15,705	17,195	18,434	21,021
30.	Goa	57	76	112	88	97
31.	Lakshadweep	5	14	23	24	8
32.	Kerala	11,068	15,935	12,013	10,194	10,020
33.	Tamil Nadu	27,209	32,049	41,799	57,902	70,639
34.	Puducherry	144	214	200	186	120
35.	Andaman and Nicobar Island	50	60	68	77	82
ALL INDIA		174,319	193,077	213,894	237,263	282,496

Source: The States/UTs Commissionerate/Directorate of Industries. Note: (P)-Provisional, - information not received

Statement-II**Credit Linked Capital Subsidy Scheme for Technology Up gradation:**

For modernization of micro and small enterprises (MSEs), a subsidy of 15% is provided for loans up to Rs. 1, crore through the banks under the scheme.

The State/UT-wise subsidy provided under the scheme during the last five years is as under:

Sl.No.	Name of the State/UT	Details of financial assistance released under the scheme				
		2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Jammu and Kashmir	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	0.00
2.	Himachal Pradesh	0.00	0.00	0.00	15.00	2.10
3.	Punjab	173.85	696.80	1373.00	2927.32	1999.12
4.	Chandigarh	57.59	105.60	185.90	145.00	44.55
5.	Uttarakhand	0.00	0.00	0.00	6.40	30.00
6.	Haryana	272.50	448.00	492.60	1287.78	1753.10
7.	Delhi	17.00	307.00	148.90	461.64	295.07
8.	Rajasthan	385.10	485.20	593.80	1109.71	1493.23
9.	Uttar Pradesh	173.30	176.40	155.20	593.03	295.63
10.	Bihar	0.00	24.20	36.50	24.72	2.61
11.	Sikkim	0.00	0.00	15.00	0.00	0.00
12.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
13.	Nagaland	0.00	0.00	30.00	0.00	0.00
14.	Manipur	0.00	6.80	0.00	0.00	0.00
15.	Mizoram	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
16.	Tripura	2.80	0.00	3.90	0.00	0.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
17.	Meghalaya	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
18.	Assam	25.80	0.00	9.10	0.00	0.00
19.	West Bengal	111.00	17.00	194.70	279.59	133.80
20.	Jharkhand	47.40	39.10	125.90	200.70	40.80
21.	Odisha	329.60	142.40	61.50	394.44	187.89
22.	Chhattisgarh	208.30	127.60	93.60	91.46	21.88
23.	Madhya Pradesh	56.10	105.80	143.00	210.87	209.23
24.	Gujarat	355.00	725.60	1970.80	4492.19	4472.85
25.	Daman and Diu	0.00	0.00	0.00	24.89	17.83
26.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.00	19.30	15.00	51.39	30.58
27.	Maharashtra	794.90	1090.40	2048.80	2307.78	2183.95
28.	Andhra Pradesh	867.00	1460.30	909.80	1577.81	1839.95
29.	Karnataka	760.90	1605.80	1519.10	3106.55	1962.17
30.	Goa	25.40	14.60	19.40	25.45	6.22
31.	Lakshdeep	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
32.	Kerala	67.10	108.10	132.60	179.31	155.08
33.	Tamil Nadu	1629.20	2002.20	3704.80	4501.69	1835.72
34.	Puducherry	20.50	32.00	0.00	1.95	63.21
35.	Andman and Nicorbar Island	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
TOTAL		6380.40	9740.20	13984.20	24017.67	19076.57

Statement-III**Micro and Small Enterprises Cluster Development Programme (MSE-CDP):**

For development of micro and small enterprises in the clusters, assistance up to 80% of the total project cost (subject to a ceiling of Rs. 10 crore per project) is provided under the scheme

The State/UT-wise financial assistance provided under the scheme during the last five years is as under:

(In Rs. Lakh)

Sl.No.	Name of the State/UT	Details of financial assistance released				
		2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	66.39	105.03	3.75
2.	Himachal Pradesh	4.05	5.28	7.15	0	0
3.	Punjab	27.90	13.63	41.9	10.58	202.78
4.	Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	0
5.	Uttarakhand	13.68	3.7	5.66	0	2.5
6.	Haryana	20.35	5.97	3.7	0	7.78
7.	Delhi	0	0.5	16.01	0	0
8.	Rajasthan	38.03	209.41	176.5	253.23	0
9.	Uttar Pradesh	98.82	243.21	82.7	262.13	40.28
10.	Bihar	7.50	8.37	17.56	12.88	0
11.	Sikkim	0	0	1.5	9.71	0
12.	Arunachal Pradesh	10.00	9	60	106.51	0
13.	Nagaland	185.38	0.77	6.02	0	0
14.	Manipur	5.00	17.1	3	0.5	2
15.	Meghalaya	4.05	7.92	0	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
16.	Tripura	0	0	185.75	0	8.33
17.	Mizoram	120.03	20.5	9	2	0
18.	Assam	89.7	348.99	581	380.39	131.2
19.	West Bengal	165.34	81.04	116.28	83.14	317.67
20.	Jharkhand	0	3.06	1.89	8.14	4.08
21.	Odisha	63.77	52.95	131.85	7.28	69.4
22.	Chhattisgarh	157.52	0	58.86	47.54	0
23.	Madhya Pradesh	53.31	20.07	39.92	41.96	58.97
24.	Gujarat	25.7	2.25	2	17.71	162
25.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0	0
26.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0	0
27.	Maharashtra	5.92	103.36	210	767.27	899.58
28.	Andhra Pradesh	28.67	23.94	42.57	0	28.85
29.	Karnataka	20.93	20.63	166.46	292.4	8.1
30.	Goa	1.0	0	0	3.78	0
31.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0
32.	Kerala	272.90	312.41	194.8	193.4	104.61
33.	Tamil Nadu	103.32	313.63	323.35	635.04	1025.16
34.	Puducherry	0	0	0	0	0
35.	Andaman and Nicobar Island	0	0	0	0	0
36.	Misc.Exp.	133.66	76.60	38.45	0.00	1.39
TOTAL		1656.8	1904.29	2590.27	3240.62	3077.84

Statement-IV**ISO-9000/ISO-14001 Certification Reimbursement Scheme:**

For acquiring, of ISO-9000/ISO-14001 certification by the micro and small enterprises, reimbursement to the extent of 75% (subject to a maximum of Rs. 75,000/-) of the expenditure incurred in provided under the scheme.

The State/UT-wise financial assistance provided under the scheme during the last five years is as under:

Sl.No.	Name of the State/UT	Govt. of India assistance released				
		2007-08	2008-09	2009-10#	2010-11	2011-12
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Jammu and Kashmir	2.25	3.59	0.00	1.59	0.00
2.	Himachal Pradesh	3.83	9.94	4.08	3.07	2.13
3.	Punjab	53.52	53.03	19.98	29.79	14.40
4.	Chandigarh	1.42	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
5.	Uttarakhand	13.19	9.02	1.71	12.50	5.58
6.	Haryana	43.79	33.26	17.58	15.04	24.96
1.	Delhi	36.70	16.40	9.77	12.93	14.81
8.	Rajasthan	34.38	38.49	16.21	15.73	15.55
9.	Uttar Pradesh	32.43	23.09	16.99	22.67	20.20
10.	Bihar	2.93	1.31	0.00	0.88	0.39
11.	Sikkim	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
12.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
13.	Nagaland	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.50
14.	Manipur	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
15.	Mizoram	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
16.	Tripura	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
17.	Meghalaya	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
18.	Assam	0.00	2.27	0.33	2.83	4.44
19.	West Bengal	46.27	30.18	33.52	44.76	45.00
20.	Jharkhand	1.15	2.19	0.52	1.70	4.39
21.	Odisha	9.25	4.53	1.86	13.72	10.06
22.	Chhattisgarh	3.64	2.27	0.00	1.17	0.00
23.	Madhya Pradesh	6.09	3.79	0.87	1.27	2.86
24.	Gujarat	31.00	56.15	20.00	202.00	214.91
25.	Daman and Diu	1.94	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
26.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.69	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
27.	Maharashtra	279.76	191.52	95.72	148.04	179.71
28.	Andhra Pradesh	35.43	39.40	15.83	72.83	94.99
29.	Karnataka	40.19	63.60	19.36	44.54	34.53
30.	Goa	1.70	0.00	0.00	0.58	0.00
31.	Lakshdeep	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
32.	Kerala	22.31	16.48	6.71	19.92	17.91
33.	Tamil Nadu	204.50	101.96	74.08	74.99	55.60
34.	Puducherry	3.38	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
35.	Andman and Nicorbar Island	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
TOTAL		911.74	702.47	355.12	742.56	762.92

Statement-V

The details of financial assistance provided to States/UTs for development of MSME

Performance and Credit Rating Scheme:

For encouraging micro and small enterprises to get credit rating done by reputed credit rating agencies, assistance up to 75% of the fee (subject to a maximum of Rs. 40,000/-) is provided under the scheme.

The year-wise funds released under the scheme during the last five years is as under (State/UT-wise break-up is not available):

Sl.No.	Year	Funds released (Rs. Lakh)
1.	2007-2008	950.00
2.	2008-2009	715.00
3.	2009-2010	3680.00
4.	2010-2011	4480.00
5.	2011-2012	6925.00

Scheme for Reimbursement of Bar Code Certification:

- To encouraging adoption of bar coding by the micro and small enterprises, reimbursement up to Rs. 18,750/- and Rs. 3,750/- for annual recurring fee for the next three years is provided under the scheme.
- The year-wise funds released under the scheme during the last five years is as under (State/UT-wise break-up is not available):

Sl.No.	Year	Funds released (Rs. Lakh)
1.	2007-2008	15.32
2.	2008-2009	29.83
3.	2009-2010	37.04
4.	2010-2011	45.67
5.	2011-2012	85.63

Scheme of Fund for Regeneration of Traditional Industries (SFURTI)

- To develop clusters of traditional industries, assistance is provided for setting up of Common Facilities Centres, market promotion activities, development of new products/designs, etc., under the scheme.
- The year-wise funds released under the scheme during the last five years is as under (State/UT-wise breakup is not available):

Sl.No.	Year	Funds released (Rs. Crores)
1.	2007-2008	15.31
2.	2008-2009	16.95
3.	2009-2010	12.00
4.	2010-2011	10.80
5.	2011-2012	Nil

Funds for Assam under CSS

2087. SHRIMATI NAZNIN FARUQUE: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) the details of amount/ funds allocated and released by the Central Government under the Centrally Sponsored Schemes (CSS) to Assam during the last three years, scheme-wise; and

(b) the details of amount spent by the State Government against above allocation?

THE MINISTER OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): (a) This Ministry is not implementing any Centrally Sponsored Schemes.

(b) Does not arise.

Participation in promotional meets

2088. SHRI ANIL MADHAV DAVE: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry or any other organisation/agency under the Ministry participated in International Exhibitions/Trade Fairs/ Buyer-Seller Meets in past two years; and

- (b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES
(SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) During the past two years *i.e* 2010-11 and 2011-12 for assisting SMEs for exploring the export opportunity of their products in International Market and make them more competitive for export, the organisations under Ministry of MSME that had participated in various International Trade Fairs are given below:

- (i) Office of Development Commissioner (MSME) had facilitated participation by Industry/Association in 21 International Trade Fairs (11 fairs in 2010-11 and 10 fairs in 2011-12) in past two years covering countries like China, Germany, Hungary, Spain, Colombia, Egypt, Italy, UAE, Mexico, Spain, Greece, Belgium, Canada, USA, Ethiopia.
- (ii) National Small Industries Corporation Limited (A Public Sector Undertaking of the Ministry) had participated in 21 International Trade Fairs (10 fairs in 2010-11 and 11 fairs in 2011-12) and 8 Buyer Seller Meets (4 each in 2010-11 and 2011-12, respectively) covering countries like Tanzania, South Africa, Greece, Oman, Slovenia, Taiwan, Malaysia, Botswana, Italy, Sri Lanka, Mozambique, Spain, Bangladesh, Mexico.
- (iii) Khadi and Village Industries Commission had participated in 8 International Trade Fairs (3 fairs in 2010-11 and 5 fairs in 2011-12) covering countries like China, Spain, Oman, Hong Kong, Italy, Mexico and South Africa.
- (iv) Coir Board had participated 19 International Trade Fairs (9 fairs in 2010-11 and 10 fairs in 2011-12) covering countries like USA, South Africa, Holland, Hong Kong, Australia, Germany, Israel, Netherlands, South America, Spain, Oman, Ukraine.
- (v) Apart from the above, Ministry had facilitated by providing financial assistance to 48 Associations in 2010-11 and 19 Associations in 2011-12 for participating in International Exhibition/ Trade Fairs/ Buyer Seller Meet in last two years.

Keeping of statutory records in electronic form

2089. DR. VIJAY MALLYA: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is aware of the problems faced by the micro and

small enterprises in preserving and storing the statutory records according to the existing rules;

(b) whether there is any proposal with Government to help these industries by reducing the storage period and that too in electronic forms; and

(c) if so, by when it would be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): (a) Preserving and storing of statutory records by industries including MSMEs is mandated by various tax laws, such as, Income Tax, Central Excise, Customs, Service Tax, Central Sales Tax and State VAT etc. The mandatory requirement varies as per specific tax laws/rules. One representation from an Industry Association has been received in this Ministry pointing to the difficulty in keeping records, for the stipulated period.

(b) There is no proposal at present under consideration of this Ministry for reducing the storage period. In fact, the matter comes under the purview of relevant Central Tax Authorities/State Governments.

(c) Does not arise.

Fund for SCSP/TSP

2090. SHRI AMBETH RAJAN: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the funds earmarked for Scheduled Caste Sub Plan (SCSP) and Tribal Sub Plan (TSP) during last five financial year as per the guidelines issued by Planning Commission vide its letter dated 26. 12.2006;

(b) if no such fund were earmarked, the 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 MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): (a) The details of funds earmarked for Scheduled Caste Sub Plan (SCSP) and Tribal Sub-Plan (TSP) during latest five years in the Ministry of Micro Small and Medium Enterprises, as per the guidelines of Planning Commission, are given below:

(Rs. in crore)

Year	Allocation	
	SCSP	TSP
2008-09	221.65	117.22
2009-10	231.10	122.48
2010-11	298.10	156.74
2011-12	324.20	221.70
2012-13	340.20	232.55

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Yes Sir.

(d) Minor heads 789 for SCSP and 796 for TSP, during financial year 2011-12 as notified by Department of Expenditure, have been opened in the budget of Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises.

Funds for development of MSME sector

2091. SHRI BAISHNAB PARIDA: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has earmarked funds for development of micro, small and medium enterprises (MSME) sector;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the above sector is not satisfied with the current assistance and have asked for additional such help for effective redressal of their grievances;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the details of incentives that have since been granted to this sector in the budget during the last four years?

THE MINISTER OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) Government has earmarked an outlay of Rs. 2835 crore to Ministry of Micro, small and Medium Enterprises (MSME) for development of micro, small and medium enterprises (MSME) sector

- (c) The funds allocated for this sector are sufficient to meet its requirement.
- (d) Does not arise.
- (e) The Ministry has provided incentives in the budget during the last four years through two major programmes namely National Manufacturing Competitiveness Programme (NMCP) and Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP). The objective of NMCP is to develop the competitive edge of the MSME units in the global environment. The objective of PMEGP is to generate employment opportunities in rural as well as urban areas of the country through establishment of micro enterprises.

Help to NRIs

2092. SHRI C.P. NARAYANAN: Will the Minister of OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Non-Resident Indians particularly in West Asian countries contribute substantially to the progress of the country by making substantial foreign exchange;
- (b) whether the Government has not bestowed enough attention in extending facilities of travel, protection from persecution and Governmental help to them;
- (c) whether Government would make necessary changes in its approach to them; and
- (d) whether Ministry would coordinate with Governmental intervention in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d) No, sir. The government bestows its fullest attention to extending necessary facilities and providing due protection. It intervenes wherever the situation so warrants. The Government has signed Labour MOUs with Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) countries for the protection and welfare of Overseas Indian workers.

Government of India established the Indian Community Welfare Fund (ICWF) in the year 2009, which has been extended to all the Missions to meet contingency

expenditures incurred by them for carrying out various on-site welfare activities for Overseas Indian citizens who are in distress.

The ICWF is aimed at providing boarding and lodging for distressed Overseas Indian workers in Household/domestic sectors and unskilled labourers on a means tested basis.

It also provides to Overseas Indians (a) emergency medical care (b) air passage to stranded persons, (c) initial legal assistance (d) expenditure on incidentals, and (e) airlifting the mortal remains to India or local cremation/burial of deceased Overseas Indians. This help is extended in such cases where the sponsor is unable or unwilling to bear the expenses as per the contract and the family is unable to meet the cost.

The ICWF has been found to be very useful to extend on site welfare activities for overseas Indians.

Implementation of recommendation on public services mechanism

2093. SHRI VIJAY JAWAHARLAL DARDA: Will the Minister of PANCHAYATI RAJ be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Reports of Balwantrai Mehta Committee of 1957 and the Ashok Mehta Committee of 1978 were considered and their recommendations implemented so far related to addressing the public services mechanism relating to rural areas;

(b) if so, the areas in rural sector which got benefited for their application; and

(c) whether Government is considering appointing another such Committee in view of the Sarpanches and Gram Sabha playing a pivotal role and the sizable financial resources for creating local infrastructure and providing social services benefiting the rural folk, being placed at their disposal?

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

(a) and (b) Yes Sir. In 1957, a Committee under the Chairmanship of Balwantrai Mehta on Community Development Projects and National Extension Services recommended that public participation in community works should be organized through statutory representative bodies. Subsequently, the NDC endorsed the basic principles of democratic decentralization enunciated in the report and laid on States the duty of working out the structures suitable to each States.

The Ashok Mehta Committee Report of 1978 recommended that Panchayati Raj may be included in the Constitution. In keeping with the spirit of the Ashok Mehta Committee recommendations, some states, including , West Bengal, Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh, revisited their respective Panchayati Raj systems and undertook several new initiatives to endow local bodies with more powers, leading to these initiatives being cited as “second generation”, panchayats, which served as a prime inspiration and example for subsequent reform *i.e.* Constitution (Seventy Third Amendment) Act, 1992 which came into force on 24th April, 1993.

(c) The Ministry of Panchayati Raj have constituted an Expert Committee to examine how Panchayats could be leveraged for more efficient delivery of public goods and services under the Chairmanship of Shri Mani Shankar Aiyar, Hon’ble Member of Parliament (Rajya Sabha).

Release of funds for Odisha

2094. DR. DILIP KUMAR TIRKEY: Will the Minister of PANCHAYATI RAJ be pleased to state:

- (a) whether, Government would release balance funds of Rs. 14.01 crore to the State Government of Odisha under Capacity Building Grant during 2012-13;
- (b) if so, by when it would be released; and
- (c) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(a) No Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Under the Capacity Building component of Backward Regions Grant Fund (BRGF), States are entitled to funds @ Rs. 1 crore per BRGF district. Odisha entitlement till 2011-12 was Rs. 19 crore. During 2011-12, an amount of Rs. 4.80 crore was released as the first installment to Odisha against the approved Capacity Building plan for the year. However since BRGF funds are lapsable, Odisha cannot claim the balance amount of Rs. 14.20 crore of Financial Year 2011-12 during the current Financial Year.

Classification of Panchayats

2095. SHRI PALVAI GOVARDHAN REDDY: Will the Minister of PANCHAYATI RAJ be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Ministry has classified the requirements of Panchayats into two categories;

- (b) if so, the reasons therefor and the details thereof; and
- (c) to what extent the above classification helps Panchayats to work more effectively?

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

(a) No, Sir.

(b) to (c) Do not arise.

Districts of Odisha under BRGF

2096. DR. DILIP KUMAR TIRKEY: Will the Minister of PANCHAYATI RAJ be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has any proposal to include the remaining 10 districts of Odisha under Backward Regions Grant Fund (BRGF);
- (b) if so, by when it would be released; and
- (c) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(a) Initially, 19 districts of Odisha were covered under the District Component of Backward Regions Grant Fund (BRGF). In the current financial year; one more district of Odisha namely Bargarh has been included. There is no proposal under consideration to include more districts under BRGF in Odisha in the current year.

(b) and (c) Does not arise.

Reply to MPs' communications/letters

†2097. DR. YOGENDRA P. TRIVEDI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Ministers and Government officials are bound to reply all the letters written by the Members of Parliament (MPs);
- (b) if so, whether it is being followed;
- (c) if not, the reasons therefor and whether Government would remind all the Ministers and officials in this matter;
- (d) if so, by when; and
- (e) the details thereof?

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) Yes, Sir. Guidelines laid down in the Central Secretariat Manual of Office Procedure (CSMOP) for handling the communications received from Members of Parliament specify that such communications should be attended to promptly and acknowledged within 15 days, followed by a reply within the next 15 days. In cases where delay is anticipated, an interim reply should be given indicating the possible date for a final reply.

(b) Such data is not maintained centrally. It is the responsibility of each Ministry/Department of the Government of India to follow the instructions laid down in the CSMOP in this regard.

(c) to (e) The Department of Administrative Reforms and Public Grievances writes to all the Ministries/Departments from time to time reiterating the need for following the instructions contained in the CSMOP relating to references received from the MPs. Secretary, Department of Administrative Reforms and Public Grievances had written to all the Secretaries of the Ministries/Departments of Government of India on 01.11.2010 to follow these guidelines of CSMOP. The latest instructions in this regard have been issued in DOPT's O.M. dated 01.12.2011. All the Hon'ble Ministers have also been reminded about the above mentioned guidelines of CSMOP vide MOS(PP)'s letter dated 05.05.2011, a copy of which is given in the Statement (*See below*).

Statement

D.O. No. 48013/1/2011-O&M

वी. नारायणसामी
V. NARAYANASAMY

राज्यमंत्री
संसदीय कार्य, प्रधानमंत्री कार्यालय,
कार्मिक, लोक शिक्कत तथा पेंशन मंत्रालय
भारत सरकार

Minister of State
Parliamentary Affairs, Prime Minister's Office,
Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions
Government of India

5th May, 2011

Respected Sir

We have been receiving references from, the Members of Parliament regarding delay in responding to their letters. This issue has been raised repeatedly both within and outside the Parliament.

2. Guidelines laid down in the Central Secretariat Manual of Office Procedure

(CSMOP) for handling the communications received from Members of Parliament specify that such communications should be attended, to promptly and acknowledged within 15 days, followed by a reply within the next 15 days. In cases where delay is anticipated, an interim reply should be given indicating the possible date for a final reply. This is to ensure that prompt attention is given to the communications received from the Members of Parliament. The Department of Administrative Reforms and Public Grievances has been repeatedly advising various Ministries/Departments to scrupulously follow these guidelines.

3. As the complaints of delayed responses to the letters of Members of Parliament are regularly being received, I would be grateful if you could issue suitable instructions to ensure prompt reply to the letters of the Members of Parliament and also like to consider setting up of a mechanism to periodically monitor progress in disposal of references received from the Members of Parliament.

With warm regards,

Yours sincerely,

(V. Narayanasamy)

Shri Pranab Mukherjee+ All Ministers
Hon'ble Minister of Finance,
Government of India,
North Block, New Delhi.

Parliament House, New Delhi -110001

011-23017651, 23013495 (Fax)

North Block, New Delhi-110011

011-23010191, 23017931. (Fax)

North Block, New Delhi-110001

Tel.: 011-23092475, 23092716 (Fax)

Tel.: 011-23794522 (Res.), 23794524 (Fax)

<http://www.persmin.gov.in> Email: samyselvi@nic.in

Change in designations of assistants of CSS

2098. SHRI PANKAJ BORA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether there was any agreement between Central Secretariat Service (CSS) employees association and Central Secretariat Clerical Services (CSCS) for change of designation of the Assistant and Section Officers of CSS;

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

(c) whether report of a Parliamentary Standing Committee has also recommended change of nomenclature for the Assistants and Section Officers of CSS; and

(d) the factors preventing Government for agreeing change of nomenclature for which associations of CSS and CSCS have been perspiring for so long?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) and (b) There was no such agreement between Government and CSS/CSCS associations. In the 57th Ordinary Meeting of the Departmental Council (JCM) of DoP and T, held on 8.5.2010, a demand was raised by the staff side to re-designate the posts of LDC/UDC and Assistant in Central Secretariat. The Official side had expressed its "No Objection" to the proposal. The staff side was asked to come up with their suggestions in this regard. These posts have, not been re-designated.

(c) The Department Related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Home Affairs in its Sixtieth Report and Eighty-third Report had recommended conferment of Group 'A' status to the Section Officer of CSS and re-designate the post as 'Assistant Secretary to the Government of India'.

(d) The Fifth Central Pay Commission had not agreed to the restoration of designation of Assistant Secretary to the Section Officers which was accepted by the Government. Accordingly it was not found feasible to re-designate the post of Section Officer. This was mentioned in Action Taken Note to 60th Report of Parliamentary Standing Committee on Home Affairs published in 68th Report. This was reiterated in Action Taken Report to 83rd Report of the Committee also.

Decision at annual general meeting of Kendriya Bhandar

2099. PROF. ANIL KUMAR SAHANI:

SHRI RANBIR SINGH PARJAPATI:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it was decided in the annual general meeting of Kendriya Bhandar held sometime in the past that if there is a default in the supply of a specific item all other items supplied by them would not be discontinued;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the supplies of some of the suppliers have neither been stopped nor discontinued and even then no supply orders are being placed on them;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(e) the steps taken to ask Kendriya Bhandar to place supply orders of all items the supplier(s) were supplying forthwith?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) and (b) It was deliberated in the 45th Annual General Body Meeting of Kendriya Bhandar that in case there is default by the suppliers for a specific item, the said specific item may be discontinued/suspended and not the entire range of items supplied by the said supplier.

(c) and (d) Kendriya Bhandar is placing supply order on its registered suppliers for procurement of various items based on its sales/demand from its customers. If supply orders are not placed by Kendriya Bhandar on its suppliers then it is for reasons like no demand from customers, seasonal factors (for consumer products), sufficient stocks in hand, change of distributors/supplier by the Principal firm.

(e) No action is required in view of (c) and (d) above.

Providing information on website under RTI Act

†2100. SHRIMATI MAYA SINGH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Public Authorities have to provide information regarding 17 matters on their websites under the Section 4 of Right to Information Act, 2005;

(b) if so, whether majority of departments have not done so due to which people are not able to get information; and

(c) the steps taken by the Ministry in this regard to make departments to provide the information on their respective websites as per the provision of the Act so that willing people could get information easily?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF , PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) The Act casts obligation on every Public Authority to take steps to provide information regarding 17 items through various means of communications, including internet so that public have minimum resort to the use of the Act to obtain information.

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) As per provisions of the Section 25(5) of the RTI Act, 2005 if it appears to Central Information Commission that the practice of a public authority in relation to the exercise of its functioning under the Act does not conform with the provisions or spirit of the RTI Act, which would also include compliance with the provisions of Section (4), it may recommend steps which ought to be taken by that authority for promoting such a conformity.

(c) The Government vide office Memorandums No. 1/18/2007-IR dated 21st September, 2007 and 12/192/2009-IR dated 20th June, 2010 and through various means, including training of stakeholders, publishing and distribution of guides, have been impressing upon the public authorities to disclose maximum information proactively so that citizens need not resort to filing of RTI applications to access information available with the public authorities. The Government had also set up a Task Force in May, 2011 to review the provision regarding suo-motu disclosure and to recommend measures for its better implementation and enforcement. The Task Force has recommended guidelines for better implementation of suo-motu disclosure.

Review of RTI Act

2101. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether any review has been made to assess the working of the Right to Information (RTI) Act;

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

(c) whether the general public is facing undue hardships in getting the information within the stipulated time-frame; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) A study was conducted through an independent organization to assess the key issues and constraints in implementation of the Right to Information Act, 2005.

(b) The study points out that there is inadequate planning by the public authorities in regard to supply of information; awareness about the Act in rural areas is much less than in urban areas; awareness amongst women is much less than men; the gap in implementation of the Act is because of lack of clear accountability in

respect of various functionaries etc. In this regard, the study recommended measures for improving awareness on right to information; improving convenience in filing information requests; improving efficiency of the Information Commissions, enhancing accountability and clarity of various stakeholders, etc.

(c) The Act provides for imposition of penalty on the public information officer in case the information is not supplied within the stipulated time frame. It ensures timely supply of information.

(d) The Government has taken steps to build the capacity of the demand and supply side through training, on-line certificate course, and publication of guides on the Right to Information Act. Awareness Generation has been undertaken through print, electronic, outdoor media and workshops. An RTI Logo has been designed and propagated widely. Apart from this, a clarificatory order was also issued vide OM No. 1/18/2007-IR dated 21st September, 2007 impressing upon the public authorities to disclose maximum information proactively so that citizens need not resort to filing of RTI applications to access information available with the public authorities.

Disposal of appeals by Senior Citizens

2102. SHRI RANBIR SINGH PARJAPATI:

PROF. ANIL KUMAR SAHANI:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether appeals filed by senior citizens are taken by Central Information Commissioner (CIC) on priority basis as per their Notification No. CIC/Legal/2007/006 dated 13 February, 2008;

(b) the action taken by CIC on the applications filed by senior citizens during June, 2012 requesting for early hearing in respect of appeals and complaints filed by them;

(c) whether the importance of seeking information is lost when the information is not furnished within a reasonable period of time by public authorities; and

(d) whether there is any proposal to fix time limit for deciding second appeals by CIC to make RTI Act more useful and significant?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) The Central

Information Commission accords priority to the appeals/complaints filed by senior citizens and physically challenged persons in terms of notification No. CIC/Legal/2007/2006 dated 13 February, 2008 and resolution passed vide its minutes dated 13.12.2011.

(b) The decision to accord priority is taken by the Information Commissioner concerned and reasons for giving priority are recorded while adjudicating the case. The data on individual cases filed by senior citizens is not maintained by the Commission.

(c) The Act has inbuilt appeal/complaints mechanism along with penalty provision to ensure timely supply of information.

(d) There is no proposed to fix time limit for deciding second appeal by the Commission.

Rules for government servant contesting election

†2103. SHRI RANBIR SINGH PARJAPATI:

PROF. ANIL KUMAR SAHANI:

SHRI FAGGAN SINGH KULASTE:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that according to the Central Civil Service (Conduct) Rules, 1964, no Government servant, except with the prior approval of Government, could contest election in cooperative societies. Residents Welfare Association (RWA) etc. or hold an elected post;

(b) if a Government servant violates this rule, whether his election would be treated as illegal and he would have to relinquish his elected post;

(c) whether any disciplinary action can also be taken against him;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the penalty prescribed in CCS (CCA) Rules, 1965 if a Government servant receives gift without obtaining previous sanction of Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Competent Authorities in the entities are required to take necessary action under the provisions of their bye-laws/regulations.

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) and (d) The statutory Disciplinary Authority may take disciplinary action against any Government servant for violation of any of the provisions of the Conduct Rules and may impose appropriate penalties prescribed under Rule 11 of CCS (CCA) Rules, 1965.

(e) As per Rules no Government servant shall accept any gift beyond the ceiling prescribed. The competent Disciplinary Authority may impose a suitable penalty prescribed in Rule 11 of CCS (CCA) Rules after following prescribed procedures.

Pending grievances and pension cases

2104. SHRI PRAVEEN RASHTRAPAL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of pending Public Grievances and Pensions delay cases (Income tax, customs, central excise, police SRP, BSF, health etc.), Department-wise;

(b) the reasons for which pension is not paid as per rule within two months of retirement; and

(c) the reasons for which family pensions matter are not given adequate attention?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) The pending Public Grievances as per Central Public Grievances Redressal Monitoring System (CPGRAMS) is 83,999 and Pension delay cases as per Centralized Pension Grievances Redressal Monitoring System (CPENGRAMS) is 7756 in respect of various Ministries/Departments of Government of India as on 28.08.2012 which include the number of the Grievances relating to the following Departments:

	Public Griv.	Pension delay Griv.
(i) Income Tax (CBDT)	4614	123
(ii) Excise and Customs (CBEC)	529	120
(iii) Min. of Home Affairs (including Police, SRP, BSF etc.)	4158	351
(iv) Health and Family Welfare	2161	102

(b) and (c) As per Rule 58 and 59 of CCS (Pension) Rules, 1972, time schedule has been fixed for preparation of Pension Papers and stages for completion of pension cases by various authorities. Though various stages of action laid down in Rule 59 is strictly followed, in isolated cases where it is not possible for the Head of Office to forward pension papers to the Accounts Officers within the prescribed period, there is provision under Rule 64 *ibid* for determination and payment of provisional pension from the date the payment becomes due after retirement.

Further family pension matters are also given adequate attention. Every effort is made to attend to family pension cases as expeditiously as possible on the basis of details/documents, submitted by them. Despite the above provision, any delay brought to the notice of Department of Pension and Pensioners Welfare is treated as grievance and is taken up with the concerned authority for Redressal. The pending grievances are also reviewed periodically.

Further, the Reserve Bank has also advised all Agency Banks to ensure that any delay in disbursement of pension should be compensated @ Bank Rate plus 2% penal interest for the delayed period and the same is credited to the pension account on the same day when the Bank affords the delayed credit without getting any claim from the pensioner.

Speedy trial of CBI cases

2105. DR. T.N. SEEMA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of special courts for speedy trial of CBI cases in existence at present;
- (b) whether Government has constituted a committee to review CBI cases which are pending for more than ten years;
- (c) if so, the details including the composition thereof;
- (d) the details of pending cases reviewed and disposed by the said committee; and
- (e) the measures being taken for early disposal of the remaining pending cases?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) There were 56 courts (46 courts of Special Judge and 10 courts of Special Magistrates) functioning for CBI cases all over the country. On the recommendation of Hon'ble Chief Justice

of India, the Central Government decided to set up 71 additional special courts exclusively for the trial of CBI cases in different states. Out of these, 65 courts have started functioning. As such there are 121 Special Courts exclusively for the trial of CBI cases as on 31.07.2012.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) and (d) Do not arise.

(e) Apart from establishment of newly created exclusive CBI courts to ensure speedy disposal of pending cases, Government *inter-alia* has taken following steps :-

- appointment of 43 Special Prosecutors/Assistant Special Prosecutors.
- appointment of Law Officers/Pairvi Officers etc. for 71 newly created Special Additional Courts for CBI on contract basis.
- appointment of 75 posts in Technical Ranks on contract basis.
- all CPOs as well as State Police have been requested to send nomination of officers/officials for deputation in CBI.

Vacant posts for blind/handicapped persons

2106. SHRI BHARATSINH PRABHATSINH PARMAR:

SHRI PARSHOTTAM KHODABHAI RUPALA:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry is aware about the fact that huge reserve posts are lying vacant for physically disabled and blind persons in various Government departments, PSUs, PSU Banks and other semi-Government departments;

(b) whether Government is going for urgent special recruitment of physically disabled and blind persons so that they can spent their life without any hurdles; and

(c) the number of reserved posts for physically disabled and blind persons that are vacant as on date in various Government and semi-Government departments and in PSU Banks?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) to (c) The information about vacant posts reserved for Persons with Disabilities is not centrally maintained.

A Special Recruitment Drive was launched in 2009 for filling up of backlog reserved vacancies of persons with disabilities. The Drive had concluded on 31.03.2012. As per information received from 72 Ministries/Departments there were 7188 backlog vacancies as on 15.11.2009, out of which 2941 have been filled up, so far.

Amendment in Graft Laws

2107. SHRIMATI JAYA BACHCHAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is considering any move to amend the graft laws to enable the citizens to know the status of their complaint against the corrupt persons including the officials;

(b) the salient features of the amendments likely to be introduced; and

(c) in what way the citizens would be getting justice at an early date?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) There is no such proposal with the Government.

(b) and (c) Does not arise.

Setting up of health regulators

2108. SHRI BALWINDER SINGH BHUNDER: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Ministry is planning to set up a health regulator to audit health facility in order to ensure quality health service in the country;

(b) if so, the details in this regard and the broad outlines of the proposed regulator; and

(c) whether the States are proposed to be consulted in this regard as "Health" is a State subject?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR): (a) The Twelfth Plan proposals are under preparation and a final view will emerge after necessary consultations and approvals.

(b) Not applicable.

(c) Not applicable.

Revision of growth rate target

2109. SHRI T.M. SELVAGANAPATHI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is not possible to achieve nine per cent economic growth during the Twelfth Five Year Plan;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government is considering to revise the growth target for the Twelfth Five Year Plan to 8-8.5 per cent;

(d) whether the approach paper for the Twelfth Plan has set a target of nine per cent average annual growth for the period; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR) (a) to (e) The Approach Paper to the Twelfth Five Year Plan as approved by the National Development Council (NDC) had projected that the economy could target an average annual growth rate of 9 per cent during the 12th Plan period (2012-17). However, subsequent to the approval of the Approach Paper by NDC, there have been important developments in the global economic environment and their impact on the domestic economy is reflected in the growth rate of 6.5 per cent in 2011-12 with the growth rate for the last quarter of 2011-12 being only 5.3 per cent. The global economic situation continues to be uncertain. It will therefore be difficult to stay with the earlier target of 9 per cent average annual GDP growth rate during Twelfth Plan period. However, the Planning Commission will take a view on what is feasible in terms of restoring the economy to rapid growth. The revised target will be submitted to NDC in its normal course later this year.

India'S position in HDI

2110. SHRI BIRENDER SINGH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that on the basis of Human Development Report (HDR 2009), the Human Development Index (HDI) for India in 2007 was ranked 134 out of 182 countries;

(b) India's position in 2005 and 2006;

(c) whether there has been any improvement in the above rank during 2006 to 2011; and

(d) the parameter of measuring HDI and whether it is according to United Nations standards?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR): (a) Yes, Sir. As per the Human Development Report (HDR) 2009 of United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), India was placed at 134th position out of 182 countries.

(b) and (c) According to HDR 2005, India's position was 127 out of 177 countries and HDR 2006 placed India at 126th position out of 177 countries. It has been clarified in the reports that International Data Agencies continuously improve their data series and update the historical data. Therefore, year to year changes in the Human Development Index (HDI) values and rankings across editions of the HDR are not strictly comparable. The HDR 2011 indicates that India's HDI position improved by one rank during the period 2006-2011. However, in terms of HDI value India registered a significant improvement from 0.512 in 2006 to 0.547 in 2011. In fact, India has registered highest ever average annual HDI growth rate of 1.66 percent during the decade 2000-2010.

(d) The UNDP uses HDI as its summary measure of human development. It is a composite index measuring the average achievements in a country in three basic dimensions of human development, a long and healthy life, access to knowledge and a decent standard of living. As per the latest methodology adopted by UNDP, health is measured by life expectancy at birth. Achievement in knowledge is indicated by mean years of schooling and expected years of schooling. The standard of living is indicated by purchasing-power-adjusted per-capita Gross National Income (GNI).

Mobile phone to BPL individual

2111. SHRI ARVIND KUMAR SINGH:

SHRI PRABHAT JHA:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is contemplating to provide mobile phone to every Below Poverty Line (BPL) individual as per the media report;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

- (c) the reasons for the same; and
- (d) the details of funds likely to be spent on this scheme, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR): (a) to (d) A proposal to utilise the Universal Service Obligation Fund (USOF) to subsidise and incentivise phone usage in rural areas by facilitating easy access to mobile phone connections has been mooted but no decision on the proposal has been taken on the suggestions so far.

Improvement of infrastructure

2112. SHRI SHADI LAL BATRA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether government envisages a comprehensive plan for improvement of infrastructure for expanding roads, railways, ports, airports, telecom and information technology;
- (b) if so, the constituent details thereof, sectorwise; and
- (c) the allocation made for each constituent infrastructure under the twelfth plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The Government envisages a comprehensive plan for improvement of infrastructure which will be incorporated in the Twelfth Five Year Plan document.

(c) The allocations would be included in the Twelfth Five Year Plan document which is under formulation.

Decline in infrastructure development

2113. SHRI Y.S. CHOWDARY: Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that infrastructure development has declined during the last three years;
- (b) whether the lack of adequate infrastructure is a major constraint in our growth; and
- (c) the steps taken by Government to increase investment in infrastructure development?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING
(SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Inadequate infrastructure is recognised as a major constraint on rapid economic growth. The Eleventh Five Year Plan had, therefore, emphasised the need for massive expansion in investment in infrastructure. The Approach Paper to the Twelfth Five Year Plan has also recognised that we need to continue the pace of investment in infrastructure as this is critical for sustaining and accelerating the growth.

(c) The Government has taken following steps to increase investment in infrastructure:

Cabinet Committee on Infrastructure (CCI)

The CCI was constituted under the chairmanship of the Prime Minister on July 6, 2009. The CCI approves and reviews policies and annual targets and projects across infrastructure sectors.

Public Private Partnership Appraisal Committee (PPPAC)

For streamlining and simplifying the appraisal and approval process for Central sector PPP projects, the PPPAC has been constituted under the chairmanship of Secretary, Department of Economic Affairs.

Empowered Committee/Institution (EC/EI)

An institutional framework has been established for appraising and approving PPP projects that require Viability Gap Funding (VGF) grant.

Viability Gap Funding (VGF) Scheme

To enhance the financial viability of competitively bid PPP infrastructure projects which do not pass the standard thresholds of financial returns, VGF grant up to 20 per cent of capital costs is provided by the Central Government to projects undertaken by any Central Ministry, State Government, statutory entity or local body. An additional grant of up to 20 per cent of the project costs can be provided by the sponsoring authority.

India Infrastructure Finance Company Limited (IIFCL)

The IIFCL was set up as a non-banking company for providing long-term loans for financing infrastructure projects that typically involve long gestation periods. The IIFCL lends up to 20 per cent of the project costs.

High Level Committee on Financing Infrastructure

The Government has appointed a High Level Committee on Financing Infrastructure to make a range of recommendations to enable the requisite flow of investment in infrastructure during the Twelfth Five Year Plan. The Committee has set up four key sub-groups on developing capital markets for intermediating long-term savings for investment in infrastructure projects, taxation and debt, foreign capital inflows in infrastructure financing, and flow of equity to infrastructure projects to make recommendations in their respective areas.

Infrastructure Debt Fund (IDF)

India's first Infrastructure Debt Fund (IDF) of US \$ 2 billion has been launched on March 5, 2012. This IDF would be structured as a non-banking finance company with an initial equity share of Rs. 300 crore and is envisaged to expand the availability of debt to infrastructure projects. Further, a few more IDFs are also expected to be launched soon.

Tribals forced to pay for UID cards

2114. SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN: Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether Unique Identification Authority of India (UIDAI) glitch forces adivasis to pay for free enrolment; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING
(SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR): (a) No, Sir.

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

Implementation of SCSP/TSP

2115. DR. BHALCHANDRA MUNGEKAR: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry has taken care to implement the recommendations of the task force accepted by the Planning Commission with respect to Scheduled Caste Sub-Plan (SCSP) and the Tribal Sub-Plan (TSP);

(b) the details thereof;

(c) which Ministry is satisfied with the Planning Commission recommendation; and

- (d) the steps the Ministry proposes to take to ensure the implementations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR): (a) to (d) As per the recommendations of the Task Force to re-examine and revise the extant guidelines for implementation of Scheduled Caste Sub-Plan (SCSP) and Tribal Sub-Plan (TSP), 25 Central Ministries/Departments are required to earmark funds under SCSP and 28 Central Ministries/Departments are required to earmark funds under TSP. The concerned Central Ministries/Departments are expected to implement the recommendations of the Task Force. As per the recommendations, the Ministry of Planning has been placed under the category of 'No-obligation' and is not required to earmark funds under SCSP and TSP.

Determination of living standard of family

†2116. SHRI BHAGAT SINGH KOSHYARI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

- (a) the standard fixed by Government regarding the daily wages of the BPL families of rural and urban areas to determine the standard of those families;
- (b) whether the Government has used the norms of Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO) acceptable through out the world to define the poverty;
- (c) if so, the details thereof;
- (d) whether the standards regarding the daily wages fixed by Government have been shown for determining BPL families and poverty line;
- (e) if so, the numbers of the beneficiaries by this scheme, State-wise including Uttarakhand; and
- (f) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR): (a) Government does not prescribe any standard regarding fixation of daily wages of the BPL families both in rural and urban areas. However, they generally benefit from the minimum wage rates which are fixed/revised by the appropriate Governments (State and Centre) in respect of scheduled employments under their respective jurisdiction under the Minimum Wages Act, 1948.

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

The norms for fixation/revision of minimum wages include:

- (i) 3 consumption units for one earner.
- (ii) Minimum food requirements of 2700 calories per average Indian adult.
- (iii) Clothing requirements of 72 yards per annum per family.
- (iv) Rent corresponding to the minimum area provided for under Government's Industrial Housing Scheme.
- (v) Fuel, lighting and other miscellaneous items of expenditure to constitute 20% of the total Minimum Wages.
- (vi) Children education, medical requirement, minimum recreation including festivals/ceremonies and provision for old age, marriage etc. should further constitute 25% of the total minimum wage.

The norms at (i) to (v) above have been recommended by the Indian Labour Conference in its session held in 1957 and at (vi) by the Hon'ble Supreme Court in the Reptakos Brett and Co. Ltd case in 1991. However, in order to have a uniform wage structure and to reduce the disparity in minimum wages across the country, the Central Government prescribes National Floor Level Minimum Wage (NFLMW). While this is not statutory, the appropriate Governments are requested to fix the minimum wages at least at par with NFLMW. The NFLMW presently stands at Rs. 115/ per day with effect from 1st April, 2011.

(b) and (c) The poverty line is defined by the Planning Commission on the basis of Monthly Per Capita Consumption Expenditure (MPCE) as the criterion. The methodology for estimation of poverty has been reviewed from time to time. The Planning Commission constituted an Expert Group under the Chairmanship of Prof. Suresh D. Tendulkar in December, 2005. The Tendulkar Committee submitted its report in December, 2009, in which MPCE of Rs. 447 for rural areas and Rs. 579 for urban areas was recommended as the poverty line at 2004-05 prices, which was accepted by the Planning commission. The Tendulkar Committee has mentioned in its report that 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. The Tendulkar Committee has also stated:

"It may be noted that although those near the poverty line in urban

areas continue to afford the original calorie norm of 2100 per capita per day, their actual observed calorie intake from 61st Round of NSS of is 1776 calories per capita. This actual intake is very close to the revised calorie intake norm of 1770 per capita per day currently recommended for India by the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO). Actual observed calorie intake of those near the new poverty line in rural areas (1999 calories per capita) is higher than the FAO norm.”

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”. This Committee will review the methodology for measurement of poverty and also recommend, *inter-alia*, how the estimates of poverty should be linked to eligibility and entitlements for schemes and programmes under the Government of India.

(d) to (f) The criteria for defining poverty line and fixation of minimum wages are different. A statement showing the range of minimum rates of wages for unskilled workers State-wise is given in the Statement (*See below*)

Statement

*Range of minimum wages for unskilled workers
in different states/union territories.*

Sl.No.	States/Union Territories	Range of Minimum Wage for Unskilled Workers (In Rs. Per day)
1	2	3
	Central Sphere*	162.00 - 270.00
	State Sphere	
1.	Andhra Pradesh*	69.00 - 231.71
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	134.62 - 153.85
3.	Assam*	100.42
4.	Bihar*	138.00 - 144.00
5.	Chhattisgarh*	104.60 - 151.04

1	2	3
6.	Goa	150.00 - 157.00
7.	Gujarat*	100.00 - 181.80
8.	Haryana*	186.42
9.	Himachal Pradesh	120.00
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	110.00
11.	Jharkhand*	127.00 - 145.54
12.	Karnataka*	130.08 - 220.73
13.	Kerala*	85.20 - 353.00
14.	Madhya Pradesh*	146.49 - 174.80
15.	Maharashtra*	100.00 - 248.15
16.	Manipur	122.10
17.	Meghalaya	100.00
18.	Mizoram	132.00
19.	Nagaland	80.00
20.	Odisha*	92.50
21.	Punjab*	154.46
22.	Rajasthan*	135.00 - 166.46
23.	Sikkim	130.00
24.	Tamil Nadu*	88.29 - 222.35
25.	Tripura	65.77 - 130.00
26.	Uttar Pradesh*	100.00 - 171.20
27.	Uttarakhand*	98.67 - 200.77
28.	West Bengal*	112.50 - 169.30
29.	Andman and Nicobar Islands*	212.00 - 242.00
30.	Chandigarh*	219.23

1	2	3
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli*	156.20
32.	Daman and Diu*	143.60
33.	Delhi*	270.00
34.	Lakshadweep*	200.00
35.	Puducherry	100.00 - 205.00

* = The system of VDA is in vogue.

11 States/UTs have no VDA

Recommendations made by National Advisory Council for DNT

2117. SHRIMATI T. RATNA BAI: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether National Advisory Council has made certain recommendations to benefit the 11 crore people of Denotified Tribes (DNT) to improve their life conditions socially and economically and educationally;

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

(c) the number of beneficiaries so far under SC/ST sub-plan implementation?

THE MINISTER OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI MUKUL WASNIK): (a) and (b) The Recommendations of the National Advisory Council (NAC) pertaining to the Denotified Tribes have been received recently and are under consideration of the Ministry.

(c) No disaggregated data in respect of Denotified Tribes is maintained.

Scholarship scheme at national level for handicapped persons

2118. DR. JANARDHAN WAGHMARE: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has introduced any scholarship scheme at national level to impart higher and technical education to handicapped persons;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the total amount released under the last three years under the scholarship to each State during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI D. NAPOLEON): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The National Handicapped Finance and Development Corporation (NHFDC) is presently implementing the following two Schemes of Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment for award of scholarship to students with disabilities, including those pursuing Higher and Technical education:-

- (i) Scholarship Scheme for students with disabilities from a fund of the Ministry called the National Fund for People with Disabilities. Under the scheme a total of 500 scholarships are awarded every year.
- (ii) Scholarship Scheme for students with disabilities funded out of Trust Fund for Empowerment of Persons with Disabilities. Under the scheme a total of 1000 scholarships are awarded every year beginning from the academic year 2011-12.

(c) Statements indicating State-wise details of total amount released under the Scholarship Scheme (National Fund) during the last three financial years and under the Scholarship Scheme (Trust Fund) for the year 2011-12 are given in Statement-I and II respectively.

Statement-I

State-wise details of scholarship given during the last three years under national fund

Sl.No.	State/UT	2009-10		2010-11		2011-12	
		Scholar-ship	Amount (in Rs.)	Scholar-ship	Amount (in Rs.)	Scholar-ship	Amount (in Rs.)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	30	425657	29	456930	51	752064
2.	Assam	1	17000	4	50445	13	165815
3.	Bihar	24	216408	21	316380	32	373175
4.	Chhattisgarh	0	0	4	43242	5	44530
5.	Delhi	6	70220	8	103985	9	97580

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
6.	Gujarat	10	112260	17	182215	24	227515
7.	Haryana	6	70996	7	76018	7	110420
8.	Himachal Pradesh	1	9450	4	61000	2	24100
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	3	29650	3	37908
10.	Jharkhand	6	61587	6	74519	10	127520
11.	Karnataka	95	1120506	50	612473	41	618984
12.	Kerala	18	212179	48	509008	49	599280
13.	Madhya Pradesh	24	268662	22	282145	17	216285
14.	Maharashtra	26	338127	27	346138	29	342580
15.	Manipur	1	6675	4	64500	0	0
16.	Nagaland	1	6500	1	15700	0	0
17.	Odisha	13	158800	15	215597	14	207329
18.	Puducherry	2	40000	1	20000	2	40000
19.	Punjab	4	80000	3	54000	4	44955
20.	Rajasthan	10	149205	14	173915	12	138005
21.	Tamil Nadu	61	1033031	65	883474	86	1316265
22.	Tripura	0	0	1	20000	0	0
23.	Uttar Pradesh	49	626120	56	906605	62	881760
24.	Uttrakhand	2	30500	3	41025	1	12500
25.	West Bengal	27	228092	57	476811	30	285954
TOTAL		417	5281975	470	6015775	503	6664524

Statement-II

*State-wise details of scholarship given during
the year 2011-12 under trust fund*

Sl.No.	State	Total Nos. of scholarship Awarded	Total Amount (In Rs.)
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	135	6995891
2.	Assam	8	472080
3.	Bihar	62	4206472
4.	Chhattisgarh	7	426414
5.	Delhi	29	1601321
6.	Goa	1	49500
7.	Gujarat	17	1021708
8.	Haryana	28	2008406
9.	Himachal Pradesh	2	138950
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	7	475583
11.	Jharkhand	15	1162895
12.	Karnataka	30	1792851
13.	Kerala	79	3695819
14.	Madhya Pradesh	33	2101195
15.	Maharashtra	47	3101559
16.	Manipur	1	31000
17.	Odisha	11	763520
18.	Punjab	9	641424
19.	Rajasthan	25	1449339
20.	Tamil Nadu	78	4632656

1	2	3	4
21.	Tripura	1	42500
22.	Uttar Pradesh	212	11961204
23.	Uttarakhand	12	603235
24.	West Bengal	21	1032441
TOTAL		870	50407963

Creation of new department of disability affairs

2119. SHRI NAND KUMAR SAI: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether a new department of disability affairs has been created;
- (b) if so, the details thereof along with the details of the demarcation of responsibility of the new department;
- (c) the details of funds allocated by Government for the newly created department during 2012-13;
- (d) the number of persons with disabilities in the country as on date in the country; and
- (e) the extent to which persons with disabilities will be benefited by setting up of separate department?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI D. NAPOLEON): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. A new Department of Disability Affairs has been set up vide Cabinet Secretariat's notification dated 12.05.2012. The Department has been allocated twenty five (25) subjects. A statement indicating the subjects allocated to the Department is given in the Statement (*See* below).

(c) A total budget of Rs. 548.10 crore (Rs. 500 crore under Plan Head and Rs. 48.10 crore under non-Plan Head) has been provided for the schemes related to disability under the budget of the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment, for the financial year 2012-13.

(d) According to Census 2001, there were 2.19 crore persons with disabilities in the country which constitutes 2.13 percent of the total population.

(e) Creation of a new Department would ensure greater focus on policy matters to effectively address disability issues. Having a separate budget would help in strengthening existing schemes, formulation of new schemes as also promotion of technological innovation in the sector. It would further boost greater coordination among stakeholders, organizations, state governments and related central ministries.

Statement

Subjects allotted to department of disability affairs

The following subjects which fall within List I—Union List of the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution:

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, till 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 or 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 Nations 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 the 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 and Finance Development Corporation.
17. Artificial Limbs Manufacturing Corporation, Kanpur.
18. Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Institute for 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, Secundrabad.
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.

Financial assistance under post matric scholarship to OBCs

2120. SHRI AAYANUR MANJUNATHA: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has received any proposals from State Governments including Karnataka for sanction and release of financial assistance under Post Matric Scholarship for Other Backward Classes (OBCs) and reimbursement of amount spent on the scholarship of Vimukh Jati and Nomadic Tribes (VJNT), OBC and Scheduled Castes (SC) during the financial year;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the present status of the said proposals; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI D. NAPOLEON): (a) and (b) Proposals for release of Central Assistance for current financial year have been received from State Governments of Assam, Bihar, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Sikkim, Tamil Nadu, Tripura, Uttarakhand and UT of Puducherry under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Post-Matric Scholarship to the students belonging OBCs (PMS-OBC).

Central Assistance released to State/UTs during 2012-13 under the PMS-OBC Scheme is given in the Statement-I (*See below*).

So far, proposals from State Governments *viz*; Assam, Bihar, Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh, Meghalaya, Sikkim, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand and West Bengal have been received during current financial year 2012-13 for Central Assistance under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Post Matric Scholarship for SC students (PMS-SC). However, proposal from State Government of Karnataka has not been received yet during the current financial year.

Central Assistance on ad hoc basis released to State/UTs during 2012-13 under the PMS-SC Scheme is given in the Statement-II (*See below*).

There is no separate Post Matric Scholarship Scheme for Vimukh Jati and Nomadic Tribes (VJNT). However, students of VJNT covered under the SC category and Central Government/State Government/UT Administration list of OBCs are eligible to avail benefits under respective Post Matric Scholarship Schemes.

(c) and (d) Clearance of proposal is an ongoing process and all the complete proposals received in a financial year are processed in accordance with guidelines of the Scheme and the extant financial rules. Central Assistance is released subject to availability of funds.

Statement-I

Details of State-wise release of Central Assistance under Post-Matric Scholarship to the Students belonging to OBCs (PMS-OBC) during 2012-13

		Rs. In lakh
Sl.No.	State/ UTs	Central Assistance Released
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1036.00
2.	Bihar	1265.00
3.	Goa	18.00
4.	Gujarat	735.00
5.	Haryana	310.00
6.	Jharkhand	400.00
7.	Karnataka	745.00
8.	Madhya Pradesh	3552.00
9.	Maharashtra	1375.00
10.	Rajasthan	835.00
11.	Tamil Nadu	880.00
12.	Uttar Pradesh	2440.00
13.	Uttarakhand	494.00
14.	Assam	1285.00
15.	Tripura	146.00
16.	Sikkim	39.32
	TOTAL	15555.32

Statement-II

Details of State-wise Central Assistance released to States/UTs on ad-hoc basis under Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Post-Matric Scholarship for SC students during 2012-13:

(Rs in lakh)

Sl.No.	Name of the State/UT	Ad-hoc Central Assistance released during 2012-13
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	7900.78
2.	Assam	750.00
3.	Bihar	835.24
4.	Chhattisgarh	498.78
5.	Goa	2.23
6.	Gujarat	870.60
7.	Haryana	579.68
8.	Himachal Pradesh	89.25
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	67.60
10.	Jharkhand	82.68
11.	Karnataka	3029.80
12.	Madhya Pradesh	1473.78
13.	Maharashtra	3215.80
14.	Manipur	176.10
15.	Meghalaya	6.20
16.	Odisha	344.17
17.	Punjab	398.92
18.	Rajasthan	1476.58

1	2	3
19.	Tamil Nadu	3946.90
20.	Tripura	588.45
21.	Uttar Pradesh	4747.55
22.	Uttarakhand	357.92
23.	West Bengal	2631.13
24.	Sikkim	16.70
25.	Puducherry	49.10
26.	NCT of Delhi	161.78
27.	Daman and Diu	0.73
TOTAL		34298.45

Security and stability to senior citizens in Assam

2121. SHRI KUMAR DEEPAK DAS: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has provided special unit in every district headquarter hospitals, civil hospitals in the State to facilitate the senior citizens, including in the State of Assam;

(b) the details of the steps to secure the life and property of senior citizens in Assam as well as North Eastern region;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the details of steps taken to ensure financial security and stability to senior citizens of the State of Assam?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI D. NAPOLEON): (a) The Ministry of Health and Family Welfare has implemented the National Programme for Health Care of the Elderly (NPHCE) to address the health related problems of elderly people. Funds have been released to 20 States, including Assam, to provide dedicated health care facilities for

the elderly at District Hospitals, Community Health Centres (CHCs), Primary Health Centres (PHCs) and Sub Centres in selected Districts. The major components at District level and below are Geriatric Units with 10 beds and OPD at District Hospitals, Bye-weekly Geriatric Clinic at CHCs, weekly geriatric clinic at PHCs and provision of aids and appliances at Sub Centres.

(b) to (d) The Maintenance and Welfare of Parents and Senior Citizens Act, 2007 Act, *inter-alia*, provides that the State Governments shall prescribe a comprehensive action plan for providing protection of life and property of senior citizens. The Act has to be brought into force by an individual State Government. So far, all Union Territories and 25 States including Assam and the North Eastern States have brought the Act into force in their respective States.

The Ministry of Home Affairs has also issued an advisory to State Governments advising them, *inter-alia*, to formulate a comprehensive Action Plan regarding safety and security of senior citizens.

(e) The Ministry of Rural Development is administering the Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension Scheme (IGNOAPS) under which financial assistance @ Rs. 200 per month to senior citizens above 60 years and @ Rs 500 per month to senior citizens above 80 years belonging to BPL category is provided as pension which is expected to be supplemented by an equal matching contribution by States. The benefit of the Scheme is extended to all States including Assam.

The Government has also provided income tax exemption up to Rs. 2.50 lakh per annum for senior citizens of 60 years and above and up to Rs. 5.0 lakh per annum for Senior Citizens of 80 years and above.

Gender inequality ratio in India

2122. SHRI BHUPENDER YADAV: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the recent United Nations Human Development Index Report of 2011 pegs the gender inequality ratio in India as higher than in our neighbouring countries Pakistan and Bangladesh;

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

(c) what remedial measures have so far been taken by Government to address this problem?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI D. NAPOLEON): (a) and (b) The Human Development Report 2011 titled "Sustainability and Equity: A Better Future for All" released by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) places India at 129th rank with a Gender Inequality Index (GII) value of 0.617 whereas Bangladesh and Pakistan have been placed 112th and 115th rank respectively. The standard and reasonableness of data used in arriving at the GII may vary from country to country and, therefore, it is not possible to comment on India's relative position in their Report.

(c) Government has initiated several measures to improve the status of women in the society including adoption of the National Policy for Empowerment of Women with the objective to bring about the advancement, development and empowerment of women and to eliminate all forms of discrimination against women, setting up of the National Mission for Empowerment of Women which focuses on economic and social empowerment of women and elimination of violence against women and setting up of Gender Budget Cells in Ministries/Departments to mainstream gender issues across all sectors. In Budget 2012-13, 29 Ministries reflected 36 demands for grants totaling Rs. 88,142.80 crore in the General Budget Statement.

Operation of Chandrayaan-II

2123. DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has started to operate 'Chandrayan-II' as the lunar expedition; and

(b) if so, by when the first Indian would go to moon by Indian Technology development and space expedition to awaken the youths to be proud of such expedition?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) Government has approved Chandrayaan-II Project in September 2008. Chandrayaan-II is envisaged as a Indo-Russian joint project consisting of (i) an unmanned Orbiter with scientific instruments to orbit the Moon; (ii) Lander module to be supplied by Russia and a Rover module by India for in-situ scientific exploration of the Moon. The work on Chandrayaan-II is in progress. Chandrayaan-II does not envisage manned lunar expedition.

(b) There is no immediate plan for manned mission to Moon.

Pricing methodology of NMDC

2124. DR JANARDHAN WAGHMARE: Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that by way of shifting its pricing methodology, NMDC has earned supra-normal profit compared to the industry average at the cost of domestic steel producers;

(b) if so, whether Government is also aware that private iron ore producers gets benefited if NMDC prices are kept higher; and

(c) if so, what action has been taken by Government to rectify the situation?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL (SHRI BENI PRASAD VERMA): (a) to (c) Iron ore is in deregulated sector. Accordingly, prices of iron ore are fixed by the individual companies based on quality of the ore, commercial prudence and general market situation. Profits of iron ore companies depend upon a number of factors including quality of iron ore, scale of operation, cost of manpower, taxes, prices, etc. NMDC Limited being a Navratna Public Sector Enterprise, the commercial and financial decisions of the company including issue of prices of its product, are taken by the Board of Directors of NMDC Limited. As per the pricing policy being followed by NMDC Limited since the year 2011-12, prices of various products of the mines of NMDC Limited in Chhattisgarh are kept in sync with the prevailing domestic iron ore prices. However, iron ore from the mines in the State of Karnataka is presently being sold through e-auction conducted by the Monitoring Committee as per orders of the Supreme Court.

Installation of new steel processing units

2125. SHRI AVINASH RAI KHANNA: Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the SAIL Board in 2008 accorded in-principle approval for installing 10 steel processing units (SPUs) in Bettiah, Mahnar and Gaya in Bihar, Hoshangabad, Ujjain and Gwalior in Madhya Pradesh, Guwahati in Assam and Lakhimpur in Uttar Pradesh, and Srinagar in Jammu and Kashmir and Kangra in Himachal Pradesh;

(b) if so, what is the status of these units; and

(c) by when they will start operations?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL (SHRI BENI PRASAD VERMA): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. There are 10 nos. of Steel Processing Units (SPUs) for which SAIL Board had accorded "in principle" approval during 2007 to 2009.

The present status of these SPUs are given below:

Name of Steel Processing Units (SPUs)	Present Status
1	2

Bihar

Bettiah	The production has commenced.
Gaya	The 27.3 acres of agricultural land has been procured for the project. The Steel Authority of India Limited (SAIL)/ Bokaro Steel Plant (BSL) has taken up for conversion of agricultural land for industrial use.
Mahnar	The land is low lying and significant land filling is required, as a result of which the project is financially unviable and is under review.

Madhya Pradesh

Hoshangabad	
Ujjain	
Gwalior	Is being set up on Joint Venture (JV) basis.

Uttar Pradesh

Lakhimpur

Himachal Pradesh

Kangra	The SPU at Kangra is falling within the notified land/area limit of Indian Works of Defence Act. The matter has been taken up with Ministry of Defence for relaxing the notified limit. In February 2012, notification was issued by Ministry of Defence for suspension of work at site.
--------	--

1

2

Jammu and Kashmir

Srinagar

The Govt. of J and K has extended the desired Concessions and Benefits for the SPU in line with the Industrial Policy of the State in November, 2011. The project is under finalization.

Assam

Guwahati

The survey of land has been completed. Barbed wire fencing of boundry, gate and security room completed. Concession and Benefit awaited from Govt. of Assam. The project is under review.

Representation for monoplastic pricing by NMDC

2126. SHRI KANWAR DEEP SINGH: Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that NMDC has been resorting to monopolistic pricing in an arbitrary manner and passing on the burden towards end users;

(b) if so, whether it is also a fact that industrial bodies like ASSOCHAM, SIMA, FICCI and Chhattisgarh Sponge Iron Manufacturer's Association have given written representations to the Steel Ministry complaining against unilateral pricing by NMDC which is likely to push up steel prices, thereby inflation; and

(c) if so, what is the reaction of Government thereupon and steps taken/proposed to be taken by Government to address the concerns of industrial bodies?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL (SHRI BENI PRASAD VERMA): (a) No, Sir. Iron ore is in deregulated sector. Prices of iron ore are fixed by the individual companies based on commercial prudence and general market situation. NMDC Limited is one of the many iron ore producers in the country and its share in the country's total production of iron ore is about 16% only. Besides NMDC Limited, there are many other public and private sector iron ore mining companies, which supply iron ore to the iron and steel industry in the country. As per the pricing policy being followed by NMDC Limited since the year 2011-12, the prices of various products of the mines of NMDC in Chhattisgarh are kept in sync with the prevailing domestic iron ore prices. However, iron ore from the mines in the State of Karnataka is presently being sold through e-auction conducted by the Monitoring Committee as per orders of the Supreme Court.

(b) and (c) Some representations have been received in the Ministry of Steel regarding pricing mechanism of NMDC Limited. Being a Navratna Public Sector Enterprise, the commercial and financial decisions of the company are taken by the Board of Directors of NMDC Limited. The issue of pricing of iron ore is decided by the Board of NMDC Limited based on various factors including prevailing general market conditions. The Government generally does not interfere in commercial decisions of the company. However, to improve availability of iron ore to domestic iron and steel industry at affordable price, the Government has increased the export duty on iron ore from 20% ad valorem to 30% ad valorem on all grades of iron ore (except pellets) with effect from 30.12.2011.

Joint venture under the private and public sector collaboration by SAIL

†2127. SHRI RAM JETHMALANI: Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Steel Authority of India Ltd. has set up a joint venture under the private and public sector collaboration;

(b) if so, whether this venture has undertaken the mining from iron ore mines in Afghanistan;

(c) if so, the details thereof and the quantum of capital invested in this venture and the quantum of share of public and private sector separately in this capital;

(d) whether it is also a fact that any mutual agreement is in place to carry out the responsibility of managing this project; and

(e) if so, the details of this agreement?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL (SHRI BENI PRASAD VERMA): (a) to (c) The Steel Authority of India Limited (SAIL) led consortium of seven Indian steel and mining companies namely Rashtriya Ispat Nigam Limited (RINL), NMDC Ltd., Jindal Steel and Power Limited (JSPL), JSW Steel Ltd. JSW Ispat Steel Ltd. and Monnet Ispat and Energy Ltd. has been declared as preferred bidder for the iron ore blocks B, C and D of the Hajigak iron ore deposit, Afghanistan. The consortium is presently engaged in negotiations to finalise the Hajigak mining contract with Ministry of Mines, Government of Afghanistan. Any project related activity can be taken up only after the signing of the contract.

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(d) and (e) The consortium members are presently finalizing Joint Venture Agreement for incorporation of joint venture company to manage and execute the project.

Financial loss to SAIL

†2128. SHRI RAM JETHMALANI: Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Steel Authority of India Limited has suffered financial losses in recent months during the financial year 2012-13;

(b) if so, the main reasons thereof;

(c) whether it also a fact that a part of this loss has been recovered due to high prices of products in the country; and

(d) if so, Government's reaction in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL (SHRI BENI PRASAD VERMA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) to (d) Do not arise.

Arrival of foreign tourists to India

2129. SHRI N. BALAGANGA: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether global economic scenario has affected foreign tourists arrival into this country;

(b) if so, the details thereof, along with the number of foreign tourists visited India during the last two years and this year, year-wise, country-wise and the total foreign exchange earned; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to attract foreign tourists to India?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI SULTAN AHMED): (a) and (b) The number of Foreign Tourist Arrivals (FTAs) in India during January-July, 2012 registered a growth of 6.6% over the corresponding period of 2011.

The number of FTAs in India during 2010, 2011 and January-July, 2012 were 5.78 million, 6.29 million and 3.76 million, respectively.

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Some of the factors responsible for International Tourists Arrivals in any country, including India, are economic conditions of the source markets, air connectivity, availability of reasonably priced hotel accommodation, good tourism infrastructure, etc.

The FTAs from top 10 source markets during 2010 and 2011 are given in the Statement (*See* below). The Country-wise break-up of FTAs during January-July, 2012 are not available. The Foreign Exchange Earnings through tourism in India during 2010, 2011 and January-July, 2012 were Rs. 64889 Crore, Rs. 77591 Crore and Rs. 52149 Crore, respectively.

(c) The Ministry of Tourism, Government of India, as part of its on-going activities releases print, electronic and online media campaigns, under the 'Incredible India' brand-line, to promote India as a holistic destination in the domestic and international markets covering tourist destinations and products in all States/UTs of the country. The holistic promotion includes promotion of various Indian tourism products and destinations. Besides, the Ministry through its overseas offices, *inter-alia* organises Road Shows, Know India Seminars, Workshops; participates in various Fairs, Exhibitions and Events to promote various Indian tourist destinations and products.

The Ministry of Tourism also provides financial assistance to stakeholders for promotion of tourism in the international and domestic markets under the Marketing Development Assistance (MDA) Scheme.

Statement

*Foreign Tourist Arrivals (FTAs) from top 10 source countries
during the year 2010 and 2011*

Rank	2010		2011 (Provisional)	
	Source Country	FTAs (in million)	Source Country	FTAs (in million)
1	2	3	4	5
1	USA	0.93	USA	1.00
2	UK	0.76	UK	0.79
3	Bangladesh	0.43	Bangladesh	0.40
4	Sri Lanka	0.27	Sri Lanka	0.31
5	Canada	0.24	Canada	0.26

1	2	3	4	5
6	Germany	0.23	Germany	0.25
7	France	0.23	France	0.24
8	Malaysia	0.18	Malaysia	0.22
9	Australia	0.17	Japan	0.19
10	Japan	0.17	Australia	0.19
	ALL COUNTRIES	5.78		6.29

Harassment of female tourists

‡2130. SHRI ISHWARLAL SHANKARLAL JAIN: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether some Indian guides commit crimes against foreign tourists such as financial bungling, threat to life and property, molestation and rape of single female tourist;

(b) whether several such cases have been registered in all major cities of the country during last three years;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) whether Government plans to open a guide centre for all these foreign tourists and to provide female guides especially to single women foreign tourist?

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

Ministry of Tourism does not compile the data on crimes, against tourists/foreign tourists including women visiting India. However, in order to ensure safety and security of tourists, Ministry of Tourism has advised all the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations to deploy Tourist Police in the States/Union Territories, some of the State Governments have deployed tourist police, in one form or the other.

‡ Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Further, the guidelines for formation of Tourist Security Organization(s) comprising ex-servicemen, formulated by the Ministry of Tourism, Government of India in consultation with the Ministry of Defence, Ministry of Home and Directorate General of Resettlements have been forwarded to the State Governments/ UT Administrations.

In addition, the Union Ministry of Tourism, along with stakeholders including Regional Level Tourist Guides licensed by Ministry of Tourism, has adopted the Code of conduct for "Safe and Honourable Tourism" which is a set of guidelines to encourage tourism activities to be undertaken with respect for basic rights like dignity, safety and freedom from exploitation of both tourists and local residents, in particular, women and children.

(d) At present there is no proposal under consideration in the Ministry of Tourism. However, a website www.indiatouristguide.org has been launched through which tourists can obtain details of licensed tourist guides (including female guides) and book their services.

Amount spent in the name of tourist in the country

†2131. DR. BHUSHAN LAL JANGDE: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that thousand crores of rupees are being spent in the country in the name of tourism;

(b) whether Government is able to recover the same amount being spent in the name of tourism, if so, the details thereof in ratio;

(c) the total amount provided to Chhattisgarh for tourism during the last three years;

(d) whether Giroudpuri, the birthplace of highly respectable Guru Ghasidas Baba will be declared as tourist spot to promote tourism in Chhattisgarh; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI SULTAN AHMED): (a) and (b) The Ministry of Tourism functions as the nodal agency for the development of tourism in the country. It plays a crucial role in coordinating and supplementing the efforts of the State/Union Territory Governments, catalyzing

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

private investment, strengthening promotional and marketing efforts and in providing trained manpower resources for promotion of tourism in the country. The Government of India allocated Rs. 4953.00 crore to the Ministry of Tourism during Eleventh Five Year Plan for promotion of tourism in the country. The total foreign exchange earnings from tourism sector from 2007 to 2011 was Rs. 291834 crore.

(c) The total amount sanctioned to Chhattisgarh is Rs. 21.04 crore for tourism during the last three years.

(d) and (e) Identification of tourist place and declaration of any sites/places are primarily the responsibility of the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations (UTs).

Tourism development projects sanctioned in Andhra Pradesh

2132. SHRIMATI GUNDU SUDHARANI: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) details of infrastructure and tourism development projects sanctioned and executed during the Tenth and Eleventh Plans in the State of Andhra Pradesh, plan-wise and year-wise;

(b) amount sanctioned, released and utilized during Tenth and Eleventh Plans in AP, Plan-wise, year-wise and scheme-wise;

(c) whether any special grants have been given for festival as a part of tourism development in AP during the above periods;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI SULTAN ARMED): (a) to (e) Development and promotion of various tourism destinations/products/fairs/festivals/events are primarily the responsibility of the respective State Government/Union Territory (UT) Administration. The Ministry of Tourism, however, provides Central Financial Assistance (CFA) for tourism infrastructure development projects/fairs/festivals/events identified in consultation with them, subject to availability of funds, inter-se-priority and adherence to scheme guidelines.

Implementation, monitoring and timely completion of projects sanctioned is also primarily the responsibility of concerned State Government/Union Territory Administration. However, the Ministry of Tourism monitors the progress of implementation through regular review meetings and site visits from time to time.

The details of Central Financial Assistance given by the Ministry for various tourism projects including festivals, during the Tenth and Eleventh Plans, plan-wise, year-wise and scheme-wise to the State of Andhra Pradesh are given in the Statement (*See below*).

Statement

*List of projects sanctioned during the Tenth Five Year Plan
in respect of Andhra Pradesh*

(Rs. in lakhs)				
Sl.No.	Name of the Project	Scheme	Amount Sanctioned	Amount Released
1	2	3	4	5
Year of Sanction:- 2002-03				
1.	Vishaba Utsav and Indur Festival	Event	7.50	6.00
2.	Paryatana Bhavan at Hyderabad	Destination	500.00	439.00
Year of Sanction:- 2003-04				
1.	Development of CDS on Tourist Destination	IT	24.00	22.00
2.	Konaseema, East Godavari District, as a Rural Tourism Project	Rural Tourism *(HW)	50.00	50.00
3.	Development of Nagarjunasagar under Buddhist Circuit	Circuit	500.00	500.00
4.	Development of VISTA Software for online Software	IT	22.05	22.05
5.	Integrated Development of Amravati under Buddhist Circuit	Circuit	300.00	300.00
6.	Development of Pochampalli, Nalgonda District as a Rural Tourism Project	Rural Tourism *(HW)	50.00	50.00
7.	Development of Pochampalli, Nalgonda District as a Rural Tourism Destination	Rural Tourism **(SW)	20.00	20.00

1	2	3	4	5
Year of Sanction:- 2004-05				
1.	Development of Bhadrachalam as Tourist Destination, Khammam	Destination	434.50	434.50
2.	Celebration of Kuchipudi Festival	Festival	3.92	1.96
3.	Celebration of Lumbini Festival	Festival	5.00	2.50
4.	Introduction of Southern India Tourist Train in Andhra Pradesh, LRG Project, Feasibility Report	Large Revenue Generating	15.00	7.50
5.	Sea Cruise between Visakhapatnam Port Blair-Chennai under LRG-Preparation of Feasibility Report	Large Revenue Generating	15.00	7.50
6.	Taramati Baradari Cultural Complex in AP under LRG preparation of Feasibility Report	Large Revenue Generating	5.00	2.50
7.	Development of Village Shrikalahasti, Dist. Chittoor, AP under Rural Tourism	Rural Tourism *(HW)	50.00	50.00
8.	Integrated Development of Kurnool Tourism Circuit	Circuit	800.00	770.00
9.	Integrated Development of Tourism Circuit, Hyderabad-Nalgonda-Khammam	Circuit	797.47	637.98
10.	Destination Development of Bhavani Island, Krishna Dist., AP Development of Bhawani Island, Vijayawada	Destination	500.00	500.00
11.	Setting of Taramati Baradari Cultural Complex	Large Revenue Generating	62.50	62.50
12.	Development of Puttaparthi, Ananthpur Dist. as a Rural Tourism Destination	Rural Tourism *(HW)	49.50	49.50
13.	Development of Chinchinada, East Godavari Dist. as a Rural Tourism Destination	Rural Tourism *(HW)	50.00	50.00
14.	Development of Village Shrikalahasti, Dist. Chittoor, AP under Rural Tourism	Rural Tourism **(SW)	19.80	19.80

1	2	3	4	5
---	---	---	---	---

Year of Sanction:- 2005-06

1.	Destination Development of Singur Dam, Andhra Pradesh	Destination	433.96	433.96
2.	Destination Development of Night Bazaar, Shilparamam, Hyderabad	Destination	500.00	500.00
3.	Integrated Development of Lower Krishna Valley Buddhist Circuit	Circuit	789.97	742.45
4.	Integrated Development of Araku-Vizag Tourism Circuit	Circuit	771.86	771.86
5.	Development of E-Commerce Portal for IT Scheme	IT	75.00	67.50
6.	Celebration of Hyderabad Carnival and Kalinga festival	Festival	20.00	16.00
7.	Celebration of Konaseema Festival in East Godavari Distt.	Festival	15.00	12.00

Year of Sanction:- 2006-07

1.	Destination development of Laknavaram Lake as Eco Tourism destination in Warangal District	Destination	468.63	468.63
2.	Integrated development of Beach Circuit comprising Bhavikonda-Thotlakonda-Pavuralakonda-Appikonda	Circuit	571.93	457.54
3.	Development of Golconda-Qutub Shahi Tomb-Hakimpet-Shaikpet Sarai-K.B. Museum-Premavathi Mosque Circuit	Circuit	500.00	400.00

**List of projects sanctioned during the Eleventh Five Year Plan in respect of
Andhra Pradesh.**

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl.No.	Name of the Project	Scheme	Amount Sanctioned	Amount Released
1	2	3	4	5
Year of Sanction:- 2007-08				
1.	Development of Charminar area of Hyderabad	Circuit	994.75	796.79
2.	Development on Rivers Godaveri and Krishna	Circuit	425.95	340.76
3.	Development of Ananthapuram Village, Mahabubabadmandal, Warangal District	Destination	64.53	64.53
4.	Development of Eco-Tourism Centre at Pulicat Lake in B.V. Palem at Nellore District	Destination	167.37	167.37
5.	Tourism Development at Padmakshi Temple, Hanumakonda, Warangal District	Destination	43.68	37.94
6.	Development of Kolleru Lake in West Godaveri District	Destination	447.61	358.09
7.	Development of Horsely Hills in Chittoor District	Destination	253.91	203.12
8.	Development of Puligundu as a adventure and destination tourism in Chittoor District	Destination	216.68	173.34
9.	Kadaposthavalu (Cultural Festival) during 2007 in Kadapa District	Festival	15.00	12.00
Year of Sanction:- 2008-09				
1.	Integrated Development of Vizianagaram- Srikakulam Tourism Circuit in Andhra Pradesh	Circuit	735.50	735.50
2.	Development of Heritage Tourist Circuit in Kadapa District as a Mega Circuit in Andhra Pradesh	Circuit	3692.89	1846.44

1	2	3	4	5
3.	Development of Heritage Circuit at Tirupati as a Mega, Circuit in Andhra Pradesh	Circuit	4652.49	2326.25
4.	Development of Integrated circuit in Chittoor District in Andhra Pradesh	Circuit	284.41	227.52
5.	Destination Development of Eco Park at Nellore Tank, Nellore District in Andhra Pradesh	Destination	165.62	132.49
6.	Destination Development of Chilaka Hill Tribal Retreat-Phakal Eco Tourism Zone and Landscape Park Kummarikunta Narsampet, Warangal District Andhra Pradesh	Destination	312.22	249.78
7.	Development of Tourism infrastructure facilities at Kaligiri Sri Venkateswara Swamy Temple, Klaligiri Hills Village, Puthalapattu Mandal in Chittoor District as a major destination in Andhra Pradesh.	Destination	137.45	110.00
8.	State Institute of Hotel Management (IHM) at Tirupati. {Scheme of Assistance to Institute of Hotel Management (IHM)/Food Craft Institute (FCI)}	IHM/FCI	1000.00	500.00

Year of Sanction:- 2009-10

1.	Development of Tummalapenta Sea Coast as a tourist centre at Kavali in Sri Potti Sriramuli Nellore District	Circuit	377.80	302.24
2.	Development of Tribal Haat at Bhadrachalam in Khammam District	Destination	257.81	206.25
3.	Development of Eco Tourism centre at Janaram Adilabad District	Destination	283.94	227.15
4.	Development of Bhadrakali Temple, Warangal District	Destination	93.48	74.78

1	2	3	4	5
5.	Development of Ramayapatnam as Beach Destination, Prakasham District	Destination	317.98	254.38
6.	Development of Jammulamma reservoir at Jammiched Cheruvu, Mahabubnagar District	Destination	232.00	185.60
7.	Development of Beach Destination at Baruva, Srikakulam District, Andhra Pradesh	Destination	237.61	190.08
8.	Celebration of Tourism-cum-Handicrafts-cum-Culture festival at Shilparamam, Hyderabad	Events	15.00	12.00
9.	Village Etikoppaka, Distt. Vishakhapatnam as a Rural Tourism Project	Rural Tourism **(SW)	13.95	11.16
10.	Village Dharmavaram, Distt. Anantapur as a Rural Tourism Project	Rural Tourism **(SW)	20.00	16.00
11.	Village Kuchipudi, Distt. Krishna as a Rural Tourism Project	Rural Tourism **(SW)	20.00	16.00
12.	Village Nirmal, Distt. Adilabad as a Rural Tourism Project	Rural Tourism **(SW)	20.00	16.00
13.	Village Etikoppaka, Distt. Vishakhapatnam as a Rural Tourism Project	Rural Tourism *(HW)	45.95	36.76
14.	Village Dharmavaram Distt. Anantapur as a Rural Tourism Project	Rural Tourism *(HW)	50.00	40.00
15.	Village Kuchipudi, Distt. Krishna as a Rural Tourism Project	Rural Tourism *(HW)	46.42	30.00
Year of Sanction:- 2010-11				
1.	Development of Eco Tourism Centre at Ananthagiri Ranga Reddy	Destination	404.51	323.61
2.	Setting up of 3D LED information display board at Rajiv Gandhi International Airport at Shamshabad, Hyderabad, Andhra Pradesh	IT	9.90	8.91

1	2	3	4	5
3.	Setting up of Information Kiosks at 10 selected major cities of India and Andhra Pradesh	IT	19.69	17.72
4.	Setting up of Mobile Multimedia Tours at Golconda Fort, Andhra Pradesh	IT	10.00	10.00
5.	Development in Guntur Circuit consisting of Managalgiri, Uppalapadu Bird Sanctuary, Undavalli Caves, Peda Kakani Temple Kondaveedu Fort, Veerula Gudi (Palnadu Battle Field) at Karempudi in Guntur District Andhra Pradesh	Circuit	260.26	208.21
6.	International Dance Festival titled Shreyasi in Hyderabad	Festival	25.00	25.00
7.	Capacity building at Rural Tourism site of Village Cheriyal, District Warangal as a Rural Tourism Project	Rural Tourism **(SW)	19.90	15.92
8.	Rural Tourism at Village Nirmal Distt. Adilabad as a Rural Tourism Project	Rural Tourism *(HW)	39.90	31.92
9.	Development of Rural Tourism project at Village Cheriyal Dist. Warangal as a Rural Tourism Project	Rural Tourism *(HW)	50.00	40.00
10.	State Institute of Hotel Management (IHM) at Medak {Scheme of Assistance to Institute of Hotel Management (IHM)/Food Craft Institute (FCI)}	IHM/FCI	1200.00	400.00
Year of Sanction:- 2011-12				
1.	Development of Tourism Circuit in Medak District, Aandhra Pradesh	Circuit	725.84	580.67
2.	Development of Tourism Infrastructure at Ghanpur Temples and Pandavula Guhalu	Destination	481.16	384.92
3.	Development of Tourism Infrastructure at Warangle Fort, Andhra Pradesh	Destination	437.37	349.90

1	2	3	4	5
4.	Development of Minimum Tourist Infrastructure with Tourist Facilities and Amenities in Various districts of Andhra Pradesh	Circuit	772.50	618.00
5.	Development of Tourist Infrastructure at Bhongir Fort in Andhra Pradesh	Destination	499.50	399.60
6.	Development of Tourist facilities in Adilabad district Andhra Pradesh as tourist circuit	Circuit	626.74	501.39
7.	Development of Tourism Infrastructure at Ramappa temple and lake	Destination	475.77	380.62
8.	Comprehensive Mobile based Tourism Promotion system and Dedicated Tourist Helpline	IT	8.85	7.96
9.	Development of Eco-Tourism Centre at Orvakallu, Kurnool district	Destination	486.35	100.00
10.	Mounting of sound and light show at Warangal fort	Destination	500.00	100.00
11.	Pembarthi, Distt. Warangal as a Rural Tourism Project	Rural Tourism *(HW)	48.12	38.50
12.	Pembarthi, Distt. Warangal as a Rural Tourism Project	Rural Tourism **(SW)	14.42	11.54

*(HW) - Hardware

** (SW) - Software

Policy of support price for selling the forest producers

†2133. SHRI RAMCHANDRA PRASAD SINGH: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a decision has been taken by Government to implement the policy of support price for selling the forest produces for the welfare of the tribals in the country;

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) if so, the facts in this regard and whether any time-frame has been fixed for implementing this policy; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI MAHADEV S. KHANDELA): (a) to (c) Dr. T. Haque Committee constituted by M/o Panchayati Raj to look into aspects of Minimum Support Price (MSP), Value addition and marketing of Minor Forest Produce (MFP) in Fifth Schedule Areas, had made certain recommendations about Minimum Support Price (MSP) for the Minor Forest Produce (MFP). Based on these recommendations, a Central Sector Scheme of MSP for MFP has to be worked out. Details of such a scheme have not been worked out as yet. The scheme is intended to be introduced in the year 2013.

Names of States where forest right act implemented

‡2134. SHRI FAGGAN SINGH KULASTE: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the names of States where the forest right act has been implemented in the country;

(b) if so, the number of people who have given authority letter and the number of people who have been given the authority letter under group claim, State-wise, the separate details thereof; and

(c) whether Government is considering to prepare a plan to award lease under the land revenue to authority letters under this law, if so, the details of future plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI MAHADEV S. KHANDELA): (a) Scheduled Tribes and other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006, extends to the whole of India except the State of Jammu and Kashmir. The status of implementation of this Act in States and Union Territories is given in the Statement (*See* below).

(b) As per the information received from the State Governments/UT Administrations, till 31st July, 2012, more than 32.28 lakh claims have been filed and more than 12.68 lakh titles have been distributed under this Act. More than 14 thousand titles were ready for distribution. The details of the titles distributed under the Act (individual and community), State-wise, are given in the Statement (*See* below).

‡ Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) No such plan is under consideration of the Ministry of Tribal Affairs as the Scheduled Tribes and other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006 does not envisage award of lease under the land revenue to forest rights holders under the Act.

Statement

State/UT-wise details of title deeds (individual and community) distributed under the Scheduled Tribes and other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006.

(As on 31.7.2012)

Sl.No.	States	No. of titles distributed/ready for distribution
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1,67,797 (1,65,691 individual and 2,106 community)
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	-
3.	Assam	36,267 (35,407 individual and 860 community)
4.	Bihar	28
5.	Chhattisgarh	2,15,443 (2,14,668 individual and 775 community)
6.	Goa	-
7.	Gujarat	40,029 (38,421 individual and 1,608 community)
8.	Himachal Pradesh	7
9.	Jharkhand	15,296
10.	Karnataka	6,161 (6116 individual and 45 community)
11.	Kerala	22,612 (22,608 individual and 4 community)
12.	Madhya Pradesh	1,66,686 distributed and 7,715 ready for distribution
13.	Maharashtra	98,469 (97,492 individual and 977 community)
14.	Manipur	-
15.	Meghalaya	-
16.	Mizoram	-
17.	Odisha	3,01,200 distributed (3,00,321 individual and 879 community)

Sl.No.	States	No. of titles distributed/ready for distribution
18.	Rajasthan	31,417 (31,364 individual and 53 community)
19.	Sikkim	-
20.	Tamil Nadu	(3,723 titles are ready)
21.	Tripura	1,20,117 (1,20,062 individual and 55 community)
22.	Uttar Pradesh	17,705 (16,891 individual and 814 community)
23.	Uttarakhand	-
24.	West Bengal	29,532 (29,424 individual and 108 community) and 3,288 titles are ready
25.	Andman and Nicobar Islands	-
26.	Daman and Diu	-
27.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	-
TOTAL		12,68,766 distributed and 14,726 ready for distribution

Demand to include more castes from Andhra Pradesh under ST

2135. SHRI DEVENDER GOUD T: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is not a fact that there have been demands from Andhra Pradesh to include Vaddera, Gangaputras, Gangireddula, Budabukkala, Veeramusti, Thatupamala, Mondi, Poosala as Scheduled Tribes (STs) under Articles 342 of the Constitution;

(b) if so, the details thereon; and

(c) what action the Ministry has taken to notify them as STs?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI MAHADEV S. KHANDELA): (a) to (c) Proposals were received from various organizations/individuals to include Vaddera, Besta (Gangaputra) and Poosala communities in the list of Scheduled Tribes of Andhra Pradesh.

The Government on 15.06.1999 (further revised on 25.06.2002) had approved

the modalities for deciding claims for inclusion in, exclusion from and other modifications in the Orders specifying Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes lists. According to these modalities, only those proposals which have been recommended by the concerned State Government, the Registrar General India (RGI) and the National Commission for Scheduled Tribes are to be considered for amendment of legislation.

Proposals for inclusion of Vaddera, Besta (Gangaputra) and Poosala communities in list of the STs of Andhra Pradesh were referred to the Government of Andhra Pradesh. The State Government of Andhra Pradesh has not recommended the proposals.

Banking services for Tribals in Andhra Pradesh

2136. SHRI DEVENDER GOUD T: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is not a fact that many tribal areas does not have banking services;
- (b) if so, the details thereof, with a particular reference to Andhra Pradesh;
- (c) whether it is a fact that Government has identified 19 key areas for banking services;
- (d) if so, the details thereon; and
- (e) how the above efforts would help to ameliorate the socio-economic condition of tribals in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI MAHADEV S. KHANDELA): (a) to (e) As intimated by Ministry of Finance, Department of Financial Services there are 97,473 branches of Scheduled Commercial Banks (SCBs) functioning in the country as on June 30, 2012 out of which 35,966 branches are in rural areas and 25,566 in semi-urban areas, which together constitute about 63% of the total bank branches. The State-wise number of branches (including the State of Andhra Pradesh) of all Scheduled Commercial Banks, in the Rural areas as on 30th June 2012 is given in Statement (*See below*). Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has informed that they do not maintain specific information/data with reference to tribal areas.

Andhra Bank, the State Level Bankers Committee (SLBC) convener bank has

informed that in Andhra Pradesh there are 398 branches in tribal areas covering 11 districts.

In order to extend the reach of banking to the rural hinterland, Banks, during 2010-12 have provided banking facilities to 74,194 habitations having a population in excess of 2000 (as per 2001 census) by March, 2012 under "Swabhimaan" campaign, using the Business Correspondent model/branch/mobile etc.

As per extant Branch Authorisation Policy of RBI, general permission has been granted to domestic Scheduled Commercial Banks, (other than RRBs) to open branches, in Tier 2 to Tier 6 centres (with population up to 99,999) which include rural centres and tribal areas, and in rural, semi urban and urban centres of the North Eastern States and Sikkim, and to open mobile branches in Tier 3 to Tier 6 centres (with population up to 49,999) which include rural centres and in rural, semi urban and urban centres of the North Eastern States and Sikkim subject to reporting.

RBI further advised banks that while preparing their Annual Branch Expansion Plan, the banks should allocate at least 25 percent of the branches proposed to be opened during a year in unbanked rural centres with population upto 9999.

Statement

State-wise number of branches of Scheduled Commercial Banks in Rural areas as on 30.6.2012.

Sl.No.	Name of State	Number of branches
1.	Andman and Nicobar	22
2.	Andhra Pradesh	2798
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	54
4.	Assam	818
5.	Bihar	2547
6.	Chandigarh	22
7.	Chhattisgarh	746
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	11
9.	Daman and Diu	2
10.	Delhi	79

Sl.No.	Name of State	Number of branches
11.	Goa	203
12.	Gujarat	1726
13.	Haryana	942
14.	Himachal Pradesh	848
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	605
16.	Jharkhand	1087
17.	Karnataka	2407
18.	Kerala	351
19.	Lakshadweep	8
20.	Madhya Pradesh	1849
21.	Maharashtra	2381
22.	Manipur	43
23.	Meghalaya	131
24.	Mizoram	58
25.	Nagaland	43
26.	Odisha	1815
27.	Punjab	1444
28.	Puducherry	38
29.	Rajasthan	1961
30.	Sikkim	60
31.	Tamil Nadu	2026
32.	Tripura	136
33.	Uttar Pradesh	5484
34.	Uttarakhand	694
35.	West Bengal	2527
ALL-INDIA		35966

Rural Centres are with population of less than 10,000 (Census 2001)

Source: Master Office File on banks, DSIM, RBI as on August 3, 2012.

Arrangement for purchasing forest produces

‡2137. SHRI SHIVANAND TIWARI: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has made any arrangement for purchasing forest produces at support prices;
- (b) if so, the outlines of this arrangements; and
- (c) by when it would be augmented in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI MAHADEV S. KHANDELA): (a) to (c) No Sir. However, Dr. T. Haque Committee constituted by M/o Panchayati Raj to look into aspects of Minimum Support Price (MSP), Value addition and marketing of Minor Forest Produce (MFP) in Fifth Schedule Areas, had made certain recommendations about Minimum Support Price (MSP) for the Minor Forest Produce (MFP). Based on these recommendations, a Central Sector Scheme of MSP for MFP has to be worked out. Details of such a scheme have not been worked out as yet.

Rajiv Gandhi National Fellowship Scheme to SCs and STs students

2138. DR. BHALCHANDRA MUNGEKAR: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Ministry has itself or the University Grants Commission revised the implementations of the Rajiv Gandhi National Fellowship Scheme to the SCs and STs students to undertake M.Phil and Ph. D. studies;
- (b) if so the details of funding; and
- (c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI MAHADEV S. KHANDELA): (a) to (c) The scheme of Rajiv Gandhi National Fellowship for SC and ST students is implemented through University Grants Commission (UGC). The objective of the scheme is to provide fellowships in the form of financial assistance to students to pursue higher studies such as M.Phil and Ph.D. The scheme per se has not been revised except the number of fellowships in case of SCs. Further, rates for Junior Research Fellowship (JRF) and Senior Research Fellowship (SRF) are being revised from time to time at par with UGC fellowships.

‡ Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

The scheme has been successful in its objective to provide fellowships in the form of financial assistance to students belonging to SCs/STs to pursue higher studies and hence being continued without revision other than the number of fellowships/rates of fellowships.

Proposal for hospital in Scheduled Tribe dominated areas

†2139. SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH MAHRA: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Ministry has received proposal from the State of Uttarakhand to establish hospital in Scheduled Tribe dominated areas;
- (b) if so, the proposed locations of hospitals for which proposals have been received and when the same were received;
- (c) the reasons for not approving the said proposals till now; and
- (d) by when approval is expected to be granted?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI MAHADEV S. KHANDELA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) to (d) Do not arise.

Handing over of land titles to the tribals

2140. SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) the status of implementation of providing land titles to tribals in the country;
- (b) the details of implementation since 2009, State-wise;
- (c) the reasons for the delay in implementation; and
- (d) the steps Government intends to take to ensure handing over of land titles to the tribals at the earliest?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI MAHADEV S. KHANDELA): (a) As per the information collected from the State/UT Governments, till 31st July, 2012, 32,28,887 claims have been filed and 12,68,766 titles have been distributed under the Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006. Further, 14,726 titles were ready for distribution.

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) and (c) As per the provisions of the Act and the Rules framed thereunder, the responsibility for implementing the Act lies with the State/ UT Governments. There are some States/UTs that are lagging behind in implementation of the Act for various reasons. The State-wise status of implementation of the Act since 2009 and the reasons for the slow pace of implementation of the Act in some States/UTs is given in the Statement (*See* below).

(d) The Ministry of Tribal Affairs has been interacting with the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations to ensure effective implementation of the Act. The Ministry has also been issuing guidelines/clarifications in the regard. The Ministry has issued detailed guidelines on 12.7.2012 to State Governments/UT Administrations and the process of amendments in the Forest Rights Rules, 2008 has also been initiated to ensure better and effective implementation at the ground level.

Statement

State-wise status of implementation of the Scheduled Tribes and other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006 since 2009 and the reasons for the slow pace of implementation of the Act.

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Status of implementation of the Act w.e.f 1.1.2009 till 31.7.2012				Reasons, as reported by the State/UT Governments
		No. of claims filed	No. of titles distribute	No. of claims rejected	No. of claims disposed of	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	17,915	1,67,467	1,44,745	3,12,212	
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	—	—	—	—	<p>➤ Unlike the other States of Indian Union where the Scheduled Tribes and other traditional forest dwellers are in minority and socio economically marginalized by other dominant non-tribal population, the State of Arunachal Pradesh is wholly domiciled by various ethnic tribal groups whose land and forests are specifically identified with natural boundaries of hillocks, ranges, rivers and tributaries.</p> <p>➤ Barring few pockets of land under wildlife sanctuaries, reserved forests, most of the land in entire State is community land. Territorial</p>

					boundaries of land and forest belonging to one community or tribes from the others are also identified in the same line leaving no scopes for any dispute over the possession of land forest or water bodies among the tribes.
					➤ Therefore, the Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006 in true sense does not have much relevance to the State of Arunachal Pradesh.
3. Assam	1,31,911	36,267	37,669	73,936	–
4. Bihar	2,435	28	1,644	1,672	➤ Less number of filing of claims in the State is because there are not much forest areas in the States
5. Chhattisgarh	92,068	1,29,894	2,62,715	3,92,609	–
6. Goa	-	-	-	-	➤ No reasons indicated by the State Government.
7. Gujarat	77,807	40,029	19,613	59,642	–
8. Haryana	-	-	-	-	➤ There are no Scheduled Tribes and other traditional forest dwellers living in the forests of Haryana
9. Himachal Pradesh	5635	7	1,869	1,876	➤ Till now Forest Rights Committees have been set up only in the Scheduled Areas of the State. Same are being now set up in areas outside the Scheduled Areas.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
10. Jharkhand		42,003	15,296	16,958	32,254	➤ In Jharkhand, the Chota Nagpur Tenancy Act and Santhal Pargana Tenancy Act already take care of the rights and ownership issues of tribals on the forest land and these rights were settled when the Indian Forest Act, 1927 came into force. Therefore, there are less number of claims filed under the Act.
11. Karnataka		1,63,267	6,161	1,50,097	1,56,258	–
12. Kerala		37,509	22,612	4,252	26,864	–
13. Madhya Pradesh		1,59,997	1,58,627	2,72,959	4,31,586	–
14. Maharashtra		2,36,076	98,469	2,33,502	3,31,971	–
15. Manipur		-	-	-	-	➤ In Manipur, the tribal communities and tribal chiefs are already holding ownership of forest land as their ancestral land in non-Reserved Forest Area. Therefore, implementation of the Forest Rights Act is perceived minimal in Manipur.
16. Meghalaya		-	-	-	-	➤ 96% of the forest land in the State is owned by the clans/communities/individuals. Implement-ation of the Act has, therefore, limited scope.

17. Mizoram	-	-	-	-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ The Act was to be approved by the State Legislative Assembly as per the Article 371(G) of the Constitution. ➤ In the sitting on 29. 10.2009 of its Fourth Session, the Sixth Legislative Assembly of Mizoram has resolved that the Forest Rights Act shall be adopted in the entire State of Mizoram with effect from 31.12.2009. ➤ The same has also been notified by the Government of Mizoram on 3.3.2010.
18. Nagaland	-	-	-	-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ The land holding system and the village system of the Naga people is peculiar in that the people are the land owners. Hence, the Act per se may not be applicable to the State of Nagaland. ➤ However, a Committee has been constituted to examine the applicability of the Act in Nagaland as per provision of Art. 371(A) of Constitution of India.
19. Odisha	3,06,384	3,01,200	1,31,970	4,33,170	-
20. Rajasthan	29,385	31,096	30,687	61,783	-
21. Sikkim	-	-	-	-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ The State Government has issued a notification dated 28.1.2008 regarding constitution of an Expert Committee for identification of

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
						Critical Wildlife habitats in Protected Areas (Pas) and has also constituted the various Committees under the Act.
						➤ However, in Sikkim there are no forest dwelling STs and other Traditional Forest Dwellers in the true sense of the terms. Most of the STs of Sikkim hold revenue land in their own name and they are not solely dependent on the forests for their livelihood.
22. Tamil Nadu	20,701	–	–	–		➤ Though 3,723 claims have been approved by the District Level Committees for issue of titles but these titles could not be distributed due to a restrictive order of the Madras High Court. Title deeds would be distributed after the vacation of the restrictive order of the High Court.
23. Tripura	1,08,247	1,20,117	21,299	1,41,416		–
24. Uttar Pradesh	92,433	17,705	73,028	90,733		–
25. Uttarakhand	182	–	1	1		➤ Till now, all the claims filed under the Act have been of other traditional forest dwellers only who have not been able to prove their stay in the forest land for the last 75 years. Till date, no claims in Uttarakhand has been found to be valid.

26. West Bengal	1,251	29,527	77,640	1,07,167	–
27. Andman and Nicobar Island	–	–	–	–	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ In A and N Islands there are no non-tribal forest dwellers as defined in the Act. ➤ The area inhabited by the Scheduled Tribes of A and N Islands has been declared as reserved area under the A and N Islands Protection of Aboriginal Tribes (Regulation), 1956. ➤ The interests of the tribals in the land situated in the reserved areas are fully protected under the provision of the regulation. ➤ The tribal reserves have been notified as reserved or protected forest reserve.
28. Daman and Diu	–	–	–	–	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ The Chief Conservator of Forests, Daman and Diu has reported that there is no forest village in U.T. of Daman Diu, However, Chief Executive Officer Dist. Panchayat Daman and Diu and Collector of both Daman and Diu Dist have been requested to give publicity to the provision of Act.
29. Dadra and Nagar Haveli	–	–	–	–	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Despite notices in advance and propaganda, it has been difficult to hold gram sabha meetings in absence of quorum of 2/3 of all members of such gram sabhas. All out efforts are being made for constitution of Forest Rights Committees in all the gram sabhas.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
30. Lakshadweep		-	-	-	-	➤ There are no terrestrial forests and no forest tribes or traditional forest dwellers in Lakshadweep.
31. Puducherry		-	-	-	-	➤ There are no recognized Scheduled Tribes in the Union Territory of Puducherry and also no land in Puducherry is classified as “Forest Land” coming within the definition of Clause 2(d) Act.
TOTAL		15,25,206	11,74,502	14,80,648	26,55,150	

Funds for SCSP and TSP

2141. SHRI AMBETH RAJAN: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS 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 26th December 2006;

(b) if no such fund were earmarked during the last five years the 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 TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI MAHADEV S. KHANDELA): (a) Details of 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 26th December 2006 is given in Statements I and II respectively (*See* below).

(b) Do not arise in view of reply given at (a).

(c) and (d) Yes sir. As per the guidelines issued by Planning Commission for earmarking funds for SCSP/TSP, funds are being provided under separate Minor Heads *viz* '789' and '796' respectively from 2011-12.

Statement-I

Scheduled Caste Sub-Plan (SCSP) Outlay during Eleventh Plan (year 2007-08, 2008-09, 2009-10, 2010-11 and 2011-12)

(Rs. In crores)

Sl. No.	State/U.T	% of SC Population (2001 Census)	Annual Plan 2007-08		Annual Plan 2008-09		Annual Plan 2009-10		Annual Plan 2010-11		Annual Plan 2011-12	
			Total State Plan Outlay	SCSP Outlay	Total State Plan Outlay	SCSP Outlay	Total State Plan Outlay	SCSP Outlay	Total State Plan Outlay	SCSP Outlay	Total State Plan Outlay	SCSP Outlay
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
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

200 Written Answers to

[RAJYA SABHA]

Unstarred Questions

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 and 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. Kamataka	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. Odisha	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
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

Written Answers to

[30 AUG, 2012]

Unstarred Questions 201

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
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. Puducherry		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.

Source: Planning Commission

202 Written Answers to

[RAJYA SABHA]

Unstarred Questions

Statement-II

Tribal Sub-Plan (TSP) Outlay during Eleventh Five Year Plan (year 2007-08, 2008-09, 2009-10, 2010-11 and 2011-12)

(Rs. In crores)

Sl. No.	State/U.T	% of SC Population (2001 Census)	Annual Plan 2007-08		Annual Plan 2008-09		Annual Plan 2009-10		Annual Plan 2010-11		Annual Plan 2011-12	
			Total State Plan Outlay	TSP Allocation	Total State Plan Outlay	TSP Allocation	Total State Plan Outlay	TSP Allocation	Total State Plan Outlay	TSP Allocation		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1.	Andhra Pradesh	6.6	30500.00	2454.83	44000.00	3331.96	33496.75	2370.86	36800.00	2529.20	43000.00	2973.13
2.	Assam	12.4	3800.00	33.58	5011.51	38.51	6000.00	49.85	7645.00	53.53	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
4.	Chhattisgarh	31.8	7413.72	870.99	9600.00	2400.00	10947.76	3663.10	13230.00	4207.14	16710.00	5561.44
5.	Goa	12.1	1430.00	92.51	1737.65	101.58	2240.00	136.99	2710.00	153.10	3320.00	235.91
6.	Gujarat	14.8	16000.00	2361.60	21000.00	NR	23500.00	3616.02	30000.00	4146.45	38000.00	5103.03

Written Answers to

[30 AUG, 2012]

Unstarred Questions 203

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
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 and 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.	Odisha	22.1	7288.67	1759.78	7500.00	1792.58	9500.00	2171.48	11000.00	2463.08	15200.00	3603.43
16.	Rajasthan	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

204 Written Answers to

[RAJYA SABHA]

Unstarred Questions

21. Uttrakhand	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. Andman and Nicobar 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 and 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	34751.69	425878.79	43213.14

Source: State Plan Approval letters and TSP documents of the State Govts.

NR : Not Reported

Sources : Planning Commission

Written Answers to

[30 AUG, 2012]

Unstarred Questions 205

Tribal population in the country

†2142. SHRI BHAGAT SINGH KOSHYARI: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) details of tribal population in the country, State-wise and Union Territory-wise;

(b) whether Central allocation under Tribal Sub-Plan is made for Scheduled Tribes in proportion to their population;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) the details of funds sanctioned and released and utilised by State Governments during each of the last three years;

(e) whether Government has issued any guidelines for allocation of funds in this regard last years; and

(f) if so, the details thereof and the details of funds allocated during the year 2012-13?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI MAHADEV S. KHANDELA): (a) Details of tribal population in the country, State-wise and Union Territory-wise, is given in the Statement-I (*See* below).

(b) and (c), (e) and (f) Planning Commission has set up a Task Force under the Chairmanship of Dr. Narendra Jadhav, Member, Planning Commission in June, 2010 which reviewed the operational guidelines for an effective and meaningful implementation of Tribal Sub-Plan (TSP). As a follow-up of the recommendation of the Task Force, Planning Commission has made a classification of 28 Central Ministries/Departments-wise stipulated earmarking of funds under TSP which is given in the Statement-II (*See* below). Planning Commission had issued guidelines to all Central Ministries/Departments for differentiated Ministry/Department-wise earmarking of funds under Tribal Sub-Plan commencing from 2011-12.

(d) As per information received from the planning Commission, a statement showing the TSP allocation and TSP expenditure during the last 5 years is given in the Statement-III (*See* below).

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Statement-I

*State-wise Demographic Status of Scheduled Tribes as per Census 2001,
and proportions to the total population*

Sl. No.	States	Total population 2001	ST population 2001	% age of STs in the State to total State population in 2001	% age of STs in the State to total ST population in India in 2001
1	2	3	4	5	6
	India	1,028,610,328	84,326,240	8.2	—
1.	Andhra Pradesh	76,210,007	5,024,104	6.6	5.96
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1,097,968	705,158	64.2	0.84
3.	Assam	26,655,528	3,308,570	12.4	3.92
4.	Bihar	82,998,509	758,351	0.9	0.9
5.	Chhattisgarh	20,833,803	6,616,596	31.8	7.85
6.	Goa	1,347,668	566	—	0.001
7.	Gujarat	50,671,017	7,481,160	14.8	8.87
8.	Haryana	21,144,564	—	—	—
9.	Himachal Pradesh	6,077,900	244,587	4	0.29
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	10,143,700	1,105,979	10.9	1.31
11.	Jharkhand	26,945,829	7,087,068	26.3	8.4
12.	Karnataka	52,850,562	3,463,986	6.6	4.11
13.	Kerala	31,841,374	364,189	1.1	0.43
14.	Madhya Pradesh	60,348,023	12,233,474	20.3	14.51
15.	Maharashtra	96,878,627	8,577,276	8.9	10.17
16.	Manipur	2,166,788	741,141	34.2	0.88

1	2	3	4	5	6
17.	Meghalaya	2,318,822	1,992,862	85.9	2.36
18.	Mizoram	888,573	839,310	94.5	1
19.	Nagaland	1,990,036	1,774,026	89.1	2.1
20.	Odisha	36,804,660	8,145,081	22.1	9.66
21.	Punjab	24,358,999	—	—	—
22.	Rajasthan	56,507,188	7,097,706	12.6	8.42
23.	Sikkim	540,851	111,405	20.6	0.13
24.	Tamil Nadu	62,405,679	651,321	1	0.77
25.	Tripura	3,199,203	993,426	31.1	1.18
26.	Uttarakhand	8,489,349	256,129	3	0.3
27.	Uttar Pradesh	166,197,921	107,963	0.1	0.13
28.	West Bengal	80,176,197	4,406,794	5.5	5.23
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	356,152	29,469	8.3	0.03
30.	Chandigarh	900,635	—	—	—
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	220,490	137,225	62.2	0.16
32.	Daman and Diu.	158,204	13,997	8.8	0.017
33.	Delhi	13,850,507	—	—	—
34.	Lakshadweep	60,650	57,321	94.5	0.07
35.	Puducherry	974,345	—	—	—

Statement-II

Statement showing the Ministry/Department-wise stipulated earmarking of fund under TSP

Sl. No.	Ministry/Department	Earmarking of funds under TSP (in percent)
1	2	3
1.	Department of Telecommunication	0.25
2.	Ministry of Textiles	1.20
3.	Ministry of Water resources	1.30
4.	Department of Food and Public Distribution	1.40
5.	Ministry of Culture	2.00
6.	Department of AYUSH	2.00
7.	Ministry of HUPA	2.40
8.	Ministry of Tourism	2.50
9.	Department of Science and Technology	2.50
10.	Ministry of Road Transport and Highways	3.50
11.	Department of Agriculture Research and Education	3.60
12.	Ministry of Mines	4.00
13.	Department of Information Technology	6.70
14.	Department of Higher Education	7.50
15.	Department of Agriculture and Cooperation	8.00
16.	Ministry of MSME	8.20
17.	Ministry of Coal	8.20
18.	Department of Youth Affairs	8.20
19.	Ministry of Labor and Employment	8.20
20.	Ministry of Panchayati Raj	8.20

1	2	3
21.	Department of Sport	8.20
22.	Ministry of Women and Child Development	8.20
23.	Department of Health and family Welfare	8.20
24.	Department of Land Resources	10.00
25.	Department of Drinking Water and Sanitation	10.00
26.	Department of School Education and Literacy	10.70
27.	Department of Rural Development	17.50
28.	Ministry of Tribal Affairs	100.00

Statement III

Statement showing the TSP allocation and TSP expenditure during 2007 to 2012

(Rs. In crores)

Sl. No.	State/U.T	% of ST Population (2001 Census)	Annual Plan 2007-08		Annual Plan 2008-09		Annual Plan 2009-10		Annual Plan 2010-11		Annual Plan 2011-12	
			Total State Plan Outlay	TSP Allocation	Total State Plan Outlay	TSP Allocation	Total State Plan Outlay	TSP Allocation	Total State Plan Outlay	TSP Allocation		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1.	Andhra Pradesh	6.6	30500.00	2454.83	44000.00	3331.96	33496.75	2370.86	36800.00	2529.20	43000.00	2973.13
2.	Assam	12.4	3800.00	33.58	5011.51	38.51	6000.00	49.85	7645.00	53.53	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
4.	Chhattisgarh	31.8	7413.72	870.99	9600.00	2400.00	10947.76	3663.10	13230.00	4207.14	16710.00	5561.44
5.	Goa	12.1	1430.00	92.51	1737.65	101.58	2240.00	136.99	2710.00	153.10	3320.00	235.91
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

Written Answers to

[30 AUG, 2012]

Unstarred Questions 211

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
8.	Jammu and 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.	Odisha	22.1	7288.67	1759.78	7500.00	1792.58	9500.00	2171.48	11000.00	2463.08	15200.00	3603.43
16.	Rajasthan	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. Uttrakhand	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. Andman and Nicobar 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 and 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	34751.69	425878.79	43213.14

Source: State Plan Approval letters and TSP documents of the State Govts.

NR: Not Reported

Source: Planmc Commission

Written Answers to

[30 AUG, 2012]

Unstarred Questions 213

Cases registered under Section 498A

2143. DR. GYAN PRAKASH PILANIA: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the genesis and achievement of Sabla, Swadhar, Short Stay Homes Schemes; number of beneficiaries; year-wise; state-wise;

(b) the cases registered under Section 498A of IPC, their disposal during past 5 years, year-wise, State-wise;

(c) the action taken under protection of women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005, during last five years, State-wise, year-wise; and

(d) how effective have proved above legislations to fulfil their objectives?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) Ministry of Women and Child Development was implementing two schemes for the development of Adolescent Girls *viz.* Kishori shakti Yojana and Nutrition Programme for Adolescent Girls (AGs). These schemes had limited financial assistance and coverage. A need has therefore, emerged to formulate a new comprehensive scheme with richer content, merging the erstwhile two schemes that would address the multidimensional problems of AGs and the scheme namely Rajiv Gandhi Scheme for Empowerment of Adolescent Girls Sabla a comprehensive scheme primarily for out of school adolescent girls (11-18 years) was introduced on pilot basis in the year 2010. Sabla aims at all-round development of adolescent girls of 11-18 years (with a focus on all out-of-school AGs) by making them 'self reliant' by improving their health and nutrition status, promoting awareness about health, hygiene, nutrition, Adolescent Reproductive and Sexual Health, family and child care and facilitating access to public services through various interventions such as guidance and counselling and imparting Vocational Training. It also aims towards main streaming out of school AGs into formal/non formal education. The scheme is being implemented in 205 districts from all states UTs in the country. Nearly 100 lakh adolescent girls per annum are expected to be benefitted under the scheme. State-wise funds released, utilized and beneficiaries covered under this scheme during 2010-11 and 2011-12 is given in the Statement-I (*See below*)

Further, this Ministry is implementing two shelter based schemes, namely, Swadhar and Short Stay Home for providing emergency outreach services to women in difficult circumstances who do not have societal/family support or independent

means of income. Under these schemes free shelter, food, medical care, counselling etc. are benignly provided to the beneficiaries. Presently, 311 Swadhar Home and 353 Short Stay Homes are being run by various NGOs across the country. The year-wise funds released under these schemes to the implementing agencies in various States and the number of women benefitted, calculated on the basis of sanctioned capacity of the Homes, during 2009-10, 2010-11 and 2011-12 is given in the Statement-II (*See below*).

(b) The cases registered under Section 498A of IPC, their disposal during past 5 years, year-wise, State-wise is given in the Statement-III (*See below*).

(c) The State/UT wise cases registered, cases chargesheeted, cases convicted, persons arrested, persons chargesheeted and persons convicted under Domestic violence Act during 2006-2011 are given in the Statement-IV (*See below*).

(d) The number of cases registered under Section 498A IPC and under Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005 indicate that aggrieved women are seeking relief under these legal provisions.

Statement-I

*State-wise funds released, utilised and beneficiaries covered under
Sabla in 2010-11 and 2011-12*

(In lakh)

Sl. No.	States/UTs	2010-11			2011-12		
		Funds released (Rs. in lakh)	Funds Utilised as reported by States/UTs (Rs. in lakh)	Beneficiaries covered	Funds released (Rs. in lakh)	Funds Utilised as reported by States/UTs (Rs. In lakh)	Beneficiaries covered
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1963.3			3259.7	908.9	618975
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	119.58	13.18,		79.56	106.4	14226
3.	Assam	1018.79	0		1592.98	2611.56	385276
4.	Bihar	2773.77	0		5081.73	2284.68	1176120
5.	Chhattisgarh	938.71	0		1472.72	298.05	0
6.	Goa	79.81	0		207.98	221.5	34556

216 Written Answers to

[RAJYA SABHA]

Unstarred Questions

7.	Gujarat	1357.68		119570	2647.22	1731.37	457724
8.	Haryana	405.22	3.99		701.44	534.29	78341
9.	Himachal Pradesh	307.18	168.78	90016	550.34	436.27	90016
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	290.55			453.64	467.65	92186
11.	Jharkhand	754.27			1493.32	1230.71	357177
12.	Karnataka	711.68	33.89	54234	3053.55	3438.24	439522
13.	Kerala	881.73	512.55	249730	1284.66	1348.16	442321
14.	Madhya Pradesh	2470.64	497.72	800000	4069.18	5560.8	800758
15.	Maharashtra	2568.49			3957.22	1549.28	793042
16.	Manipur	116.29			152.76	142.88	33647
17.	Meghalaya	142.48	113.04	47105	306.76	247.88	47105
18.	Mizoram	73.32	73.32	14782	78.24	75.92	14781
19.	Nagaland	87.05	87.05	19804	147.49	147.49	28387
20.	Odisha	1553.44			2382.98	2521.68	571114
21.	Punjab	591.3	190	144232	874.8	456.77	152615
22.	Rajasthan	1777.37	982.78	552146	3369.05	4283.85	656733

Written Answers to

[30 AUG, 2012]

Unstarred Questions 217

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
23.	Sikkim	41.8	1.12	368694	66.05	68.58	9116
24.	Tamil Nadu	1271.8	371.8		2686.32	2527.22	369233
25.	Tripura	240.35		0	455.06	688.23	54933
26.	Uttar Pradesh	4689.86	1347.04	1934000	11749.9	14212.2	1934000
27.	Uttaranchal	355.49			511.48	NR	
28.	West Bengal	1647.06			2758.74	NR	75422
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Island	31.76	26.32	7263	51.99	40	9424
30.	Chandigarh	32.94	6.12	6229	48.78	132.92	1291
31.	Daman and Diu	12.66		1222	16.44	10.14	
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	18.19	0		24.98	NR	2166
33.	Delhi	333.68			496.36	561.73	130205
34.	Lakshdweep	6.61			8.94	NR	
35.	Puducherry	8.56	0		19.02	27.14	4449
TOTAL		29673.41	4428.7	4038505	56111.4	48872.5	9874861

Statement-II

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

(In lakh)

Sl. No.	Name of the States	2009-10		2010-11		2011-12	
		Funds released (Rs. in lakh)	No. of women benefitted	Funds released (Rs. in lakh)	No. of women benefitted	Funds released (Rs. in lakh)	No. of women benefitted
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	397.02	5118	581.33	4588	557.87	4214
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	9.66	72	3.78	65	14.48	72
3.	Assam	118.62	1542	286.40	1581	231.33	1714
4.	Andman and Nicobar Islands	4.35	-	-	-	-	-
5.	Bihar	84.77	1036	86.79	916	57.50	560
6.	Chandigarh	3.72	72	5.35	40	4.29	72
7.	Chhattisgarh	7.81	388	54.31	380	30.40	416

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
8.	Dadar and Nagar Haveli	-	-	-	-	7.21	-
9.	Daman and Diu	-	-	-	-	-	-
10.	Delhi	2.75	144	15.59	120	15.44	144
11.	Gujarat	15.08	304	63.57	360	40.95	426
12.	Goa	-	-	-	44	0.45	72
13.	Haryana	21.91	710	103.18	661	108.74	710
14.	Himachal Pradesh	-	-	-	-	-	-
15.	Jharkhand	16.57	244	36.87	220	31.62	244
16.	Jammu and Kashmir	22.59	294	34.67	230	26.14	294
17.	Karnataka	420.86	3462	531.80	2970	562.23	3766
18.	Kerala	41.51	482	62.75	525	64.85	438
19.	Lakshadweep	-	-	-	-	-	-
20.	Madhya Pradesh	162.55	1602	283.24	1596	211.86	1880
21.	Maharashtra	301.30	4973	719.80	4681	643.90	4801

220 Written Answers to

[RAJYA SABHA]

Unstarred Questions

22.	Manipur	105.55	1232	252.94	1203	246.59	1332
23.	Mizoram	6.07	-	4.34	90	13.35	122
24.	Meghalaya	-	-	-	-	-	-
25.	Nagaland	11.86	422	41.10	412	3141	322
26.	Odisha	388.65	4801	775.73	4149	739.04	4751
27.	Punjab	10.90	288	23.07	200	41.59	216
28.	Puducherry	4.26	144	-	-	24.27	144
29.	Rajasthan	4.20	682	78.26	750	132.23	694
30.	Sikkim	3.55	72	5.16	45	5.26	72
31.	Tamil Nadu	348.72	3398	513.38	3024	509.92	3226
32.	Tripura	17.12	360	27.97	253	39.79	360
33.	Uttar Pradesh	398.43	5111	826.84	5306	833.96	5009
34.	Uttrakhand	47.44	632	102.70	646	93.94	682
35.	West Bengal	253.91	3492	343.91	3186	464.91	3517
TOTAL		3231.73	35959.	5864.83	38241.00	5785.52	40270.00

Written Answers to

[30 AUG, 2012]

Unstarred Questions 221

Statement-III

A. Cases registered (CR), cases chargesheeted (CS), cases convicted (CV), persons arrested (PAR), persons chargesheeted (PCS) and persons convicted (PVC) under cruelty by husband and relatives during 2007-2009

Sl.No.	State	2007						2008						2009					
		CR	CS	CV	PAR	PCS	PCV	CR	CS	CV	PAR	PCS	PCV	CR	CS	CV	PAR	PCS	PCV
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
1.	Andhra Pradesh	11335	9738	979	18016	17322	2495	8737	8762	697	19398	19011	1578	11297	8981	561	19018	17746	1451
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	20	16	0	18	16	0	2	9	0	12	9	0	13	14	3	12	14	3
3.	Assam	3000	1652	247	3818	2479	265	1734	2154	141	3577	2489	263	4398	2632	281	5753	2933	326
4.	Bihar	1635	1507	154	3973	2968	304	2269	1537	197	3732	3138	357	2532	1649	169	4939	3910	474
5.	Chhattisgarh	824	806	116	2195	2149	294	791	858	113	2297	2254	355	893	903	59	2462	2447	131
6.	Goa	14	9	1	47	27	1	35	11	0	23	29	0	21	12	0	46	26	0
7.	Gujarat	5827	5694	151	18050	18053	385	5757	6073	140	18602	18640	360	5506	5392	106	17595	17791	623
8.	Haryana	2412	1493	79	3880	3676	255	2037	1556	102	3712	3792	274	2617	1536	122	3661	3696	309

9.	Himachal Pradesh	342	292	10	718	673	18	330	296	9	731	710	19	284	301	9	648	704	25
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	176	124	0	320	321	0	66	125	1	290	289	5	196	169	2	469	468	8
11.	Jharkhand	801	539	130	1193	1078	211	845	708	157	1651	1359	278	710	809	304	1560	1465	381
12.	Karnataka	2507	1981	91	4182	4032	220	3086	2291	75	4827	4479	219	3185	2620	80	5784	5680	207
13.	Kerala	3999	3626	138	6626	6650	250	5162	3653	153	6303	6311	288	4007	3923	181	5828	6307	423
14.	Madhya Pradesh	3294	3275	890	9424	9407	2185	3642	3091	1306	10196	10183	5180	3983	4031	918	11182	11172	2511
15.	Maharashtra	7356	6647	121	24745	23719	429	12956	7484	153	25979	25211	439	7681	7390	119	29493	28238	323
16.	Manipur	15	0	0	15	0	0	0	0	0	12	0	0	25	0	0	25	0	0
17.	Meghalaya	19	5	0	13	5	0	0	5	2	29	6	2	24	10	1	6	16	1
18.	Mizoram	2	2	0	1	1	0	0	5	2	5	5	2	4	5	10	4	4	8
19.	Nagaland	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	3	1	4	2	2	0	0	2	0	2	2
20.	Odisha	728	758	131	2089	1805	434	774	1067	152	2121	2140	213	2047	1427	121	2915	2825	209
21.	Punjab	971	606	64	1911	1522	237	1045	721	65	1963	2003	243	1061	796	209	1871	1650	420
22.	Rajasthan	8170	4780	1129	8486	8473	2235	2962	4953	1197	8027	8015	2228	10371	5985	1275	9326	9344	2247

Written Answers to

[30 AUG, 2012]

Unstarred Questions 223

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	
23. Sikkim		7	2	2	8	7	2	0	8	0	5	8	0	6	8	6	12	8	9	
24. Tamil Nadu	1976		1489	206	3538	3145	431	1818	1477	307	3351	3188	602	1460	1112	238	2697	2714	656	
25. Tripura		545		559	63	618	735	110	526	694	49	1064	906	34	815	778	34	1760	1249	57
26. Uttar Pradesh		7650		5013	1764	23465	18692	7214	7137	5837	2345	27984	22114	9232	8566	6082	2268	31807	23846	9685
27. Uttarakhand	463		319	75	1437	1000	366	198	258	106		570	603	550	361	294	82	890	787	280
28. West Bengal	9900		9448	162	14700	15030	293	6714	10225	196	17521	16123	224	16112	13647	134	13884	13473	231	
Total State	73988	60381	6703	153486	142986	18634	68623	63861	7666	163986	153017	22947	88175	70506	7294	173647	158515	21000		
29. Andman and Nicobar Island	18		10	1	34	14	4	6	20	0	23	33	0	21	16	0	35	38	0	
30. Chandigarh	112		53	1	143	108	1	44	27	1	80	43	3	51	7	7	28	35	15	
31. Dadra and Nagar Haveli	3		3	0	3	4	0	3	5	0	11	11	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	
32. Daman and Diu	3		3	0	19	17	0	0	4	0	20	20	0	3	2	0	4	4	0	

33. .Delhi UT	1787	699	126	2688	2153	188	416	879	43	725	1340	127	1283	1046	78	658	1052	103
34. Lakshadweep	.2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	2	0
35. Puducherry	17	22	0	39	41	0	10	6	0	16	13	0	10	17	1	21	26	2
Total UT	1942	790	128	2926	2337	193	479	941	44	875	1460	130	1371	1090	86	748	1157	120
TOTAL	75930	61171	6831	156412	145323	18827	69102	64802	7710	164861	154477	23077	89546	71596	7380	174395	159672	21120
ALL INDIA																		

Source: Crime in India.

Note: Information on disposal by police and courts includes the information on pending cases from previous years also.

B. Cases Registered (CR), Cases Chargesheeted (CS), Cases Convicted (CV), Persons Arrested (PAR), Persons Chargesheeted (PCS), Persons Convicted (PVC) and Persons Acquitted (PAC) Under cruelty by husband and relatives during 2010-2011

Sl.No.	State	2010						2011					
		CR	CS	CV	PAR	PCS	PCV	CR	CS	CV	PAR	PCS	PCV
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1.	Andhra Pradesh	12080	11459	756	21572	22299	1554	13376	10499	618	20719	20028	1787
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	12	8	1	11	8	1	18	8	0	16	8	0
3.	Assam	5410	3155	227	6208	3762	390	5246	3048	310	4894	3167	299
4.	Bihar	2271	1465	182	3850	3630	390	2607	2215	237	5134	4273	422
5.	Chhattisgarh	861	834	142	2450	2407	339	834	794	139	2200	2220	350
6.	Goa	17	14	0	41	42	0	18	10	1	21	22	1
7.	Gujarat	5600	5447	110	16877	16768	784	6052	6001	69	18141	18150	198
8.	Haryana	2720	1684	131	4057	3794	531	2740	1834	175	3533	3590	336
9.	Himachal Pradesh	275	235	7	677	664	26	239	198	8	507	496	9
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	211	157	8	418	412	6	286	248	2	617	616	7

226 Written Answers to

[RAJYA SABHA]

Unstarred Questions

11.	Jharkhand	650	618	177	1600	2361	411	659	553	195	1346	127	417
12.	Karnataka	3441	2994	75	6515	5832	183	3712	3137	115	6801	6468	157
13.	Kerala	4797	4461	127	7522	7492	222	5377	4639	151	7305	7231	313
14.	Madhya Pradesh	3756	3669	871	10253	10269	2708	3732	3717	1246	10313	10323	2699
15.	Maharashtra	7434	7354	104	28261	27819	344	7136	6504	103	26325	26392	357
16.	Manipur	18	0	0	13	0	0	39	0	0	22	0	0
17.	Meghalaya	24	10	0	11	9	0	21	30	0	34	25	0
18.	Mizoram	3	3	2	3	3	2	9	7	6	7	7	6
19.	Nagaland	1	1	2	3	3	3	1	1	0	1	1	0
20.	Odisha	2067	2164	99	4840	4822	258	2320	2042	110	3739	3822	219
21.	Punjab	1163	845	123	2159	2132	355	1136	799	104	2229	2044	289
22.	Rajasthan	11145	6192	1042	9113	9096	2115	12218	6622	1203	9791	9692	2001
23.	Sikkim	3	3	0	4	3	0	4	4	1	4	4	1
24.	Tamil Nadu	1570	1165	211	2981	2860	519	1812	1130	219	2879	2379	410
25.	Tripura	937	781	39	1172	873	67	702	758	43	1776	1270	46

Written Answers to

[30 AUG, 2012]

Unstarred Questions 227

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
26.	Uttar Pradesh	7978	5776	3024	29853	22468	11741	7121	5352	2821	33465	20751	10784
27.	Uttarakhand	334	264	64	625	588	518	307	220	39	382	505	111
28.	West Bengal	17796	16946	148	18387	19464	211	19772	16271	161	17583	16499	217
	Total State	92574	77704	7672	179476	169880	23678	97494	76641	8076	179784	161220	21436
29.	Andman and Nicobar Island	9	9	0	12	22	0	5	2	0	8	5	0
30.	Chandigarh	41	27	7	18	20	9	46	29	4	24	3	8
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	3	3	2	14	9	3	3	2	0	4	5	0
32.	Daman and Diu	3	2	0	6	5	0	2	1	0	0	1	0
33.	Delhi UT	1404	838	83	878	838	147	1575	1104	87	860	721	218
34.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0
35.	Puducherry	7	7	0	9	9	0	10	6	0	21	11	0
	Total UT	1467	886	92	937	903	159	1641	1145	91	917	747	226
	TOTAL ALL INDIA	94041	78590	7764	180413	170783	23837	99135	77786	8167	180701	161967	21662

228 Written Answers to

[RAJYA SABHA]

Unstarred Questions

Source: Crime In India

Statement-IV

A. Number of Cases Registered, Cases Charge-Sheeted, Cases Convicted, Persons Arrested, Persons Charge-Sheeted and Persons Convicted under protection of women from (Domestic Violence Act-2005) during 2006

Sl.No.	State/UT	Cases Registered	Cases Charge-Sheeted	Cases Convicted	Persons Arrested	Persons Charge-Sheeted	Persons Convicted
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	126	44	10	0	1	0
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0
3.	Assam	1	0	0	2	1	0
4.	Bihar*						
5.	Chhattisgarh	1421	1214	139	2028	1977	182
6.	Goa	0	0	0	0	0	0
7.	Gujarat	150	147	1	382	371	0
8.	Haryana	1	0	0	0	0	0
9.	Himachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	Central Act and its provisions are not applicable					
11.	Jharkhand	810	733	151	1594	1764	173
12.	Karnataka*						
13.	Kerala	2	0	0	0	0	0
14.	Madhya Pradesh*						
15.	Maharashtra	9	8	0	21	22	0
16.	Manipur	0	0	0	0	0	0
17.	Meghalaya	6	6	0	8	5	0
18.	Mizoram	0	0	0	0	0	0
19.	Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0	0
20.	Odisha*						

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
21. Punjab		17	11	0	43	41	0
22. Rajasthan		3	2	0	4	4	0
23. Sikkim		6	5	1	6	5	1
24. Tamil Nadu		0	0	0	0	0	0
25. Tripura		0	0	0	0	0	0
26. Uttar Pradesh		13	7	0	20	29	0
27. Uttarakhand		0	0	0	0	0	0
28. West Bengal		1	1	0	1	0	0
Total States		2566	2178	302	4109	4220	356
29. Andman and Nicobar Islands		10	8	0	16	14	0
30. Chandigarh**		102	68	0	199	160	0
31. Dadra and Nagar Haveli		0	0	0	0	0	0
32. Daman and Diu		0	0	0	0	0	0
33. Delhi		0	0	0	0	0	0
34. Lakshadweep		0	0	0	0	0	0
35. Puducherry		0	0	0	0	0	0
Total UTs		112	76	0	215	174	0
TOTAL ALL INDIA		2678	2254	302	4324	4394	356

Note : '**' Indicates Data Not Available

*** Includes IPC Cases also. Data is provisional

B. Number of Cases Registered, Cases Charge-Sheeted, Cases Convicted, Persons Arrested, Persons Charge-Sheeted and Persons Convicted under protection of women from (Domestic Violence Act-2005) during 2007

Sl.No.	State/UT	Cases Registered	Cases Charge-Sheeted	Cases Convicted	Persons Arrested	Persons Charge-Sheeted	Persons Convicted
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1979	345	53	1	42	1
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0
3.	Assam	2	0	0	1	1	0
4.	Bihar*						
5.	Chhattisgarh	1651	1249	89	2206	2066	101
6.	Goa	3	1	0	5	3	0
7.	Gujarat	883	862	27	2491	2231	6
8.	Haryana	17	10	0	21	21	0
9.	Himachal Pradesh	3	2	0	2	2	0
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	Central Act and its provisions are not applicable					
11.	Jharkhand	880	765	171	1984	2031	223
12.	Karnataka*						
13.	Kerala	14	9	1	11	12	1
14.	Madhya Pradesh*						
15.	Maharashtra	117	109	1	480	495	3
16.	Manipur	0	0	0	0	0	0
17.	Meghalaya	5	5	0	13	5	0
18.	Mizoram	0	0	0	0	0	0
19.	Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0	0
20.	Odisha*						

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
21. Punjab		37	14	0	68	35	0
22. Rajasthan		25	14	0	14	14	0
23. Sikkim		6	4	0	10	9	0
24. Tamil Nadu		0	0	0	0	0	0
25. Tripura		0	0	0	0	0	0
26. Uttar Pradesh		25	20	0	33	51	0
27. Uttarakhand		0	0	0	0	0	0
28. West Bengal		5	2	0	2	0	0
Total States		5652	3411	342	7342	7018	335
29. Andman and Nicobar Island		20	6	0	37	7	0
30. Chandigarh		112	37	0	142	75	0
31. Dadra and Nagar Haveli		0	0	0	0	0	0
32. Daman and Diu		1	1	0	3	3	0
33. Delhi		3	2	0	7	2	0
34. Lakshadweep		0	0	0	0	0	0
35. Puducherry		0	0	0	0	0	0
Total UTs		136	46	0	189	87	0
TOTAL ALL INDIA		5788	3457	342	7531	7105	335

Note: '*' Indicates Data Not Available

*** Includes IPC Cases also. Date is provisional

C. Number of Cases Registered, Cases Charge-Sheeted, Cases Convicted, Persons Arrested, Persons Charge-Sheeted and Persons Convicted under protection of women from (Domestic Violence Act-2005) during 2008

Sl.No.	State/UT	Cases Registered	Cases Charge-Sheeted	Cases Convicted	Persons Arrested	Persons Charge-Sheeted	Persons Convicted
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2267	485	76	1	17	1
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0
3.	Assam	0	0	0	0	0	0
4.	Bihar*	-	-	-	-	-	-
5.	Chhattisgarh	361	426	1	987	1020	0
6.	Goa	1	0	0	0	0	0
7.	Gujarat	324	324	1	1058	1058	0
8.	Haryana	9	8	0	27	27	0
9.	Himachal Pradesh	1	1	0	1	1	0
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	Central Act and its provisions are not applicable					
11.	Jharkhand	955	856	178	1857	1943	206
12.	Karnataka*	-	-	-	-	-	-
13.	Kerala	30	27	0	25	33	3
14.	Madhya Pradesh*	-	-	-	-	-	-
15.	Maharashtra	376	278	103	217	325	197
16.	Manipur	35	0	0	16	0	0
17.	Meghalaya	5	5	2	29	6	2
18.	Mizoram	0	0	0	0	0	0
19.	Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0	0
20.	Odisha*	-	-	-	-	-	-

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
21. Punjab		52	36	3	99	97	2
22. Rajasthan		60	50	0	55	55	0
23. Sikkim		5	8	0	5	8	0
24. Tamil Nadu		765	437	129	30	320	146
25. Tripura		0	0	0	0	0	0
26. Uttar Pradesh		16	12	1	13	19	1
27. Uttarakhand		0	0	0	0	0	0
28. West Bengal		328	80	0	118	280	0
Total States		5590	3033	494	4538	5209	558
29. Andman and Nicobar Islands		35	22	0	36	30	0
30. Chandigarh		0	0	0	0	0	0
31. Dadra and Nagar Haveli		0	0	0	0	0	0
32. Daman and Diu		0	0	0	0	0	0
33. Delhi		18	15	0	15	15	0
34. Lakshadweep		0	0	0	0	0	0
35. Puducherry		0	0	0	0	0	0
Total UTs		53	37	0	51	45	0
TOTAL ALL INDIA		5643	3070	494	4589	5254	558

Note: ‘*’ Indicates data not available

Data is provisional

D. Number of Cases Registered, Cases Charge-Sheeted, Cases Convicted, Persons Arrested, Persons Charge-Sheeted and Persons Convicted under (Domestic Violence Act-2005) during 2009

Sl.No.	State/UT	Cases Registered	Cases Charge-Sheeted	Cases Convicted	Persons Arrested	Persons Charge-Sheeted	Persons Convicted
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2710	608	97	0	103	0
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	13	8	3	12	8	3
3.	Assam	1	1	0	5	5	0
4.	Bihar*	-	-	-	-	-	-
5.	Chhattisgarh	22	23	0	18	18	0
6.	Goa	0	0	0	0	0	0
7.	Gujarat	67	67	0	234	234	0
8.	Haryana	32	10	0	13	13	0
9.	Himachal Pradesh	4	3	0	4	4	0
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	Central Act and its provisions are not applicable					
11.	Jharkhand*	-	-	-	-	-	-
12.	Karnataka	18	6	8	1	4	
13.	Kerala	53	46	0	61	72	0
14.	Madhya Pradesh*	-	-	-	-	-	-
15.	Maharashtra	1395	-	121	-	-	-
16.	Manipur	25	0	0	28	0	0
17.	Meghalaya	23	28	0	76	45	0
18.	Mizoram	4	4	1	4	4	1
19.	Nagaland	6	6	3	6	6	3
20.	Odisha*	-	-	-	-	-	-

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
21. Punjab		38	34	1	76	77	0
22. Rajasthan		45	29	1	37	37	1
23. Sikkim		6	6	0	8	8	0
24. Tamil Nadu		2376	729	0	0	0	0
25. Tripura		0	0	0	0	0	0
26. Uttar Pradesh*		-	-	-	-	-	-
27. Uttarakhand		0	0	0	0	0	0
28. West Bengal		923	0	0	0	0	0
Total States		7761	1608	235	583	638	8
29. Andman and Nicobar Island		36	29	1	53	53	1
30. Chandigarh		0	0	0	0	0	0
31. Dadra and Nagar Haveli		0	0	0	0	0	0
32. Daman and Diu		0	0	0	0	0	0
33. Delhi		6	4	0	5	4	0
34. Lakshadweep *		-	-	-	-	-	-
35. Puducherry		0	0	0	0	0	0
Total UTs		42	33	1	58	57	1
TOTAL ALL INDIA		7803	1641	236	641	695	9

Note: '**' Indicates data not available

Data is provisional

E. Number of Cases Registered, Cases Charge-Sheeted, Cases Convicted, Persons Arrested, Persons Charge-Sheeted and Persons Convicted under (Domestic Violence Act-2005) during 2010

Sl.No.	State/UT	Cases Registered	Cases Charge-Sheeted	Cases Convicted	Persons Arrested	Persons Charge-Sheeted	Persons Convicted
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2683	141	1	1	141	1
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	12	8	1	11	8	1
3.	Assam	1	1	0	2	2	0
4.	Bihar*	-	-	-	-	-	-
5.	Chhattisgarh*	-	-	-	-	-	-
6.	Goa*	-	-	-	-	-	-
7.	Gujarat	25	-	-	-	-	-
8.	Haryana	39	7	0	12	12	0
9.	Himachal Pradesh	4	3	0	0	3	0
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	Central act and its provisions are not applicable					
11.	Jharkhand*	-	-	-	-	-	-
12.	Karnataka*	-	-	-	-	-	-
13.	Kerala	44	35	1	41	48	1
14.	Madhya Pradesh*	-	-	-	-	-	-
15.	Maharashtra	3505	2127	408	-	-	-
16.	Manipur*	-	-	-	-	-	-
17.	Meghalaya*	-	-	-	-	-	-
18.	Mizoram	3	3	1	3	3	1
19.	Nagaland	6	6	1	6	6	1
20.	Odisha*	-	-	-	-	-	-

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
21. Punjab		19	11	0	38	30	0
22. Rajasthan		45	20	0	25	25	0
23. Sikkim		3	2	0	3	2	0
24. Tamil Nadu		4136	1198	2	0	0	0
25. Tripura		1	1	0	0	3	0
26. Uttar Pradesh*		-	-	-	-	-	-
27. Uttarakhand*		-	-	-	-	-	-
28. West Bengal		1164	744	0	1	1	0
Total States		11690	4307	415	143	284	5
29. Andaman and Nicobar Island		28	23	0	39	39	0
30. Chandigarh**		0	0	0	0	0	0
31. Dadra and Nagar Haveli		0	0	0	0	0	0
32. Daman and Diu*		-	-	-	-	-	-
33. Delhi*		-	-	-	-	-	-
34. Lakshadweep		0	0	0	0	0	0
35. Puducherry		0	0	0	0	0	0
Total UTs		28	23	0	39	39	0
TOTAL ALL INDIA		11718	4330	415	182	323	5

Note: Indicates data not available

*** Includes IPC cases also

Data is provisional.

F. Number of Cases Registered, Cases Charge-Sheeted, Cases Convicted, Persons Arrested, Persons Charge-Sheeted and Persons Convicted under (Domestic Violence Act-2005) during 2011

Sl.No.	State/UT	Cases Registered	Cases Charge-Sheeted	Cases Convicted	Persons Arrested	Persons Charge-Sheeted	Persons Convicted
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh*	-	-	-	-	-	-
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	18	8	0	16	8	0
3.	Assam	0	0	0	0	0	0
4.	Bihar*	-	-	-	-	-	-
5.	Chhattisgarh*	-	-	-	-	-	-
6.	Goa*	-	-	-	-	-	-
7.	Gujarat	3266	2340	15	2	85	1
8.	Haryana	314	165	0	500	480	0
9.	Himachal Pradesh	14	8	0	0	8	0
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	Central Act and its provisions are not applicable					
11.	Jharkhand*	-	-	-	-	-	-
12.	Karnataka*	-	-	-	-	-	-
13.	Kerala	96	74	1	96	93	1
14.	Madhya Pradesh*	-	-	-	-	-	-
15.	Maharashtra*	-	-	-	-	-	-
16.	Manipur	18	0	0	18	0	0
17.	Meghalaya*	-	-	-	-	-	-
18.	Mizoram*	-	-	-	-	-	-
19.	Nagaland*	-	-	-	-	-	-
20.	Odisha*	-	-	-	-	-	-

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
21. Punjab*		-	-	-	-	-	-
22. Rajasthan		39	18	0	23	22	0
23. Sikkim		3	3	1	3	3	1
24. Tamil Nadu		3983	1252	0	0	0	0
25. Tripura		0	0	0	0	0	0
26. Uttar Pradesh*		-	-	-	-	-	-
27. Uttarakhand*		-	-	-	-	-	-
28. West Bengal		1661	618	0	11	0	0
Total States		9412	4486	17	669	699	3
29. Andaman and Nicobar Island		19	13	0	26	14	0
30. Chandigarh**		0	0	0	0	0	0
31. Dadra and Nagarhaveli* Haveli*		-	-	-	-	-	-
32. Daman and Diu*		-	-	-	-	-	-
33. Delhi*		-	-	-	-	-	-
34. Lakshadweep		0	0	0	0	0	0
35. Puducherry*		-	-	-	-	-	-
Total UTs		19	13	0	26	14	0
TOTAL ALL INDIA		9431	4499	17	695	713	3

Note: Indicates data not available

*** Includes IPC cases also

Data is provisional.

Protection from Domestic Violence Act

†2144. DR. GYAN PRAKASH PILANIA: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cases registered under protection from Domestic Violence Act since its enactment on 26th October, 2006, the State-wise details thereof from 2006 to 2012;

(b) the number of such cases that have been disposed of and the percentage of challan/punishment given therein; and

(c) whether this act is fulfilling its objectives?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) and (b) National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB) data relating to Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act showing State-wise details of cases registered, cases charge-sheeted, cases convicted, persons arrested, persons charge-sheeted and persons convicted during the period 2006 to 2011 is given in the Statement (*See* below).

(c) Under the Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005, the aggrieved women can seek various reliefs such as protection order, shelter and medical facilities. These reliefs and services are being accessed by aggrieved women as would be seen from the number of cases registered under the Act.

Statement

A. Number of Cases Registered, Cases Charge-Sheeted, Cases Convicted, Persons Arrested, Persons Charge-Sheeted and Persons Convicted under protection of women from (Domestic Violence Act-2005) during 2006

Sl.No.	State/UT	Cases Registered	Cases Charge-Sheeted	Cases Convicted	Persons Arrested	Persons Charge-Sheeted	Persons Convicted
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	126	44	10	0	1	0
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0
3.	Assam	1	0	0	2	1	0

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
4. Bihar*		-	-	-	-	-	-
5. Chhattisgarh		1421	1214	139	2028	1977	182
6. Goa		0	0	0	0	0	0
7. Gujarat		150	147	1	382	371	0
8. Haryana		1	0	0	0	0	0
9. Himachal Pradesh		0	0	0	0	0	0
10. Jammu and Kashmir		Central Act and its provisions are not applicable					
11. Jharkhand		810	733	151	1594	1764	173
12. Karnataka*		-	-	-	-	-	-
13. Kerala		2	0	0	0	0	0
14. Madhya Pradesh*		-	-	-	-	-	-
15. Maharashtra		9	8	0	21	22	0
16. Manipur		0	0	0	0	0	0
17. Meghalaya		6	6	0	8	5	0
18. Mizoram		0	0	0	0	0	0
19. Nagaland		0	0	0	0	0	0
20. Odisha*		-	-	-	-	-	-
21. Punjab		17	11	0	43	41	0
22. Rajasthan		3	2	0	4	4	0
23. Sikkim		6	5	1	6	5	1
24. Tamil Nadu		0	0	0	0	0	0
25. Tripura		0	0	0	0	0	0
26. Uttar Pradesh		13	7	0	20	29	0
27. Uttarakhand		0	0	0	0	0	0
28. West Bengal		1	1	0	1	0	0
Total States		2566	2178	302	4109	4220	356

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
29.	Andman and Nicobar Islands	10	8	0	16	14	0
30.	Chandigarh**	102	68	0	199	160	0
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	0
32.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0
33.	Delhi	0	0	0	0	0	0
34.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0
35.	Puducherry	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Total UTs	112	76	0	215	174	0
	TOTAL ALL INDIA	2678	2254	302	4324	4394	356

Note: '*' Indicates data not available

'**' Includes IPC cases also Data is provisional

B. Number of Cases Registered, Cases Charge-Sheeted, Cases Convicted, Persons Arrested, Persons Charge-Sheeted and Persons Convicted under protection of women from (Domestic Violence Act-2005) during 2007

Sl.No.	State/UT	Cases Regis- tered	Cases Charge- sheeted	Cases Convi- cted	Persons Arres- ted	Persons Charge- sheeted	Persons Con- victed
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1979	345	53	1	42	1
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0
3.	Assam	2	0	0	1	1	0
4.	Bihar*	-	-	-	-	-	-
5.	Chhattisgarh	1651	1249	89	2206	2066	101

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
6. Goa		3	1	0	5	3	0
7. Gujarat		883	862	27	2491	2231	6
8. Haryana		17	10	0	21	21	0
9. Himachal Pradesh		3	2	0	2	2	0
10. Jammu and Kashmir	Central Act and its provisions are not applicable						
11. Jharkhand		880	765	171	1984	2031	223
12. Karnataka*		-	-	-	-	-	-
13. Kerala		14	9	1	11	12	1
14. Madhya Pradesh*		-	-	-	-	-	-
15. Maharashtra		117	109	1	480	495	3
16. Manipur		0	0	0	0	0	0
17. Meghalaya		5	5	0	13	5	0
18. Mizoram		0	0	0	0	0	0
19. Nagaland		0	0	0	0	0	0
20. Odisha*		-	-	-	-	-	-
21. Punjab		37	14	0	68	35	0
22. Rajasthan		25	14	0	14	14	0
23. Sikkim		6	4	0	10	9	0
24. Tamil Nadu		0	0	0	0	0	0
25. Tripura		0	0	0	0	0	0
26. Uttar Pradesh		25	20	0	33	51	0
27. Uttarakhand		0	0	0	0	0	0
28. West Bengal		5	2	0	2	0	0
Total States		5652	3411	342	7342	7018	335

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
29. Andman and Nicobar Islands		20	6	0	37	7	0
30. Chandigarh**		112	37	0	142	75	0
31. Dadra and Nagar Haveli		0	0	0	0	0	0
32. Daman and Diu		1	1	0	3	3	0
33. Delhi		3	2	0	7	2	0
34. Lakshadweep		0	0	0	0	0	0
35. Puducherry		0	0	0	0	0	0
Total UTs		136	46	0	189	87	0
TOTAL ALL INDIA		5788	3457	342	7531	7105	335

Note: '**' Indicates data not available

***' Includes IPC Cases also. Data is provisional.

C. Number of Cases Registered, Cases Charge-Sheeted, Cases Convicted, Persons Arrested, Persons Charge-Sheeted and Persons Convicted Under Protection of Women from (Domestic Violence Act-2005) During 2008

Sl.No.	State/UT	Cases Registered	Cases Charge-Sheeted	Cases Convicted	Persons Arrested	Persons Charge-Sheeted	Persons Convicted
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2267	485	76	1	17	1
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0
3.	Assam	0	0	0	0	0	0
4.	Bihar*	-	-	-	-	-	-
5.	Chhattisgarh	361	426	1	987	1020	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
6. Goa		1	0	0	0	0	0
7. Gujarat		324	324	1	1058	1058	0
8. Haryana		9	8	0	27	27	0
9. Himachal Pradesh		1	1	0	1	1	0
10. Jammu and Kashmir	Central Act and its provisions are not applicable						
11. Jharkhand		955	856	178	1857	1943	206
12. Karnataka*		-	-	-	-	-	-
13. Kerala		30	27	0	25	33	3
14. Madhya Pradesh*		-	-	-	-	-	-
15. Maharashtra		376	278	103	217	325	197
16. Manipur		35	0	0	16	0	0
17. Meghalaya		5	5	2	29	6	2
18. Mizoram		0	0	0	0	0	0
19. Nagaland		0	0	0	0	0	0
20. Odisha*		-	-	-	-	-	-
21. Punjab		52	36	3	99	97	2
22. Rajasthan		60	50	0	55	55	0
23. Sikkim		5	8	0	5	8	0
24. Tamil Nadu		765	437	129	30	320	146
25. Tripura		0	0	0	0	0	0
26. Uttar Pradesh		16	12	1	13	19	1
27. Uttarakhand		0	0	0	0	0	0
28. West Bengal		328	80	0	118	280	0
Total States		5590	3033	494	4538	5209	558

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
29.	Andman and Nicobar Islands	35	22	0	36	30	0
30.	Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	0	0
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	0
32.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0
33.	Delhi	18	15	0	15	15	0
34.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0
35.	Puducherry	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Total UTs	53	37	0	51	45	0
	TOTAL ALL INDIA	5643	3070	494	4589	5254	558

Note: '*' Indicates data not available

Data is provisional

D. Number of Cases Registered, Cases Charge-Sheeted, Cases Convicted, Persons Arrested, Persons Charge-Sheeted and Persons Convicted under (Domestic Violence Act-2005) during 2009

Sl.No.	State/UT	Cases Regis- tered	Cases Charge- Sheeted	Cases Convi- cted	Persons Arres- ted	Persons Charge- Sheeted	Persons Con- victed
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2710	608	97	0	103	0
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	13	8	3	12	8	3
3.	Assam	1	1	0	5	5	0
4.	Bihar*	-	-	-	-	-	-
5.	Chhattisgarh	22	23	0	18	18	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
6. Goa		0	0	0	0	0	0
7. Gujarat		67	67	0	234	234	0
8. Haryana		32	10	0	13	13	0
9. Himachal Pradesh		4	3	0	4	4	0
10. Jammu and Kashmir	Central Act and its provisions are not applicable						
11. Jharkhand*		-	-	-	-	-	-
12. Karnataka		18	6	8	1	4	
13. Kerala		53	46	0	61	72	0
14. Madhya Pradesh*		-	-	-	-	-	-
15. Maharashtra		1395	-	121	-	-	-
16. Manipur		25	0	0	28	0	0
17. Meghalaya		23	28	0	76	45	0
18. Mizoram		4	4	1	4	4	1
19. Nagaland		6	6	3	6	6	3
20. Odisha*		-	-	-	-	-	-
21. Punjab		38	34	1	76	77	0
22. Rajasthan		45	29	1	37	37	1
23. Sikkim		6	6	0	8	8	0
24. Tamil Nadu		2376	729	0	0	0	0
25. Tripura		0	0	0	0	0	0
26. Uttar Pradesh*		-	-	-	-	-	-
27. Uttarakhand		0	0	0	0	0	0
28. West Bengal		923	0	0	0	0	0
Total States		7761	1608	235	583	638	8

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
29.	Andman and Nicobar Islands	36	29	1	53	53	1
30.	Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	0	0
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	0
32.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0
33.	Delhi	6	4	0	5	4	0
34.	Lakshadweep *	-	-	-	-	-	-
35.	Puducherry	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Total UTs	42	33	1	58	57	1
	TOTAL ALL INDIA	7803	1641	236	641	695	9

Note: '*' Indicates data not available

Data is provisional

E. Number of Cases Registered, Cases Charge-Sheeted, Cases Convicted, Persons Arrested, Persons Charge-Sheeted And Persons Convicted under (Domestic Violence Act-2005) during 2010

Sl.No.	State/UT	Cases Regis- tered	Cases Charge- Sheeted	Cases Convi- cted	Persons Arres- ted	Persons Charge- Sheeted	Persons Con- victed
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2683	141	1	1	141	1
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	12	8	1	11	8	1
3.	Assam	1	1	0	2	2	0
4.	Bihar*	-	-	-	-	-	-
5.	Chhattisgarh*	-	-	-	-	-	-

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
6. Goa*		-	-	-	-	-	-
7. Gujarat		25	-	-	-	-	-
8. Haryana		39	7	0	12	12	0
9. Himachal Pradesh		4	3	0	0	3	0
10. Jammu and Kashmir		Central Act and its provisions are not applicable					
11. Jharkhand*		-	-	-	-	-	-
12. Karnataka*		-	-	-	-	-	-
13. Kerala		44	35	1	41	48	1
14. Madhya Pradesh*		-	-	-	-	-	-
15. Maharashtra		3505	2127	408	-	-	-
16. Manipur*		-	-	-	-	-	-
17. Meghalaya*		-	-	-	-	-	-
18. Mizoram		3	3	1	3	3	1
19. Nagaland		6	6	1	6	6	1
20. Odisha*		-	-	-	-	-	-
21. Punjab		19	11	0	38	30	0
22. Rajasthan		45	20	0	25	25	0
23. Sikkim		3	2	0	3	2	0
24. Tamil Nadu		4136	1198	2	0	0	0
25. Tripura		1	1	0	0	3	0
26. Uttar Pradesh*		-	-	-	-	-	-
27. Uttarakhand*		-	-	-	-	-	-
28. West Bengal		1164	744	0	1	1	0
Total States		11690	4307	415	143	284	5

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
29. Andman and Nicobar Islands		28	23	0	39	39	0
30. Chandigarh**		0	0	0	0	0	0
31. Dadra and Nagar Haveli		0	0	0	0	0	0
32. Daman and Diu*							
33. Delhi*							
34. Lakshadweep		0	0	0	0	0	0
35. Puducherry		0	0	0	0	0	0
Total UTs		28	23	0	39	39	0
TOTAL ALL INDIA		11718	4330	415	182	323	5

Note: '*' Indicates data not available

'**' Includes IPC cases also. Data is provisional.

F. Number Of Cases Registered, Cases Charge-Sheeted, Cases Convicted, Persons Arrested, Persons Charge-Sheeted And Persons Convicted Under (Domestic Violence Act-2005) During 2011

Sl.No.	State/UT	Cases Regis- tered	Cases Charge- Sheeted	Cases Convi- cted	Persons Arres- ted	Persons Charge- Sheeted	Persons Con- victed
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh*	-	-	-	-	-	-
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	18	8	0	16	8	0
3.	Assam	0	0	0	0	0	0
4.	Bihar*	-	-	-	-	-	-
5.	Chhattisgarh*	-	-	-	-	-	-

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
6. Goa*		-	-	-	-	-	-
7. Gujarat		3266	2340	15	2	85	1
8. Haryana		314	165	0	500	480	0
9. Himachal Pradesh		14	8	0	0	8	0
10. Jammu and Kashmir		Central Act and its provisions are not applicable					
11. Jharkhand*		-	-	-	-	-	-
12. Karnataka*		-	-	-	-	-	-
13. Kerala		96	74	1	96	93	1
14. Madhya Pradesh*		-	-	-	-	-	-
15. Maharashtra*		-	-	-	-	-	-
16. Manipur		18	0	0	18	0	0
17. Meghalaya*		-	-	-	-	-	-
18. Mizoram*		-	-	-	-	-	-
19. Nagaland*		-	-	-	-	-	-
20. Odisha*		-	-	-	-	-	-
21. Punjab*		-	-	-	-	-	-
22. Rajasthan		39	18	0	23	22	0
23. Sikkim		3	3	1	3	3	1
24. Tamil Nadu		3983	1252	0	0	0	0
25. Tripura		0	0	0	0	0	0
26. Uttar Pradesh*		-	-	-	-	-	-
27. Uttarakhand*		-	-	-	-	-	-
28. West Bengal		1661	618	0	11	0	0
Total States		9412	4486	17	669	699	3

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
29. Andman and Nicobar Islands		19	13	0	26	14	0
30. Chandigarh**		0	0	0	0	0	0
31. Dadra and Nagar Haveli*		-	-	-	-	-	-
32. Daman and Diu*		-	-	-	-	-	-
33. Delhi*		-	-	-	-	-	-
34. Lakshadweep		0	0	0	0	0	0
35. Puducherry*							
Total UTs		19	13	0	26	14	0
TOTAL ALL INDIA		9431	4499	17	695	713	3

Note: '*' Indicates data not available

**' Includes IPC cases also

Data is provisional

Time limit for disposal of sexual harassment cases

†2145. DR. PRABHA THAKUR: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether any time-limit has been fixed for the fast-track courts to punish the persons found guilty of sexual harassment of minor girls and boys;

(b) If so, the details thereof; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) and (b) Yes Sir. Section 11 of the Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act, 2012 covers sexual harassment upon a child below 18 years of age and under Section 35 (2) of, the Special Court shall complete the trial, as far as possible, within a period of one year from the date of taking cognizance of the offence.

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- (c) Not applicable.

Protection of girl child

2146. DR. K.P. RAMALINGAM: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is considering to create a national pledge involving the public to protect the girl child and halt gender biased sex selection across the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the sex ratio which was 927 in 2001 fell to 914 in 2011; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) and (b) The Public Servants have a significant role in arresting the decline in child sex ratio at all tiers of public governance, be it in prevention, advocacy, or in implementing the laws of the land that prohibit sex selection abortion. It is important that the public servants are formally made aware of their role in lending a hand in this cause. In this background, the Ministry of Women and Child Development had recommended that the Public Servants in all tiers of Central, State and Local Self Governments could take an oath/pledge on preventing sex selective abortion of female foetus on 9th August this year, a day commemorated in the history of India as Quit India Movement. This pledge symbolizes the collective resolve of the Public Servants of India to make the social evil of sex selective abortion to 'quit India' for good.

(c) and (d) According to Census of India 2011, ratio of females per thousand males improved from 933 at all India level in 2001 to 940 in 2011. However, the ratio of girl children in the age group of 0-6 years (child sex ratio) declined from 927 in 2001 to 914 in 2011. A statement on sex ratio and child sex ratio, State-wise, is given in Statement.

Statement*Details of sex ratio and child sex ratio State-wise*

India/State/Union Territory	Sex ratio (females per 100 males)			
	Total sex ratio		Child sex ratio (age group 0-6years)	
Year	2001	2011	2001	2011
1	2	3	4	5
India	933	940	927	914
Jammu and Kashmir	892	883	941	859
Himachal Pradesh	968	974	896	906
Punjab	876	893	798	846
Chandigarh	777	818	845	867
Uttarakhand	962	963	908	886
Haryana	861	877	819	830
NCT of Delhi	821	866	868	866
Rajasthan	921	926	909	883
Uttar Pradesh	898	908	916	899
Bihar	919	916	942	933
Sikkim	875	889	963	944
Arunachal Pradesh	893	920	964	960
Nagaland	900	931	964	944
Manipur	974	987	957	934
Mizoram	935	975	964	971
Tripura	948	961	966	953
Meghalaya	972	986	973	970
Assam	935	954	965	957

1	2	3	4	5
West Bengal	934	947	960	950
Jharkhand	941	947	965	943
Odisha	972	978	953	934
Chhattisgarh	989	991	975	964
Madhya Pradesh	919	930	932	912
Gujarat	920	918	883	886
Daman and Diu	710	618	926	909
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	812	775	979	924
Maharashtra	922	925	913	883
Andhra Pradesh	978	992	961	943
Karnataka	965	968	946	943
Goa	961	968	938	920
Lakshadweep	948	946	959	908
Kerala	1058	1084	960	959
Tamil Nadu	987	995	942	946
Puducherry	1001	1038	967	965
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	846	878	957	966

Anemia in children in Andhra Pradesh

2147. SHRIMATI GUNDU SUDHARANI: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) what is the national average in terms of percentage of prevalence of underweight and anemia in children as per the National Family Health Surveys 1, 2, 3 and the latest one;

(b) whether it is fact more than 70 percent of children in Andhra Pradesh are anemic and more than 35 percent are underweight (below five years); and

(c) if so, the reasons therefore and what efforts the Ministry is making to supplement the State to come over the above problem?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) As per National Family Health Survey (NFHS)-3, (2005-06) 42.5% of children under 5 years are underweight and 69.5% (children 6-59 months) are anaemic in the country. Data with regards to NFHS-1 and NFHS-2 is as below:

NFHS Survey	Underweight %	Anemic children %
NFHS-1, (1992-93)*	53.4 (Under 4 yrs)	—
NFHS-2, (1998-99)*	47 (Under 3 yrs) 42.7 (as per New Growth Stds)	74.3 (6-35 months)
NFHS-3, (2005-6)**	42.5 (Under 5 yrs) 40.4 (under 3 yrs)	69.5 (6-59 months) 78.9 (6-35 months)

*Using NCHS Standards

** as per New WHO Growth Standards

(b) For the State of Andhra Pradesh, as per NFHS-3 prevalence of underweight among children below 5 years of age is 32.5% and anemia is 70.8% (6-59 months).

(c) 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 and is implementing several schemes/programmes of different Ministries/Departments through State Governments/UT Administrations in the country including Andhra Pradesh. 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.

Government has recently decided to strengthen and restructure ICDS with special focus on pregnant and lactating mothers and children under three and to launch an effective information, education and communication campaign against malnutrition.

Sectoral Innovation Council on Child Sex Ratio

2148. SHRI PARIMAL NATHWANI: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has set up a 'Sectoral Innovation Council' on Child Sex Ratio (CSR), if so, give the details thereof;

(b) the measures proposed by the Council to address the decline in CSR in time bound and effective manner; and;

(c) whether Government has made attempts to identify particular districts or the State or the societies/castes etc. having low CSR, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) and (b) Government had set up a 'Sectoral Innovation Council' on Declining Child Sex Ratio (CSR), under the Chairpersonship of the then Member Secretary of National Commission for Women with the objective of looking at the entire gamut of issues connected with the declining CSR with a purpose of identifying interventions, suggesting innovative strategies, approaches and methods of intervention to address the decline in CSR problem in a time bound and effective manner. The Council has submitted its Report to the Government, in which the Council has made recommendations for robust

implementation of law, strategy for effective communication and strategy for advocacy.

(c) The districts with low Child Sex Ratio are identified in the Census Report 2011.

Committee on the status of women

2149. SHRI PARIMAL NATHWANI: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has constituted a high level committee on status of women since 1989;

(b) if so, the terms of reference and composition of the Committee;

(c) whether the Committee has given its report so that the recommendations can be included in the Twelfth Five Year Plan; and

(d) if not, how long it would take for the committee to submit its report?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) Yes, Sir. The Government has set up a High Level Committee on the status of women to undertake comprehensive study to understand the status of women since 1989 as well as to evolve appropriate policy interventions based on a contemporary assessment of women's needs.

(b) The composition of the Committee is as under:

I.	Justice Ruma Pal	Chairperson
II.	Prof. Bina Agarwal	Member
III.	Dr. Amita Singh	Member
IV.	Dr. Pam Rajput	Member
V.	Ms. Rita Sarin	Member
VI.	Dr. Manorma Singh	Member
VII.	Dr. Shantha Krishnan	Member
VIII.	Dr. Nirjala Devi	Member

260	<i>Written Answers to</i>	[RAJYA SABHA]	<i>Unstarred Questions</i>
IX.	Ms. Manira A Pinto		Member
X.	Smt. Vijayluxmi Kol.		Member
XI.	Ms. Pratima Thami		Member
XII.	Mrs. Suman Kumar		Member
XIII.	Mrs. Anusuiya Sharma		Member
XIV.	Dr. Simrit Kaur		Member
XV.	Smt. Deepa Jain Singh		Member Secretary

The Terms of Reference of the above High Level Committee (HLC) is as follows:

- (i) The HLC will conduct an intensive literature survey to take stock of published data, reports, articles and research from about 1989 onwards, on the status of women in India.
- (ii) The HLC will prepare a Report on the current socio-economic, political and legal status of women in India. The Report will also bring out the interconnectedness of these aspects in terms of their impact on women and recommend measures for holistic empowerment of women.
- (iii) The HLC will examine the overall status of women including, *inter-alia*, the socio-economic, health and nutritional, legal and political status, disaggregated by rural/urban, economic and social position (*e.g.* APL/BPL, SC/ST, single women, disabled women, migrant women) and wherever possible by minority status (*e.g.* muslims/others). The analysis would take account of cross-regional differences and focus on inequalities both within and outside the household. It would also assess the impact made by existing policies and legislative changes on equality, security and holistic empowerment of women, and will identify, inequalities in policy and legislation as well as gaps in implementation.
- (iv) The HLC will, *inter-alia* examine:
 - (i) women's access to and participation in formal and informal paid employment; emerging areas of participation, geographical pattern of their economic activity, unpaid work/care economy, etc.
 - (ii) their asset base and income levels, access to and control over property, land and other productive resources.

- (iii) access to micro-finance, bank credit, training and skill upgradation, marketing etc. and constraints on increase in productivity.
- (iv) societal attitude to women and changes therein-discrimination as reflected in declining sex ratio in different age groups, age at marriage, involvement in decision making; and changes in the extent and nature of violence and abuse of women, both within and outside the house; and other forms of discrimination on account of customary practices.
- (v) level of socio-economic development in terms of relevant indicators of health, nutrition and education.
- (vi) impact of laws on women and gaps in respect of laws which are directly focused on women as well as those which affect women indirectly. While doing so, the Committee would also look into women's awareness of the laws, access to law, women's inability to use laws effectively, sensitivity of law enforcement agencies as well as the judiciary, role of caste panchayats and other customary practices, condition of women in prisons and other custodial institutions.
- (vii) change in women's political status with respect to their participation in Panchayats, State Legislature and Parliament, the nature and extent of participation, challenges and impact of change in women's political status on their socio-economic empowerment.
- (viii) assess the impact of major women centric programmes and schemes on improving the overall status of women including, *inter-alia*, socio-economic, health, and nutritional, legal and political.
- (ix) any other issue that the Committee may think is of relevance, within the above framework, for determining the status of women.
- (x) the Committee would identify areas of intervention and recommend measures for affirmative action by the Government for the holistic empowerment of women.

(c) and (d) The High Level Committee was constituted vide Resolution dated 27 February, 2012 and it is required to present its report within 2 years

Child Welfare Schemes in Eleventh Plan

‡2150. SHRI SHIVANAND TIWARI: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that 304 child welfare schemes were started by Government in the country during Eleventh Five Year Plan Period;

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

(c) whether it is also a fact that Government has spent around Rs. 3400 crores for this purpose during the above period;

(d) if not, the facts in this regard; and

(e) the percentage of children brought out from the scourge of malnutrition in the above said period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) and (b) During the Eleventh Five Year Plan, the Ministry of Women and Child Development started two schemes namely, the Integrated Child Protection Scheme (in 2009-10) and Rajiv Gandhi Scheme for Empowerment of Adolescent Girls - 'Sabla' (in 2010-11), relating to child welfare.

(c) and (d) The funds sanctioned under the major schemes of the Ministry for child welfare and development, during XI Plan are as under:

Sl.No.	Name of Scheme	Funds sanctioned (Rs. in Crores)
1.	Integrated Child Protection Scheme (ICPS)	335.32
2.	Rajiv Gandhi Scheme for Empowerment of Adolescent Girls - SABLA	857.84
3.	Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) Scheme	43829.53
4.	Rajiv Gandhi National Creche Scheme for the children of working mothers	430.63

(e) The number of child beneficiaries (6 months to 6 years) provided

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

supplementary nutrition under Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) Scheme, the flagship programme of the Ministry, increased from 581.85 lakhs at the end of X Plan to 790.05 lakhs in XI Plan (an increase of 35.78 %). Under the scheme SABLA, the beneficiaries (Adolescent Girls) covered for nutrition were 40.38 lakhs in 2010-11 and 98.74 lakhs in 2011-12.

Proposal received from J and K Government/NGO's

2151. PROF. SAIF-UD-DIN-SOZ: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of promotional, developmental and other proposals against various schemes of the Ministry received from J and K Government/NGOs during the last three years ending June, 2012; and

(b) the number of projects approved by the Ministry during the same period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) and (b) 16 proposals against various schemes of the Ministry were received from J and K Government/NGOs during the last three years ending June, 2012, out of which 8 proposals were approved.

Funds for day care centres of Kerala

2152. SHRI K.N. BALAGOPAL: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether any proposals from the State Government of Kerala is pending with Government of India for releasing funds for day care centres;

(b) if so, the details with the total amount of proposals with the district-wise break up; and

(c) the reasons for not releasing the funds?

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, for setting up and maintenance of creches to provide day care facilities to children in the age group of 0-6 years, of families with monthly income of less than Rs. 12,000/-. At present, the

Scheme is being implemented through the Central Social Welfare Board (CSWB), which is an autonomous body under the Ministry of Women and Child Development and the Indian Council for Child Welfare (ICCW), which is a national level voluntary organization.

Grants under the Scheme are released to the implementing agencies who further disburse the funds to their State Boards/Councils. State-wise release of funds is, therefore, not made under the Scheme by this Ministry.

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

Data released by UN-DESA about girl child in India

2153. SHRI SHYAMAL CHAKRABORTY: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that according to the new released data of United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs (UN-DESA) India is the most dangerous place in the world for a girl child ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) and (b) United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs (UN-DESA), since 1948 has been bringing out Demographic year book. In January 2012, it released its latest report, namely Demographic Yearbook 2009-2010. The Demographic Yearbook 2009-2010 is the sixty-first in a series published by the United Nations.

The Demographic Yearbook is an international compendium of national demographic statistics provided by national statistical authorities to the Statistics Division of the United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs. It contains tables including a world summary of selected demographic statistics, statistics on the size, distribution and trends in national populations, fertility, foetal mortality, infant and maternal mortality, general mortality, nuptiality and divorce.

The released data of United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs (UN-DESA) has not made any such comment that India is the most dangerous place in the world for a girl child.

Sexual exploitation of minor girls at 'Apna Ghar' at Rohtak

†2154. SHRI MOTILAL VORA: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that a case of minor girls being sexually exploited in an orphanage at Rohtak in Haryana has come to light in June 2012;

(b) if so, whether the Government would conduct an enquiry of the entire matter so that all the guilty people could be punished;

(c) whether Government will conduct an inspection of other such shelter homes that are being run in other parts of the country;

(d) if so, by when; and

(e) whether Government would constitute monitoring committees for the regular inspection of such orphanages in future so that the girls living there could be saved from sexual exploitation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) The alleged atrocities meted out to women inmates of a swadhar home run by the Non-Governmental Organization (NGO) namely Bharat Vikas Sangh, Rohtak have been reported to this Ministry and it was decided to close the home and blacklist the NGO.

(b) National Commission for Women (NCW) has conducted an enquiry in the case of alleged atrocities meted out to women inmates of swadhar home in Rohtak, Haryana. The State Government of Haryana is enjoined to act upon the recommendations contained in the enquiry report.

(c) to (e) As per the schematic requirement, all the swadhar homes have to be monitored by a District Level Committee chaired by District Magistrate for ensuring their smooth functioning. At the State level, there is provision for monitoring by the State Level Monitoring Committee chaired by Secretary in-charge of Social Welfare/ Department of Women and Child Development in the State Government/UT Administration. There are also provisions in the scheme for review of the functioning of swadhar home after two years of implementation by Ministry of Women and Child Development and also for carrying out inspection of the projects.

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Helpline and website for helping NRI brides

2155. SHRI SANJAY RAUT: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that holiday marriages are being solemnised and unscrupulous NRIs are continuing to make a mockery of the sacred institution of marriage and laws;

(b) whether the Ministry would start a helpline and website to help NRI brides across the country; and

(c) what effective steps Government is taking to make available in the respective embassies of the respective countries whereabouts of the NRI grooms or brides?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) The Ministry of Overseas Indian Affairs has received some complaints of fraudulent NRI marriages. The National Commission for Women has also registered complaints relating to the problems of Indian Women who have been duped/deserted by NRI/overseas husbands.

(b) The Ministry of Overseas Indian Affairs has placed all relevant information relating to legal and financial assistance to Indian women deserted by their overseas spouses and the list of Indian Women Associations, NGOs empanelled with the Indian Missions on its website which can be accessed on www.moia.gov.in and www.overseasindian.in. There is no proposal in the Ministry of Women and Child Development to start any website and helpline for assisting NRI brides.

(c) The Ministry of Overseas Indian Affairs, ever since its creation, has been working actively to assist the distressed Indian women facing desertion/cheating in their marriage with NRIs.

Indian Missions maintain close liaison with the local administration in the host countries and extend consular access/services and assistance to Indian women harassed and cheated by their NRI husbands. Consulate officials of Indian Missions are also sent to the place of incidence when considered necessary to liaise with the local authorities and Indian community to render all possible assistance to the victims of failed and fraudulent NRI marriages. The Indian Women Associations, NGOs empanelled with the Indian Missions also guide and assist them.

However, Indians residing overseas are governed by private International laws. It is therefore not possible for Indian Embassies/Missions/Posts to maintain any data of all the NRI grooms or brides residing in those countries.

Facility of NIS trained trainees

†2156. SHRI THAAWAR CHAND GEHLOT: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Sports Authority of India provides facility of NIS trained trainees to Centre as well as State scheme;

(b) if so, the State-wise details of the number of NIS trained trainees working for above-mentioned action plan;

(c) whether the facility being given to the States under aforesaid schemes by Central Government and Sports Authority of India is being withdrawn; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) to (d) NIS trained coaches are appointed in Sports Authority of India (SAI) for providing sports training for its own schemes and for schemes of Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports.

Earlier, coaches were posted/provided by SAI under State/District Coaching Centres of State Schemes of concerned States on demand from Organizations/States.

For the last 2-3 years SAI is facing acute shortage of coaches in different Sports disciplines. Therefore, as a matter of policy, SAI is no longer providing the services of its coaches to other organizations including State Governments.

National Youth Policy

2157. SHRI CM. RAMESH: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware of the fact that rural youth, who form a larger share of the youth population of the country, have comparatively lesser access to information, education career opportunities, and training facilities and thus lag behind the urban youths; and

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) if so, the steps taken by the Government to mitigate their problem in the recently announced National Youth Policy (NYP-2012)?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) and (b) Imparting employable skill development including entrepreneurship opportunities, developing educational opportunities, training and basic coaching facilities for rural youth in sports and recreational activities etc. are some of the policy interventions suggested in the National Youth Policy-2012.

Encouragement of sports throughout the country

†2158. SHRI MOHAN SINGH: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state :

(a) whether a vast country like India, not winning a single gold medal in the Olympics held in London recently is not making our position ridiculous, in the world;

(b) whether Government is going to take necessary steps to encourage sports throughout the country;

(c) whether the worst defeat of Indian players in Hockey is not a lesson for Government; and

(d) the steps being taken by Government to encourage the players for this sport?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) The size of a country is not the only factor having an impact on the performance in sports competitions in major international sporting events including Olympic Games. Though India could not win a Gold medal in the recent Olympic Games held in London, yet Indian sportspersons won 6 medals (2 silver and 4 bronze) which is the highest ever medal haul by India in Olympic Games. Although some of the sportspersons such as P. Kashyap, Tintu Luka, Vikas Gowda, Joydeep Karmakar, Krishna Poonia, Irfan, Vijender Singh and Devendro Singh could not win medals, but their performance was commendable.

(b) For encouraging sports in the country, the Government is working on two pronged strategy *viz.* mass participation in sports and promotion of excellence in sports. Various schemes of the Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports Authority of

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

India (SAI), such as Panchyat Yuva Krida aur Khel Abhiyan (PYKKA), Urban Sports Infrastructure Scheme, Scheme of Assistance to National Sports Federations, Talent Search and Training, National Sports Development Fund (NSDF), Come and Play Scheme, National Sports Talent Contest Scheme (NSTC), Army Boys Sports. Company Scheme, SAI Training Centres Scheme (STC), Extension Centre of STC/ Special Area Games, Special Area Games Scheme, Centre of Excellence Scheme are aimed at encouraging mass participation in sports and excellence in sports.

(c) and (d) Performance of Indian hockey team in London Olympics, 2012 was not as per expectations. The primary responsibility of promotion and development of specific sports discipline is that of concerned National Sports Federation. However, the Ministry and SAI under their various schemes complement the efforts of the National Sports Federation.

Status of national game

2159. SHRIMATI KUSUM RAI:

SHRI ARVIND KUMAR SINGH:

SHRI PRABHAT JHA:

Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether as per an RTI reply furnished by Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports, no game has been given status of national game, so far;

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

(c) the basis on which hockey had been so far awarded the status of the national game;

(d) whether hockey has been mentioned as national game in any official document ever; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) and (b) The Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports has not accorded status of national game to any sports or game. Promotion of sports and games is the responsibility of the concerned National Sports Federations. The Government supplements the efforts of the NSFs by way of providing financial assistance for participating in international competitions abroad, holding of international events in India, conducting National Championships,

Coaching Camps, purchase of equipment etc. Level of financial assistance to NSFs is in accordance with the categorization of the sports discipline in three categories *viz.* priority, general and others. Hockey is included in the priority category.

(c) The Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports has never accorded the status of national game to hockey.

(d) and (e) Hockey is not mentioned as national game in any official document of the Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports.

Performance of Indian players in Olympic

†2160. SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Indian players have performed very badly in the Olympic games being held in London this year;

(b) the details of medals won by India and the status in this regard as compared to other countries; and

(c) the reasons for bad performance by India in the said games and the steps being taken for improvement in coming years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) to (c) In the London Olympics, 2012, Indian sportspersons won 6 medals (2 Silver and 4 Bronze) which is the best ever performance by India in the Olympic Games. Although some of the sportspersons such as P. Kashyap, Tintu Luka, Vikas Gowda, Krishna Poonia, Irfan, Vijender Singh and Joydeep Karmakar could not win medals but their performance was creditable. Though India won less medals as compared to other countries *viz.* China, United States of America (USA), United Kingdom (UK), yet the increase in the number of medals won by Indian sportspersons in the London Olympic Games over the previous Olympic Games is noteworthy and commendable. Preparation of Indian sportspersons with a view to maximizing India's medal prospects in international sports events is an ongoing exercise. Long Term Development Plans (LTDPs) containing details about coaching camps, foreign exposures etc. are prepared and finalized in consultation with concerned National Sports Federations.

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Stadium and sports training centres in Odisha and West Bengal

2161. SHRI RAMA CHANDRA KHUNTIA: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has any special plan to have at least one stadium in each of the Blocks and District Head Quarters and also sport training hostel in each district; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and how many districts of Odisha and West Bengal have stadium and sports training centres?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) and (b) No, Sir. Sports being a State subject, the stadiums and sports training hostels in blocks and districts are constructed and maintained by the State Governments. The Sports Authority of India has its centres under the scheme of Sports Promotional Training Centres in Odisha and West Bengal as under:

State	SAI Centres
Odisha	NSTC Centres-02 (BS High School and St. Mary G.H. School, Sundergarh), Indigenous Games and Marital Arts-01 (Saraswati Shishu Vidya mandir, PO Shall Ashree Vidhar, Bhubanswar). Adopted Akhars-01 (Gurukul Ashram, Amsena, Nuapada). SAI STC Training Centres-02 Scheme at Cuttack, Dhankanal (Kept in abeyance) and SAI Hindustan Aeronautic Limited (HAL) Sports Training Centre, Korapat). Special Area Games (SAG) Centre-02 (Jagatpur and Sundergarh), Extension Centre of STC/SAG Centres-06 (Berhampur University, Beharampur, S.D. Vidyapitha, Palkashi, Binjhua High School, Bhinjhula, Govt. High School, Thakurgoda., Mayurbhanj, Chandua, Govt. High School, Thakurgoda, Karnjita Collage, Mayurbhanj)
West Bengal	NSTC-01 (Sukanatanagar Vidyaniketan, Kolkata),. Indigenous Games and Martial Arts School-01 (Sharda Vidya Mandir, Dinajpur), SAI STC CENTRE-04 (Kolkata, Lebong, Burdwan, Silliguri) Special Area Games (SAG) centre-01 (Bolpur) and Centre of Excellence-01 Kolkata)

Shortage of staff and funds in Nehru Yuva Kendra

2162. SHRI RAMA CHANDRA KHUNTIA: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Nehru Yuva Kendra has centers in all districts;
- (b) whether it is a fact that many district centers are not working because of shortage of staff and funds; and
- (c) if so, the details thereof and by when all these vacant posts of Nehru Yuva Kendra could be fulfilled?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) At present there are 623 Nehru Yuva Kendras (NYKs) functioning in different districts and States, throughout the country as per the details given in the Statement I (*See* below).

(b) and (c) There is a sanctioned strength of 2273 posts in Nehru Yuva Kendra Sangathan (NYKS). Out of it, 1576 posts have been filled up and the remaining 697 posts are lying vacant as per the details given in Statement II (*See* below). The process to fill up the vacant posts in accordance with the Recruitment Rules has been initiated. NYKS through rural sports clubs, rural youth clubs and mahila mandals conducts different programmes/activities by optimum utilization of available funds.

Statement-I*Details of Nehru Yuva Kendras (NYKs) State-wise and location-wise*

Sl. No.	Name of State	Name of the districts covered by NYK	Total No. of NYKs
1	2	3	4
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Island	Nicobar, Port Blair, Kamotra, Campbell Bay, Mayabander (Rangat), Diglipur	06
2.	Andhra Pradesh	Anantapur, Vijaywada, Chittoor, Cuddapah, Guntur Kakinada (East Godavari), Karim Nagar, Khammam, Kurnool, Mehbubnagar, Nizamabad, Medak (Siddipet), Srikakulam, Vishakhapatnam, Adilabad, Vizianagaram,	23

1	2	3	4
		Nellore, Warangal, Hyderabad, Nalgonda, West Godavari (Elluru), Prakasham (Ongole), Ranga Reddy.	
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	Siang (Along), Lower Subansiri (Ziro), Upper Subansiri (Daporijo), Lohit (Tezu) Tawang, West Kameng, East Kameng, Papum Pare, East Siang, Upper Siang, Dibang Valley, Changlang, Tirap, Karung Kaise, Itanagar	15
4.	Assam	Dibrugarh, Diphu (Karbi Anglong), Dhubri, Kamrup (Maligaon), North Lakhimpur, Nogaon, Cachar (Silchar), Tezpur (Sonitpur), Haflong (NC Hills), Karimganj, Barpeta, Kokrajhar, Jorhat, Sibsagar, Nalbari, Goalpara, Dhemaji, Darrang (Mangaldoi), Hailakandi, Golaghat, Morigaon, Bongaigaon, Tinsukia, Chirang Udalgiri, Baksha, Kamrup Metropolitan	27
5.	Bihar	Araria, Aurangabad, Banka, Begusarai, Bhagalpur, Bhojpur (Arrah), Buxar, Darbhanga, East Champaran (Motihari), Gava, Gopalganj, Jamui, Jehanabad, Kaimoor (Bhabua), Katihar, Khagaria, Kishanganj, Madhepura, Madubani, Munger, Muzaffarpur, Nalanda, Nawada, Patna, Purnia, Rohtas (Sasaram), Saharsa, Samastipur, Saran (Chapra), Sitamarhi, Siwan, Supaul, Vaishali (Hajipur), West Champaran (Bettiah), Sheohar, Lakhisarai, Sheikhpur, Arwal	38
6.	Chhattisgarh	Bilaspur, Champa, Durg, Kanker (Bastar), Raigarh, Raipur, Rajnandgaon, Sarguja, Koriya, Kawardha, Dhamtari, Dantewada, Korba, Jashpur Nagar, Mahasamund, Jagdalpur	16
7.	Delhi	Alipur, Mehrauli, Nangloi, North, North East, New Delhi, Central South West, East	9
8.	Gujarat	Bharuch, Nadiad (Kheda), Kutch (Bhuj), Godhra, Sabarkantha (Himmat Nagar), Junagarh, Mehsana, Surendra Nagar, Jamnagar, Bhavnagar, Valsad, Surat,	25

1	2	3	4
		Gandhi Nagar, Ahmedabad, Vadodra, Dangs, Amreli, Palanpur, Rajkot, Patan, Porbandar, Anand, Dahod, Narmada, Navsari	
9.	Haryana	Ambala, Bhiwani, Gurgaon, Karnal, Sirsa, Kurukshetra, Rohtak, Faridabad, Sonapat, Jind, Hissar, Mahendergarh (Narnoul), Rewari, Yamuna Nagar, Kaithal, Panipat, Panchkula, Fatehabad, Jhajjar	19
10.	Himachal Pradesh	Bilaspur, Chamba, Dharamsala (Kangra), Hamirpur, Kinnaur, Kullu, Keylong (Lahoul Spiti), Mandi, Nahan (Sirmour), Solan, Shimla, Una	12
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	Kathua, Anantnag, Bidgam, Baramulla, Doda, Jammu, Kupwara, Kargil, Leh (Ladakh), Pulwama, Poonch, Rajouri, Sri Nagar, Udhampur	14
12.	Jharkhand	Bokaro, Chatra, Deoghar, Dhanbad, Dumka, East Singhbhum (Jamshedpur), Garwah, Giridih, Godda, Gumla, Hazaribagh, Lohardaga, Palamau (Daltonganj), Ranchi, Sahabganj, West Singhbhum (Chaibasa) Kodarma Pakaur, Jantara, Lathar, SaraiKela, Sindega	22
13.	Karnataka	Bijapur, Belgaum, Bidar, Chikmagalur, Gulbarga, Hassan, Kanwar, Kodagu (Madikeri), Kolar, Mangalore, Mandya, Mysore, Raichur, Tumkur, Dharwad, Chitradurga (Devengere), Bellary, Shimoga, Bangalore (Rural, Bangalore (Urban)), Bagalkot, Koppal, Gadag, Haveri, Dakshina Kannada (Devengere), Chamarajanagar, Udipi	27
14.	Kerala	Alleppey, Kannur, Thodupuzha (Iddukki), Kozhikode, Malappuram, Palghat, Pathanamthitaa, Trivandraum, Trichur, Ernakulam, Kottayam, Kasargod, Wynad, Quilon	14
15.	Madhya Pradesh	Balaghat, Betul, Bhind, Bhopal, Chhatarpur, Chhindwara, Damoh, Datia, Dewas, Dhar, Guna, Gwalior, Harda, Hoshangabad, Indore, Jabalpur, Jhabua,	48

1	2	3	4
		Katni, Khandwa, Khargaon, Mandala, Mandsoor, Morena, Narsinghpur, Parma, Raisen, Rajgarh (Bajora), Ratlam, Reewa, Sagar, Satna, Sehore, Seoni, Shahdol, Shajapur, Shivpuri, Sidhi, Tikamgarh, Ujjain, Vidisha, Umaria, Neemuch, Sheopur, Barwani, Dindori, Ashoka Nagar, Anoop Pur, Burhanpur	
16.	Maharashtra	Aurangabad, Alibag (Rajgad), Bhandara, Kolhapur, Sholapur, Thane, Jalgaon, Nanded, Yavatmal, Amravati, Gadchiroli, Jalna, Buldhana, Nagpur, Mumbai (Kal), Satara, Ahmednagar, Nasik, Parbhani, Osmanabad, Dhule, Ratnagiri, Latur, Pune, Sindhudurg, Akola, Chandrapur, Wardha, Beed, Sangli, Nandurbar, Gondiya, Hingoli, Washim	34
17.	Manipur	Churachandpur, Imphal, Senapati (Kongpokpi), Tamenglong, Ukhrul, Thoubal, Chandel, Bishanpur, Senapati - II, Imphal East	10
18.	Meghalaya	Jaintia Hills (Jowai), West Garo Hills (Tura), East Khasi Hill (Shillong), East Garo Hills (Willim Nagar), West Khasi Hills (Nongstoin), South Garo Hills (Baghmara) Ri Bhoi	07
19.	Mizoram	Aizwal, Lungeli, Ghhimutuiपुर (Saiha), Mamit, Kolasib, Champhai, Serchhip Lawngtlai	08
20.	Nagaland	Kohima, Mokokchung, Zonheboto, Tuensang, Mon, Wokha, Phek Dimapur, Peren, Kiphire, Longling	11
21.	Odisha	Balasore, Balangir, Mayurbhanj (Baripada), Behrampur (Ganjam), Kalahandi (Bhawani Patna), Dhenkanal, Keonjhar, Koraput, Phulbani, Puri, Sambalpur, Sundargarh, Cuttack, Naupada, Khurda (Bhubneshwar), Kendrapara, Bargarh, Jharsuguda, Debagarh, Bhadrak, Jajapur, Angul, Nayagarh, Gajapati, Boudha, Sonapur, Rayagada, Nabarangapur, Malkangiri, Jagsinghpur	30

1	2	3	4
22.	Punjab	Amritsar, Bhathinda, Faridkot, Ferozepur, Gurdaspur, Hoshiarpur, Jalandhar, Kapurthala, Ludhiana, Patiala, Ropar, Sangrur, Mansa, Fatehgarh Sahib, Tarn Taran, Nawanshahr, Moga, Muktsar, SAS Nagar, Barnala	20
23.	Rajasthan	Ajmer, Banswar, Barmer, Bharatpur, Bhilwara, Bikaner, Bundi, Chittorgarh, Churu, Dungarpur, Jaipur, Jaisalmer, Jodhpur, Jalore, Swai Madhopur, Sirohi, Tonk, Udaipur, Alwar, Kota, Pali, Dholpur, Nagaur, Sikar, Jhunjhunu, Jhalawar, Sri Ganganagar, Raisamand, Baran, Dausa, Hanumangarh, Karauli	32
24.	Sikkim	East Sikkim (Gangtok), North Sikkim (Mangan), West Sikkim (Gayzing), South Sikkim (Namchi)	04
25.	Tamilnadu	Coimbatore, Cuddalore (South Arcot), Dharmapuri, Madurai, Pudukottai, Salem, Sivaganga, Tiruchirappalli, Thanjavur, Tirunelveli, Nilgiri (Udagmandalam) Ooty, Vellore, Kamrajur (Virudunagar), Kanya Kumari (Nagercoil), Chengalpet (M G R), Erode (Periyar), Dindigul (Anna), Ramanathapuram, Chidambaram (Tuticorin), Chennai (Rural), Nagapamam, Thiruvannamali, Villupuram, Tiruvallur, Theni, Tiruvarur, Namakkal, Karur, Perambalur, Ariyalpur (Krishnagiri)	30
26.	Tripura	Agartala (West Tripura), Dharam Nagar (North Tripura), Udajpur (South Tripura), Dhalai	04
27.	Uttar Pradesh	Agra, Aligarh, Allahabad, Azamgarh, Badaun, Bahraich, Balia, Banda, Barabanki, Bareilly, Basti, Bijnor, Bulandsahar, Amethi, Deoria, Etah, Etawah, Faizabad, Farukhabad, Fatehpur, Firozabad, Ghaziabad, Ghazipur, Gonda, Gorakhpur, Hamirpur, Hardoi, Jalaun (Orai), Jaunpur, Jhansi, Kanpur Dehat, Kanpur Nagar, Lakhimpur Kheri, Lalitpur, Lucknow, Maharajganj, Mainpuri, Mathura, Mau, Meerut, Mirzapur, Moradabad, Muzaffarnagar, Partap garh, Pilibhit, Rai Bareilly, Rampur,	71

1	2	3	4
		Saharanpur, Shahjahanpur, Sidharth Nagar, Sitapur, Sonebhandra, Sultanpur, Unnao, Varanasi, Jyotiba Phule Nagar, Baghpat, Gautam Budh Nagar, Hathras, Kannauj, Mahoba Chitrakoot, Kaushambi, Ambedkar Nagar, Shravasti, Balrampur, Sant Kabir Nagar, Kusingar, Chandauli, Sant Ravidas Nagar, Auraiya	
28.	Uttarakhand	Almora, Chamoli, Dehradun, Haridwar Nainital, Pauri, Garhwal, Pithoragarh, Tehri Garhwal, Uttarkashi, Rudraprayag, Bageshwar Champawat, Udham Singh Nagar	13
29.	West Bengal	Barsat (24 Parganas North), Burdwan, Murshidabad, Darjeeling, Baruipur (24 Pargana South), Jalpaiguri, Midnapore, Purulia, Calcutta, Cooch Behar, Uttar Dinajpur, Bankura, Birbhum, Hoogly, Nadia, Howrah, Malda, Durgapur (Burdwan-II), Diamond Harbour (24 S Parg), Tamluk Midnapore - II, Calcutta (South), Raghunathpur (Purulia), Dakshin Dinajpur	23
30.	Chandigarh	Chandigarh	1
31.	Goa	North Goa, South Goa (Margaon)	2
32.	Lakshdweep	Kavarati	1
33.	Pondicherry	Karaikal, Pondicherry, Mahe, Yanam	4
34.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	Silvassa	1
35.	Daman and Diu	Daman, Diu	2
TOTAL NYKS			623

Statement-II*Shortage of staff and funds in Nehru Yuva Kendra*

Nehru Yuva Kendra Sangathan

Sanctioned strength and staff position as on 1-8-2012

Designation	Pay band and Grade pay as per VIth CPC			Total Sanc- tioned Post	Incum- bency position	Vacancies
	Pay band (PB)	Pay scale	Grade Pay			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Director General	PB-4	37400-67000	10000	1	1	0
Director	PB-4	37400-67000	8700	4	2	2
Joint Director	PB-3	15600-39100	7600	19	14	05
Zonal Director	PB-3	15600-39100	7600			
Deputy Director	PB-3	15600-39100	6600	9	8	1
Regional Coordinator	PB-3	15600-39100	6600	47	44	3
now re-designated as Dy Directors and posted at Zonal Offices						
Asst. Director	PB-3	15600-39100	5400	9	9	0
	PB-2	9300-34800	5400	0		
District Youth Coordinator	PB-3	15600-39100	5400	623	284	339
	PB-2	9300-34800	5400	0		
Asstt. Director (OL)	PB-2	9300-34800	4600	1	1	0
Accounts Officer	PB-2	9300-34800	4600	4	0	4
Admn. Officer	PB-2	9300-34800	4600	18	6	12
PS to Director General	PB-2	9300-34800	4600	1	0	1
PS to Chairman	PB-2	9300-34800	4600	1	0	1

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Section Officer	PB-2	9300-34800	4600	5	5	0
Legal Officer	PB-2	9300-34800	4600	1	1	0
Asst. Account Officer	PB-2	9300-34800	4600	19	5	14
Computer Programmer (merged with Jr. Comp Prgr.)						
Jr. Computer Programmer	PB-2	9300-34800	4600	19	0	19
Sr. Hindi Translator	PB-2	9300-34800	4200	1	0	1
Jr. Account Officer	PB-2	9300-34800	4200	19	4	15
Assistant Trg. and Research Assistant (redesig- nated as Assistant and merged with Assistants)	PB-2	9300-34800	4200	45	5	40
Accountant	PB-2	9300-34800	4200	4	0	4
Stenographer - I	PB-2	9300-34800	4200	7	4	3
Stenographer - II	PB-2	9300-34800	4200	5	6	+1
Stenographer - III	PB-1	5200-20200	2400	27	5	22
EDP Assistant/Data Entry-Operator(DEO)	PB-2	9300-34800	4200	1	1	0
Librarian	PB-2	9300-34800	4200	1	0	1
Auditor	PB-2	9300-34800	4200	2	0	2
Jr. Accountant	PB-1	5200-20200	2800	4	1	3
Computer Operator	PB-1	5200-20200	2800	4	0	4

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Accounts Clerk cum Typist	PB-I	5200-20200	2400	688	494	194
UDC	PB-1	5200-20200	2400	6	6	0
LDC	PB-1	5200-20200	1900	30	14	16
Driver*	PB-1	5200-20200	1900	70	43	27
Peon/Chowkidar	PB-1	5200-20200	1800	578	613	+35
*26 Drivers posted on daily wage basis				2273	1576	697

Budget provision for sportspersons

†2163. SHRI FAGGAN SINGH KULASTE : Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) the efforts made by the ministry so far for providing essential facilities in various sports associations to promote young talent by them, keeping in view talents in the country;

(b) if so, the budget provisions made by Government to promote those sportspersons especially Indian Cricket Association;

(c) whether it is also a fact that Government is considering to expand sports associations in rural areas of the country; and

(d) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) The primarily responsibility for the promotion of a sport rests with the concerned recognized National Sports Federations (NSFs). Government supplements the efforts of the NSF by providing financial assistance to the NSFs for procurement of equipment and consumables, holding national/international sports events in India, participation of sportspersons/teams in international sports events abroad and training/coaching of national level sportspersons/teams through Indian and foreign coaches as per agreed Long Term Development Plans (LTDPs) with the NSFs.

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) A statement indicating the grant released to the recognized National Sports Federations for holding Zonal, National and International championships in India, covering both outdoor and indoor sports, visit of Indian teams abroad for training and participation in international tournaments, etc. is given in the Statement (See below). The Government has not recognized any Federation named Indian Cricket Association. Consequently, no financial assistance has been released to it.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Statement

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)

						Rs. in lakhs
Sl.No.	Name of the Federation	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, New 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

Sl.No.	Name of the Federation	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	Total
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 Fede- ration, New Delhi	174.30	165.89	1531.00	11.00	1882.19
12.	Organizations relating to the discipline of Hockey (Men) and (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	435.48	150.71	910.00	0.00	1496.19
15.	Equestrian Federation of India, New Delhi	5.05	.000	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

Sl.No.	Name of the Federation	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	Total
23.	Amateur Handball Federation of India, J and 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 and 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
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, New 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

Sl.No.	Name of the Federation	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	Total
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.	Tennis-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 and 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

Sl.No.	Name of the Federation	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	Total
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	1370.00	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

Setting up campus of Lakshmibai National Institute in Guwahati

2164. SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a campus of the Lakshmibai National Institute of Physical Education has been set up in Guwahati;

(b) the number of persons trained in the institute since the date of its commencement in various disciplines;

(c) whether all the sports facilities is being used and what is the current strength of the students; and

(d) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The campus of Lakshmibai National Institute of Physical Education (LNIFE) is imparting four years' Integrated Degree course in Physical Education

namely B.P.Ed. since 2009-2010. The first batch of students is now in the fourth year. Hence, students are yet to pass out of the Institute.

(c) and (d) The sports facilities are used as per the requirement of curriculum. The current strength of students is 169. The details are as under:

Year	Ist Year	IInd Year	IIIrd Year	IVth Year	Total
2012-13	48	47	46	28	169

**Protocol breach during march past of Indian delegation
at London Olympics**

2165. SHRI K.N. BALAGOPAL: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state :

(a) whether any breach of protocol has happened in the inaugural march past of the Indian delegation at London Olympics;

(b) if so, the details and action taken against responsible persons in this regard; and

(c) the details of rewards Government is planning to give, if any, for the Indian medal winners and participants in the London Olympics?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN) (a) and (b) As per media reports, a woman identified as Madhura Honey of Bangalore happened to join the Indian contingent during the march past at the Opening Ceremony of London Olympic Games, 2012. The Indian Olympic Association (IOA) after taking cognizance of the issue, raised the matter with the London Organizing Committee for Olympic Games (LOCOG) and learnt that the lady so identified was to perform during the Opening Ceremony of the Games. However, she managed to join the Indian contingent during the march past. The LOCOG have admitted its mistake over this breach at the Opening Ceremony and offered their apology to the Indian contingent.

(c) Out of six medal winners of London Olympic Games, 2012, Shri Vijay Kumar, Shooter and Shri Yogeshwar Dutt, Wrestler have been selected for Rajiv Gandhi Khel Ratna Award, 2012, while others like Deepika Kumari and Laishram Boombayla Devi (Archers), Parupalli Kashyap (Badminton), Vikas Krishan (Boxing), Sardara Singh (Hockey), Sonia Chanu (Weightlifting), Narsingh Yadav (Wrestling), Geeta Phogat (Wrestling) and Joydeep Karmakar (Shooting) have been selected for Arjuna Awards, 2012.

Silver medalists have been given award money of Rs. 30 lakh each and bronze medalists have been given award money of Rs.20 lakh each under the scheme of “Special Award to Medal winners in International Sports Events and their, Coaches”.

Complaints of eve teasing by Indian Youth delegation visiting China

2166. DR. CHANDAN MITRA: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether certain complaints of eve teasing by the members of the Indian Youth Delegation, which recently visited China, have been received;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the criteria adopted for selection of the Members of the Youth Delegation; and

(c) the action taken by Government against erring members of Youth Delegation for tarnishing the image of the country abroad ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) No, Sir. No complaint of eve teasing by the members of Indian youth delegation which recently visited China has been received.

(b) For selecting the delegates for visit to China, the nominations were invited from Nehru Yuva Kendra Sangathan, National Service Scheme, Rajiv Gandhi National Institute of Youth Development, autonomous organizations, Ministry of Culture, Ministry of Information and Broadcasting, Ministry of Panchayati Raj, Universities, Political Parties etc.

(c) Does not arise.

Indian athletes selected for Paralympic Games to be held in London

2167. SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Indian athletes who have been selected to represent the country at the Paralympic Games to be held in London;

(b) the details of the athletes along with their discipline; and

(c) whether adequate support is provided by Government to the athletes and their escorts, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) and (b) Sir, ten Indian athletes have been

selected to represent the country at the Paralympic Games, 2012 to be held in London. The names of the athletes alongwith their disciplines are given below:

Sl.No	Name	Sports Discipline
1	Mr. H.N. Girisha	Athletics
2	Mr. Jagseer Singh	Athletics
3	Mr. Jaideep	Athletics
4	Mr. Narendra	Athletics
5	Mr. Amit Kumar	Athletics
6	Mr. Farman Basha	Power Lifting
7	Mr. Rajender Singh Rahelu	Power Lifting
8	Mr. Sachin Chaudhary	Power Lifting
9	Mr. Sharath M. Gayakwad	Swimming
10	Mr. Naresh Kumar	Shooting

(c) Yes, Sir. Adequate financial assistance has been provided by the Government to the athletes which include cost of their training, boarding and lodging, air passage, out of pocket allowances etc. In addition, the coaches, escorts and the officials accompanying the athletes are also paid the boarding and lodging, passage cost and out of pocket allowance by the Government.

**Incentives provided to Indian athletes who competed
at Olympic Games 2012**

2168. SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) what were the incentives provided for Indian athletes who competed at the Olympic Games 2012;

(b) what rewards have been given to athletes who secured medals at the Olympic Game 2012; and

(c) the steps being taken by Government to improve the performances of our athletes in the next Olympic Games and details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) Medal winners in international sports events are eligible for financial incentive in the form of Special Cash Awards under the Ministry's scheme of 'Special Awards to Medal Winners in International Sports Events and their Coaches'. Under the scheme, gold medalists at the Olympics are given Rs. 50 lakh, silver medalists Rs. 30 lakh each and bronze medalists Rs. 20 lakh each. Further, the Government has recently announced a scheme of out of turn promotion for sportspersons, under which, medal winning performances, *inter-alia*, in Olympic Games, are eligible for maximum three out of turn promotions in the entire career.

(b) All the six medalists of London Olympics, 2012 have been awarded Special Cash Awards under the scheme of 'Special Awards to Medal Winners in International Sports Events and their Coaches'. While Silver medalists have been given award money of Rs. 30 lakh each, Bronze medalists have been given award money of Rs. 20 lakh each.

(c) Preparation of athletes for international events including next Olympic Games is an ongoing exercise. Detailed Long Term Development Plans (LTDPs) on training, coaching camps, foreign exposures etc. for each sports disciplines are worked out in consultation with the concerned National Sports Federations.

Project/schemes implemented in Mizoram

2169. SHRI LALHMING LIANA: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the projects/schemes implemented or under implementation by the Ministry during the years 2009-10 to 2011-12 in Mizoram; and

(b) the details of funds allocated for each project and the status of implementation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) and (b) The details of the projects/schemes, funds allocated and activities organized in Mizoram and expenditure reported thereof under the Schemes for 2009-10 to 2011-12 by Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports are given in Statement.

Statement

The details of projects/schemes, funds allocated and activities organised in Mizoram and expenditure reported thereof

- (I) **Nehru Yuva Kendra Sangathan (NYKS)**: through its district Nehru Yuva Kendras undertaking multifarious activities through a network of Youth Clubs/Mahila Mandals and volunteers who work at the grassroots level to harness the youth power. The funds are provided to district Nehru Yuva Kendras under annual action plans for carrying out programmes and activities for youth development.
- (II) **National Service Scheme (NSS)**: National Service Scheme (NSS) is a centrally sponsored scheme of the Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports. The Scheme is operational in all State/UTs and it caters to the volunteering student youth from the Universities, Colleges and +2 Schools level.
- (III) **Sports and Games for Persons with Disabilities**: The Scheme of Sports and Games for Persons with Disabilities was introduced for broad basing of sports among Persons with Disabilities. Scheme Came into Effect from 2009-10 and payment released W.E.F. 2010-11.
- (IV) **Panchayat Yuva Krida Aur Khel Abhiyan (PYKKA) and Urban Sports Infrastructure Scheme (USIS)**: Mission Directorate - PYKKA is looking after two scheme namely Panchayat Yuva Krida Aur Khel Abhiyan (PYKKA) and Urban Sports Infrastructure Scheme (USIS). Under the PYKKA scheme which was introduced in 2008-09, play fields are developed in village and block panchayats across the country in a phased manner. The USIS was introduced in the year 2010-11 on a pilot basis for promotion of Urban Sports Infrastructure.
- (V) **Sports Authority of India**: Sports Authority of India under its Sports Promotional Scheme has established four training centres (1 Special Area Games (SAG) and 3 Extn. Centres of SAI Training Centers/SAG) in the State of Mizoram and imparting training in 10 disciplines. An amount of Rs. 240 lakhs was allocated for laying Synthetic Hockey Surface at Extension Centre Thenzawal during the year 2010-11.

Details of funds allocated and activities organized under the Schemes in Mizoram are as under:

(1) Nehru Yuva Kendra Sangathan (NYKS):

(in lakhs of Rs)

Name of Scheme	2009-10		2010-11		2011-12	
	Alloca- tion	Expendi- ture	Alloca tion	Expendi ture	Alloca tion	Expendi ture
NYKS Scheme	76.70	75.91	73.69	73.67	85.01	82.69
NSV/RSY/ NYC	17.78	9.52	17.25	17.25	14.74	14.74
NPYAD	8.05	8.05	11.40	11.40	7.40	7.40
TOTAL	102.53	93.48	102.34	102.32	107.15	104.83

Achievement of programme organized in Mizoram during the last three year:

Sl.No	Name of Scheme/ Project Implemented	2009-10		2010-2011		2011-2012	
		Target Set	Target Achieved	Target Set	Target Achieved	Target Set	Target Achieved
1.	National Integration Camps	1	1	2	2	2	2.
2.	Youth Leadership and Persona- lity Development Training	1	1	1	1	-	-
3.	Life Skills Training Programme for Adolescents	1	1	1	1	-	-
4.	Adventure Camps	1	1	-	-	-	-
5.	National Youth Corps deployment	-	-	60	59	67	67

(2) National Services Scheme (NSS):

(Rs. in crore)

Sl.No.	State/UT	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
1.	Mizoram	0.69	0.82	0.82

(3) Sports and Games for Persons with Disabilities:

Sl.No.	Name of Organisation	Grant released as per Scheme (in Rs.)		
1.	Spastics Society of Mizoram, Gilead Special School, Aizawl	295000	236250	235000
2.	Special Blind School (Samaritans Association for the blind), Durtlang Venglai.	137400	118125	185625

(4) Details of financial assistance released for development of play fields in village and block panchayats in Mizoram are as under:

Year wise details of funds released for development of play fields in village and block panchayats in Mizoram under PYKKA scheme.

Year	Approved no. of			Grants (Rs. in crore)
	Village panchayats	Block Panchayats	Total	
2009-10	164	05	169	2.08
2010-11	163	05	168	2.25
2011-12	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	327	10	337	4.33

Detail of projects and funds allocated under Urban Sports Infrastructure Scheme (USIS) is as under:

Year 2010-11

(in crore)

Sl.No.	Details of the Project	Grant approved	Grant released
1.	Synthetic Hockey Field at Boys' Hockey Academy, Kawnpuri, Mizoram	5.00	4.00

Year 2011-12

(in crore)

Sl.No.	Details of the Project	Grant approved	Grant released
1.	Multi-purpose Indoor Hall at Mualpui, Aizawl, Mizoram	6.00	4.50

Performance of the Indian contingent at London Olympics

2170. SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government has assessed the performance of the Indian contingent at London Olympics;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps Government intends to take to boost local talent with the help of scientific training order to ensure greater success in the Olympics in the future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) and (b) The assessment of performance of the sportspersons in the major international sports competitions including Olympic Games is an ongoing process, which is done in consultation with the concerned National Sports Federations (NSFs). Performance of Indian sportspersons in London Olympics, 2012 was best every by India hi Olympic Games, wherein India won 6 medals (2 Silver and 4 Bronze)

(c) For boosting the local talent hi order to improve the country's performance in international sports events, the Sports Authority of India has been implementing a number of Schemes which are as follows :-

1. National Sports Talent Contest Scheme (NSTC)
2. Army Boys Sports Company (ABSC) Scheme.
3. SAI Training Centres (STC) Scheme
4. Special Area Games (SAG) Scheme
5. Centre of Excellence (COE) Scheme

For broad-basing of sports in the country, the Ministry introduced Panchayat

Yuva Krida Aur Khel Abhiyan (PYKKA), which is aimed at providing basic sports infrastructure and promotion sports competitions at the grass-root level. Though PYKKA is essentially aimed at participative sports, it is only through widespread sporting activities among the young, from childhood upwards that sporting excellence might be progressively achieved. An exponential growth in the base of active athletes will automatically lead to a significant increase in number of high performing athletes and thus of medal prospects at the international level. PYKKA aims at spreading the base in rural areas throughout the country after which Sports Authority of India and the National Sports Federations would have a much larger pool of sportspersons to identify the talented and gifted sportspersons and nurture them into medal winning sportspersons at international sporting events.

Constant efforts are being made to provide better scientific support and coaching facilities to sportspersons.

**WRITTEN ANSWERS TO STARRED AND UNSTARRED QUESTIONS
SET FOR THE 29TH AUGUST, 2012***

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO STARRED QUESTIONS

Ban on cotton export

*241. SHRIMATI T. RATNA BAI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has banned cotton exports recently; and
- (b) if so, the details thereof and reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA MADHAV RAO SCINDIA): (a) No, Sir.

- (b) Does not arise.

Air Travel Facility to freedom fighters

*242. SHRIMATI KUSUM RAI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government proposes to provide air travel facility to freedom

* The sitting of the Rajya Sabha on Wednesday 29th August, 2012 was cancelled on account of Onam. Answers to Questions put down in the lists for that day were laid on the table of the house on Thursday 30th August, 2012.

fighters under the Swatantrata Sainik Samman Scheme, 1980 in view of their old age and inconvenience of travelling in trains;

- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) if not, the reasons therefor;
- (d) whether Government has received representation from freedom fighters in this regard during the current year;
- (e) if so, the details thereof;
- (f) the response of Government thereto; and
- (g) the details of actions taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH): (a) to (g) Apart from Samman pension, various facilities have been provided to freedom fighters which include free railway pass (AC-II tier in Rajdhani, Chair Car in Shatabdi/Jan Shatabdi trains and Ist class/Ind AC sleeper in all other trains) for the freedom fighters and their widows along with a companion, free medical facilities in all Central Government hospitals and hospitals run by public sector undertakings under the control of the Bureau of Public Enterprises, facilities under Central Government Health Scheme to freedom fighters and their dependents and telephone connection without installation charges and on payment of half the rental. In addition to these facilities, the freedom fighters.

Who had suffered imprisonment for a minimum period of five years in the Cellular Jail, Andaman and their widows along with a companion are eligible for free air travel to visit Andaman and Nicobar Islands once a year. No representation has been received from freedom fighters in the current year for providing free air travel facilities to them. The Punjab and Haryana High Court while disposing off the Public Interest Litigation petition seeking intervention of the Court to provide free air travel facilities to the surviving freedom fighters and their spouses directed vide their order dated 25.02.2011 to consider the matter. The request made in the Public Interest Litigation petition to provide free air travel facility to surviving freedom fighters and their widows has been examined and has not been agreed to.

Additional Resources under MPF to A.P.

*243. SHRI DEVENDER GOUD T. : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) the year-wise details of measures taken under the head 'Modernisation of Police Forces' (MPF) in Andhra Pradesh during the last three years;

(b) the details of funds allocated, released and utilized under MPF in Andhra Pradesh during the above period;

(c) whether it is a fact that the State Government of Andhra Pradesh has requested for additional resources under the above head; and

(d) if so, what action the Ministry has taken on the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) Funds under MPF have been provided to Andhra Pradesh during the last three years for improvement and augmentation of police infrastructure (Police Stations, Police outposts, residential buildings), procurement of weapons and equipments and vehicles etc.

(b) The details of allocation of funds made to Government of Andhra Pradesh under the Scheme for Modernization of State Police Forces (MPF Scheme) and funds released during the last three financial years *i.e.*, 2009-10, 2010-11 and 2011-12 and its utilization status as reported by the State Government are given below:-

(Rs. In crore)			
Year	Allocation of funds made to Govt. of Andhra Pradesh out of BE provisions	Funds released under the MPF Scheme to Govt. of Andhra Pradesh	Utilization position reported by Govt. of Andhra Pradesh
2009-10	103.05	115.54	61.10
2010-11	99.98	89.96	17.71
2011-12	69.81	6.35	Utilization certificate will be due on 1.4.2013.

(c) and (d) During the financial year 2010-11, a request was received from the Govt. of Andhra Pradesh to grant an amount of Rs. 13.82 crore from out of Contingency Reserve Funds of MPF Scheme for the purchase of non-lethal weapons and ammunition for Andhra Pradesh Police to handle agitations in the State during that period. An amount of Rs. 749.99 lakh was released on 24.12.2010 by the Ministry of Home Affairs for Andhra Pradesh for procurement of non-lethal weapons/ammunition.

National certification standards for organic textiles

*244. SHRI A. ELAVARASAN: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has introduced national certification standards for organic textiles aimed at boosting their demand in major markets, including Europe and Japan;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Indian Standards for Organic Textiles (ISOT) would be included under the National Programme for Organic Productions (NPOP), which is a legal regime administered by the Ministry;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether while introducing ISOT, India has taken note of the long standing position of the Global Organic Textile Standards; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES (SHRI ANAND SHARMA): (a) and (b) Yes Sir, Government introduced the Indian standards for organic textiles with the following objectives:-

- to ensure the varacity of the 'organic' status of fibre in textiles and apparels, right from the cultivation and harvesting of organic cotton through processing and labeling;
- to provide assurance of the organic nature of the fibre used and to convey that the process of manufacturing has been done in a socially and environmentally sound manner.

(c) and (d) The Indian Standards for Organic Textiles has been adopted for inclusion in the National Program for Organic Production after the approval of the National Steering Committee for Organic Products in May 2012. ISOT was officially launched on July 30, 2012.

(e) and (f) Yes Sir, India has taken note of the long standing position of Global Organic Textiles Standards in introducing Indian Standards for Organic Textiles. The Indian Standards for Organic Textile covers right from cultivation and production of organic fibres, the manufacturing, processing, packing, labeling and

distribution of organic textiles and each stage is backed up with certification and traceability process. By introducing the Indian Standards of Organic Textiles, India took over the longstanding position of the Global Organic Textiles Standards.

Funds to States under MPF Scheme

†*245. SHRI DHIRAJ PRASAD SAHU: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state : the details of funds sanctioned under the Scheme for Modernisation of State Police Forces (MPF Scheme) in the country, particularly to the Jharkhand State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): A statement indicating funds released by the Ministry of Home Affairs to the State Governments, including Jharkhand, under the Scheme for Modernization of State Police Forces (MPF Scheme) during the last three years, *i.e.*, 2009-10, 2010-11 and 2011-12 is given in the statement (*See below*).

The Scheme for the Modernization of State Police Forces (MPF Scheme), implemented by Ministry of Home Affairs ended in the year, 2009-10. The Scheme was further extended for two years, *i.e.*, the financial years 2010-11 and 2011-12, with the approval of the Cabinet Committee on Security (CCS). The extended MPF Scheme has also ended on 31st March, 2012.

Separate proposals for extension and funding of the MPF Scheme for five years from 2012-13 onwards, partly under Plan and partly under Non-Plan are under process in the Ministry of Home Affairs in consultation with the Ministry of Finance and the Planning Commission. The Budget provision for 2012-13 under Non-Plan for the MPF Scheme is Rs. 900 crore. Funds in the current financial year 2012-13 under the MPF Scheme shall be released to the State Governments only after the extension of the MPF Scheme is approved by the Committee on Non-Plan Expenditure (CNE) / Expenditure Finance Committee (EFC) and finally by the Cabinet.

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Statement

Funds released to the state governments under the scheme for modernisation of state police forces (MPF scheme) during the years 2009-10, 2010-11 and 2011-12

(Rs. in crore)

Name of State	Funds released under the Scheme for modernisation of State Police Forces		
	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
1	2	3	4
1. Andhra Pradesh	115.54	89.96	6.35
2. Arunachal Pradesh	11.50	10.75	7.08
3. Assam	60.79	48.51	48.02
4. Bihar	59.34	63.67	28.50
5. Chhattisgarh	17.04	29.08	12.48
6. Goa	7.08	2.30	0.08
7. Gujarat	52.18	55.27	33.23
8. Haryana	46.63	30.41	5.23
9. Himachal Pradesh	7.10	6.36	5.91
10. Jammu and Kashmir	111.18	148.25	109.73
11. Jharkhand	33.49	36.90	6.58
12. Karnataka	63.96	83.01	53.37
13. Kerala	32.54	42.68	27.05
14. Madhya Pradesh	54.87	72.41	37.54
15. Maharashtra	72.48	42.26	64.72
16. Manipur	27.44	26.63	38.76
17. Meghalaya	9.73	8.48	6.69
18. Mizoram	11.48	19.55	13.18

1	2	3	4
19. Nagaland	31.50	33.77	30.08
20. Odisha	51.87	54.24	20.28
21. Punjab	33.50	26.08	32.12
22. Rajasthan	51.18	47.88	33.17
23. Sikkim	4.72	2.17	5.02
24. Tamil Nadu	60.67	92.52	43.19
25. Tripura	22.92	23.08	16.35
26. Uttar Pradesh	125.17	77.61	61.76
27. Uttarakhand	5.29	6.35	5.75
28. West Bengal	48.81	43.73	47.78
TOTAL:	1230.00	1224.63	800.00

Additional coast guard stations to boost coastal security

*246. SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the Coast Guard stations functioning in different parts of the country;

(b) whether these Coast Guard stations are sufficient to address the security gap along the Indian coastline;

(c) if not, the steps taken to set up additional stations with their locations; and

(d) whether the Coast Guard stations have been supplied with modern security equipments to make their performance effective?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY): (a) List of Coast Guard stations in the Country is given in the statement (*See* below).

(b) and (c) Coast Guard stations at a particular place are set up after taking into account the threat perceptions and vulnerability gap analysis which is a

continuous process. Government has additionally sanctioned six stations at Pipavav (Gujarat) Nizampatnam (Andhra Pradesh) Gopalpur (Odisha), Frazerganj (West Bengal), Mayabunder (Andaman and Nicobar Island) and Kamorta (Andaman and Nicobar) Islands.

(d) Yes, Sir.

Statement

Coast guard stations functioning in different parts of the country:

State / UT	Station
Delhi	New Delhi
Gujarat	Gandhinagar Porbandar Okha Jakhau Vadinar Veraval Mundra
Maharashtra	Mumbai Murud Janjira Ratnagiri Dahanu
Goa	Goa
Karnataka	New Mangalore Karwar
Kerala	Kochi Vizhinjam Beypore
Lakshadweep and Minicoy	Kavaratti Minicoy Androth
Tamil Nadu	Chennai Mandapam Tuticorin

State / UT	Station
Puducherry	Puducherry Karaikal
Andhra Pradesh	Vizag Kakinada Krishnapatnam
Odisha	Paradip
West Bengal	Haldia Kolkata
Andaman and Nicobar	Port Blair Diglipur Campbell Bay Hutbay
TOTAL	36 Stations

Ex-servicemen registered in Tamil Nadu

*247. SHRI N. BALAGANGA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of the total number of ex-servicemen registered in Tamil Nadu, till June 2012;
- (b) the details of the districts in which Sainik Welfare Boards exist;
- (c) whether it is a fact that such Boards have not been set up in some districts;
- (d) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor;
- (e) whether Government funds such Boards for the welfare of Ex-servicemen; and
- (f) if so, the year-wise, State-wise details of the funds sanctioned to the Boards during each of the last two years and this year?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY): (a) According to available data, the number of ex-servicemen registered in Tamil Nadu up to June 2012 is 158916.

(b) All the 32 districts in the State are covered by Zila Sainik Welfare Boards. The districts where Zila Sainik Welfare Board offices do not exist are covered by Zila Sainik Welfare Offices in the adjoining or the nearest district. Zila Sainik Welfare Offices are established in Tamil Nadu in the following 27 districts:- Chennai, Coimbatore, Cuddalore, Dharmapuri, Dindigul, Erode, Kanchipuram, Kanniyakumari, Krishnagiri, Madurai, Nagapattinam, Namakkal, Nilgiris, Pudukkottai, Ramanathapuram, Salem, Sivaganga, Thanjavur, Theni, Thiruvallur, Toothukudi, Tiruchirappalli, Tirunelveli, Tiruvannamalai, Vellore, Villupuram and Virudhunagar.

(c) and (d) As per stipulated norms Zila Sainik Welfare Boards are established by the State Governments usually in districts having ex-servicemen and dependent population of 7500 or more. Following five districts do not have Zila Sainik Welfare Offices—Ariyalur, Karur, Perambalur, Tiruppur and Thiruvarur.

(e) and (f) Yes Sir, the Central Government reimburses 60% of the establishment cost of Rajya and Zila Sainik Boards. In case of 8 North Eastern States and 3 Mountaineous States the Central Government bears 75% of the establishment cost. A statement of year-wise, state-wise details of the funds sanctioned to the boards during each of the last two years and this year is enclosed as statement.

Statement

During last two years and this year the details of State-wise sanction of funds to Rajya Sainik Boards are as under

Name of State / UT Sainik Board	Amount of funds sanctioned (in Rs.)		
	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
1	3	3	4
1. Andhra Pradesh	12021813	0*	0*
2. Assam	6136250	7612500	9488375
3. Bihar	8058708	3896700	0*
4. Chandigarh	3314692	0*	0*
5. Chhattisgarh	15123184	8689500	0*
6. Delhi	4120982	1665000	1695000
7. Goa	1118811	1343594	1389000

1	2	3	4
8. Gujarat	11550710	10230600	0*
9. Himachal Pradesh	7020583	11030625	21999
10. Haryana	0*	27435000	0*
11. Jammu and Kashmir	4545625	7192125	8919375
12. Jharkhand	6265686	4224900	4829700
13. Karnataka	9232596	8183100	0*
14. Kerala	19361725	13133100	13711500
15. Madhya Pradesh	17634500	16506600	19572900
16. Maharashtra	55290685	0*	22312095
17. Manipur	237250	0*	0*
18. Meghalaya	1206300	1802625	1900125
19. Mizoram	5521274	10972313	0*
20. Nagaland	2764750	4226250	0*
21. Odisha	4048218	2602800	0*
22. Puducherry	632130	0*	508881
23. Punjab	23721387	0*	0*
24. Rajasthan	20745106	17224800	14226334
25. Sikkim	0*	2424375	0*
26. Tamil Nadu	40716178	0*	47996548
27. Tripura	2354642	0*	1501125
28. Uttarakhand	15637750	27061875	0*
29. Uttar Pradesh	49761402	38397000	0*
30. West Bengal	9501000	13576500	13913100

*Central Government funds are released on submission of the claims and accounts by the respective State Governments.

Corruption charges against MMTC officials

*248. SHRI D. BANDYOPADHYAY: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to "Bureaucracy Today" August, 2012, wherein an article entitled "MMTC: Trading corruption" alleges corruption charges against ten senior officers; and

(b) if so, what action Government proposes to take either to exonerate them from these allegations or to initiate appropriate action to look into those allegations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA MADHAV RAO SCINDIA): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) Department of Commerce has taken appropriate action on all complaints received in the Department pertaining to Board level officers of MMTC. Wherever the matters have reached conclusion, the Department of Commerce has imposed penalty on those against whom charges have been found to be proved through departmental disciplinary action, in consultation with CVC. In some cases criminal prosecution has also been undertaken. MMTC has similarly taken appropriate action with regard to below-board level officials of MMTC.

Clearance of bills received from Maharashtra

*249 SHRI D.P. TRIPATHI: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government of Maharashtra has sent certain proposal for amendments in Maharashtra Municipal Corporations. Municipal Councils and Maharashtra Regional and Town Planning (Amendment) Bill, 2010 and the Maharashtra Municipal Corporation, Municipal Councils (second amendment) Bill, 2010;

(b) If so, the details thereof; and

(c) how much time it will take for its clearance?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI KAMAL NATH): (a) to (c) Yes Sir. The Maharashtra Municipal Corporations. Municipal Councils and Maharashtra Regional and Town Planning (Amendment) Bill, 2010 and the Maharashtra Municipal Corporation, Municipal Councils (Second Amendment) Bill, 2010 were forwarded by the Ministry of Home Affairs to the Ministry of Urban

Development for comments on 14.6.2010 and 7.9.2010 respectively. The Ministry of Urban Development conveyed its no objection to the above two bills on 30.7.2010 and 24.5.2011 respectively to the Ministry of Home Affairs.

The Maharashtra Municipal Corporations, Municipal Councils and Maharashtra Regional and Town Planning (Amendment) Bill, 2010 has since been assented to by the President on 22.2.2012 and same has been conveyed to the Secretary to the Governor, Maharashtra on 8.8.2011 by the Ministry Home Affairs.

The Maharashtra Municipal Corporation, Municipal Councils (Second Amendment) Bill 2010 has since been assented to by the President on 3.8.2011 and same has been conveyed to the Secretary to the Governor, Maharashtra on 8.8.2011 by the Minister Home Affairs.

Unresolved issues in India-EU FTA

*250 DR. NAJMA A. HEPTULLA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that India and the European Union (EU) are likely to sign a Free Trade Agreement (FTA);
- (b) if so, the details of the unresolved issues in the negotiations;
- (c) whether Government has ensured such provisions in agreement against possible non-tariff barriers in respect of our exports to EU; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof along with the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA MADHAV RAO SCINDIA): (a) to (d) The Government of India is negotiating a bilateral Broad Based Trade and Investment Agreement (BTIA) with the European Union (EU) and negotiations were launched in Brussels on 28-29th June, 2007 based on the recommendations of the High Level Trade Group at the 7th India-EU Summit in October, 2006 in Helsinki. Till now, fourteen rounds of negotiations have been held and negotiations across various sectors are ongoing and are at an advanced stage. As in consistent with previous and established practice in ongoing negotiations, it would be premature to share the details of negotiations, including the unresolved issues and the efforts being made to resolve them on account of sensitivities involved. Disclosures before finalisation of the Agreement may adversely affect India's position in the negotiations. Views of

all concerned stakeholders are continuously taken into consideration to determine negotiating positions to ensure that the agreement, when concluded, will lead to enhanced bilateral trade in goods, services and flow of investments.

Review of black list of PIOs barred from entering punjab

*251 SARDAR SUKHDEV SINGH DHINDSA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has reviewed the Black List of Persons of Indian Origin (PIOs) who have been barred from entering Punjab; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) and (b) The review of names of foreigners placed in the Black list category is a continuous process. As a result of review undertaken in the years 2010 and 2011, names of 141 persons were deleted from the Black list after following the laid down procedure. Further inputs were received from the concerned security agencies regarding the continued adverse activities of 30 such persons. Accordingly their names were added to the black list in June, 2012.

Unemployment gap between rural and urban areas

*252.DR. PRABHAKAR KORE: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that unemployment is higher amongst rural India than in urban India;

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

(c) whether Government has been taking steps to bridge the unemployment gap between rural and urban India; and

(d) if so, the details of the measures taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE): (a) and (b) Reliable estimates of employment and unemployment are obtained through quinquennial labour force surveys conducted by National Sample Survey Office. Last such survey was conducted during 2009-10. As per the most recent survey, unemployment rates according to usual status during 2009-10 were 1.6

per cent and 3.4 per cent in rural and urban areas of the country respectively, showing lower rate of unemployment in rural areas. State-wise Unemployment rates are given in the statement. (See below).

(c) and (d) The Government of India has been making constant efforts to bridge unemployment gap between rural and urban through creation of employment opportunities for every section of the society living in rural as well as urban areas through normal growth process and implementing various employment generation programmes, such as, Swarana Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY); Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP); Swarnajayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY) and Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) besides entrepreneurial development programmes run by the Minister of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises.

Statement

State-wise Unemployment Rates on usual status basis during 2009-10.

State/UTs	2009-10	
	Rural	Urban
1	2	3
Andhra Pradesh	1.2	3.1
Arunachal Pradesh	1.3	3.4
Assam	3.9	5.2
Bihar	2.0	7.3
Chhattisgarh	0.6	2.9
Delhi	1.7	2.6
Goa	4.7	4.1
Gujarat	0.8	1.8
Haryana	1.8	2.5
Himachal Pradesh	1.6	4.9
Jammu and Kashmir	2.5	6.0

1	2	3
Jharkhand	3.9	6.3
Karnataka	0.5	2.7
Kerala	7.5	7.3
Madhya Pradesh	0.7	2.9
Maharashtra	0.6	3.2
Manipur	3.8	4.8
Meghalaya	0.4	5.1
Mizoram	1.3	2.8
Nagaland	10.6	9.2
Odisha	3.0	4.2
Punjab	2.6	4.8
Rajasthan	0.4	2.2
Sikkim	4.3	0.0
Tamil Nadu	1.5	3.2
Tripura	9.2	17.1
Uttarakhand	1.6	2.9
Uttar Pradesh	1.0	2.9
West Bengal	1.9	4.0
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	8.0	8.4
Chandigarh	24.7	3.4
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	4.8	5.3
Daman and Diu	4.0	2.4
Lakshadweep	9.7	5.7
Puducherry	3.0	3.1
All-India	1.6	3.4

Encroachment on protected heritage sites

†*253. SHRI NARENDRA KUMAR KASHYAP: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that many protected heritage sites situated in Delhi are in possession of land mafias;

(b) if so, the details of those heritage sites;

(c) the action taken by Government to free the land of heritage sites from land mafias; and

(d) the special arrangements made by Government to safeguard protected places?

THE MINISTER OF CULTURE (KUMARI SELJA): (a) and (b) No, Sir. However, out of 174 monuments declared as of national importance in Delhi as per the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Sites and Remains Act, 1958, thirteen cases of encroachments have been reported. The details are given in the Statement-I. (*See below*).

(c) ASI has issued show cause notices to defaulters, filed police complaints and issued demolition notices requesting Collector to cause to remove the encroachments. In all, encroachment from nine centrally protected monuments have been removed, partly or fully. The details are given in the Statement-II. (*See below*).

In specific cases, ASI has also availed of the last option to file litigation against the encroachers before the appropriate Court of Law.

(d) Archaeological Survey of India has deployed regular watch and ward staff, and has engaged the services of private security guards for the safety and protection of centrally protected monuments and the tourists visiting the monuments/sites. In addition, CISF personnel have been deployed at Red Fort, Delhi.

Statement - I***List of centrally protected monuments in Delhi under encroachment***

Sl. No.	Name of monument/Site and locality
1.	Nili Masjid, Hauz Khas

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Sl. No.	Name of monument/Site and locality
2.	Ancient Mosque, Palam
3.	Qudsia Mosque, Qudsia Garden
4.	Suneheri Mosque near Red Fort, Delhi
5.	Purna Qila, Inderprastha
6.	Tuglakabad Fort, Badarpur Zail
7.	Begumpuri Masjid, Begumpur
8.	Saraj Shahji near Shivalik, Malviya Nagar
9.	Rajpur Cemetery, Old Rajpur, Cantonment, north District
10.	D'Eremao cemetery, Kishanganj
11.	Tomb of Razia Begum in Mohalla Bulbuli Khana, Shahajahanabad
12.	Bijai Mandal, neighboring domes, buildings and dalan in village Kalusarai to north of Begumpur
13.	Kotla Firoz shah

Statement - II

List of centrally protected monuments in Delhi where encroachments have been removed during the Last Ten Year

Sl. No.	Name of Monuments/Site and locality
1.	Lothian Road Cemetery, Kashmeri Gate
2.	Kashmeri Gate and portion of the City Wall on either side of the Kashmeri Gate on other upto and including the water bastions at the northern corner of the wall and also including the ditch outside City Wall where this is exposed, Kashmeri Gate
3.	Arab-ki-Sarai, Nizamuddin

Sl. No.	Name of Monuments/Site and locality
4.	Nilā Gumbad, Near Humayun's Tomb
5.	Bara Khamba, Nizammuddin
6.	Red Fort, Chandni Chowk
7.	Chhotey Khan, Bhure Khan and Bare Khan, Kotla Mubarak Pur
8.	Chhota Batashawala and Barabtashewala near Humayun's Tomb, Nizammuddin
9.	Lal Gumbad, Chirag Delhi

National manufacturing policy

*254 DR. K.V.P. RAMACHANDRA RAO: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is implementing the National Manufacturing Policy (NMP);

(b) if so, the details of the policy;

(c) whether the policy has the potential to increase the GDP growth rate at a greater pace; and

(d) if so, the action plan prepared in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) to (d) The Government of India has announced a national manufacturing policy with the objective of enhancing the share of manufacturing in GDP to 25% within a decade and creating 100 million jobs. It also seeks to empower rural youth by imparting necessary skill sets to make them employable. Sustainable development is integral to the spirit of the policy and technological value addition in manufacturing has received special focus. Recognizing that the manufacturing sector has a multiplier effect on the creation of jobs, even in allied sectors, the government has brought out this policy.

The policy is based on the principle of industrial growth in partnership with States. The Central Government is envisaged to create the enabling policy frame

work, provide incentives for infrastructure development on a Public Private Partnership (PPP) basis through appropriate financing instruments, and State Governments are encouraged to adopt the instrumentalities provided in the policy.

The proposals in the policy are generally sector neutral, location neutral and technology neutral except incentivisation of green technology. While the National Investment and Manufacturing Zones (NIMZs) are an important instrumentality, the proposals contained in the Policy apply to manufacturing industry throughout the country including wherever industry is able to organize itself into clusters and adopt a model of self-regulation as enunciated.

The process of implementation has been taken up in right earnest. The Government has made progress on the issue of rationalization and simplification of business regulations which required instructions to be issued by the concerned Ministries. The other schemes are also in the process of being formulated. The states have been requested to identify land banks for setting up of the National Investment and Manufacturing Zones which is one of the instrumentalities in the Policy and to initiate the process of rationalization and simplification of state level business regulations. Constitution of the approval/monitoring mechanism *i.e.* Manufacturing Industry Promotion Board (MIPB), High Level Committee (HLC), Board of Approval (BOA) and Green Manufacturing Committee (GMAC) have been notified. States have also been requested to apply for setting up of NIMZ in a prescribed format for obtaining in-principle approval from Government of India.

Extending democratic rights and freedom to defence personnel

*255 SHRI C.P. NARAYANAN: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government will adopt effective measures to ensure that the type of discontent expressed by a section of army men against their immediate superiors is not repeated;

(b) whether Government will ensure that soldiers in the lower rungs of the army are extended democratic rights and freedom while maintaining discipline that is essential in defence forces; and

(c) whether Government will ensure that vestiges of master-servant relationship of the colonial days are done away with completely?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY) : (a) to (c) There is a strong redressal mechanism existing in the Army which deals with all the cases of

discontent. Service personnel can seek redressal of their grievances under relevant provisions of Army Act/Defence Services Regulations. Besides, there is an institutionalized feedback mechanism of commanders at all levels by means of frequent interaction between officers and men during work and regular Sainik Sammelans.

All democratic rights and freedom are extended to all ranks of the Army subject to the provisions of Army Act. There is no master-servant relationship of colonial days prevalent in the Army. The relationship is based on soldierly ethos embedded in 'leader' and 'led values' as comrades in arms. Certain strict measures, however, are essential in the interest of discipline and also due to peculiar service conditions in army.

Silk produced in Assam

*256. SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) the quantum of various types of silk produced in Assam with a break-up for last three years;

(b) whether the districts of Kamrup and Goalpara in Assam, where there is a huge potential for Muga Rearing and Muga Eggs have been left out by the Central Silk Board; and

(c) the details of various steps to enhance Muga production, taken by the Central Silk Board in the districts of Kamrup and Goalpara and the funds allocated for various schemes during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES (SHRI ANAND SHARMA): (a) The quantity of variety-wise silk produced in Assam during last three years (2009-10 to 2011-12) is as under:-

	(in M.Ts)		
Variety	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
Mulberry	16	18	16.75
Eri	1410	1714	1976
Muga	93	117	118.76
TOTAL	1519	1849	2111.51

(b) No, Sir. For the development of silk industry in Assam, the Central Silk Board (CSB) has established the following Units in Assam, mainly for the development of Muga and Eri silk industry in the State. These units extend support to the Stakeholders of silk industry in kamrup and Goalpara districts.

- (1) Regional Office at Guwahati: coordinate sericulture development activities with State and other agencies in Assam and NE Region.
- (2) Regional Muga Research Station at Boko: provide R and D and extension support for Muga sericulture.
- (3) Muga Silkworm Seed Organization in Guwahati, with a network of one Muga Silkworm Seed Production Centre at Kaliabari and one P3 Unit at Hahim (both in Kamrup District): produce and supply muga basic seed for further multiplication by Govt. of Assam and private graineurs to produce quality silkworm seed.
- (4) One Eri Silkworm Seed Production Center is also functioning at Azara in Kamrup District to produce quality Eri silkworm seed.
- (5) Regional Silk Technological Research Station, Khanapara, Guwahati: to provide required R and D support in post cocoon activities.

(c) In order to promote sericulture activities in Assam, CSB is implementing a Centrally Sponsored Scheme *viz* "Catalytic Development Programme" (CDP) in collaboration with the State Sericulture Department. Under this scheme, financial assistance is provided to the Govt. of Assam to assist stakeholders of silk industry through their Department of Sericulture. CDP is an unique and effective tool for transfer of technologies evolved by the Research Institutes to the fields. The components under CDP envisages development and expansion of host plantation, development of farms and post cocoon infrastructure, upgradation of reeling and processing technologies in silk, Enterprise Development Programme, support for extension and publicity etc. These components of CDP have generated substantial employment under silk sector. As per the requirement of Assam State for sericulture activities and based on the proposals received by CSB, the financial assistance of Rs. 7837.13 lakh have been released/spent by CSB under this CDP scheme during the last three years of XI Plan period, as per the year-wise break-up given below:

(Rs. in lakhs)

Years	Total Financial Assistance provided to ASSAM (including BTC) under CDP	Financial Assistance provided to Muga Sector
2009-10	1,615.58	268.30
2010-11	3,053.55	957.81
2011-12	3,168.00	582.71

This support has been provided to the entire State of Assam including the districts of Kamrup and Goalpara mainly for the development of Muga and Eri Silk.

Unsatisfactory growth rate of manufacturing sector

†*257 SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the annual production growth rate in manufacturing sector of the country has not been satisfactory during the last several years;

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

(c) whether it is also a fact that the manufacturing industry in the country gives priority to the demand of international need in comparison to the growth and demand of resources of the country; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) As per Index of Industrial Production (IIP), released by the Central Statistics Office(CSO) of the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation (MOSPI), there has been a moderation in the manufacturing growth in the last few years as shown in the table given below:

Period	Manufacturing	Overall IIP
Weight	75.527	100
1	2	3
2006-07	15.0	12.9

1	2	3
2007-08	18.4	15.5
2008-09	2.5	2.5
2009-10	4.8	5.3
2010-11	9.0	8.2
2011-12	3.0	2.9
2012-13 (Apr-June)	-0.7	-0.1

Source: Central Statistics Office

(b) Government has already taken confidence building measures for improving the industrial climate and manufacturing in the country. Government had approved the National Manufacturing Policy (NMP) in October, 2011 with the objectives of enhancing the share of manufacturing in GDP to 25% by 2022 and creating additional 100 million jobs. One of the instruments in the NMP, is the creation of National Investment and Manufacturing Zones (NIMZs) as planned integrated industrial township. Nine NIMZs have been announced, eight of which are along the Delhi Mumbai Industrial Corridor (DMIC). Other measures for facilitation of industrial investment include promotion of foreign direct investment through consolidation of press notes into a single document; development of industry relevant skills and regular meetings with industry associations and stakeholders to fast track implementation of industrial projects.

(c) and (d) It will not be appropriate to say that manufacturing industry in the country gives priority to international need in comparison to the growth and demand of the resources of the country. Manufacturing caters both to domestic demand and export orders. It may be mentioned that it is imperative to earn foreign exchange through exports including manufacturing exports, for meeting the growing imports needs, especially of petroleum and petro products, which comprise about 30% of the import basket.

Expiry of lease agreement between NDMC and IHC

*258 SHRI JAI PRAKASH NARAYAN SINGH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that lease agreement between New Delhi Municipal

Council (NDMC) and Indian Hotels Company (IHC) of two of its-5-star properties in prime location in New Delhi is expiring in 2013;

(b) whether NDMC, with the help of DDA, is planning to auction the two prime properties after the expiry period;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) what would be the estimated loss to the NDMC in case auction route is not followed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) to (d) The New Delhi Municipal Council (NDMC) is only concerned with one property called Taj Mansingh Hotel on Mansingh Road. The other property namely, Taj Palace falls under Delhi Development Authority (DDA) and does not concern NDMC. The current lease is uptill 10.10.2012. As per the New Delhi Municipal Council Act, 1994, the Council is competent to take appropriate decision.

Checking incidents of kidnapping in U.P. and Bihar

†*259 SHRI JUGUL KISHORE: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any concrete steps have been taken by the Central Government to check the incidents of kidnapping in States like Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, etc.;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether State Governments had sought any assistance in this regard from Central Government; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH): (a) and (b) 'Police' and 'Public Order' are State subjects under the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution of India and, therefore, the State Governments and UT Administrations are primarily responsible for prevention, detention, registration and investigation of crime, including the crime of kidnapping and abduction, and for prosecuting the criminals through the law enforcement machinery within their jurisdiction. The Union Government, however, attaches the highest importance to the matter of prevention and control of crime. The Ministry of

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Home Affairs has issued a consolidated Advisory on Prevention of Crime and sent on 16th July, 2012 to all the State governments/UT Administrations. Another Advisory regarding measures needed to prevent trafficking and trace the missing children has been issued on 31.01.2012, wherein State Governments/UT Administrations have been advised on various measures needed to prevent trafficking and trace the children.

(c) and (d) No specific assistance has been sought by the State Governments of Bihar and Uttar Pradesh on the subject.

Loan waiver for weavers

†*260 SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government had announced to waive off the loan of weavers engaged in the handloom industry;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the State-wise details of the loans of the weavers waived off by Government;

(d) whether Government is aware of the fact that needy people are not getting the benefit of this scheme; and

(e) if so, the details of the steps taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILE (SHRI ANAND SHARMA) : (a) and (b) Government has approved "Revival, Reform and Restructuring Package for Handloom Sector" on 24.11.2011 with a financial outlay of Rs. 3884 crore of which, the share of Government of India is Rs. 3137 crore and that of the State Governments Rs. 747 crore. The package aims at waiving the overdues as on 31.3.2010 of viable and potentially viable handloom cooperative societies and loan of individual handloom weavers for handloom purposes, and providing them with fresh credit at subsidized rates of interest with an interest subvention@3% and credit guarantee for 3 years. Of Rs. 3884 crore, Rs. 3521 crore is towards loan waiver and recapitalization, Rs. 118 crore for strengthening of cooperative societies and training to their functionaries, Rs.205 crore for 3% interest subsidy with credit guarantee and Rs.40 crore towards implementation cost.

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) On 24.8.2012, an amount of Rs. 140.57 crore has been sanctioned for release, of which Rs. 10 crore had been released to Andhra Pradesh State Cooperative Bank (APSCOB) and Rs. 9.62 crore to cooperative societies in Kerala, Uttarakhand and Gujarat.

(d) and (e) The preliminary steps under the Financial Package that have to be satisfied for the loan waiver and release of fresh loans are detailed below:

- (i) Primary weavers' cooperative societies and state level apex societies have to be viable/potentially viable to be eligible, with the definition of "viable" and "potentially viable" societies is given in the Statement (*See below*).
- (ii) In the case of individual handloom weavers, loans to be waived should have been taken only for handloom weaving purposes by genuine handloom weavers as on 31.3.2010, subject to an overall ceiling of Rs. 50,000 of loan waiver per individual beneficiary.
- (iii) State Governments have to agree and make provisions for their share of the scheme in the pattern detailed below:

Sl. No.	Beneficiary	General Category States (Centre : States)	Special Category States (Centre : States)
(i)	State level apex societies	75:25	90:10
(ii)	Primary handloom cooperative societies	80:20	90:10
(iii)	Individual weaver/SHGs etc.	80:20	90:10

(iv) State Governments have to complete the audit of all their handloom societies upto the financial year 2011-12 and submit the list of societies eligible for waiver to NABARD to reconfirm by a special audit.

(v) The banks have to agree to join the scheme, as they have to waive off their own 75% of the interest amount and 100% penal interest, if any, and they also have to agree to extend fresh loans to the beneficiaries.

Steps have been taken to meet the preliminary requirements, after which the pace of progress may be expected to increase.

(a) Based on the recommendations of National Implementation, Monitoring and Review Committee (NIMRC) and in consultation with Department of Expenditure, Ministry of Finance, eligibility norms for potential viable cooperative societies has further been relaxed to cover needy weavers' and their cooperative societies. The relaxed norm is given in Annexure I.

(b) 672 awareness camps have been held across the country in handloom clusters to educate the State Government Departments and handloom weavers of benefits under the scheme and the procedure.

(c) Commitment of 20 State Government through signing of MoUs has been obtained.

(d) Process of budgetary provisions from 17 State Governments has been obtained and actually 4 State Governments have taken action on their commitment to provide finance.

(e) Statutory audit by States has been completed for 28 apex weavers' cooperative societies and 7277 primary cooperative societies. Special audit by NABARD has been completed for 8 apex and 1972 primary weavers' cooperative societies.

(f) 27 Public Sector Banks, 82 Regional Rural Banks and 31 State Cooperative Banks have agreed to join the scheme and issued necessary guidelines to their branches.

In addition to the "Revival, Reform and Restructuring Package" Government has also started a scheme in December, 2011 the Comprehensive Package for Handloom Sector. This package intends for addressing the two critical needs of the handloom for subsidized credit and cheaper yarn to handloom weavers with an outlay of Rs. 2362 crore. These credit related interventions are operationized through Integrated Handloom Development Scheme and these interventions are (i) Issuance of Weaver Credit Cards (ii) Interest Subvention @ 3% for 3 years on fresh loans sanctioned, (iii) margin money assistance @ Rs. 4200 per individual weaver (but not for cooperative societies) and (iv) Credit Guarantee for 3 years. All handloom weavers and their cooperative societies, not covered under the package for loan waiver, are eligible to apply for fresh loans. In order to make the weavers aware of the scheme and also, to collect applications from the weavers for issue of Weaver Credit Cards (WCC), camps were organized and against the target of 1.60 lakh WCC for 2012-13, 3,14,758 applications have been received from the weavers in

the credit card camps till 22.8.2012. As per the information available from 24 States, 3244 weavers credit cards have been issued by the banks, with a sanction and disbursal of loans of Rs. 568.50 lakh and Rs. 376.82 lakh, respectively.

Statement

Definition of "viable" and "potentially viable" weavers' cooperative societies

(a) "Viable" cooperative societies:

- Capacity utilization during the last 3 years should have been equal or more than economic level of operation (Break even level).
- Net Disposable Resources (NDR) and net worth should be positive.
- Sales should be at least to the extent of 75% of average production for the last 3 years.
- Working capital/Cash credit limit should be rotated at least twice in a year.

(b) "Potentially viable" cooperative societies:

- Net worth should be positive but incurring operative losses in not more than two of last three years. This norm is relaxed and relaxed norm is detailed below:

The Primary Weavers Cooperatives Societies (PWCSs) in whose operating loss is not more than 4 out of 5 years (existing norms are 2 out of 3 years);

- Sales should be at least to the extent of 50% of average production for last 3 years.
- Working capital/Cash credit limit should be rotated at least once in a year. This norm is relaxed and relaxed norm is detailed below:

The conditions for rotation of the working capital limit is relaxed to the extent that the societies should have not been sanctioned cash credit limit by the bank for past 2 years. Like wise, if the society has not been sanctioned such credit limit by the bank for past 2 years and it is operating from their own funds and production and sales are routed through some other bank, account operation of the other bank account could be considered.

(c) Non-viable societies are those which do not fall under the above two categories.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO UNSTARRED QUESTIONS

Clearance to NIMZs in Karnataka

1861.DR. VIJAY MALLYA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of Karnataka has approached the Ministry for an in-principle clearance for establishment of two National Investment and Manufacturing Zones (NIMZs) in Karnataka;

(b) if so, whether the proposal has met with the approval of the Ministry; and

(c) when will the Ministry advise the State Government of the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA MADHAV RAO SCINDIA): (a) to (c) The Government of Karnataka has recently written to the Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion that they would like to rework the proposal for establishment of NIMZs in the state and submit an amended proposal.

Soil conditions of tea estates in hills

1862. SHRI PRASANTA CHATTERJEE: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government had conducted any study by Tea Board to ascertain the soil condition of tea estates situated in hills;

(b) whether it is a fact that due to rain and use of chemical fertilizers, top soil of most of the tea gardens in hilly areas have been severely damaged; and

(c) if so, the action being taken by Government to improve the conditions?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA MADHAV RAO SCINDIA): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Tea Board conducted studies on the soil conditions of tea estates situated in hills through Tea Research institutes in the country and research data shows that there is

depletion/damage of top soil due to heavy rain and use of chemical fertilizers.

(c) Useful scientific information generated through field experiments conducted by Tea Research Institutes are disseminated to the tea industry in the form of advisory bulletin. By and large, the tea industry follow the recommendations of the research institutes. The Tea Research Institutes recommend the application of organic manures, closure planting, mulching of exposed areas immediately after planting and also advocate using cover crops in order to arrest tea soil erosion and protect the top soils to avoid damage for the improvement of soil conditions in the tea plantations in hilly areas.

Decline of tea production in South India

1863. SHRI A. ELAVARASAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that production of tea in southern parts of the country is on decline due to a combination of factors like the age of plantation, labour shortage and erratic climate;

(b) whether the production of tea from south decreased from 246.9 million kg. in 2008 to 240.88 million kg in 2011; and

(c) if so, the steps taken by Government to bail-out tea industry in southern parts by giving attractive package for re-planting programme for age old tea bushes in these regions?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA MADHAV RAO SCINDIA): (a) and (b) The details of tea production in South India during 2008-09 to 2011-12 are as under:

Year	South India (in Million kg)
2008-09	238.74
2009-10	256.80
2010-11	238.21
2011-12 (E)	236.81

E=Estimated production and subject to revision

It can be seen that the decline is about 1.93 million kg over this period. The

primary reasons for the decline is the acute shortage of labour, to the extent of 25% to 30%. Besides, old age of plantations and vagaries of nature are also contributory factors for the decline in production.

(c) In order to address the low productivity due to old age of the plantation, subsidy is provided @ 25% of the unit cost for uprooting and replantation/ replacement of old tea areas. Since most of the tea plantations are in hilly areas, a special subsidy @ 25% of the unit cost is provided for rejuvenation, pruning and infilling of vacancies. Small growers account for 40% of total south India production and are being encouraged to organize themselves into groups and higher financial assistance is provided for such groups towards collection and transportation of green leaf to factories, purchase of field inputs etc.

Trade deficit with China

1864. SHRI A. ELAVARASAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the trade deficit with China increased to almost 40 billion dollars in 2011-12 from 23.1 billion dollars in 2008-09 and 9.1 billion dollar in 2006-07;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government has prepared any strategy paper to cover the widening trade deficit with China and penetrate into Chinese market with more high-end products like auto components, pharmaceuticals, handicrafts and readymade garments since the cost of products are rising in China and it is an opportunity to enter Chinese market in full force; and

(d) if so, the steps taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Details of import-export and trade deficit with China since 2006-07 are given below:-

Table-1; Trade Deficit Statistics between India and China

Value in USD Million			
Year	Import	Export	Trade Deficit
2006-07	17,475.03	8,321.86	9,153.17
2007-08	27,146.41	10871.34	16,275.07

Year	Import	Export	Trade Deficit
2008-09	32,497.02	9,353.50	23,143.52
2009-10	30,824.02	11,617.88	19,206.14
2010-11	43,479.76	15,520.60	27,959.16
2011-12(P)*	57,554.44	17,902.98	39,651.46

(P)* - Provisional (Source; DGCI AND S)

(c) and (d) With a view to reducing trade deficit, efforts are being made to diversify the trade basket with emphasis on manufactured goods. We are also pursuing market access issues to tackle non-tariff barriers in the Chinese market at different fora. At the Ministerial level, we have India-China Joint Group on Economic Relations, Trade Science and Technology (JEG) where trade related issues are taken regularly. Indian exporters are encouraged to participate in major trade fairs in China to show-case Indian products in the Chinese market and increase engagement with Chinese companies. Participation of Indian exporters in trade fairs educates the Chinese importers about niche Indian products. Business to Business relations are encouraged through schemes such as Market Access Initiative (MAI)/Market Development Assistance (MDA).

Protecting industries and employment in wake of economic slow down

†1865 SHRI RAMCHANDRA PRASAD SINGH: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that in the wake of global economic slowdown in recent years, most of the countries are adopting new methods instead of traditional methods to secure their employment opportunities, protect their industries and their producers;

(b) if so, Government's reaction thereto;

(c) whether such a practice in the world has marginalized the role of World Trade Organization;

(d) if so, Government's reaction thereto; and

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(e) whether Government will reconsider its Foreign Trade Policy keeping in view the changing conditions and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA MADHAV RAO SCINDIA): (a) It has been reported that in the wake of the global economic slowdown, countries have been increasingly resorting to various non-tariff protectionist measures, including sophisticated technical and phytosanitary standards, various procedural and administrative actions and measures in the guise of intellectual property rights. The World Trade Organization reports, *inter alia*, that Non-tariff measures (NTMs) have acquired growing importance as tariffs have come down over the years and are being used to attain a broad range of public policy objectives.

(b) India has always stood for an open and rules-based trading regime. As and when a measure taken by a WTO Member is in violation of any of the WTO agreements or affects our trade adversely, the same is taken up in the appropriate forum of the WTO for resolution.

(c) and (d) The role of the TWO becomes even more important during periods of global economic uncertainty, particularly its dispute settlement mechanism. During the ongoing global economic crisis, the WTO played an important role in limiting the use of protectionist, WTO-inconsistent measures to restrict trade. However, the Doha Round of trade negotiations in the WTO, which has development as its central objective, has not made any progress. India has always supported a multilateral trading system that is non-discriminatory, predictable, transparent and committed to development. India has been working with other members of the WTO to resolve trade related issues in an inclusive and equitable manner.

(e) India's trade policy and schemes are formulated and updated on a regular basis based on the requirements of the industry, global economic conditions and WTO obligations. The Annual Supplement 2012-13 to the Foreign Trade Policy 2009-14 was announced on 5 June 2012.

Decline in import of Gold

†1866 SHRI RASHEED MASOOD: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that import of gold has gone down upto 32 per cent;

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- (b) if so, the reasons therefor; and
- (c) the steps taken for increasing imports?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA MADHAV RAO SCINDIA): (a) Based on the provisional figures provided by DGCI and S, Kolkata, the value of import of Gold during April 2012 to June 2012 is Rs 71,912 crores which is -18.4% as compared to the corresponding period of last year.

(b) Volume of import of any commodity, including gold, depends on many factors which includes domestic demand, international and domestic prices, exchange rate, duty rates etc. It is difficult to attribute specific reasons for decline in import of Gold.

(c) Import of gold, except for monetary purposes, is free. However, it is subject to RBI regulations. There is no proposal to change this policy.

Fall in export of Cardamom

1867. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

- (a) the details regarding production and prices of cardamom during the last three years;
- (b) the country-wise and year-wise details of import and export of cardamom during the last three years;
- (c) whether there has been a fall in price and export of cardamom and cartelisation;
- (d) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor;
- (e) whether Government proposes to have a support price for the cardamom produce or introduce any financial help for the cardamom producing farmers; and
- (f) if so, the details of the action taken by Government in this matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA MADHAV RAO SCINDIA): (a) The details of production and price of cardamom during the last three years are as follows:

Year	Cardamom (small)		Cardamom (large)	
	Production (Tons)	Average auction price (Rs/kg)	Production (Tons)	Average domestic price at Siliguri (Rs/Kg)
2009-10	10,075	876.62	4,180	267.42
2010-11	10,380	968.62	3,918	791.20
2011-12	12,975	645.61	3,855	880.41

(b) The details of country-wise and year-wise import and export of cardamom during the last three years are given in the statement (*See* below).

(c) and (d) The domestic price of cardamom (small) has shown a steady increase for the last few years. The average auction price has increased from Rs. 503.48 per kg in 2007-08 to Rs. 968.22 per kg. in 2010-11. The domestic price declined to Rs. 645.61/- during 2011-12. The major reason for the decline in the price of cardamom (small) was the higher production during 2011-12. The production of cardamom (small) during 2010-11 was 10380 tons; however during 2011-12, the production increased to 12975 ton. In the case of cardamom (large), the domestic price accounts a steady increase for the last few years. During the last few years, the export of cardamom (small) has shown an increasing trend. The export of cardamom (small) has increased from 500 tons during 2007-08 to 1975 tons in 2009-10. The higher domestic price of cardamom (small) during 2011-11 affected the export and the export during 2010-11 was only 1175 tons. During the period of 2011-12, the export of cardamom attained its all time record of 4650 tons due to the decrease in domestic price Spices Board has reported that there is no cartelization in the cardamom trade.

(e) and (f) There is no proposal for price under consideration. For production and productivity improvement of cardamom (small and large), Government is implementing an exclusive scheme, namely, Special Purpose Fund for Replantation and Rejuvenation of Cardamom Plantations. Under another scheme for Export Oriented Production and Post Harvest Improvement of Spices, there are activity components facilitating improvement of production, productivity and quality of cardamom. These schemes are continuously being implemented from XI Plan by the Spices Board. An e-auction system has also been introduced for cardamom for the benefit of growers/exports which is more transparent and is being run successfully.

Statement*Major country wise export of cardamom from India*

Item/Major Country	2009-10		2010-11(E)		2011-12(E)	
	Qty (MT)	Value (Rs.) (Lakhs)	Qty (MT)	Value (Rs.) (Lakhs)	Qty (MT)	Value (Rs.) (Lakhs)
Cardamom (Small)						
Saudi Arabia	1118	9409.51	724	8155.96	3098	23828.52
Kuwait	92	818.59	102	1109.60	117	910.67
U.AE.	296	2519.69	62	641.73	555	4349.71
U.S.A.	50	473.90	40	627.47	39	455.00
Japan	34	319.27	26	376.52	46	525.00
Pakistan	30	268.98	33	288.34	137	962.42
U.K.	55	462.81	18	238.14	143	1008.34
Malaysia	46	304.09	21	229.06	78	664.21
Australia	32	222.67	16	185.24	36	384.00
Total including others	1975	16570.14	1175	13216.66	4650	36322.28
Cardamom (Large)						
Pakistan	758	1195.68	581	3231.58	719	4859.99
U.A.E.	58	129.30	46	379.88	87	726.30
U.K.	79	191.26	39	247.60	35	382.89
South Africa	16	39.11	21	189.81	7	62.42
U.S.A.	18	53.99	33	119.29	31	286.93
Canada	16	36.97	7	42.34	11	97.04
Australia	8	21.58	9	24.22	5	54.36
Total including others	1000	1788.72	775	4462.46	935	6830.00

Major country wise import of cardamom into India

Item/Major Country	2009-10(E)		2010-11(E)		2011-12(E)	
	Qty (MT)	Value (Rs.) (Lakhs)	Qty (MT)	Value (Rs.) (Lakhs)	Qty (MT)	Value (Rs.) (Lakhs)
Cardamom (Small)						
Guatemala	55	278.13	64	575.7	49	356.22
U.A.E.	-	-	5	44.5	1	7.55
Singapore	40	57.34	5	36.3	-	-
Total including others	95	335.74	75	656.5	51	361.71
Cardamom (Large)						
Nepal	6000	6719.00	3678	9152.3	2322	10376.49
Others			372	1065.2	8	9.33
Total including others	6000	6719.00	4050	10217.5	2330	10385.82

Economic agreements with Sri Lanka

1868. SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the economic agreements signed during the visit of the Minister to Sri Lanka in the first week of August, 2012;

(b) whether Government has promised any help in setting up industries in the war affected regions of Sri Lanka, especially the Northern Province; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA MADHAV RAO SCINDIA): (a) No economic agreements were signed during the visit.

(b) and (c) The Government of Sri Lanka has offered land in Trincomalee, for setting up of Special Economic Zone (SEZ) which will focus on engineering and

automobile components. Sri Lanka Government has also invited Indian investment in Pharmaceutical and Textile sectors. It has been agreed to constitute a Joint Task Force to progress the possible investment opportunities in the identified sectors.

Regulatory role of Tea Board

1869. SHRI SHYAMAL CHAKRABORTY: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the Tea Board failed to discharge even its basic regulatory role effectively;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) how many small tea growers are still outside the ambit of regulations by the Tea Board; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA MADHAV RAO SCINDIA): (a) and (b) It has been possible to register only 32,000 small growers, out of almost 162,000, due to lack of land ownership documents. The left over growers neither possess soil suitability certificate nor have consent of the concerned State Governments as to land conversion. Unless all the small growers are registered with the Tea Board, it will not be possible to carry out its regulatory role in most effective manner.

(c) and (d) About 32,000 small growers are registered with Tea Board out of an estimated number of 1,62,000. The reasons have been explained in parts (a) and (b) of the answer above. The Tea Board is working with State Government of West Bengal, Assam, Tripura and Himachal Pradesh to have a survey undertaken of all the growers.

Production of flowers

1870. SHRI SHYAMAL CHAKRABORTY: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

- (a) the State-wise details of cultivated area and production of flowers as per records of 2011-12;
- (b) the total volume of cut flower export achieved in 2011-12 and the total foreign exchange earned; and

(c) the export target of cut flowers set this year and the trend of exports so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA MADHAV RAO SCINDIA): (a) The State-wise details of cultivated area and production of loose and cut flowers during 2011-12 are as under:

State/UTs	Area (in 000' ha)	Production	
		Loose (in 000' MT)	Cut (No. in lakh)
1	2	3	4
1. Andaman and Nicobar	0.04	0.34	0.00
2. Andhra Pradesh	54.78	342.16	7099.07
3. Arunachal Pradesh	1.22	0.00	2860.00
4. Assam	0.00	0.00	0.00
5. Bihar	0.74	7.02	247.62
6. Chhattisgarh	8.42	32.86	0.00
7. Dagar and Nagar Haveli	0.00	0.00	0.00
8. Daman and Diu	0.00	0.00	0.00
9. Delhi	5.50	5.70	1038.00
10. Goa	0.00	0.00	0.00
11. Gujarat	15.90	135.50	0.00
12. Haryana	6.34	64.15	1269.47
13. Himachal Pradesh	0.77	35.28	1893.82
14. Jammu and Kashmir	0.18	1.06	155.92
15. Jharkhand	1.60	22.03	1711.00
16. Karnataka	29.22	211.54	10388.00
17. Kerala	0.00	0.00	0.00
18. Lakshadweep	0.00	0.00	0.00

1	2	3	4
19. Madhya Pradesh	9.16	7.14	0.00
20. Maharashtra	18.88	102.80	8220.00
21. Manipur	0.00	0.00	0.00
22. Meghalaya	0.00	0.00	0.00
23. Mizoram	0.43	0.00	349.01
24. Nagaland	0.02	0.00	15.36
25. Odisha	7.54	26.08	6020.00
26. Puducherry	72.15	413.95	0.00
27. Punjab	2.10	10.07	0.00
28. Rajasthan	5.30	9.80	0.00
29. Sikkim	0.15	0.00	141.13
30. Tamil Nadu	19.44	193.71	0.00
31. Tripura	0.00	0.00	0.00
32. Uttar Pradesh	15.52	29.52	4529.00
33. Uttrakhand	0.49	0.00	3697.36
34. West Bengal	23.92	63.81	25042.10
TOTAL	299.81	1714.52	74676.86

Source:- Area and Production of horticulture crops 2011-12 - Second Estimates by Department of Agriculture and Cooperation, Hort. State. Division

(b) The total volume of flowers exported and the total foreign exchange earned during 2011-12 (upto February, 2012) are 2,210.89 MT and Rs. 3,663.03 lakh respectively.

(c) The Government has not fixed target specifically for cut flower. As per provisional data available from Directorate General of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics (DGCI and S) for April 2012, the export of overall floriculture (fresh cut flowers and dried flowers combined) has registered growth as compared to the same period of last year (Rs. 25.46 crore in April 2011 to Rs. 30.37 crore in April, 2012.)

Steps to reduce export obligation under EPCG for NER

1871. SHRI BIRENDRA PRASAD BAISHYA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has taken any steps to reduce Export Obligation (EO) under Export Promotion Capital Goods (EPCG) scheme particularly for the North-Eastern States;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any provision is being made for waiver of Export Obligation of various firms of the North-Eastern region, considering geographical and natural obstacles that makes it hard to make profit as well as export/import from NER; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA MADHAV RAO SCINDIA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) In the Annual Supplement to the Foreign Trade Policy (2009-2014) announced on 05.06.2012, a provision has been introduced by virtue of which Specific Export Obligation for units located in Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Tripura and Sikkim shall be 25% of the Export Obligation applicable to units located at any other place in India.

(c) Such a proposal is not under consideration of the Government at present.

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

Monitoring body for NMP

1872. SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to set up a monitoring body for National Manufacturing Policy;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the objectives thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA MADHAV RAO SCINDIA): (a) to (c) Government

has notified a Manufacturing Industry Promotion Board (MIPB); High Level Committee (HLC); Board of Approval (BOA) and Green Manufacturing Committee (GMAC) on 1st June, 2012 for matters pertaining to the implementation of the National Manufacturing Policy.

Industrial development in backward regions

1873. SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has finalized proposals for industrial development in the backward region of different States during the Twelfth Five Year Plan;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) how the problem of development of industry in the backward region of Maharashtra *viz.* Konkan, Marathwada and Vidharbha has been addressed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA MADHAV RAO SCINDIA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Planning Commission has launched the Backward Region Grant Fund (BRGF) during August, 2006 to redress regional imbalances. It covers 272 districts at present including 12 districts of Maharashtra. These are Ahmednagar, Amravati, Aurangabad, Bhandara, Chandrapur, Dhule, Gadchiroli, Gondia, Hingoli, Nanded, Nandurbar and Yavatmal. An exercise is being undertaken by the Planning Commission to restructure the BRGF, including identification of backward areas for the 12th Five Year Plan.

Trade Deficit

1874. SHRI ANIL MADHAV DAVE: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of India's trade deficit from April, 2011 to February, 2012; and
- (b) what measures are adopted by Government to reduce the trade deficit?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA MADHAV RAO SCINDIA): (a) India's trade deficit during April, 2011-February, 2012 is US \$ 168 Billion.

(b) To boost performance of the export sectors and to reduce trade deficit,

the Government reviews performance of export sectors at regular intervals and takes remedial measures for providing incentives whenever needed to boost exports. Incentives are provided in the form of duty credit scrip under the Foreign Trade Policy schemes such as Focus Product Scheme, Focus Market Scheme and Vishesh Krishi and Gram Udyog Yojana. The details of these schemes are available in the DGFT website at www.dgft.gov.in

Slowdown in exports from labour intensive sectors

1875. SHRI BHUPENDER YADAV: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether exports from some labour intensive sectors from the country are lagging behind in the international market;
- (b) if so, the details thereof, till date;
- (c) whether Government has completed the sectoral reviews and made final analysis to identify the sectors which are lagging behind in the international market;
- (d) if so, the outcome thereof;
- (e) whether there is any proposal to provide incentive package for such sectors including tea, handicrafts, readymade garments and other labour intensive sectors; and
- (f) if so, the details thereof along with the action being taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA MADHAV RAO SCINDIA): (a) and (b) Few labour-intensive sectors like Jute, Carpet, handicrafts have shown decline in export during 2011-12 in comparison to 2010-11.

(c) and (d) Consultations with each of the EPCs and other stakeholders were completed during Feb, 2012 to May, 2012. Board of Trade meeting was held on 01.06.2012 and Government announced annual supplement to Foreign Trade Policy (FTP) on 05.06.2012.

(e) and (f) Following measures approved on 05/06/12 may also encourage labour intensive sectors:

- (i) 2% Interest Subvention Scheme was extended from 01.04.2012 to 31.03.2013 for handloom, handicrafts, carpet and SMEs and further

extended to sectors like toys, sports goods, processed agricultural products and readymade garments.

- (ii) Under EPCG Scheme, condition of maintenance of average level of exports for carpet, coir and jute was dispensed with.
- (iii) Scrips issued under chapter 3 (pertaining to schemes like Vishesh Krishi and Gram Udyog Yojana (VKGUY), Served From India Scheme (SFIS), Agri Infrastructure Incentive Scrip Scheme) of Foreign Trade Policy (FTP) shall be permitted for payment of excise duty for domestic procurement.

Consultations on FDI in multibrand retail

1876. SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has consulted farmers/small retailers/associations/ organizations regarding Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) in multibrand retail trade; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the views expressed by these organizations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA MADHAV RAO SCINDIA): (a) and (b) Discussions have been held with representatives of consumer associations/ organizations, Micro and Small Industry Associations, farmers' associations and representatives of food processing industry and industry associations. While views for and against FDI in multi-brand retail trading were expressed, the discussions generally indicate support for the policy, subject to the introduction of adequate safeguards.

Grant of patents for indigenous medicinal plants to foreign companies

1877. DR. V. MAITREYAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has granted patents to certain foreign companies for the indigenous medicinal plants and their products;

(b) if so, the number of such companies which have been provided the patents and the names of the drugs for which it has been granted;

(c) the likely impact of this decision on the conservation of the medicinal

plants and their products in the country;

(d) whether the Government has held any discussion with the State Governments before taking such decisions;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) and (b) Medicinal plants as well as the products derived from Medicinal Plants which is traditional knowledge or which is an aggregation or duplication of known properties of traditionally known component or components are not patentable under Section 3(i) and Section 3(p) of the Patents Act, 1970 respectively. However, substantial improvement in products derived from medicinal plants, which fulfils the criteria prescribed for patentability in the Patent Act, 1970, can be granted patents. So far, twenty one (21) such patents have been granted to foreign companies. The details of the patents granted are given in the statement (*See below*).

(c) to (f) The Biodiversity Act, 2002 takes into account the impact of awarding an intellectual property to a product derived from medicinal plants, on the conservation of the medicinal plant. This process is carried out in consultation with state level biodiversity authorities. Section 6(i) of the Biological Diversity Act which states that "No person shall apply for any intellectual property right by whatever name called, in or outside India for any invention based on any research or information on a biological resource obtained from India without obtaining the previous approval of the National biodiversity Authority before making such application". However, this provision is subject to Section 40 of the Biodiversity Act, 2002 which states that the Central Government may, in consultation with the National Biodiversity Authority, by notification in the Official Gazette, declare that the provision of this Act shall not apply to any items, including biological resources normally traded as commodities. Ministry of Environment and Forests vide their Notification dated 26th October 2009, has declared that the provisions of the Act would not apply on 190 biological resources which are normally traded as

commodities.

Statement

Grant of patents for indigenous medicinal plants to foreign companies for answer on 29.08.2012.

Sl. No.	Patent No.	Title	Patentee	Nationality	Indian Medicinal plant
1.	248562	An Antioxidant promoting compositions	Lifeline Nutraceuticals corporation	U.S.A.	This medicinal composition contains plant extract of turmeric plant, which is of Indian origin.
2.	231692	Compositions for preventing or treating pollenosis, Allergic Nephritis Atopic Dermatitis, Asthma or urticaria	Matsuura Yakugyo Co. Ltd.	Japan	The first plant used in this composition is Cucurbita moschata is basically originating from either Central America or northern South America, but is also widely cultivated in India. The second plant used in the composition is Carthamus tinctorius, which is grown/ cultivated in India.
3.	213308	A Nutritional supplement	The Quigley Corporation	U.S.A.	This composition contains extract of turmeric plant, which is of Indian origin.

4.	190850	Process for the preparation of Herbal Pharmaceutical composition for the management of menopausal syndrome	United Global ventures limited	Hongkong (China)	The medicinal plant used in this composition is <i>Tinospora cordifolia</i> , which is known by the common name Guduchi, is an herbaceous vine of the family Menispermaceae indigenous to the tropical areas of India.
5.	243564	A Process for the preparation of a herbal composition for the treatment of viral infections	Sage R and D	U.S.A.	Compositions derived from Chinese herbal medicines. <i>Aeginetia indica</i> is the active ingredient found in India too.
6.	211690	Process for preparation of a composition for both human and veterinary application	Ropapharm B.V.	Netherlands	The first plant material used in the claimed composition is <i>Origanum vulgare</i> , which is a common species of <i>Origanum</i> , a genus of the mint family (Lamiaceae). It is native to warm - temperate western and southwestern Eurasia and the Mediterranean region.

Sl. No.	Patent No.	Title	Patentee	Nationality	Indian Medicinal plant
7.	242831	An Anti-Microbial composition	The Quigley corporation	U.S.A.	The first ingredient used in this composition is ginger powder extract, which consumed as a delicacy, medicine, or spice. Ginger cultivation began in South Asia and has since spread to East Africa and the Caribbean.
8.	219874	A composition useful for the treatment of viral infections in an animal	Sage R and D	U.S.A.	This composition is derived from Chinese herbal medicines, medicinal plants and extracts thereof. Aeginetia indica is the active ingredient found in India too.
9.	221614	A herbal injection and a method to produce the same	Maoxiang wang	China	The plant material used in this composition is from genus Ixeris, which are flowering plants in the daisy family. The active

10.	200879	Composition for heart disease, method to prepare same	Tianjin Tasly Pharmaceutical Co., Ltd.	China	ingredient of this plant is used in chinese traditional medicine. Lxeris Sonchifolia found in India too. The plant material used in this composition is Salvia miltiorrhiza, which is also known as red sage, Chinese sage, tan shen or danshen. It is a perennial plant in the genus Salvia, highly valued for its roots in traditional Chinese medicine. Native to China and Japan.
11.	209391	Negatively charged polysaccharide derivable from aloe vera and a process for preparing the same	2QR Research BV	Netherlands	The medicinal plant used in this product is Aloe vera. The large scale agricultural production of Aloe vera is undertaken in Pakistan, Australia, Bangladesh, Cuba, the Dominican Republic, China, Mexico, India, Jamaica, Kenya, South Africa and USA.

Sl. No.	Patent No.	Title	Patentee	Nationality	Indian Medicinal plant
12.	214166	Herbal Composition for Angina pectoris method to prepare same and uses thereof	Tianjin Tasly Pharmaceutical Co., Ltd.	China	The medicinal plant used in the said compositions is native to Japan and China.
13.	219566	Nutraceutical for the prevention and treatment of cancers and diseases affecting the liver	BUI, CUONG, Q.	U. S. A.	The product contains the compositions from the medicinal plants Aloe Vera and Brassica oleracea, which are grown in other countries alongwith India widely.
14.	238006	A pharmaceutical composition for the treatment of prostatic hyperplasia and prostatitis	Bright future pharmaceutical laboratories limited	Hong Kong	The medicinal plants used in the said composition are endemic to southern China, with further outposts in Europe, and central, southern and eastern Asia.
15.	221711	A process for preparing a novel medicament mixture	Suleiman Dado	Austria	The process involves mixing honey, olive oil and optionally one or more of: beeswax, propolis, camomile, sage, Aloe vera, thyme, lavender and/or various oils.

16.	244699	An improved composition of a Drug	Malireddy S. Reddy	U. S. A.	The drug is selected from the group consisting of herbal drugs, allopathic drugs, periodontal drugs, and combinations thereof.
17.	206049	A Method of producing a Herbal composition for Angina pectoris method to prepare same and uses thereof	Tianjin Tasly Pharmaceutical Co. Ltd.	China	The medicinal plant used in the said compositions is native to Japan and China.
18.	216577	Herbal composition for Angina pectoris	Tianjin Tasly pharmaceutical Co. Ltd.,	China	The medicinal plant used in the said compositions is native to Japan and China.
19.	252990	Novel Analgesic compounds, extracts containing same and methods of preparation	Griffith University	Australia	Various compounds useful as analgesic compounds are obtained from plants of the Barringtonia species which is a species native to mangrove habitats on the tropical coasts and islands of the Indian Ocean

Sl. No.	Patent No.	Title	Patentee	Nationality	Indian Medicinal plant
					and western Pacific Ocean from Zanzibar east to Taiwan, the Philippines, Fiji, New Caledonia, the Cook Islands, Wallis and Futuna and French Polynesia. This species is grown along streets for decorative and shade purposes in some parts of India, for instance in some towns on southeastern shore.
20.	248562	An Antioxidant promoting composition	Lifeline nutraceuticals corporation	U.S.A.	An antioxidant - promoting composition that increase antioxidant defense potential in a subject is disclosed comprising Bacopa monniera extract; milk thistle extract, ashwagandha powder, green tea extract, Gotu cola powder, Ginko biloba leaf extract; Aloe vera powder,

21.	252509	Pharmaceutical, Therapeutic, and dietary compositions derived from Leaves of Lagerstroemia Speciosa I. Plant	Renaissance Herbs, Inc.	U.S.A.	<p>turmeric extract. These species are grown in India.</p> <p>The present invention relates to pharmaceutical, therapeutic, and dietary compositions derived from leaf of the Lagerstroemia species. Such compounds show combined effects that are both additive and synergistic regarding improved glucose cellular uptake, reduction in blood glucose, insulin efficiency and the simultaneous reduction in assimilation of sugars and starches, and weight loss. It is grown in South East Asia, Philippines and India.</p>
-----	--------	---	----------------------------	--------	--

Export of foodgrains

1878. SHRI SABIR ALI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be please to state:

(a) the quantum of foodgrains proposed to be exported; and

(b) the names of the countries to whom foodgrains is proposed to be exported and at what rates?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA MADHAV RAO SCINDIA): (a) and (b) The export of agricultural products depends on various factors including availability of surplus over and above the requirement of buffer stocks including strategic reserve concerns of food security, diplomatic/humanitarian considerations, international demand and supply situation, quality standards in the importing countries, varieties traded and price competitiveness, need to strike a balance between remunerative prices to the growers and availability of agricultural products to common man at affordable prices etc. The Government takes into the above factors before deciding on the export of agricultural commodities.

In view of the sufficient availability of wheat and rice in domestic market, Government has allowed the export of wheat and non-basmati rice under Open General License (OGL) with effect from 9.9.2011. The export of maize and basmati rice is also allowed under OGL. In addition, the Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs (CCEA) has approved the proposal of D/o Food and Public Distribution in its meeting held on 3.7.2012 for export of 2 million tons of wheat from Central Pool stock of FCI through Central Public Sector Undertaking (CPSUs) of Department of Commerce on commercial terms through competitive tenders subject to a floor price of US\$ 228 per metric ton. Since overseas firms complete in the tenders floated by the CPSUs, the question of individual countries participating in the tenders does not arise. Therefore, country wise quantity can not be earmarked.

Default by SEZs

1879. SHRI N. BALAGANGA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether any case has come to the notice of Government of default by the Special Economic Zones (SEZs);

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

- (c) whether Government proposes to give more concessions to some SEZs;
- (d) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor; and
- (e) the action plan of Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) and (b) Under the Special Zones Act, 2005 no specific export targets are set for SEZs. However, the SEZ units are under an obligation to achieve positive Net Foreign Exchange (NFE) earnings to be calculated cumulatively for a period of 5 years from the commencement of production. Units which default on this obligation are liable for penal action under the provisions of the Foreign Trade (Development and Regulation) Act, 1992. The performance of the SEZs is regularly monitored by the Unit Approval Committees of SEZs, headed by the Development Commissioner which takes appropriate action under the law in cases of default.

(c) to (e) The fiscal concessions and duty benefits allowed to SEZs are in built into the SEZs Act, 2005 and rules thereunder. These exemptions are uniformly applicable to all SEZs and are in the nature of incentives for export and are consistent with the principles that guide export promotion initiatives of the Government in general. Ongoing review and reform, as necessary, of Government policy and procedure is inherent to Public Policy.

Setting up of EPZs

1880. SHRI N. BALAGANGA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

- (a) the year-wise and State-wise details of the number of Export Processing Zones (EPZs) established in the country during the last two years and this year;
- (b) the total volume of exports being made by each of the EPZs in the country;
- (c) whether Government has any proposal to set up some more new EPZs; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA MADHAV RAO SCINDIA): (a) and (d) In addition to seven Central Government Special Economic Zones (SEZs) and 12 State/

Private Sector SEZs set up prior to the enactment of SEZ Act, 2005, formal approval has been accorded to 588 proposals out of which 386 SEZs have been notified as on 8th Aug, 2012. A total of 158 SEZs are exporting as on this date. A list showing number of cases in which formal approval has been granted for setting up of SEZs during the last two years and the current year, state wise, is given in the Statement (*See below*).

As per the Special Economic Zones Act, 2005, a Special Economic Zone (SEZ) may be established either jointly or severally by the Central Government, State Governments or any person for manufacture of goods or rendering services or for both or as a Free Trade and Warehousing Zone. Proposals for setting up of SEZs are considered by the Board of Approval only after written consent of the concerned State Government. SEZs being set up under the SEZs Act are primarily private investment driven.

Exports from the SEZs have increased from Rs. 3,15,867.85 crore in 2010-11 to Rs. 3,64,477.73 crore in 2011-12, registering a growth of 15.39%. The total exports from SEZs in the first quarter of the current financial year have been to the tune of Rs. 1,18,321.56 crore approximately, registering a growth of 64% over the exports of corresponding period of the previous financial year.

Statement

*Number of formal approvals granted for setting up of SEZs during the
FY 2010-11, 2012-12 and 2012-13 (upto 31.7.2012)*

Sl. No.	State	Year		
		2010-11	2011-12	2012-13 (up to 31.07.2012)
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	7	1	1
2.	Chhattisgarh	1	-	-
3.	Gujarat	-	2	-
4.	Haryana	2	-	-
5.	Karnataka	6	5	3

1	2	3	4	5
6.	Kerala	4	-	3
7.	Madhya Pradesh	-	-	6
8.	Maharashtra	2	1	1
9.	Odisha	1	-	-
10.	Rajasthan	-	2	-
11.	Tamil Nadu	2	-	2
12.	Uttar Pradesh	-	1	-
TOTAL		25	12	16

Tariff commission to study cost of indigenous crude oil and Gas

1881. DR. K.V.P. RAMACHANDRA RAO: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has asked the Tariff Commission to study the cost of indigenous crude oil and gas produced by both public and private sector companies;

(b) if so, whether the Commission has completed the study, and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA MADHAV RAO SCINDIA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) Not Applicable.

Agreement with China to increase bilateral trade

1882. DR. NAJMA A. HEPTULLA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether India and China have agreed to increase bilateral trade in future;

(b) if so, the details of the agreement;

(c) whether it is a fact that despite the issue being raised at different

bilateral meetings, India continues to have negative Balance of Trade (BOT) with China;

- (d) the policy steps taken to restrict such negative BOT;
- (e) whether it is also a fact that such steps have not succeeded so far; and
- (f) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA MADHAV RAO SCINDIA): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. India and China have agreed to set a bilateral trade target of US\$ 100 billion by 2015 during the official visit of Chinese Premier Mr. Wen Jiabao to India from December 15-17, 2010. Joint Communiqué signed between the two countries is given in the statement (*See below*).

- (c) Yes, Sir.

(d) With a view to reducing negative Balance of Trade (BOT) with China, efforts are being made to diversify the trade basket with emphasis on manufactured goods. We are also pursuing market access issues to tackle non-tariff barriers in the Chinese market at different fora. At the Ministerial level, we have India-China Joint Group on Economic Relations. Trade Science and Technology (JEG) where trade related issues are taken regularly. Indian exporters are encouraged to participate in major trade fairs in China to show-case Indian products in the Chinese market and increase engagement with Chinese companies. Participation of Indian exporters in trade fairs educates the Chinese importers about niche Indian products. Business to Business relations are encouraged through schemes such as Market Access Initiative (MAI)/Market Development Assistance (MDA).

(e) and (f) Steps taken to restrict negative Balance of Trade (BOT) with China have not succeeded as per the expectations. This can partly be attributed to the economic structure of the two countries, basket of goods traded between the two, market access issues in China and the global economic recession which has led to a general decline in overall trade volumes. The composition of trade between India and China is of very skewed nature. While India exports primary products, raw material, mainly iron ore, copper, minerals, cotton etc, the imports from China are mainly of finished goods and machinery. During 2011-12 export of non-ferrous metals, iron ore and cotton constituted more than 53% of Indian export to China whereas about half of the total share of the imports from China is constituted by electrical machinery and machinery, reactors, boilers etc. Besides, India's under-

investment in manufacturing and value added industry has created a market for the import of Chinese manufactured and value added products in India. India's expansion of telecom network and power industry has resulted in greater Chinese imports in these sectors.

Statement

*Joint Communiqué of the Republic of India and the People's
Republic of China December 16, 2010*

1. At the invitation of H.E. Dr. Manmohan Singh, Prime Minister of the Republic of India, H.E., Mr Wen Jiabao, Premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China, is on a State visit to the Republic of India from 15 to 17 December 2010. Premier Wen Jiabao held talks with Prime Minister Dr. Manmohan Singh and will call on Smt. Pratibha Patil, President of India. Leaders of the two countries had an in-depth exchange of views on bilateral relations and regional and international issues of mutual interest in a sincere and friendly atmosphere and reached broad consensus.
2. The two sides agreed that as the two largest developing countries in the world, India and China shoulder important and historical responsibilities of ensuring their comprehensive and sustainable economic and social development. They also make a vital contribution to advancing peace and development in Asia and in the world at large. India-China relations go beyond their bilateral scope and have acquired global and strategic significance.
3. The two sides welcome each other's peaceful development and regard it as a mutually reinforcing process. They believe that their growing relationship offers increasing opportunities to advance their cooperation. There is enough space in the world for the development of both India and China and indeed, enough areas for India and China to cooperate.
4. The two sides reviewed with satisfaction the comprehensive and rapid progress of India-China relations in the last ten years, and reaffirmed their commitment to abiding by the basic principles and consensus concerning the development of India-China relations set out in the Declaration of principles for Relations and Comprehensive Cooperation between India and China in 2003, the Joint Statement of India and China

in 2005, the India-China Joint Declaration of 2006 and A shared Vision for the 21st Century of India and China of 2008. The two sides decided to enhance strategic communication, advance functional cooperation, broaden cultural exchanges, and deepen and enrich the India-china Strategic and Cooperative Partnership for Peace and Prosperity on the basis of the Five Principles of Peaceful Co-existence, mutual respect and sensitivity for each other's concerns and aspirations.

5. Reflecting this partnership, the two sides decided to establish the mechanism of regular exchange of visits between Heads of State/ Government. They welcomed the opening of the telephone hotline between the Prime Minister of India and Chinese Premier and agreed on regular consultations between the two leaders on issues of importance to both countries. They also agreed to establish the mechanism of annual exchange of visits between the two Foreign Ministers.
6. While expressing satisfaction at the growing quantum of bilateral trade and investment ties, the two sides agreed to further broad base and balance trade and economic cooperation, and identify new opportunities to realize the vast potential for future growth. Towards this objective, the two sides:
 - (a) Positively viewed the growing opportunities in the economic relationship and agreed to establish a Strategic Economic Dialogue to enhance macro-economic policy coordination, to promote exchanges and interactions and join hands to address issues and challenges appearing in the economic development and enhance economic cooperation.
 - (b) Set a new bilateral trade target of USD 100 billion by 2015. The two sides agreed to take measures to promote greater Indian exports to China with a view to reduce India's trade deficit. This includes support for Indian participation in China's national and regional trade fairs, advancing of trade facilitation, enhancing exchange and cooperation of pharmaceutical supervision, stronger relationships between Chinese enterprises and Indian IT industry and speedier completion of phyto-sanitary negotiations on agro products.
 - (c) Agreed to expand cooperation in infrastructure, environmental protection, information technology, tele-communications, investment

and finance on a priority basis to draw on each other's strengths and pursue mutual benefit and win-win results. India welcomed Chinese enterprises to invest and participate in India's infrastructure development such as in roads, railways and in the manufacturing sector. The two sides agreed to encourage greater mutual investment and project contracting cooperation between businesses of the two countries, appropriately handle economic and trade frictions and differences and jointly oppose protectionism in all forms. The constituted an India-China CEO's Forum to deliberate on business issues and make recommendations on expansion of trade and investment cooperation.

- (d) Concluded a Memorandum of Understanding between the Reserve Bank of India and China Banking Regulatory Commission to increase banking and financial cooperation. India and China also agreed to grant permission to the banks of the other country to open branches and representative offices. Modalities will be worked out by the concerned authorities.
7. Both sides reviewed with satisfaction the celebration activities of the 60th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between the Republic of India and the People's Republic of China in 2010. The two sides declared 2011 as the "Year of India-China Exchange". The two sides further decided to encourage greater exchanges between the civil society organizations, youth, media, scholars, think-tanks, artists and cultural personalities. the two sides agreed to continue youth exchange activities in the next five years. China will invite 500 Indian youth from various fields to visit China within the year 2011. Memorandum of Understanding on Media Exchanges as well as the Programme of Cultural Exchanges between the Government of the People's Republic of China and the Government of the Republic for the year 2010-2012 were signed. Both sides agreed to discuss compiling an encyclopedia on India-China cultural contacts.
8. Both sides recognized the importance of educational exchanges, including promoting wider knowledge of each other's languages. In this context, the Chinese side welcomed the decision by the Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE) of India to introduce Chinese as a foreign language in the curriculum of schools in India from the next academic

session (April 2011). China will offer support for training Chinese language teachers and providing Chinese language training materials. The two sides declared the establishment of the India-China Outstanding College Students Exchange Programme and would work out the modalities of the Programme through consultations. To facilitate and strengthen intercollegiate and student exchanges, the two countries agreed to consider the finalization of an agreement on mutual recognition of degrees and diplomas.

9. The two sides noted the good cooperation between China and India in the field of trans-border rivers. The Indian side appreciated the flood-season hydrological data and the assistance in emergency management provided by the Chinese side. The two sides reiterated that they will promote and enhance cooperation in this field.
10. The two sides reiterated their firm commitment to resolving outstanding differences including the boundary question at an early date through peaceful negotiations. They reiterated that resolution of the boundary question is one of the ten-pronged strategies agreed by leaders of the two countries. The two sides reaffirmed their commitment to the Agreement on Political Parameters and Guiding Principles for Settlement of the Boundary Question agreed in 2005 and the process of negotiations being undertaken by the Special Representatives and resolved to actively seek a fair, reasonable and mutually acceptable solution from the political and strategic perspective. Pending the resolution of the boundary question, the two sides shall work together to maintain peace and tranquility in the border areas in line with the previous agreements.
11. Both countries called for continued international adherence to the principles of the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) and its Kyoto Protocol including that of "common but differentiated responsibilities". Both sides also appreciated the joint efforts of India and China in the international negotiations towards arriving at fair and balanced climate agreements with the aim of further enabling the full, effective and sustained implementation of the UNFCCC and its Kyoto Protocol according to the mandate of Bali Roadmap. Both sides appreciated bilateral cooperation in the area of mitigating and

adapting to climate change and agreed to strengthen such cooperation. They welcomed the signing of a Memorandum of Understanding between the two countries on Cooperation in Green Technologies. China appreciated India's hosting the 11th meeting of the Conference of the Parties of the Bio-diversity Convention in 2012.

12. Both sides underlined their unequivocal opposition to terrorism in all its forms and manifestations and stressed that there is no justification for any act of terrorism anywhere. They committed themselves to countering terrorism through joint efforts that include disrupting the financing of terrorism. They also recognized the need to implement all relevant UN resolutions, in particular UNSC resolution 1267, 1373, 1540 and 1624.
13. India and China, being each other's neighbour, have a shared interest in the stability, prosperity and security of the wider region. They agreed to intensify their dialogue on various aspects pertaining to this region and work together on realizing their common goals. The two sides believed that as members of the Asian family, stronger neighbourly relations and mutually beneficial cooperation between India and China help foster a peaceful and stable regional environment that promotes equality, mutual trust and mutual respect. India and China expressed their commitment to assisting Afghanistan to become a peaceful, stable, prosperous nation. They emphasized the importance of a coherent and united international commitment to Afghan-led initiatives.
14. The two sides reaffirmed their support for the multilateral cooperation mechanisms in Asia and their positive view on each other's participation in the cross-regional, regional and sub-regional cooperation processes in Asia. The two sides agreed to broaden cooperation within the framework of the East Asia Summit, the Asia-Europe Meeting, the Shanghai Cooperation Organization, the Russia-India-China trilateral cooperation mechanism and the South Asian Association of Regional Cooperation (SAARC). Both sides agreed that EAS is making a meaningful contribution to building an open, inclusive and transparent architecture in the Asia-Pacific region. Both sides agreed to work together on projects which strengthen bonds between the peoples of East Asia. In this context, China welcomed India's efforts to revive the

Nalanda University. Both sides appreciated the work of the Nalanda Mentor Group and the progress made so far. India welcomed China's contribution of US\$ 1 million for the Nalanda University.

15. The two sides expressed their commitment to promoting the multilateral arms control, disarmament and non-proliferation processes. They supported the complete prohibition and thorough destruction of all nuclear weapons, and called on the international community to move forward together to achieve the goal of global nuclear disarmament. The two sides reaffirmed their firm opposition to the weaponization of and an arms race in outer space.
16. The two sides reaffirmed the importance of maritime security, unhindered commerce and freedom of navigation in accordance with relevant universally agreed principles of international law. In this context, they agreed to work together in tackling piracy in the Gulf of Aden.
17. Recognizing common interests and similar concerns on major regional and international issues, the two sides decided to enhance their coordination and cooperation in multilateral forums. China attaches great importance to India's status in international affairs as a large developing country, understands and supports India's aspiration to play a greater role in the United Nations, including in the Security Council. China welcomed India's election to non-permanent membership of UN Security Council during 2011-2012 and both countries agreed to deepen consultation within the Council. Multilateral issues such as climate change, the Doha Development Round of WTO, energy and food security, international financial and economic reform are a particular focus for closer cooperation. The two sides recognized that as the global economy stabilizes and recovers, China and India would strengthen communication and consultation within the G20 framework, jointly facilitate the improvement of global economic governance and advance economic globalization towards balanced development and shared benefits. They agreed to enhance cooperation within the BRIC framework.
18. Premier Wen Jiabao invited Prime Minister Dr. Manmohan Singh to visit China during 2011 and Prime Minister Singh accepted the invitation with pleasure. The dates of the visit will be decided through diplomatic channels.

Schemes for coffee cultivation in Assam

1883 SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether government has formulated any comprehensive scheme for cultivation of coffee plantation in the fertile land available in different parts of the State of Assam for the benefits of unemployed youth;

(b) if so, the district-wise/location-wise details including the full area of Assam for the said purpose;

(c) the total funds allotted by Government for the purpose during the current financial year and Eleventh Plan; and

(d) the effective measures being taken or proposed to be taken by Government for implementation of the scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Coffee Board has been implementing a comprehensive Coffee Development Programme for development of coffee plantations in the NE Region including Assam since the IX Five Year Plan. The Programme comprises of support for coffee expansion, consolidation of existing holdings, quality up gradation, marketing of coffee and raising of group nurseries among other components. Besides the development support, the board through its Research and Extension set up in the NE Status has been providing support in terms of research, transfer of technology and capacity building of coffee growers. The unemployed youth having suitable land holdings in the coffee growing zones of Assam may avail benefits under the Programme.

The Coffee Development Programme in Assam is concentrated in the districts of Dima Hasao (N.C. Hills), Karbi Anglong and Bijni area in Chirang District. Based on various parameters of climate suitability, elevation, soil type and existing shade pattern, the suitable areas identified for coffee plantation in the State are as under:-

District	Planted Area (in Ha)			Bearing Area (in Ha)			No. of Growers	Total Crop during XI plan (in MT)
	Arabica	Robusta	Total	Arabica	Robusta	Total		
Dima Hasao (Haflong)	566.42	16.65	583.07	377.75	9.00	386.75	823	204.20
Karbi Anglong (Diphu)	7.00	166.00	173.00	7.00	166.00	173.00		
Rest of Assam	0.00	153.42	153.42	0.00	129.72	129.72		
TOTAL	573.42	336.07	909.49	384.75	304.72	689.47	823	204.20

(c) and (d) Out of the total allocation of Rs. 20 crores during the XI Plan for the NE Region, an amount of Rs. 9.50 Crores was spent in Assam. For the current financial year 2012-13, against the allocation of Rs. 5.50 crore for Coffee Development in NE Region, the expenditure upto July, 2012 for Assam is Rs. 67.97 Lakhs.

The Coffee Development Programme implemented by the Coffee Board during XI Plan for the NE Region has been continued during the current financial year.

Rise in export prices

1884. SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that export prices has been continuously increasing in the country over the last few years;

(b) if so, the value of export made from the country during the year 2008-09 and 2011-12 separately;

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) whether necessary loans are being provided to exporters in the country; and

(d) if so, the facts thereof and whether it is a fact that availability of loan in export sector is declining?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA MADHAV RAO SCINDIA): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) The value of exports during 2008-09 and 2011-12 were US \$ 185.3 billion and US \$ 304.6 billion, respectively.

(c) Yes Sir. As per information provided by IBA, banks do provide exports credit both in rupee term and in foreign currency to the exporters. Facility of pre-shipment and post shipment export credit is also available to exporters.

(d) No Sir.

Enactment of public library act by states

1885 DR. BARUN MUKHERJI: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the States who have so far enacted the Public library Act with their names and years of enactment;

(b) although it is a State subject, whether the Central Government considers it a national duty to propagate the idea of such enactment to the remaining States; and

(c) if so, what steps have so far been taken in this respect by the Ministry for the sake of introducing an integrated public library system in the whole country?

THE MINISTER OF CULTURE (KUMARI SELJA): (a) As per available information, the Public Library Act has so far been enacted in eighteen States of India. The details are given in the statement (*See* below).

(b) and (c) In March, 2012, the Union Government has set up National Mission on Libraries (NML). The terms of reference of the Mission *inter alia* include (i) helping State Governments (that do not yet have library legislation) in formulating State Library Acts and (ii) interacting with State Governments especially on public library matters. The Mission has set up Working Groups to address these terms of reference.

Raja Rammohan Roy Library Foundation, Kolkata, an autonomous organisation under Ministry of Culture is also promoting and supporting public library movement in the country in collaboration with the State Governments. It implements matching and non-matching schemes for financial assistance to State Central, District and Village Libraries including the libraries which are maintained by the Non Government Organizations.

Statement

List of the states which have introduced public library law (with year of enactment)

Sl. No.	Name of State	Year
1.	Tamil Nadu	1948
2.	Andhra Pradesh	1960
3.	Karnataka	1965
4.	Maharashtra	1967
5.	West Bengal	1979
6.	Manipur	1988
7.	Haryana	1989
8.	Kerala	1989
9.	Goa	1993
10.	Mizoram	1993
11.	Gujarat	2000
12.	Odisha	2001
13.	Uttarakhand	2005
14.	Rajasthan	2006
15.	Uttar Pradesh	2006
16.	Bihar	2008
17.	Chhattisgarh	2009
18.	Arunachal Pradesh	2009

Takeover of Sthalasayana Perumal Temple by ASI

1886 SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Archaeological Survey of India (ASI) has issued a notification for the takeover of the Sthalasayana Perumal Temple in Kanchipuram district;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reasons why Government had not held a public hearing before making a decision in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF CULTURE (KUMARI SELJA): (a) to (c) the Central Government had issued a preliminary notification *vide* number S.O. 79(E) on 13th January, 2004 in the Gazette of India, under section 4(1) of Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Sites and Remains Act, 1958 inviting objections from interested persons of its intention to declare Sri Sthalasayanaperumal Temple at Mamallapuram in Kanchipuram district as a monument of national importance. In accordance with the provision of aforesaid Act, the Central Government may after considering the objections, if any, received by it declare by notification in the official gazette the ancient monument or the archaeological site and remains, as the case may be, to be of national importance. Soon after the publication of preliminary notification, the Executive Officer of Sri Sthalasayana Perumal Temple, Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments Department, Government of Tamil Nadu, Mamallapuram filed a writ petition 5470/2004 before the Hon'ble Madras High Court against the Union of India and others objecting to the said notification. Thus, further proceedings in the matter were withheld on the directions of the Hon'ble Court.

Yet, another writ petition was filed in the same matter in the year 2008 by the Special Commissioner/Commissioner, Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments Department, Government of Tamil Nadu, Chennai.

On the directions of the Hon'ble Court *vide* Order dated 15.03.2012, the preliminary notification issued in 2004 was again re-published in Tamil newspapers on 20.5.2012 for the information of the public and inviting objections during a period of two months. A committee has now been constituted by the ASI to afford the opportunity to the objectors including petitioners for personal hearing.

Encroachment of land around monuments

1887 PROF. SAIF-UD-DIN SOZ: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry is aware that in some parts of the country, especially in Jammu and Kashmir State, encroachment on private and Government owned land around monument is continuing; and

(b) if so, whether it would undertake a scheme in consultation with the Jammu and Kashmir State, to protect the monuments and the space around from the encroachers and law breakers?

THE MINISTER OF CULTURE (KUMARI SELJA): (a) Yes Sir. Such instances have come to notice of the Central Government and action has been taken in all such cases as per the law, in force.

(b) The Central Government has already amended the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Sites and Remains Act, 1958 to protect the monuments and the area located in close vicinity in March, 2010 by declaring 100 m from the protected limits as prohibited area and further 200 m beyond as regulated area to contain construction activities. The Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Sites and Remains (Amendment and Validation) Act, 2010 also has provision to impose penalty on whosoever undertakes unlawful construction in the prohibited area and regulated area of the monuments declared as of national importance as per section 30 (A). As per section 19 of the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Sites and Remains Act, 1958 encroachment at protected monuments and archaeological site and remains is unlawful. Further, to consider cases of permission for construction related activity near protected monuments, Director, Archives, Archaeology and Museums, Government of Jammu and Kashmir, Srinagar has been specified as Competent Authority.

Including Dalhousie area of Kolkata in UNESCO's world heritage sites

1888 SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Dalhousie area of Kolkata (now known as Binoy-Badal-Dinesh Bagh) and its adjoining areas including Brigade Parade Ground in Kolkata Maidan, where a number of heritage buildings and ancient monuments including Fort William, Victoria Memorial, St. John's Church, Writers Building, Calcutta High

Court, Town Hall, Metcalfe Hall, Portuguese and Chinese Church, Jews Synagogue, etc. are situated, is being considered by Government for inclusion in the UNESCO's list of World Heritage Sites;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF CULTURE (KUMARI SELJA): (a) and (b) There is no such proposal under consideration at present.

(c) As per UNESCO's Operational Guidelines, 2011 proposals for World Heritage List can be considered by the World Heritage Centre only once a site features on UNESCO's Tentative List for a State Party at least for a year. No Tentative List proposal for the Dalhousie area of Kolkata has been received from the State Government of West Bengal.

Financial Assistance to artists in financial distress

1889 SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has formulated any scheme to provide monthly financial assistance to artists in different fields of fine arts of yester years, considering the acute financial constraints some of the artists of yesteryears are confronted with;

(b) if so, the State-wise details thereof, stating the numbers and names of such artists; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF CULTURE (KUMARI SELJA): (a) A Scheme called 'Scheme of Financial Assistance to Persons Distinguished in Letters, Arts and such other walks of life who may be in indigent circumstances and their dependents' is operated by the Ministry of Culture.

(b) State-wise details of total number of artists alongwith their names who are being provided financial assistance are give in the annexure. (See Appendix 226 Annexure No. 21)

(c) Does not arise.

Handing over of Buddhist relics to Odisha

1890 SHRI RABINARAYAN MOHAPATRA: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons why the sacred Buddhist relics recovered from Lalitgiri have not been handed over to Government of Odisha by the Ministry to display it in the State Government Museum at Bhubaneshwar and on the contrary having kept in Archaeological Survey of India strong room for years together; and

(b) whether Government will take steps to hand it over at the earliest possible?

THE MINISTER OF CULTURE (KUMARI SELJA): (a) and (b) After due deliberation Archaeological Survey of India has decided to set up a site museum at Lalitgiri to house the sacred Buddhist Relics retrieved during excavation at Lalitgiri.

CBI Inquiry into leakage of defence documents

1891 DR. JANARDHAN WAGHMARE:

SHRI KANWAR DEEP SINGH:

SHRI N.K. SINGH:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the CBI has sought the opinion of the Ministry in regard to investigations alleging leakage of defence related documents to an arms dealer;

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

(c) whether high level defence officials have leaked sensitive and classified information to the arms dealer;

(d) if so, the details of investigations made by Government in this regard so far; and

(e) the steps taken by Government to book the culprits and to ensure transparency in defence deals?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY): (a) to (e) Yes Sir. Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI) has been requested by Ministry of Defence to investigate into the matter. Well defined procedures with adequate checks and balances, as mentioned in Defence Procurement Procedure (DPP) for capital procurement and in Defence Procurement Manual (DPM) for revenue procurement

are strictly followed to ensure transparency in defence deals.

Transparency in procurement procedure by CSD

1892. SHRI KANWAR DEEP SINGH:

SHRI N.K. SINGH:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether some officials of the Canteen Stores Department under the Ministry have been recently arrested by CBI for accepting illegal gratifications to favour certain companies while making procurements for canteen stores across the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the system of procurements for Canteen Stores Department is not transparent and corruption prevails in purchases; and

(d) if so, the steps Government proposes to take to bring transparency in the procurement of various items for Canteen Stores Department across the country?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Two officers of Canteen Stores Department (CSD) viz. Shri Bikash Ranjan Daschudhary, JGM-II and Brig Anuj Kainthla, JGM-I were arrested by CBI, ACB Mumbai for accepting illegal gratification.

(c) and (d) The extant system of procurement of CSD is transparent, however, bringing more transparency and efficiency in the system is a continuous process. CSD has been advised to use information technology for hosting status of sale, stock and order details of all suppliers on CSD website. They have also been advised to adopt e-governance expeditiously.

CVC's Recommendations for action against corrupt officials

1893 SHRIMATI KUSUM RAI:

SHRI ARVIND KUMAR SINGH:

SHRI PRABHAT JHA:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of corrupt officials under Ministry of Defence against whom Central Vigilance Commission (CVC) has recommended for action recently;

- (b) whether Government has taken action against these corrupt officials;
- (c) if so, the details thereof; and
- (d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY): (a) to (d) Whenever a complaint is received from Central Bureau of Investigation, Central Vigilance Commission (CVC), other Departments and general public etc., the same is examined in the Ministry and if necessary, advice of CVC is sought on initiation of disciplinary proceedings. During the year 2011 and 2012 (up to July), Central Vigilance Commission (CVC) has tendered their First Stage Advice against total 40 number of officials. On the basis of CVC's advice, with the approval of competent authority, further action, is taken as per relevant rules.

Committee to look into pay and pension grievances of military personnel

1894 SHRI ARVIND KUMAR SINGH:

SHRI PRABHAT JHA:

SHRIMATI KUSUM RAI:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether a committee headed by Cabinet Secretary has been appointed to look into the pay and pension grievances of serving and retired military personnel including One Rank, One Pension;
- (b) if so, the details thereof along with the details of composition thereof;
- (c) whether army, navy and air force have not been given representation in the committee;
- (d) if so, the reasons therefor;
- (e) whether a letter has been written from the ministry to Prime Minister regarding discontent in the army and have demanded their representation in the committee; and
- (f) if so, the details of action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY): (a) to (f) The Committee chaired by Cabinet Secretary is comprised of Principal Secretary to the Prime

Minister; Defence Secretary; Secretary, Department of Expenditure; Secretary, Department of Ex-Servicemen's Welfare and Secretary, Department of Personnel and Training. Consequent to change in charge of the then Secretary, Department of Expenditure to Department of Revenue, Secretary, Department of Revenue has also been co-opted as a Member of the Committee. Chief of Naval Staff and Chairman, Chiefs of the Staff Committee made a presentation to the Committee. The Committee further interacted with all the Service Chiefs (Chief of Naval Staff and Chairman, Chiefs of the Staff Committee; Chief of Air Staff and Chief of Army Staff). The recommendations of the Committee have been submitted to the Prime Minister.

Surplus land with defence establishments

1895 SHRI NARENDRA KUMAR KASHYAP: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the zone-wise details of surplus land with various defence establishments in the country;

(b) whether it is a fact that about 1200 acre of defence land have been encroached and under dispute;

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

(d) the measures taken by Government to have these precious defence land vacated from the encrochers?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY) : (a) As per Ministry of Defence ID No. 11015/2/86/D(Lands), Dated 11th July 1986, no defence land shall be declared surplus.

(b) and (c) About 12363.78176 acres of Defence land is under encroachment. The State-wise details of encroachment of defence lands is given in the statement (*See below*).

(d) Action for removal of encroachments is taken under the provisions of Public Premises (Eviction of Unauthorised Occupants) Act, 1971 as well as under the Cantonments Act, 2006. Detailed instructions emphasizing the need for ensuring vigilance, detection and prevention of new encroachment have been issued. The process of detection and removal of the encroachments is a continuing exercise.

Statement*State-wise details of encroachment of defence lands:*

Sl. No.	State	Area under encroachment (in acres)
1.	Andaman and Nicobar	0.0414
2.	Andhra Pradesh	213.067
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	36.3
4.	Assam	616.569
5.	Bihar	448.88
6.	Chandigarh	-
7.	Chattisgarh	165.76
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	-
9.	Delhi	113.5997
10.	Daman and Diu	-
11.	Goa	4.05
12.	Gujarat	303.6407
13.	Haryana	959.0387
14.	Himachal Pradesh	143.9041
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	729.349
16.	Jharkhand	77.7
17.	Karnataka	28.5819
18.	Kerala	0.0665
19.	Lakshadweep	-
20.	Madhya Pradesh	1491.796024
21.	Maharashtra	2487.919933
22.	Manipur	-

Sl. No.	State	Area under encroachment (in acres)
23.	Meghalaya	15.4337
24.	Mizoram	-
25.	Nagaland	-
26.	Odisha	45.5646
27.	Puducherry	-
28.	Punjab	495.2892
29.	Rajasthan	367.7256
30.	Sikkim	-
31.	Tamil Nadu	71.1776
32.	Tripura	-
33.	Uttar Pradesh	3079.9108
34.	Uttarakhand	23.574
35.	West Bengal	444.8423
TOTAL		12363.78176
		Or say 12363.78

Suicide of Jawan in Samba Unit

1896 SHRI K.N. BALAGOPAL: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether any enquiry has been ordered about the incidents that led to the suicide of a jawan at an army unit in Samba unit at border;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the number of complaints lodged by jawans against their officers regarding ill treatment towards them for the last three years; and
- (d) the action taken on each case?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY): (a) and (b) An enquiry has been ordered by the Army to investigate the incident of suicide by a jawan in Samba unit.

(c) and (d) The data pertaining to complaints lodged by jawans, some of them in confidence, to their superior officers in the chain of Command, are not maintained centrally. There is, however, a well established redressal mechanism for disposal of complaints lodged by jawans and appropriate action is taken on all such complaints.

Navy's concerns over safety of new fleet of MIG 29 Ks

1897 SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Navy raised concerns over the safety of its new fleet of MIG 29Ks; and

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

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Defence ties with China

1898 SHRIMATI T. RATNA BAI: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is contemplating on entering into defence treaties with China;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether any meeting has been proposed with the officials of China in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY): (a) to (c) A Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) for Exchanges and Cooperation in the field of Defence was signed with China during the visit of Raksha Mantri to China in 2006. Government is not presently contemplating on entering into any other defence treaty with China, nor has any meeting been proposed with the officials of China in this regard.

Delay in construction of six submarines

1899 SHRI N.K. SINGH: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been an inordinate delay in the construction of six submarines under 'Project-75';

- (b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor;
- (c) what is the estimated loss incurred due to this delay; and
- (d) what steps are being taken by Government to ensure India's naval capabilities?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY): (a) to (c) Sir, the original delivery schedule of the first submarine was December 2012 and remaining submarines were to be delivered with a gap of one year each. Consequent to the approval of Government for revision in cost and delivery schedule in 2010, the delivery of the first submarine has been revised to June, 2015 and that of the last (6th) submarine to September, 2018. The delay in construction of the submarines is attributable to initial teething problems in absorption of new technology, delay in augmentation of Industrial Infrastructure at M/s Mazagon Dock Limited (MDL) and delay in procurement of some items by MDL due to their high cost as compared to the earlier indicated cost. Complexities of the issues involved have resulted in cost escalation.

(d) Government constantly reviews the security environment and accordingly decides about induction of appropriate defence equipment/platform including submarines and surface/air assets to ensure India's naval capabilities. The thrust areas for modernization include induction of Frigates, Destroyers, Fast Attack Craft, Submarines, Surveillance aircraft, Aircraft Carrier, etc.

Change of venue for 'Air India' air show

†1900 SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is considering to conduct air show 'Air India' outside Bengaluru;
- (b) if so, the reasons therefor;
- (c) whether Government has received any request from the State Government not to change the venue;
- (d) if so, the details thereof and the action taken by Government; and
- (e) whether it is a fact that there will be an adverse effect on Indian Aerospace industry from this decision of Government?

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI M.M. PALLAM RAJU): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The state government of Karnataka had requested in June 2012 not to shift the venue.

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

Pay revision of URCs Employees

1901 SHRI VEER SINGH: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is considering pay revision of Unit Run Canteens (URCs) employees in the country as per the recommendation of Sixth Central Pay Commission (CPC);

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) by when the pay of CRCs employees will be enhanced as per the Sixth CPC?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d) The Unit Run Canteen (URC) employees are getting paid as per the rules regulating the terms and conditions of the services of the civilian employees of the URCs, issued by Army Headquarters in April 2003. These rules were made as per the directions of Hon'ble Supreme Court of India dated 4th January 2001, in the case of Union of India Vs M. Aslam and others.

It has been held by the Hon'ble Supreme Court, in its order dated 28.4.2009, in the case of R.R. Pillai v/s Commanding Officer HQ SAC (U), that, employees of URC are not Government Servants. Hence, the benefits of Sixth Pay Commission are not applicable to them. However, the basic pay of URC employees was enhanced by 50% w.e.f 1.2.2009 and by another 15% w.e.f. 1.12.2009

Violation of ceasefire by Pakistan

1902 SHRI SANJAY RAUT: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Pakistan troops have violated ceasefire umpteen times;
- (b) if so, how many violations have taken place in the last six months; and
- (c) whether Indian troops have suffered any losses and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY): (a) to (c) During 2012 in the last six months there have been 33 instances of ceasefire violations along the Line of Control (LC) Sector in Jammu and Kashmir (Jammu and Kashmir), details of which are as under:-

Sl. No.	Month	Total Ceasefire Violations
(i)	February 2012	-
(ii)	March 2012	04
(iii)	April 2012	01
(iv)	May 2012	05
(v)	June 2012	08
(iv)	July 2012	08
(vii)	August 2012	07 (Till date)

The details of security forces personnel killed/injured on the Line of Control in Jammu and Kashmir in cross LC firing during the last six months are as under:

Sl. No.	Month	Security Personnel	
		Killed	Injured
1	2	3	4
(i)	February 2012	-	-
(ii)	March 2012	-	01
(iii)	April 2012	-	-

1	2	3	4
(iv)	May 2012	-	-
(v)	June 2012	02	04
(vi)	July 2012	-	-
(vii)	August 2012 (Till date)	-	-
TOTAL		02	05

Identification of security lapses along coastline

1903. SHRI PARIMAL NATHWANI: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has identified security lapses along the Indian coastline;

(b) if so, the steps taken to set up more Coast Guard stations in different parts of the coastal areas especially in Gujarat;

(c) whether any time bound targets exist for setting up of these Coast Guard stations; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K ANTONY): (a) to (d) Coast Guard stations are set up after taking into account the threat perception and vulnerability gap analysis which is a continuous process. In addition to existing CG stations, six stations at Pipavav (Gujarat), Nizampatnam (Andhra Pradesh), Gopalpur (Odisha), Frazerganj (West Bengal), Mayabunder (Andaman and Nicobar Islands) and Kamorta (Andaman and Nicobar Islands) have been sanctioned by the Government.

Incidents of violence in recruitment of army

†1904. SHRI ASHK ALI TAK: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware of the frequent incidents of violence taking place in the recruitments of army;

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- (b) if so, the steps taken by Government to check its recurrence; and
- (c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A. K. ANTONY) : (a) and (b) Recruitment Rallies are planned and conducted by the Army Recruiting Organisation after due planning, detailed coordination with Civil Administration after ensuring that all basic amenities such as infrastructure, police arrangements, medical facilities etc. are available. However, there have been some incidents of crowd becoming unmanageable at rally site resulting in violence/stampede.

Recruitment is an ongoing process which is refined and streamlined continuously. Steps to ensure smooth conduct of recruitment rallies and to obviate recurrence of such incidents, *inter alia*, include closer coordination with civil administration for maintenance of law and order, provision of infrastructure etc.; increase in the number of recruitment rallies so as to reduce over-crowding; development of automation of recruitment activities at the rally site etc.

- (c) Does not arise.

Passing of secret information by army personnel

1905 SHRIMATI JAYA BACHCHAN: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the defence rules do not permit any officer to identify themselves or their locations on social networking sites;
- (b) whether it is also a fact that two officers of the Indian Army were honey-trapped by foreign female operative allegedly working for secret services;
- (c) whether the officers pass on some sensitive or secret information and were probed by the authorities; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY): (a) to (d) Yes, Sir. Two instances have been reported where officers were compromised by alleged foreign operative. Inquires were conducted and appropriate action has been initiated.

Roads to be built by BRO in Uttarakhand

1906 SHRI TARUN VIJAY: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether a number of roads have been given to Border Roads Organisation (BRO) to build in Uttarakhand;

(b) if so, the area-wise details of total length; and

(c) how many kms of road have been sanctioned with Central assistance in the Badrinath, Kedarnath, Gangotri, Yamunotri regions of Uttarakhand and their present status?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY): (a) and (b) Border Roads Organisation is entrusted to build total 27 of roads of total length 1472.13 Km in Uttarakhand (8 roads of length 533.68 Km in Kumaon Sector, 11 roads of length 538.10 Km in Joshimath sector and 8 roads of length 400.35 Km in Harsil sector).

(c) Details are given in the statement

Statement

Roads to be built by BRO in Uttarakhand

Sl. No.	Name of road	Agency	Length (Km)	Present status (formation completed) (Km)	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Nelong - Naga	GS	8.1	8.1	Gangotri region
2.	Nelong - Sonam	GS	11.65	11.65	Gangotri region
3.	Naga-Nilapani	GS	9.8	9.8	Gangotri region
4.	Naga-Jadhang	ITBP	5.5	0	Gangotri region
5.	Dharasu-Gangotri	NHO	124	10	Gangotri region
6.	Rishikesh-Dharasu	NHO	144	0	Gangotri region
		Total	303.05	39.55	
7.	Joshimath-Malari	GS	62.67	50.6	Badrinath region
8.	Malari-Girdhidobla	GS	19	5.17	Badrinath region
9.	Girthidobla-Sumna	GS	6.55	2.6	Badrinath region
10.	Musapani-Ghastoli	GS	7	7	Badrinath region

1	2	3	4	5	6
11.	Ghastoli-Ratakona	ITBP	17.95	17.95	Badrinath region
12.	Sumna-Rimkhim	ITBP	14	0	Badrinath region
13.	Rishikesh-Josimath- Mana	NHO	299.12	121.18	Badrinath region
		TOTAL	426.29	205.12	
14.	Rudraprayag- Gaurikund	NHO	75.35	18.35	Kedarnath region
	GRAND TOTAL		804.69	263.02	

*No roads in Yamunotri region have been entrusted to BRO.

Approaching ICJ to secure PoW in Pakistan

1907. SHRI RAJEEV CHANDRASEKHAR: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Gujarat High Court, in its Judgment of 23 December, 2011 has directed Government to approach the International Court of Justice to secure the release of 54 Indian soldiers taken as prisoners of War (PoWs) by Pakistan;

(b) whether the Gujarat High Court has also directed payment of service and retirement benefits to the families of these PoWs; and

(c) if so, the reasons for the delay by Government to take action on the directives of the Gujarat High Court?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY): (a) to (c) The Hon'ble High Court of Gujarat, in its judgement dated 23rd December, 2011, passed directions regarding approaching the International Court of Justice with regard to the Mission Defence Personnel (MDPs) believed to be in custody in Pakistan and payment of service and retirement benefits to their Next of Kin (Nok). The first part of the order of the Hon'ble High Court relating to approaching the International Court of Justice has been stayed by the Hon'ble Supreme Court on 2.5.2012. As such the matter is sub judice. The second part of the order of the Hon'ble High Court relating to payment of service and retirement benefits to the NoK of the MDPs has been

accepted by the Government and necessary action, towards implementation of the same, has been taken.

Establishing ordnance factory in Uttarakhand

†1908 SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH MAHRA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether in view of the defence requirements, Ministry would give preference to establishing an Ordnance Factory in Uttarakhand;

(b) if so, by when the team of experts of army is likely to be sent to Uttarakhand for selecting a site for this purpose; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI M.M. PALLAM RAJU): (a) No such proposal is under consideration.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Opening of CSD Canteens in Uttarakhand

†1909 SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH MAHRA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a decision has been taken to open CSD canteens for ex-servicemen in the State of Uttarakhand;

(b) if so, the place where CSD canteens will be opened; and

(c) whether the Ministry will consider upon the proposals of Uttarakhand regarding opening more canteens in future?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY): (a) to (c) 151 Unit Run Canteens (URCs) are existing in the State of Uttarakhand. Proposals for opening of new URCs are regularly received from various sources and are considered on merit, after ascertaining suitability, necessity, economic viability and other administrative aspects.

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Implementation of Assam Accord

1910. SHRI. N. K. SINGH:

DR. JANARDHAN WAGHMARE:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Union Government has implemented the Assam Accord of 1985 in an effective way in letter and spirit;
- (b) if so, how far the infiltration from Bangladesh is being prevented; and
- (c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) Action has been taken to implement various clauses of the Assam Accord. Certain clauses of the Accord are of continuing nature *i.e.* safeguards for Assamese people, measures for economic development of Assam, and to prevent infiltration, etc and, therefore, need to be continuously monitored. The Government is committed to implement Assam Accord in letter and spirit. The details of action taken on various clauses of Assam Accord are given in the statement (*See* below).

(b) and (c) In order to control the illegal infiltration, Government has taken steps for strengthening of the border Security Force and equipping them with modern equipments, reduction of gaps between the border posts and intensified patrolling along Indo-Bangladesh border. The border fence along the Bangladesh border is being strengthened and a scheme for flood lighting along the border is being implemented. The issue of illegal migrants from Bangladesh is regularly taken up at various fora and steps have been taken for coordinated patrolling, identification of vulnerable gaps, strengthening of riverine patrolling etc. Government of Bangladesh has also been urged to take effective steps to check the illegal movement of their nationals into India, especially through vulnerable and riverine areas. The strengthening of security and erection of fencing along Indo-Bangladesh border has helped in curbing illegal migration from Bangladesh to India effectively. The powers of identification and deportation of illegally staying foreign nationals including Bangladeshi nationals have been delegated to the State Governments and Union Territories Administrations under Section 3(2)(c) of the Foreigners Act, 1946. Thirty Six (36) Foreigners Tribunals including additional four (4) Foreigners Tribunals sanctioned in August, 2009 are set up for detection of foreigners/illegal migrants in the State of Assam.

Statement*Clause wise implementation status of the Assam Accord***Clause 5 -Foreigners issue**

- (i) The Citizenship Act, 1955, Citizenship Rules, 1956 and the Foreigners Tribunals) Order, 1964, were amended.
- (ii) Special Registration Officers have been appointed for registration of persons detected as foreigners who entered Assam between 1.1.1966 to 24.3.71.
- (iii) A total of 3153 including 1280 additional posts, sanctioned under Prevention of Infiltration of Foreigners (PIF) scheme to assist State Government and border Security Force (BSF) in detection and deportation of foreigners/illegal migrants and act as a second line of defence.
- (iv) Thirty-six Foreigners Tribunals have been constituted in the State of Assam under the provisions of Foreigners Act, 1946 for detection of illegal migrants/foreigners.

CLAUSE 6 and 7 - Safeguards and Economic development:

- (i) A Cultural Centre called the Srimanta Sankaradeva Kalashetra Complex has been established.
- (ii) Sri Jyoti Chitrabhan (Film) Studio at Guwahati has been modernized. Additional Rs. 10 crore has been sanctioned for further expansion/modernization of the Institute in the financial year 2006-07.
- (iii) The Government of Assam has constituted a Cabinet Sub-Committee has been constituted in July, 2011 to deal with the matter of updation of National Register of Citizens (NRC) and Implementation of Clause 6 of Assam Accord.
- (iv) Numaligarh Refinery was set up at a cost of nearly Rs. 2,500 crores.
- (v) Two Central Universities, one at Tejpur, and the other at Silchar, have been set up.
- (vi) An IIT has been set up at Guwahati.
- (vii) Kathalguri Power Project (60 MW) has been commissioned.

- (viii) Work for implementation of Assam Gas Cracker Project and Bogibeel rail-cum road project have started
- (ix) Action is being taken for revival of Ashok Paper Mill.

Cluse 8 to 14 - other issues :

- (i) The power to issue citizenship certificates now vests only with the Central Government.
- (ii) Construction of 2724.06 Kms of fencing has been completed against 3359 Kms sanctioned along Indo-Bangladesh Border. Construction of fencing in patches 160 Kms are under progress. Construction of 3548.93 Kms of border roads has also been completed against 4407.39 Kms. Construction of roads for 216 Kms are under progress.
- (iii) Ex-gratia payment was made to the next of kin of persons killed in the course of the agitation.
- (iv) Disciplinary cases against employees in connection with the agitation were reviewed.
- (v) In the matter of recruitment, orders were issued b the Central Government for relaxation in upper age limit upto a maximum of six years in the case of candidates who had ordinarily resided in the State of Assam during the period 1.1.1980 to 15.8.1985.
- (vi) NSA detenues detained in connection with agitation were released.

SC Guidelines for management of unused bore-wells

1911. SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA:

SHRI RASHEED MASOOD:

SHRI RANBIR SINGH PARJAPATI:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Supreme Court has issued guidelines for the management of unused bore-wells;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) how many children have been trapped in those unused bore-wells during each of the last three years and how many of them died;

(d) whether Government has taken any action against the authorities responsible for not closing unused bore-wells; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) The Hon'ble Supreme Court has issued directives in the year 2010 to Chief Secretaries/Administrators of all the States/Union Territories to adopt certain measures such as registration of drilling agencies, capping the wells properly, erection of signboards and fencing, filling of pits and channels after completion of drilling operation, filling of abandoned wells by clay/sand/boulders/pebbles etc. Further, the landowners before taking up any construction works must inform the concerned authorities. The Hon'ble Supreme Court has also directed that in rural areas, monitoring and execution should be done by Panchayati Raj Institutions and in urban areas by the Municipal Corporations/Public Health Departments.

(c) The Union Government does not maintain the specific information. The State/UT-wise number of children (age up to 14 years) who dies due to fall in pits or manholes etc. during 2009-2011 are attached at Annexure.

(d) and (e) 'Police' and 'Public Order' are State subjects under the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution of India and therefore, the State governments are primarily responsible for prevention, detection, registration and investigation of crime and for prosecuting the criminals through the machinery of their law enforcement agencies as also for protecting the life and property of the citizens.

violence in Assam instigated by External elements

†1912. SHRI MOHAN SINGH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is an apprehension that ethnic violence erupted again in Assam was instigated by external elements; and

(b) if so, to what extent this allegation is true?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) and (b) There is no such report.

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Violation of Supreme Court order regarding Arrest

†1913. SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that according to the Supreme Court verdict given in 1997 in D.K. Basu Versus West Bengal Case it is mandatory for a concerned officer to show his identity card to a person before arresting him and intimate his family members about his whereabouts after his arrest;

(b) whether it is fact that this order is not followed in most of the cases, especially in cases of minorities;

(c) the action taken by Government for strict compliance of Supreme Court's order; and

(d) whether there is any provision of punishment for officers who violated it?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) to (d) As per the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution of India "Police" and "Public Order" are State Subjects and, as such the primary responsibility of prevention, detection, registration, investigation and prosecution of crime lies with the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations. However, the Government of India took note of the guidelines of the Hon'ble Supreme Court and made certain amendments in the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 through the Code of Criminal Procedure (Amendment) Act, 2005, the Code of Criminal Procedure (Amendment) Act, 2008 and the Code of Criminal Procedure (Amendment) Act, 2010 relating to arrest like insertion of new section 50A, amendment to section 41 and insertion of new section 41A, 41B, 41C etc. These Sections provide for the procedure to be followed by police while arresting a person. These amendments were made in Cr.P.C. on the basis of the recommendations of the 177th Report of the Law Commission on 'Law Relating to Arrest'. While preparing the Report, the Law Commission took note of the guidelines of the Supreme Court in the case of D.K. Basu Vs. State of West Bengal. The State Governments should follow the provisions of Law in letter and spirit.

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Achievement in countering Naxal Menace

1914. SHRI BALBIR PUNJ: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Maoists from Andhra Pradesh, Odisha and Tamil Nadu had been using the border areas of Kerala and Karnataka as a hideout; and

(b) What is the present status of "Operation Green Hunt" and the State-wise achievement in countering Naxal menace?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH): (a) The banned CPI (Maoist) are making efforts to increase their influence in South India, particularly on the tri-junction of Tamil Nadu, Kerala and Karnataka. The CPI (Maoist) are making forays into Karnataka, Kerala and Tamil Nadu under the supervision of their South West Regional Bureau. The CPI (Maoist) cadres, active in the Wayanad district of Kerala, have also been known to engage in efforts aimed at establishing a forest route from Wayanad district to Mysore district of Karnataka.

(b) There is no operation called the 'Operation Greenhunt' being conducted by the Central Government. Law and Order being state subjects, all Anti-naxal operations are planned by the State Police, assisted by the Central Armed Police Forces. The term 'Operation Greenhunt' was used by the State Police for a local operation in Bastar range in Chhattisgarh. The operation was aimed at busting naxal dens in Bastar forests existing in green camouflage tents. But the Maoist propagandists and Front Organisations, attributed it ad nauseam to the Central Government, so much so, that it has entered the common parlance.

The state-wise statistics of Anti-naxal operations conducted by the LWE affected States including details of number of encounters, naxals killed and naxals arrested in the current year (up to August 15) are given in the Statement. (*See below*)

Statement

Statewise number of Anti naxal operations Encounters, Naxals killed and Arrested

State	2012 (up to August 15)		
	Number of Encounters	Naxals killed	Naxals arrested
1. Andhra Pradesh	2	3	182
2. Bihar	9	5	292
3. Chhattisgarh	47	29	230
4. Jharkhand	32	5	249
5. Karnataka	3	0	2
6. Madhya Pradesh	2	1	1
7. Maharashtra	17	2	49
8. Odisha	10	4	87
9. West Bengal	3	1	54
10. Assam	2	4	11
11. Uttar Pradesh	1	0	6
12. Tamil Nadu	0	0	4
13. Delhi	0	0	1
TOTAL	128	54	1168

Conditions of Bodo council for Rehabilitation of Relief camps inmates

1915. DR. K.P. RAMALINGAM: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Bodo Council imposed conditions for rehabilitation of relief camps inmates;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that many Bodo organizations have supported this demand raised by Bodo Council;

(d) if so, the details thereof?

(e) whether it is also a fact that Bodo Council has demanded that only those with land certificates and names on voters lists should be rehabilitated; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) to (e) There are such demands, due to apprehensions that taking advantage of rehabilitation of affected families some illegal infiltrators/illegal migrants may sneak into the Council area.

(f) The powers of identification and deportation of illegally staying foreign nationals including Bangladeshi nationals have been delegated to the State Governments and Union Territories Administrations under Section 3(2)(c) of the Foreigners Act, 1946. Thirty Six (36) Foreigners Tribunals including additional four (4) Foreigners Tribunals sanctioned in August, 2009 are set up for detection of foreigners/illegal migrants in the State of Assam.

State Government has taken steps for strengthening of the Border Security Force and equipping them with modern equipments, reduction of gaps between the border posts and intensified patrolling along Indo-Bangladesh border. The border fence along the Bangladesh border is being strengthened and a scheme for flood lighting along the border is being implemented. The issue of illegal migrants from Bangladesh is regularly taken up at various fora and steps have been taken for coordinated patrolling, identification of vulnerable gaps, strengthening of riverine patrolling etc. Government of Bangladesh has also been urged to take effective steps to check the illegal movement of their nationals into India, especially through vulnerable and riverine areas. The strengthening of security and erection of fencing along Indo-Bangladesh border has helped in curbing illegal migration from Bangladesh to India effectively.

Simplifying procedures for visiting relatives by Pak Nationals

1916. SARDAR SUKHDEV SINGH DHINDSA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Pak nationals who visit India on valid entry permits are asked to get prior permission from Union Home Ministry to go to Punjab to meet their relatives;

- (b) if so, the reasons therefor; and
- (c) whether Government proposes to simplify the procedure?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) to (c) Pakistani nationals having travel documents valid for the purposes of visit in various districts of Punjab, are allowed direct entry into the state after entering the country from Attari/Wagha check posts, without any prior permission from Ministry of Home Affairs.

People died during Amarnath Pilgrimage

†1917. SHRI THAAWAR CHAND GEHLOT: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of pilgrims died so far, out of those visiting Barfani Baba Bhagwan Amarnath during Amarnath pilgrimage;
- (b) the main reasons behind above-mentioned deaths;
- (c) whether one of the major reasons for deaths is excessive number of pilgrims to the extent that daily pilgrims are more than forty thousand instead of twenty five thousand due to sharp reduction in the days of pilgrimage; and
- (d) whether non-availability of sufficient medical facility to the pilgrims is also a major reason behind their death?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH): (a) 93 pilgrims died in the course of the Amarnath pilgrimage 2012.

- (b) Some of the reasons for the loss of lives identified by Shri Amarnathji Shrine Board (SASB) are as below:-
 - (i) High altitude trekking needs acclimatization apart from physical fitness. However yattris do not undergo any acclimatization which leads to serious illness and fatalities. Yattris also do not carry adequate winter clothing, footwear etc.
 - (ii) Further the weather changes quickly and even brief spell of thunder showers results in sharp decline of temperature.
 - (iii) Some devotees take bath in cold water and start trekking on empty stomach which attracts serious illness.

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) There is no correlation between number of deaths and number of daily pilgrims. The available data does not provide adequate basis for such a conclusion.

(d) The State Government has set up more medical camps this year. A total of 15 medical camps along the route were established by the State Government. These were supplemented by 32 medical camps set up by the Army, CRPF and BSF. All these camps had adequate number of doctors, staff and medicines. A Special High Powered Committee has been constituted for examining various issues related to the yatra.

Increase in custodial deaths

1918. SHRI KANWAR DEEP SINGH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has exact information as to how many people die in police custody everyday;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether according to a recent report on human rights in India, on an average 1.8 million people are victims of police torture and violence in India every year;

(d) if so, the reasons behind increase in custodial deaths across the country; and

(e) the steps Union Government proposes to take in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH): (a) to (c) No such details are compiled on daily basis. However, as per data of National Human Rights Commission (NHRC), they had registered total of 2766 cases of deaths, custodial torture and custodial violence in police custody during the period 2009-2010 to 2012-2013 (upto 31.7.12). Statement indicating State-wise and year-wise details of cases registered is given in the statement (*See* below).

(d) There is no visible trend of increase in the number of deaths in police custody every year. The reasons for custodial deaths include natural causes, torture in custody, injuries due to beating by public before arrest, suicide in custody as well as negligence by the public servants.

(e) As per the Seventh Schedule of the Constitution of India, "Police" and "Public Order" are State Subjects. It is for the State Governments to take action in

every crime. The Central Government issues advisories, while the NHRC issues guidelines and recommendations in respect of custodial deaths. NHRC has framed guidelines for reporting all deaths in custody whether natural or otherwise, within 24 hours of its occurrence. The NHRC also calls for various reports for ascertaining any foul play or negligence by public servants, which resulted in custodial death. Also, Section 176 of the Criminal Procedure Code provides for enquiry by the nearest Magistrate empowered to hold inquest in cases of death in the custody of the police.

*Statement**Cases of Custodial deaths, Custodial Torture and custodial violence in police custody during the Period 2009-10 to 2012-13*

State/UT	2009-2010			2010-2011			2011-2012			2012-2013 (upto 31/07/2012)		
	Death in Police Custody (Intimation)	Custodial Torture (Police)	Custodial Violence (Police)	Death in Police Custody (Intimation)	Custodial Torture (Police)	Custodial Violence (Police)	Death in Police Custody (Intimation)	Custodial Torture (Police)	Custodial Violence (Police)	Death in Police Custody (Intimation)	Custodial Torture (Police)	Custodial Violence (Police)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
3.												
1. Andaman and Nicobar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
2. Andhra Pradesh	9	2	0	14	6	0	13	15	0	4	2	0
3. Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4. Assam	6	5	0	7	6	0	4	3	0	3	0	0
5. Bihar	4	4	0	6	8	0	8	9	0	1	2	0

6.	Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0
7.	Chhattisgarh	1	3	0	1	7	0	5	40	0	1	8	0
8.	Delhi	0	18	1	3	30	1	1	18	1	0	14	0
9.	Goa	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
10.	Gujarat	9	4	0	9	3	0	5	3	0	7	2	0
11.	Haryana	6	12	0	3	14	0	3	26	1	0	12	0
12.	Himachal Pradesh	3	0	0	0	2	0	3	0	0	0	1	0
13.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	1	0	2	4	0	3	3	0	0	0	0
14.	Jharkhand	5	5	2	6	5	0	4	5	0	1	0	0
15.	Karnataka	3	2	1	5	7	1	2	3	0	2	3	0
16.	Kerala	6	3	0	2	7	0	1	3	0	3	1	0
17.	Madhya Pradesh	8	9	0	5	6	0	8	10	0	2	0	0
18.	Maharashtra	20	7	0	31	7	1	20	5	0	8	0	0

Written Ans. to Unstarred Questions [30 AUG, 2012]

of 29 AUG, 2012 393

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
19. Manipur	0	2	0	1	1	0	1	7	0	0	0	0
20. Meghalaya	1	3	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
21. Mizoram	0	0	0	2	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
22. Nagaland	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
23. Odisha	3	1	0	7	8	0	4	6	0	2	4	0
24. Puducherry	0	0	0	0	1	0	3	0	0	0	1	0
25. Punjab	3	2	0	6	5	0	6	6	0	2	2	0
26. Rajasthan	4	13	0	2	22	0	3	12	0	1	9	0
27. Tamil Nadu	8	21	0	6	21	0	7	24	0	2	7	0
28. Tripura	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0
29. Uttar Pradesh	16	476	13	15	654	13	16	438	12	5	50	0
30. Uttarakhand	0	20	1	4	21	0	1	17	0	0	2	0
31. West Bengal	8	0	0	5	5	0	5	17	0	1	8	0
TOTAL	124	615	18	146	855	16	128	675	14	46	129	0

Grand Total of all the above cases - 2766

Talks with insurgent groups of North East

1919. SHRI PANKAJ BORA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any peace talks between any insurgent groups of North East and the Central Government have taken place during the last three years; and

(b) if so, the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) Yes, Sir. Talks take place with those militant groups, which are willing to abjure the path of violence and place their demands within the framework of the Constitution of India. Details of such groups which presently have dialogue with the Government (including those in the last three years) are as under:

- (i) United Liberation Front of Asom (ULFA),
- (ii) Dima Haram Daogah (DHD) and DHD (Joel Garlosa),
- (iii) National Democratic Front of Boroland/Progressive (NDFB-P),
- (iv) Karbi Longri North Cachar Hills Liberation Front (KLNLF), and
- (v) United Peoples Democratic Solidarity (UPDS).

Memorandum of Settlement (MoS) has already been signed with United Peoples Democratic Solidarity (UPDS) on 25.11.2011.

Meghalaya

- (i) Achik National Volunteer Council (ANVC).

Manipur

- (i) United People's Front (UPF), Kuki National Organization (KNO) and Kangleipak Communist Party (KCP).

Nagaland

- (i) National Socialist Council of Nagaland/Isac/Muivah (NSCN/IM).

(b) Since the Groups have shown willingness to join the mainstream of the National life, the militant activities of these groups against civilians and security personnel have remarkably reduced.

Criteria for granting freedom fighters pension

1920. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) the criteria adopted by Government to grant freedom fighters pension;
- (b) the State-wise number of persons covered under the freedom fighters pension scheme, as on date;
- (c) whether a large number of applications for freedom fighters pension are still pending with Government;
- (d) if so, the State-wise details thereof; and
- (e) the steps taken by Government to reduce the pendency in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH): (a) The eligibility criteria under the Central "Swatantrata Sainik Samman Pension Scheme, 1980", *inter-alia*, includes imprisonment/ underground suffering of at least six months (three months in case of women and SC/ST freedom fighters), internment in home/externment from districts for at least six months, confiscation of properties, permanent incapacitation or loss of job, which a claimant should have undergone in connection with the national freedom struggle.

(b) Since the inception of the Freedom Fighters Pension Scheme 1972, pension has been sanctioned to about 1.71 lakh freedom fighters and their eligible dependents till 31st July, 2012. The State wise list of number of freedom fighters and their eligible dependents who have been sanctioned pension upto 31st July, 2012 is given in the statement.

(c) to (e) Receipt and disposal of claims for grant of Swatantrata Sainik Samman Pension is a continuous process. None of the applications for sanction of Samman pension alongwith the supporting documents received through the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations, except 168 re-verification reports from the Government of Andhra Pradesh which relate to applications for sanction of samman pension for participation in Hyderabad Liberation Movement, are pending. These re-verification reports alongwith applications for sanction of samman pension for participation in Hyderabad Liberation Movement which meet the eligibility criteria for sanction of pension are required to be considered by the Screening Committee of Eminent Freedom Fighters. Efforts are being made to process expeditiously these pending applications for sanction of samman pension for participation in Hyderabad Liberation Movement. However, no time frame can be indicated.

Statement

Details of the Central Samman pension sanctioned to the freedom fighters and their eligible dependents since inception of the scheme in 1972

Sl. No.	Name of State/Union Territory	Number of freedom fighters/their eligible dependents who have been sanctioned pension (as on 31.07.2012)
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	15251
2.	Assam	4441
3.	Bihar and	24883
4.	Jharkhand	
5.	Goa	1505
6.	Gujarat	3599
7.	Haryana	1688
8.	Himachal Pradesh	627
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	1807
10.	Karnataka	10100
11.	Kerala	3394
12.	Madhya Pradesh and	3480
13.	Chhattisgarh	
14.	Maharashtra	17960
15.	Manipur	62
16.	Meghalaya	86
17.	Mizoram	4
18.	Nagaland	3
19.	Odisha	4195
20.	Punjab	7028

1	2	3
21.	Rajasthan	814
22.	Tamil Nadu	4120
23.	Tripura	888
24.	Uttar Pradesh and	17999
25.	Uttarakhand	
26.	West Bengal	22515
27.	Andaman and Nicobar Island	3
28.	Chandigarh	91
29.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	83
30.	Daman and Diu	33
31.	NCT of Delhi	2046
32.	Puducherry	318
33.	Indian National Army (INA)	22468
TOTAL		1,71491

Study on custodial deaths

1921. DR. PRADEEP KUMAR BALMUCHU: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has made any study on custodial deaths;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the study reveals the steady increase in the custodial deaths every year;
- (d) if so, the reasons therefor; and
- (e) the steps being adopted by Government to minimise the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH): (a) to (d) No, Sir. However, as per data of National Human

Rights Commission (NHRC), there is no visible trend of increase in the number of custodial deaths. A Statement indicating number of custodial death cases registered by NHRC under Judicial, Police, Defence and Para Military Forces, for the years 2007-08 to 2012-13 (upto 10.8.12) is given in the Statement (*See* below). The reasons for these deaths include natural causes, torture in custody, injuries due to beating by public before arrest, suicides in custody as well as negligence by the public servants.

(e) As per the Seventh Schedule of the Constitution of India, "Police" and "Public Order" are State Subjects. It is for the State Governments to take action in every crime. The Central Government issues advisories, while the NHRC issues guidelines and recommendations in respect of custodial deaths. NHRC has framed guidelines for reporting all deaths in custody whether natural or otherwise, within 24 of its occurrence. The NHRC also calls for various reports for ascertaining any foul play or negligence by public servants, which resulted in custodial death. Also, Section 176 of the Criminal Procedure Code provides for enquiry by the nearest Magistrate empowered to hold inquest in cases of death in the custody of the police.

Statement

Custodial death cases registered

Year	Judicial	Police	Defence Forces	Para-Military Forces	Total
2007-08	1788	188	3	1	1980
2008-09	1598	142	2	4	1746
2009-10	1473	124	0	2	1599
2010-11	1426	146	1	1	1574
2011-12	1302	128	0	2	1432
2012-13	593	48	0	0	641
Upto 10.8.12					

Assistance to States to tackle Naxalism

†1922. SHRI JUGUL KISHORE: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the State-wise details of assistance provided to States in order to tackle the problem of naxalism during the last two years;

(b) whether after receiving the said assistance, the incidents of naxal violence in these States have lessened;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether Government proposes to increase the amount of assistance in order to tackle the naxals; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH): (a) to (e) Police and 'Public Order' being State subjects, action with respect to maintenance of law and order lies primarily in the domain of the State Governments concerned, who deal with the various issues related to Left Wing Extremist (LWE) activities in the States. The Central Government monitors the situation closely and supplements and coordinates their efforts through several ways. This, *inter alia*, include deployment of 81 Bns of Central Armed Police Forces (CAPFs) to assist the State Forces, sanction of Counter Insurgency and Anti Terrorist (CIAT) Schools, raising of India Reserve (IR) Bns, providing helicopters to the security forces for Anti-naxal operations.

The Central Government also provides assistance to the States in capacity building through schemes like the Security Related Expenditure (SRE) Scheme, the Special Infrastructure Scheme (SIS) in Left Wing Extremism affected States and the Scheme for Construction/Strengthening of 400 Fortified Police Stations in LWE affected districts. The State-wise details of funds released during the last two years under the SRE Scheme, the SIS Scheme and the Scheme for Construction/Strengthening of 400 Fortified Police Station are given in the Statement (*See* below).

The Central Government released funds under the SRE Scheme, SIS and Scheme for Construction/Strengthening of 400 Fortified Police Stations etc. based on the proposals received from the State Governments, which are dynamic in nature.

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

The quantum of violence as well as the resultant killings perpetrated by the LWE groups in 2011 was relatively less compared to 2010. In the years 2011, 1760 LWE incidents took place causing 611 deaths compared to 2213 incidents with 1005 deaths during 2010. In the current year (up to 31.07.2012), 950 incidents of LWE violence have taken place causing 278 deaths as compared to 1065 incidents and 355 deaths caused by LWE violence during the corresponding period in 2011.

Statement

State-wise detail of Funds Released under the SRE Scheme, the SIS and the Scheme for Fortified Police Stations

(Figure in Rs. crore)

State	SRE Scheme		SIS	Scheme for Fortified Police Stations		
	2010-2011	2011-2012	2010-2011	2011-2012	2010-2011	2011-2012
1. Andhra Pradesh	28.19	10.73	17.51	23.77	2.00	20.00
2. Bihar	29.41	13.65	17.39	34.66	2.00	44.75
3. Chhattisgarh	87.74	42.38	20.34	30.41	2.00	39.25
4. Jharkhand	59.40	75.35	20.08	35.61	2.00	39.25
5. Madhya Pradesh	1.56	0.27	2.32	7.48	1.00	5.60
6. Maharashtra	13.67	7.63	8.79	4.34	-	5.50
7. Odisha	56.62	21.57	20.36	40.47	1.00	37.50
8. Uttar Pradesh	3.56	2.00	11.22	4.41	-	8.25
9. West Bengal	18.91	13.90	11.99	4.67	-	9.90
TOTAL	299.06	187.48	130.00	185.82	10.00	210.00

Misusing identity cards for getting mobile connections

1923. SHRI K.N. BALAGOPAL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government noticed that a racket was bursted by the police for misusing identity cards of the people in the country on large scale for getting mobile connections;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps being taken by Government to ensure that such malpractices are avoided in the future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH): (a) and (b) As per available information, three cases have been reported each from Ahmedabad, Lucknow and Madhya Pradesh.

(c) 'Police' and 'Public Order' are State subjects under the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution of India and, therefore, the State Governments are primarily responsible for prevention, detection, registration and investigation of crime and also for prosecuting the accused criminals through the law enforcement machinery within their jurisdiction. The Government of India is, however, deeply concerned about crime and therefore, has been advising the State Governments from time to time to give more focused attention to improve the administration of criminal justice system and take such measures as are necessary for the prevention of crime. The Government has issued a comprehensive Advisory on prevention of crime on 16th July 2010 to all the State Governments and UT Administrations.

Ban on Muslims to sport beard in Paramilitary Forces

1924. SHRI MOHAMMED ADEEB: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of paramilitary forces where there is a ban on Muslims to sport beard; and

(b) the justification in each case?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH): (a) There is no ban on Muslims to sport beard in paramilitary forces. Minister of Home Affairs vide its order No. I-45020/19/88-Para-II dated 14th December, 1988 has issued directions to Central Armed Police Forces that a member of the Force belonging to the Muslim Community may be permitted to keep

beard on religious grounds. Once permission is given the member concerned will have to wear it consistently for the rest of his service period unless permitted upon written request to remove it.

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

Corporate bodies financing terrorist activities

1925. SHRI VIJAY JAWAHARLAL DARDA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has come to the notice of Government that some corporate bodies are also committing offences to finance the terrorist activities;

(b) if so, how this situation is legally tackled in the absence of non-identification of any individual company official involved in such a crime;

(c) whether such a situation arose in the years 2010 and 2011; and

(d) if so, the details of *modus-operandi* adopted?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH): (a) to (d) As per the available inputs and reports of Central Intelligence/Security Agencies so far no such instance has come to the notice of Government revealing involvement of corporate bodies in financing the terrorist activities in the hinterland. The existing provisions of Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act 1967 (UAPA) and Prevention of Money Laundering Act, 2002 comprehensively cover various facets of both terrorist funding and benefitting from proceeds of terrorism. UAPA empowers both the Union Government and the State Government Agencies to take action wherever such specific cases come to light.

Steps to prevent blockade of supply line to Manipur

1926. SHRI D. RAJA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the separatist movement demanding Frontier Nagaland as a separate State within Nagaland are threatening to block the supply line of Manipur;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken by the Central Government to keep open the supply line of Manipur and save it from another blockade?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) and (b) No, Sir.

(c) In the past whenever supply lines were blocked, the Central Government assisted the State Government in maintaining supply lines by airlifting essential items and by providing Central Armed Police Personnel to provide security to the convoys which were transporting essential items. Central Government is always keeping a watch and would assist the State Government as in the past in case a need arises.

Security of public sector units in naxal affected areas

†1927. SHRI ISHWARLAL SHANKARLAL JAIN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the names of forces which have been assigned the responsibility for security of public sector units/companies situated in naxal affected areas of the country;

(b) whether deployed security persons of said forces have been provided with automatic arms and security jackets; and

(c) if so, the State-wise details of number of security persons deployed in said companies, along with number of arms and companies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH): (a) to (c) The Central Industrial Security Force has been deployed for the security of Public Sector Units in naxal affected states and they have been provided with modern weapons and Bullet Proof Jackets. State-wise details are given below:-

State	No. of Public Sector Undertakings	Sanctioned strength of CISF	No. of arms issued
1. West Bengal	4	1504	The
2. Jharkhand	18	12050	information
3. Odisha	6	2490	cannot be
4. Bihar	6	1151	disclosed in
5. Chhattisgarh	2	1002	the interest of
6. U.P.	5	2166	national
7. Andhra Pradesh	10	4638	security

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Rehabilitations of Riot Victims of Assam

1928. SHRI KUMAR DEEPAK DAS: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that the Bodoland Territorial Autonomous Districts (BTAD) Council has decided to rehabilitate the displaced people of recent clash in BTAD area in phased manner, in accordance to their land record, name appeared in voter list and inmates other than this who are languishing in the relief camp will not be rehabilitated in the BTAD area;

(b) if so, the category-wise details of such inmates living in the relief camp on above;

(c) if so, whether Government has any planning for rehabilitation of such non-credential inmates of relief camp in any other part outside the State; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) to (d) Yes, Sir. There are such demands. There are apprehensions that taking advantage of rehabilitation of affected families some illegal infiltrators/illegal migrants from across the border may sneak into the Council area.

The powers of identification and deportation of illegally staying foreign nationals including Bangladeshi nationals have been delegated to the State Governments and Union Territories Administrations under Section 3(2)(c) of the Foreigners Act, 1946. Thirty Six (36) Foreigners Tribunals including additional four (4) Foreigners Tribunals sanctioned in August, 2009 are set up for detected of foreigners/illegal migrants in the State of Assam.

State Government has taken steps for strengthening of the Border Security Force and equipping them with modern equipments, reduction of gaps between the border posts and intensified patrolling along Indo-Bangladesh border. The border fence along the Bangladesh border is being strengthened and a scheme for flood lighting along the border is being implemented. The issue of illegal migrants from Bangladesh is regularly taken up at various fora and steps have been taken for coordinated patrolling, identification of vulnerable gaps, strengthening of riverine patrolling etc. Government of Bangladesh has also been urged to take effective steps to check the illegal movement of their nationals into India, especially through

vulnerable and riverine areas. The strengthening of security and erection of fencing along Indo-Bangladesh border has helped in curbing illegal migration from Bangladesh to India effectively.

Talks with militant organizations in Assam

1929. SHRI ANIL MADHAV DAVE: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government is holding talks with any militant organizations operational under cease fire in Assam; and

(b) if so, the names of these organizations and names of the members who participated in the talks with the centre?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) and (b) Government has always shown willingness to enter into dialogue with any group, which is willing to abjure the path of violence and place its demand within the framework of the Constitution of India.

In Assam, while tripartite dialogue is presently underway with United Liberation Front of Asom (ULFA), a faction of ULFA led by Paresh Baruna still continues to oppose the peace process. Tripartite talks are presently underway with Dima Haram Daogah (DHD/N), and DHD (Joel Garlosa), National Democratic Front of Bodoland/Progressive (NDFB-P). Government have appointed a Representative to negotiate with these groups in order to speed up the peace process. Gol's Representative has also been authorized to initiate process of peace talks with National Democratic Front of Bodoland (NDFB/Ranjan Daimary). A tripartite Memorandum of Settlement (MoS) was signed with United People's Democratic Solidarity (UPDS) on 25th November, 2011. UPDS dissolved itself as an organization in December, 2011 and it participated in the elections to the Karbi Anglong Autonomous Council held in January, 2012. On 24th January, 2012, 1695 cadres of nine militant of groups in Assam surrendered and laid down their arms in the presence of the Union Home Minister and the Chief Minister of Assam at Guwahati.

Links of Jammu and Kashmir Police personnel with L-E-T

†1930. SHRI ANIL DESAI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some personnel of Jammu and Kashmir Police

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

have been found to have links with Pakistani terror organization Lashkar-e-Taiba (L-e-T);

(b) whether it is also a fact that the arrested Police personnel were working as 'undercover agents' for Lashkar-e-Taiba; and

(c) if so, whether possibility of more such undercover agents existing in Jammu and Kashmir police is being looked into?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH): (a) and (b) Yes Sir. One ASI Mohammad Ramzan No. 5/PL, resident of Gund Dachina was found involved as Over Ground Worker for L-e-T outfit who was arrested on 9.2.2006 and a case FIR No.33/2006 U/s 20,40 ULA Act 121, 121-A, 124-A, 120-B RPC stands registered at Police Station Parimpora which is still under investigation. One SPO namely Mohd Rafi No. 859/SPO resident of Poonch was found working for L-e-T outfit. He was arrested on 2.2.2012 in case FIR No. 14/2002 U/s 13, 17, 18, 39, 40 ULA of Police Station Poonch and challan of the case has been produced in the court of law on 1.6.2012 which is still subjudice.

(c) Jammu and Kashmir Police is taking necessary action to identify any other Police personnel who may be working for any anti-national or subversive organisations.

Armed Insurgent Groups in the country

1931. SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) how many insurgent groups are active there in the country today;
- (b) the State-wise details thereof;
- (c) whether Government is into talks with various insurgent groups;
- (d) the State-wise details thereof; and
- (e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH): (a) and (b) State-wise list of insurgent groups active in States is given in the Statement-I (*See* below).

(c) to (e) Government of India has been encouraging terrorist outfits to shun violence and initiate dialogue within the ambit of the Constitution. Various MoU/ agreement signed by various States is given in the Statement-II.

Statement-I*List of Insurgent Groups operating in North Eastern Region***Assam**

United Liberation Front of Asom/Pro-Talk (ULFA/PT) - (Under SoO-July 12, 2011)

United Liberation Front of Asom/Anti-Talk (ULFA/AT).

National Democratic Front of Boroland/Progressive (NDFB/P) - (Under SoO-June 01, 2005)

National Democratic Front of Boroland/Ranjan Daimary (NDFB/R).

Karbi Longri NC Hills Liberations Front (KLNF) (Surrendered on Feb. 11, 2011)

All Adivasi National Liberation Army (AANLA) (Surrendered on Jan. 25, 2012)

Adivasi Cobra Military of Assam (ACMA) (Surrendered on Jan. 25, 2012)

Birsa Commando Force (BCF) (Surrendered on Jan. 25, 2012)

Dima Halam Daogah/Dilip Nunisa (DHD/N) (Under SoO-Jan 01, 2003)

Dima Halam Daogah/Jewel Garlosa (DHD/J) (Surrendered on Oct 02 2009).

Dima National Democratic Front (DNDF).

Meghalaya

Hynniewtrep National Liberation Council (HNLC)

Liberation of A'chik Elite Force (LAEF)

Achik National Volunteers Council (ANVC) (under SoO-July 23, 2004)

Garo National Liberation Army (GNLA)

Tripura

National Liberation Front of Twipra/Biswamohan (NLFT/B).

All Tripura Tiger Force (ATTF)

Nagaland

National Socialist Council of Nagalim/Issac-Muivah (NSCN/IM)

National Socialist Council of Nagaland/Khaplang (NSCN/K).

National Socialist Council of Nagaland/Khole-Kitovi (NSCN/KK).

Federal Government of Nagaland/Viyalie Metha (FGN/V)

Federal Government of Nagaland/Singnya (FGN/S).

Mizoram

Hmar People's Convention/Democratic (HPC/D)

Hmar National Army (HNA).

Manipur

People's Liberation army (PLA)

United National Liberation Front (UNLF)

Kanglei YawolKannaLup (KYKL)

People's Revolutionary Party of Kangleipak (PREPAK/VC)

People's Revolutionary Party of Kangleipak/General Secretary (PREPAK/(GS)

People's Revolutionary Party of Kangleipak/Shanti (PREPAK/Shanti, now rechristened as United People's party of Kangleipak/UPPK).

Kangleipak Communist Party (KCP/Noyon)

Kangleipak Communist Party/Nganba (KCP/Nganba).

Kangleipak Communist Party/Lamphel (KCP/Lamphel)

Kangleipak Communist Party/City Meitei (KCP/City Meitei)

Kangleipak Communist Party/Lalheiba (KCP/Lalheiba).

Kangleipak Communist Party/Lallumba (KCP/Lallumba)-Surrendered

Kangleipak Communist Party/Lamyamba (KCP/Lamyamba).

Kangleipak Communist Party/MC(KCP/Chingkheinganba).

People's United Liberation Front/Azad (PULF/Azad)

People's United Liberation Front/MI Khan (PULF/MI Khan).

People's United Liberation Front/Farooque (PULF/Farooque).

Kuki National Army (KNA)

Kuki National Front/Military Council (KNF/MC)

Kuki National Front/Zougam (KNF/Z)

United Socialist Revolutionary Army (USRA)

Zou Defence Volunteers (ZDV)

Zomi Revolutionary Front (ZRF)

Zeliangrong United Front (ZUF)

United Kom Rem Army (UKRA)

Kuki Revolutionary Army/United (KRA)

Hmar National Army (HNA)

Zomi Revolutionary Army (ZRA)

Kuki Revolutionary Army (KRA)

United Kuki Liberation Front (UKLF)

Kuki National Front /T.Samuel (KNF/T. Samuel)

Kuki National Front/Semtinthang (KNF/S. Samtinthang)

Hmar People's Convention/Democratic (HPC/D)

Jammu and Kashmir

Lashkar-e-Toiba (LeT)

Hizb-u-Mujahideen (HM)

Harkat-ul-Mujahideen (HuM)

Jaish-e-Mohammad (JeM)

Statement-II

Details of various MOUs, signed by Various States

1. The Central and respective State Governments have signed Suspension of Operations(SoO) agreements with NDFB/P (June 2005), DHD (January 2003).
2. **Assam:**
 - (a) A MoU was signed by the UPDS with the Government on November 25, 2011 in Assam.
 - (b) The Assam Government has also signed ceasefire agreements with Adivasi Cobra Military of Assam (ACMA) and Birsa Commando Force (BCF) on September 15, 2001 and August 14, 2004 respectively. On January 24, 2012, nine militant groups (Adivasi-5, Kuki-3, and Hmar-1) surrendered with arms at Guwahati for initiation of dialogue with the Government. The Gol has also appointed P.C, Haldar as interlocutor for the proposed talks with ULFA.
3. **Meghalaya:** A MoU was signed by ANVC (July 2004) in Meghalaya.
4. **Tripura:** In Tripura, NLFT/N led by Nayanbasi Jamatia also entered SoO agreement and signed (December 17, 2004) a 'Memorandum of Settlement'.
5. **Nagaland:** In Nagaland, NSCN/IM is continuing its ceasefire agreement with the Gol *w.e.f.* August, 1997 and is currently in peace talks with the Gol. Similarly, NSCN/K has also entered into a ceasefire agreement with the Gol *w.e.f.* April 28, 2001. Recently, NSCN/KK has also entered into a ceasefire agreement with Gol *w.e.f.* April 27, 2012.
6. **Manipur:** In Manipur, the SoO agreement between Army and a number (21) of Kuki/Zomi/Hmar UG outfits, in force since August 1, 2005, culminated in a tripartite SoO on August 22, 2008 (New Delhi) with two conglomerates, one led by the Kuki National Organisation (KNO) and the other led by United People's Front (UPF). The UG outfits with the ambit of this tripartite SoO agreement are KNA, KNF/MC, KNF/Z, USRA, ZDV, ZRF, UKRA, KLA KRA (U), UOKLA, HNA, ZRA, KNF/T.Samuel, HPC/D, KNF/P, UKLF, KLA (Ietkholun), KRA (ROCK) and ZDV (Kamkhanpau).

7. **Mizoram:** In Mizoram, an MoU was signed by the HPC and Mizoram Govt. at Aizwal on July 27, 1994.

Deportations of Illegal Bangladeshi immigrants

1932. SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) how many illegal Bangladeshi immigrants have been detained during last three years;
- (b) the State-wise number of detentions for last three years;
- (c) how many illegal Bangladeshi immigrants have been deported back in the last three years; and
- (d) what are the steps which Government has taken in last three years to stop and deport these illegal immigrants?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) to (c) State wise details of Bangladeshi nationals arrested and deported from India during the last three years *i.e.* from 2009 to 2011 are given in the statement (*See* below).

- (d) The Following steps have been taken in last three years to stop and deport the illegal immigrants:
 - (i) Effective domination of the border by carrying out round the clock surveillance of the borders by Border Security Force.
 - (ii) Construction of border fencing, roads and floodlighting.
 - (iii) Setting up of more Border Out Posts (BOPs) along the Indo-Bangladesh border to reduce the inter BOP distance for effective border domination.
 - (iv) Induction of hi-tech surveillance equipment including night navigation devices.
 - (v) In the State of Assam, 36 Foreigners' Tribunals have been constituted to look into individual cases to determine nationality. As on 30/06/2012, 2,37,631 cases stood referred to the Tribunals.

Statement

State/UT wise statistics of BD nationals arrested/deported in/from India during 2009-2011

Sl. No.	State	2009		2010		2011	
		Arrested	Deported	Arrested	Deported	Arrested	Deported
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	6	4	25	-	22	9
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	-	-	-	-	-	-
3.	Assam	102	171	96	2354	13	2414
4.	Bihar	11	-	1	14	-	14
5.	Chhattisgarh	-	-	-	-	1	1
6.	Goa (Panaji)	-	-	3	-	-	-
7.	Gujarat	113	44	104	23	59	18
8.	Haryana	33	50	29	58	39	103
9.	Himachal Pradesh	-	-	-	4	2	4
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	21	-	6	1	-	-
11.	Jharkhand	2	1	-	-	1	-
12.	Karnataka	32	-	16	-	29	3
13.	Kerala	5	43	2	1	-	1
14.	Madhya Pradesh	-	2	-	4	-	4
15.	Maharashtra	1868	259	1487	590	1137	141
16.	Manipur	2	4	-	-	7	-

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
17.	Meghalaya	124	88	133	28	147	62
18.	Mizoram	10	6	4	-	-	-
19.	Nagaland	-	-	-	-	-	-
20.	Odisha	25	48	-	-	16	49
21.	Punjab	43	107	21	37	21	30
22.	Rajasthan	65	57	127	130	-	63
23.	Sikkim	-	-	-	-	9	-
24.	Tamil Nadu	-	-	-	-	2	-
25.	Tripura	540	1395	913	1249	1662	-
26.	Uttar Pradesh	40	23	78	36	18	33
27.	Uttarakhand	14	25	7	19	7	6
28.	West Bengal	2235	6492	1558	835	2059	1476
29.	Delhi	21	1559	23	905	-	12
TOTAL		5312	10602	4633	6290	5251	4488

Non-Utilisation of Funds under MPF by States

1933. SHRI PALVAI GOVARDHAN REDDY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that almost all the States have failed to utilize funds released under Modernisation of Police Force since 2008-09 to 2011-12;

(b) if so, the State-wise details of funds allocated, released and spent during the above period;

(c) what efforts the Ministry is making to ensure that funds are utilised under the MPF;

(d) whether any special components are planning to be introduced under MPF;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) and (b) A Statement indicating the details of funds released under the Modernisation of State Police Forces (MPF) Scheme to the State Governments during the financial years 2008-09 to 2011-12 and utilization reported by the State Governments for the period 2008-09 to 2010-11 is given in the statement (*See* below). The utilization certificate for the year 2011-12 will become due on 1.4.2013.

(c) In order to monitor timely and appropriate use of funds sanctioned and released to States under the MPF Scheme, the Ministry of Home Affairs has put in place a system of concurrent audit effective from March, 2009. The Concurrent Audit of MPF Scheme funds is being conducted every quarter in all States/UTs by the Internal Audit Wing of the Ministry of Home Affairs.

(d) to (f) The Scheme for Modernization of State Police Forces (MPF Scheme), implemented by MHA ended in the year, 2009-10. The Scheme was further extended for two years *i.e.* the financial years 2010-11 and 2011-12, with the approval of Cabinet Committee on Security (CCS). The extended MPF Scheme has also ended on 31st March, 2012.

Proposals for further extension of the MPF Scheme for a period of five years (2012-13 to 2016-17) with effect from the financial year 2012-13, partly under Non-plan and partly under Plan, as per the recommendations of the Committee of Secretaries are being processed by the Ministry of Home Affairs for obtaining approval of the competent authority.

Statement

Funds released to states under the scheme for modernisation of state police forces (MPF SCHEME) during 2008-09, 2009-10, 2010-11 and 2011-12 and Utilisation for the period 2008-09 to 2010-11.

		(Rs. in crore)						
1	Name of States	2008-09		2009-10		2010-11		2011-12
		Funds Released	Utilisation reported	Funds Released	Utilisation reported	Funds Released	Utilisation reported	Funds Released
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Andhra Pradesh	83.83	81.01	115.54	61.10	89.96	17.71	6.35
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	14.72	11.13	11.50	11.30	10.75	6.28	7.08
3.	Assam	68.11	60.67	60.79	8.40	48.51	32.28	48.02
4.	Bihar	41.57	41.57	59.34	59.34	63.67	26.00	28.50
5.	Chattisgarh	26.54	24.81	17.04	17.04	29.08	19.37	12.48
6.	Goa	4.00	3.91	7.08	7.09	2.30	1.58	0.08
7.	Gujarat	48.02	46.75	52.18	47.36	55.27	46.35	33.23

8.	Haryana	27.51	27.51	46.63	30.47	30.41	7.07	5.23
9.	Himachal Pradesh	9.99	9.93	7.10	7.10	6.36	0.34	5.91
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	109.65	109.65	111.18	111.18	148.25	132.24	109.73
11.	Jharkhand	69.85	66.00	33.49	28.30	36.90	0	6.58
12.	Karnataka	69.91	69.61	63.96	63.77	83.01	57.94	53.37
13.	Kerala	22.90	22.90	32.54	32.54	42.68	41.55	27.05
14.	Madhya Pradesh	40.37	40.37	54.87	49.73	72.41	51.50	37.54
15.	Maharashtra	75.86	72.08	72.48	70.48	42.26	35.30	64.72
16.	Manipur	39.23	32.96	27.44	17.34	26.63	24.44	38.76
17.	Meghalaya	10.81	10.81	9.73	8.33	8.48	0	6.69
18.	Mizoram	12.69	12.69	11.48	11.48	19.55	0	13.18
19.	Nagaland	38.42	38.42	31.50	31.50	33.77	33.77	30.08
20.	Odisha	42.54	42.54	51.87	51.84	54.24	54.24	20.28
21.	Punjab	21.56	21.56	33.50	32.45	26.08	0	32.12
22.	Rajasthan	49.10	48.34	51.18	48.66	47.88	45.23	33.17

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
23.	Sikkim	6.12	6.12	4.72	4.12	2.17	1.24	5.02
24.	Tamil Nadu	50.10	50.10	60.67	45.46	92.52	44.51	43.19
25.	Tripura	20.66	20.66	22.92	22.02	23.08	18.54	16.35
26.	Uttar Pradesh	102.31	91.43	125.17	125.17	77.61	33.02	61.76
27.	Uttarakhand	19.39	19.39	5.29	5.29	6.35	0	5.75
28.	West Bengal	32.18	31.93	48.81	48.81	43.73	0	47.78
TOTAL		1157.64	1114.85	1230.00	1026.29	1224.63	730.50	800.00

The utilization certificates for funds released during 2011-12 will become due on 01.04.2013.

Ghost employees of MCD

†1934. SHRIMATI MAYA SINGH: Will the Minister HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a scam involving about 1500 ghost employees and bungling of lakhs of rupees in their name has been unearthed in MCD;

(b) whether it is also a fact that withdrawal of salaries in the name of ghost employees for about six years has been reported in the investigation so far;

(c) the action taken so far in this matter and number of guilty persons identified and number of persons against whom action has been taken; and

(d) whether any action has been taken to recover crores of rupees withdrawn fraudulently for years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) to (d) On the directions of the Hon'ble High Court of Delhi, Delhi Police has undertaken investigation of the alleged ghost employees scam in the Municipal Corporation of Delhi. In this connection, the Municipal Corporation of Delhi had initially provided a list of 10691 regular employees, who had filled up their biometric forms, but did not turn up for their thumb impression enrolment. The Corporation subsequently provided lists of 29589 substitute safai karmacharis, 880 terminated employees and an additional list of 14232 substitute safai karmacharis. During verification of the above-mentioned 55392 employees and substitute safai karmacharis, 1693 persons remained untraced. Subsequently, during the course of investigation, 667 persons out of these 1693 persons have been traced and examined. In this regard, 7 criminal cases have been registered. Charge-sheets against 3 persons have been filed in two criminal cases. Separately, on the basis of the FIRs lodged by Delhi Police, Vigilance Department of the erstwhile Municipal Corporation of Delhi (now three Delhi Municipal Corporation) has instituted major penalty proceedings against 37 officials, out of whom 23 were placed under suspension.

Strengthening coordination between Centre and States to deal with Naxalism

†1935. SHRI FAGGAN SINGH KULASTE: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has formulated any effective plan to strengthen the

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

coordination between Centre and States through evolving a special scheme to deal with the problem of Naxalism in various parts of the country, particularly in tribal areas;

(b) if so, the efforts made by Government so far to curb the Naxalite incidents in the Naxal affected States;

(c) the number of people got affected with such incidents in the affected States along with the number of those who lost their lives during the last three years, State-wise, district-wise; and

(d) the details of the efforts made to curb such incidents?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH): (a) to (d) 'Police' and 'Public Order' being State subjects, action with respect to maintenance of law and order lies primarily in the domain of the State Governments concerned. The Central Government has a two-pronged approach towards combating LWE. It supplements the efforts of State Governments through security related and development related interventions. In security related interventions, apart from directly deploying CAPFs, the Government of India provides assistance for capacity building by the states through schemes like the Security Related Expenditure scheme, the Special Infrastructure Scheme, Construction of Fortified Police Stations etc. In the development front, the central Government is implementing special schemes for LWE affected areas like the Integrated Action Plan (IAP), the Road Requirement Plan-I etc.

In order to ensure proper coordination among the States concerned and between the State Governments and the Central Government, a number of review and monitoring mechanisms have been established to address different aspects of LWE problem. Some of these mechanisms include:

- (i) A Standing Committee of the Chief Ministers of the States concerned under the Chairmanship of the Union Home Minister to work out a coordinated policy and specific measures to deal with Left Wing Extremism problem on political, security and development fronts.
- (ii) A Coordination Centre chaired by the Union Home Secretary to review and coordinate the efforts of the State Governments, where the State Governments are represented by Chief Secretaries and the Directors General of Police.

- (iii) A Task Force under the Special Secretary (Internal Security), Ministry of Home Affairs, with senior officers from Intelligence Agencies, Central Armed Police Forces and State Police Forces, to monitor and coordinate anti-LWE efforts.

It is the belief of the Government of India that a combination of calibrated police action, focused development efforts and improvement in governance will yield the desired results against LWE.

The state-wise/district-wise details of incidents and deaths due to LWE violence during the last three years are given in the Statement (*See* below).

*Statement**State-wise and District-wise details of incidents and deaths due to LWE violence*

State	Districts	2009		2010		2011		2012 (up to August 15)	
		Incidents	Deaths	Incidents	Deaths	Incidents	Deaths	Incidents	Deaths
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Andhra	Adilabad	3	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Pradesh	Cuddapah	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	East Godavari	2	1	2	1	1	0	2	0
	Guntur	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
	Karimnagar	3	2	1	1	2	1	2	0
	Khammam	16	9	15	5	17	2	17	4
	Prakasam	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
	Rangareddy	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
	Vishakhapatnam	22	3	67	15	30	5	21	2

	Vijaynagaram	2	0	4	0	0	0	2	0
	Warangal	16	3	8	2	3	1	0	0
<hr/>									
	TOTAL	66	18	100	24	54	9	44	6
<hr/>									
Bihar	Arwal	5	1	3	1	3	0	3	0
	Aurangabad	43	5	30	15	31	4	23	1
	Banka	1	0	4	5	6	3	4	0
	Begusarai	2	0	4	2	4	2	2	0
	Bhagalpur	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
	Bhojpur	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0
	Buxar	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
	Darbhangha	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
	East Champaran	5	0	13	3	23	9	6	0
	Gaya	81	13	92	15	94	5	26	4
	Gopalganj	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
	Jamui	16	8	27	19	36	18	26	9
	Jehanabad	2	0	7	0	3	6	0	0
<hr/>									

Written Ans. to Unstarred Questions [30 AUG, 2012]

of 29 AUG. 2012 423

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	Kaimur	3	1	12	0	18	1	1	0
	Katihar	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0
	Khagria	3	3	2	1	0	0	1	1
	Lakhisarai	6	4	1	8	0	0	1	0
	Munger	13	5	13	3	3	2	4	5
	Muzaffarpur	7	9	17	1	18	1	4	1
	Nalanda	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0
	Nawada	2	11	1	0	0	0	1	0
	Patna	3	0	5	2	4	0	1	0
	Rohtas	14	0	28	6	51	9	5	0
	Saran	3	4	7	1	3	0	1	0
	Sharsa	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
	Sheohar	9	7	12	12	9	1	1	1

	Sitamarhi	7	0	11	3	8	2	4	0
	Siwan	3	0	2	0	0	0	0	0
	Vaishali	3	1	5	0	0	0	5	0
	West Champaran	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
<hr/>									
	TOTAL	232	72	307	97	316	63	120	22
<hr/>									
Maharashtra	Gadchiroli	145	88	92	43	103	53	74	35
	Gondia	9	5	2	2	6	1	14	2
<hr/>									
	TOTAL	154	93	94	45	109	54	88	37
<hr/>									
Madhya Pradesh	Balaghat	1	0	7	1	6	0	9	0
	Singrauli	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0
<hr/>									
	TOTAL	1	0	7	1	8	0	9	0
<hr/>									
Chhattisgarh	Bastar	32	6	36	8	30	20	6	0
	Bijapur	177	79	203	81	133	65	59	30
	Dantewada	128	92	200	138	139	50	34	13
<hr/>									

Written Ans. to Unstarred Questions [30 AUG. 2012]

of 29 AUG. 2012 425

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	Dhamtari	6	13	0	0	2	1	3	0
	Durg	0	0	2	1	2	0	0	0
	Jashpur	5	0	1	0	2	0	1	0
	Kanker	69	31	64	31	50	24	16	6
	Koriya	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Mahasamund	0	0	3	3	0	0	1	0
	Narayanpur	52	8	74	52	47	19	31	8
	Raigarh	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	0
	Raipur	1	1	5	2	13	8	0	0
	Rajnandgaon	39	56	30	27	26	16	17	4
	Surguja	18	3	7	0	20	1	0	0
	Balod	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
	Balrampur	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
	Goriabandh	0	0	0	0	0	0	14	4

	Kondagaon	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	4
	Sukma	0	0	0	0	0	0	55	16
<hr/>									
	TOTAL	529	290	625	343	465	204	252	85
<hr/>									
Jharkhand	Bokaro	29	15	16	3	36	5	18	2
	Chatra	98	4	57	6	92	10	39	2
	Deoghar	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
	Dhanbad	9	3	4	0	3	0	5	2
	Dumka	5	4	3	2	2	3	2	1
	East Singhbhum	38	17	47	17	13	2	3	0
	Garhwa	44	6	37	8	17	2	13	15
	Giridih	25	8	18	12	19	3	21	9
	Gumia	63	23	28	20	41	42	29	17
	Hazaribagh	23	4	8	1	21	1	10	0
	Jamtara	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<hr/>									

Written Ans. to Unstarred Questions [30 AUG, 2012]

of 29 AUG. 2012 427

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	Khunti	31	15	39	26	42	24	27	23
	Koderma	2	1	0	0	1	0	1	0
	Latehar	95	28	80	19	61	29	47	5
	Lohardaga	30	5	19	1	22	11	3	0
	Pakur	1	2	0	0	3	1	2	1
	Palamu	145	23	55	6	81	12	44	1
	Ramgarh	5	2	3	0	1	0	3	0
	Ranchi	39	21	30	9	12	9	13	6
	Sahebganj	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0
	Saraikela	11	6	8	4	7	4	6	0
	Kharswan								
	Simdega	12	4	18	11	21	13	25	18
	West Singhbhum	36	17	30	12	21	10	17	6
	TOTAL	742	208	501	157	517	182	328	108
Karnataka	Chikmagalur	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

	Shimoga	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
	Udupi	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	0
	Dakshina	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
	Kannada								
	TOTAL	4	0	1	0	1	1	3	0
Kerala	Malappuram	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
	Thrissur	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	0
	Wynad	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
	TOTAL	0	0	3	0	2	0	0	0
Assam	Dibrugarh	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
	Tinsukia	0	0	0	0	3	0	1	0
	Dhemaji	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
	TOTAL	0	0	1	0	3	0	3	0
Haryana	Yamunanagar	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	TOTAL	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Written Ans. to Unstarred Questions [30 AUG, 2012]

of 29 AUG. 2012 429

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Odisha	Bargarh	0	0	1	0	3	1	9	2
	Bolangir	0	0	0	0	5	2	30	1
	Deogarh	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
	Dhenkanal	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Gajapati	9	0	12	5	3	0	0	0
	Ganjam	1	0	8	1	18	0	5	0
	Jajpur	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	0
	Kalahandi	0	0	2	0	1	1	4	0
	Kandhamal	11	2	8	6	10	5	5	3
	Keonjhar	12	4	15	4	3	0	1	0
	Koraput	52	26	57	31	59	15	40	11
	Malkangiri	102	15	50	13	41	8	20	11
	Mayurbhanj	17	4	4	2	1	0	0	0
	Nawrangpur	0	0	4	5	3	2	1	0
	Nuapada	4	2	5	1	11	14	8	2
	Rayagada	14	8	12	1	11	3	5	1

	Sambalpur	2	1	0	0	3	0	0	0
	Sundergarh	40	5	38	10	19	2	4	2
<hr/>									
	TOTAL	266	67	218	79	192	53	133	33
<hr/>									
West Bengal	Bankura	12	14	29	20	3	1	0	0
	Birbhum	0	0	6	5	0	0	0	0
	Malda	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Murshidabad	1	0	1	2	0	0	0	0
	Purulia	36	15	50	37	10	6	0	0
	West Midnapore	205	128	264	194	79	38	5	0
<hr/>									
	TOTAL	255	158	350	258	92	45	5	0
<hr/>									
Uttar Pradesh	Chandauli	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
	Pilibhit	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0
	Sonebhadra	7	2	4	0	0	0	1	0
<hr/>									
	TOTAL	8	2	6	1	1	0	1	0
<hr/>									

Written Ans. to Unstarred Questions [30 AUG. 2012]

of 29 AUG. 2012 431

Housing for Police in naxal affected states

†1936. SHRI MOTILAL VORA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that strength of police personnel has increased in past few years in naxal affected States;

(b) whether it is also a fact that due to limited resources, State Governments are unable to construct housing units for police personnel in required number;

(c) if so, whether Central Government will accord sanction to separate housing scheme for police personnel of naxal affected States; and

(d) if so, by when sanction will be given in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir. The strength of State police personnel have increased in the past few years in the naxal affected states.

(b) to (d) The Central Government, under its various schemes, is extending adequate financial assistance to the LWE affected State Governments for constructing residential accommodation for State Police personnel. The Ministry of Home Affairs has been implementing a Non-Plan scheme for Modernization of State Police Forces (MPF) which includes construction of residential buildings for police personnel. The State Governments have also been implementing their own schemes for providing housing to security forces.

Percentage of expenditure by Centre and States on MPF

† 1937. SHRI MOTILAL VORA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of percentage of expenditure to be incurred by Centre and States on the scheme for Modernization of Police Forces (MPF) for naxal affected States;

(b) whether naxal affected States have requested to enhance budget allocation under the scheme for Modernization of Police Forces; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and Government's reaction thereto?

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) Under the Scheme for Modernization of State Police forces (MPF Scheme) approved by the Cabinet Committee on Security (CCS) in the year 2005-06, the naxal affected States namely, Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Odisha, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal were eligible for 75% Central assistance and the State Government concerned were required to contribute 25% as State share towards the Scheme.

The MPF Scheme approved in the year 2005-06 ended in the year 2009-10. The scheme was further extended twice, *i.e.*, for the financial years 2010-11 and 2011-12 with the approval of CCS and the extended Scheme has also ended in March, 2012. The proposal for seeking approval for further extension of the Scheme for a further period of five years with effect from 2012-13 (2012-13 to 2016-17) with enhanced financial allocations, partly under Plan and partly under Non-Plan, are under process in the Ministry of Home Affairs.

(b) and (c) In the past while furnishing annual Action Plan proposals under the MPF Scheme to the Ministry of Home Affairs, the State Governments including naxal affected States have been seeking enhanced allocation of funds. However, Central allocation to States under the MPF Scheme is based on allocation from the Ministry of Finance, demand and security scenario in other States and the utilization of funds by the concerned State Government.

The Government of Uttar Pradesh, in April, 2012, requested for an annual Central assistance of Rs. 800 crore to Uttar Pradesh for modernization of its police forces. The State Government has been informed by the Ministry of Home Affairs that as and when the MPF Scheme is extended for another five years from 2012-13 onwards and the funding for the Scheme is finalized, the Government of Uttar Pradesh will get its due share of allocation of funds under the Scheme.

Women police units in Maharashtra

1938. SHRI SANJAY RAUT: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the number of women police units across the country has led to reduction in crime against women;

(b) the number of women police units in the State of Maharashtra to deal with crimes against women;

- (c) what was the demand from the State; and
- (d) how many units have been sanctioned by the Ministry, so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH): (a) No study has been conducted to ascertain the impact of the women police units in the reduction of crime against women. However, women police stations have facilitated the registration and investigation of crimes against women.

(b) As per the BPR and D Publication, 'Data on Police Organisation in India as on 1-1-20011', there are no women police units in the State of Maharashtra.

(c) and (d) 'Police' and 'Public Order' are State subjects under the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution of India and, therefore, the State Governments and UT administrations are primarily responsible for prevention, detection, registration and investigation of crime, including the crime of kidnapping and abduction, and for prosecuting the criminals through the law enforcement machinery within their jurisdiction. Hence the responsibility for notifying women police stations and providing the necessary resources rests with the State itself and the Ministry of Home Affairs has no role to play in this matter.

Non-Payment of compensation for land acquisition on Indo-Pak Border

1939. SHRI AVINASH RAI KHANNA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that in the Tribune dated 25 July 2012 farmers of Indo-Pak border from Kathua to Aknoor on Indo Pak border still await compensation for acquirement of their land by BSF;
- (b) if so, what steps Government has taken to release the compensation to the farmers;
- (c) whether Government has released the compensation and whether the farmers have got the same or not and who is at fault; and
- (d) what action Government has taken so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMCHANDRAN): (a) to (d) As per the available records, the land compensation for land occupied for fencing on Indo-Pak border in Districts of Jammu, Samba and Kathua has been assigned to State Government of Jammu and Kashmir. The State Government is in process of preparing of revenue papers for the acquired land so that the compensation to affected farmers can be settled.

Disaster mock drill at metro stations in Delhi

1940. SHRI AVINASH RAI KHANNA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a disaster mock drill was performed at the Central Secretariat Metro Station few days ago, if so, what was the purpose and what was the result thereof;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the TETRA handsets have been provided to the police and were used during the mock drill;

(c) whether it is also a fact that these handsets did not function underground; and

(d) the steps taken to improve the quality of these sets?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) Yes, Sir. As per information received from the Government of Delhi, the Delhi Disaster Management Authority and the National Disaster Management Authority Jointly conducted a mock drill on 28th July, 2012 at various metro stations in Delhi, UP and Haryana including Central Secretariat Metro Station.

The purpose of the mock drill was to test the response of various Emergency Support Functionaries (ESF's), improve coordination and to find the short comings. The mock drill was conducted successfully with participation of various ESF's and metro commuters.

(b) to (d) Yes Sir. It has been observed that Tetra sets used by various ESF's generally do not function in the underground area of Delhi Metro network. The service provider of Tetra wireless and Delhi Metro Rail Corporation have been asked to find a solution to the problem.

Educating common man to identify fake currency

1941. SHRI NATUJI HALAJI THAKOR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that fake currencies are constantly being dumped from neighbouring countries;

(b) whether it is also a fact that common man is unable to identify fake currency;

(c) if so, whether Government has any plan to educate the common man to identify fake currency;

(d) what steps are being taken by Government to stop flow of fake currency in the country; and

(e) the number of persons arrested during the last two years, State-wise who were indulging in such crime and the details of punishment awarded to them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH): (a) As per available inputs and assessments of Central Security and Intelligence Agencies, production and circulation of counterfeit Indian currency is attempted from both within India and so also from outside India.

(b) and (c) Presence of various security features available in Indian Bank notes such as intaglio printing, watermarks, security thread, optically variable ink, see through register, latent image, fluorescence and Micro lettering enables the public to distinguish easily a genuine note from a counterfeit one.

Reserve Bank of India (RBI) conducts mass awareness campaigns periodically to educate the general public about the features they can recognize on a bank note to judge whether it is genuine or fake. RBI also imparts practical training to interest groups like banks, police authorities, traders/firms/business and utility companies. A dedicated microsite with easy to understand information on genuine Indian bank notes has also hosted in the official site of RBI.

(d) To address the multi-dimensional aspects of the FICN menace, several agencies such as the RBI, the Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Home Affairs, Security and Intelligence Agencies of the Centre and States, Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI) etc., are working in tandem to thwart the illegal activities related to FICNs.

Further, one special FICN Coordination Group (FCORD) has been formed in MHA to share the intelligence/information amongst the different security agencies of State/Centre to counter the menace of circulation of Fake Currency within the country. The security features in the High Value currency notes are being constantly

upgraded. RBI has also strengthened the mechanism for detection of counterfeit notes by the Banks.

Directorate of Revenue Intelligence (DRI) is also actively involved in booking cases and coordinating with other agencies to nab the consignment of FICN and major operators across Indo-Pak, Indo-Nepal, Indo-Bangladesh borders and through other routes.

(e) The State-wise details of cases registered, persons arrested and convicted for counterfeiting during the years 2008-10 is given in the Statement.

Statement

Cases registered (CR), Cases chargesheeted (CS), Cases convicted (CV), persons arrested (PAR), persons chargesheeted (PCS) and Persons convicted under counterfeiting during 2008-2010

Sl.No.	State	2008						2009						2010					
		CR	CS	CV	PAR	PCS	PCV	CR	CS	CV	PAR	PCS	PCV	CR	CS	CV	PAR	PCS	PCV
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
1.	Andhra Pradesh	379	119	20	488	416	53	461	95	20	289	271	87	186	127	27	237	303	50
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1	9	0	2	9	0	8	1	0	4	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3.	Assam	91	63	8	131	120	12	84	57	3	134	78	4	68	68	13	88	82	13
4.	Bihar	69	44	11	111	92	17	69	49	13	127	108	20	52	58	10	84	118	18
5.	Chattisgarh	71	39	10	71	52	26	68	30	13	45	61	12	59	21	4	51	55	10
6.	Goa	22	6	0	9	8	0	27	1	1	7	2	1	33	1	1	3	1	1
7.	Gujarat	190	46	9	121	124	44	238	35	7	110	107	18	255	22	6	51	52	19
8.	Haryana	40	30	12	52	50	22	35	29	16	50	54	20	29	24	12	56	49	22

9. Himachal Pradesh	11	6	1	14	8	1	2	5	3	4	11	5	4	2	1	5	2	2
10. Jammu and Kashmir	23	14	0	26	26	0	37	27	0	52	51	0	19	18	0	33	33	0
11. Jharkhand	24	8	4	12	22	7	15	22	11	35	29	22	16	8	7	31	27	7
12. Karnataka	118	39	8	91	113	31	171	48	5	118	119	5	192	55	5	121	92	12
13. Kerala	46	15	15	64	102	89	66	25	17	102	78	34	54	41	10	55	88	35
14. Madhya Pradesh	47	35	11	65	72	27	27	48	11	66	63	18	33	25	7	55	56	12
15. Maharashtra	405	113	6	270	237	13	478	83	13	300	262	40	389	85	7	203	194	23
16. Manipur	3	0	1	4	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	7	2	1	8	4	1
17. Meghalya	10	4	0	16	6	0	9	8	1	7	8	1	4	1	2	10	4	2
18. Mizoram	15	7	17	33	13	50	9	14	17	20	49	47	12	12	9	19	24	27
19. Nagaland	4	5	7	3	7	5	3	3	3	4	2	2	3	4	0	9	9	0
20. Odisha	26	15	1	29	29	3	34	25	1	49	48	1	29	33	2	55	56	3
21. Punjab	78	57	22	129	128	49	63	76	24	152	148	61	75	68	45	127	166	99
22. Rajasthan	51	43	14	69	71	21	59	23	13	77	77	28	36	22	10	60	60	19

Written Ans. to Unstarred Questions [30 AUG, 2012]

of 29 AUG, 2012 439

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
23. Sikkim		0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	4	4	0	3	1	0	6	2	0
24. Tamil Nadu		599	65	21	128	64	31	352	61	18	131	116	23	312	41	9	173	98	11
25. Tripura		23	12	2	19	14	5	20	20	3	29	21	4	5	9	4	9	13	5
26. Uttar Pradesh		420	214	81	450	384	184	339	167	79	786	307	166	426	107	112	280	202	233
27. Uttarakhand		31	14	9	26	27	37	43	21	13	43	36	30	33	18	9	33	34	26
28. West Bengal		148	137	28	162	165	31	153	62	10	200	66	12	214	244	6	324	309	16
TOTAL STATE		2945	1159	318	2595	2359	759	2873	1038	315	2946	2178	661	2549	1117	319	2186	2133	666
29. Andaman and Nicobar Islands		1	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0
30. Chandigarh		0	1	2	0	1	2	4	2	2	6	2	3	3	2	0	4	5	0
31. Dadar and Nagar Haveli		1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
32. Diu and Diu		1	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

33. Delhi UT	41	39	7	81	114	20	47	25	6	54	55	11	33	30	7	42	49	10
34. Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
35. Puducherry	2	1	0	0	1	0	5	1	1	1	1	4	3	0	1	0	0	1
TOTAL UT	46	41	9	81	116	22	62	28	9	61	58	18	40	33	8	46	55	11
INDIA TOTAL ALL	29911200	327	2676	2475	781	2935	1066	324	3007	2236	679	2589	1150	327	2232	2188	677	

Source: Crime in India Note: Information on disposal by police and courts includes the information on pending cases from previous years also.

Rise in abduction cases

1942. DR. NAJMA A. HEPTULLA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that the cases of abductions has risen 77 per cent in six years, from 23991 in 2006 to 42,580 in 2011, according to the National Crime Records Bureau;

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

(c) the details of cases of abduction came to the light during the last three years along with the number of persons recovered by the Police, State-wise;

(d) whether it is a fact that large number of abducted people have got returned after paying ransom; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and the action Government has taken on such cases?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH): (a) According to the National Crime Records Bureau, a total of 44664 cases of Kidnapping and 'Abduction' were reported in 2011 in the country as compared to 23991 cases in 2006.

(b) 'Police' and 'Public Order' are State subjects under the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution of India and therefore, the State Governments are primarily responsible for prevention, detection, registration and investigation of crime and for prosecuting the criminals through the machinery of their law enforcement agencies as also for protecting the life and property of the citizens. The Union Government, however, attaches highest importance to the matter of prevention of crime and therefore, has continued to urge to the State Governments/ UT Administrations to give more focused attention to improving the administration of criminal justice system and take such measures as are necessary for prevention and control of crime. An Advisory on Prevention, Registration, Investigation and Prosecution of Crime has been issued on 16th July, 2010.

(c) to (e) As per available information, the total number of cases registered cases, charge-sheeted, cases convicted, persons arrested, persons charge-sheeted and persons convicted under the crime head kidnapping and abduction during 2009-2011 are given in the Annexure. See Appendix 226 Annexure No. 22

Districts freed from LWE During UPA-II

1943. SHRI MANI SHANKAR AIYAR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the names of districts and States which have been classified as affected by Left Wing Extremism (LWE);

(b) the names of districts and States where Left Wing Extremism has partially affected the districts;

(c) the names of the districts and States falling within the Fifth Schedule that are free of Left Wing Extremism; and

(d) the names of districts and States which have been freed of Left Wing Extremism since May, 2009 when UPA-II took office?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH): (a) and (b) There are different parameters for classification of districts as LWE affected. The first and primary parameter is violent activities by the LWE outfits. In the year 2011, a total number of 84 districts in India witnessed violent activities of some nature by LWE outfits, an overwhelming majority of which were by the CPI (Maoist). Out of the above, around 50 districts witnessed moderate to high levels of violence. There is another category of districts which are classified as 'under LWE influence,' based on overground activity of the Front Organizations of the CPI (Maoist) and other LWE outfits. The total number of such districts in the country in 2011 was 203 (including the 84 violence affected districts). The State-wise details of these districts are given in the statement-I (*See* below).

It flows from the above that around 50 districts are moderately to highly affected, around 34 districts are partially affected and around 119 districts have witnessed other forms of LWE activity.

(c) The names of the States/districts falling under the V Schedule of the Constitution is given in the statement-II The districts under V Schedule free of LWE violence/activity are highlighted in bold.

(d) Since the year 2009, significant spatial reduction in LWE violence has been noticed in Andhra Pradesh, West Bengal, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar and Madhya Pradesh.

Statement-I*LWE violence/under influence districts -2011*

Sl. No.	State	Districts	Violence/Under Influence
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Khammam	Violence affected
2.		Karimangar	Violence affected
3.		Rangareddy	Violence affected
4.		Vishakhapatnam	Violence affected
5.		Warangal	Violence affected
6.		East Godavari	Violence affected
7.		Adilabad	Under influence
8.		Ananthapur	Under influence
9.		Chittoor	Under influence
10.		Guntur	Under influence
11.		Krishna	Under influence
12.		Nalgonda	Under influence
13.		Nellore	Under influence
14.		Nizamabad	Under influence
15.		Prakasam	Under influence
16.		Vizianagram	Under influence
17.		Srikalulam	Under influence
18.	Bihar	Arwal	Violence Affected
19.		Aurangabad	Violence Affected
20.		Banka	Violence Affected
21.		Begusarai	Violence Affected
22.		Bhojpur	Violence Affected

1	2	3	4
23.		East Champaran	Violence Affected
24.		Gaya	Violence Affected
25.		Jamui	Violence Affected
26.		Jehanabad	Violence Affected
27.		Kaimur	Violence Affected
28.		Munger	Violence Affected
29.		Muzaffarpur	Violence Affected
30.		Patna	Violence Affected
31.		Rohtas	Violence Affected
32.		Saran	Violence Affected
33.		Sheohar	Violence Affected
34.		Sitamarhi	Violence Affected
35.		West Champaran	Violence Affected
36.		Bhagalpur	Under influence
37.		Buxar	Under influence
38.		Darbangha	Under influence
39.		Gopalganj	Under influence
40.		Katihar	Under influence
41.		Khagaria	Under influence
42.		Lakhisarai	Under influence
43.		Nawada	Under influence
44.		Nalanda	Under influence
45.		Purnia	Under influence
46.		Samastipur	Under influence

1	2	3	4
47.		Siwan	Under influence
48.		Vaishali	Under influence
49.	Chhattisgarh	Bastar	Violence affected
50.		Bijapur	Violence affected
51.		Dantewada	Violence affected
52.		Durg	Violence affected
53.		Dhamtari	Violence affected
54.		Jashpur	Violence affected
55.		Kanker	Violence affected
56.		Narayanpur	Violence affected
57.		Raipur	Violence affected
58.		Rajnandgaon	Violence affected
59.		Raigarh	Violence affected
60.		Surguja	Violence affected
61.		Bilaspur	Under influence
62.		Mahasamund	Under influence
63.	Delhi	Central Delhi	Under influence
64.		New Delhi	Under influence
65.		South Delhi	Under influence
66.		North West Delhi	Under influence
67.		South West Delhi	Under influence
68.		North	Under influence
69.		North East Delhi	Under influence
70.	Haryana	Jind	Under influence

1	2	3	4
71.		Fatehabad	Under influence
72.	Jharkhand	Bokaro	Violence affected
73.		Chatra	Violence affected
74.		Dumka	Violence affected
75.		Dhanbad	Violence affected
76.		East Singhbhum	Violence affected
77.		Garhwa	Violence affected
78.		Giridih	Violence affected
79.		Gumla	Violence affected
80.		Hazaribagh	Violence affected
81.		Khunti	Violence affected
82.		Koderma	Violence affected
83.		Latehar	Violence affected
84.		Lohardaga	Violence affected
85.		Palamu	Violence affected
86.		Pakur	Violence affected
87.		Ramgarh	Violence affected
88.		Ranchi	Violence affected
89.		Simdega	Violence affected
90.		Saraikela Kharswan	Violence affected
91.		Sahebganj	Violence affected
92.		West Singhbhum	Violence affected
93.		Deoghar	Under influence
94.		Jamtara	Under influence
95.		Godda	Under influence

1	2	3	4
96.	Karnataka	Udupi	Violence affected
97.		Bangalore	Under influence
98.		Chikmanglur	Under influence
99.		Dakshina Kannada	Under influence
100.		Devanagere	Under influence
101.		Kopal	Under influence
102.		Kodagu	Under influence
103.		Mysore	Under influence
104.		Raichur	Under influence
105.		Shimoga	Under influence
106.	Kerala	Thrissur	Violence affected
107.		Alappuzha	Under influence
108.		Eranakulam	Under influence
109.		Idukki	Under influence
110.		Kasaragod	Under influence
111.		Kozhikode	Under influence
112.		Malapuram	Under influence
113.		Pathanamthitta	Under influence
114.		Palakkad	Under influence
115.		Trivandrum	Under influence
116.		Wayanad	Under influence
117.	Madhya Pradesh	Singroli	Violence affected
118.		Balaghat	Violence affected
119.		Bhind	Under influence
120.	Maharashtra	Gadchiroli	Violence affected

1	2	3	4
121.		Gondia	Violence affected
122.		Mumbai	Under influence
123.		Pune	Under influence
124.		Chandrapur	Under influence
125.		Nasik	Under influence
126.		Wardha	Under influence
127.	Odisha	Bargarh	Violence affected
128.		Bolangir	Violence affected
129.		Gajapati	Violence affected
130.		Ganjam	Violence affected
131.		Jajpur	Violence affected
132.		Kandhamal	Violence affected
133.		Keonjhar	Violence affected
134.		Kalahandi	Violence affected
135.		Koraput	Violence affected
136.		Malkangiri	Violence affected
137.		Mayurbhanj	Violence affected
138.		Nuapada	Violence affected
139.		Nabarangpur	Violence affected
140.		Rayagada	Violence affected
141.		Sundergarh	Violence affected
142.		Sambhalpur	Violence affected
143.		Angul	Under influence
144.		Bhadrak	Under influence
145.		Deogarh	Under influence

1	2	3	4
146.		Sonepur	Under influence
147.		Cuttack	Under influence
148.		Khurda	Under influence
149.	Uttar Pradesh	Pilibhit	Violence affected
150.		Allahabad	Under influence
151.		Azamgarh	Under influence
152.		Balia	Under influence
153.		Chandauli	Under influence
154.		Kaushambi	Under influence
155.		Sonbhadra	Under influence
156.		Shravasti	Under influence
157.	West Bengal	Bankura	Violence affected
158.		Purulia	Violence affected
159.		West Mdinapore	Violence affected
160.		Birbhim	Under influence
161.		Darjeeling	Under influence
162.		Jalpaiguri	Under influence
163.		Kolkata	Under influence
164.		Malda	Under influence
165.		Murshidabad	Under influence
166.		Nadia	Under influence
167.		North Dinajpur	Under influence
168.		South 24 Parganas	Under influence
169.	Tamil Nadu	Dharmapuri	Under influence
170.		Chennai	Under influence

1	2	3	4
171.		Krishnagiri	Under influence
172.		Madurai	Under influence
173.		Namakkul	Under influence
174.		Salem	Under influence
175.		Vellore	Under influence
176.	Uttarakhand	Nainital	Under influence
177.		U.S. Nagar	Under influence
178.		Pithoragarh	Under influence
179.		Pauri	Under influence
180.	Punjab	Amritsar	Under influence
181.		Bathinda	Under influence
182.		Ferozpur	Under influence
183.		Gurdaspur	Under influence
184.		Ludhiana	Under influence
185.		Mansa	Under influence
186.		Moga	Under influence
187.		Nawanshahar	Under influence
188.		Patiala	Under influence
189.	Tripura	North Tripura	Under influence
190.		South Tripura	Under influence
191.	Assam	Tinsukia	Violence affected
192.		Karbi Anglong	Under influence
193.		Jorehat	Under influence
194.		Sonitpur	Under influence
195.		Shivasagar	Under influence

1	2	3	4
196.		Lakhimpur	Under influence
197.		Golaghat	Under influence
198.		Dhemaji	Under influence
199.		Dibrugarh	Under influence
200.		Darrang	Under influence
201.	Rajasthan	Jhunjhunu	Under influence
202.	Arunachal Pradesh	Dibang Valley	Under influence
203.		Lohit	Under influence

Statement - II*List of States/Districts falling under V Schedule Areas*

State	Districts that are fully under Schedule V	Districts that are partially under Schedule V
1	2	3
1. Andhra Pradesh		1. Vishakhapatnam 2. East Godavari 3. West Godavari 4. Adilabad 5. Warangal
2. Jharkhand	1. Ranchi 2. Singhbhum	1. Palamu 2. Santhal Parganas
3. Gujarat	1. Dangs	1. Surat 2. Bharuch 3. Valsad 4. Panchmahals 5. Sadodara 6. Sabarkantha
4. Himachal Pradesh	1. Lahul and Spiti 2. Kinnaur	1. Chamba

1	2	3
5. Madhya Pradesh	1. Jhabua 2. Mandla 3. Dindori 4. Barwani	1. Dhar 2. West Nimar (Khargone) 3. East Nimar (Khandwa), 4. Ratlam 5. Betul 6. Seoni 7. Balaghat 8. Hoshangabad 9. Sidhi 10. Shahdol 11. Umariya 12. Sheopur 13. Chhindwara
6. Chhattisgarh	1. Sarguja 2. Koriya 3. Jashpur 4. Kanker 5. Bastar 6. Dantewada 7. Korba	1. Raigarh 2. Bilaspur 3. Durg 4. Rajnandgaon 5. Raipur 6. Dhamtari
7. Maharashtra		1. Thane 2. Nasik 3. Dhule 4. Jalgaon 5. Ahmednagar 6. Pune 7. Nanded 8. Amravati 9. Yavatmal 10. Gadchiroli 11. Chandrapur
8. Odisha	1. Mayurbhanj 2. Sundargarh 3. Koraput	1. Sambalpur 2. Keonjhar 3. Khondmals 4. Ganjam 5. Kalahandi 6. Balasore
9. Rajasthan	1. Banswara 2. Dungarpur	1. Udaipur 2. Chhitaurgarh 3. Sirohi

The districts under V Schedule free from LWE violence/activity are highlighted in bold.

Cyclone Thane in TN

1944. DR. V. MAITREYAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the cyclone Thane, recently hit the State of Tamil Nadu and other parts of the country;

(b) if so, the State-wise details of the loss of lives, injuries to persons and damages to properties;

(c) whether any Central team has visited the affected areas to assess the damage caused by the said cyclone;

(d) if so, the details of the recommendations of the team and followup action taken thereon;

(e) whether the affected State Governments urged Union Government to treat this cyclone as natural disaster to tide over the situation; and

(f) if so, the reaction of Government thereto along with the amount of financial assistance provided so far, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) to (f) The Inter-Ministerial Central Team, which visited the Cyclone affected areas has assessed the loss of lives, livestock and damage to crops as well as houses due to Cyclonic storms 'Thane' of 30-31 December 2011, is as under:-

Sl. No.	Damages	Tamil Nadu	Puducherry
1.	No. of human lives lost	57	12
2.	No. of cattle heads lost	669	1256
3.	No. of houses damaged	99,904	86,439
4.	Cropped area affected (lakh hectares)	2.12	0.17

Further, upon receipt of request/ memorandum, from the State Government of Tamil Nadu and UT of Puducherry, for additional financial assistance, Inter-Ministerial Central Team constituted by Government of India, visited the cyclonic storms 'Thane' affected areas of the State and UT, for making an on the spot

assessment of damages and requirement of funds for relief and rehabilitation of immediate/temporary nature. The High Level Committee (HLC), in its meeting held on 21.03.2012, *inter-alia* treating this disaster as disaster of 'severe nature', considered the memorandum, report of the Central Team, recommendations of the Inter-Ministerial Group (IMG) thereon and the extant items and norms of assistance for immediate nature, from State Disaster Response Fund (SDRF) and National Disaster Response Fund (NDRF), approved the following assistance:-

- (i) For Tamil Nadu:
 - > Rs. 638.137 crore for management of cyclone 'Thane' from NDRF subject to the adjustment of 75% of balance available in the SDRF account for the instant calamity.
 - > Rs. 12.24 crore from Special Component of National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP) for repair of damaged drinking water supply works.
- (ii) For Puducherry:
 - > Rs. 69.68 crore for management of cyclone 'Thane'.

In the aftermath of cyclone 'Thane' the Government of India had released an amount of Rs. 500.00 crore, on an account basis, from National Disaster Response Fund (NDRF) to the State Government of Tamil Nadu on 11th January, 2012 for undertaking relief measures in the affected areas of the State. Beside this, Rs. 23.977 crore from NDRF was released on 30.03.12 based on the recommendations of Inter-Ministerial Central Team (IMCT) and adjustment of advance released from NDRF on 'account basis'. Further, the entire Central share of State Disaster Response Fund (SDRF) amounting to Rs. 231.15 crore was also released to the State Government. As such, GOI has released Rs. 755.13 crore from SDRF/NDRF, for management of relief necessitated by natural calamities of severe nature during 2011-12.

Similarly, financial assistance was also extended to the Union Territory of Puducherry, by releasing an amount of Rs. 125/- crore, as advance, for undertaking relief measures in the cyclone 'Thane' affected areas of the UT.

Flood in North Eastern States

1945. SHRIMATI NAZNIN FARUQUE: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has carried out assessment of loss of property and

lives and damage to other things like houses, road and crop due to flood in North Eastern States in 2012;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the details of sanctioned schemes and financial resources provided by Union Government to bring about normalcy in affected areas?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) to (c) As per the information received from the North-Eastern State Governments, based on their preliminary assessment, 131 human lives lost, 8897 cattle lost, 2.89 lakh ha. cropped area affected and 4.53 lakh houses have been reported damage due to heavy rains/floods/landslides during 2012. Statement showing the State-wise details of losses/damage due to heavy rain/floods/ landslide during 2012 in the North-Eastern States is given in the statement-I (*See below*).

With regard to the assistance, it is mentioned that State Governments concerned are initially required to undertake relief operations in the wake of natural calamity out of the corpus of the State Disaster Response Fund (SDRF) already placed at their disposal. In case of a calamity of 'severe nature' when available resources under the SDRF account are inadequate, additional assistance is extended from the National Disaster Response Fund (NDRF) after following the laid down procedure. Additional expenditure, if any, incurred over and above or on other than approved items/ norms, is required to be met by the States from their own resources.

A statement showing allocation and releases of funds from SDRF/NDRF to the North-Eastern States during the current year is given in the Statement-II (*See below*).

However, upon receipt of a memorandum from State Government of Assam, an Inter-Ministerial Central Team visited the affected areas from 10th to 12th July 2012 for on-the-spot assessment of loss of lives and damages caused by the flood of 2012. The report of the Central Team has been considered by the Inter-Ministerial Group (IMG) on 27th August, 2012. It is being placed before High Level Committee (HLC) for consideration in its next meeting to be held shortly. No memoranda have been received from other North Eastern States, so far.

Meanwhile, the Government of India immediately released an amount of Rs. 500 crore to the Government of Assam for undertaking relief measures of immediate nature in the affected areas of the State.

Statement-I*Details of losses/damage due to flash floods/floods/landslides etc. during 2012*

(Provisional) As on 23.08.2012

Sl. No.	State/UT	No. of human lives lost	No. of cattle heads lost	No. of houses damaged	Cropped area affected (lakh hectares)
1.	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	3	88	229	0.27
2.	Assam	128	6249	453000	2.55
3.	Manipur	NR	NR	NR	NR
4.	Meghalaya	NR	NR	NR	NR
5.	Mizoram	NR	NR	NR	NR
6.	Nagaland	-	2560	849	0.073
7.	Sikkim	NR	NR	NR	NR
8.	Tripura	NR	NR	NR	NR
TOTAL		131	8897	4,53,229	2.89

NR = Not reported.

Statement - II*Allocation and Release of Funds from SDRF/NDRF during 2012-2013*

As on 17.08.2012

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Allocation of SDRF			Releases from SDRF		Releases from NDRF
		Central Share	State Share	Total	1st Instalment	2nd Instalment	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	36.46	4.05	40.51	18.23	-	-
2.	Assam	261.73	29.08	290.81	255.495@	199.50	45.00#
3.	Manipur	7.16	0.80	7.96	-	-	-
4.	Meghalaya	14.54	1.61	16.15	-	-	-
5.	Mizoram	8.49	0.94	9.43	-	-	-
6.	Nagaland	4.93	0.55	5.48	6.94@	-	-
7.	Sikkim	22.57	2.51	25.08	-	10.75	50.00#
8.	Tripura	19.16	2.13	21.29	-	-	-
TOTAL		375.04	41.67	416.71	280.665	210.25	95.00

@ Released arrears of central share for the year 2011-12 during current year.

Released 'on account' basis.

*Note:-*Balance and 1st instalment of Centre's share of SDRF for the years 2011-12 and 2012-13 has not been released for non-submission of requisite confirmations and supporting documents by the State Government as mentioned in para 11 of the guidelines [viz; submission of utilization certificate, constitution of State Executive Committee (SEC), Annual report and creation of SDRF duly certified by the AG (A and E) of State etc.].

Mutual Legal Assistance Treaty between India and Pakistan

1946. SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has initiated and provided Pakistan with the draft

of Mutual Legal Assistance Treaty (MLAT) and Extradition Pact asking to take stern action on terrorism by signing an Agreement;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any positive response has been received from Pakistan Government in compliance with the said Pact; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH): (a) to (d) During the India-Pakistan Home/Interior Secretary Talks held at Islamabad in Pakistan on 24-25 May, 2012, the Indian side handed over the draft of Mutual Legal Assistance Treaty (MLAT) to the Pakistan side in order to strengthen mutual cooperation in criminal matters. The two sides agreed in principle to initiate negotiations on MLAT.

Missing children in Delhi

†1947. SHRI PARVEZ HASHMI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cases of missing children registered in Delhi State, the figures thereof for the last three years;

(b) the State-wise figures of the above-mentioned untraceable/missing children for the last three years;

(c) whether any gang involved in the trafficking of human organs is behind it, as newspapers/media have been reporting about the complicity of organized criminal gangs/elements behind missing children; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) The details of number of children up to the age of 18 years reported as missing to Delhi Police during the last three years 2009, 2010 and 2011 are as under:

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Year	Number of missing children
2009	5946
2010	5091
2011	5111

(b) As per the data provided by National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB), the details of number of children reported as missing during the last three years 2009, 2010 and 2011, State/UT-wise are given in the Statement (*See* below).

(c) and (d) Delhi Police is duty bound to take immediate action against people involved in trafficking of any kind. No case of organ trading has been reported to the Delhi Police so far. However, in the past three years, 1444 persons have been arrested for crimes related to kidnapping.

Statement

As on 31/07/2012

Yearwise information on missing/traced/untraced children (upto 18 years) For the year 2009

Sl. No.	State	Sex	No. of Missing Children	Total Traced	Total Un-Traced (2-3)	Statewise Total Missing (M+F)	Statewise Total Traced (M+F)	Statewise Total Un-Traced (M+F)
A		1	2	3	4	X	Y	Z
1.	A and N Islands	Male	16	15	1	46	44	2
	A and N Islands	Female	30	29	1			
2.	Andhra	Male	1335	1112	223	3084	2576	508
	Andhra	Female	1749	1464	285			
3.	Arunachal	Male		0	0	0	0	0
	Arunachal	Female		0	0			
4.	Assam	Male	406	234	172	899	577	322
	Assam	Female	493	343	150			

Written Ans. to Unstarred Questions [30 AUG. 2012]

of 29 AUG. 2012 461

A	1	2	3	4	X	Y	Z
5. Bihar	Male	508	295	213	740	442	298
Bihar	Female	232	147	85			
6. Chandigarh	Male	51	26	25	119	68	51
Chandigarh	Female	68	42	26			
7. Chhattisgarh	Male	997	913	84	2823	2460	363
Chhattisgarh	Female	1826	1547	279			
8. D and N Haveli	Male	8	8	0	17	17	0
D and N Haveli	Female	9	9	0			
9. Daman and Diu	Male	2	2	0	7	5	2
Daman and Diu	Female	5	3	2			
10. Delhi	Male	3273	2969	304	5946	5365	581
Delhi	Female	2673	2396	277			
11. Goa	Male	90	75	15	236	206	30
Goa	Female	146	131	15			

12.	Gujarat	Male	1071	883	188	2718	2121	597
	Gujarat	Female	1647	1238	409			
13.	Haryana	Male	598	328	270	915	491	424
	Haryana	Female	317	163	154			
14.	Himachal	Male	131	73	58	270	165	105
	Himachal	Female	139	92	47			
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	Male	209	136	73	366	247	119
	Jammu and Kashmir	Female	157	111	46			
16.	Jharkhand	Male		0	0	0	0	0
	Jharkhand	Female		0	0			
17.	Karnataka	Male	1697	1482	215	3996	3534	462
	Karnataka	Female	2299	2052	247			
18.	Kerala	Male	401	344	57	996	868	128
	Kerala	Female	595	524	71			
19.	Lakshadweep	Male	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Lakshadweep	Female	0	0	0			

	A		1	2	3	4	X	Y	Z
20.	Madhya	Male	4121	3948	173		9498	8730	768
	Madhya Pradesh	Female	5377	4782	595				
21.	Maharashtra	Male	5927	4918	1009		13099	10952	2147
	Maharashtra	Female	7172	6034	1138				
22.	Manipur	Male	28	27	1		45	42	3
	Manipur	Female	17	15	2				
23.	Meghalaya	Male	65	55	10		168	146	22
	Meghalaya	Female	103	91	12				
24.	Mizoram	Male	0	0	0		0	0	0
	Mizoram	Female	0	0	0				
25.	Nagaland	Male	50	28	22		117	66	51
	Nagaland	Female	67	38	29				
26.	Odisha	Male	633	246	387		1882	668	1214
	Odisha	Female	1249	422	827				

27.	Puducherry	Male	25	25	0	57	57	0
	Puducherry	Female	32	32	0			
28.	Punjab	Male	198	3	195	277	5	272
	Punjab	Female	79	2	77			
29.	Rajasthan	Male	1248	1044	204	2731	2223	508
	Rajasthan	Female	1483	1179	304			
30.	Sikkim	Male	93	42	51	226	116	110
	Sikkim	Female	133	74	59			
31.	Tamil Nadu	Male	763	616	147	1855	1480	375
	Tamil Nadu	Female	1092	864	228			
32.	Tripura	Male		0	0	0	0	0
	Tripura	Female		0	0			
33.	Uttar Pradesh	Male	2236	1943	293	3136	2704	432
	Uttar Pradesh	Female	900	761	139			
34.	Uttarakhand	Male	260	198	62	431	331	100
	Uttarakhand	Female	171	133	38			

Written Ans. to Unstarred Questions [30 AUG. 2012]

of 29 AUG. 2012 465

A	1	2	3	4	X	Y	Z
35. West Bengal	Male	3926	1370	2556	11527	3355	8172
West Bengal	Female	7601	1985	5616			
36. Total for Boys (M)		30366	23358	7008			
Total for Girls (F)		37861	26703	11158			
GRAND TOTAL (M+F)		68227	50061	18166	68227	50061	18166

Note: Source of Data is State Crime Records Bureaux (SCRBx)

* Data not received from Arunachal Pradesh, Jharkhand, Lakshadweep, Mizoram and Tripura.

As on 31/07/2012

Year-wise information on missing/traced/untraced children For the year 2010

Sl.No.	State	Sex	No. of Missing Children	Total Traced	Total Un- Traced (2-3)	Statewise Total Missing (M+F)	Statewise Total Traced (M+F)	Statewise Total Un-Traced (M+F)
A		1	2	3	4	X	Y	Z
1.	A and N Islands	Male	15	14	1	31	30	1
	A and N Islands	Female	16	16	0			
2.	Andhra Pradesh	Male	1501	1233	268	3700	3066	634
	Andhra Pradesh	Female	2199	1833	366			
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	Male	26	13	13	60	42	18
	Arunachal Pradesh	Female	34	29	5			
4.	Assam	Male	403	218	185	995	582	413
	Assam	Female	592	364	228			
5.	Bihar	Male		0	0	0	0	0
	Bihar	Female		0	0			

Written Ans. to Unstarred Questions [30 AUG, 2012]

of 29 AUG. 2012 467

	A	1	2	3	4	X	Y	Z
6.	Chandigarh	Male	70	37	33	159	86	73
	Chandigarh	Female	89	49	40			
7.	Chhattisgarh	Male	1467	1183	284	4808	3565	1243
	Chhattisgarh	Female	3341	2382	959			
8.	D and N Haveli	Male	9	6	3	17	11	6
	D and N Haveli	Female	8	5	3			
9.	Daman and Diu	Male	9	8	1	20	16	4
	Daman and Diu	Female	11	8	3			
10.	Delhi	Male	2634	2047	587	5091	3937	1154
	Delhi	Female	2457	1890	567			
11.	Goa	Male		0	0	0	0	0
	Goa	Female		0	0			
12.	Gujarat	Male	1045	913	132	2868	2275	593
	Gujarat	Female	1823	1362	461			

13.	Haryana	Male	755	435	320	1259	699	560
	Haryana	Female	504	264	240			
14.	Himachal	Male	173	140	33	320	243	77
	Himachal	Female	147	103	44			
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	Male		0	0	0	0	0
	Jammu and Kashmir	Female		0	0			
16.	Jharkhand	Male		0	0	0	0	0
	Jharkhand	Female		0	0			
17.	Karnataka	Male	2279	1948	331	4845	4234	611
	Karnataka	Female	2566	2286	280			
18.	Kerala	Male	411	346	65	1037	895	142
	Kerala	Female	626	549	77			
19.	Lakshadweep	Male		0	0	0	0	0
	Lakshadweep	Female		0	0			
20.	Madhya Pradesh	Male	4254	3901	353	10720	9689	1031
	Madhya Pradesh	Female	6466	5788	678			

Written Ans. to Unstarred Questions [30 AUG. 2012]

of 29 AUG. 2012 469

	A	1	2	3	4	X	Y	Z
21.	Maharashtra	Male	6573	5239	1334	14823	11700	3123
	Maharashtra	Female	8250	6461	1789			
22.	Manipur	Male	27	11	16	42	15	27
	Manipur	Female	15	4	11			
23.	Meghalaya	Male		0	0	0	0	0
	Meghalaya	Female		0	0			
24.	Mizoram	Male		0	0	0	0	0
	Mizoram	Female		0	0			
25.	Nagaland	Male	196	91	105	437	208	229
	Nagaland	Female	241	117	124			
26.	Odisha	Male	789	441	348	2521	1177	1344
	Odisha	Female	1732	736	996			
27.	Puducherry	Male	29	28	1	72	71	1
	Puducherry	Female	43	43	0			
28.	Punjab	Male	170	2	168	282	10	272
	Punjab	Female	112	8	104			

29.	Rajasthan	Male	1541	1268	273	3492	2842	650
	Rajasthan	Female	1951	1574	377			
30.	Sikkim	Male	145	79	66	342	194	148
	Sikkim	Female	197	115	82			
31.	Tamil Nadu	Male	994	808	186	2504	2062	442
		Female	1510	1254	256			
32.	Tripura	Male	81	79	2	299	297	2
	Tripura	Female	218	218	0			
33.	Uttar Pradesh	Male		0	0	0	0	0
	Uttar Pradesh	Female		0	0			
34.	Uttarakhand	Male	342	269	73	554	433	121
	Uttarakhand	Female	212	164	48			
35.	West Bengal	Male	5016	1931	3085	15835	5518	10317
	West Bengal	Female	10819	3587	7232			
	Total for Boys (M)		30954	22688	8266			
	Total for Girls (F)		46179	31209	14970			
GRAND TOTAL (M+F)			77133	53897	23236	77133	53897	23236

Note: Source of Data is State Crime Records Bureaux (SCRBx)

*Data not received from Bihar, Goa, Jammu and Kashmir, Jharkhand, Lakshadweep, Meghalaya, Mizoram

As on 31/07/2012

Year-wise information on missing/traced/untraced children For the year 2011

Sl.No.	State	Sex	No. of Missing Children	Total Traced	Total Un- Traced (2-3)	Statewise Total Missing (M+F)	Statewise Total Traced (M+F)	Statewise Total Un-Traced (M+F)
	A	1	2	3	4	X	Y	Z
1.	A and N Islands	Male	19	16	3	67	58	9
	A and N Islands	Female	48	42	6			
2.	Andhra Pradesh	Male	1801	1412	389	4985	3968	1017
	Andhra Pradesh	Female	3184	2556	628			
3.	Arunachal	Male	2	0	2	10	0	10
	Arunachal	Female	8	0	8			
4.	Assam	Male	709	367	342	2125	1189	936
	Assam	Female	1416	822	594			

5.	Bihar	Male	341	153	188	629	348	281
	Bihar	Female	288	195	93			
6.	Chandigarh	Male	104	90	14	211	164	47
	Chandigarh	Female	107	74	33			
7.	Chhattisgarh	Male	1242	871	371	3899	2520	1379
	Chhattisgarh	Female	2657	1649	1008			
8.	D and N Haveli	Male	3	2	1	12	7	5
	D and N Haveli	Female	9	5	4			
9.	Daman and Diu	Male	1	1	0	2	2	0
	Daman and Diu	Female	1	1	0			
10.	Delhi	Male	2446	1879	567	5111	3752	1359
	Delhi	Female	2665	1873	792			
11.	Goa	Male	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Goa	Female	0	0	0			
12.	Gujarat	Male	1123	686	437	3415	1839	1576
	Gujarat	Female	2292	1153	1139			

A	1	2	3	4	X	Y	Z
13. Haryana	Male	719	337	382	1248	580	668
Haryana	Female	529	243	286			
14. Himachal	Male	71	43	28	136	68	68
Himachal	Female	65	25	40			
15. Jammu and Kashmir	Male	0	0	0	0	0	0
Jammu and Kashmir	Female	0	0	0			
16. Jharkhand	Male	0	0	0	0	0	0
Jharkhand	Female		0	0			
17. Karnataka	Male	1624	968	656	3838	2356	1482
Karnataka	Female	2214	1388	826			
18. Kerala	Male	418	310	108	1273	981	292
Kerala	Female	855	671	184			
19. Lakshadweep	Male	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lakshadweep	Female	0	0	0			

20. Madhya Pradesh	Male	2761	2126	635	7797	5723	2074
Madhya Pradesh	Female	5036	3597	1439			
21. Maharashtra	Male	0	0	0	0	0	0
Maharashtra	Female	0	0	0			
22. Manipur	Male	35	23	12	69	53	16
Manipur	Female	34	30	4			
23. Meghalaya	Male	68	60	8	173	154	19
Meghalaya	Female	105	94	11			
24. Mizoram	Male	0	0	0	1	3	-2
Mizoram	Female	1	3	2			
25. Nagaland	Male	84	23	61	189	63	126
Nagaland	Female	105	40	65			
26. Odisha	Male	0	0	0	0	0	0
Odisha	Female	0	0	0			
27. Puducherry	Male	19	13	6	73	54	19
Puducherry	Female	54	41	13			

Written Ans. to Unstarred Questions [30 AUG. 2012]

of 29 AUG. 2012 475

A	1	2	3	4	X	Y	Z
28. Punjab	Male	0	0	0	0	0	0
Punjab	Female	0	0	0			
29. Rajasthan	Male	1635	1306	329	4174	3391	783
Rajasthan	Female	2539	2085	454			
30. Sikkim	Male	24	19	5	77	49	28
Sikkim	Female	53	30	23			
31. Tamil Nadu	Male	961	676	285	2828	1981	847
	Female	1867	1305	562			
32. Tripura	Male	119	88	31	465	402	63
Tripura	Female	346	314	32			
33. Uttar Pradesh	Male	2368	1616	752	3829	2487	1342
Uttar Pradesh	Female	1461	871	590			
34. Uttarakhand	Male	279	193	86	497	340	157
Uttarakhand	Female	218	147	71			

35.	West Bengal	Male	4175	1421	2754	12535	4488	8047
	West Bengal	Female	8360	3067	5293			
	Total for Boys(M)		23151	14699	8452			
	Total for Girls (F)		36517	22321	14196			
GRAND TOTAL (M+F)			59668	37020	22648	59668	37020	22648

Note: Source of Data is State Crime Records Bureaux (SCRBx)

Data not received from Goa, Jammu and Kashmir, Jharkhand, Maharashtra, Odisha and Punjab.

CBI Inquiry into Assam riots

†1948. SHRI RAMACHANDRA PRASAD SINGH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the indications of having hands of internal and external forces in the riots recently erupted in the State of Assam have been received;

(b) if so, the facts thereof and whether due to this reason, it has been decided to get CBI inquiry done on these riots; and

(c) if so, Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) to (c) There is no such report. CBI has been investigating some cases relating to Assam violence where conspiracy seems to be involved at the local level.

Housing for urban poor slum dwellers in Delhi

1949. SHRI BAISHNAB PARIDA: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the status of providing housing to the urban poor slum dwellers in Delhi and other metros in the country; and

(b) whether this project has since slowed down in Delhi region on account of paucity of funds?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (KUMAR SELJA): (a) Government has approved 4,29,514 dwelling units (DUs) to the urban poor/slum dwellers in Delhi and other large metros in the country under the Basic Services to the Urban Poor (BSUP) component of Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM). City-wise details of DUs approved and completed are given in the Statement (*See below*).

(b) No, Sir. Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi has not reported any instance where BSUP projects have slowed down due to paucity of funds.

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Statement*BSUP : Status of Metro Cities*

As on 22 Aug, 2012

Sl. No.	Name of the State/UT	Mission Cities	Total No. of Dwelling Units Approved	DU's Completed
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Hyderabad	78746	61437
2.	Delhi	Delhi	67784	14844
3.	Gujarat	Ahemdabad	33824	29316
4.	Karnataka	Bangalore	20154	12131
5.	Maharashtra	Greater Mumbai	55291	25602
6.	Tamil Nadu	Chennai	37887	15617
7.	West Bengal	Kolkata	135828	55809
GRAND TOTAL:			429514	214756

Slum free country under RAY

1950. SHRI PANKAJ BORA: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is considering to make the country slum free in the next five years under Rajiv Awas Yojana (RAY) housing the homeless millions;

(b) if so, whether Government has assessed the amount that will be required for the project;

(c) whether Government proposes to raise the necessary infrastructures available in order to ensure affordable houses; and

(d) by when RAY is expected to be implemented and date of completion?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (KUMARI SELJA): (a) and (b) Rajiv Awas Yojana (RAY), launched on 02.06.2011, aims at addressing the vision of the Government to create a Slum-Free India. The

scheme intends to provide financial assistance to State that are willing to assign property rights to slum dwellers for provision of decent shelter and basic civic and social services for slum redevelopment and for creation of affordable housing stock. Rajiv Awas Yojana is both a reform and demand driven scheme. The progress to achieve slum-free status in a State would depend on the State's ambition and commitment to mobilize technical and financial resources for RAY. The amount required for achieving slum-free status would vary from State to State.

(c) Rajiv Awas Yojana will provide 50% of the cost of housing and infrastructure development facilities based on proposals by States. For the North Eastern and Special Category States the share of the Centre would be 90% including the cost of land acquisition, if required. States are required to meet at least 20% of the cost of infrastructure while the remaining would be met by the Urban Local Bodies and beneficiaries

(d) The progress of implementation of RAY will depend on the pace set by the States to implement slum redevelopment and affordable housing programmes to achieve slum-free status. No time frame for its completion could be fixed at this stage.

Houses for slum dwellers in Bihar

1951. SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has fixed any target for providing houses to slum dwellers in urban areas in Bihar; and

(b) if so, the funds allotted to different cities in Bihar and total houses constructed till date and the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (KUMARI SELJA): (a) and (b) Government had made seven years Mission period (December, 2005 to March, 2012) allocation of Rs. 699.61 Crores for providing houses to urban poor/slum dwellers in urban areas in Bihar under Basic Services to the Urban Poor (BSUP) and Integrated Housing and Slum Development Programme (IHSDP)- components of Jawaharlal Nehru National urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM). Against the Mission period allocation of Rs. 699.61 Crores, Rs. 693.55 Crores have been approved as Central share for construction of 50,995 houses in different cities/towns of Bihar. Details of projects sanctioned, Central share approved, dwelling units approved for construction and dwelling units completed in different cities/towns in Bihar are given in the Statement.

Statement*Details of status of projects for construction of dwelling units in Bihar*

Scheme	Sl. No.	State	City	Project Cost	Central share approved	Total Dwelling units Approved (Nos)	No. of Dus Completed
1	2	3	4	5	6	6	7
IHSDP	1.	Bihar	Araria	21.26	11.13	728	0
	2.	Bihar	Arrah	31.22	15.06	754	12
	3.	Bihar	Aurangabad	3.08	2.43	247	28
	4.	Bihar	Bahadurganj	5.00	3.63	294	170
	5.	Bihar	Barh	54.96	26.10	1654	0
	6.	Bihar	Begusarai	24.50	15.86	853	151
	7.	Bihar	Belsand	50.55	20.87	1487	0
	8.	Bihar	Bhagalpur	16.56	11.72	1188	817
	9.	Bihar	Biharsharif	24.54	16.08	810	30
	10.	Bihar	Forbesganj	21.53	9.02	870	0
	11.	Bihar	Gaya	44.59	19.18	1747	0
	12.	Bihar	Jamui	25.30	11.17	960	0
	13.	Bihar	Jogbani	12.71	6.64	321	0
	14.	Bihar	Kanti	3.20	2.56	143	137
	15.	Bihar	Kishanganj	42.58	21.36	1807	522
	16.	Bihar	Madhepura	32.76	16.43	1095	0
	17.	Bihar	Mokama	69.54	34.25	1950	0
	18.	Bihar	Motipur	5.44	4.29	520	450
	19.	Bihar	Munger	20.19	8.55	868	0
	20.	Bihar	Nabi Nagar	43.67	21.70	1277	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	6	7
	21.	Bihar	Narkatiaganj	3.84	2.92	300	0
	22.	Bihar	NaubatPur	49.07	22.21	1500	0
	23.	Bihar	Purnia	65.76	33.48	3102	0
	24.	Bihar	Rosera	14.32	10.76	1562	0
	25.	Bihar	Saharsa	19.33	8.84	820	0
	26.	Bihar	Sheikhpura	2.38	1.87	207	50
	27.	Bihar	Supaul	7.99	4.12	207	0
	28.	Bihar	Thakurganj	42.04	18.54	1352	0
		TOTAL:		757.89	380.79	28623	2367
BSUP	1.	Bihar	Patna	2.2865	1.0384	96	64
	2.	Bihar	Patna	4.1499	1.8842	176	0
	3.	Bihar	Patna	11.452	5.14515	480	0
	4.	Bihar	Patna	11.5705	5.2539	496	192
	5.	Bihar	Patna	19.6074	7.8537	416	0
	6.	Bihar	Patna	38.436	14.4335	832	0
	7.	Bihar	Patna	38.4361	14.4335	832	0
	8.	Bihar	Patna	40.1871	15.76785	928	0
	9.	Bihar	Patna	40.1871	15.76785	928	0
	10.	Bihar	Patna	40.1871	15.76788	928	0
	11.	Bihar	Patna	40.1871	15.76785	928	0
	12.	Bihar	Patna	42.5187	16.71195	992	0
	13.	Bihar	Patna	42.5187	16.71195	992	0
	14.	Bihar	Patna	49.7642	22.6201	2000	0
	15.	Bihar	Patna	62.2053	28.27515	2500	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	6	7
	16.	Bihar	Patna	64.031	28.61835	2736	96
	17.	Bihar	Patna	107.69	47.99395	4112	0
	18.	Bihar	Patna	54.5708	38.71447	2000	0
		TOTAL		709.99	312.76	22372	352
		GRAND TOTAL:		1467.87	693.55	50995	2719

Revamping of SJSRY

1952. SHRI NAND KUMAR SAI: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has comprehensively revamped the Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY) during 2009-10;

(b) if so, the details in this regard and the reasons for revamping the said scheme;

(c) whether Government has conducted any review after the revamp of said scheme;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the extent to which the objectives of revamping of said scheme have been achieved?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (KUMARI SELJA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) On the basis of an evaluation study conducted by the Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation, as well as feedback received from various stakeholders, the scheme of Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY) has been comprehensively revamped and is effective in all States/UTs since 1st April, 2009. The revamped scheme aims at providing gainful employment to the urban unemployed and under-employed poor, through the setting up of self employment ventures by the urban poor living below the poverty line, skills training and also providing wage employment by utilizing their labour for construction of socially and economically useful public assets. The revamped Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar

Yojana (SJSRY) has five major components:-

- (i) Urban Self Employment Programme (USEP)
- (ii) Urban Women Self-help Programme (UWSP)
- (iii) Skill Training for Employment Promotion amongst Urban Poor (STEP-UP)
- (iv) Urban Wage Employment Programme (UWEP)
- (v) Urban Community Development Network (UCDN)

(c) and (d) No, Sir. However, the process of evaluation of performance of the SJSRY scheme during the Eleventh Plan has been initiated.

(e) After implementation of the revamped SJSRY scheme, a total of 2,53,797 beneficiaries have been assisted under Urban Self Employment Programme (USEP), 8,82,976 persons have been skill trained under Skill Training for Employment Promotion amongst Urban Poor (STEP-UP) and 1,83,651 women beneficiaries have been assisted for setting up Group micro enterprises and 4,45,478 women beneficiaries have been assisted through Revolving Fund for Thrift and Credit Societies under Urban Women Self-help Programme (UWSP) components of SJSRY.

Housing facilities to BPL families in urban areas of Haryana

†1953. SHRI SHADI LAL BATRA: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the details of housing facilities provided to the families, Below Poverty Line in urban areas of every State especially in Haryana during the last three years and the current year;

(b) whether Government proposes to give Central financial assistance for providing civic facilities in these areas; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (KUMARI SELJA): (a) to (c) State-wise details of projects sanctioned for providing housing facilities and other related civic amenities to the urban poor/slum dwellers under Basic Services to the Urban Poor (BSUP) and Integrated Housing and Slum Development Programme (IHSDP)-components of Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) during each the last three years are given in the

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

statement (See below). JNNURM was for a seven year period upto March, 2012 and it has now been extended for a period of two years upto March, 2014 for completion of on-going projects sanctioned upto March, 2012 and implementation of reforms under JNNURM.

Statement

A. JNNURM-Basic Service to the Urban Poor (Sub Mission-II) Total Projects Approved (2009-2010)

Sl. No.	Name of the State/ UT	Mission Cities	Project Approved	Total Projects Cost Approved	Total No. of Dwelling Unites Approved (New+ Upgradation)	Total Central share Approved
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Chhattisgarh	1	1	41.64	976	29.60
2.	Gujarat	2	2	216.19	8336	103.22
3.	Maharashtra	2	5	807.37	14323	400.11
4.	Puducherry	1	1	92.00	1660	50.89
5.	Uttarakhand	2	3	39.42	885	30.36
TOTAL:		8 Cities	12	1196.62	26180	614.19

B. JNNURM-Basic Service to the Urban Poor (Sub Mission-II) Total Projects Approved (2010-2011)

Sl. No.	Name of the State/ UT	Mission Cities	Projects Approved	Total Projects Cost Approved	Total No. of Dwelling Unites Approved (N+U)	Total Central share Approved
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Delhi	1	7	1905.13	35940	893.88

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
2.	Gujarat	1	2	27.61	544	12.49
3.	Jharkhand	2	3	159.71	4498	77.15
4.	Rajasthan	1	2	181.50	5814	88.11
5.	Uttar Pradesh	1	0	11.67	0	5.40
6.	West Bengal	2	12	710.33	15240	355.17
TOTAL:		8 Cities	26	2995.95	62036	1432.20

C. JNNURM- Basic Service to the Urban Poor (Sub Mission II)

Total Projects Approval (2011-12)

Sl. No.	Name of the State/ UT	Mission Cities	Projects Approved	Total Project Cost Approved	Total No. of Dwelling Units Approved (N+U)	Total Central Share Approved
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1	2	172.27	5160	113.07
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1	2	17.55	240	15.65
3.	Chandigarh (UT)	1	1	11.55	0	8.62
4.	Chhattisgarh	1	4	218.77	5248	171.61
5.	Delhi	1	3	741.92	12260	330.51
6.	Gujarat	4	7	401.52	10800	216.22
7.	Karnataka	1	1	10.96	170	4.68
8.	Tamil Nadu	1	1	15.79	500	7.89
9.	Maharashtra	4	11	638.74	10442	326.88

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
10.	Punjab	2	2	96.42	2224	48.21
11.	Uttar Pradesh	1	1	11.28	225	4.80
12.	West Bengal	1	15	558.67	11423	277.71
TOTAL:		19 Cities	50	2895.44	58692	1525.85

*D-Intergrated-Housing and Slums Development Programme (IHSDP)**Total Projects Approved (2009-2010)*

Sl. No.	Name of the State	No. of towns/ ULBs	Total No. of Projects Approved	Total Projects Cost Approved	Total No. of Dwelling Unites Approved (New+ Upgrad ation)	Total Central share
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Assam	1	1	17.92	1301	13.73
2.	Bihar	4	4	81.10	3192	38.51
3.	D and N Haveli	1	1	5.24	144	2.89
4.	Gujarat	4	5	23.83	2655	6.32
5.	Jammu and Kashmir	12	12	25.72	608	17.86
6.	Kerala	16	16	80.59	7636	55.29
7.	Madhya Pradesh	7	7	48.90	1869	28.87
8.	Rajasthan	5	5	81.85	3215	45.94
9.	Manipur	3	3	16.04	1063	11.66
10.	Maharashtra	1	1	30.50	1488	20.19

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
11.	Nagaland	1	1	2.39	265	0.60
12.	Odisha	1	1	16.90	456	9.45
13.	Sikkim	1	1	19.91	39	17.92
14.	Tamil Nadu	2	2	40.97	2322	18.73
15.	Tripura	2	2	16.44	1565	14.11
16.	Uttar Pradesh	10	10	160.35	5456	100.63
17.	Uttrakhand	16	19	155.42	4801	87.66
18.	West Bengal	1	1	0.64	75	0.15
	Total	88	92	824.81	75	0.15
	TOTAL:	88	92	824.81	38150	490.50

*E. Integrated Housing and Slums Development Programme (IHSDP) Total
Projects Approved (2010-2011)*

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Name of towns/ULBs	Total No. of Projects Approved	Total Projects Cost Approved	Total No. of Dwelling Unites Approved (New+ Upgradation)	Total Central share
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Bihar		5	156.63	5986	67.40
2.	Himachal Pradesh		2	17.38	338	11.71
3.	Jammu and Kashmir		13	36.88	953	29.72
4.	Jharkhand		3	74.59	3676	43.35
5.	Rajasthan		18	304.28	12647	196.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
6.	Punjab	11	11	253.01	5326	99.76
7.	Odisha	2	2	8.17	316	5.42
8.	Madhya Pradesh	5	5	26.46	1104	16.78
9.	Uttar Pradesh	15	15	299.77	8479	177.76
TOTAL:		74	74	1177.17	38825	647.90

F. Integrated housing and slums development programme (IHSDP)

Total Projects Approved (2011-2012)

Sl. No.	Name of the State	No. of towns/ ULBs	Total No. of Projects Approved	Total Projects Cost Approved	Total No. of Dwelling Unites Approved (New+ Upgradation)	Total Central share
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Bihar	7	7	326.04	9681	150.91
2.	Goa	1	1	4.10	70	1.40
3.	Gujarat	12	12	176.58	7144	98.83
4.	Haryana	8	8	49.33	195	37.73
5.	Himachal Pradesh	1	1	2.39	89	1.30
6.	Madhya Pradesh	7	7	30.56	1155	18.82
7.	Mizoram	3	3	16.80	600	11.26
8.	Rajasthan	12	12	265.95	7447	123.69
9.	Manipur	1	1	26.83	1385	19.85
10.	Maharashtra	36	43	1145.05	40474	641.20

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
11.	Nagaland	2	2	30.00	670	19.69
12.	Odisha	4	4	17.45	662	11.37
13.	Punjab	2	2	23.70	925	12.10
14.	Tamil Nadu	10	10	93.18	4826	62.71
15.	Uttar Pradesh	6	6	59.92	1495	33.70
16.	Uttrakhand	1	1	16.27	378	7.35
TOTAL:		113	120	2284.15	77196	1251.93

Financial assistance to housing projects for urban poor in Gujarat

1954. SHRI NATUJI HALAJI THAKOR: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Central Government proposes to give financial assistance for land required for housing projects for urban poor in Gujarat;

(b) whether Government is considering to revise unit cost of housing project keeping in view the price escalation in building material and labour cost; and

(c) the additional assistance for the projects cost overruns?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (KUMARI SELJA): (a) This Ministry is implementing Jawaharlal Nehru Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) with its two components namely Basic Services to the Urban Poor (BSUP) and Integrated Housing and Slum Development Programme (IHSDP) and Rajiv Awas Yojana (RAY) to provide housing projects for the urban poor. Both JNNURM and RAY have no provisions to give financial assistance for land required for housing projects for urban poor in any State (except States in hilly regions and North-East) including Gujarat.

(b) Both JNNURM and RAY guidelines do not provide for revision of unit cost of housing projects once approved based on the current rates as estimated by the State authorities.

(c) There is no provision to provide Central Assistance for the project cost over runs under any of the above schemes.

Cheap houses on rent for economically weaker sections

1955. DR. CHANDAN MITRA: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has any plan to provide cheap houses on rent to the people who cannot afford to buy houses;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the steps taken by Government to develop a fast track approval mechanism for realty projects of private builders in order to bridge the high accommodation deficit in the country mainly for economically weaker sections and low income groups?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (KUMARI SELJA): (a) to (c) No Sir, Government of India has no scheme to provide cheap houses on rent to the people who cannot afford to buy houses. As 'Land' and 'Colonisation' are State subjects, it is for States to provide the same.

However, under the scheme of Rajiv Awas Yojana (RAY), there is a provision *inter-alia* of 50% Central assistance (90% for North Eastern and Special Category States including the cost of land acquisition, if required) for creation of affordable housing stock including rental housing and transit housing. It is for the State Governments to utilize the above provisions of RAY for creation of rental housing stock and make it available to target group at affordable rates.

(d) 'Land', 'Colonization' and 'Local Government' being state subjects, it is for the State Governments to take necessary steps to develop a fast track approval mechanism for realty projects of private builders in order to bridge the high accommodation deficit in the country.

However in order to suggest simplification in such approvals a Committee has been constituted by Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation. The recommendations of the Committee though, will not be binding either on Central Government Ministries or State Governments.

Survey relating to urban poverty, slums, livelihood etc.

1956. DR. CHANDAN MITRA: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has decided to conduct a socio-economic survey

across the country to have overall data relating to urban poverty, slums livelihood etc.;

(b) if so, the State-wise details thereof along with financial support provided to States for the purposes; and

(c) by when the outcome of the survey is likely to be available?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (KUMARI SELJA): (a) and (b) With a view to have authentic identification of those below poverty line, Government of India has launched the combined Rural-Urban Socio-Economic and Caste Census (SECC) in June, 2011 throughout the country. The States/UTs have initiated the survey work financial and technical support of Government of India.

The Statement showing state-wise details of physical progress is given in the statement-I (*See* below).

The Statement showing state-wise funds released by Ministry of Rural Development (Both for urban and rural areas) to States/UTs is given in the statement-II (*See* below).

(c) The Socio-Economic and Caste Census is being carried out by the States/Uts in a phased manner taking into consideration their preparedness and other considerations. Availability of the outcome of the survey would largely depend on the progress made by the States/UTs, who are actually conducting the census.

Statement-I

Socio-Economic and Caste Census (SECC) 2011 Progress Report in urban area

Sl. No.	State Name	Total No. of Block	EBs Enumerations Completed		EBs Supervision Completed		Project Status
			No.	%	No.	%	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Chandigarh	1915	1898	99.11	1898	100	
2.	Daman and Diu	129	129	100	129	100	
3.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	190	190	100	190	100	Field Enumeration
4.	Puducherry	1457	1447	99	1447	100	and Supervisory
5.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	238	238	100	238	100	module reported as complete
6.	Haryana	16997	16991	100	16991	100	
7.	Nagaland	1046	1046	100	1046	100	
8.	Tripura	1308	1308	100	1300	99.39	
9.	Punjab	18304	17794	97	13582	76.33	
10.	Himachal Pradesh	1448	1423	98	594	41.74	

Written Ans. to Unstarred Questions [30 AUG. 2012]

of 29 AUG. 2012 493

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
11.	Sikkim	333	333	100	333	100	
12.	Karnataka	41573	41539	100	40448	97.37	Field Enumeration
13.	Rajasthan	31173	30667	98	30605	99.80	Reported as Complete
14.	Gujarat	47294	47200	100	47096	99.78	
15.	Chhattisgarh	10727	10664	99	10664	100	
16.	Arunachal Pradesh	669	669	100	618	92.38	
17.	Jammu and Kashmir	6643	6613	100	6572	99.38	
18.	Kerala	12792	12792	100	10554	82.50	
19.	Goa	891	890	99.89	537	60.34	
20.	Uttarakhand	4624	4611	99.72	3283	71.20	
21.	Delhi	22842	22712	99.43	19568	86.16	
22.	Madhya Pradesh	33297	33154	99.57	17620	53.15	
23.	Meghalaya	847	842	99.41	670	79.57	

24.	Assam	7138	7068	99.02	1091	15.44	
25.	Tamil Nadu	61274	60822	99.26	38468	63.25	Field Enumeration is
26.	Mizoram	1028	1000	97.28	1000	100	in Progress
27.	Andhra Pradesh	47627	45215	94.94	14	0.03	
28.	Manipur	1266	1049	82.86	402	38.32	
29.	Odisha	12868	9952	77.34	1707	17.15	
30.	Maharashtra	94919	66306	69.86	60893	91.84	
31.	West Bengal	40906	25954	63.54	15692	60.46	
32.	Jharkhand	10744	5109	47.55	1339	26.21	
33.	Bihar	21333	862	4.04	0	0.00	
34.	Uttar Pradesh	78095	0	0.00	0	0.00	Pre-Enumeration work started
TOTAL:		633935	478487	75.48	346589	72.43	

Note: Lakshadweep has no Urban EBs

Source: CPSU and NIC Report

Statement - II

*Funds released (both for urban and rural areas) to States/UTs for conducting Socio-Economic and Caste Census (SECC), 2011**

(Rs. in Lacs)

Sl. No.	Name of the States/UTs	Total Funds Released
1.	Andhra Pradesh	11897.93
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	459.32
3.	Assam	4202.66
4.	Bihar	13013.23
5.	Chhattisgarh	3118.70
6.	Goa	201.91
7.	Gujarat	7149.13
8.	Haryana	3113.23
9.	Himachal Pradesh	1581.89
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	1666.56
11.	Jharkhand	4331.93
12.	Karnataka	7978.11
13.	Kerala	4316.14
14.	Madhya Pradesh	9886.07
15.	Maharashtra	14138.72
16.	Manipur	396.65
17.	Meghalaya	586.49
18.	Mizoram	135.99
19.	Nagaland	275.33
20.	Odisha	6113.58

Sl. No.	Name of the States/UTs	Total Funds Released
21.	Punjab	3305.10
22.	Rajasthan	8696.33
23.	Sikkim	102.96
24.	Tamil Nadu	8561.84
25.	Tripura	438.06
26.	Uttarakhand	1762.60
27.	Uttar Pradesh	24970.76
28.	West Bengal	11541.74
29.	A and N Islands	77.57
30.	Chandigarh	171.17
31.	D and N Haveli	42.47
32.	Daman and Diu	32.48
33.	Delhi	2083.55
34.	Puducherry	167.08
35.	Lakshadweep	9.24

*Released by Ministry of Rural Development, Government of India

Implementation of projects/schemes in Mizoram

1957. SHRI LALHMING LIANA: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the projects/schemes implemented or under implementation by the Ministry during the years 2009-10 to 2011-12 in Mizoram, and

(b) the details of funds allocated for each projects and the status of implementation?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (KUMARI SELJA): (a) and (b) During the year 2010-11, an amount of Rs. 467.07 lakhs was released to State Government of Mizoram for undertaking preparatory

activities under Slum Free City Planning Scheme (SFCP) *i.e.* preparatory phase of Rajiv Awas Yojana (RAY) in the cities of Aizwal, Champhai, Kolasib, Laundltai, Lunglei, Mamot, Saiha and Serchhip. Physical and financial report has not been received from the State Government of Mizoram.

The fund allocated under Swarna Jayanti Shahri Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY) in the year 2009-10 was Rs. 369.51 lakhs, in 2010-11 Rs. 358.74 lakhs, in 2011-12 Rs. 358.74 lakhs and funds released was Rs. 369.51 lakhs, Rs. 641.66 lakhs, Rs. 514.74 lakhs respectively.

In addition, in the year 2009-10 and 2010-11, Rs. 2796.52 lakhs and Rs. 468.76 lakhs has been released in the Projects/Schemes for the development of North Eastern States under 10% Lump-sum provision earmarked for this purpose.

Under Integrated Housing and Slum Development Programme (IHSDP)-component of Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM), in the year 2011-12, Rs. 11.27 crores was allocated against the approved project cost of Rs. 16.80 crores for the State of Mizoram. No projects have been approved for the State of Mizoram during 2009-10 and 2010-11 under IHSDP and 2009 to 2012 under BSUP of JNNURM.

Legislation for protecting street vendors

1958. SHRIMATI JAYA BACHCHAN: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has any plan to protect the rights of about 10 million street vendors across the country by introducing legislation in this regard; and

(b) the salient features of the proposed legislation in protecting the means of livelihood of such hawkers?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (KUMARI SELJA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The salient features of the proposed legislation are given in the Annexure.

The Salient Features of the Proposed Legislation:

- Compulsory registration for every person intending to carry out street vending;

- The street vendor shall have the right to carry on the business of street vending as mentioned in certificate of vending and right to reclaim his/her goods if confiscated as specified in the scheme;
- The appropriate Government is required to constitute a Town Vending Committee with minimum forty percent representation of street vendors;
- The local authority in consultation with planning authority to make out a plan once in every five years to promote a supportive environment for urban street vendors to carry out their vocation;
- For the redressal of grievances or resolution of disputes, the local authority to constitute a permanent Committee consisting of a person who has been a sub-judge or judicial magistrate or an executive magistrate as Chairperson and such other persons having such experience in street vending activities;
- The appropriate Government to undertake promotional measures for making available credit, insurance and other welfare schemes of social security for the street vendors;
- Street vendors carrying on street vending in accordance with the terms and conditions of his/her certificate of vending not to be prevented from exercising their right, to vend, by any person or police or any other authority, under any law in force.

Schemes implemented in Andhra Pradesh

1959. SHRI DEVENDER GOUD T: Will the MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the year-wise and scheme-wise details of schemes being implemented by the Ministry in Andhra Pradesh in the housing and urban poverty alleviation sector during the last five years;

(b) the year-wise and scheme-wise details of physical targets and achieved during the above period; and

(c) the year-wise and scheme-wise funds sanctioned, released and utilized for each of the above schemes during the above period?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (KUMARI SELJA): (a) This Ministry is implementing Swarna Jayanti Shahri Rozgar

Yojana (SJSRY) since 1997, Jawaharlal Nehru National urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) since 2005, Interest Subsidy Scheme for Housing the Urban Poor (ISHUP) since 2008 and Rajiv Awas Yojana since June, 2011 in the State of Andhra Pradesh.

(b) to (c) During the year 2009-10 and 2010-11, an amount of Rs. 472.72 lakhs as 1st installment and Rs. 969.40 lakhs as 2nd installment were released respectively to the State Government of Andhra Pradesh for undertaking preparatory activities under Slum Free City Planning Scheme (SFCP) *i.e.* preparatory phase of Rajiv Awas Yojana (RAY) in the cities of Greater Hyderabad Municipal Corporation, Greater Visakhapatnam Municipal Corporation, Vijayawada, Tirupati, Guntur, Nellore, Kurnool, Rajahmundry, Warangal Ramagundam and Kakinada. In the year 2011-12, Rs. 741.59 lakhs was released as 1st installment against the Detailed Project Report (DPR) of Kesava Nagar Slum *in-situ* redevelopment, Hyderabad as a pilot project under RAY. Utilisation Certificate/physical and Financial report for the funds released under SFCP scheme during 2010-11 is awaited from the State Government of Andhra Pradesh.

In the year 2009-10, Rs. 36.82 lakhs covering 531 beneficiaries, in 2010-11, Rs. 378.01 lakhs covering 5233 beneficiaries and in 2011-12, Rs. 203.66 lakhs covering 2684 beneficiaries was released to the State of Andhra Pradesh as Net Present Value (NPV) of interest subsidy under Interest Subsidy Scheme for Housing the Urban Poor (ISHUP)

Financial and Physical progress of Andhra Pradesh for the last 5 years under Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY)

Years	Funds Released (Rs. in Lacs)	Funds Utilized (Rs in Lacs)	No. of beneficiaries assisted for setting up individual micro enterprises (USEP)		No. of beneficiaries provided skill training (STEP-UP)	
			Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
2007-2008	2058.41	2058.41	8006	164.36	10008	27599
2008-2009	4327.22	4327.22	8006	29156	10008	45369

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
2009-2010	3390.53	3390.53	1615	7389	12920	23914
2010-2011	5226.02	5226.02	1900	9005	15200	26753
2011-2012	6910.24	4827.60	4417	12259	17580	67664

No State-wise targets were set under BSUP and IHSDP-components of Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM). The details of Project cost, Central Share approved and Additional Central Assistance (ACA) released during the last five years in the State of Andhra Pradesh are as under:

(Rs. in crores)

Year	Scheme	Project Cost Approved	Central Share Approved	ACA released
2007-08	BSUP	509.01	248.67	149.83
	IHSDP	377.92	291.50	172.23
2008-09	BSUP	1301.35	649.94	211.56
	IHSDP	306.22	175.07	48.91
2009-10	BSUP	0	0	240.89
	IHSDP	0	0	195.04
2010-11	BSUP	0	0	306.93
	IHSDP	0	0	114.86
2011-12	BSUP	172.27	113.07	197.36
	IHSDP	0	0	1.82

Review and reform in child labour legislation and policies

1960. SHRI ISHWAR SINGH:

SHRI N.K. SINGH:

DR. JANARDHAN WAGHMARE:

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is an urgent need to review and reform the existing anti-child labour legislation and policies in the country;

(b) if so, whether the UNICEF in its report published recently has stated that India has as many as 447 million children of which 12 per cent are child labourers;

(c) if so, whether the existing legislation and policies to eliminate child labour in the country are completely ineffective; and

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

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI MALIKARJUN KHARGE): (a) Under the Child Labour Policy, Government of India follows a multi-pronged approach with the following three major elements:

- Legal Action Plan
- Focus on general development programmes for the benefit of the families of child labour; and
- Project-based action in areas of high concentration of child labour.

The Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act, 1986, prohibits the employment of children below the age of 14 years in 18 Occupations and 65 Processes. The Act regulates the working conditions of children where they are not prohibited from working. Further the Government is implementing National Child Labour Project (NCLP) in 266 districts of the country for rehabilitation of children rescued/withdrawn from work. Under the Project, children rescued/withdrawn from work are enrolled in the special schools, where they are provided with bridge education, vocational training, nutrition, stipend, health care, etc. before being mainstreamed into formal education system. Review of policies and legislative framework is a continuous process which is undertaken from time to time keeping in view the socio-economic requirements of the country.

(b) As per the information received from UNICEF, they have estimated total child population (0-18 years) in India in 2010 as 447 million of which 11.8 per cent of children in age group 5-14 years are engaged in labour. As per 2001 census, the total number of working children between the age group 5-14 years in the country was 1.26 crore. However, in the Survey conducted by NSSO, in 2004-05 the numbers of working children were estimated at 90.75 lakh. As per NSSO survey 2009-10, the working children are estimated at 49.84 lakh which shows a declining trend.

(c) and (d) As per the estimates of NSSO Survey 2004-05 and 2009-10 there is a reduction in working children by 45 per cent which is showing a declining trend.

The existing legislation and policy framed by the Ministry have yielded positive results.

Employment and unemployment Survey

1961. SHRI Y.S. CHOWDARY: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has conducted Employment and Unemployment survey during the last three years;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether it is a fact that unemployment level has risen during the last three years; and
- (d) the steps taken/being taken by Government to generate more employment in the country?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE): (a) and (b) Reliable estimates of employment and unemployment are obtained through quinquennial labour force surveys conducted by National Sample Survey Office. Last such three surveys were conducted during 1999-2000, 2004-05 and 2009-10.

(c) Level of unemployment estimated on usual status basis during 1999-2000, 2004-05 and 2009-10 is given below:

Period	Level of unemployment (in million)
1999-2000	9.04
2004-2005	10.84
2009-2010	9.50

(d) The Government of India has been making constant efforts to create employment opportunities through normal growth process and implementing various employment generation programmes such as Swarana Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY); Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP); Swarnajayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY) and Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) besides entrepreneurial development programmes run by the Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises.

Social security to landless agricultural labourers

1962. SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been an increase in the number of workers added to the landless agricultural labourers over the last five years in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether social security benefits have been extended to such landless agricultural labourers in India;

(d) if so, the State-wise details of the extent of coverage and details of funds allotted for the same; and

(e) the details of the contribution of the agricultural sector to India's GDP over the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE): (a) and (b) As per Census, 2001, there were more than 10.67 crore landless agricultural workers. The data of Census 2011 on landless agricultural workers is not yet available.

(c) and (d) With a view to providing social security cover to workers in the unorganised sector, including landless agricultural workers, the Government enacted the Unorganised Workers' Social Security Act, 2008. The Government has already initiated steps to provide social security to these workers in a phased manner as follows:

(i) Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana (RSBY) was launched on 01.01.2007 to provide smart card based cashless health insurance cover of Rs.30,000/- per annum on family floater basis to BPL families (a unit of five) in the unorganised sector, including landless agricultural workers. The scheme became operational from 01.04.2008. The scheme is presently being implemented in 26 States/ Union Territories and more than 3.22 crore smart cards have been issued as on 15.08.2012.

(ii) The Aam Admi Bima Yojana (AABY) was launched on 02.10.2007 with a view to providing insurance cover to the head of family or one earning member of rural landless households between the age of 18 years and 59 years. Under the scheme, the head of the family or an earning member of

the family is eligible to receive the benefits of Rs. 30,000/- in case of natural death, Rs. 75,000/- accidental death, Rs. 75000/- for total permanent disability (loss of two eyes or two limbs or loss of one eye and one limb in accident) of two eyes or two limbs or loss of one eye and one limb in accident) and Rs. 37,500/- for partial permanent disability (loss of one eye and one limb in accident). More than 2.05 crore lives have been covered as on 31.07.2012 under AABY.

- (iii) The Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension Scheme (IGNOAPS) has been expanded by revising the criteria of eligibility. All citizens above the age of 60 years and living below poverty line are eligible for benefits under the scheme. For persons above the age of 80 years, the amount of pension has been raised from Rs. 200 to Rs. 500 per month. More than 1.90 crore persons have availed benefits under the scheme as on 29.02.2012.

State-wise number of beneficiaries covered under RSBY, AABY and IGNOAPS is given in the Statement -I (*See* below). The States are provided part premium funding by the Central Government on the basis of number of smart cards issued. Hence, there is no State-wise allocation under Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana (RSBY). An amount of Rs. 1568.56 crore has been allocated under RSBY during 2012-13. For implementation of AABY, a sum of Rs 1500 crores during 2007-08 and additional sum of Rs. 1000 crore during 2008-09 to augment coverage under AABY was placed with Life Insurance Corporation of India (LIC) as corpus fund. For National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP), of which IGNOAPS is a component, there is combined allocation. An amount of Rs. 8447.29 crore has been allocated for NSAP during 2012-13. State-wise allocation of NSAP is given in the Statement -II (*See* below).

- (e) As per estimate of Economic Surveys, the contribution of agricultural sector to India's GDP over the last three years is as under:

2008-09 - 13.2%

2009-10 - 12.4%

2010-11 - 12.3%

Statement - I*Social security to landless agricultural workers*

Cumulative number of beneficiaries under the schemes since their inception				
Sl. No.	Name of the State and Union Territories	Number of smart cards issued under RSBY on 15.05.2012	Number of lives covered under AABY as 31.07.2012	Number of beneficiaries under IGOAPS as on 29.02.2012
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	-	7501598	1011153
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	39615	-	31209
3.	Assam	204548	63187	-
4.	Bihar	7398168	1921604	3203771
5.	Chandigarh	4913	2233	3863
6.	Chhattisgarh	1673015	372206	586882
7.	Delhi	95597	-	372793
8.	Goa	-	-	2136
9.	Gujarat	1810326	860053	320110
10.	Haryana	584995	-	131326
11.	Himachal Pradesh	235131	5000	94220
12.	Jammu and Kashmir	34221	91740	-
13.	Jharkhand	1376893	56820	640044
14.	Karnataka	1680913	745843	933891
15.	Kerala	1748471	468160	185316
16.	Madhya Pradesh	2102103	1471661	1215452

1	2	3	4	5
17.	Maharashtra		3332205	1071000
18.	Manipur	50862	-	-
19.	Meghalaya	74702	-	48112
20.	Mizoram	43256	-	23747
21.	Nagaland	83781	-	46483
22.	Odisha	3249903	202267	1777083
23.	Punjab	221979	19013	159048
24.	Puducherry	9293	2591484	23607
25.	Rajasthan	353713	-	629906
26.	Tamilnadu	-	-	1019232
27.	Tripura	317359	-	136592
28.	Uttar Pradesh	3997469	2591484	3380290
29.	Uttarakhand	338879	-	252827
30.	West Bengal	4543976	717614	1728948
TOTAL		32264788	20571140	19029041

Statement - II*State-wise allocation of NSAP*

Sl. No.	Name of the State/UT	Allocation under NSAP (Rs. in lakh)
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	46127.86
2.	Bihar	102719.61

1	2	3
3.	Chhattisgarh	26502.38
4.	Goa	292.22
5.	Gujarat	16650.47
6.	Haryana	7632.44
7.	Himachal Pradesh	3280.36
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	4006.44
9.	Jharkhand	33956.85
10.	Karnataka	43933.24
11.	Kerala	11704.61
12.	Madhya Pradesh	60581.96
13.	Maharashtra	68347.40
14.	Odisha	60936.34
15.	Punjab	7034.68
16.	Rajasthan	28563.76
17.	Tamilnadu	52671.17
18.	Uttar Pradesh	161308.38
19.	Uttarakhand	8963.05
20.	West Bengal	61470.74
NE States		
21.	Arunachal Pradesh	610.30
22.	Assam	20234.05
23.	Manipur	1858.43
24.	Meghalaya	1756.49
25.	Mizoram	746.64

1	2	3
26.	Nagaland	1412.38
27.	Sikkim	487.56
28.	Tripura	4443.45
	SUB TOTAL	838233.25
UTs		
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	230.69
30.	Chandigarh	189.61
31.	Dadar and Nagar Haveli	272.14
32.	Daman and Diu	43.44
33.	NCT Delhi	4860.31
34.	Lakshadweep	27.44
35.	Puducherry	872.80
	Sub Total	6496.42
	GRAND TOTAL	844729.67

Increase in industrial and corporate strikes

1963. SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been an increase in the number of industrial and corporate strikes in the last three years;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the details of cases that have led to violence in the last three years and the details of estimated losses;

(c) whether Government has identified the problems relating to such strikes and whether Government plans to introduce measures to resolve such matters; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI MALIKARJUN KHARGE) : (a) and (b) The number of industrial and corporate strikes as per

statistics compiled by the Labour Bureau, Ministry of Labour and Employment, during the last three years is as follows:

Year	No. of strikes
2009	167 (Provisional)
2010	262 (Provisional)
2011	175 (Provisional)
2012 (January-June)	126 (Provisional)

As is evident, no clear trend of increase in the number of industrial and corporate strikes could be established for the last three years. In the Central sphere, no violent incident has been reported. Data relating to violent incidents in the State Sphere is not maintained Centrally.

(c) and (d) The main reasons for strikes and disputes are on issues such as wages and allowances, bonus, personnel matters,, retrenchment, leave and hours of work, indiscipline and violence etc. The Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, provides a framework for maintaining harmonious industrial relations. The Act facilitates intervention, mediation and conciliation by the Industrial Machinery of the appropriate Government for resolution of industrial disputes. The conciliation officers of the Central Government and State Governments take steps in their respective jurisdictions, to intervene, mediate and resolve Industrial disputes. In the event of receipt of Failure of conciliation, the appropriate Government concerned takes a view on referring the dispute for adjudication; in a few important matters, the Government may also intervene at an appropriate level to resolve the conflict.

Employment/Unemployment situation in the country

1964. SHRI RAMA CHANDRA KHUNTIA: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) what is the overall employment and unemployment situation in the country for the last three years;

(b) whether it is a fact that the number of unemployed persons is increasing every year;

(c) whether Government has any statistics regarding the educational unemployment rate and caste-wise rate of unemployment in the country; and

(d) whether it is also a fact that while number of unemployed persons is going up, millions of existing vacancies in Central Government, various departments, Railways, Banks, Insurance, Information and Broadcasting, and other Central Government corporations are lying vacant?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE): (a) and (b) Reliable estimates of employment and unemployment are obtained through quinquennial labour force surveys conducted by National Sample Survey office. Last such survey was conducted during 2009-10. As per the result of the last three surveys, details of estimated employed and unemployed persons on usual status basis in the country during 1999-2000, 2004-05 and 2009-10 are given below:

Period	Employed persons (in million)	Unemployed persons (in million)
1999-2000	397.0	9.04
2004-2005	459.1	10.84
2009-2010	465.5	9.50

(c) Statistics regarding the educational unemployment rate are collected through quinquennial labour force surveys conducted by National Sample Survey Office. Figures for unemployment rates for social groups such as scheduled castes, scheduled tribes and other backward classes are also collected.

(d) Unemployment rate on usual status basis has rather marginally declined from 2.3 per cent in 2004-05 to 2.0 per cent in 2009-10. As per the latest information available, the estimated number of vacant posts of regular Central Government Civilian employees as on 1st March 2010 is 5,33,936.

Minimum wages for domestic workers

1965. SHRI RAMA CHANDRA KHUNTIA: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any minimum wages fixed for domestic workers and whether they are also covered under Employees' State Insurance Corporation (ESIC) and Provident Fund like Social Security Scheme; and

(b) whether Government would bring a special legislation for enumeration and identification of domestic workers and fix the wages and certify other benefit for the domestic workers since there are repeated incidents of violence, murder and rape of domestic workers?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE): (a) and (b) Under the provisions of Minimum Wages Act, 1948, both Central and State Governments are appropriate Governments to fix, review and revise minimum wages for different categories of workers employed in the scheduled employment under their respective jurisdictions. The work of 'Domestic workers' falls under the purview of the State sphere. States are empowered to include domestic work as a Scheduled Employment under the Minimum Wages Act, 1948. Accordingly, the Central Government has advised the State Governments/UTs to take necessary steps for inclusion of domestic work as a Scheduled Employment and fix minimum rates of wages for them. A statement indicating the minimum wages for domestic workers notified in the State sphere so far is given in the Statement (*See below*).

The Government has constituted a Task Force to evolve a policy framework for domestic workers in the context of regulatory mechanism and for providing social security. The Task Force has also formulated draft National Policy for Domestic Workers. The policy will place a labour right framework for domestic workers and lay down certain minimum working conditions for domestic workers.

Statement

Minimum rates of wages for domestic help/workers fixed by different States/Union Territory administration under the Minimum Wages Act, 1948.

Sl. No.	States/Union Territories	Categories of Workers	Rates of Minimum wage in Rs.
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh		100/- per day (2600/- per month)
2.	Bihar	Washing cloths/utensils house keeping (A house of 1000 sq. ft.- one hour)	430/- per month
		Washing clothes/utensils house keeping and looking after the children (8 Hrs.)	3433/- per month

1	2	3	4
		Washing cloths/utensils, house keeping, looking after the children, taking to school and back and other miscellaneous domestic works (8 Hrs.)	3433/- per month
3.	Karnataka		149.89 per day
4.	Kerala	Lowest Highest	136.50 per day 157.50 per day
		Washing cloths/washing utensils/house keeping/other domestic works (Maxm. 60 minutes per day)	504/- per month
5.	Rajasthan	Washing cloths, washing utensils, house keeping looking after the children, taking to school and back etc. domestic works (one day work)	4030/- per month
6.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli		147.60/- per day
7.	Assam	The employment of domestic workers has been included to the part I of the schedule for the purpose of fixation of minimum rates of wages. Rates are yet to be fixed.	

Implementation of labour laws in Industry

1966. SHRI D. RAJA: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a working group of the Planning Commission for the Twelfth Five Year Plan has made some recommendations to push up the effective labour laws enforcement to industrial establishments; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the steps being taken for the implementation of these recommendations?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI MALIKARJUN KHARGE): (a) and (b) The Planning Commission had set up a Working Group on "Labour Laws and Other Labour Regulations" for the Twelfth Five Year Plan (2012-17) under the Chairpersonship of Secretary, Ministry of Labour and Employment. The recommendations of the Working Group for improving enforcement of labour laws are listed in the Annexure. Since the Working Group on "Labour Laws and Other Labour Regulations" had been set up by the Planning Commission for finalization of the Twelfth Five year Plan (2012-17), the report of the Working Group containing the recommendations has been submitted to the Planning Commission.

Statement

Recommendations for Improving Enforcement of Labour Laws

Strengthening of enforcement machinery by way of increasing the manpower, improving infrastructure, etc. is essential for effective implementation of labour laws. At present the ratio of enforcement officer to industrial establishment is very low. Over the years the number of Acts, number of establishments and number of workers have increased manifold. The Working Group, therefore, suggests a complete review of the strength of the enforcement machinery. Creation of an All India Service for labour administration to provide professional experts in the field of labour administration, autonomous bodies and labour adjudications could help. This could be accompanied with well laid out institutional mechanisms for up gradation of skills, induction of greater professionalism, introduction of performance assessment parameters and well defined incentives and disincentives for officers dealing with enforcement of labour laws.

The Working Group also felt that proper enforcement of labour laws can be done through the vigil of trade unions. Collective bargaining process should increasingly be relied upon for resolution of labour disputes. Holding Lok Adalats should also be encouraged to enable faster disposal of cases. A database should be built on all aspects relating to industrial relations and the officers of the Labour Departments should have access to such database through computer connectivity. The flow of statistics from the States to the Centre should also be streamlined, made more efficient and faster.

In addition to codification and simplification of Labour Laws it is also

suggested for creating online single window system for making compliance as user friendly, simple and for bringing transparency. Employers can seek the registration, license etc. online and can also file returns etc. online.

The Working Group also considered the system of penalties under various Acts and the need to introduce changes in these for better enforcement. Most of the labour laws have lost their efficacy because of very meager penalties. There is a viewpoint that penalties should be graded depending on the seriousness of offence, the number of times the offence has been committed and the capacity to pay. Compounding of offence is a well recognized criterion for imposing penalties. In addition there should also be a provision to change it through rules rather than amendment of Acts. Similar to the benefits, penalties too could be indexed.

Medical colleges under ESIC in Karnataka

1967. SHRI AAYANUR MANJUNATHA: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of medical colleges opened by Employees State Insurance Corporation (ESIC) during the last three years in the country, particularly in Karnataka;

(b) whether the colleges have started functioning with adequate teachers, staff and infrastructure;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether ESI has any plan to reserve 50 per cent Under Graduate seats for the workers' wards covered under ESI scheme and if so, the details of procedure to select them; and

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

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE): (a) One Medical College at Rajaji Nagar, Bangalore (Karnataka) has been opened by the Employees' State Insurance Corporation (ESIC) during the last three years.

(b) and (c) The medical college has started functioning with adequate teachers, staff and infrastructure as per Medical Council of India norms.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) Does not arise in view of reply to part (d).

Benefits to workers in unorganized sector

1968. DR. GYAN PRAKASH PILANIA: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether according to the survey conducted by National Sample Survey Organisation (NSSO) in 2004-05, 433 million workers were in the unorganized sector which constituted about 94 per cent of the total labour force;

(b) what are the present statistics;

(c) what benefits have been provided to them under Unorganized Workers' Social Security Act, 2008 and various other employment generation/social security schemes for workers in the unorganized sector; and

(d) the number of those who were eligible for the above benefits and those who have been actually benefited?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE): (a) and (b) According to the survey conducted by the National Sample Survey Organisation (NSSO) during 2009-10, the number of workers employed in the unorganised sector was 43.7 crore.

(c) and (d) With a view to providing social security cover to workers in the unorganised sector, the Government enacted the Unorganised Workers' Social Security Act, 2008. The Act provides for formulation of social security schemes, namely, life and disability, health and maternity benefits and old age protection. The Government has already initiated steps to provide social security to these workers in a phased manner as follows:

- (i) Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana (RSBY) was launched on 01.01.2007 to provide smart card based cashless health insurance cover of Rs. 30,000/- per annum on family floater basis to BPL families (a unit of five) in the unorganised sector. The scheme became operational from 01.04.2008. The scheme is presently being implemented in 26 States/Union Territories and more than 3.22 crore smart cards have been issued as on 15.08.2012.
- (ii) The Aam Admi Bima Yojana (AABY) was launched on 02.10.2007 with a view to providing insurance cover to the head of family or one earning member of rural landless households between the age of 18 years and 59 years. Under the scheme, the head of the family or an earning member of

the family is eligible to receive the benefits of Rs. 30,000/- in case of natural death, Rs. 75,000/- accidental death, Rs. 75000/- for total permanent disability (loss of two eyes or two limbs or loss of one eye and one limb in accident) and Rs. 37,500/- for partial permanent disability (loss of one eye or one limb in accident). More than 2.45 crore lives have been covered as on 31.07.2012 under AABY.

- (iii) The Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension Scheme has been expanded by revising the criteria of eligibility. All citizens above the age of 60 years and living below poverty line are eligible for benefits under the scheme. For persons above the age of 80 years, the amount of pension has been raised from Rs. 200 to Rs. 500 per month. More than 1.90 crore persons have availed benefits under the scheme as on 29.02.2012.

The Government is implementing various other social security schemes/programmes for workers in the unorganised sector, such as Swarnjayanti Gram Swarajgar Yojana, Swarn Jayanti Shahari Rojgar Yojana, Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme, Mahatama Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act, 2005, Handloom Weavers' comprehensive Welfare Schemes, Handicraft Artisans' comprehensive Welfare Schemes, Pension to Master crafts persons, National Scheme for Welfare of Fishermen and Training and Extension, Janani Surksha Yojana, National Family Benefits Scheme, Janshree Bima Yojana New Pension Schemes (Swavalamban scheme) through various Ministries/Departments.

The Government has constituted welfare Fund to provide welfare measures to the beedi workers and their family members. These include health care, housing assistance, education to children and group insurance etc.

Welfare of unorganised landless labourers

1969. DR. GYAN PRAKASH PILANIA: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the State-wise total number of unorganised landless agricultural labourers;
- (b) their minimum daily wage, State-wise;
- (c) the details of schemes for welfare of unorganised landless labourers;
- (d) the stage of their implementation;

(e) whether benefits of such schemes are not reaching the intended groups in required measures;

(f) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(g) the steps being taken to improve them?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE): (a) As per Census, 2001, there were more than 10.67 crore landless agricultural workers. State-wise number of landless agricultural workers is given in the statement -I (See below).

(b) A Statement showing minimum rates of wages for different category of farm workers in different states/union territories under the Minimum Wages Act, 1948 is given in the Statement-II (See below)

(c) to (f) The Government is committed to providing social security to unorganised workers, including landless agricultural workers. With a view to providing social security cover to workers in the unorganised sector, including landless agricultural workers, the Government enacted the Unorganised Workers' Social Security Act, 2008. The Act provides for formulation of social security schemes, namely, life and disability, health and maternity benefits and old age protection. The Government has already initiated steps to provide social security to these workers in a phased manner as follows:

(i) Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana (RSBY) was launched on 01.01.2007 to provide smart card based cashless health insurance cover of Rs. 30,000/- per annum on family floater basis to BPL families (a unit of five) in the unorganised sector, including landless agricultural workers. The scheme become operational from 01.04.2008. The scheme is presently being implemented in 26 States/ Union Territories and more than 3.22 crore smart cards have been issued as on 15.08.2012.

(ii) The Aam Admi Bima Yojana (AABY) was launched on 02.10.2007 with a view to providing insurance cover to the head of family or one earning member of rural landless households between the age of 18 years and 59 years. Under the scheme, the head of the family or an earning member of the family is eligible to receive the benefits of Rs. 30,000/- in case of natural death, Rs. 75,000/- accidental death, Rs. 75000/- for total permanent disability (loss of two eyes or two limbs or loss of one eye and one limb in accident) and Rs. 37,500/- for partial permanent disability

(loss of one eye or one limb in accident). More than 2.05 crore lives have been covered as on 31.07.2012 under AABY.

- (iii) The Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension Scheme has been expanded by revising the criteria of eligibility. All citizens above the age of 60 years and living below poverty line are eligible for benefits under the scheme. For persons above the age of 80 years, the amount of pension has been raised from Rs. 200 to Rs. 500 per month. More than 1.90 crore persons have availed benefits under the scheme as on 29.02.2012.

- (g) The schemes are reviewed from time-to-time and corrective actions are taken as and when required.

Statement-I

State-wise landless agricultural workers as per Census 2001.

	State/Union Territories	Number of Landless Agricultural Labourers		
		Male	Female	Total
	1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	6453741	7378411	13832152
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	10329	8511	18840
3.	Assam	832508	431024	1263532
4.	Bihar	8730251	4687493	13417744
5.	Chhattisgarh	1262559	1828799	3091358
6.	Goa	15970	19836	35806
7.	Gujarat	2509651	2652007	5161658
8.	Haryana	717133	561688	1278821
9.	Himachal Pradesh	55658	38513	94171
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	190339	56082	246421
11.	Jharkhand	1485322	1365975	2851297
12.	Karnataka	2620927	3606015	6226942
13.	Kerala	1078354	542497	1620851
14.	Madhya Pradesh	3518368	3882302	7400670

	1	2	3	4
15.	Maharashtra	4924034	5891228	10815262
16.	Manipur	49928	63702	113630
17.	Meghalaya	90888	80806	171694
18.	Mizoram	12775	14008	26783
19.	Nagaland	15985	14922	30907
20.	Odisha	2587196	2411908	4999104
21.	Punjab	1104140	385721	1489861
22.	Rajasthan	1055332	1468387	2523719
23.	Sikkim	8762	8238	17000
24.	Tamil Nadu	4256360	4381270	8637630
25.	Tripura	162640	113492	276132
26.	Uttar Pradesh	8245599	5155312	13400911
27.	Uttarakhand	190494	69189	259683
28.	West Bengal	5080236	2282721	7362957
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	4043	1126	5169
30.	Chandigarh	461	102	563
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	5429	9286	14715
32.	Daman and Diu	347	976	1323
33.	Delhi	11224	4549	15773
34.	Lakshadweep	00	00	00
35.	Puducherry	42117	30134	72251
	TOTAL	57329100	49446230	106775330

Note: India and Manipur figures exclude Mao Maram, Paomata and Purul sub-divisions of Senapati District in Manipur State as census results were cancelled due to administrative and technical reasons.

Statement-II

*Minimum rates of wages for different category of farm workers in different states/
union territories under the minimum wages Act, 1948*

(in Rs Per day)

Sl. No.	Appropriate Governments	Category	Minimum Wages for Agricultural Workers with V.D.A.
1	2	3	4
1.	Central Sphere	Unskilled	162.00-181.00
		Semi-skilled	167.00-188.00
		Skilled	182.00-215.00
		Highly skilled	198.00-240.00
States/Union Territories			
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Lowest	119.00
		Highest	261.00
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	Unskilled	134.62-153.85
		Skilled	146.15-165.38
3.	Assam	Unskilled	100.42
		Semi-skilled	110.46
		Skilled	120.50
4.	Bihar		135.23
5.	Chhattisgarh	Unskilled	118.76
6.	Goa	Unskilled	150.00
7.	Gujarat		100.00
8.	Haryana	Unskilled	173.19
		Semi-skilled	178.19-183.19
		Skilled	188.19-193.19
9.	Himachal Pradesh	Unskilled	120.00

1	2	3	4
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	Unskilled	110.00
		Semi-skilled	150.00
		Skilled	200.00
11.	Jharkhand	Unskilled	145.54
		Semi-skilled	158.54
		Skilled	203.06
12.	Karnataka		145.58
13.	Kerala	For Light Work	150.00
		For Hard Work	200.00
14.	Lakshadweep	Unskilled	200.00
		Semi-skilled	225.00
		Skilled	250.00
		Highly skilled	275.00
15.	Madhya Pradesh	Unskilled	174.80
16.	Maharashtra	Zone-I	120.00
		Zone-II	110.00
		Zone-III	105.00
		Zone-IV	100.00
17.	Manipur	Unskilled	122.10
		Semi-skilled	129.97
		Skilled	132.60
18.	Meghalaya	Unskilled	100.00
		Semi-skilled	120.00
		Skilled	140.00

1	2	3	4
19.	Mizoram	Unskilled	170.00
		Semi-skilled	190.00
		Skilled-II	240.00
		Skilled-I	300.00
20.	Nagaland	Unskilled	150.00
		Semi-skilled	110.00
		Skilled	120.00
21.	Odisha	Unskilled	92.50
		Semi-skilled	105.50
		Skilled	118.50
		Highly Skilled	131.50
22.	Punjab	With meal	154.62
		Without meal	170.14
23.	Rajasthan	Unskilled	135.00
		Semi-skilled	145.00
		Skilled	155.00
		Highly Skilled	205.00
24.	Tamil Nadu	Women workers (5 Hours)	85.00
		Men workers (6 Hours)	100.00
25.	Tripura	Adult	140.00
		Young	98.00
26.	Uttar Pradesh	Unskilled	100.00
27.	Uttarakhand	Unskilled	129.50
28.	West Bengal	Unskilled with Food	102.50
		Unskilled Without Food	112.50
		Skilled	120.50

1	2	3	4	
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Island	Unskilled	212.00-223.00	
		Semi-skilled	224.00-232.00	
		Skilled	237.00-254.00	
30.	Chandigarh	Unskilled	219.93	
		Semi-skilled	225.00-228.85	
		Skilled	236.54-245.19	
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	Unskilled	156.20	
		Semi-skilled	162.70	
		Skilled	169.20	
32.	Delhi	Unskilled	270.00	
		Semi-skilled	298.00	
		Skilled	328.00	
33.	Puducherry	(i) Karaikal	Light work 6 hours	100.00
			Hard work	150.00
	(ii) Puducherry	Light work	100.00	
		Hard work	150.00	
	(iii) Mahe	Hard work men 8 hours	160.00	
		Light work women 8 hours	120.00	
	(iv) Yanam	Light work 6 hours	100.00	
		Ploughing 5 hours	100.00	

Improving Relation between employer and industrial employees

1970. SHRI ANIL DESAI: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that industrial unrest is on the rise;

- (b) whether it is also a fact that it may get worse; and
- (c) if so, what efforts the Ministry is making to improve relations between the employer and industrial employees?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI MALIKARJUN KHARGE): (a) As per the statistics compiled by Labour Bureau, Ministry of Labour and Employment, no clear trend on the industrial unrest could be established.

(b) and (c) No, Sir. The Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, provides a framework for maintaining harmonious industrial relations. The Act facilitates intervention, mediation and conciliation by the Industrial Machinery of the appropriate Government for resolution of industrial disputes. The conciliation officers of the Central Government and State Governments take steps in their respective jurisdictions, to intervene, mediate and resolve Industrial disputes. In the event of receipt of Failure of conciliation, the appropriate Government concerned takes a view on referring the dispute for adjudication; in a few important matters, the Government may also intervene at an appropriate level to resolve the conflict.

Streamlining functioning of EPF Offices

1971. SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Employees Provident Fund (EPF) offices in the country are not easily accessible to employees causing delays in ascertaining status of individual accounts leading to corruption and other malpractices;
- (b) whether online facility for checking individual accounts is still not available and sometimes websites are not functional; and
- (c) if so, the steps taken by Government to streamline functioning of EPF offices to make them accessible and transparent?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI MALIKARJUN KHARGE): (a) Every Employees' Provident Fund (EPF) office in the country is equipped with Facilitation Centre to redress all kinds of grievances of the employees. Further, there is centrally web based grievance registration facility available under Employees' Provident Fund Internet Grievance Monitoring System (EPFIGMS) to facilitate grievances of individual employee through internet. Besides, Lok Adalats are conducted by each EPF office every month to redress grievances of the employees.

(b) and (c) The facility for checking EPF accounts is available on Employees' Provident Fund Organization (EPFO) website www.epfindia.gov.in in following ways:-

- (i) The updated balance in EPF account can be obtained by an EPFO member through SMS by furnishing his PF Account number and Mobile number by using "Know your EPF Balance" facility in EPFO website.
- (ii) Since April 2012, there is a facility for the employers to download the annual accounts slips for their employees from the accounting year 2010-2011 onwards.
- (iii) With effect from August 2012, there is a facility for members to get their e-pass book containing detailed statement of accounts on-line by using the "Member Portal" available on EPFO website.

The EPFO website www.epfindia.gov.in is hosted in National Informatics Centre (NIC) server and is functional except only when NIC server is under routine maintenance.

Skilled and unskilled unemployed

†1972. SHRI NARESH AGRAWAL: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of skilled and unskilled unemployed persons in each State of the country;

(b) whether on the lines of other countries of the world, Government is considering to provide weekly unemployment allowance to unemployed persons till they get the job; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE): (a) State-wise estimates of Unemployment rate including skilled and unskilled persons on usual status basis obtained through latest round of quinquennial labour force survey conducted by National Sample Survey Office during 2009-10 are given in the statement (*See below*).

(b) No, Sir. There is no such proposal under consideration of the Government of India.

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) The payment of unemployment allowance to all unemployed youth would divert substantial resources from development programmes to a non-developmental activity. These resources should better be used for developmental activities which would generate substantial productive employment.

Statement

State-wise Unemployment Rates on usual status basis during 2009-10.

State/UTS	2009-10	
	Rural	Urban
1	2	3
1. Andhra Pradesh	1.2	3.1
2. Arunachal Pradesh	1.3	3.4
3. Assam	3.9	5.2
4. Bihar	2.0	7.3
5. Chhattisgarh	0.6	2.9
6. Delhi	1.7	2.6
7. Goa	4.7	4.1
8. Gujarat	0.8	1.8
9. Haryana	1.8	2.5
10. Himachal Pradesh	1.6	4.9
11. Jammu and Kashmir	2.5	6.0
12. Jharkhand	3.9	6.3
13. Karnataka	0.5	2.7
14. Kerala	7.5	7.3
15. Madhya Pradesh	0.7	2.9
16. Maharashtra	0.6	3.2
17. Manipur	3.8	4.8
18. Meghalaya	0.4	5.1

	1	2	3
19. Mizoram		1.3	2.8
20. Nagaland		10.6	9.2
21. Odisha		3.0	4.2
22. Punjab		2.6	4.8
23. Rajasthan		0.4	2.2
24. Sikkim		4.3	0.0
25. Tamil Nadu		1.5	3.2
26. Tripura		9.2	17.1
27. Uttarakhand		1.6	2.9
28. Uttar Pradesh		1.0	2.9
29. West Bengal		1.9	4.0
30. Andaman and Nicobar Islands		8.0	8.4
31. Chandigarh		24.7	3.4
32. Dadra and Nagar Haveli		4.8	5.3
33. Daman and Diu		4.0	2.4
34. Lakshadweep		9.7	5.7
35. Puducherry		3.0	3.1
All-India		1.6	3.4

Rate of unemployment

1973. DR. PRABHAKAR KORE: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether there is a rise in the rate of Unemployment in the country;

- (b) if so, what are the reasons for this trend;
- (c) whether Government has felt the need to generate more and more employment opportunities; and
- (d) if so, the year-wise, sector-wise details of the number of opportunities generated during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE): (a) and (b) Reliable estimates of employment and unemployment are obtained through quinquennial labour force surveys conducted by National Sample Survey Office. Last such survey was conducted during 2009-10. As per results of two most recent surveys, unemployment rate in the country estimated on usual status has marginally declined from 2.23 per cent during 2004-05 to 2.0 per cent during 2009-10.

(c) The Government of India has been making constant efforts to create employment opportunities through normal growth process and implementing various employment generation programmes such as Swarana Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY); Prime Minister's Employment Generation programme (PMEGP); Swarnajayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY) and Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) besides entrepreneurial development programmes run by the Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises.

(d) Number of persons employed on usual status basis in broad sectors of economy in the country during 1999-2000, 2004-05 and 2009-10 is given below:

Sectors	Total Employment (In million)		
	1999-2000	2004-05	2009-10
Agriculture	237.56	268.30	247.39
Industry	69.18	83.47	99.98
Services	90.26	107.32	118.12
TOTAL	397.0	459.10	465.48

Contractual Labourers in Maruti Manesar Plant

†1974. SHRI SHIVANAND TIWARI: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that 30 to 40 per cent of workers in Maruti Suzuki Company in Haryana are working on contract basis;

(b) whether it is also a fact that company's Manesar Unit has 50 to 55 per cent of workers are contractual labourers;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether it is also a fact that company's management has recently spent an additional amount of Rs. 256 crores to do away with resentment among workers which is likely to be increased to Rs. 844 crore by the end of year; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and the details of amount earmarked for regular and contractual labourers respectively?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE): (a) to (e) The establishment of Maruti Suzuki falls under the State sphere. The State Government of Haryana has informed neither such data is maintained by them nor such information is available. However, as per information received from the Management of Maruti Suzuki India limited, through the office of Chief Labour Commissioner (Central), the company engages the contractors to carry out some non-core activities in Production Operations apart from certain outsourced jobs in other areas. Manpower deployed by contractors in Production Operations vary as per the business requirement hence percentage keep fluctuating. Manpower deployed by contractors in Production Operations was around 35% of the combined manpower based at both the plants i.e. Gurgaon and Manesar and 45% for Manesar plant alone. They have also informed that no expenditure has been incurred on any category of employees, other than the salary and benefits as per Company Policy.

Lock Out at Maruti Manesar plant

†1975. SHRI SHIVANAND TIWARI: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that car manufacturing company Maruti Suzuki of Manesar has been closed since many days due to which workers especially contractual labourers are facing economic crisis;

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- (b) if so, Government's reaction thereto;
- (c) whether it is also a fact that 10 labour unions have suggested to entrust the investigation of violent incident to CBI which took place in the unit; and
- (d) if so, whether Government will take any steps in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE): (a) Yes, Sir. violent incident had occurred at the Maruti Suzuki's Manesar Plant on 18th July, 2012 in which a senior executive was killed and approximately 91 other supervisory staff were injured. Following the incident, the management of Maruti Suzuki announced a lockout. Maruti Suzuki have now lifted the lockout on 21st August, 2012. The workers have joined duty and work at the Plant has resumed partially.

(b) As the establishment of Maruti Suzuki falls under the State sphere, State Government of Haryana has constituted a Special Investigating Team which is conducting an inquiry into the incident.

(c) The Ministry of Labour and Employment have not received any suggestion from labour unions to entrust the investigation of violent incident to CBI.

(d) Question does not arise.

Violation of Labour Laws for contract labour

1976. SHRI D. BANDYOPADHYAY: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that V.V. Giri National Institute of Labour in a recent report revealed that close to 55 per cent of the workforce in the organized industry is on contract basis who are not paid the industry-wise minimum wages; and

(b) if so, whether Government has taken appropriate action under the Contract Labour Act to prevent such flagrant violation of the contract Labour law and to regularize this workforce as per the law?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE): (a) V.V. Giri National Institute of Labour in their Impact Study report has not stated that close to 55 per cent of the workforce in the organised industry is on contract basis and they are not said industry-wise minimum wages. However, the

study had revealed that contract labour are being paid less wages than the wages given to the regular workers of Principal Employer even though contract labour perform same or similar kind of work. The estimated number of Contract labour of licensed contractors under Contract Labour (Regulation and Abolition) Act, 1970 is approximately 60 lacs in the country. Out of which 36% perform same or similar kind of work as of directly appointed workmen of Principal Employer.

(b) As per the Contract Labour (Regulation and Abolition) Central Rules, 1971, the wages of the contract labour shall not be less than the rates prescribed under Minimum Wages Act, 1948 and in cases where the contract worker perform the same or similar kind of work as the workmen directly employed by the principal employer of the establishment, the wage rates, holidays, hours of work and other conditions of service shall be the same as applicable to the workmen directly employed by the principal employer doing the same or similar kind of work.

The workers doing same or similar work and not getting same wages can raise the issue before the appropriate "Government". The Central Government is the appropriate Government in respect of the establishments falling in Central sphere. The private companies in non Government sector and un-organized sector come in State sphere. In the Central sphere, the complaints/grievances are received in the field offices of Chief Labour Commissioner (Central) Organization.

The details of prosecution launched and employers/persons convicted during last three years under the Contract Labour (Regulation and Abolition), Act, 1970, Minimum Wages Act, 1948 and Building And other Construction Workers' Act, 1996 is given in the Statement (*See* below).

Apart from above, the Central Government has prohibited employment of contract labour in various establishments in Central sphere through 84 Notifications issued from time to time under the Contract Labour (Regulation and Abolition) Act, 1970.

The matter regarding regularizing the contract workers as regular workers is not feasible as it will pave the way for back door entries in regular jobs.

Statement-I**1. CONTRACT LABOUR (REGULATION AND ABOLITION) ACT, 1970**

Sl. No.	Particulars	2008-2009	2009-2010	2010-11	2011-12*
1.	No. of inspections conducted	6925	9428	7327	3886
2.	No. of prosecution launched	3573	5181	4908	2451
3.	Persons convicted				

2. MINIMUM WAGES ACT, 1948

Sl. No.	Particulars	2008-2009	2009-2010	2010-11	2011-12*
1.	No. of inspections conducted	15671	14720	16780	8842
2.	No. of prosecution launched	4631	4382	5950	4497
3.	No. of claim cases disposed	2237	2046	1964	1591

3. BUILDING AND OTHER CONSTRUCTION WORKERS ACT, 1996 UNDER SECTION (47, 48 AND 49)

Sl. No.	Particulars	2008-2009	2009-2010	2010-11	2011-12*
1.	No. of inspections conducted	2651	3036	2657	1220
2.	No. of prosecution Proposal received	705	670	922	330
3.	No. of prosecution proposal sanctioned	680	622	894	324
4.	Fine imposed by Courts	Rs. 1,18,450/-	Rs.1,28,600/-	Rs.2,13,800	Rs. 49,500

*Provisional

NO. OF PERSONS CONVICTED

Sl. No.	Particulars	2008-2009	2009-2010	2010-11
1.	Minimum Wages Act, 1948	3585	3415	4459
2.	Building and Other Construction Worker Act, 1996	680	622	894
3.	Contract Labour (Regulation and Abolition Act, 1970	738	2318	1528

Skilled labour force for infrastructure sector

1977. SHRI DEVENDER GOUD T. Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a requirement of 1030 lakh skilled labour force in the infrastructure sector of the country by 2020;

(b) if so, how the Ministry is planning to provide the above skilled labour force in this sector;

(c) whether Government is planning to start any special scheme;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE): (a) Central Government has not conducted any study for the requirement of skilled labour force. However, a study has been conducted by National Skill Development Corporation (NSDC) according to which the incremental requirement of skilled labour in Infrastructure Structure Industry is estimated to be 1030 lakh.

(b) to (e) Directorate General of Employment and Training (DGE and T) under Ministry of Labour and Employment is implementing following three schemes for skill development of youth in different sectors of economy, including Infrastructure Structure Industry:

A. Craftsmen Training Scheme:- Training in 24 trades relating to

Infrastructure Industry is being offered through Industrial Training Institutes (ITIs) spread all over the country. List of trades along with seating capacity is given in the Statement-I (*See* below).

B. Apprenticeship Training Scheme: Training in 17 trades relating to Infrastructure Structure Industry is being offered through industrial establishments under Apprentices Act, 1961. List of trades along with seats located is given in the Statement-II

C. Skill Development Initiative (SDI) through Modular Employable Skills (MES): Training in 91 modules (in MES sectors like Electrical, Fabrication, Production and Manufacturing, Refrigeration and Air Conditioning, Painter, Construction, Wood Work, Industrial Electrical, Electronics and Information and Communications) relating to Infrastructure sector is being offered through Vocational Training Providers (VTPs). The scheme was launched in the year 2007 and so far 2,70,405 persons in Infrastructure Structure Industry have been trained under the scheme.

National Policy on Skill Development (NPSD) approved by the Government in February, 2009 has set a target to skill 500 million persons by the year 2022 in all sectors, including Infrastructure Structure Industry.

Ministry of Labour and Employment has been mandated to train 100 million and the same is planned to be achieved as follows:

Name of the Scheme	Target
(i) Craftsmen Training Scheme (CTS)	- 29.4 million
(ii) Skill Development Centers (SDC)	-57.2 million
(iii) Apprenticeship Training Scheme (ATS)	-5.4 million
(iv) Skill Development Initiative (SDI) through MES	-11.0 million
(v) DGE and T field Institutes	- 0.5 million
TOTAL	- 103.5 million

The road map for achieving the target of 100 million is as under:

1. The seating capacity of Government and Private ITIs will be increased at the rate of 8% annually by opening new ITIs and running second and third shifts.

2. 1500 new ITIs under PPP mode are proposed to be opened in XII Plan period.
3. The seating capacity under ATS is planned to be increased at the rate of 5% annually by increasing the coverage of Industries.
4. 5000 Skill Development Centres (SDCs) are proposed to be set up in XII Plan (2012-2017) period in PPP mode. Thereafter, another 5000 SDCs will be set up.
5. Existing capacity of DGE and T Institutes would be increased at the rate of 5% annually.
6. 1 million persons will be trained and tested every year under SDI scheme.

Statement -I

List of Trades along with seating capacity in Infrastructure sector as on 20th August, 2012 in Craftsmen Training Scheme.

Sl. No.	Name of the Trade	Seating Capacity
1	2	3
1.	Architectural Assistant	3220
2.	Building Maintenance	20
3.	Carpenter	11140
4.	Draughtsman (Civil)	46260
5.	Draughtsman (Mechanical)	12020
6.	Domestic Painter*	-
7.	Electrician	432280
8.	Electronic Mechanic	68240
9.	Fitter	371080
10.	Information Technology and Electronic System Maintenance	10620

1	2	3
11.	Interior Decoration and Designing	1880
12.	Industrial Painter*	-
13.	Lift Mechanic	260
14.	Machinist	24,900
15.	Mason (Building Construction)	3620
16.	Painter General	5220
17.	Plumber	16760
18.	Pump Operator-Cum-Mechanic	2120
19.	Sanitary Hardware fitter	620
20.	Sheet Metal Worker	7020
21.	Surveyor	8980
22.	Turner	37940
23.	Welder (Gas and Electric)	39200
24.	Wireman	21400
TOTAL		11,24,800

*Newly introduced Trades

Statement-II

List of Trades designated under Infrastructure Sector under the Apprentices Act, 1961, along with seats located

Sl. No.	Name of the trade	Seats located
1	Carpenter	2739
2.	Construction Machinery Mechanic-cum-operator	56
3.	Draughtsman (Civil)	2637
4.	Draughtsman (Mechanical)	1777
5.	Electrician	27845

Sl. No.	Name of the trade	Seats located
6.	Electronics	7807
7.	Fitter	49282
8.	Fitter Structural	516
9.	Machinist	10719
10.	Mason (Building Constructor)	316
11.	Material Handling Equipment Mechanic-cum-Operator	117
12.	Mechanic (Earth Moving Machinery)	473
13.	Mechanic Refrigeration and Air Conditioning	5121
14.	Plumber	2110
15.	Pump operator cum Mechanic	1014
16.	Turner	14098
17.	Welder (Gas and Electric)	15851
	TOTAL	1,42,478

Social security to contract workers

1978. SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether contract worker system is seriously affecting the running of industrial sector;

(b) whether it is a fact that some industrial organisations have more contract workers without any social security compared to the regular workers;

(c) whether Government has evolved any steps for providing social security to the contract workers along with regular workers;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the stand of Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI MALIKARJUN KHARGE): (a) Contract labour is a growing form of employment and it has opened more employment opportunities for the workers. It also give the opportunity to the employers to engage workers for the job for which whole time regular workers are not required.

(b) to (e) The Central Government is the appropriate Government in respect of the establishments falling in central sphere. The private companies in non Government sector and unorganized sector come in State sphere. However, no centralized data is available about the number of contract workers not getting social security. To protect the interests of the contract labour, the Government has enacted Contract Labour (Regulation and Abolition) Act, 1970. Social security aspects of contracts workers under Employees Provident Fund and Miscellaneous Provision Act, 1952 and Employees State Insurance Act, 1948 are enforced by the Employees Provident Fund organization and Employees State Insurance Corporation respectively provided the establishments in which outsourced workers are working are covered under the said Acts.

In the central sphere, the complaints/grievances are received in the field offices of Chief Labour Commissioner (Central) Organization, Employees Provident Fund organization and Employees State Insurance Corporation and action is taken. Apart from the prosecutions, Central Government has prohibited employment of contract labour in various establishments in central sphere through 84 Notifications issued from time to time under the Contract Labour (Regulation and Abolition) Act, 1970.

Increase in unemployed persons due to closure of factories

†1979. SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that the number of unemployed persons is continuously increasing due to the closure of large number of factories in various States of the country;

(b) if so, whether Government has made any assessment of the persons who become unemployed due to the closure of factories;

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

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(d) whether Government is formulating any plan to run these closed factories by giving them financial assistance; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI MALIKARJUN KHARGE): (a) to (c) As per the statistics compiled by Labour Bureau, Ministry of Labour and Employment, no clear trend is established on the rise in number of unemployed persons due to closure of factories in various states of the country. Since the statistics is already being compiled by the Labour Bureau, no separate assessment of the persons who become unemployed due to the closure of factories has been made. The State-wise data on the number of industrial units closed and the number of workers affected during 2011 and 2012 (January to June) is given in the statement (*See below*).

(d) and (e) Decisions with regard to re-opening of closed Central Public Sector Enterprises (CPSEs) are taken by the administrative ministries concerned as per the revival/restructuring plan of the company on case to case basis. Decisions with regard to re-opening of industries falling in the State Sphere are taken by the concerned State Governments.

Statement

State-wise break up of number of permanent closures and workers affected during 2011 to 2012 (January to June) in various parts of the country.

State/ Union Territory	2011(P)		2012 (P) (Jan-June)	
	A	B	A	B
1	2	3	4	5
Andhra Pradesh	-	-	1	65
Arunachal Pradesh	-	-	-	-
Assam	-	-	-	-
Bihar	-	-	-	-
Chhattisgarh	-	-	-	-
Goa	3	81	5	45

1	2	3	4	5
Gujarat	1	18	-	-
Haryana	-	-	-	-
Himachal Pradesh	1	225	-	-
Jammu and Kashmir	-	-	-	-
Jharkhand	-	-	-	-
Karnataka	1	75	-	-
Kerala	-	-	-	-
Madhya Pradesh	-	-	-	-
Maharashtra	-	-	-	-
Manipur	-	-	-	-
Meghalaya	-	-	-	-
Mizoram	-	-	-	-
Nagaland	-	-	-	-
Odisha	-	-	-	-
Punjab	-	-	-	-
Rajasthan	-	-	-	-
Sikkim	-	-	-	-
Tamil Nadu	1	73	-	-
Tripura	72	2384	20	111
Uttar Pradesh	-	-	-	-
Uttarakhand	1	660	-	-
West Bengal	-	-	-	-
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	-	-	-	-

1	2	3	4	5
Chandigarh	-	-	-	-
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	-	-	-	-
Daman and Diu	-	-	-	-
Delhi	-	-	-	-
Lakshadweep	-	-	-	-
Puducherry	-	-	-	-
GRAND TOTAL	80	3516	26	221

A: Number of Units closed (P) Provisional

B: Workers affected -=Nil or Not reported

Source: Labour Bureau, Ministry of Labour and Employment, Shimla.

Steps Taken to generate more employment opportunities

1980. SHRI Y.S. CHOWDARY: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a sharp decline in job offers during the current year across the country;

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

(c) the steps/ measures taken by Government to generate more employment opportunities?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE): (a) and (b) As per the latest available fourteenth report, on the quarterly quick survey on changes in employment in selected sectors conducted by Labour Bureau, an organization under the Ministry of Labour and Employment, the employment is estimated to have increased by 0.81 lakh during the period January, 2012 to March, 2012. The total increase in the employment for the financial year 2011-12 at overall level has been 8.37 lakh.

(c) Employment generation has been one of the most important priorities of the Government. The employment opportunities are created on account of growth in

Gross Domestic Product (GDP), investment in infrastructure development, growth in exports, etc. In addition, Government has taken several steps to provide more opportunities of livelihood to all those who seek employment. A provision under the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA), 2005 has been made to provide at least one hundred days of guaranteed wage employment in every financial year to every household whose adult members volunteer to do unskilled work. Government is taking all necessary steps to enhance the employability and employment in the country by promoting growth of labour intensive sectors such as Construction, Real Estate and Housing, Transport, Tourism, Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises, Information Technology Enabled Services and a range of other new services. Besides, Government is also providing self employment opportunities in the rural areas through National Rural Livelihood Mission. Approach Paper to the 12th Five Year Plan (2012-17) suggests focus on faster, sustainable and more inclusive growth for creating adequate livelihood opportunities. Such job opportunities could come from faster expansion in agro-processing, supply chains, steady modernization in farming, maintenance of equipment and other elements of rural infrastructure and the services sector.

Enhancement of pension to workers

†1981. SHRI THAAWAR CHAND GEHLOT: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is considering to increase the pension being provided to workers in the country at present;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) whether Government would take action in order to increase the pension and other facilities being provided to workers?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE): (a) to (d) A proposal of the Pension Implementation Committee (PIC), a Sub-Committee of the Central Board of Trustees, Employees' Provident Fund (EPF) to enhance the minimum pension under Employees' Pension Scheme, 1995 to Rs. 1,000 is under consideration of the Government.

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Export of readymade garments target set by AEPC

1982. DR. K.P. RAMALINGAM: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Apparel Export Promotion Council (AEPC) has set an ambitious target of exporting readymade garments worth US \$ 18 billion this fiscal;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the apparel industry had exported readymade garments worth US \$ 13.11 billion in the last fiscal; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI: (a) and (b) Yes Sir. The Apparel Export Promotion Council (AEPC) have set a target of USD 18.00 billion worth of exports for 2012-13. Initially a target of USD 17 billion for garment exports for 2012-13 was set. However, the Council has revised the target to USD 18.00 billion in view of the export oriented concessions introduced in the Foreign Trade Policy Supplement of 5th June, 2012.

(c) and (d) Yes Sir. Exports of readymade garments worth USD 13.11 billion was achieved aided by holding of Brand India Textiles Mega Shows, Buyer-Seller-Meets and participation in high profile textiles fairs and exhibitions.

Financial assistance to handloom weavers

1983. SHRI P. BHATTACHARYA:

SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI:

Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government gives financial, marketing, technical and other kind of assistance to handloom weavers in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the State-wise, scheme-wise details of assistance provided over the last three years; and

(c) whether such assistance has helped handloom industry and weavers withstand competition from modern looms?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) Yes Sir. The Government of India is extending financial

assistance to strengthen the marketing support, technical upgradation and various other components through its 5 different plan schemes, which are:

1. Integrated Handlooms Development Scheme (IHDS)
2. Marketing and Export Promotion Scheme (MEPS)
3. Handloom Weavers Comprehensive Welfare Scheme (HWCWS)
4. Mill Gate Price Scheme (MGPS) and
5. Diversified Handloom Development Scheme (DHDS).

(b) Out of the 5 plan schemes, 2 schemes viz (i) Integrated Handlooms Development Scheme (IHDS) and (ii) Marketing and Export Promotion Scheme (MEPS) are being implemented through the State Governments. The details of the schemes are given in the Statement (*See* below). The scheme-wise fund released during last 3 years is given below:

		Rs. in crore		
Sl. No.	Name of Schemes	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
1.	Integrated Handlooms Development Scheme	115.57	168.00	219.49
2.	Marketing and Export Promotion Scheme	49.60	58.59	53.59
3.	Handloom Weavers Comprehensive Welfare Scheme	119.80	116.14	68.22
4.	Mill Gate Price Scheme	30.60	65.00	54.27
5.	Diversified Handloom Development Scheme	13.72	17.78	13.34
TOTAL		329.29	425.51	408.91

The State-wise funds released under Integrated Handlooms Development Scheme (IHDS) and Marketing and Export Promotion Scheme (MEPS) during the last 3 years is given in the Statement -II (*See* below).

(c) The assistance provided through these Plan schemes results in overall development of handloom sector by way of enhancing production, productivity,

income and socio-economic condition of the handloom weavers which has helped them to sustain the competition from modern looms in Mill and Powerloom Sector.

Statement-I

*Details of schemes which are being given financial assistance
by Central Government*

- (i) Integrated Handloom Development Scheme provides need based inputs to clusters of 300-500 handlooms or Groups of 10-100 weavers for making them self sustainable by providing them financial assistance for margin money, new looms and accessories, skill upgradation, marketing opportunities and for construction of worksheds etc.
- (ii) Marketing and Export Promotion Scheme provides platform to the weavers and their organizations to participate in the domestic as well as international trade events and sell their products directly to the buyers.
- (iii) Handloom Weavers Comprehensive Welfare Scheme: This comprises of two separate schemes viz. the Health Insurance (HIS) for providing Health Insurance to the Handloom weavers and Mahatma Gandhi Bunkar Bima Yojana (MGBBY) for providing Life Insurance Cover in case of natural/accidental death, total/partial disability due to accident.
- (iv) Mill Gate Price Scheme: This scheme makes available all types of yarn at Mill Gate Price to the eligible handloom agencies to facilitate regular supply of basic raw material to the handloom weavers. The transport and depot operating expenses are being borne by the Government of India.
- (v) Diversified Handloom Development Scheme: This scheme provides assistance for technological and skill-upgradation of weavers for design and product development through 25 Weavers' Service Centres and 05 Indian Institutes of Handloom Technology all over the country to improve the productivity and earnings of the handloom weavers.

Statement - II*Details of releases made during last three years (2009-10 to 2011-12)*

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Integrated Handlooms Development scheme			Marketing and Export Promotion Scheme		
		2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
1	2	3	4	5	6	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	11.11	13.93	9.58	2.10	2.04	3.26
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1.76	1.88	4.72	0.00	1.75	0.39
3.	Assam	4.54	10.25	10.97	4.11	5.73	4.60
4.	Bihar	0.00	1.78	1.05	0.05	0.04	0.39
5.	Chhattisgarh	0.00	2.59	0.94	0.37	1.12	2.06
6.	Delhi	0.16	3.01	0.16	0.16	0.16	0.09
7.	Goa	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
8.	Gujarat	0.97	0.77	2.00	0.76	0.27	0.89
9.	Haryana	0.43	0.47	0.08	0.28	0.33	0.15
10.	Himachal Pradesh	1.39	2.44	3.43	0.51	0.61	0.58
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	1.32	1.92	0.71	0.00	0.28	0.35
12.	Jharkhand	4.11	3.84	8.90	0.02	0.18	0.00
13.	Karnataka	0.74	1.73	5.62	1.20	1.37	1.86
14.	Kerala	2.30	1.24	9.17	0.00	0.00	0.21
15.	Madhya Pradesh	0.54	3.09	2.80	0.68	0.93	0.74

1	2	3	4	5	6	6	7
16.	Maharashtra	0.16	3.10	2.22	1.37	0.99	1.84
17.	Manipur	0.00	6.17	19.16	0.47	1.64	1.72
18.	Meghalaya	3.42	2.61	5.46	0.89	0.42	0.58
19.	Mizoram	0.90	1.97	0.60	0.00	0.05	0.14
20.	Nagaland	10.58	8.02	19.19	3.73	2.33	2.37
21.	Odisha	5.27	7.12	14.10	0.74	1.09	0.59
22.	Puducherry	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
23.	Punjab	0.00	0.00	0.15	0.00	0.00	0.00
24.	Rajasthan	0.15	1.72	0.50	0.73	0.38	0.11
25.	Sikkim	0.00	0.47	0.67	0.04	0.13	0.52
26.	Tamil Nadu	50.15	48.68	44.56	0.80	1.44	1.70
27.	Tripura	0.85	2.98	7.05	0.36	0.44	1.10
28.	Uttar Pradesh	3.06	13.06	12.01	1.73	2.09	2.49
29.	Uttarakhand	0.15	3.06	1.10	0.45	0.43	0.38
30.	West Bengal	2.94	9.02	15.94	0.60	1.80	0.46
TOTAL		107.00	156.92	202.84	22.60	28.04	29.57

Traditional silk industries on the verge of closure

1984. DR. T.N. SEEMA: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the traditional, Kosa and Pochampalli silk industries are on the verge of closure in the country;

(b) if so, the reasons for their decline; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to revive the said industry and also for rehabilitation of the weavers engaged therein?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI: (a) and (b) No Sir. However, the Handloom sector is facing

competition from powerloom and mill sectors due to inherent disadvantage of low productivity and high labour component of handlooms.

(c) The Government has taken the following steps for the development of handloom sector, including Kosa and Pochampalli silk:

- (i) The import duty on raw silk yarn has been reduced from 30% to 5% in order to bring down the prices of different types of silk yarn in the country.
- (ii) The reference price (benchmark) for antidumping duty on imported Chinese silk fabric has been increased with effect from 5.12.2011 as indicated in the table below:

*Reference Price for the Chinese Silk Fabric originated in or exported from
China PR*

Major Products	Weight (gms/metre)	Earlier Reference Price (US \$/metre)	Sunset Review Reference Price w.e.f. 5.12.11 (US\$/metre)
1	2	3	4
Crepe	40	2.1	3.1
	60	2.8	4.3
	80	3.7	5.7
Georgette	40	2.2	2.6
	60	3.0	3.6
Others	40	2.1	3.6
	50	2.5	4.2

This measure will prevent dumping of cheap Chinese silk fabric.

- (iii) Pochampalli silk has been registered under the Geographical Indications of the Goods (Registration and Protection Act, 1999) to give legal protection and to prevent unauthorized use of these products by others.
- (iv) The Government is implementing a financial package of Rs. 3884 crore for waiver of overdues (as on 31.3.2010) of individual handloom weavers and their cooperative societies. Further, the Government of India has approved comprehensive package to address the twin need of subsidized institutional credit and cheap yarn. To access institutional credit the Government of India is providing margin money assistance @ Rs. 4200/- per weaver, interest subvention @ 3% and credit guarantee through Credit Guarantee Trust for Micro and Small Enterprises (CGTMSE) for 3 years. For availability of cheap yarn, the Government of India is providing 10% price subsidy on cotton hank yarn and domestic silk yarn. The freight reimbursement rate for transportation of yarn has also been enhanced appropriately for different variety of yarns to offset the increase in transportation cost.
- (v) For promotion and development of Pochampalli Silk, the Pochampalli Handloom Park has been established with an outlay of Rs. 34 crore under the scheme for Integrated Textile Park.
- (vi) Keeping in mind the welfare needs of weavers and providing need based interventions for holistic and sustainable development of the handloom sector, the Government of India is implementing the following five schemes:
 1. Integrated Handloom Development Scheme;
 2. Marketing and Export Promotion Scheme;
 3. Handloom Weavers Comprehensive Welfare Scheme;
 4. Mill Gate Price Scheme; and
 5. Diversified Handloom Development Scheme.

Debt recasting package for textile sector

1985. SHRI BAISHNAB PARIDA: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has approved a package for debt recasting for textile sector;

(b) whether the above sector has been faced with the massive unemployment and shut down in the country;

(c) whether a similar package has also been announced for handloom sector in different States; and

(d) if so, the details thereof, *inter-alia* indicating the package that has since been granted to Odisha handloom sector under the above scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) Yes Sir, Government has issued directions to Banks for restructuring of textiles industry loans on a case by in accordance with the Reserve Bank of India's prudential guidelines on re-structuring of advances by banks.

(b) 150 textile mills were closed during 2008-09, 2009-10, 2010-11 and 2011-12. The main causes of sickness/closure in industry can be attributed to various external and internal factors such as excess capacity, low productivity of both machine and labour due to lack of modernization, poor management, stagnant demand and inability on the part of them (sick units) to access export market, failure to diversity in emerging areas, increase in the cost of inputs particularly labour and electric power, difficulties in getting timely and adequate working capital finance, irrational fiscal levies, internal factors etc.

(c) and (d) Government has approved "Revival, Reform and Restructuring Package for Handloom Sector" with a financial outlay of Rs. 3884 crore. The package aims at waiving the overdues as on 31st March, 2010 of viable and potentially viable handloom cooperative societies and loan of individual handloom weavers for handloom purposes, and providing them with fresh credit at subsidized rates of interest with an interest subvention@ 3% and credit guarantee for 3 years. This package has been announced for handloom weavers in different States of the country including Odisha.

Progress of TUFs in Andhra Pradesh

1986. SHRIMATI GUNDU SUDHARANI: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Technology Upgradation Fund Scheme (TUFs) is being implemented in Andhra Pradesh;

(b) if so, the year-wise progress of TUFs in Andhra Pradesh since its inception;

(c) the number of applications received, number of applications sanctioned since its implementation, year-wise and district-wise;

(d) whether TUFSS is going to be continued in the Twelfth Five Year Plan; and

(e) if so, the details thereof with a particular reference to Andhra Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) Technology Upgradation Fund Scheme (TUFSS) is implemented on pan India basis including the State of Andhra Pradesh.

(b) and (c) The progress of TUFSS in the State of Andhra Pradesh since inception to 28.6.2010 is as follows:

(Rs. in crore)

Sanctioned			Disbursed		
No. of applications	Project Cost	% to Total	Amount	No. of applications	Amount
459	9378.60	4.51	2862.76	459	4122.03

The progress of Restructured TUFSS w.e.f. 28.04.2011 to 23.08.2012 in the State of Andhra Pradesh is given below:

(Rs. in crore)

Period	No. of Application	Project Cost
28.04.2011 to 31.03.2012	42	1276.88
01.04.2012 to 23.08.2012	15	1267.94

Year-wise details of 20% Margin Money Subsidy (MMS)/15% Margin Money Subsidy under TUFSS sanctioned in the State of Andhra Pradesh, is given below:

Year	20% MMS		15% MMS	
	No. of cases	Subsidy sanctioned (Rs. in lakh)	No. of cases	Subsidy sanctioned (Rs. in lakh)
1	2	3	4	5
2006-07	04	47.70	-	-

1	2	3	4	5
2007-08	10	48.32	-	-
2008-09	06	46.34	-	-
2009-10	14	94.36	-	-
2010-11	18	197.66	-	-
2011-12	21	254.69	-	-
2012-13	09	230.19	01	25.56

(d) and (e) Yes, Sir. Government has recommended continuation of TUFs with an allocation of Rs. 15886 crore for the entire 12th Plan.

Survey on powerloom on All India basis

1987. SHRI C.M. RAMESH: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Ministry had initiated a survey to get a grasp of developments in the powerloom industries in the Northern Region alone; and

(b) if so, the reasons for not initiating a survey on All India basis?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) and (b) The Ministry has initiated All India Powerloom survey including North Eastern Region to get all details of Powerloom sector *i.e.* number of Powerloom, number of units, technology level, products, markets etc. The work of All India Powerloom survey has been awarded to M/s. AC Nielsen ORG-Marg Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi. The survey is expected to be completed by December, 2012/January, 2013.

Debt-restructuring package for textiles sector

1988. SHRI ISHWAR SINGH: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government has recently approved debt restructuring package for the textiles sector;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government owned textile mills would be restructured particularly those mills which are lying closed since the past few years;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) to what extent Government's initiative to help textiles sector with debt restructuring package is going to protect the interest of workers engaged in such mills?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) to (e) Textiles Minister has addressed Finance Minister for a debt restructuring of Textiles Industry. A study undertaken by Bank of Baroda Capital Markets on the extent of stress in the Textiles industry identified the total fund based credit to textiles industry at Rs. 155,809 crores and estimated the extent of stressed debt at Rs. 35,000 crores. The recommendations of Bank of Baroda were accepted by Ministry of Finance. Reserve Bank of India offered the following comments:-

- (i) The case for asset classification benefit on second restructuring is not justified
- (ii) The concession sought on provisioning is not acceded to, as provisioning is the first defence against expected losses
- (iii) The RBI has expressed its 'no objection' to moratorium on repayment of principal amounts and conversion of working capital into Working Capital Term Loans repayable over a period of 3-5 years.

The debt restructuring package covers around 307 Textiles Mills in private sector and around 200 RMG factories in SME sector. The debt restructuring exercise will help boost textiles industry's growth in the country.

India's Export of textiles vis-a-vis China

1989. SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

- (a) India's share in export of textiles *vis-a-vis* China in 2009-10;
- (b) the reasons for India's exports lagging far behind that of China; and
- (c) the steps taken to accelerate production *vis-a-vis* exports of textiles from

India?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKHSMI): (a) India's share in export of textiles to the world in 2009 and 2010 were 4.31% and 5.1% respectively while China's share of global exports were 28.34% and 30.7% and respectively.

(b) China's manufacturing base in Textiles is larger than India both in terms of yarn and fabric providing opportunities for higher garment manufacturing and exports.

(c) Government has introduced several provisions in the Foreign Trade Policy 2009-14, further supplemented in June, 2012, for providing incentives to the T and C sector exports. This includes incentives for exports to focus markets and exports of focus products, interest subvention on pre-shipment credit, duty-free import of trimmings etc. required by the garmenting industry and duty-free import of tools by the handicrafts industry. This apart, financial assistance is being provided to the exporters under the Market Development Assistance Scheme and the Market Access Initiative Scheme, for enhancing market share in existing markets and for exploring new markets.

Export of textiles

1990. SHRI PALVAI GOVARDHAN REDDY: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) the export of textiles to various countries during the last three years, year-wise and country-wise;

(b) how the Ministry is planning to achieve the ambitious US \$38 billion target set for textiles exports this year in the light of slowdown;

(c) whether the Ministry is searching for new markets in the world so as to achieve the above target; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) Details are given in the Statement (*See* below).

(b) The targets for textiles export have been revised upwards from USD 38 billion to USD 40.50 billion, following the Foreign Trade Policy Annual Supplement in June, 2012. The Export Council-wise targets are (i) Apparel Export Promotion Council (AEPC) - USD 18.00 billion (ii) The Cotton Textiles Export Promotion Council

(Texprocil) and The Poweloom Development Export Promoton Council (PDEXCIL)- USD 9.00 billion (iii) The Synthetic and Rayon Textiles Export Promotion Council (SRTEPC)- USD 7.00 billion (iv) Export Promotion Council for Handicrafts (EPCH)- USD 3.30 billion (v) Handloom Export Promotion Council (HEPC) 0.40 billion (vi) Wool and Woolens Export Promotion Council (W and WEPC) -0.75 billion (vii) National Jute Board (NJB) - 0.50 billion (viii) Carpet Export Promotion Council (CEPC) - 1.05 billion (ix) Indian Silk Export Promotion Council (ISEPC) 0.50 billion.

(c) and (d) Yes Sir, Government has encouraged textiles exporters to enter markets like Japan and Malaysia where free trade agreements have been successfully concluded, in addition to traditional markets like EU and USA. Export shows are also being held in Russian Federation, Israel, Eastern Europe and Latin American countries as part of the New Market Initiatives.

Statement

India Export Statistics

Commodity: Textile and Clothing Ch50 to 63

Millions U.S. Dollars

Partner Country	Calendar year		
	2009	2010	2011
1	2	3	4
World	21787	27188	32642
United States	4226	4946	5780
China	868	2325	2929
United Arab Emirates	1625	1798	2162
United Kingdom	1708	1667	2088
Germany	1604	1528	1960
Bangladesh	500	1105	1101
Italy	743	778	1030
France	916	810	1017
Spain	676	667	813

1	2	3	4
Turkey	399	667	731
Netherlands	512	523	728
Belgium	386	474	615
Brazil	288	497	557
Saudi Arabia	429	473	541
Sri Lanka	307	397	502
Egypt	192	338	492
Canada	358	347	431
Japan	240	261	397
Denmark	279	281	381
Pakistan	565	657	381
Iran	102	174	318
Korea, South	211	378	314
Malaysia	136	279	285
Australia	184	205	285
South Africa	169	199	255
Hong Kong	218	369	255
Portugal	135	229	245
Afghanistan	252	206	241
Sweden	168	189	240
Mexico	110	159	226
Indonesia	112	228	206
Vietnam	102	238	196
Poland	90	128	188
Singapore	142	192	187
Syria	78	99	178

Source of Data: Ministry of Commerce through GTIS

Crisis in textiles industry

1991. SHRI NAND KUMAR SAI: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

- (a) whether there has been a crisis in the textiles industry in the country;
- (b) if so, whether the Textiles Ministry has urged the Ministry of Finance for a loan restructuring for debt stressed textiles industry in the recent past;
- (c) if so, the details in this regard;
- (d) whether Government has constituted an inter-ministerial committee to coordinate with Industry-Banks in expeditious restructuring; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof along with the progress made so far in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) to (c) Textiles Minister has addressed Finance Minister for a debt restructuring of Textiles Industry. A study undertaken by Bank of Baroda Capital Markets on the extent of stress in the Textiles industry identified the total fund based credit to textiles industry at Rs. 155,809 crores and estimated the extent of stressed debt at Rs. 35,000 crores. The recommendations of Bank of Baroda were accepted by Ministry of Finance. Reserve Bank of India offered the following comments:-

- (i) The case for asset classification benefit on second restructuring is not justified.
- (ii) The concession sought on provisioning is not acceded to, as provisioning is the first defence against expected losses
- (iii) The RBI has expressed its 'no objection' to moratorium on repayment of principal amounts and conversion of working capital into Working Capital Term Loans repayable over a period of 3-5 years.

(d) and (e) Yes Sir. A Group of Officers has been constituted by Government on 13th June, 2012 to coordinate with Banks and Textile Industry for restructuring of loans. The Group of Officers met on July 13, 2012 Government has issued directions to Banks for restructuring of textiles industry loans on a case by case basis in accordance with the Reserve Bank of India's prudential guidelines on re-structuring of advances by banks.

Consumption of cotton by domestic textile mills

1992. SHRI T.M. SELVAGANAPATHI: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the cotton advisory board estimated consumption by domestic textile mills at 232 lakh bales during September, 2011 to October, 2012;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the total consumption of cotton by domestic textile mills is about 240 lakh bales of cotton;

(c) whether it is also a fact that during the said period about 120 lakh bales exported; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) No Sir, the Cotton Advisory Board in its meeting held on 23.08.2012 has estimated the cotton consumption by domestic textile mills at 239.31 lakh bales for cotton season 2011-12 (Oct.-Sept).

(b) Yes Sir.

(c) and (d) During the current cotton season 2011-12 (Oct.-Sept.), the total export of cotton is 126.46 lakh bales as on 07.08.2012.

Shortage of cotton

1993. SHRI T.M. SELVAGANAPATHI: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the textile mills in the country is facing acute shortage of cotton;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also true that Government has decided to allow textile mills to import cotton to meet the shortage; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) and (b) No Sir, there is no acute shortage of cotton in the country. As per the estimates of the Cotton Advisory Board (CAB)

held on August 23, 2012, closing stocks at 28.46 lac bales account for more than 30 days of inventory for textile mills.

(c) and (d) Government does not envisage any import curbs on cotton. Textile mills are free to import cotton depending on commercial viability. The CAB has projected cotton imports at 12 lac bales for 2012-13 cotton season.

Subsidy to handloom industry in North East States

1994. SHRIMATI NAZNIN FARUQUE: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has provided any subsidy to handloom sector in North East States during the last three years; and

(b) if so, the names of those institutions, non-Government organizations etc. to which subsidy has been provided along with the break up of the amount given?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) and (b) The Government of India has been implementing the following five plan schemes throughout the country including North Eastern States for development of handlooms and welfare of handloom weavers:-

1. Integrated Handlooms Development Scheme
2. Marketing and Export Promotion Scheme
3. Handloom Weavers Comprehensive Welfare Scheme
4. Mill Gate Price Scheme
5. Diversified Handloom Development Scheme

Under these schemes, funds released to the State Governments/Implementing Agencies for the benefit of weavers comprise grants that go to reduce the costs borne by the beneficiaries. A statement showing, scheme-wise and State/Implementing Agency-wise, released made during the last three years to North Eastern States is given in the Statement (*See* below).

The Government of India has approved a Comprehensive Package for handloom sector, comprising 10% price subsidy on hank yarn and 3% interest subsidy under institutional credit in December, 2011 for its implementation across the country, including NER. 10% price subsidy on hank yarn and institutional credit are implemented as part of Mill Gate Price Scheme and Integrated Handlooms Development Scheme.

Statement*Integrated Handlooms Development Scheme (IHDS)*

Sl. No.	Funds released to State Governments	Amount released (Rs. in crore)		
		2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	1.76	1.88	4.72
2.	Assam	4.54	10.25	10.97
3.	Manipur	-	6.17	19.16
4.	Meghalaya	3.42	2.61	5.46
5.	Mizoram	0.90	1.97	0.60
6.	Nagaland	10.58	8.02	19.19
7.	Sikkim	-	0.47	0.67
8.	Tripura	0.85	2.99	7.05
9.	Indian Institute of Entrepreneurship (IIE), Guwahati, Assam	0.24	0.36	-
10.	State Institute of Rural Development (SIRD), Guwahati, Assam	0.46	0.39	-
11.	M/s Srishti Handlooms Ltd., Sivasagar	-	2.60	-
12.	M/s Rangpur Wild Silk Fabrics Co. Ltd. Sivasagar	-	1.09	-
	TOTAL	22.75	38.80	67.82

Marketing and Export Promotion Scheme

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Name of Implementing Agency	2009-2010	2010-2011	2011-2012
Assam				
1.	Director of Handloom and Textiles, Guwahati	164.92	197.00	206.46
2.	Assam Apex Weavers and Artisan Cooperative Federation (ARTFED), Guwahati	147.00	270.00	236.02
3.	Bodoland Territorial Council, Kokrajhar	99.00	106.38	2.00
4.	Bodoland Regional Apex Weavers and Artisan Cooperative Federation (BRAWFED), Kokrajhar	-	-	38.00
5.	North Eastern Handloom and Handicraft Development Corporation	-	5.00	4.93
Arunachal Pradesh				
1.	Director of Textiles and Handicrafts, Govt. of Arunachal Pradesh (Itanagar)	1.99	7.99	7.00
Manipur				
1.	Director of Commerce and Industries, Govt. of Manipur, Imphal	-	-	22.84
2.	Manipur Handloom and Handicrafts Development Corporation	20.00	141.00	89.72
3.	Manipur Industrial Development Corporation	-	-	52.50
4.	M/s Sangaiyumpham Part II Handloom and Handicrafts Weavers Cooperative Society., Sanghiyumpham Part II, Manipur	4.50	-	-

Sl. No.	Name of Implementing Agency	2009-2010	2010-2011	2011-2012
5.	The Ukhrol District Handloom and Handicraft Cooperative Federation Ltd., Phungreitang, Ukhrol, Manipur	4.50	-	-
6.	The Changningkhombi Weavers and handicrafts Cooperative Society Ltd., Charangpat Maning Leikai B.P.O., Charangpat, Manipur	4.50	-	4.50
7.	The Likla Leima Weavers Cooperative Society Ltd., Wangkhei Kojjam Leikai, Manipur	4.50	-	-
8.	The Meitileima Handloom and Handicrafts Cooperative Society Ltd., Moirangthem Leikai, Imphal East, Manipur	4.50	-	-
9.	The Bishnunaha Weaving Cooperative Society Ltd., Yeripok Bishnunaha, Thoubal District, Manipur	4.50	-	-
10.	The Ayanglemia Handloom and Handicrafts Cooperative Society Ltd., Khurai Thangjam Leiki, Imphal East District, Manipur	-	4.50	-
11.	The Popular Handloom and Handicrafts Cooperative Society Ltd, Moirang Palli Bazar, B.P.O. Sangaiyumpham, District Toubal, Manipur	-	4.50	-
12.	The Pukharambam Leirak Marmang Leikai Weavers Cooperative Society Ltd., Khurai Porompat Area, P.O. Imphal, Manipur	-	4.50	-
13.	M/s The Renu Handloom and Handicraft cooperative Society Ltd., Imphal East, Manipur	-	4.50	-

Sl. No.	Name of Implementing Agency	2009-2010	2010-2011	2011-2012
Mizoram				
1.	Mizoram Handloom and Handicraft Development Corporation (Aizwal)	-	5.00	14.00
Meghalaya				
1.	Meghalaya Apex Handloom and Handicraft Cooperative Federation (Shillong)	9.00	15.90	9.00
2.	Director of Sericulture Weaving, Govt. of Meghalaya (Shillong)	-	-	49.00
Nagaland				
1.	Director of Industry and Commerce Govt. of Nagaland (Kohima)	210.00	103.00	146.19
2.	Nagaland Handloom and Handicrafts Corporation (Dimapur)	159.68	126.00	85.81
3.	Nagaland Apex Weavers and Artisans Cooperative Federation	3.00	3.00	5.00
Sikkim				
1.	Sikkim Handloom Handicraft Development Corporation	4.00	13.00	52.00
Tripura				
1.	Director of Handloom, Handicraft and Sericulture, Govt. of Tripura (Agartala)	36.00	44.00	93.34
2.	Tripura Handloom and Handicraft Development Corporation (Agartala)	-	-	17.07

Handloom Weavers' Comprehensive Welfare Scheme

Year	Health Insurance Scheme (Funds released to the ICICI Lombard General Insurance Company Ltd.)	Mahatama Gandhi Bunkar Bima Yojana (Funds released to the LIC of India)	Total
2009-10	Rs. 38.55 Cr.	Rs. 01.35 Cr.	Rs. 39.90 Cr.
2010-11	Rs. 11.31 Cr.	Rs. 1.87 Cr.	Rs. 13.18 Cr.
2011-12	Rs. 29.89 Cr.	-	Rs. 29.89 Cr.

Diversified Handloom Development Scheme

Sl. No.	Name of Weavers Service Centre	States Covered	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
1.	Guwahati	Assam, Arunachal Pradesh, Meghalaya	1.00	1.00	1.00
2.	Agartala	Tripura Mizoram	1.00	0.80	0.80
3.	Imphal	Manipur, Nagaland	1.00	0.50	0.50

Mill Gate Price Scheme

(Rs. in lakh)

Year	Funds released to national Handloom Development Corporation as transport subsidy and Depot operation charges for supply of yarn in NER.
2009-10	35.02
2010-11	46.30
2011-12	39.75

Projects under UIDSSMT from Maharashtra

1995. DR. BHALCHANDRA MUNGEKAR:

SHRI D.P. TRIPATHI:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of Maharashtra has submitted a proposal for the project under Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme for Small and Medium Towns (UIDSSMT);

(b) if so, the details of the amount sanctioned under this scheme;

(c) the details of pending projects sent by Government of Maharashtra which are under consideration; and

(d) whether Government will consider will these projects and release funds for these pending projects?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SAUGATA RAY): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Under Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme for Small and Medium Towns (UIDSSMT), State Level Sanctioning Committee (SLSC) of State of Maharashtra has recommended 118 Infrastructural Development Projects with an approved cost of Rs. 374893.34 Lakh involving central commitment of Rs. 300769.63 Lakh. Out of these, 95 projects have been sanctioned at a cost of Rs. 282677.57 Lakh involving central commitment of Rs. 226997.01 lakh and an amount of Rs. 194935.08 Lakh has been released to the State. 3 projects have been dropped by the State Government.

(c) and (d) Since the original mission period has completed on 31.03.2012 and the entire allocation under the Scheme has been exhausted, remaining 20 projects can not be considered for release.

Ensuring water harvesting before sanctioning Master Plans by NCRPB

1996. SHRI PRABHAT JHA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Capital Region Planning Board (NCRPB) is aware of recent order of the Haryana High Court restraining construction of High rise buildings in Gurgaon due to severe drinking water crisis;

(b) if so, whether Board is also aware that many high rise buildings by M/s Supertech, Guarsons, Mahagun, Unitech etc. are also coming up in Noida/ Greater Noida region without any proper arrangement for drinking water supply to residents; and

(c) if so, the steps taken by Board to ensure a robust plan for water harvesting and recycling of waste water before sanctioning master plans and allowing further construction in these areas?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SAUGATA RAY): (a) to (c) NCRPB has informed that it does not have any information in this regard.

NCRPB has also informed that it has prepared a Functional Plan for Ground Water Recharge, in which several recommendations have been made for water harvesting in National Capital Region (NCR). It has been circulated to NCR participating States in the year 2010 for implementation.

Appraisal of various schemes under JNNURM

1997. SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been a comprehensive appraisal of the various schemes under Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) till date;

(b) if so, the details of the appraisal;

(c) the agencies authorized to conduct the appraisal; and

(d) the status of progress of the Mission in the various cities of implementation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SAUGATA RAY): (a) to (c) Appraisal of Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) was conducted by M/s Grant Thornton which has *inter-alia* stated that JnNURM has been instrumental in rejuvenating the urban space in the country. Post independence, JNNURM has been the country's first national flagship programme of this nature and size for the urban sector. An executive summary of the appraisal report is given in the statement (*See* below).

(d) 552 projects have been sanctioned for the various Mission cities under

Urban Infrastructure and Governance (UIG) Sub-Mission of JNNURM with approved cost of Rs. 6204179.50 lakh and Additional Central Assistance (ACA) commitment of Rs. 2869829.38 lakh. So far 152 projects with approved cost of Rs. 769289.42 lakh and ACA commitment of Rs. 323324.59 lakh for which Rs. 283994.39 lakh has been released for utilisation have been reported physically completed.

Statement

Executive Summary of the Appraisal of Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission by Grant Thornton (March 2011)

Background and Context

Grant Thornton, India had been appointed as the Appraisal Agency for the Jawaharlal Nehru Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) launched by the Government of India in December 2005 across 65 Mission Cities and several hundred non-mission cities. The interventions in the Mission Cities are covered by two sub-missions called Urban Infrastructure and Governance (UIG) and Basic Services to the Urban Poor (BSUP). The non-mission cities, on the other hand, have two sub-schemes called Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme for Small and Medium Towns (UIDSSMT) and Integrated Housing and Slum Development Programme (IHSDP). The UIG and UIDSSMT components are looked after by the Ministry of Urban Development (MoUD) while Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation (MoHUPA) is the nodal agency for the other two components.

The JNNURM Programme was appraised by Grant Thornton, who had submitted their report in March 2011. The appraisal had been done on the basis of primary information collected from a sample of 66 cities (41 Mission cities and 25 Non Mission cities), secondary information as gathered from MoUD, MoHUPA as well as discussions held with various stakeholders.

Objectives of the Assignment

The ToRs have made it amply clear that the Appraisal Agency is envisaged to play a critical role in assessing whether the overall objectives of the mission are being fulfilled as well as in identification of the constraints in implementation of the mission and remedial measures to be taken. The key objectives of the assignment include:

- to monitor and evaluate results and impacts, including an assessment of sustainability;

- To provide a basis for decision making on actions to be taken, on constraints in implementation and remedial measures to be taken;
- To assess the effectiveness and efficiency of resource use;
- To document, provide feedback on, and disseminate lessons learned.

Sample for the Appraisal

The following cities were chosen for visits and detailed study.

		Mission cities	Non mission cities
Zone-I North	Haryana	Faridabad	Panchkula
	Punjab	Amritsar	Jalandhar
	Himachal Pradesh	Shimla	Parwanoo
	Uttarakhand	Dehradun	Mussoorie
	Jammu and Kashmir	Srinagar	
	New Delhi	New Delhi-UT	
	Uttar Pradesh	Lucknow	Ghaziabad
	Chandigarh	Chandigarh-UT	
Zone-II-West	Gujarat	Ahmedabad	
		Vodadara	
	Maharashtra	Pune	Shirdi
		Mumbai	Aurangabad
		Nanded	
	Madhya Pradesh	Bhopal	Khandwa
		Indore	
	Rajasthan	Ujjain	
Jaipur		Udaipur	
		Ajmer-Pushkar	Jodhpur

		Mission cities	Non mission cities
Zone-III-South	Andhra	Hyderabad	Kurnool
	Pradesh	Vishakhapatnam	Suryapet
			Warangal (MC)
	Kerala	Tiruvananthapuram	Cochin
			Puducherry
	Karnataka	Bangalore	Mysore
Tamil Nadu			Chennai
Zone-IV-East	West Bengal	Kolkata	Diamond Harbour
			Siliguri
			Darjeeling
	Chhattisgarh	Raipur	Bilaspur
	Odisha	Bhubaneswar	Puri
			Bihar
		Bodhgaya	
Jharkhand	Ranchi		
Zone-V-North	Meghalaya	Shillong	Tura
East	Nagaland	Kohima	Dimapur
	Manipur	Imphal	Thoubhal
	Sikkim	Gangtok	
	Arunachal Pradesh	Itanagar	Seppa

	Mission cities	Non mission cities
Assam	Guwahati	
Mizoram	Aizawl	
Tripura	Agartala	Belonia

Chapterisation

For the purpose of presentation, we have attempted to follow the same sequence as the terms of reference. Thus, our report discusses in detail the following issues:

- Preparation and appraisal of CDPs
- Preparation and appraisal of DPRs
- Implementation of Projects
- Implementation of Reforms
- Documentation of best practices observed during the visits
- MIS
- Institutional arrangements
- Resource mobilisation

While the details of the above are presented in respective chapters later in this report, we present below some key findings followed by some key recommendations.

Major findings

Our key findings have been compiled across the three levels of jurisdiction viz. National, State, and ULB-levels also covering institutional arrangements at all the three levels.

At the National-level, the findings cover specific aspects such as (i) Design of the Mission, (ii) City Development Plans (CDPs), (iii) Detailed Project Reports (DPRs) and (iv) Project administration.

On the other hand, the State-level findings cover issues related to (i) Pre-project activities, (ii) Project Implementation, (iii) Implementation of reforms, (iv) and Projects monitoring.

Finally, the ULB-level findings cover (i) Project preparation and (ii) Project implementation. Some of the major findings have been presented below:

1. National level

1.1. Design of JNNURM

- JNNURM has been instrumental in rejuvenating the urban space in the country. Post Independence, JNNURM has been the country's first national flagship programme of this nature and size for the urban sector.
- Even though JNNURM gives the option of providing the Central assistance as a soft loan to the ULB, the discretion to exercise that option had been left to the State Government.
- Out of the 65 mission cities, category A and B may not require the extent of funding under the umbrella of JNNURM as in the present scheme and funding may be scaled down for them to increase the funding for smaller towns.
- Funding of the mission cities was decided on the basis of population based on 2001 census; based on the said criteria, the smaller states with smaller towns had some disadvantage over the large cities. It is advised to explore other criteria as well.

1.2. City Development plan

- Process of consultation was limited to pre-plan finalisation
- Non availability of CDP in vernacular language
- CDP was seen as an investment plan for projects in the immediate term and not as a vision document for the city with very limited cities revising the same
- CDP is not a statutory document as the master/regional plan.

1.3. Detailed project report

- Most of the DPRs are not backed by the Initial Environmental Studies (IES) and SIA.
- Most of the projects were sanctioned in 2007 for majority of the states even though the mission started in 2005.

1.4. Project administration

- The mission has involvement of many advisors and consultants, causing coordination problems for the state officials as they have to interact with multiple consultants

2. State level

2.1. Pre project activities

- Only few cities have taken steps to revise the CDP.
- While preparing the DPR, consultations with the stakeholders was limited and mostly restricted to the line departments and parastatal agencies.
- The State Level Nodal Agency (SLNA) is headed either by the Secretary of Urban Development or Municipal Administration/Local Self Government without any dedicated staff (as the staff already have additional workload).

2.2. Project implementation

- A few states have not even set up the Project Management Unit (PMU) or Project Implementation Unit (PIU).
- In several cases, development authorities and parastatal agencies have been made responsible for implementation of the projects and in cases where they are also the PIUs creating strain on their own manpower resources.

2.3. Implementation of reforms

- Based on our interactions during the visit to sample cities it emerged that 23 reforms to be implemented within a span of five to seven years seems to be a considerable challenge for the states/ULBs.
- Stewardship of the state is required for implementation of certain reforms like introduction of property title certification, simplification of legal and procedural framework for conversion of agriculture land for non-agricultural purposes etc.
- A bottom up approach should be followed and the states be asked to furnish the reforms that they would like to do and are in a position to implement within the acceptable time frame through bilateral discussions.

- As no fund is earmarked for implementation of the 23 reforms, many ULBs have been struggling to fund the implementation of several reforms, for example the accounting reforms as well as GIS based property taxation.
- Considering the ULBs are not in a position to take over all the functions mentioned under 12th schedule at present, the line departments, the parastatal agencies and the ULBs can sign a Memorandum of Agreement to perform these functions.
- Most ULBs are also not in a position to take over functions like roads and bridges, water supply sewerage, drainage and urban forestry for the same reasons as stated above which is their present incapacity to do so.

2.4. Project monitoring

- Many PMUs have not filled up all the positions as per the tool kit on the PMU.
- The Independent Review and Monitoring agency (IRMA) and Third Party Independent Monitoring Agency (TPIMA) appointed by MoUD/MoHUPA is not based at the project site and largely conducts review with minimal site visits. There is merit in considering individual project PMC.

3. ULB level

3.1. Project preparation

- Most of the ULBs do not have the mechanisms and the requisite skills to carry out project preparation and the states have engaged consultants to do so.
- Capacity building, perhaps the single most important activity required in the today's urban sector scenario should be considered to be monitored by an agency similar to appraising and monitoring agencies for reforms and project.

4. Institutional level

4.1. National level

- Structure of the Sub Mission Directorate is in conformity with that of the requirement of the project implementation and reforms.

- The preparatory period for preparation of reforms primers spilled over into the mission period with many of the primers being added later (like heritage, e-Governance etc.) on including the decision to add heritage sector to the list of sectors covered under the mission. This led to delays in project sanctioning.
- The agencies like CPHEEO and BMTPC are understaffed and need strengthening to provide technical assistance during the mission period.
- Systems and procedures laid out right from the preparation of CDP, DPR, appraisal of CDP and DPR, sanction of projects, review and monitoring of the project implementations are well defined and recorded in the tool kits for JNNURM on various aspects and the guidelines to the states.
- Time given to the consultants to prepare the CDP is too short for a comprehensive document based on in depth stakeholder consultations as well.

4.2. State level

- The ULBs need outside support from the technical organisations in the state as well as that of the PMU.
- PMU, if staffed fully, can provide the required technical support to the SLNA with its multidisciplinary team.
- PIUs attached, either to the ULBs or parastatal agencies of the state, lack the technical expertise in municipal finance, information technology, urban planning, environment, procurement social and community development and HR which are must for implementation of a project of the nature and size of JNNURM.
- Majority of the states have not constituted TAG at the state and city level.
- Majority of the states do not have either procurement policy or procurement manual

4.3. ULB level

- There is no currently provision for constitution of City Level Sanctioning and monitoring Committee in JNNURM guidelines.

- Technical support is available with the parastatal agencies like the Development Authorities, the Housing and slum clearance boards even at the city level.
- It has been observed in many states that there has been minimum involvement of the ULBs in preparation of CDP and DPR due to lack of in-house capacity.

Recommendations

Some of the major recommendations have been presented below:

1. National level

1.1. Policy

- The city development plans can then be prepared in context of state urban policy and targeted investment in urban infrastructure
- The CDP's should also be prepared in the vernacular language.
- CDP should be made a statutory document which can then be made a section of the Master Plan for the city.
- The Urban Planning cycle would thus be the State Urban Policy, Master Plan, Zonal Plan, CDP, CIP, and DPR.
- Bilateral discussions should be held between centre and state with the respective states for agreement to the reform agenda before signing of the MoA
- Administrative and structural reform should be made mandatory.
- The JNNURM project cycle should also focus on preparation of the State urban Policy.
- JNNURM primarily should fund priority sectors like water supply, sewerage, solid waste management, drainage, roads and housing.
- It may be desirable to have a set of criteria apart from population for funding the mission cities; possibly criteria's like revenue per capita, level of infrastructure, need for investment in the context of the state urban policy.
- JNNURM should be an incentivized programme. Financial thresholds

need to be decided and adhered to in terms of the central assistance under JNNURM being given as a soft loan or a grant.

- Approvals needed from the Ministry of Railways, Defence, Environment and Forests and NHAI should be facilitated by the centre to reduce delays.
- A national level procurement manual should be made which should be followed for all kinds of procurement for JNNURM projects.
- Second generation of reforms may be initiated only for those states which achieved the 23 reforms as committed by the states in their MoA's.

1.2. Institutional

- Single mission directorate for both the ministries should be contemplated
- There should be a single nodal agency as against the multiple agency format at certain states in the current situation and preferably state urban development department.
- There is an urgent need for direct in house participation of the ULB staff in the entire process from CDP, DPR preparation to project execution.
- the DPR agency should be the PMC to oversee and monitor the implementation of the DPR attached with liquidated damages clause in the contract for technical flaws in the DPR.
- National level urban institutes of management should be opened by both the ministries together linking it with reputed international level institutions.
- Initiatives like MUIINFRA and TNUDF should be encouraged in other states.
- To simplify the process the money for CDP and DPR preparation should be ideally kept with the State Government as project development support fund and authority should be given at the state level to distribute this fund as per the request of reimbursements.
- Post procurement reviews should be conducted by the centre.

1.3. Process

- Divide the approval process for projects into two stage: the in-principal approval stage and the final approval stage against the current process of giving the final approval to the proposed projects in one go.
- These details with regard to the financial closure of the projects should be given in the period between in-principal approval stage and before final approval stage of the project.
- MoUD may not approve such projects where land acquisition is involved unless the states confirm that land for the project would be in the possession of the implementing agency within a reasonable time.
- There should be only two installments as oppose to the current format of four installments.
- A pre-requisite for Heritage projects should be a Heritage Management Plan and a Cultural Impact Assessment.

2. State level

2.1. Policy

- Formulation of Municipal Services Regulator
- There should be provision for third party financial audits at the ULB level
- Water audit and energy audit for all the ULB's is recommended
- The States may also consider formulating a State level PPP policy for PPP projects being undertaken in the State.
- Formation of municipal and professional cadre at the State level.

2.2. Institutional

- Creation of data centres for the state should be done with immediate effect.
- Before enforcing the 74th constitutional amendment act, the service delivery capacity of the ULB's should be identified and measures to be taken up to improve the same.

2.3. Process

- Certain ULB level reforms like e-Governance and double entry accounting system need the state's stewardship for efficient and comparable results across the ULBs of the state.

3. ULB level

3.1. Policy

- Revise property tax structure to either area based method or capital value based method
- A city level sanctioning and monitoring committee should be considered

3.2. Institutional

- Formulation of citizen charter
- Stability of tenure for the key staff
- The lower level officials need to be included in capacity building programs as they are the one who will actually implement the projects and they are also expected to stay for longer tenure with the ULBs

3.3. Process

- Socio-economic (beneficiary identification) and biometric survey should be made mandatory before approving DPR for housing projects.

4. Sustainability

4.1. Fund flow

- Ensure progress for projects is kept separate from reforms once commenced.
- Faster processing of pending UCs.
- The centre should consider creating an SPV and releasing the funds directly to the ULB in a separate SPVs account.
- Pooled financing mechanism, urban development funds and leveraging needs to be encouraged based as best practices like TUFIDCO and MUINFRA.

4.4. Increase ownership of SLNAs

- Only the state urban development should be given the responsibility of being the SLNA. Alternatively a separate legal entity like KUIDFC in Karnataka or TNUDF in Tamil Nadu can be given this responsibility.
- There should be single SLNA

4.5. Institutional arrangement

- A detailed HR study for staffing requirements based on 74 CAA needs to be carried out by all states and ULBs across India.
- Stability of tenure for the ULB officials needs to be considered
- Nanded which has IL and FS as the PMU is a best example for PMU being a firm vs individual positions. It has been felt hiring a firm ensures better accountability.

Release of funds under JNNURM to Andhra Pradesh

1998. SHRIMATI GUNDU SUDHARANI: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Ministry has stopped release of funds under Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) to Andhra Pradesh to the tune of Rs, 1,200 crores;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the details of funds so far released under JNNURM to various Municipalities in A.P. since implementation of JNNURM, year-wise and Municipality-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SAUGATA RAY): (a) and (b) Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JnNURM) is a reform linked Scheme for provisioning of urban infrastructure and services in urban centers. In this, the second and subsequent instalment of Additional Central Assistance (ACA) is released for projects subject to utilisation of 70% of grants and achievement of reforms according to the timelines agreed to by the States and Local Bodies. Due to reasons of non-completion of reforms as per committed time lines in the Memorandum of Agreement (MoA) signed by the State Governments, 10% of ACA to the tune Rs. 167.98 crore has been

withheld as per schemes stipulation while releasing the second or subsequent installment of ACA for the projects which the State can get reimbursement upon completion of reforms.

(c) Details of Additional Central Assistance (ACA) released for utilisation for projects approved under Urban Infrastructure and Governance (UIG) Sub-mission and under Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme for Small and Medium Towns (UIDSSMT) of Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) for the cities of Andhra Pradesh are given in the Statement I and II

Statement-I

Details of ACA released for the Andhra Pradesh under UIG Submission of JNNURM

Sl. No.	Name of Mission Cities	ACA Released for Utilisation								Total
		2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	
1.	Hyderabad	3,321.50	1,248.84	30,783.82	4,613.72	7,550.91	4,902.29	2,870.09	4,491.21	59,782.38
2.	Tirupati	-	-	-	-	1,234.00	740.50	1,556.40	465.80	3,996.70
3.	Vijayawada	1,151.00	1,385.55	4,670.83	4,471.13	6,230.12	4,204.27	7,718.08	2,226.88	32,057.86
4.	Vishakhapatnam	-	2,076.44	13,461.89	9,814.10	12,370.03	5,722.79	20,355.53	1,043.63	64,844.41
TOTAL		4,472.50	4,710.83	48,916.54	18,898.95	27,385.06	15,569.85	32,500.10	8,227.52	160,681.35

Statement - II

Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme for Small and Medium Towns (UIDSSMT)

Sl. No.	Name of towns/cities	Amount							
		ACA released during 2005-06	ACA released during 2006-07	ACA released during 2007-08	ACA released during 2008-09	ACA released during 2009-10	ACA released during 2010-11	ACA released during 2011-12	ACA released during 2012-13
Andhra Pradesh									
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Adilabad***	320.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	320.00	0.00	0.00
2.	Anakapalli	0.00	387.12	535.01	0.00	0.00	888.80	0.00	0.00
3.	Ananthapur	0.00	1132.43	1565.07	0.00	0.00	2600.00	0.00	0.00
4.	Bapatala	0.00	852.98	1178.86	1958.40	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
5.	Bheemunipatnam	0.00	185.37	256.19	0.00	0.00	425.60	0.00	0.00
6.	Bodhan	0.00	314.82	435.09	0.00	0.00	722.80	0.00	0.00
7.	Chirala	0.00	107.85	149.04	247.60	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

Written Ans. to Unstarred Questions [30 AUG, 2012]

of 29 AUG. 2012 583

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
8.	Chirala	0.00	62.90	86.92	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	144.40
9.		0.00	174.22	240.78	400.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
10.		0.00	168.65	233.07	387.20	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
11.	Jammalamadugu	0.00	203.67	281.47	467.60	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
12.	Janagaon	0.00	273.53	378.02	628.02	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
13.	Kadapa	0.00	1966.00	0.00	34.41	0.00	1966.00	0.00	0.00
14.	Kadiri	0.00	792.01	1094.58	1818.40	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
15.	Kandukur	1824.00	0.00	0.00	1824.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
16.	Karimnagar	0.00	1086.62	1501.74	0.00	0.00	2494.80	0.00	0.00
17.	Kurnool	0.00	576.50	796.74	1323.60	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
18.	Macherla	0.00	36.00	0.00	36.00	1.37	0.00	0.00	0.00
19.	Mahaboobnagar	0.00	1191.32	1646.45	0.00	0.00	2735.20	0.00	0.00
20.	Mancherial	0.00	398.45	550.66	914.80	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
21.	Mangalagiri	0.00	22.65	31.30	52.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

22.	Medak	0.00	45.65	63.08	104.80	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
23.	Markapur	1344.00	0.00	0.00	1344.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
24.	Miryalaguda	87.68	0.00	0.00	101.81	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
25.		0.00	1397.00	0.00	34.93	0.00	1397.20	0.00	0.00
26.	Nagari	0.00	616.74	852.36	0.00	0.00	0.00	981.60	0.00
27.	Nalgonda	0.00	178.00	0.00	181.31	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
28.		0.00	1875.00	0.00	43.36	0.00	1875.00	0.00	0.00
29.	Nandyal	0.00	37.63	52.01	86.40	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
30.	Narayanpet	0.00	157.33	217.42	361.20	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
31.	Narsaraopet	0.00	1056.00	0.00	1056.00	8.19	0.00	0.00	0.00
32.	Nirmal	0.00	1084.00	0.00	1084.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
33.	Nizamabad	0.00	1412.23	1951.76	0.00	0.00	3242.40	0.00	0.00
34.	Ongole	0.00	270.74	374.17	621.60	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
35.	Pulivendula	1344.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1320.00	0.00	0.00
36.	Proddutur	0.00	292.69	404.51	672.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

Written Ans. to Unstarred Questions [30 AUG, 2012]

of 29 AUG, 2012 585

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
37.	Rayadurg	0.00	738.53	1020.66	0.00	0.00	1695.60	0.00	0.00
38.	Sattenpally	0.00	355.41	491.19	816.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
39.	Siddipet	0.00	786.08	1086.40	1804.80	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
40.	Srikakulam	0.00	364.47	503.71	836.80	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
41.	Suryapet	0.00	939.00	0.00	962.68	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
42.	Tadipatari	0.00	674.23	931.82	1548.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
43.	Wanaparthy	0.00	489.21	676.11	1123.20	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
44.	Warangal	0.00	2865.23	3959.86	6578.40	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
45.	Rajampet	0.00	0.00	0.00	1365.00	0.00	1365.20	0.00	0.00
46.	Piduguralla	0.00	0.00	0.00	1382.00	27.98	1381.60	0.00	0.00
47.	Ramagundam	0.00	0.00	0.00	162.00	0.00	161.60	0.00	0.00
48.	Anakapalli	0.00	0.00	0.00	146.00	0.00	146.40	0.00	0.00
49.	Suryapet	0.00	0.00	0.00	393.60	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
50.		0.00	0.00	0.00	1010.64	0.00	0.00	0.00	796.54

51.	Vinukonda	0.00	0.00	0.00	384.00	9.60	384.00	0.00	0.00
52.	Ponnur	0.00	0.00	0.00	497.00	18.65	497.20	0.00	0.00
53.	Puttur	0.00	0.00	0.00	1562.00	0.00	0.00	1562.20	0.00
54.	Punganur	0.00	0.00	0.00	1214.00	41.59	1214.40	0.00	0.00
55.	Nagari	0.00	0.00	0.00	393.00	0.00	393.20	0.00	0.00
56.	Siddipet	0.00	0.00	0.00	403.84	0.00	393.60	0.00	0.00
57.	Miryalguda	0.00	0.00	0.00	1408.35	0.00	0.00	0.00	1374.00
58.		0.00	0.00	0.00	1289.46	0.00	0.00	1258.80	0.00
59.	Nalgonda	0.00	0.00	0.00	1467.17	0.00	0.00	1435.00	0.00
60.		0.00	0.00	0.00	1624.72	0.00	0.00	1588.00	0.00
61.	Nizamabad	0.00	0.00	0.00	1479.39	0.00	0.00	1436.60	0.00
62.	Ramachandra Puram	0.00	0.00	0.00	465.00	0.00	0.00	464.60	0.00
63.	Rayachoty	0.00	0.00	0.00	1273.00	47.73	1272.80	0.00	0.00
64.	Sangareddy	0.00	0.00	0.00	565.00	6.00	564.80	0.00	0.00

Written Ans. to Unstarred Questions [30 AUG, 2012]

of 29 AUG. 2012 587

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
65.	Tanuku	0.00	0.00	0.00	583.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	582.60
66.	Adoni	0.00	0.00	0.00	229.00	0.00	0.00	187.86	0.00
67.	Bellampally	0.00	0.00	0.00	755.00	0.00	754.80	0.00	0.00
68.	Bhongir	0.00	0.00	0.00	815.00	20.37	814.80	0.00	0.00
69.	Dharmanvaram	0.00	0.00	0.00	2378.00	0.00	2378.00	0.00	0.00
70.	Dhone	0.00	0.00	0.00	1790.00	0.00	1790.40	0.00	0.00
71.	Eluru	0.00	0.00	0.00	2383.00	56.61	0.00	2383.20	0.00
72.	Gudur	0.00	0.00	0.00	2595.00	0.00	2537.20	0.00	0.00
73.	Guntakal	0.00	0.00	0.00	674.00	25.28	0.00	674.00	0.00
74.	Hindupur	0.00	0.00	0.00	652.00	0.00	652.00	0.00	0.00
75.	Kamareddy	0.00	0.00	0.00	927.53	0.00	894.00	0.00	0.00
76.	Kavali	0.00	0.00	0.00	747.00	0.00	747.60	0.00	0.00
77.	Nuzvid	0.00	0.00	0.00	1648.00	61.79	0.00	1647.00	0.00

78.	Palameneru	0.00	0.00	0.00	1736.00	0.00	1736.00	0.00	0.00
79.	Pithapuram	0.00	0.00	0.00	786.00	0.00	0.00	786.80	0.00
80.	Srikalahasthi	0.00	0.00	0.00	752.00	28.22	752.40	0.00	0.00
81.	Tenalai	0.00	0.00	0.00	3234.00	65.49	0.00	3234.00	0.00
82.	Venkatgiri	0.00	0.00	0.00	2785.00	00.10	0.00	2784.60	0.00
83.	Yeminganur	0.00	0.00	0.00	1593.00	58.01	0.00	1593.40	0.00
84.	Zeheerabad	0.00	0.00	0.00	585.14	0.00	563.60	0.00	0.00
<hr/>									
69		4919.68	25568.26	23546.05	75586.14	476.88	43079.00	22017.66	0.00
<hr/>									

Written Ans. to Unstarred Questions [30 AUG. 2012]

of 29 AUG. 2012 589

Amount granted under JNNURM to U.P.

†1999. SHRI RASHEED MASOOD: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the scheme-wise and work-wise details of amount granted to Uttar Pradesh under Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) to Scheme;

(b) whether assistance has also been provided under Public-Private Partnership in this scheme;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor and whether Government would consider it?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SAUGATA RAY): (a) Under urban Infrastructure and Governance (UIG) Sub-Mission of Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) 33 projects have been approved for Mission cities of Uttar Pradesh with approved cost of Rs. 536361.94 lakh and Additional Central Assistance (ACA) commitment of Rs. 269660.51 lakh. An amount of Rs. 204768.04 lakh has been released for utilisation for the projects.

Under Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme for Small and Medium Towns (UIDSSMT) of JNNURM, 64 projects have been approved for 46 towns of Uttar Pradesh with approved cost of Rs. 115805.15 lakh and ACA commitment of Rs. 92644.12 lakh. An amount of Rs. 84613.59 lakh has been released for utilisation for the projects.

(b) and (c) Yes Sir. Details of projects having Public Private Partnership (PPP) component approved for the Mission cities of Uttar Pradesh is given in the Statement (*See below*).

(d) Does not arise in view of above.

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Statement

List of PPP Projects Approved for Uttar Pradesh Under JNNURM (UIG)

Amount Rs. in Lakhs.
Data as on 31.07.2012

Sl. No.	Name of the City	Project Title	Sector	Approved Cost	Date of CSMC/ CCEA/CCI Meeting/Project Approval	Total ACA Commitment (Central Share)	As per MoF Release Order-ACA Released till date	PPP Contribution as provided by State Govt.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Agra	Municipal Solid Waste Management in Agra	Solid Waste Management	3,083.99	5-Mar-07	1,542.00	1,387.80	3,600.00
2.	Allahabad	Solid Waste Management for Allahabad	Solid Waste Management	3,041.49	22-Feb-08	1,520.75	988.47	1,563.00
3.	Kanpur	Municipal Solid Waste Management in Kanpur	Solid Waste Management	5,623.79	26-Mar-07	2,811.90	2,530.70	3,623.00
4.	Lucknow	Municipal Solid Waste Management in Lucknow	Solid Waste Management	4,292.37	5-Mar-07	2,146.19	1,395.03	3,121.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
5.	Mathura	Municipal Solid Waste Management in Mathura	Solid Waste Management	991.60	8-Dec-06	793.28	713.95	770.00
6.	Meerut	Municipal Solid Waste Management	Solid Waste Management	2,259.40	8-Dec-06	1,129.70	734.32	4,667.00
7.	Varanasi	Solid Waste Management of Varanasi	Solid Waste Management	4,867.73	26-Oct-07	2,433.87	1,582.02	2,012.00
		TOTAL		24,160.37		12,377.67	9,332.29	19,356.00

Construction of smaller size of MIG DDA Flats in Dwarka

2000. SHRI RANBIR SINGH PARJAPAT: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the size of Delhi Development Authority (DDA) MIG flats is small in Dwarka as compared to the flats building in Janak Puri, Munirka etc.;

(b) if so, the reasons for construction of smaller size MIG flats in Dwarka than Janak Puri, Munirka etc. giving the sizes thereof;

(c) whether there is no parking space in Dwarka especially in Sector-19;

(d) whether there is short supply of drinking water in Dwarka; and

(e) if so, the reasons therefor and the steps taken to overcome the problem?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SAUGATA RAY): (a) and (b) The DDA has informed that the sizes of the flats in Dwarka, Munirka and Janakpuri are similar with minor variations.

(c) The DDA have informed that the parking spaces in the Housing Pockets in Sector-19 of Dwarka, have been provided as per the then prevalent Master Plan-2001 norms.

(d) and (e) There is inadequacy in water supply to some extent. The DDA has informed it receives 3.5 million gallon per day (MGD) water from Delhi Jal Board in Dwarka against the present demand of 10 MGD water. In order to augment more water, DDA has bored tubewells which fetch 1 MGD water. DDA has also allotted land to Delhi Jal Board to construct the treatment plant at Dwarka and the construction of this treatment plant is near completion.

Poor financial condition of ULBs

2001. SHRI C.M. RAMESH: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government is aware that financial conditions of the Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) are in poor State; and

(b) if so, whether Government proposes to take any remedial measures to improve the financial conditions of the Urban Local Bodies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SAUGATA RAY): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The Government recognizes the

importance of strengthening resource mobilization in order to enable the Urban Local Bodies to meet the challenges of urbanizations. Towards this objective it is supporting implementation of urban sector reforms including property tax reforms, rationalization of stamp duty, implementation of double entry accounting systems, e-governance, levy of reasonable user charges, empowerment of Urban Local Bodies in pursuance of 74th Constitutional Amendment Act and encouraging public private partnerships. The Government has also been advocating innovative means of financing urban infrastructure through the 'Tax free Municipal Bonds' and the 'Pooled Finance Development Scheme' etc. The 13th Central Finance Commission has recommended that local bodies need to be supported through a predictable and buyant source of revenue substaintially higher than the present levels in addition to their own revenues and other flows from State and Central Governments. It has recommended award of 1.93% of 2010-15 divisible pool for the Urban Local Bodies which has been accepted by the Government.

Pending complaints to CPWD Enquiry, Laxmibai Nagar

2002. SHRI MOHAMMAD ADEEB: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to refer to the answer to Unstarred Question 2469 given in Rajya Sabha on 14th December, 2011 and State:

- (a) whether the work relating to damaged windows in Type-III quarter in Laxmibai Nagar, New Delhi has been completed;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;
- (c) by when the same will be completed;
- (d) the status of special drive for renovation as on date;
- (e) the details of the complaints pending as on date and since when; and
- (f) whether any responsibility is fixed for not attending the complaints; if so, the details in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SAUGATA RAY): (a) to (c) No, Sir. As per the information provided by CPWD, work in 7 out of 45 windows is remaining because 3 windows have AC/Cooler and 4 windows are of different sizes. The remaining work is targetted for completion by 30.09.2012 by the CPWD.

- (d) Upgradation/Renovation of flats are carried out on vacation of flats for which tenders have been awarded.

(e) and (f) The CPWD has informed that 10 major complaints are not attended since June, 2012 whereas 4 minor complaints are not attended since 18th August, 2012. No action for fixing responsibility is required, as the complaint is attended depending on factors such as availability of agency or contract and permission and availability of allottee.

Operational problem of metro rail services by DMRC

2003. SHRI AAYANUR MANJUNATHA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Delhi Metro Rail is frequently facing the problem of technical snags resulting in slow speed, overcrowding, delay and stampede and other operational problems in the recent past few months;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the DMRC has taken any steps for the smooth and hassle-free operations of metro rail services;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SAUGATA RAY): (a) No, Sir. Delhi Metro Rail Corporation Ltd. (DMRC) has informed that they are not frequently facing the problem of technical snags resulting in slow speed, overcrowding, delay and stampede and other operational problems in the recent past few months.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d) DMRC has taken the following measures for the smooth and hassle free operation of metro rail services:-

(i) All failures are promptly analyzed and corrective actions taken.

(ii) The fleet of trains has been augmented by converting 93 4-car trains to 6-car trains for enhanced passenger comfort. During peak hours, 24 additional trains are used daily.

(iii) Regular announcements inside trains/stations are made for guidance of the passengers.

- (iv) Steel barriers have been provided at 8 platforms of interchange stations to prevent accidental fall.
- (v) Customer Facilitation Agents have been deployed at the 88 busy stations for passenger guidance, smooth train movement and to prevent any untoward incident.
- (e) Does not arise.

Expansion of NCR upto Gwalior

‡2004. SHRI RAGHUNANDAN SHARMA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of norms laid down for the expansion of National Capital Region and the basis on which the Planning Board selects any area or land for inclusion in the National Capital Region;

(b) whether any plan for expansion of National Capital Region upto Gwalior is under consideration in near future; and

(c) if so, by when this work will be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SAUGATA RAY): (a) National Capital Region Planning Board (NCRPB) has informed that there are no norms for extension of National Capital Region (NCR).

The Study Group on Policy Zones, Demographic Profile and Settlement Pattern, constituted for preparation of Regional Plan-2021, examined the matter of inclusion of additional areas in NCR and recommended that the area of NCR need to be extended to the extent its boundary coincides with the district boundaries as prevailing in 2001 and further recommended for the inclusion of the total area of Alwar District.

The Study Group further recommended that the area of NCR may not be further extended at least upto the year 2021 because of the following:

"The existing area of NCR has not developed as envisaged and any extension will amount to spreading of scarce financial resources thinly."

(b) and (c) NCRPB has also informed that at present, NCRPB has no plan for expansion of NCR upto Gwalior.

‡ Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

**Setting up Nodal Department for Urban Transportation
and Planning by States**

‡2005. SHRI SHADI LAL BATRA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Central Government has directed the States especially Haryana to set up a nodal department for urban transportation and planning;
- (b) if so, the reaction of State Governments thereto; and
- (c) the steps taken by Central Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SAUGATA RAY): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. Government has directed all States/Union Territories including Haryana for nominating a single department at State level to deal with all urban transport issues. Government of Madhya Pradesh, West Bengal and Tamil Nadu have nominated nodal departments for this purpose.

Expansion of Mono Rail

‡2006. SHRIMATI MAYA SINGH: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether any proposal for expansion of mono rail routes is pending with the Ministry;
- (b) if so, the details of the places to be expanded and time by when work on mono rail will start; and
- (c) whether any time limit has been fixed for operation of mono rail?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SAUGATA RAY): (a) No, Sir.

- (b) and (c) Does not arise.

Shortage of drinking water in DDA Flats, Dwarka

2007. PROF. ANIL KUMAR SAHANI: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether there is acute shortage of potable drinking water in Delhi Development Authority (DDA) flats, Dwarka;

‡ Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the details of steps taken to ensure availability of drinking water in Dwarka, and

(d) when were the DDA flats constructed in Dwarka giving reasons for not making adequate arrangements water supply in those flats?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SAUGATA RAY): (a) and (b) DDA has informed that there is some shortage of potable drinking water in Dwarka, as DDA receives only 3.5 MGD water from Delhi Jal Board (DJB) in Dwarka against the present demand of 10 MGD water.

(c) In order to augment water supply in Dwarka, DDA has bored tube wells which fetch 1 MGD water. DDA has also allotted land to DJB to construct a water treatment plant at Dwarka.

(d) DDA has further informed that the DDA flats in Dwarka were constructed 15 years back. As part of Dwarka project, DJB was entrusted with the responsibility of providing potable water and infrastructure charges were paid for the same. DDA has also allotted land to DJB to construct a water treatment plant at Dwarka.

Allotment of shops to Kendriya Bhandar

2008. PROF. ANIL KUMAR SAHANI: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has given any power to Cabinet Secretary/ Secretary level officers to modify Cabinet decisions and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether CCA in its decision dated 26 October, 2005 decided that no new units will be allotted to Kendriya Bhandar in future;

(c) whether Secretary (UD) has decided in this meeting held on 15 March, 2012 to allot 22 sites to Kendriya Bhandar in Government colonies against CCA decision dated 26 October, 2005;

(d) whether Secretary (UD) has allotted six shops to Kendriya Bhandar in New Moti Bagh without calling open tenders; and

(e) what action Government proposes to take in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SAUGATA RAY): (a) Decisions taken by the Cabinet/Cabinet Committees are

required to be implemented by the Ministries/Departments concerned, and in cases, where a change in any such decision is considered necessary, the matter is required to be placed for consideration of the Cabinet, or the Cabinet Committee concerned.

(b) Yes, Sir CCA in its meeting dated 26.10.2005 has decided that no new units of residential/office accommodation shall be allotted to Kendriya Bhandar.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) and (e) Six shops have been allotted to Kendriya Bhandar by Directorate of Estate with the approval of Secretary (UD).

Master Plan for greater Noida by NCR Planning Board

2009. SHRI BALWINDER SINGH BHUNDER: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the proposal for approval of master plan for Greater NOIDA popularly known as Noida Extension has been sent to NCR Planning Board by the State Government of U.P.;

(b) when the proposal has been received in the Ministry/NCR Planning Board; and

(c) when the proposal will be cleared as it is linked with the fate of thousand of home buyers who are paying huge interest on their loans since the project have been held up for more than a year for want of approval of Master Plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SAUGATA RAY): (a) and (b) National Capital Region Planning Board (NCRPB) has informed that Government of Uttar Pradesh submitted the Master Plan for Greater Noida-2021 which includes Noida Extension to the NCRPB on 15.11.2011 in compliance to the Allahabad High Court Order dated 21.10.2011.

(c) The matter was placed on 16.3.2012 before the 59th statutory Planning Committee of the NCRPB for consideration, which conveyed its observations to the Government of Uttar Pradesh on 21.3.2012.

Government of Uttar Pradesh *vide* letter dated 27.4.2012 submitted the Revised Draft Master Plan for Greater Noida-2021 which was examined and recommended with certain conditions by the Planning Committee. Approval of the Board to the same has been conveyed on 24.8.2012

Funds allocated under JNNURM

2010. SHRI LALHMING LIANA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the State-wise details of funds allocated under Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) since 2008-09 till date; and

(b) the details of utilization of the funds in each State/UT along with the achievement of physical and financial targets?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SAUGATA RAY): (a) and (b) Details of Additional Central Assistance (ACA) released for utilisation under Urban Infrastructure and Governance (UIG) Sub-mission of Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) since 2008-09 till date is annexed. 552 projects have been sanctioned for the various Mission cities under UIG Sub-Mission of JNNURM with approved of Rs. 6204179.50 lakh and Additional Central Assistance (ACA) commitment of Rs. 2869829.38 lakh. So far 152 projects with approved cost of Rs. 769289.42 lakh and ACA commitment of Rs. 323324.59 lakh for which Rs. 283994.39 lakh has been released for utilisation have been reported physically completed.

Statement

State wise details of funds released since 2008-12 under UIG of JnNURM

Sl. No.	Name of State	ACA Released for utilisation					Total
		2008-09	2009-10	2010-2011	2011-2012	2012-13	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	18,898.95	27,385.07	15,569.86	32,500.10	8,227.52	1,02,581.50
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	2,053.91	2,006.94	-	4,759.16	1,738.20	10,558.21
3.	Assam	6,321.15	7,112.41	3,792.54	6,795.91	-	24,022.01
4.	Bihar	1,955.62	7,441.39	-	-	-	9,397.01
5.	Chandigarh	405.20	-	734.52	-	-	1,139.72
6.	Chattisgarh	-	12,145.60	3,643.68	-	-	15,789.28
7.	Delhi	2,220.58	17,248.00	43,509.00	6,938.27	18,829.88	88,745.73
8.	Goa	-	-	-	72.45	1,424.37	1,496.82
9.	Gujarat	47,035.34	47,788.21	7,297.21	39,612.00	3,068.10	1,44,800.86
10.	Haryana	9,147.46	-	5,283.80	6,888.13	1,333.31	22,652.70

Written Ans. to Unstarred Questions [30 AUG, 2012]

of 29 AUG. 2012 601

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
11.	Himachal Pradesh	-	2,619.01	-	121.09	210.13	2,950.23
12.	Jammu and Kashmir	2,500.00	-	-	10,032.72	457.20	12,989.92
13.	Jharkhand	6,682.46	5,384.66	417.03	6,204.58	-	18,688.73
14.	Karnataka	12,992.94	21,578.53	7,659.85	24,234.18	287.07	66,752.57
15.	Kerala	3,350.50	2,439.45	-	6,516.15	-	12,306.10
16.	Madhya Pradesh	15,931.43	12,343.27	4,828.66	14,280.93	8,309.92	55,694.21
17.	Maharashtra	88,349.54	88,649.86	42,004.49	76,471.17	15,440.23	3,10,915.29
18.	Manipur	-	2,883.37	-	2,078.42	-	4,961.79
19.	Meghalaya	4,904.04	-	-	7,296.11	550.35	12,750.50
20.	Mizoram	-	756.82	-	-	2,495.34	3,252.16
21.	Nagaland	389.26	1,702.81	-	1,246.83	-	3,338.90
22.	Odisha	3,338.00	2,491.60	-	6,999.34	-	12,828.94

23.	Punjab	4,939.22	3,346.62	-	-	1,810.43	10,096.27
24.	Puducherry	993.20	-	-	2,189.00	252.00	3,434.20
25.	Rajasthan	20,281.38	2,826.10	-	4,584.94	768.36	28,460.78
26.	Sikkim	538.20	1,663.87	-	1,273.24	2,172.07	5,647.38
27.	Tamil Nadu	28,446.11	37,723.44	2,635.84	47,132.47	-	1,15,937.86
28.	Tripura	1,760.85	2,250.00	-	2,406.51	-	6,417.36
29.	Uttar Pradesh	43,078.75	47,632.21	25,479.16	65,351.90	-	1,81,542.02
30.	Uttarakhand	2,678.56	7,546.69	981.06	6,741.55	1,549.00	19,496.86
31.	West Bengal	22,857.17	27,717.88	17,412.81	27,043.89	5,421.31	1,00,453.06
TOTAL		3,52,049.82	3,92,683.81	1,81,249.51	4,09,771.04	74,344.79	14,10,098.97

Written Ans. to Unstarred Questions [30 AUG. 2012]

of 29 AUG. 2012 603

Traffic problem in the capital and metros

2011. SHRI PARIMAL NATHWANI: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the measures taken by Government to solve the unprecedented traffic problem in the capital and metros;

(b) whether the State Government are being provided financial assistance by the Central Government to augment infrastructure to reduce density of traffic; and

(c) if so, State-wise and year-wise details thereof during the Eleventh Five Year Plan period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SAUGATA RAY): (a) The Government has taken certain steps like formulation of the National Urban Transport Policy (NUTP), financing of buses for Urban Transport, Bus Rapid Transit System Projects, traffic transit management centres under Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JnNURM), sanction of metro railway projects for various cities.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The details of State-wise and Year-wise during the 11th Five Year Plan period are given in the Statement.

Statement

Details of State-wise and Year-wise during the Eleventh Five Year Plan period

(Amount Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	States/Union Territories	Projects	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
			Allocated/ Released	Allocated/ Released	Allocated/ Released	Allocated/ Released	Allocated/ Released
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Buses	0.00	90.88	0.00	19.10	1.06
		Bus Rapid Transit System	75.70	0.00	75.70	0.00	120.38
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	Buses	0.00	1.95	0.00	0.00	0.99
3.	Assam	Buses	0.00	7.11	0.00	13.49	0.00
4.	Bihar	Buses	0.00	12.68	0.00	0.00	0.00
5.	Chhattisgarh	Buses	0.00	5.94	0.00	0.00	0.00
6.	Delhi	Delhi Metro Rail Corporation	1130.00	1568.00	1770.00	2780.00	1453.34
		Buses	0.00	115.52	1.75	0.00	106.88

Written Ans. to Unstarred Questions [30 AUG, 2012]

of 29 AUG. 2012 605

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
7.	Goa	Buses	0.00	3.08	0.00	1.96	0.00
8.	Gujarat	Buses	0.00	39.08	0.00	0.00	0.00
		Bus Rapid Transit System	13.75	144.50	70.67	4.60	130.89
9.	Haryana	Buses	0.00	13.65	0.00	0.00	0.00
10.	Himachal Pradesh	Buses	0.00	3.04	0.00	2.43	0.00
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	Buses	0.00	0.00	5.94	0.00	13.04
12.	Jharkhand	Buses	0.00	11.95	0.00	0.00	0.00
13.	Karnataka	Bangalore Metro Rail Corporation	144.00	280.00	386.01	578.22	1480.00
		Buses	0.00	72.12	0.00	26.52	12.14
14.	Kerala	Buses	0.00	39.11	12.04	0.00	0.00
15.	Madhya Pradesh	Buses	0.00	50.56	0.00	0.00	3.98
		Bus Rapid Transit System	0.00	12.31	0.00	7.38	47.55
16.	Maharashtra	Mumbai Metro Rail corporation	0.00	0.00	235.50	0.00	75.00

		Buses	0.00	142.67	0.00	16.29	17.38
		Bus Rapid Transit System	196.84	161.37	207.15	40.37	92.48
17.	Manipur	Buses	0.00	3.04	0.00	0.00	0.00
18.	Meghalaya	Buses	0.00	0.00	3.69	3.69	0.00
19.	Mizoram	Buses	0.00	1.46	0.00	0.00	0.00
20.	Nagaland	Buses	0.00	0.00	0.68	0.00	0.00
21.	Odisha	Buses	0.00	7.92	3.68	2.59	0.00
22.	Punjab	Buses	0.00	24.63	0.00	0.00	0.00
23.	Rajasthan	Buses	0.00	38.68	0.00	0.00	17.08
		Bus Rapid Transit System	27.40	51.34	0.00	0.00	5.64
24.	Sikkim	Buses	0.00	0.00	0.68	1.12	0.00
25.	Tamil Nadu	Chennai Metro Rail Limited	0.00	0.00	112.79	652.00	2160.00
		Buses	0.00	96.18	0.00	13.09	13.08
26.	Tripura	Buses	0.00	7.65	0.00	0.00	2.71

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
27.	Uttarakhand	Buses	0.00	10.87	0.00	2.65	0.00
28.	Uttar Pradesh	Buses	0.00	130.30	0.00	0.00	0.00
29.	West Bengal	Kolkata Metro Rail Corporation	0.00	12.00	116.00	407.00	3.00
		Buses	0.00	68.50	0.00	0.00	0.00
		Bus Rapid Transit System	0.00	0.00	0.00	22.13	0.00
30.	Chandigarh	Buses	0.00	17.10	0.00	8.28	0.00
31.	Puducherry	Buses	0.00	0.00	3.23	0.00	0.00

**Licence Fee due to DDA from two properties owned
by IHC in New Delhi**

2012. SHRI JAI PRAKASH NARAYAN SINGH: Will the MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Indian Hotel Company (IHC) owes to Delhi Development Authority (DDA) a license fee of Rs. 60 crores and interest thereon;

(b) if so, the details of licence fee due as on date of two prime properties owned by IHC in New Delhi;

(c) the action DDA has taken to recover the licence fee and interest thereon; and

(d) whether DDA would ensure that two prime properties leased to IHC are not renewed and recommend auction route to fetch more revenue and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SAUGATA RAY): (a) and (b) DDA has informed that an amount of Rs. 26.77 crore+intrest @ 18% p.a. is due from IHC towards short licence fee paid in respect of only one licensed property from 1985-86 to 2009-10 as per details given below:-

Period	Amount of License fee paid short as per audit done by DDA
1985-86 to 1995-96	Rs. 6.78 crore
1996-97 to 2000-01	Rs. 6.93 crore
2001-02 to 2003-04	Rs. 3.32 crore
2004-05 to 2009-10	Rs. 9.74 crore
TOTAL	Rs. 26.77 crore+ Interest @ 18% p.a.

The claim of DDA for the above amount is under arbitration. There is no other property for which license fee is payable by IHC to DDA.

(c) DDA has also informed that it has invoked the arbitration clause of the agreement and filed the claim for short payment of license fee.

(d) The renewal or otherwise of the license of the single property will be based on the terms and conditions of the agreement to be entered into.

Clearance of infrastructure projects in Maharashtra

2013. SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT: Will the MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of infrastructure projects of Maharashtra submitted under Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) which are presently pending clearance with the Government, project-wise;

(b) the reasons for non-clearance of each of these proposals; and

(c) by when each of these projects will be cleared and funds will be released to the State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SAUGATA RAY): (a) and (c) The normal period of Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) is over on 31-3-2012. The Government has extended the period for two years *i.e.* upto 31-3-2014 for completion of ongoing projects and reforms under JNNURM. It has no mandate to consider and approve fresh projects.

Sanctioning of Metro Rail Project for Mumbai

2014. SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has sanctioned Metro Rail Project for Mumbai;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the present status of the project?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SAUGATA RAY): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) Central Government has sanctioned two Corridors of Mumbai Metro Rail Project on Public Private Partnership (PPP) mode:

(i) Mumbai Metro Line-1 (Versova-Andheri-Ghatkopal) Corridor- The total length of the Corridor is 11.40 km and completion cost is Rs. 2356.00 crore. Government of India has approved VGF of Rs. 471 crore. Out of which Rs. 310.50 cr. has been released. Overall 85% work has been completed. The Line is targeted for Commissioning by 2013.

- (ii) Mumbai Metro Line-2 (Charkop-Bandra-Mankhurd) Corridor- The total length of the Corridor is 31.871 km and completion cost is Rs. 7660.00 crore. Government of India has approved VGF of Rs. 1532 crore. Work not yet started.

Bangalore Metro Rail project Phase-II

2015. DR. VIJAY MALLYA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the State Government of Karnataka have requested Government in February, 2012 for approval for the 2nd phase of Bangalore Metro Rail Project;
- (b) whether the proposal has been considered after receipt of the replies from the State Government of Karnataka and other concerned Central Ministries; and
- (c) if so, whether any time-frame has been decided for approval to the project?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SAUGATA RAY): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) No time frame has been decided for approval of the project.

STATEMENT BY MINISTER CORRECTING ANSWER TO QUESTIONS

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table, a Statement (in English and Hindi) correcting the answer to Unstarred Question 208 given in the Rajya Sabha on the 9th August, 2012 regarding 'Report of Ashok Chawla Committee'.

...(Interruptions)...

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

MoU between Govt. of India and NSIOC

THE MINISTER OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS, THE MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, THE MINISTER OF EARTH SCIENCES AND THE MINISTER OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI VAYALAR

RAVI): Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy (in English and Hindi) of the Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises) and the National Small Industries Corporation Limited (NSIC), for the year 2012-13.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T 7204/15/12]

...(Interruptions)...

**Report (2004-05 and 2005-06) of National Commission for
Scheduled Tribes and related papers**

THE MINISTER OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS AND THE MINISTER OF PANCHAYATI RAJ (SHRI V. KISHORE CHANDRA DEO): Sir, I lay on the Table :

(1) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under clause (6) of article 338A of the Constitution of India:-

- (a) First Report of the National Commission for Scheduled Tribes, for the years 2004-05 and 2005-06.
 - (b) Action Taken Memorandum of the First Report of the National Commission for Scheduled Tribes for the years 2004-05 and 2005-06.
- (2) Statement (in English and Hindi) giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 7238/15/12]

...(Interruptions)...

Notification of the Ministry of Women and Child Development

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): Sir, I lay on the Table, under sub-section (3) of Section 35 of the Commissions for Protection of Child Rights Act, 2005, a copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Women and Child Development Notification No. G.S.R. 517 (E), dated the 29th June, 2012, publishing the National Commission for Protection of Child Rights (Amendment) Rules, 2012. [Placed in Library. *See* No.L. T. 7239/15/12]

...(Interruptions)...

- I. Notification of the Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions
- II. Memorandum of understanding between Govt. of India and various corporations.

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, I lay on the Table :

- (1) A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions (Department of Personnel and Training) Notification No. G.S.R. 603 (E), dated the 31st July, 2012. Publishing the Right to Information Rules, 2012, under sub-section (1) of Section 29 of the Right to Information Act, 2005.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T 7268, 15/12]

- (2) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:-

- (i) Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Department of Atomic Energy) and the Uranium Corporation of India Limited (UCIL), for the year 2012-13.

[Placed in Library. See No. 7269/15/12]

- (ii) Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Department of Atomic Energy) and the Electronics Corporation of India Limited (ECIL), for the year 2012-13.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 7270/15/12]

- (iii) Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Department of Atomic Energy) and the Indian Rare Earths Limited (IREL), for the year 2012-13.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 7271, 15/12]

- (iv) Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Department of Atomic Energy) and the Nuclear Power Corporation of India Limited (NPCIL), for the year 2012-13.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 7272,15/12]

- (v) Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Department of Atomic Energy) and the Bharatiya Nabhikiya Vidyut Nigam Limited (BHAVINI), for the year 2012-13.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 7273/15/12]

...(Interruptions)...

I Notifications of the Ministry of Finance

II Reports and accounts (2011-12) of IIFCL and NABARD and related papers.)

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): Sir, I lay on the Table-

- (i) A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Finance (Department of Financial Services) Notification No. G.S.R. 276 (E), dated the 31st March 2011, publishing the Securitisation and Reconstruction of Financial Assets and Enforcement of Security Interest (Central Registry) Rules, 2011, under sub-section (3) of Section 38 of the Securitisation and Reconstruction of Financial Assets and Enforcement of Security Interest Act, 2002, along with delay statement.
- (ii) A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Finance (Department of Financial Services) Notification No. S.O. 1578 (E), dated the 13th July, 2012, publishing the Security Interest (Enforcement) (Amendment) Rules, 2012, under sub-section (2) of Section 40 of the Securitisation and Reconstruction of Financial Assets and Enforcement of Security Interest Act, 2002.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 7321, 15/12]

- (II) (i) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under sub-section (1) of Section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:-
 - (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the India Infrastructure Finance Company Limited (IIFCL), New Delhi, for the year 2011-12, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller an Auditor General of India thereon.
 - (b) Performance Report of the India Infrastructure Finance Company Limited (IIFCL), New Delhi, for year 2011-12.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 7324/15/12]

- (ii) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under sub-section (5) of Section 48 of the National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development Act, 1981:-
 - (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the National Bank of Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD), Mumbai, for the year 2011-12, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
 - (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Bank.

...(Interruptions)...

[Placed in Library. *See* L.T. 7319/15/12]

Notification of 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 Revenue), under Section 296 of the Income Tax Act, 1961, along with Explanatory Memoranda:-

- (1) S.O. 1169 (E), dated the 23rd May, 2012, publishing the Income-Tax (6th Amendment) Rules, 2012.
- (2) S.O. 1323 (E), dated the 13th June, 2012, specifying that no deduction of tax shall be made on certain payments made under Section 194 J of I.T. Act 1961 for the purpose of Section 197 A (1F of I.T. Act, 1961).
- (3) S.O. 1324 (E), dated the 14th, June 2012, notifying National Iranian Oil Company as Foreign Company and the MOU entered between the Government of India and Central Banks of Iran.
- (4) S.O. 1453 (E), dated the 2nd July, 2012, publishing the Income-Tax (7th Amendment) Rules, 2012.
- (5) S.O. 1705 (E), dated the 26th July, 2012, publishing the Income-Tax (8th Amendment) Rules, 2012.

[Placed in Library. for (1) to (5) *See* No. L.T. 7150/15/12]

(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. 620 (E), dated the 7th August 2012, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 467 (E), dated the 20th June, 2012, to omit certain entries in the original Notification.
- (2) G.S.R. 621 (E), dated the 7th August 2012, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 472 (E), dated the 20th June, 2012, to insert certain entries in the original Notification.
- (3) G.S.R. 622 (E), dated the 7th August 2012, publishing the Service Tax (Third Amendment) Rules, 2012.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 7323/15/12]

(iii) 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. 498 (E), dated the 22nd June, 2012, amending Notification Nos. G.S.R. 666 (E), G.S.R. 667 (E), G.S.R. 668 (E), G.S.R. 669 (E), dated the 11th September, 2009 and G.S.R. 674 (E), dated the 14th September, 2009, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 73221/15/12]

- (2) S.O. 1504 (E), dated the 5th July, 2012, regarding exchange rate of conversion of foreign currency into Indian currency or *vice-versa* for the purpose of assessment of imported and export goods.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 7151/15/12]

- (3) G.S.R. 546 (E), dated the 9th July, 2012, amending Notification Nos. G.S.R. 658 (E), G.S.R. 659 (E), G.S.R. 660 (E), G.S.R. 661 (E), dated the 11th September, 2009 and G.S.R. 674 (E), dated the 14th September, 2009, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 7322/15/12]

- (4) S.O. 1577 (E), dated the 13th July, 2012, amending Notification No. S.O. 748 (E), dated the 3rd August, 2001, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.

- (5) S.O. 1609 (E), dated the 19th July, 2012, regarding exchange rate of conversion of foreign currency into Indian currency or *vice-versa* for the purpose of assessment of imported and export goods.

[Placed in Library for (4) and (5). See No. 7151/15/12]

- (6) G.S.R. 592 (E), dated the 26th July, 2012, publishing the Courier Imports and Exports (Electronic Declaration and Processing) Amendment Regulations, 2012.

[Placed in Library. See No. 7322/15/12]

- (7) S.O. 1727 (E), dated the 31st July, 2012, amending Notification No. S.O. 748 (E), dated the 3rd August, 2001, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.

- (8) S.O. 1730 (E), dated the 1st August, 2012, regarding exchange rate of conversion of foreign currency into Indian currency or *vice-versa* for the purpose of assessment of imported and export goods.

[Placed in Library for (7) and (8). See No. L.T. 7151/15/12]

(iv) A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Finance (Department of Revenue) Notification No. G.S.R. 616 (E), dated the 6th August, 2012, seeking to extend levy of anti-dumping duty on imports of 'Hexamine', originating in, or exported from Saudi Arabia and Russia by amending Notification No. G.S.R. 504 (E), dated the 25th July, 2007, under sub-section (7) of Section 9A of the Customs Tariff Act, 1975, along with Explanatory Memorandum.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 7317/15/12]

...(Interruptions)...

MoU between Government of India and NBCFDC

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI D. NAPOLEON): 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 Social Justice and Empowerment) and the National Backward Classes Finance and Development Corporation (NBCFDC), for the year 2011-12. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 7462/15/12]
- (ii) Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment) and the National Backward Classes Finance and Development Corporation (NBCFDC), for the year 2012-13. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 7463/15/12]

...(Interruptions)...

Report (2011) of CAG and related papers

SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA: Sir, I lay on the Table, under clause (1) of article 151 of the Constitution, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Reports:-

- (i) Reports of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India for the year ended March, 2011: No. 13 of 2012-13: Union Government (Civil) Compliance Audit Observations; and [Placed in library. See No. L.T. 7227,15/12]
- (ii) Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India for the year ended March, 2011: No. 14 of 2012-13 - Union Government, Performance Audit Report of Autonomous Bodies (Civil). ...(Interruptions)...

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 7228/15/12]

**REPORT OF THE DEPARTMENT RELATED PARLIAMENTARY
STANDING COMMITTEE ON HOME AFFAIRS**

SHRI D. RAJA (TAMIL NADU): Sir, I present the One Hundred and Sixty-third Report (in English and Hindi) of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Home Affairs on the Working of Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel National Police Academy, Hyderabad.

**REPORT OF THE DEPARTMENT RELATED PARLIAMENTARY
STANDING COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE**

SHRI SHASHI BHUSAN BEHERA (Odisha): Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy (in English and Hindi) of the Thirty-eighth Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Agriculture (2011-12) on the action taken by the Government on the Observations/Recommendations contained in the Thirty-fourth Report of the Committee on 'Demands for Grants' (2012-13)' of the Ministry of Agriculture (Department of Agriculture and Cooperation).

...(Interruptions)...

**STATEMENTS OF THE DEPARTMENT RELATED PARLIAMENTARY
STANDING COMMITTEE ON ENERGY**

SHRI MOTILAL VORA (Chhattisgarh): Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Statements of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Energy (2011-12):-

- (i) Action Taken by Government on the recommendations contained in Chapter- I of the Seventeenth Report (Fifteenth Lok Sabha) of the Committee on Action Taken by the Government on the Recommendations contained in the Eleventh Report (Fifteenth Lok Sabha) on 'Renewable Energy for Rural Applications';
- (ii) Action Taken by Government on the recommendations contained in Chapter-I of the Twentieth Report (Fifteenth Lok Sabha) of the Committee on Action Taken by the Government on the

Recommendations contained in the Ninth Report (Fifteenth Lok Sabha) on 'Funding of Power Projects;

- (iii) Action Taken by Government on the recommendations contained in Chapter - I of the Twenty-first Report (Fifteenth Lok Sabha) of the Committee on Action Taken by the Government on the Recommendations contained in the Fifteenth Report (Fifteenth Lok Sabha) on 'Funding of New and Renewable Energy Projects';
- (iv) Action Taken by Government on the recommendations contained in Chapter - I and Chapter - V of the Twenty second Report (Fifteenth Lok Sabha) of the Committee on Action Taken by the Government on the Recommendations contained in the Sixteenth Report (Fifteenth Lok Sabha) on 'Small and Mini Hydel Projects';
- (v) Action Taken by Government on the recommendations contained in Chapter - I of the Twenty-fourth Report (Fifteenth Lok Sabha) of the Committee on Action Taken by the Government on the Recommendations contained in the Eighteenth Report (Fifteenth Lok Sabha) on 'Demands for Grants (2011-12)' pertaining to the Ministry of New and Renewable Energy; and
- (vi) Action Taken by Government on the recommendations contained in Chapter - I of the Twenty-fifth Report (Fifteenth Lok Sabha) of the Committee on Action Taken by the Government on the Recommendations contained in the Nineteenth Report (Fifteenth Lok Sabha) on 'Demands for Grants (2011-12)' pertaining to the Ministry of Power.

...(Interruptions)...

**REPORT OF THE DEPARTMENT RELATED PARLIAMENTARY
STANDING COMMITTEE ON EXTERNAL AFFAIRS**

DR. KARAN SINGH (NCT OF DELHI): Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy (in English and Hindi) of the Seventeenth Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on External Affairs on Action Taken by the

Government on the recommendations contained in the Fourteenth Report (Fifteenth Lok Sabha) on 'Demands for Grants (2012-13) of the Ministry of External Affairs.

...(Interruptions)...

**STATEMENT OF THE DEPARTMENT RELATED PARLIAMENTARY
STANDING COMMITTEE ON EXTERNAL AFFAIRS**

DR. KARAN SINGH (NCT of Delhi): Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy (in English and Hindi) of the Statement showing action taken by the Government on the recommendations contained in the Twelfth Report (Fifteenth Lok Sabha) of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on External Affairs on the replies to the recommendations contained in the Ninth Report (Fifteenth Lok Sabha) on 'Demands for Grnats (2011-2012)' of the Ministry of Overseas Indian Affairs.

...(Interruptions)...

**REPORT OF THE DEPARTMENT RELATED PARLIAMENTARY STANDING
COMMITTEE ON FINANCE**

DR. MAHENDRA PRASAD (Bihar): Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy (in English and Hindi) of the Fifty-ninth Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Finance (2011-12) on the subject 'Current Economic Situation and Policy Options' pertaining to the Ministry of Finance (Department of Economic Affairs).

**REPORTS OF THE DEPARTMENT RELATED PARLIAMENTARY
STANDING COMMITTEE ON FOOD, CONSUMER AFFAIRS
AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION**

SHRI LALHMING LIANA (Mizoram): Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Reports of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Food, Consumer Affairs and Public Distribution (2011-12):-

- (i) Twenty-second Report on action taken by the Government on the observations/recommendations contained in the Thirteenth Report of the

Committee on 'Demands for Grants (2011-12)' pertaining to the Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution (Department of Consumer Affairs); and

- (ii) Twenty-third Report on 'The Warehousing Corporations (Amendment) Bill, 2011 pertaining to the Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution (Department of Food and Public Distribution).

**REPORT OF THE DEPARTMENT RELATED PARLIAMENTARY STANDING
COMMITTEE ON INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY**

SHRI JESUDASU SEELAM (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the Thirty-seventh Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Information Technology (2011-12) on 'The Electronic Delivery of Services Bill, 2011' relating to the Ministry of Communications and Information Technology (Department of Electronics and Information Technology).

...(Interruptions)...

**REPORTS OF THE DEPARTMENT RELATED PARLIAMENTARY STANDING
COMMITTEE ON LABOUR**

SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Reports of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Labour (2011-12):-

- (i) Thirty-second Report on 'Welfare of Glass and Bangle Workers of Firozabad-A Case Study';
 - (ii) Thirty-third Report on the action taken by the Government on the recommendations/observations contained in the Twenty-eighth Report of the Committee on 'Demands for Grants (2012-13)' of the Ministry of Labour and Employment; and
 - (iii) Thirty-fourth Report on the action taken by the Government on the recommendations/observations contained in the Twenty-ninth Report of the Committee on 'Demands for Grants (2012-13)' of the Ministry of Textiles.
-

**REPORT OF THE DEPARTMENT RELATED PARLIAMENTARY
STANDING COMMITTEE ON PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS**

डॉ० प्रभा ठाकुर (राजस्थान): महोदय, मैं 'पेट्रोलियम उत्पादों की कम वसूलियों की चुनौतियाँ' विषय से संबंधित नौवें प्रतिवेदन (पन्द्रहवीं लोक सभा) में अंतर्विष्ट सिफारिशों पर सरकार द्वारा की गई कार्रवाई के संबंध में विभाग संबंधित पेट्रोलियम और प्राकृतिक गैस संबंधी संसदीय स्थायी समिति (2011-12) के चौदहवें प्रतिवेदन की एक प्रति (अंग्रेजी तथा हिन्दी में) सभा पटल पर रखती हूँ।

...(Interruptions)...

REPORTS OF THE PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE

PROF. SAIF-UD-DIN SOZ (Jammu and Kashmir): Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Reports of the Public Accounts Committee (2012-13):-

- (i) Sixtieth Report on 'Activities of National Remote Sensing Centre' relating to the Department of Space;
 - (ii) Sixty-first Report on Action Taken by the Government on the Observations/ Recommendations of the Committee contained in their Twenty-fifth Report (Fifteenth Lok Sabha) on 'Unfruitful Expenditure of Investors Money-SEBI' relating to the Ministry of Finance (Department of Economic Affairs);
 - (iii) Sixty-second Report on Action Taken by the Government on the Observations/Recommendations of the Committee contained in their Thirtieth Report (Fifteenth Lok Sabha) on 'Special Economic Zones (SEZs)' relating to the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Department of Commerce) and Ministry of Finance (Department of Revenue); and
 - (iv) Sixty-third Report on Action Taken by the Government on the Observations/ Recommendations of the Committee contained in their Thirty-eight Report (Fifteenth Lok Sabha) on 'Non-Lapsable Central Pool of Resources (NLCPR) Scheme' relating to the Ministry of Development of North Eastern Region (DoNER) ...(Interruptions)...
-

**STATEMENT OF THE DEPARTMENT RELATED PARLIAMENTARY STANDING
COMMITTEE ON SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT**

SHRI PRAVEEN RASHTRAPAL (Gujarat): Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy (in English and Hindi) of the Statement of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Social Justice and Empowerment (2011-12) showing further Action Taken by the Government on the recommendations contained in the Twentieth Report of the Committee (Fifteenth Lok Sabha) on Action Taken by the Government on the recommendations contained in Seventeenth Report (Fifteenth Lok Sabha) of the Committee on 'Demands for Grants (2011-12)' of the Ministry of Minority Affairs.

**STATEMENTS OF THE DEPARTMENT RELATED PARLIAMENTARY STANDING
COMMITTEE ON URBAN DEVELOPMENT**

SHRI PARVEZ HASHMI (NCT of Delhi): Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Statements of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Urban Development (2011-12):-

- (i) Statement showing further Action Taken by the Government on the recommendations contained in the Seventeenth Report (Fifteenth Lok Sabha) of the Committee relating to the Action Taken by the Government on the recommendations contained in their Fourteenth Report (Fifteenth Lok Sabha) on 'Demands for Grants (2011-12)' of the Ministry of Urban Development; and
- (ii) Statement showing further Action Taken by the Government on the recommendations contained in the Sixteenth Report (Fifteenth Lok Sabha) of the Committee relating to the Action Taken by the Government on the recommendations contained in their Fifteenth Report (Fifteenth Lok Sabha) on 'Demands for Grants (2011-12)' of the Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation.

**REPORTS OF THE DEPARTMENT RELATED PARLIAMENTARY STANDING
COMMITTEE ON SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, ENVIRONMENT
AND FORESTS**

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, I present the following Reports (in English and Hindi) of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Science and Technology, Environment and Forests:-

- (i) Two Hundred and Twenty-ninth Report on 'The Regional Centre for Biotechnology Bill, 2011'; and
- (ii) Two Hundred and Thirtieth Report on the 'Steps Taken by various Sectors of the Indian Economy to Control Pollution'.

STATEMENT BY MINISTER

**STATUS OF IMPLEMENTATION OF RECOMMENDATIONS CONTAINED IN
THE TWO HUNDRED AND TWENTY THIRD REPORT OF THE DEPARTMENT-
RELATED PARLIAMENTARY STANDING COMMITTEE ON SCIENCE AND
TECHNOLOGY, ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR): Sir, I make a statement regarding Status of implementation of recommendations contained in the Two Hundred and twenty-third Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Science and Technology, Environment and Forest pertaining to the Department of Science and Technology.

...(Interruptions)...

**CALLING ATTENTION OF A MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE
SITUATION ARISING OUT OF CASUAL TIES DURING CLINICAL TRIALS IN
THE COUNTRY AND ISSUES RELATED THERETO**

SHRI P. RAJEEVE (Kerala): Sir, I call the attention of the Minister of Health and Family Welfare to the situation arising out of casualties during clinical trials in the country and the issues related thereto. *...(Interruptions)...*

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI SUDIP BANDYOPADHYAY): Sir, ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please lay it on the Table. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI SUDIP BANDYOPADHYAY: Sir, I lay the Statement on the Table of the House. ...(*Interruptions*)...

"Sir, clinical trials are necessary for establishing safety and efficacy of new drugs before their introduction in the country. The Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940, and the Rules made thereunder have regulatory provisions for conducting clinical trials in the country.

No clinical trial of a new drug can be conducted in the country without permission from Drugs Controller General of India and the respective Ethics Committee.

Before the participation of a persons in clinical trial, his/her consent must be obtained in writing using informed Consent Form. The Investigator must also provide information about the study including risk/benefit involved in the study verbally as well as using a patient information sheet in a language that is non-technical and understandable by the person concerned.

The Serious Adverse Events of deaths may occur during clinical trials due to various reasons. These deaths could be due to life-threatening diseases like cancer, cardio-vascular conditions like congestive heart failure/stroke and other serious diseases. They could also be due to the side-effects of the drugs or their administration to critically or terminally ill patients. Such deaths are investigated to arrive at the casual relationship, if any.

As per the available data, the number of Serious Adverse Events of deaths (SAEs) in clinical trials reported during 2010, 2011 and up to June 2012 are 668, 438 and 211 respectively. However, SAEs of death due to clinical trials were 22 and 16 in 2010 and 2011 respectively.

This matter of serious adverse events of deaths during clinical trials has been taken up very seriously by the Government. I would like to inform the hon. Members that Government has taken concrete steps to strengthen the approval procedures,

monitoring mechanism for clinical trials as well to ensure that safety, rights and well-being of persons participating in clinical trials are protected:

- (1) 12 New Drug Advisory Committees (NDAC) consisting of leading experts from the Government medical colleges, institutes from all over the country have been constituted to advise CDSCO in matters related to approval of clinical trials and new drugs.
- (2) Applications of Investigational New Drugs (IND), which have never earlier been used in human beings, are evaluated by the IND committee, chaired by the Director General, Indian Council of Medical Research.
- (3) Registration of clinical trial in ICMR registry at ww.ctri.in has been made mandatory since 15.6.2009.
- (4) Every approval/permission for conducting clinical trials now includes a condition that in case of study related injury or death, applicant will provide complete medical care as well as compensation for the injury or death and statement to this effect would be incorporated in the informed consent form.
- (5) Guidelines for conducting inspection of Clinical Trial sites and sponsor/Clinical Research Organizations (CROs) have been prepared and posted on CDSCO website.

Apart from the above changes, Government has a proposal to incorporate the following provisions in Rules:

- (a) In case of any injury, the Sponsor will provide medical care to the person concerned as long as required.
- (b) There would be specific provision in Rules for payment of compensation to the affected persons/their nominees for trial related injuries/death.
- (c) In order to capture socio-economic background of the person participating in trial, it is proposed to modify the Informed Consent Form to capture qualification, occupation, annual income, address of the person concerned and the details of his/her nominee.

- (d) Requirements and guidelines for registration of Ethics Committee would be prescribed in the Rules.
- (e) Investigator shall report all serious adverse events including death to the DCG(I) as well as Sponsor/Company and Ethics Committee within 24 hours of its occurrence.
- (f) Constitution of another Committee of Experts by the Drugs Controller General of India to analyse the reports of the Investigator, Sponsor and the Ethics Committee to arrive at the cause of the injury or death.
- (g) The Committee of Experts shall also recommend the quantum of compensation in cases of trial-related injury or death to the DCG (I) to decide the amount within 3 months.

I would like to assure the hon. Members that we are completely seized of this sensitive matter, and we would do everything required to protect the well-being, rights and the safety of the persons participating in the clinical trials.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The house is adjourned to meet at 2.00 p.m.

The House then adjourned at ten 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.
...(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, I have been waiting for the last five days...(Interruptions)... The Deputy Leader of the Opposition has spoken.
...(Interruptions)...

श्री थावर चन्द गहलोत (मध्य प्रदेश): हाउस ऑर्डर में नहीं है। बिल पर चर्चा नहीं होनी चाहिए। ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Dr. Gyan Prakash Pilania; ...(Interruptions)... Prof. Saif-ud-Din Soz; ...(Interruptions)... Shri Tapan Kumar Sen; ...(Interruptions)... Shri D. Bandyopadhyay ...(Interruptions)...

628 *Calling Attention to a matter* [RAJYA SABHA] *of Urgent Public Importance*

SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY: Sir, this is a very important Bill. ...*(Interruptions)*... This is a very important Bill. ...*(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 31st August, 2012

[30 AUG, 2012]

629