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Tuesday
30 April, 2013
10 Vaisakha, 1935 (Saka)

PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES
RAJYA SABHA
OFFICIAL REPORT
CONTENTS

- Written Answers to Starred Questions (pages 1-33)
- Written Answers to Unstarred Questions (pages 34-300)
- Statement by Minister Correcting Answer to Question -
Laid on the Table (page 300)
- Papers Laid on the Table (pages 300-304)
- Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on
Agriculture - *Laid on the Table* (page 305)
- Reports of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on
Chemicals and Fertilizers-*Laid on the Table* (page 305)
- Reports of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Food,
Consumer Affairs and Public Distribution-*Laid on the Table* (pages 305-306)
- Reports of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on
Information Technology-*Laid on the Table* (page 306)
- Reports of the Public Accounts Committee - *Laid on the Table* (pages 306-307)

[P.T.O.]

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Reports of the Committee on Public Undertakings - *Laid on the Table*
(pages 307-308)

Reports of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Rural
Development - *Laid on the Table* (page 308)

Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Water
Resources - *Laid on the Table* (page 308)

Statement of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on
Water Resources - *Laid on the Table* (page 309)

Report of the Committee on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled
Tribes - *Laid on the Table* (page 309)

Special Mentions - *Laid on the Table*

Demand to take steps for supply of arsenic free drinking water to
people in Assam (pages 309-310)

Demand for construction of a railway overbridge at Pradhankhanta in
Dhanbad, Jharkhand (pages 310-311)

Demand to restore Pali Literature as an optional subject in Civil
Services Mains Examination of UPSC (page 311)

Demand to restore the facility of 'Certificate of Posting' in Post Offices
of the country (pages 311-312)

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RAJYA SABHA

Tuesday, the 30th April, 2013/10th Vaisakha, 1935 (Saka)

The House met at eleven of the clock,

MR. CHAIRMAN in the Chair.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Q.No. 481 ...(*Interruptions*)... आप लोग बैठ जाइए, प्लीज़।
...(व्यवधान)... Please go back to your seats ...(*Interruptions*)...

प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव : सर, मैंने एक नोटिस दिया है। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री सभापति : आप लोग बैठ जाइए, प्लीज़। ...(व्यवधान)... एक मिनट, आप लोग अपनी जगह पर चले जाइए। ...(व्यवधान)... प्लीज़ ...(व्यवधान)... आप लोग यह क्या कर रहे हैं? ...(व्यवधान)... आप लोग अपनी जगह पर वापस जाइए। ...(व्यवधान)... नहीं, आप लोग यह मत कीजिए। ...(व्यवधान)... Please don't do this ...(*Interruptions*)... The House is adjourned till 1200 hours.

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

The House reassembled at 12.00 Noon.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO STARRED QUESTIONS

Growth estimates for the current year

*481. SHRI D. P. TRIPATHI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that growth estimates for this fiscal will be down as compared to the previous financial year;
- (b) if so, the reasons therefor; and
- (c) the details of steps Government will take in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) to (c) As per the Economic Survey 2012-13, the growth rate of Gross Domestic Product (at factor cost at constant 2004-05 prices) is expected to be in the range of 6.1 to 6.7 per cent in 2013-14, *vis-a-vis* a growth rate of 5.0 per cent estimated for 2012-13. The growth for the fiscal 2013-14 is projected to be higher than that for 2012-13 in view

of the reform measures undertaken in recent months such as setting up of the Cabinet Committee on Investment (CCI) to fast track large investment projects; strengthening of financial sector including banking; permitting FDI in areas including multi-brand retail, power exchanges and civil aviation; reduction of policy rates by the Reserve Bank of India, etc. The growth projection assumes a normal monsoon, further moderation in inflation, global economic recovery, etc.

Tiger population in forests

*482. SHRI RAMA CHANDRA KHUNTIA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Sundarbans of West Bengal, Sariska of Rajasthan, Simlipal of Odisha forests have no tiger population at all, although the official record, shows a number of tigers in these forests;

(b) whether it is also a fact that during the last three years no body has seen any tiger in these forests; and

(c) the present process of tiger enumeration and when it was last done?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) and (b) No, Sir. The Phase-IV yearly monitoring protocol using camera traps has been launched in all tiger reserves including Sundarbans, Simlipal and Sariska which have camera trapped tigers in these reserves. Further, the latest country level assessment (2010) of tigers, co-predators and prey using the refined methodology, in collaboration with the Wildlife Institute of India, has also provided the details of tiger population in different landscapes. The said details are given in the Statement (*See below*).

(c) The tiger population is estimated once every four years with a refined methodology of double sampling using camera traps in a 'mark-recapture' statistical framework at the landscape level. The last such country level assessment was done in the year 2010.

Statement*Details of tiger estimation for the year 2006 and 2010*

State	Tiger Population								Increase/ Decrease/ Stable
	2006				2010				
	Estimate (Number)	Statistical Lower Limit	Statistical Upper Limit	Estimate (Number)	Statistical Lower Limit	Statistical Upper Limit	Statistical Upper Limit	Statistical Upper Limit	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8		
Shivalik-Gangetic Plain Landscape Complex									
Uttarakhand	178	161	195	227	199	256		Increase	
Uttar Pradesh	109	91	127	118	113	124		Stable	
Bihar	10	7	13	8 (-)****	(-)****	(-)****		Stable	
Shivalik-Gangetic landscape	297	259	335	353	320	388		Stable	
Central Indian Landscape Complex and Eastern Ghats Landscape Complex									
Andhra Pradesh	95	84	107	72	65	79		Decrease	
Chhattisgarh	26	23	28	26	24	27		Stable	
Madhya Pradesh	300	236	364	257	213	301		Stable	
Maharashtra	103	76	131	169	155	183		Increase	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Odisha	45	37	53	32	20	44	Stable
Rajasthan	32	30	35	36	35	37	Stable
Jharkhand	Not assessed			10	6	14	Could not be compared since it was not assessed in 2006.
Central Indian landscape	601	486	718	601	518	685	Stable
Western Ghats Landscape Complex							
Karnataka	290	241	339	300	280	320	Stable
Kerala	46	39	53	71	67	75	Increase
Tamil Nadu	76	56	95	163	153	173	Increase
Western Ghats landscape	402	336	487	534	500	568	Increase
North Eastern Hills and Brahmaputra Flood Plains							
Assam	70	60	80	143	113	173	Increase
Arunachal Pradesh	14	12	18	Not assessed	Not assessed	Not assessed	Could not be compared since it

Mizoram	6	4	8	5 (-)***	(-)***	Stable	was not assessed in 2010.
Northern West Bengal	10	8	12	Not assessed	Not assessed	Could not be compared since it was not assessed in 2010.	
North East Hills, and Brahmaputra landscape	100	84	118	148	118	178	Increase
Sundarbans	Not assessed	Not assessed	Not assessed	70	64	90	Could not be compared since it was not assessed in 2006.
TOTAL	1411	1165	1657	1706	1520	1909	

*** Statistical lower/upper limits could not be ascertained owing to small size of the population.

Growing trend of commercialization in oncology

*483. SHRI T.M. SELVAGANAPATHI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that Oncologists in some corporate hospitals are taking cancer patients for a ride by administering high end radiation treatment or expensive chemotherapy to them when similar results can be achieved with standard therapy;

(b) whether it is also a fact that there is a growing trend of commercialization in Oncology as in other medical fields;

(c) whether it has been felt that cost *versus* benefit details need to be explained to the patient and his/her family members before providing high end treatment; and

(d) if so, whether Government is considering to take up these issues with the private hospitals?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) Different protocols of treatment of cancer are being followed by Oncologists.

(b) Treatment is expected to be based on scientific evidence. Treatment regimen and protocol may change due to new drugs and technological advancements.

(c) It is expected from the treating Oncologists to explain various aspects of the treatment including cost versus benefit to their patients.

(d) Health being a State subject, regulation of Hospitals rests with the State Governments. The Government of India has enacted Clinical Establishments (Registration and Regulation) Act, 2010. As per the Clinical Establishment (Central Government) Rules, 2012, the Clinical Establishment shall ensure compliance of the Standard Treatment Guidelines as may be determined and issued by the Central Government or the State Government as the case may be, from time to time. The implementation of these Rules is to be done by the respective State Governments.

World Bank assistance for pollution-free environment

*484. DR. V. MAITREYAN: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether World Bank has provided financial assistance to State Governments to maintain a pollution-free environment;

(b) if so, the details of the financial assistance provided to various State Governments including Tamil Nadu during the last three years and current year, State-wise and project-wise;

(c) whether the project 'Capacity Building for Industrial Pollution Management Project' was signed on 22nd July, 2010 with World Bank for International Bank for Reconstruction and Development loan of US \$25.21 million and International Development Association Credit of SDR 25.7 million;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) whether any such projects are committed or planned for Tamil Nadu?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) to (e) The Ministry has received financial assistance from the World Bank in three major areas namely National Ganga River Basin Programme, Integrated Coastal Zone Management Programme and Capacity Building for Industrial Pollution Management Project (CBIPMP).

In case of National Ganga River Basin Programme, the World Bank will support the Government for abatement of pollution of river Ganga by providing technical assistance and financing of US \$ 1 billion. The programme is to be implemented in the five Ganga basin States namely Uttarakhand, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Jharkhand and West Bengal.

Under Integrated Coastal Zone Management Programme, the World Bank will provide financial assistance of US \$ 195 Million to the Government in building national capacity for implementation of comprehensive coastal management. This includes environment and pollution management as well as a few pilot projects envisaged in the States of Gujarat, Odisha and West Bengal.

The World Bank has also provided financial assistance of US\$75.39 million on account of Capacity Building for Industrial Pollution Management Project (CBIPMP) in order to undertake environmentally sound remediation of contaminated sites in the country including hazardous waste sites and municipal solid waste sites in the States of West Bengal and Andhra Pradesh.

The Ministry of Environment and Forests is also implementing since September 2011, a World Bank assisted project on "Pilot Market based Emissions Trading Scheme to improve Air Quality in India" for a total cost of US \$ 0.5 million to enable cost-effective compliance of air quality standards in selected industrial areas in the States of Gujarat, Maharashtra and Tamil Nadu. The amount spent on the project during 2011-12 and 2012-13 is Rs. 49,46,485/- and Rs. 50,00,000/- respectively. No financial release has been made to the three State Governments of Gujarat, Maharashtra and Tamil Nadu so far under the Project.

The details of amount spent by the State agencies and the Ministry of Environment & Forests on three major areas namely National Ganga River Basin Programme, Integrated Coastal Zone Management Programme and Capacity Building for Industrial Pollution Management Project (CBIPMP) during the period 2010-11 to 2012-2013 is given in Statement.

Statement

*Details of amount spent by the State agencies and the Ministry
of Environment and Forests on three major areas*

(A) Financial assistance from the World Bank (EAP- component) provided to
the States under National Ganga River Basin Programme*

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	States and activities	Financial Year	Amount Spent
1	2	3	4
1.	Uttarakhand	2010-11	-
	Institutional Development	2011-12	-
		2012-13	1.06
2.	Uttar Pradesh	2010-11	-
	Institutional Development	2011-12	-
		2012-13	-
3.	Bihar	2010-11	-

1	2	3	4
	Institutional Development	2011-12	-
		2012-13	-
4.	Jharkhand	2010-11	-
	Institutional Development	2011-12	-
		2012-13	0.02
5.	West Bengal	2010-11	-
	Institutional Development	2011-12	-
		2012-13	0.25
TOTAL			1.33*

*Loan agreement with the World Bank was signed in May, 2011.

*(B) Financial assistance from the World Bank under
Integrated Coastal Zone Management Programme*

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	States and activities	Financial Year	Amount Spent
1.	Gujarat State	2010-11	0.1054
	Establishment of Sewerage network system in Jamnagar city	2011-12	2.6300
		2012-13	12.49
2.	Odisha	2010-11	0.0058
	Solid Waste Management at Paradip	2011-12	0.0097
		2012-13	0.697
3.	West Bengal	2010-11	0.00
	100% Household Electrification, Sagar	2011-12	0.00
		2012-13	6.56
TOTAL			21.8701

*(C) Financial assistance from the World Bank under Capacity Building for
Industrial Pollution Management Project (CBIPMP)*

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	Implementing Agencies	Financial Year	Amount Spent
1.	Ministry of Environment & Forests	2010-11	0.13
		2011-12	1.48
		2012-13	1.94
		SUB-TOTAL	3.55
2.	Andhra Pradesh Pollution Control Board	2010-11	0.45
		2011-12	3.26
		2012-13	8.06
		SUB-TOTAL	11.77
3.	West Bengal Pollution Control Board	2010-11	0.30
		2011-12	2.77
		2012-13	7.29
		SUB-TOTAL	10.36
		GRAND TOTAL	25.68

Collection of custom duty on gold

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

(a) the tax collected through custom duty on gold during the last three years;

(b) whether Government has written off custom duty on gold and other jewellery; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) The tax collected through custom duty on gold during the last three years is as under:

Year	Customs Duty Collected (Rs. in Crores)
2010-11	2,776.80
2011-12	3,311.27
2012-13	10,466.00

(b) No, Sir.

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

Collection of income tax from corporate and non-corporate assessees

*486. SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state the details of income tax collected both from the Corporate and Non-Corporate Assessees for the Financial years, 2010-11, 2011-12 and 2012-13?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): The details of Direct Taxes collected from Corporate and Non-Corporate assesses for the Financial years, 2010-11, 2011-12 and 2012-13 are as under:

(Rs. in crore.)			
FY.	Corporate Tax	Taxes other than corporate Tax (including STT, WT and all other taxes)	Total Tax Collection
2010-11	298688	148247	446935
2011-12	322816	171130	493946
2012-13*	356396	201797	558193

*Figures for the F.Y. 2012-13 are provisional; CTDS data for March 2013 not yet reported.

Survey for natural gas in coastal areas of Karnataka

*487. SHRI RAJEEV CHANDRASEKHAR: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has conducted any survey to explore new deposits of natural gas in Karnataka, particularly in its coastal areas;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with outcome of the survey; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) and (b) ONGC was earlier awarded one exploratory Nomination block and three NELP blocks in

Karnataka Offshore areas. ONGC carried out 14796 LKM of 2D seismic and 1396 SKM of 3D seismic surveys and drilled one exploratory well in these blocks. Exploratory well drilled proved to be dry. All the blocks have been relinquished / surrendered due to poor prospectivity of hydrocarbons perceived in the acreages based on available G&G data at the time of relinquishment of the acreages.

Further Surface Geochemical Survey was carried out to ascertain hydrocarbon prospectivity in Bheema-Kaladgi basin in the onland area of Karnataka by Directorate General of Hydrocarbons (DGH) in the year 2005-06. On the basis of the preliminary studies, low hydrocarbon prospectivity is attributed to these basins and hence so far no block has been carved out in Karnataka for offer under bidding rounds of New Exploration Licensing Policy (NELP).

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

Discovery of gas reserves in Jaisalmer region

†*488. DR. PRABHA THAKUR: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether gas reserves have been found in Jaisalmer in Rajasthan;

(b) if so, the names of the places where gas reserves have been found in Jaisalmer area;

(c) whether gas is already being produced anywhere in this region or is likely to be produced; and

(d) if so, by when and the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) and (b) Sir, Oil and Natural Gas Corporation Ltd. (ONGC), Oil India Ltd. (OIL) and Private/Joint Venture Companies (Pvt/Jvs.) have discovered natural gas reserves in Jaisalmer area in the State of Rajasthan. The discovered gas fields are located in Manhera Tibba, Ghotaru, Kharatar, Bakhri Tibba, Bankia, Sadewala, Chinnewala Tibba, Tannot, Dandewala, Baggitiba and Shahgarh- Langtala of Jaisalmer area.

(c) and (d) Natural gas production from Jaisalmer area has already commenced. The details of natural gas production from the fields/blocks located in Jaisalmer area are given below:

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Sl. No.	Name of Company	Fields/blocks	Ultimate gas reserves as on 1.04.2012 (in BCM)	Date of starting of production	Production of gas in 2012-13 (in MMSCMD)*
1.	ONGC	Manhera Tibba	0.6872	16.09.1994	0.04
2.	OIL	Tannot, Dandewala, Baggitiba	4.635	July, 1996	0.70
3.	Focus Energy	RJ-ON/6	6.967	July, 2010	0.20

MMSCMD-Million Metric Standard Cubic Metre per Day.

BCM- Billion Cubic Metre.

* Provisional figure.

Attendance check in CGHS dispensaries

*489. SHRI DILIPBHAI PANDYA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the norms for surprise inspections to check attendance in CGHS dispensaries in Delhi and NCR;

(b) whether it is a fact that some of the CGHS dispensaries have been inspected only once during the last two years or have not been inspected at all;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(d) whether Government proposes to make it mandatory to carry out four to five inspections in a year to check attendance of doctors and other staff members of these dispensaries so that beneficiaries do not face any difficulty?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) The Zonal Additional Directors of GGHS are expected to conduct surprise inspections of the dispensaries in Delhi/NCR and report the outcome of the inspections indicating the areas such as punctuality, availability and behaviour of officers/staff, special care for pensioners/senior citizens, deficit areas/complaints and also the good work done in each of the dispensaries inspected, etc.

(b) and (c) No. Surprise inspection of the CGHS dispensaries are conducted by the Additional Directors of respective zones on regular basis and report submitted to higher officers.

(d) Ministry has already issued instructions to the Zonal Additional Directors to conduct at least five surprise inspections of the dispensaries in Delhi in a month and report the outcome.

Underweight children in the country

*490. SHRI PANKAJ BORA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that among Commonwealth countries, India has the highest number of underweight children;

(b) whether Government is also aware that around 7 million under five children are severely malnourished; and

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

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) As per World Health Statistics Report 2012, 43.5 percent of children in the under-five age group in India are underweight. As per National Family Health Survey 3 conducted in 2005-06, 7 million under-five children (6.4 per cent) were estimated to suffer from Severe Acute Malnutrition. However, as per HUNGaMA survey conducted recently in 2010 in 100 Malnutrition Focus Districts, 3.3 per cent children were found to be severely malnourished.

(c) The Problem of malnutrition is complex, multi-dimensional and inter-generational in nature and requires a multi sectoral response. Prime Minister's National Council on India's Nutrition Challenges has been set up. The Government is also implementing several schemes/programmes of different Ministries/Departments through State Governments/UT Administrations. The schemes/programmes include the Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS), National Rural Health Mission (NRHM), Mid-Day Meal Scheme (MDM), Rajiv Gandhi Schemes for Empowerment of Adolescent Girls (RGSEAG) namely SABLA, Indira Gandhi Matritva Sahyog Yojna (IGMSY), targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS), National Horticulture

Mission, National Food Security Mission, Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS), Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan, National Rural Drinking Water Programme etc. All these schemes have potential to address one or other aspect of Nutrition.

Regulatory requirements for establishing Ayurveda colleges

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

(a) whether Government has finalized the minimum standard regulatory requirements for establishing Ayurveda colleges in the country and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether Government has made any consultations with various stakeholders before finalization of such regulations and if so, the details thereof;

(c) the extent to which the comments/suggestions received in this regard have been incorporated in the said regulations;

(d) whether there is any proposal to finalise similar regulations for Unani and Siddha and if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the time by when such regulations are likely to be finalized?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (c) The Central Council of Indian Medicine (CCIM) has notified on 18.07.2012, the regulations namely "Indian Medicine Central Council (Minimum Standards Requirement for Ayurveda Colleges and Attached Hospitals) Regulation, 2012", with the previous sanction of the Central Government. Details of the regulations are given in Statement-I (*See* below).

The draft of these regulations was sent to the State Governments for their comments. Thereafter the same were forwarded for approval of the Central Government. The draft Regulations were discussed in meetings with the stakeholders, subject experts and officials of the CCIM before draft was finalised. After due approval of the Central Government, these regulations were notified by the CCIM.

(d) and (e) On similar line, The Indian Medicine Central Council (Minimum Standard Requirements of Unani Colleges and attached Hospitals) Regulations, 2013

and The Indian Medicine Central Council (Minimum Standard Requirements of Siddha Colleges and attached Hospitals) Regulations, 2013 have also been notified on 19.02.2013 by the CCIM after due approval of the Central Government. Details and the salient features of Unani and Siddha regulations are given in Statement-II and Statement-III respectively.

Statement-I

Details of Indian Medicine Central Council (Minimum Standards Requirement for Ayurveda Colleges and Attached hospitals) Regulation, 2012

The Indian Medicine Central Council (Minimum Standards Requirement for Ayurveda Colleges and Attached hospitals) Regulation, 2012 was framed to maintain uniformity in standards of Ayurveda education; to assure quality education in Ayurveda College; to arrest mushroom growth of substandard Ayurveda colleges and to promote and propagate Ayurveda. Some of the salient features are detailed as follows:

1. Permission to the Colleges

- (a) Conditional permission shall be given to the colleges for two years for the academic sessions 2013-14 and 2014-15 on fulfilment of requirement of teachers, functional hospital and equipment.
- (b) Permission to undertake admissions for a period not exceeding five years shall be granted to the colleges on fulfilment of entire requirement of these regulations.
- (c) All the existing colleges, which are not able to achieve full compliance of the requirement of regulations by the 31st December, 2014, shall be denied permission from academic year 2015-16 onwards and action as envisaged under section 21 of the IMCC Act, 1970 shall be initiated against all such colleges apart from rejection of their applications under sections 13A or 13C, which have been under consideration by way of conditional permissions or denials.

2. Requirement of Land

3 Acres and 5 Acres land for the colleges with intake capacity up to 60 seats and 61 to 100 seats respectively.

3. Requirement of minimum constructed area

- (a) 2000 square meter build up area each for College and attached hospital for intake capacity up to sixty seats.
- (b) 4000 and 3500 square meter build up area for College and attached hospital respectively for intake capacity from sixty-one to hundred seats.

4. Requirement of beds, bed occupancy and Out Patient Department attendance

The ratio of students with number of beds, bed occupancy and Out Patient Department attendance shall be 1:1, 40 % and 1:2, respectively for under graduate course, as given in table below:

Intake capacity	Minimum number of beds	Minimum per day average number of patients in IPD	Minimum per day average number of patients in OPD
Upto 60 seats	60 beds	24	120
61 to 100 seats	100 beds	40	200

5. **Outdoor Patient Department:** The hospital shall have minimum eight Out Patient Departments namely—Kayachikitsa, Panchakarma, Shalya Tantra, Shalakya Tantra, Prasooti evum Stiroga, Kaumara Bhritya, Swasthavritta evum Yoga, Aatyayika (Emergency).

6. **In-Patient Department:** The indoor department of the hospital shall have separate male and female wards and distribution of beds shall be as under:

Sl. No.	In Patient Departments	Distribution	60 beds	100 beds
i	Kayachikitsa (Panchakarma, Rasayana and Manas Roga etc)	40% beds	24	40
ii	Shalya Tantra	20% beds	12	20
iii	Shalakya Tantra	10% beds	6	10
iv	Prasooti evum Stiroga	20% beds	12	20
V	Kaumara Bhritya (Balaroga)	10% beds	6	10

7. Teaching Staff

- (a) 30 full time and 09 part time teachers for intake capacity up to sixty seats.
- (b) 45 full time and 09 part time teachers for intake capacity from sixty one to hundred seats

8. Other requirements

The college shall have College Council, College Website, Biometric Attendance and to ensure proper provision of teaching and training material to the students, the colleges shall possess the minimum 90% of required equipment, machinery etc. in the teaching departments, hospital, laboratories and dissection hall, library, pharmacy and other units of the college, as specified in the Regulations.

Statement-II***Details of Indian Medicine Central Council (Minimum Standards Requirement for Unani Colleges and Attached hospitals) Regulation, 2013***

Indian Medicine Central Council (Minimum Standards Requirement for Unani Colleges and Attached hospitals) Regulation, 2013 was framed to maintain uniformity in standards of Unani education; to assure quality education in Unani College; to arrest mushroom growth of substandard Unani colleges and to promote and propagate Unani. Some of the salient features are detailed as follows:

2. Permission to the Colleges

- (a) Conditional permission shall be given to the colleges for two years for the academic sessions 2013-14 and 2014-15 on fulfilment of requirement of teachers, functional hospital and equipment.
- (b) Permission to undertake admissions for a period not exceeding five years shall be granted to the colleges on fulfilment of entire requirement of these regulations.
- (c) All the existing colleges, which are not able to achieve full compliance of the requirement of regulations by the 31st December, 2014, shall be denied permission from academic year 2015-16 onwards and action as envisaged under section 21 of the IMCC Act, 1970 shall be initiated against all such colleges apart from rejection of their applications under sections 13A or 13C, which have been under consideration by way of conditional permissions or denials.

2. Requirement of Land

3 Acres and 5 Acres land for the colleges with intake capacity up to 60 seats and 61 to 100 seats respectively.

3. Requirement of minimum constructed area

(a) 2000 square meter build up area each for College and attached hospital for intake capacity up to sixty seats.

(b) 4000 and 3500 square meter build up area for College and attached hospital respectively for intake capacity from sixty-one to hundred seats.

4. Requirement of beds, bed occupancy and Out Patient Department attendance

The ratio of students with number of beds, bed occupancy and Out Patient Department attendance shall be 1:1, 40 % and 1:2, respectively for under graduate course, as given in table below:

Intake capacity	Minimum number of beds	Minimum per day average number of patients in IPD	Minimum per day average number of patients in OPD
Upto 60 seats	60 beds	24	120
61 to 100 seats	100 beds	40	200

5. Outdoor Patient Department: The hospital shall have minimum six Out-Patient Departments namely—(i) Moalajat, (ii) Jarahat including Ain, Uzn, Anaf, Halaqwa Asnan, (iii) Qabalatwa Amraz-e-Niswan, (iv) Amraza Atfal, (v) Amrazejildwa Tazeeniyat, (vi) Tahaffuziwa Samaji Tib (Community Medicine).

6. In-Patient Department: The In Patient Department of the hospital shall have separate male and female wards and distribution of beds shall be as under:

Sl. No.	In-Patient Departments	Distribution	60 beds	100 beds
1	2	3	4	5
i	Moalajat including Ilaj bit Tadbeer and Amraze-e-Jildwa Tazeeniyat	50% beds	30	50

1	2	3	4	5
ii	Jarahat including Ain, Uzn, Anaf wa Halaq	25% beds	15	25
iii	Qabalat wa Amraze Niswan wa Aftal	25% beds	15	25

7. **Teaching Staff**

- (a) 30 full time teachers, 01 teacher of Arabic, 01 teacher to teach Communication skill and 05 consultants of Modern Medicine on part time basis for intake capacity up to sixty seats. For Pre-tib additional teacher to teach Science and English on contract or part time basis.
- (b) 45 full time teachers, 01 teacher of Arabic, 01 teacher to teach Communication skill and 08 consultants of Modern Medicine on part time basis for intake capacity from sixty-one to hundred seats. For Pre-tib additional teacher to teach Science and English on contract or part time basis

8. **Other requirements**

The college shall have College Council, College Website, Biometric Attendance and to ensure proper provision of teaching and training material to the students, the colleges shall possess the minimum 90% of required equipment, machinery etc. in the teaching departments, hospital, laboratories and dissection hall, library, pharmacy and other units of the college in sufficient numbers, as specified in the Regulations.

Statement-III

Details of Indian Medicine Central Council (Minimum Standards Requirement for Siddha Colleges and Attached hospitals) Regulation, 2013

Indian Medicine Central Council (Minimum Standards Requirement for Siddha Colleges and Attached hospitals) Regulation, 2013 was framed to maintain uniformity in standards of Siddha education; to assure quality education in Siddha College; to arrest mushroom growth of substandard Siddha colleges and to promote and propagate Siddha. Some of the salient features are detailed as follows:

1. Permission to the Colleges

- (a) Conditional permission shall be given to the colleges for two years for the academic sessions 2013-14 and 2014-15 on fulfilment of requirement of teachers, functional hospital and equipment.
- (b) Permission to undertake admissions for a period not exceeding five years shall be granted to the colleges on fulfilment of entire requirement of these regulations.
- (c) All the existing colleges, which are not able to achieve full compliance of the requirement of regulations by the 31st December, 2014, shall be denied permission from academic year 2015-16 onwards and action as envisaged under section 21 of the IMCC Act, 1970 shall be initiated against all such colleges apart from rejection of their applications under sections 13A or 13C, which have been under consideration by way of conditional permissions or denials.

2. Requirement of Land

03 Acres and 05 Acres land for the colleges with intake capacity up to 60 seats and 61 to 100 seats respectively.

3. Requirement of minimum constructed area

- (a) 2000 square meter build up area each for College and attached hospital for intake capacity up to sixty seats.
- (b) 4000 and 3500 square meter build up area for College and attached hospital respectively for intake capacity from sixty-one to hundred seats.

4. Requirement of beds, bed occupancy and Out Patient Department attendance:

The ratio of students with number of beds, bed occupancy and Out Patient Department attendance shall be 1:1, 40 % and 1:2, respectively for under graduate course, as given in table below:

Intake capacity	Minimum number of beds	Minimum per day average number of patients in IPD	Minimum per day average number of patients in OPD
Upto 60 seats	60 beds	24	120
61 to 100 seats	100 beds	40	200

- 5. Outdoor Patient Department:** The hospital shall have minimum six Out-Patient Departments namely- (i) Maruthuvam (Medicine), (ii) Varmam, Puramaruthuvam and Sirappumaruthuvam (Varman Therapy, External Therapy and Special Medicine), (iii) Sool, Magalir Maruthuvam (Obstetrics and Gynaecology), (iv) Aruvai, Thol Maruthuvam (Surgery and Dermatology), (v) Kuzhanthai Maruthuvam (Pediatrics) and (vi) Avasara Maruthuvam (Casualty).
- 6. In-Patient Department:** The In-Patient Department of the hospital shall have separate male and, female wards and distribution of beds shall be as under:

Sl. No.	In Patient Departments	Distribution	60 beds	100 beds
i	Maruthuvam (Medicine)	30% beds	18	30
ii	Varmam, Puramaruthuvam and Sirappumaruthuvam (Varman Therapy, External Therapy and Special Medicine)	25% beds	15	25
iii	Sool, MagalirMaruthuvam (Obstetrics and Gynaecology)	15% beds	9	15
iv	Aruvai, TholMaruthuvam (Surgery and Dermatology)	20% beds	12	20
v	KuzhanthaiMaruthuvam (Pediatrics)	10% beds	6	10

7. Teaching Staff

- (a) 30 full time teachers, 03 experts and 08 consultants of Modern Medicine on part time basis for intake capacity up to sixty seats.
- (b) 45 full time teachers, 03 experts and 08 consultants of Modern Medicine on part time basis for intake capacity from sixty one to hundred seats.

8. Other requirements

The college shall have College Council, College Website, Biometric Attendance and to ensure proper provision of teaching and training material to the students, the colleges shall possess the minimum 90% of required

equipment, machinery etc. in the teaching departments, hospital, laboratories and dissection hall, library, pharmacy and other units of the college in sufficient numbers, as specified in the Regulations.

Unfair practices adopted by private banks

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

(a) whether some private banks in the States are engaged in cheating activities by advertising attractive and alluring schemes in newspapers and on TV to attract the people;

(b) whether Government has received any complaints so far in this regard;

(c) whether Government has set up any Committee/special investigation cell/team for keeping an eye on such banks;

(d) whether most of private banks and finance companies, involved in such activities disappear after winding up their business;

(e) whether any steps have been taken to take action against these banks and finance companies; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) and (b) In terms of Code of Commitment of banks to Customers by Banking Codes and Standards Board of India (BCSBI), commercial banks, including Pvt. Sector Banks, are committed to ensure that advertisements and promotional material are clear and not misleading. The commitment further states that in the event of complaint from the customer about improper conduct or violation of the code, appropriate steps will be taken to investigate and to handle the complaint and to make good the loss as per the compensation policy of the bank concerned.

Non-adherence to the provisions of the above Code of BCSBI is one of the grounds of complaint specified under the Banking Ombudsman Scheme, 2006.

The number of complaints handled by all the Offices of the Banking Ombudsmen on 'Non adherence to various provisions of BCSBI Code' by private banks during the last two years and current year (as on 31.3.2013) is as below:

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Year (July-June)	Complaints handled	Complaints disposed	Complaints pending*
2010-11	812	747	65
2011-12	1895	1743	152
2012-13 (upto March, 31 2013)	611	568	43*

* Provisional.

(c) to (f) Under Section 234(6) and 235 of the Companies Act, 1956, Ministry of Corporate Affairs also takes penal measures and create Special Task Force under Serious Fraud Investigation Office (SFIO) for the investigation into the affairs of companies indulging in unlawful practice of collecting huge sum from public at large.

SEBI also takes appropriate action against such companies under the relevant provisions of (Collective Investment Scheme) Regulations, 1999 (CIS Regulations) to wind up such collective investment schemes and refund money with returns.

Besides, as and when any complaint about the unauthorized activities of NBFCs/ un-incorporated bodies is received by the RBI, prompt appropriate action is initiated and if necessary, such complaints are also forwarded to the Economic Offence Wing of the concerned State for appropriate action. RBI also issues public advisory/notices, in public interest, clarifying/cautioning members of the public about activities of such companies/NBFCs/other entities in widely circulated newspapers.

Special tax holiday schemes for Bihar

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

(a) whether Government has any plan to extend special tax holiday schemes to Bihar which are available to Sikkim, Himachal Pradesh and other hill States;

(b) whether it is a fact that due to this special tax holiday plan, all these States have made a lot of development and attracted industries; and

(c) if so, whether this facility would help Bihar and other most backward States in the country?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) No, Sir. At present there is no plan to extend special tax holiday schemes to Bihar as area based tax incentives lead to revenue loss and affect economic viability of units located in non-exempt areas.

(b) The Industrial and Investment Promotion Policy for North Eastern and other States in addition to tax incentives also provided for capital investment subsidy, interest subsidy and transport subsidy for these states. As a result of this comprehensive policy, there has been some investment in such States.

(c) Such assessment is not possible at this stage.

Ultra mega power projects in the country

*494. SHRI C.M. RAMESH: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of Ultra Mega Power Projects (UMPP) awarded to various companies in the country;

(b) the time-frame given to each UMPP to start power generation, stage-wise;

(c) whether it is a fact that not even a single UMPP has reached full-scale production stage and if so, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether LI Bidder of Krishnapattanam UMPP in Andhra Pradesh has withdrawn from the project after two years;

(e) if so, whether the Ministry has imposed any liquidated damages/penalty on the company; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) and (b) List of awarded UMPPs along with details of commissioning schedule as per Power Purchase Agreements (PPAs) is given in the Statement (*See* below).

(c) Mundra UMPP (4000 MW) is fully commissioned and generating electricity. First unit (660 MW) of Sasan UMPP has been synchronized in March, 2013.

(d) to (f) Krishnapatnam UMPP in Andhra Pradesh was awarded and transferred to the L1 Bidder i.e. M/s. Reliance Power Ltd. (RPL) on 29.1.2008. The

developer stopped work at site in June, 2011, citing new regulation of coal pricing in Indonesia. Ministry of Power (MoP) has not imposed any liquidated damages/penalties on the company as issue, if any, is to be settled within the provision of PPA by the contracting parties *i.e.* the developer and the procurers. MoP requested the lead procurer *i.e.* the Government of Andhra Pradesh to take appropriate action on behalf of the procurers as per the PPA.

Andhra Pradesh Southern Power Distribution Company Ltd. (APSPDCL) on 15.3.2012 issued notice for termination of PPA to Coastal Andhra Power Limited (CAPL), a subsidiary of RPL and for payment of penalty/invoking bank guarantee. CAPL had approached the Delhi High Court and has also filed petition before CERC. The matter is *subjudice*.

Statement

*List of awarded UMPPs along with details of commissioning
schedule as per power purchase agreements*

Sl. No.	Name UMPP & Location	Capacity (MW)	Schedule Commercial Operation Date (COD) as per PPA
1	2	3	4
1.	Mundra UMPP Gujarat	5×800	Unit-1: 08/12 Unit-2: 02/13 Unit-3: 08/13 Unit-4: 02/14 Unit-5: 08/14
2.	Sasan UMPP, Madhya Pradesh	6×660	Unit-1: 05/13 Unit-2: 12/13 Unit-3: 07/14 Unit-4: 02/15 Unit-5: 09/15 Unit-6: 04/16

1	2	3	4
3	Krishnapatnam UMPP, Andhra Pradesh	6×660	Unit-1: 06/13 Unit-2: 10/13 Unit-3: 02/14 Unit-4: 06/14 Unit-5: 10/14 Unit-6: 02/15
4.	Tilaiya UMPP, Jharkhand	6×660	Unit-1: 05/15 Unit-2: 10/15 Unit-3: 03/16 Unit-4: 08/16 Unit-5: 01/17 Unit-6: 06/17

Overseas investments made by PSUs

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs) like Coal India, Container Corporation of India, Bharat Electronics, etc. have been advised to increase investments, either in their field of activities or even in other areas, so that high cash balance aggregating Rs.2.15 lakh crores of all PSUs, could be better utilized;

(b) if so, whether this investment will be limited within India or PSUs can make profitable investments abroad also; and

(c) the details of the gross investments of PSUs in projects outside India as on 30 September, 2012, PSU-wise and amount-wise?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) Government reviewed the investment plans of select Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs) having large cash balances as the investments of PSUs can play an important role in providing impetus to growth in the economy. Government is of the view that

investment by PSUs is an important component of over-all investment sentiment since it has the effect of 'crowding in' private investment.

(b) and (c) The projected investment plan (Domestic & Overseas) for the year 2012-13 in respect of select PSUs, having large cash balances, is detailed as under:

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	Name of PSU	Cash & Bank Balance	Domestic Investment (2012-13)	Overseas investment (2012-13)	Total investment
1	ONGC	22450.00	33065.00	20461.00	53526.00
2	OIL	11770.00	3378.00	7000.00	10378.00
3	GAIL	2130.00	8507.00	940.00	9447.00
4	IOCL	1290.00	9592.00	408.00	10000.00
5	MRPL	2415.00	6817.00	0.00	6817.00
6	EIL	1650.00	1013.00	0.00	1013.00
7	SAIL	13207.00	14500.00	0.00	14500.00
8	NMDC	17230.00	4455.00	200.00	4655.00
9	PGCIL	3680.00	20000.00	0.00	20000.00
10	NHPC	2864.00	4097.00	0.00	4097.00
11	NTPC	16185.00	20995.00	0.00	20995.00
12	CIL	43776.00	4275.00	6000.00	10275.00
13	NLC	4421.00	1687.00	0.00	1687.00
14	CONCOR	1990.00	1652.00	0.00	1652.00
15	NALCO	3150.00	2345.00	0.00	2345.00
16	BHEL	9630.00	3287.00	0.00	3287.00
17	BEL	4500.00	1724.00	0.00	1724.00
	TOTAL	162338.00	141389.00	35009.00	176398.00

The quarterly/half yearly information in respect of investments made by PSUs is not maintained in this Ministry.

Imposition of penalty on banks for loss in derivative trade

*496. SHRI ALOK TIWARI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether as per the data collected by RBI from 22 banks for Market to Market loss in derivative trade to customers has been around Rs. 31,000/- crore for December, 2008;

(b) whether the 19 banks on which penalties were imposed were penalized between Rs. 5 lakh to 15 lakh only, if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the basis on which the penalties were imposed on banks;

(d) whether Government would review the penalties imposed on banks for contravention of guidelines relating to derivative trade in view of irrational penalties in comparison to loss; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) to (c) As per the data collected by the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) from 22 banks for Marked to Market (MTM) positions regarding customers for December 2008 was at Rs. 31,719 crores. This cannot be termed as estimated losses as MTM is basically an accounting concept, wherein all outstanding financial contracts are marked to market at fair value. Hence, MTM value is dynamic in nature and changes in line with the market movements and represents the replacement cost of the derivative contracts.

RBI had imposed penalties on 19 commercial banks on April 26, 2011 under Section 47A of the Banking Regulation Act, 1949 (the Act) for contravention of various instructions issued by RBI in respect of derivatives, such as failure to carry out due diligence in regard to suitability of products, selling derivative products to users not having risk management policies, and not verifying the underlying/adequacy of underlying and eligible limits under past performance route.

To rationalize the punitive action, the 19 banks were categorised into three groups based on the number of significant contraventions established during the course of the proceedings. Of the 19 banks, six banks which had five or more

such contraventions were penalized Rs.15.00 lakh each, eight banks which had less than five, but more than two such contraventions were penalized Rs.10.00 lakh each and five-banks which had two such contraventions were penalized Rs. 5.00 lakh each.

(d) and (e) Penal action is taken by RBI under clause (b) of sub-section (1) of Section 47A of the Act read with clause (i) of sub-section (4) of Section 46 of the Act. The Government has reviewed the penalty regime under the Act and substantially increased the penalties by way of an amendment in the Act to establish an effective and dissuasive penalty regime for violations of the provisions of the Act. In terms of the provisions of the amended Act as amended by the Banking Laws Amendment Act, 2012, such penalty under the Act has been increased from Rs.5.00 lakh to Rs.1 crore and the daily penalty for continuance of the contravention or default has been increased from Rs.25,000 to Rs.1 lakh.

Difficulties faced by patients in getting treatment at AIIMS

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

(a) whether Government is aware that a large number of patients from outside Delhi visit AIIMS and Safdarjung Hospital for better treatment;

(b) if so, whether these outdoor patients face a lot of difficulties in getting the appointments from doctors and treatment process as well;

(c) whether the rent for a small room with a single bed has been increased nearly threefold from Rs.35 to Rs.100 per day;

(d) if so, whether there is any plan with Government to control this; and

(e) whether AIIMS infrastructure is under tremendous strain due to a heavy patient load on it?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) It is a fact that very large number of patients, nearly 26 lakhs every year, visit each of the Outpatient Departments (OPD) at All India Institute of Medical Sciences (AIIMS), New Delhi and Safdarjung Hospital, New Delhi for consultation and proper treatment. In spite of space and other infrastructure constraints in OPDs, best possible efforts are made by the doctors, nurses and other staff to give proper attention to OPD patients and to provide them with the best possible consultation and care. OPD patients, who are admitted

to in patient wards are provided the best possible treatment and other care by faculty and staff of both the hospitals.

(c) and (d) In-patients admitted in general wards in AIIMS are charged Rs.35 per bed per day which has not been increased since 1995. They also get food/meal/breakfast/tea within that charge. However, patients belonging to below poverty line category are exempt from paying bed charges (*i.e.* Rs.35 per bed per day).

(e) Keeping in view ever increasing patient load at AIIMS, New Delhi, the Government has decided to establish the 2nd campus of AIIMS on 300 acres of land provided by Government of Haryana at Badsha Village, Jhajjar. Further, the Government is setting up 6 new AIIMS in Jodhpur, Rishikesh, Bhopal, Raipur, Patna and Bhubaneshwar to provide tertiary care to the general population in the respective States/regions.

Fluctuations in prices of crude oil

†*498. SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the prices of crude oil in international market have witnessed severe fluctuations in the previous financial year;

(b) if so, the average price of crude oil in international market during each quarter of the said year; and

(c) the quantity of crude oil imported each by the private and Government sectors in India during each quarter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) and (b) The prices of crude oil and petroleum products in the international market fluctuate on daily basis depending on several factors including demand and supply conditions. The average price of Brent, Dubai, Oman and Indian basket crude oil during each quarter of 2012-13 is given below:

	(\$/bbl.)			
	Brent	Dubai	Oman	Indian basket
	1	2	3	4
April-June, 2012	108.29	106.19	106.27	106.89
July-September, 2012	109.50	106.13	106.36	107.16

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

	1	2	3	4
October-December, 2012	110.08	107.53	107.55	108.37
January-March, 2013	112.57	108.09	108.09	109.45
Average for Year 2012-13	110.12	106.97	107.05	107.97

Note : - Composition of Indian Basket of Crude represents average of Oman and Dubai for sour grades and Brent (Dated) for sweet grade in the ratio of 65.2: 34.8 for 2012-13.

(c) The quantity of crude oil imported by the public sector and private oil companies in India during 2012-13 in each quarter is given below:

Import 2012-13 (April-March, 2013) (P)

(Thousand Metric Tonnes)

Oil Companies	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	2012-13
Public Sector Cos.	25379	23644	26639	26446	102108
Private Sector Cos.	19843	20632	20896	20975	82345
TOTAL	45221	44276	47535	47421	184453

Source: PPAC/Oil Companies.

P. Data is provisional.

RIL SEZ data is actual up to January, 2013 and prorated for February, 2013 & March, 2013.

DGCIS and Private imports are taken on average basis.

HMEL figures are sourced from DGCIS for April to March, 2013.

Sports Injury Centre in Safdarjung hospital

*499. SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has established the Sports Injury Centre in Safdarjung Hospital as a Government institution;

(b) whether the CGHS beneficiaries are unable to avail of the diagnostic and imaging facilities set up in the Sports Injury Centre;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the quantum of revenue Government lost by not allowing CGHS beneficiaries to utilise these facilities in a Government institution and sending them instead to private empanelled centres?

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

(b) to (d) The situation is being ascertained.

Consultancy services by oil PSUs

*500. SHRI SABIR ALI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the PSUs under the Ministry provided consultancy services to the domestic and foreign players in the petroleum sector; and

(b) if so, the amount of earning and utilization thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) and (b) Sir. Public Sector Oil Companies under the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas are engaged in providing consultancy services in the area of project engineering to the domestic and foreign companies. The company-wise earning for the major PSUs during last two years is as follows:

Name of the Company	(Rs. in crore)	
	2011-12	2012-13
Engineers India Limited (EIL)	1207	932 (as on 31.12.12)
Bharat Petroleum Corp. Ltd. (BPCL)	0.0935	0.61 (as on 1.3.13)
Indian Oil Corp. Ltd. (IOCL)*	5.32	2.92
Oil & Natural Gas Corp. Ltd. (ONGC)**	12.39	1.28

*IOCL has also earned KD 93,100 (Kuwaiti Dinar) as consultancy fees during 2011-12.

**ONGC has also earned Euros 67,953.03 and US\$ 46,222 as consultancy fees during 2011-12.

The amount earned from the consultancy fees form part of the revenues of these PSUs and is used for meeting business expenditure/Capex/working capital requirements and other business obligations including payment of dividend.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO UNSTARRED QUESTIONS**Pollution in States**

3721. SHRI RAMA CHANDRA KHUNTIA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that backward States like Odisha, Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh and West Bengal are attracting more investments;

(b) whether any effective measures are being taken to control the air and water pollution in these States;

(c) whether Government has received any complaint in this regard in Odisha;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) to (e) The States like Odisha, Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh and West Bengal have laid down respective State industrial policies to attract investment. The investment/industrial projects are subjected to environmental clearances as per the category of the projects in accordance with the Environmental Impact Assessment Notification, 2006. Such projects are considered by the Central and State Environmental Impact Assessment Authorities. The State Pollution Control Boards under the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 and Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981 monitor the implementation of compliance of the stipulated conditions. As informed by the Central Pollution Control Board, it has not received any complaint from Odisha.

EIA Notification of 2006

3722. SHRI A.A. JINNAH: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the calculation of built up area includes areas which are 'open to sky' viz., roads, pavements etc. as per the amendment dated 4 April, 2011 to EIA Notification of 2006;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

- (c) if not, which areas are included in the calculation of built up area?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) to (c) No, Sir. As per Environment Impact Assessment (EIA) Notification, 2006 as amended in April 2011, the built-up area is defined as 'the built-up area or covered area on all the floors put together, including basement(s) and other service areas, which are proposed in building/construction projects'. Areas which are not covered or any area which is open" to sky/cut-out/duct is not counted in the calculation of built-up area.

Enactment of Forest Right Act

‡3723. SHRI RAM JETHMALANI: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that seven years ago Government had enacted the Forest Right Act for the convenience of tribals and forest dwellers;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether it is also a fact that inspite of enactment of the above law people are being denied of benefits thereof;
- (d) if so, the reaction of Government thereto; and
- (e) the details of States where this law is being ignored by denying them the benefits thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) to (e) The Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006 also known as the Forest Rights Act, 2006 was enacted by the Parliament in 2006. The Act seeks to recognize and vest the forest rights and occupation in forest land in forest dwelling Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers, who have been residing in such forests for generations, but whose rights could not be recorded. Ministry of Tribal Affairs is the Nodal Agency for implementation of the Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006. The Ministry of Tribal Affairs has notified the Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Rules, 2008 and subsequently notified Amended Rules, 2012 on 6.9.2012, laying down the process for recognition of Forest Rights. The Act is being implemented by various States/ U.T. Governments as per the procedure laid down in the Act and Rules. As per available information the status of recognition of forest rights in the various States is given in the Statement.

‡Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Statement

As on 31st, March, 2013, 32,45,369 claims have been filed and 12,81,926 titles have been distributed. A total of 27,95,668 claims have been disposed of (86.14%). State-wise details of claims received, titles distributed and the extent of forest land for which titles distributed (individual and community), as on 31.03.2013, in major States, is as indicated below:

States	No. of claims received	No. of titles distributed	Extent of forest land for which titles distributed (in acres)
Andhra Pradesh	3,30,479 (3,23,765 individual and 6,714 community)	1,67,797 (1,65,691 individual and 2,106 community)	14,51,223
Assam	1,31,911 (1,26,718 individual and 5,193 community)	36,267 (35,407 individual and 860 community)	77,609.17 for 34,286 titles
Bihar	2,930	28	Not Available
Chhattisgarh	4,92,068 (4,87,332 individual and 4,736 community)	2,15,443 (2,14,668 individual and 775 community)	5,38,076.38 (5,36,303.69 for individual and 1,772.69 for community) for 2,14,918 (2,14,668 individual and 250 community) titles
Gujarat	1,91,592 (1,82,869 individual and 8,723 community)	42,752 (40,994 individual and 1,758 community)	51,570.79 for 40,994 titles
Himachal Pradesh	5,692	346	0.3548

Jharkhand	42,003	15,296	37,678.93
Karnataka	1,63,370 (1,60,474 individual and 2,896 community)	6,554 (6,464 individual and 90 community) distributed	34902.73
Kerala	37,535 (36,140 individual and 1,395 community)	23,167 (23,163 individual and 4 community) distributed	32,104
Madhya Pradesh	4,72,108 (4,56,292 individual and 15,816 community)	1,73,062 (1,63,689 individual and 9,373 community) distributed	6,45,737.65
Maharashtra	3,44,330 (3,39,100 individual and 5,048 community)	99,368 (99,463 individual and 1868 community)	6,35,915.57 (2,58,139.32 individual and 3,77,776.25 community)
Odisha	5,32,464 (5,29,160 individual and 3304 community)	3,01,200 (3,00,321 individual and 879 community)	5,39,277.45 (4,84,025.80 individual and 55,251.65 community)
Rajasthan	64,596 (64,250 individual and 346 community)	32,616 distributed (32,559 individual and 57 community)	49,777.15 (49,357.62 individual and 4,19.53 community)
Tripura	1,82,617 (1,82,340 individual and 277 community)	1,20,473 distributed (1,20,418 individual and 55 community)	4,16,555.58 (4,16,498.79 for individual and 56.79 for community) for 1,16,100 titles
Uttar Pradesh	92,433 (91,298 individual and 1,135 community)	17,705 distributed (16,891 individual and 814 community)	1,39,778.04
West Bengal	1,37,278 [1,29,454 individual and 7,824 community]	29,852 distributed (29,744 individual and 108 community)	16,648.88 (16798.59 for individual and 50.29 for community)

Threat to wild life from poachers

3724. DR. K. P. RAMALINGAM: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that deep inside Indian forests small and big creatures are facing threat from poachers as never seen before;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether it is also a fact that during the year 2011-12 a record number of cases of smuggling involving animals and parts of animals were registered; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) and (b) Incidents of poaching of wild animals by poachers have come to the notice of the Ministry from time to time. However, the species are not facing threat from poachers as never before, as strict vigilance is maintained by the forest officials of the State/Union Territory Governments. The Ministry also provides financial assistance to the States and Union Territories for protection and management of Protected Areas.

(c) and (d) As per the information received from the Wildlife Crime Control Bureau, there are no reports indicating that a record number of cases of smuggling of animals and parts of animals were registered during the year 2011-12.

Pollution by diesel vehicles

3725. SHRI N. BALAGANGA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the increasing number of diesel vehicles causes more pollution in the environment;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether Government has constituted any expert body to suggest ways and means to reduce air pollution;
- (d) if so, the details of the recommendations; and
- (e) the steps taken by Government to reduce air pollution at least in major cities of India?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) to (d) As reported by the Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB), the rise in air pollution in the country cannot be attributed by diesel vehicles only. The level of pollution in a given place is a concoction of emissions from various sources like industries, vehicles, domestic sources, Gen-sets, open burning of plastic, tyres. Further, meteorological conditions also play vital role in stagnation and dispersion of air pollutants. The major emissions from diesel vehicles are Oxides of Nitrogen (NOx) and Particulate Matter (PM₁₀). The rapidly increasing vehicular population across the country is a matter of concern and it is likely to negate the positive impacts of the pollution control measures taken by the Central Government for controlling vehicular pollution. The Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) is monitoring ambient air quality at various locations in the country under National Ambient Air Quality Monitoring Programme (NAMP).

No specific expert committee has been constituted by the CPCB for reduction of air pollution from the vehicles. However, recently in December, 2012, Government of India has constituted an Expert Committee under the Chairmanship of Dr. Saumitra Chaudhuri, member, Planning Commission to draw the Auto Fuel Vision Policy road map up to the year 2025.

(e) Steps taken to reduce air pollution in cities, include;

- Bharat stage-IV emission norms have been implemented in 13 mega cities including National Capital Region (NCR) for new 4-wheelers in 2010.
- Mass emission standards (Bharat stage III) have been notified for two, three wheelers and diesel driven agricultural tractors from April 1, 2010 throughout country.
- Operating Compressed Natural Gas (CNG) mode as fuel in all public transport vehicles in Delhi.
- Introduction of metro in Delhi to promote use of mass public transport system.
- Central and State Pollution Control Boards are implementing the Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act 1981, to restore Air quality.

- A mutually time targeted programme is implemented under Corporate Responsibility on Environment Protection (CREP).
- Source-apportionment studies for fine particulate matter in ambient air in six cities namely; Delhi, Kanpur, Mumbai, Chennai, Bangalore and Pune;
- Implementation of action plan in 16 highly polluted cities as well as action plan oriented approach for 43 Critically Polluted Areas under a Comprehensive Environmental Pollution Index prepared by CPCB.

Forest development and afforestation projects

3726. SHRI AAYANUR MANJUNATHA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has established any mechanism to monitor the proper implementation of schemes related to forest development and afforestation projects in the States/Union Territories;

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

(c) the funds spent under the scheme during the last three years, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) and (b) The Ministry of Environment and Forests is implementing National Afforestation Programme (NAP) for eco-restoration of degraded forests and adjoining areas in participatory mode under Joint Forest Management (JFM). The guidelines envisage monitoring of implementation of NAP projects by State Forest Development Agency (SFDA) and Forest Development Agency (FDA) at State and district level respectively. Monitoring of project sites by Remote Sensing and Geographical Information System is also provided.

Besides NAP, under Intensification of Forest Management Scheme (IFMS) aiming at protection and conservation of forests, monitoring is done by the State Governments as per the norms. Periodic physical verification of the works is also conducted by this Ministry.

The State Governments including Karnataka do also furnish progress reports and utilization certificates under both schemes as per approved Annual Work Plans.

(c) The details of funds released under the NAP and IFMS schemes to State/Union Territory Governments, including Karnataka, during the last three years is given in Statement-I and II.

Statement-I

Details of funds released under the NAP during last three years

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	State	Amount Released		
		2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
1	2	3	4	5
1	Andhra Pradesh	10.48	15.15	2.71
2	Bihar	5.48	6.92	3.40
3	Chhattisgarh	33.25	24.74	13.33
4	Goa	0	0.00	0.00
5	Gujarat	29.43	27.00	14.30
6	Haryana	24.20	12.28	6.41
7	Himachal Pradesh	3.45	3.50	3.62
8	Jammu and Kashmir	3.99	6.89	3.37
9	Jharkhand	8.73	10.42	4.69
10	Karnataka	8.12	12.92	6.81
11	Kerala	7.54	2.04	11.30
12	Madhya Pradesh	30.39	21.43	9.15
13	Maharashtra	16.17	28.51	28.87
14	Odisha	11.20	7.30	3.38
15	Punjab	0	0.46	0.76
16	Rajasthan	4.94	6.23	4.14

1	2	3	4	5
17	Tamil Nadu	7.21	3.08	2.78
18	Uttar Pradesh	21.33	26.23	15.27
19	Uttarakhand	4.47	6.61	6.25
20	West Bengal	4.12	6.29	2.57
	TOTAL (Other States)	234.50	228.00	143.11
21	Arunachal Pradesh	5.52	0.00	1.66
22	Assam	6.08	7.95	1.47
23	Manipur	10.37	12.74	9.46
24	Meghalaya	8.79	4.31	9.10
25	Mizoram	12.21	13.44	8.78
26	Nagaland	10.11	11.69	10.88
27	Sikkim	11.99	11.18	5.42
28	Tripura	10.43	13.69	3.50
	TOTAL (NE States)	75.49	75.00	50.26
	GRAND TOTAL	309.99	303.00	193.37

Statement-II

Details of funds released under the IFMS during last three years

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	States	Amount Released		
		2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
1	2	3	4	5
1	Andhra Pradesh	1.37	0.00	0.00
2	Bihar	1.19	0.82	0.00

1	2	3	4	5
3	Chhattisgarh	3.68	4.30	3.98
4	Goa	0.25	0.11	2.43
5	Gujarat	4.30	3.48	0.08
6	Haryana	1.02	0.76	0.96
7	Himachal Pradesh	2.88	2.46	2.26
8	Jammu and Kashmir	0.00	0.00	2.10
9	Jharkhand	1.51	3.41	2.13
10	Karnataka	2.06	3.49	3.61
11	Kerala	2.57	1.45	1.51
12	Madhya Pradesh	3.80	6.98	8.87
13	Maharashtra	2.62	3.74	2.69
14	Odisha	2.30	1.33	1.50
15	Punjab	0.76	0.00	0.00
16	Rajasthan	1.04	1.61	2.37
17	Tamil Nadu	1.44	2.45	1.41
18	Uttar Pradesh	2.14	1.40	1.31
19	Uttarakhand	1.35	2.30	3.43
20	West Bengal	1.73	0.51	0.71
	TOTAL	37.99	40.60	41.34
NE & Sikkim				
1	Assam	2.03	2.47	0.00
2	Arunachal Pradesh	3.26	2.61	0.00
3	Manipur	1.68	3.29	1.18

1	2	3	4	5
4	Meghalaya	1.22	1.61	1.45
5	Mizoram	3.50	2.53	2.92
6	Nagaland	1.84	3.47	0.00
7	Sikkim	2.59	2.89	0.35
8	Tripura	1.89	0.61	3.77
	TOTAL	18.00	19.47	9.66
Union Territories				
1	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.26	0.30	0.05
2	Chandigarh	0.60	0.34	0.00
3	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.00	0.00	0.00
4	Daman and Diu	0.00	0.00	0.00
5	Lakshadweep	0.00	0.00	0.00
6	New Delhi	0.00	0.00	0.00
7	Pondicherry	0.00	0.00	0.00
	TOTAL	0.86	0.65	0.05
	GRAND TOTAL	56.85	60.72	51.06

Conservation of wildlife in the country

3727. DR. K. P. RAMALINGAM: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that India is home for 6.5 per cent of the world's wildlife species even though it accounts for less than two per cent of the planet's green cover;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that Government has taken several measures to preserve the endangered species; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) and (b) India represents just 2.4% world's geographical area. As per State Forest Report 2011 published by Forest Survey of India, the forest and tree cover in India is 78.29 m ha which is 23.81% of the geographical area of the country.

As per report by Botanical Survey of India, India is having about 298,000 plant species. The Indian Flora accounts for 11.4% of the total recorded plant species of the world and about 28% of the plant species are endemic to India.

Further, as per report by Zoological Survey of India, India is known to have over 7.50% of the species of animals that the world holds and this percentage accounts nearly for 92,037 species so far known, of which insects alone include 61,375 species. It is estimated that about two times that number of species still remains to be discovered in India.

(c) and (d) The Government has taken following steps for protection of endangered species of wild animals in the country:

- i. Protected Areas, *viz.*, National Parks, Sanctuaries, Conservation Reserves and Community Reserves covering important wildlife habitats have been created all over the country under the provisions of the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972 to conserve wild animals and their habitats.
- ii. 'Project Tiger' and 'Project Elephant' are focused Centrally Sponsored Schemes on conservation of endangered species namely tiger and elephant. A specific component of 'Recovery programmes for saving critically endangered species and habitats' is provided in the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of 'Integrated Development of Wildlife Habitats' for focused conservation action on selected critically endangered species.
- iii. Legal protection has been provided to wild animals against hunting and commercial exploitation under the provisions of the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972.
- iv. In addition to provision of stringent punishment for the offenders, the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972 also provides for forfeiture of any

equipment, vehicle or weapon that is used for committing wildlife offence(s).

- v. Protected Areas, viz., National Parks, Sanctuaries, Conservation Reserves and Community Reserves covering important wildlife habitats have been created all over the country under the provisions of the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972 to conserve wild animals and their habitats.
- vi. 'Project Tiger' and 'Project Elephant' are focused Centrally Sponsored Schemes on conservation of endangered species namely tiger and elephant. A specific component of 'Recovery programmes for saving critically endangered species and habitats' is provided in the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of 'Integrated Development of Wildlife Habitats' for focused conservation action on selected critically endangered species.
- vii. Financial and technical assistance is provided to the State/Union Territory Governments under the Centrally Sponsored Schemes for providing better protection to wildlife including endangered species and improvement of its habitat.
- viii. The Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI) has been empowered under the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972 to apprehend and prosecute wildlife offenders.
- ix. The State/Union Territory Governments have been requested to strengthen the field formations and intensify patrolling in and around the Protected Areas.
- x. The Wildlife Crime Control Bureau has been set up to ensure co-ordination among various officers and State Governments in connection with the enforcement of law for control of poaching and illegal trade in wildlife and its products.
- xi. Strict vigil is maintained by the officials of State Departments of Forests and Wildlife.

Diversion of land in Kutch Desert Sanctuary in Gujarat

3728. SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI:

SHRI NATUJI HALAJI THAKOR:

SHRI DILIPBHAI PANDYA:

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

(a) whether Government has received a proposal for diversion of land in Kutch Desert Sanctuary and Wild Ass Sanctuary, Gujarat for construction of road from Gaduli-Santalpur;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the response of Government thereto in view of the strategic and security importance of this area?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) to (c) The Ministry of Environment and Forests had received a proposal from the Government of Gujarat for diversion of 79.474 ha of forest land in Kutch Desert Wildlife Sanctuary and Wild Ass Sanctuary for construction of Gaduli to Hajipur-Odma-Khavda-Kunaria-Dholavira-Maovana-Gadakbet-Santalpur Road (S.H. Road). The proposal involves development of new roads passing through Flamingo nesting area, ecologically important mangrove areas, to meet needs of the Border Security Forces (BSF). Since the proposal involves diversion of land from Wildlife Sanctuary, it was placed for consideration of the Standing Committee of National Board for Wildlife in its meeting held on 25th April, 2011. The Committee decided to carry out a site inspection before taking a view in the matter. The site inspection report was considered by the Standing Committee of National Board for Wildlife in its 25th Meeting held on 13th June, 2012, 26th meeting held on 31st October, 2012 and 27th meeting held on 12th December 2012. Standing Committee have advised the project proponents to submit a revised proposal keeping in view the recommendation in the site inspection report.

Diversion of Zudpi forest land for International airport

3729. DR. BHARATKUMAR RAUT: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry has received a proposal from the State Government of Maharashtra for diversion of Zudpi forest land for developing World Class Multi-model International Airport hub near the existing Nagpur airport;

(b) the details of the present status of the proposal and reasons of delay in granting approval thereof; and

(c) by when the final approval will be accorded by the Central Government to the proposal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. A proposal for diversion of 9.17 ha of Zudpi jungle for developing World Class Multimodal International Hub Airport in Nagpur District was received. The proposal was granted "In-principle" approval on 13 March 2012. Final approval depends upon receipt of the compliance of the conditions of the "In-principle" approval, which is awaited from the State Government.

Increased pollution level in Delhi

‡3730. SHRI MOTILAL VORA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that pollution level has increased five times in the last eight years in National Capital, Delhi;

(b) whether it is also a fact that nitrogen oxide level in air is 50 to 55 microgram per cubic meter and respirable suspended particulate matter has increased four times and become 250 microgram per cubic meter; and

(c) if so, the reasons for increase in pollution and the steps being taken by Government to control it?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) and (b) The Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) and Delhi Pollution Control Committee (DPCC) are monitoring ambient air in Delhi. As per data provided by CPCB, the levels of Sulphur Dioxide (SO₂) are within the norms and showing a decreasing trend since 2001. The levels (annual averages) of Respirable Suspended Particulate Matter (RSPM/PM₁₀) (particulate matter having aerodynamic diameter less than or, equal to 10 micron) and Nitrogen Dioxide (NO₂) are exceeding the notified standards. There is a fluctuating trend. Nitrogen Oxide (NO) is not a notified pollutant.

(c) Emissions from vehicles, suspended road side dust, industries, thermal power plants, construction activities, etc. are the main sources of air pollution. Steps taken by the Central Government for controlling air pollution include supply of improved auto-fuel, tightening of vehicular and industrial emission norms, mandatory environmental clearance for specified industries, management of municipal, hazardous and bio-medical wastes, promotion of cleaner technologies, strengthening the network of air quality monitoring stations, source apportionment

‡Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

studies, banning coal fired boilers in Delhi, strengthening public transport including metro network, public awareness, etc.

Change in flow of Ganges due to soil erosion

‡3731. SHRI P. BHATTACHARYA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the soil erosion by Ganges has been increasing every year from Anandotsav Ashram to Saptrishi Ashram at Motipur in Dehradun district in Uttarakhand due to which a large number of trees in dense forest of Rajaji Park at Haripur Kalan are getting destroyed and the flow of river is heading towards residential areas posing danger to 25-30 Ashrams situated there along with the forests;

(b) if so, whether Government proposes to take any step to protect the forest, residential areas and Ashrams from the change on flow of the river Ganges;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) No Sir.

(b) to (d) Does not arise.

Environmental clearance for malls and multi-storeyed buildings in Tamil Nadu

3732. DR. V. MAITREYAN: Will the MINISTER of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the number of shopping malls and corporate offices and Multi-storied townships in Tamil Nadu have been given environmental clearance during the years 2006-2011;

(b) if so, the details of such projects thereof;

(c) whether the Central Government had sanctioned and accorded environmental clearance for any such projects of the corporate company near the coastal areas of Chennai adjoining Adyar river estuary; and

‡Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(d) if so, the details thereof and whether it is not a violation under the Manuals of the Ministry?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) to (d) Under the provisions of Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Notification, 2006 and Coastal Regulation Zone (CRZ) Notification, 1991/2011, 147 projects of Building and Construction, Township and Area Development, Hotels and Beach Resorts were granted clearance in Tamil Nadu during the years 2006-2011. This includes 14 projects within the CRZ area for which the clearances were granted after following the due procedure under the CRZ Notification.

Lack of facilities for disposal of wastes in Delhi Hospitals

3733. SHRI MOHAMMED ADEEB: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that notices have been issued to some hospitals in Delhi such as Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Hospital, Lok Nayak Hospital, Dr. B.R. Ambedkar Hospital, Sanjay Gandhi Memorial Hospital, Holy Angel, Holy Family, St. Stephens Hospitals, Sharma Nursing Home and Diagnostic Centre, Shiv Shakti Charitable Hospital, DHD Nursing Home, Jaipur Golden Hospital and Chanan Devi Hospital for lack of facilities for the proper disposal of wastes;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action being taken against these hospitals?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) to (c) As per the information provided by the Directorate of Health Services (DHS), Department of Health and Family Welfare, Government of NCT of Delhi and Delhi Pollution Control Committee (DPCC), none of these hospitals have been issued notices for lack of facilities for proper disposal of waste. All these hospitals are handing over their entire bio-medical waste to the approved Common Bio-Medical Waste Treatment Facilities (CBMWTFs) operating in Delhi except Lok Nayak Hospital and Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Hospital, which are treating their autoclavable bio-medical waste in their own premises.

However, based on the observations made during inspections, six hospitals

have been issued notices for improper management of bio-medical waste, namely, (i) Lok Nayak Hospital, (ii) Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Hospital, (iii) Holy Family Hospital, (iv) St. Stephen's Hospital, (v) Mata Chanan Devi Hospital, and (vi) Jaipur Golden Hospital.

Menace caused by straying tigers

3734. SHRI S. THANGAVELU: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that new guidelines have been issued to deal with straying tigers;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether it is also a fact that the menace of straying tigers as well as loss of life have increased in the recent past during the last few years; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) and (b) Yes Sir. Based on inputs from field officers, experts and advisories, a 'Standard Operating Procedure' has been issued for dealing with emergency arising due to straying of tigers in human dominated landscapes, which is available in public domain at www.projecttiger.nic.in.

(c) and (d) Straying/dispersal of tigers in human dominated landscapes and loss of human life/killing of tiger/ livestock depredation have come to light in Maharashtra, Kerala, Karnataka, Assam, Madhya Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Chhattisgarh, West Bengal, Bihar and Uttar Pradesh during the last few years, near tiger source areas.

National plan for climate change

†3735. SHRI RAGHUNANDAN SHARMA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has formulated any national plan regarding climate change;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) if so, the details thereof and the details of those States along with Madhya Pradesh where this action plan is likely to be implemented; and

(c) by when work is likely to start under this plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) to (c) Government has released the National Action Plan on Climate Change (NAPCC) on June 30, 2008 that outlines eight National missions and 24 other initiatives in specific areas of solar energy, enhanced energy efficiency, sustainable habitat, water, sustaining Himalayan ecosystems, green India, sustainable agriculture and strategic knowledge for climate change. The National Missions under NAPCC have been implemented by nodal ministries. State Governments including Madhya Pradesh have been requested to prepare State Action Plans on Climate Change for implementation.

Increased level of SPM in Delhi and other metropolitan cities

‡3736. SHRIMATI MAYA SINGH: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Suspended Particulate Matters (SPM) are increasing in Delhi and other metropolitan cities of the country due to the pollution, as a result dust particles remain suspended on the lower level resulting in many types of problems and diseases being faced by people;

(b) the quantum of increase in the SPM over the last decade in Delhi and other Metropolitan cities;

(c) the measures taken to reduce it or stop it at certain level;

(d) whether the factors responsible for spreading pollution have been identified; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) and (b) The National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) were revisited and notified in November, 2009. In line with international scenario, the earlier listed pollutant 'Suspended Particulate Matter' (SPM), has been withdrawn from the list of notified pollutants. Instead

‡Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

PM₁₀ (particles having aerodynamic diameter less than or, equal to 10 micron) has been included in NAAQS-2009 apart from PM_{2.5}. The monitoring of pollutant 'SPM' has been discontinued across the national including Delhi and other metro cities.

As far as, earlier data on SPM is concerned, a mixed trend was observed and it has exceeded the notified standards in a number of cities including Delhi. Accordingly to some epidemiological studies, health effects such as manifestation of respiratory and cardiovascular ailments etc. could be associated with air pollution. However, there is no conclusive data available to substantiate these findings.

(c) to (e) Emissions from vehicles, suspended roadside dust, industries, thermal power plants, construction activities etc. are the main source of air pollution. Steps taken by the Central Government for control air pollution include formulation of a Comprehensive Policy for Abatement of Pollution, supply of improved auto-fuel, tightening of vehicular and industrial emission norms, mandatory environmental clearance for specified industries, management of municipal, hazardous and bio-medical wastes, promotion of cleaner technologies, strengthening the network of air quality monitoring stations, source apportionment studies, preparation and implementation of action plans for major cities and critically polluted areas, public awareness, etc.

Harmonising eco-tourism and non-forest activity

3737. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether promotion of the non-forest activities, including eco-tourism policy tends to violate various provisions of the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980;

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

(c) whether Government has taken steps to check indiscriminate exploitation of the forests in the name of promotion of tourism especially in the hilly areas of the country;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps taken or being taken by Government to harmonise eco-tourism and non-forest activities, with various provisions of the said Act?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) to (d) Use of forest land for

non-forest activities, including those related to eco-tourism, requires prior approval of Central Government in accordance with Section-2 of the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980. The State and Union Territory Governments therefore, need to obtain prior approval of the Central Government under the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 for execution of those components of the eco-tourism projects which as per the explanation given below Section-2 of the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 may be defined as non-forest purpose.

(e) The Ministry of Environment and Forests issued guidelines for tourism in and around tiger reserves to *inter-alia* harmonise eco-tourism activities around the tiger reserves with various provisions of the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980.

Rising sea level in coastal areas of Gujarat

3738. SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA:

SHRI PARSHOTTAM KHODABHAI RUPALA:

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

(a) the details of action taken by Government in consultation with the State Government of Gujarat to protect a number of coastal areas of the State which may be swallowed by sea within coming decades;

(b) whether Government has conducted any study in this regard;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) whether the Ministry is also approaching the Department of Ocean Development in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) to (c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Rise in death of leopards

3739. SHRI VIJAY JAWAHARLAL DARDA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that 252 leopards died in the first nine months of 2012, *i.e.* practically one every day;

(b) if so, the reasons for this sudden quantum jump from the figures between 2000 and 2010 from four leopards' death reported every week;

(c) whether the increase is attributable to rise in poaching as some of the NGOs claim or earlier such deaths were not reported; and

(d) whether Government will strategize the efforts so as to effectively tackle illegal trade of wildlife species?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) to (c) Incidents of death of leopards do come to the notice of this Ministry. However, this Ministry does not have any report of death of 252 leopards during the first nine months of 2012.

The causes of death in reported cases include poaching, retaliatory killing by local people, killing by other predators, accidents, electrocution, natural deaths, poisoning, etc. Augmentation of protection efforts in the states with the help of Centrally Sponsored programmes like 'Integrated Development of Wildlife Habitats', 'Project Tiger' and 'Project Elephant' has improved the protection work including reporting of offences.

(d) Government has taken the following steps to tackle illegal trade of wild animals including leopards and their parts and products:

- (i) Legal protection has been provided to many species of wild animals against hunting and commercial exploitation under the provisions of the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972. According to the conservation and threat status, wild animals are placed in different Schedules of the Act. Hunting of all the animals listed in Schedules I, II, III and IV of the Act has been prohibited except in accordance with sections 11 and 12 of the Act.
- (ii) Leopard has been included in Schedule I, which accords it the highest degree of protection under the Act. The trade and commerce in wild animals, animal articles, trophies, etc. derived from animals listed in Schedule I has been prohibited under the Act.
- (iii) India is a signatory to the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of wild fauna and flora (CITES) in which leopard is listed in Appendix I, providing for strict regulation of international trade in leopard specimens.

- (iv) The Wildlife Crime Control Bureau has been set up with a network of five regional offices, three sub-regional offices and five border units for assisting the States in control of poaching and illegal trade in wildlife and its products.
- (v) The Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI) has been empowered under the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972 to apprehend and prosecute wildlife offenders.
- (vi) The State Governments have been requested to strengthen the field formations and intensify patrolling in and around the Protected Areas.

Pollution in different States

3740. SHRI VIVEK GUPTA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Ministry has undertaken any study on the level of pollution in different States of the country;
- (b) the position of all the States and cities in the environmental pollution index; and
- (c) the measures taken by the Ministry to check the increase in pollution, city-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) and (b) Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) in collaboration with Indian Institute of Technology (IIT), Delhi has carried out comprehensive environmental assessment in 88 prominent/major industrial clusters based on the Comprehensive Environment Pollution Index (CEPI) criteria in 2009. Out of the 88 industrial clusters, 43 industrial clusters with CEPI score 70 and above were identified as critically polluted areas. The state-wise list of 43 critically polluted industrial clusters is given in the Statement (*See* below).

(c) For restoration of environmental quality in the 43 critically polluted industrial clusters areas, State Pollution Control Boards (SPCBs) Pollution Control Committees (PCCs) were directed to prepare Action Plans. These Action Plans highlighted the pollution caused by different sources (domestic as well as industrial) and remedial measure, *i.e.* action plan envisages to mitigate the pollution

caused by these sources. These action plans were finalized in light of suggestions of Steering Committee comprising national level experts and an in-house committee comprising senior officers of CPCB. So far, 39 action plans have been finalized. The implementation of these action plans would lead to improvement of environmental quality of the 43 critically polluted areas.

Statement

State-wise list of 43 critically polluted industrial clusters

Sl. No.	State/Union Territory	Critically Polluted Areas
1.	Gujarat	Ankleshwar, Vapi, Ahmedabad, Vatva, Bhavnagar, Junagarh
2.	Maharashtra	Chandrapur, Dombivalli, Aurangabad, Navi-Mumbai, Tarapur
3.	Tamil Nadu	Vellore-North Arcot, Cuddalore, Manali, Coimbatore
4.	Madhya Pradesh	Indore
5.	Punjab	Ludhiana, Mandi-Gobindgarh
6.	Jharkhand	Dhanbad
7.	Delhi	Najafgarh drain basin
8.	Kerala	Greater Cochin
9.	Karnataka	Mangalore, Bhadravati
10.	Andhra Pradesh	Vishakhapatnam, Patancheru-Bollaram
11.	Odisha	Angul Talcher, Ib-Valley and Jharsuguda
12.	West Bengal	Haldia, Howrah, Asansole
13.	Uttar Pradesh	Ghaziabad, Singrauli, Noida, Kanpur, Agra, Varanasi-Mirzapur
14.	Rajasthan	Jodhpur, Pali, Bhiwadi
15.	Haryana	Faridabad, Panipat
16.	Chhattisgarh	Korba

Flow of fresh water in Yamuna

†3741. DR. RAM PRAKASH: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has signed any agreement in March, 2013 with Brijbasi protesters demanding constant flow of fresh water in Yamuna;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) by when the work would be started in this direction; and

(d) by when this work would be completed along with the details of the estimated expenditure involved in it?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) and (b) The Government had constituted a team of Ministers headed by Union Minister of Water Resources to examine the issues raised by the Padyatris with regards to river Yamuna. The team held discussions on 11.03.2013 and 12.03.2013 and the understanding reached included examination of various aspects for releasing more water in river Yamuna and nomination of two representatives of Yamuna Rakshak Dal, Maan Mandir Barsana Mathura (UP) in the Technical Sub Group.

(c) and (d) The steps taken by Ministry of Water resources in view of the demands made by the Padyatris includes constitution of Committees for the following:

- (i) To explore possibility of storing monsoon waters to meet shortage in non monsoon season.
- (ii) To explore possibility of storing water on both banks of the river during floods and to explore feasibility of new barrage downstream of Okhla.
- (iii) To frame the proposal of rain water harvesting and ground water recharge in NCT of Delhi.
- (iv) To expedite the Kishau Storage Project.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Investigation of Bharti Walmart by RBI and ED

3742. SHRI JAI PRAKASH NARAYAN SINGH:

SHRI SALIM ANSARI:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) and Enforcement Directorate (ED) are investigating the charges relating to violation of RBI guidelines on FDI and money laundering by Bharti-Walmart;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether Government would keep in abeyance the permission to Walmart-Bharti till all enquiries by various agencies are completed; and
- (d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) On the basis of a reference received from Reserve Bank of India, Directorate of Enforcement has taken appropriate action to investigate alleged contravention of the provisions of Foreign Exchange Management Act, 1999 by Bharti-Walmart.

- (c) Government has not received any proposal for FDI in multi brand retailing.
- (d) Does not arise in view of (c) above.

Women SHG Development Fund

3743. DR. PRABHAKAR KORE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that women's Self Help Group (SHG) Development Fund is created by Government;
- (b) if so, the objectives thereof;
- (c) the amount earmarked for the Fund in the budget for the last three years; and
- (d) the number of beneficiaries who utilized the fund till date, State-wise, SHGs-wise, district-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) Yes Sir, the Government has created a fund called "Women SHGs Development Fund".

The objective of the fund is to empower women and promote their Self Help Groups (SHGs). The Women SHGs Development Fund is focussed on promotion and credit linkage of women SHGs in backward regions where the progress of SHG Bank Linkage is slow. The programme is being implemented in 150 identified backward districts including Left Wing Extremism (LWE) districts. The fund is being operated by National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD).

(c) and (d) The fund was established in the year 2011-12, with a corpus of Rs.500 crore. An amount of Rs.100 crore has so far been released from the fund. NABARD has reported that as on 31.03.2013 about 50001 SHGs have been formed across the country. State-wise and district-wise position of the SHGs formed under the scheme as reported by NABARD is given in the Statement.

Statement

State-wise and District-wise position of the Women SHGs saving linked under the Women Self Help Group (WSHG) Programme as on 31 March, 2013

Sl. No.	State	District	No. of SHGs Savings linked
1	2	3	4
1	Andhra Pradesh	Adilabad	296
		Anantpur	258
		East Godavari	383
		Guntur	781
		Kanmnagar	643
		Khammam	320
		Kurnool	408
		Medak	539
		Mehboobnagar	798

1	2	3	4
		Nalgonda	832
		Nizamabad	555
		Prakasam	582
		Srikakulam	852
		Visakapatnam	423
		Vizianagaram	481
		Warangal	658
		Andhra Pradesh TOTAL	8809
2	Arunachal Pradesh	Dibang Valley	19
		West Siang	0
		Arunachal Pradesh TOTAL	19
3	Assam	North Cachar Hills (Dima Hasao)	122
		Dhemaji	116
		Karbi Angling	12
		Kokrajhar	0
		Assam TOTAL	250
4	Bihar	Vaishali	540
		Arwal	
		Aurangabad	
		Bhojpur	
		East Champaran	
		Gaya	1405
		Jamui	

1	2	3	4
		Jehanabad	
		Kaimur	
		Munger	
		Nalanda	1710
		Nawada	
		Patna	
		Rohtas	
		Sitamarhi	
		West Champaran	
	Bihar TOTAL		3655
5	Chhattisgarh	Bastar	62
		Bijapur	107
		Dantewada	140
		Jashpur	260
		Kanker	12
		Korea (Baikunthpur)	8
		Narayanpur	
		Rajnand gaon	729
		Sarguja	
		Kwardha	156
	Chhattisgarh TOTAL		1474
6	Dadra and Nagar	Dadra Nagar Haveli	141
7	Gujarat	Dangs	257
		Dahod	230
	Gujarat TOTAL		628

1	2	3	4
8	Goa	North Goa	186
	Goa TOTAL		186
9	Haryana	Mewat	654
		Sirsa	
	Haryana TOTAL		654
10	Himachal Pradesh	Simour	179
		Mandi	59
	Himachal Pradesh TOTAL		238
11	Jammu and Kashmir	Doda	271
		Kupwara	16
		Poonch	94
	Jammu and Kashmir TOTAL		381
12	Jharkhand	Hazaribagh	782
		Bokaro	740
		Chhatra	512
		Dhanbad	475
		East Singhbhum	447
		Garwah	316
		Girdih	959
		Gumla	394
		Khunti	422
		Koderma	651
		Latehar	244

1	2	3	4
		Lohardagga	568
		Palamu	725
		Ramgarh	781
		Ranchi	921
		Sarai kala Khareswan	542
		Simgoda	217
		W. Singhbhum	670
		Jharkhand TOTAL	10366
13	Karnataka	Chitra Durga	3410
		Gulbarga	306
		Karnataka TOTAL	3716
14	Kerala	Wynad	408
		Palakkad	135
		Kerala TOTAL	543
15	Maharashtra	Nandurbar	502
		Chandrapur	684
		Gadchiroli	477
		Gondia	302
		Dhule	828
		Nanded	577
		Maharashtra TOTAL	3370
16	Madhya Pradesh	Rewa	620
		Balaghat	814

1	2	3	4
		Annuppur	
		Dindori	9
		Mandla	0
		Sahadol	64
		Sidhi	440
		Seoni	439
		Umaria	0
		Madhya Pradesh TOTAL	2386
17	Manipur	Churachandpur	92
		Tamanglong	
		Manipur TOTAL	92
18	Meghalaya	South Garo Hills	20
		West Garo Hills	
		Meghalaya TOTAL	20
19	Mizoram	Lawngtlai	260
		Lunglei	25
		Mizoram TOTAL	285
20	Nagaland	Tuensang	66
		Mon	
		Nagaland TOTAL	66
21	Odisha	Gajapati	81
		Deogarh	21
		Dhenkanal	546

1	2	3	4
		Ganjam	68
		Jajpur	779
		Kandhamal	282
		Keonjhar	
		Koraput	248
		Malkangiri	19
		Mayurbhanj	928
		Navrangpur	110
		Nayagarh	86
		Rayagada	131
		Sambalpur	278
		Sundargarh	83
		Bolangir	
		Kalahandi	100
		Nuapada	52
		Sonepur	
	Odisha	TOTAL	3812
22	Punjab	Hoshiarpur	571
	Punjab	TOTAL	571
23	Rajasthan	Jhalawar	709
		Banswara	523
		Dungarpur	389
		Barmer	1042
	Rajasthan	TOTAL	2663

1	2	3	4
24	Tamil Nadu	Nagapattinam	322
		Kanyakumari (Nagercoil)	136
Tamil Nadu TOTAL			458
25	Sikkim	Sikkim North	51
		Sikkim East	133
Sikkim TOTAL			184
26	Tripura	Dhalai	30
		West Tripura	
Tripura TOTAL			30
27	Uttar Pradesh	Balrampur	36
		Mahoba	107
		Chandauli	214
		Mirzapur	501
		Sonebhadra	119
		Chitrakoot	10
		Jaunpur	268
		Kaushambi	39
Uttar Pradesh TOTAL			1294
28	Uttarakhand	Chamoli	1012
		Tehri Garhwal	795
Uttarakhand TOTAL			1807
29	West Bengal	Malda	180
		Bankura	315

1	2	3	4
		Midnapur (W)	309
		Purulia	419
		Birbhoom	237
		Jalpaiguri	584
	West Bengal	TOTAL	2044
	All India	TOTAL	50001

Source: NABARD.

Downward revision of GDP

3744. SHRI K.C. TYAGI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has revised the GDP growth set for the current year;
- (b) if so, the details thereof including the reasons for such a downward revision;
- (c) whether the growth performance of the country is not on the satisfactory lines;
- (d) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor; and
- (e) the steps taken by Government to achieve the targeted growth rate?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) No Sir. As per the Economic Survey 2012-13 the growth rate of Gross Domestic Product (at factor cost at constant 2004-05 prices) is expected to be in the range of 6.1 to 6.7 per cent in 2013-14.

(c) and (d) The growth rate of India's GDP (at factor cost at constant 2004-05 prices) was 8.6 per cent in 2009-10 and 9.3 per cent in 2010-11. As per the Advance Estimates released by the Central Statistics Office (CSO), the growth rate of GDP is estimated to be 5.0 per cent in 2012-13 as compared to 6.2 per cent during 2011-12. The slowdown in growth in 2012-13 is on account of lower growth in agriculture, industry and the services sector. The slowdown is attributable to

both domestic factors as well as the uncertain global economic environment. Among domestic factors, the tightening of monetary policy between March, 2010 and October, 2011 to control inflation, inter alia, resulted in the slowing down of investment and growth, particularly in the industrial sector. Global factors include, in particular, the crisis in the Euro-zone and sluggish growth in several industrialized economies in 2012 and elevated levels of global crude oil prices.

(e) Reducing impediments such as delays in obtaining project clearances, clarifying processes for land-acquisition and increasing access to infrastructure are crucial to boost investment and revive growth in the economy. Several steps including the setting up of the Cabinet Committee on Investment (CCI) to fast track large investment projects; strengthening of financial and banking sector; permitting FDI in areas including multi-brand retail, power exchanges and aviation, etc. have been undertaken to boost investment and growth. The Union Budget 2013-14 has outlined several initiatives to boost investment in infrastructure and industry, that *inter alia* include encouraging Infrastructure Debt Funds, credit enhancement to infrastructure companies, raising the corpus of Rural Infrastructure Development Fund, introduction of investment allowance for new high value investments, etc. The Reserve Bank of India has reduced policy rates in recent months to support a turnaround in GDP growth.

ICIJ report on black money deposited by Indians

3745. SHRI ARVIND KUMAR SINGH:

SHRI ALOK TIWARI:

SHRI PRABHAT JHA:

SHRI SANJAY RAUT:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether as per a recent report by the International Consortium of Investigative Journalists (ICIJ), 612 Indians have been reported to have stashed black money in tax heavens;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the names thereof;

(c) the response of Government thereto;

(d) whether Government would inquire into stashing of black money in tax heavens in light of the report of ICIJ;

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) As per information appearing in the media referring to a report of International Consortium of Investigative Journalists (ICIJ), 612 Indian entities are reportedly related to offshore entities/transactions.

(b) The media and website of ICIJ have named only a few Indian entities in their reports.

(c) and (d) The Government has taken note of information appearing in the media referring to the report of International Consortium of Investigative Journalists (ICIJ). On the basis of information appearing in the media, Income-tax authorities have started verification. Based on results of verification, appropriate action in accordance with law will follow.

(e) The drive against tax evasion is an ongoing process. Appropriate action under Direct Taxes laws including levy of penalty and launching of prosecution are taken whenever cases of tax evasion are detected. The Government has taken various steps under a multi-pronged strategy which includes creating an appropriate legislative framework; setting up institutions to deal with illicit funds; developing systems for implementation; imparting skills to the manpower for effective action; and joining the Global crusade against black money. Legislative measures taken through the Finance Act, 2012 in this regard include introduction of provisions requiring reporting of assets (including bank accounts) held outside the country; reopening of assessments up-to 16 years for taxing undisclosed assets (including bank accounts) kept outside the country; strengthening of penal provisions in respect of search cases; expansion of the ambit of tax collection at source (TCS) to cover certain more vulnerable items / sectors. India has been renegotiating its Double Taxation Avoidance Agreements (DTAAs) with other countries to bring the Article on Exchange of Information to International standards, and has also been expanding its treaty network by signing new DTAAs with many other countries and by entering into Tax Information Exchange Agreements (TIEAs) with many tax jurisdictions in its effort to facilitate the exchange of information and to bring in tax transparency. India has also become a member of the Multilateral Convention on Mutual Administrative Assistance in Tax Matters in 2012. Various steps have also been taken to improve intelligence gathering mechanism of the Income-Tax

Department. These steps have equipped the Government better in tackling the menace of tax evasion.

- (f) Does not arise in view of reply to part (d) above.

Waiver of loans in Ballia

3746. SHRIMATI KUSUM RAI:

SHRI ALOK TIWARI:

SHRI PRABHAT JHA:

SHRI ARVIND KUMAR SINGH:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to the answer to Unstarred Question No. 838 given in the Rajya Sabha on 5th March, 2013 and state:

(a) the details of loans waived to account holders under agricultural loan waiver scheme, 2008 in Ballia-Etawah Gramin Bank and SBI, Chitbaragaon branch and other banks in Ballia, defaulter-wise and branch-wise;

(b) the details of loans waived in violation of guidelines issued, defaulter-wise and branch-wise;

(c) whether CBI inquiry would be initiated into the illegal loan waiver by these banks against the guidelines of RBI and NABARD;

(d) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(e) the reasons for not recovering the loans waived by these banks violating the instructions of RBI and NABARD?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) The National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) has informed that under Agriculture Debt Waiver and Debt Relief Scheme (ADWDRS), 2008, total 12013 accounts amounting to Rs.395.66 lakh were covered by District Central Co-operative Banks (DCCBs) and 33150 accounts amounting to Rs. 32.10 crore were covered in Ballia Etawah Gramin Bank. Information in respect to other banks and defaulters/branch-wise in above banks in Ballia District is not readily available.

(b) to (d) The Report of Comptroller and Auditor General of India (CAG) on Implementation of Agricultural Debt Waiver and Debt Relief Scheme, 2008, was laid on the Table of both the Houses of Parliament on 5.3.2013.

Based on the feedback during Exit Conference with CAG, the Government has on 11.01.2013 advised the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) and NABARD to take action with regard to the observations of CAG, which in turn instructed the lending institutions to take appropriate remedial measures. The Government had also on 15.2.2013 directed RBI, NABARD and all Public Sector Banks to take immediate corrective action based on the observations of audit and also re-verify all the claims reimbursed while implementing ADWDRS, 2008. Lending institutions have commenced re-verification of all claims, including those in Ballia District. Details of loans waived in violation of the guidelines issued by RBI/NABARD in Ballia District would be finalised on completion of re-verification process.

(e) Instructions have been issued to lending institutions to recover the benefits which were not due and also to lodge First Information Report (FIR) in case of tampering of records.

RBI has reported that 23 public sector banks have so far refunded a total amount of Rs.3.61 crore. The NABARD has reported that so far RRBs and Cooperative Banks have refunded a total amount of Rs.4.04 crore.

Loan exposure of account holders in Banks in Ballia

3747. SHRI ALOK TIWARI:

SHRI ARVIND KUMAR SINGH:

SHRI PRABHAT JHA: .

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to the answer to Unstarred Question No. 838 given in the Rajya Sabha on 5th March, 2013 and state:

(a) the total loan exposure to account holders as on 1 January, 2013, under various schemes by various banks in Ballia, particularly by SBI, Central Bank, Ballia-Etawa Gramin Bank, PNB, Allahabad Bank etc., branch-wise;

(b) the total illegally sanctioned loan on forged NOCs on same property etc., branch-wise;

(c) the total loans under defaulted category as on 1 January, 2013, branch-wise;

(d) the total loans recovered during 2013, so far, branch-wise;

(e) the total loans still pending for recovery, branch-wise and account holder-wise;

- (f) the reasons for pendency, case-wise; and
- (g) the steps taken / proposed to be taken to recover still outstanding loans, branch-wise?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) to (g) Total loan exposure to account holders as on 1st January, 2013 by various banks in Ballia District of Uttar Pradesh (UP) including amount under Non-Performing Assets (NPAs) and amount outstanding, as informed by Lead District Manager, Ballia, is as under—Total loan exposure as on 01.01.2013

(Rs. in crores)		
Total Advances	Total Outstanding	Total NPA
1662.10	1662.10	329.76

Source: Lead District Manager, Ballia.

In accordance with the practices and usages customary amongst the banks and in conformity with provisions of statutes governing the financial institutions, information relating to the details of the individual borrower of the banks is not divulged.

Banks 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 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. Recovery of loans is done by banks as per law and in accordance with regulatory guidelines on the subject.

Financial Sector Legislative Reform Commission

3748. SHRI SANJAY RAUT:

SHRI NAND KUMAR SAI:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government has set up the Financial Sector Legislative Reforms Commission under the Chairmanship of Justice Shri. B. N. Srikrishna;
- (b) if so, the details thereof along with the terms and reference of the Commission;
- (c) whether the Commission has submitted their report;
- (d) if so, the details of the recommendation made therein; and
- (e) the details of action so far taken by Government on such recommendations?

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

(b) The details of the terms of reference of the Commission is given in the Statement (*See* below).

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The Report (in Two Volumes) is placed in the public domain at the website of the Finance Ministry under the following link: <http://finmin.nic.in/fslrc/fslrc/index.asp>. The main recommendations of the Commission are summarised in the executive summary (page no. xiii to xxviii of volume 1 of the report) covering, interalia, the task of financial law, the footprint of regulation, structure of the regulator, functions and powers of the regulator, consumer protection, micro-prudential regulation, resolution mechanism, capital controls, systematic risk, financial inclusion and market development, monetary policy, public debt management agency, contracts, trading and market abuse, financial regulatory architecture and the outputs of the commission.

(e) The report received from the Commission is under consideration by the Government.

Statement

The Terms of Reference of the Commission is as follows:

- I. Examining the architecture of the legislative and regulatory system governing the financial sector in India, including:
 - a. Review of existing legislation including the Reserve Bank of India Act, the Securities and Exchange Board of India Act, the Insurance and Regulatory Development Authority Act, the Pension Fund Regulatory and Development Authority Act, Forward Contract Regulation Act, Securities Contracts (Regulation) Act, Foreign Exchange Management Act etc., which govern the financial sector;
 - b. Review of administration of such legislation, including internal structures and external structure (departments and ministries of government), if required;
 - c. Review of inter-play of jurisdictions occupied by various regulators;
 - d. Review of jurisdiction of departments within each regulator, and consider need for segregation/combination, and such other streamlining;

- e. Review of issues relating to conflict of interest of regulators in the market;
 - f. Review of the manner in which subordinate legislation is drafted and implemented;
 - g. Review of eligibility criteria for senior officers in regulatory authorities and issues relating to tenure, continuity, and means of trapping and retaining lessons learnt by each authority;
 - h. Examine a Combined appellate oversight over all issues concerning users of financial sector legislation.
- II. Examine if legislation should mandate statement of principles of legislative intent behind every piece of subordinate legislation in order to make the purposive intent of the legislation clear and transparent to users of the law and to the courts.
- III. Examine if public feedback for draft subordinate legislation should be made mandatory, with exception for emergency measures.
- IV. Examine prescription of parameters for invocation of emergency powers where regulatory action may be taken on an ex parte basis.
- V. Examine the interplay of exchange controls and Exchange Management Act and Foreign Direct Investment Policy with other regulatory regimes within the financial sector.
- VI. Examine the most appropriate means of oversight over regulators and their autonomy from Government.
- VII. Examine the need for re-statement of the law and immediate repeal of any out-dated legislation on the basis of judicial decisions and policy shifts in the last two decades of the financial sector post-liberalisation.
- VIII. Examination of issues of data privacy and protection of consumer of financial services in the Indian market.
- IX. Examination of legislation relating to the role of information technology in the delivery of financial services in India, and their effectiveness.
- X. Examination of all recommendations already made by various expert committees set up by the governmental and by regulators and to implement measures that can be easily accepted.

- XI. Examine the role of state governments and legislatures in ensuring a smooth inter-state financial services infrastructure in India.
- XII. Examination of any other related issues.

Mis-selling of insurance products by Bank

3749. SHRI M.P. ACHUTHAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that there is large scale mis-selling of insurance products by the banks/insurance companies to the customers;
- (b) if so, the details of such complaints; and
- (c) how many complaints have been received by IRDA and the action taken by IRDA against such banks/insurance companies; and
- (d) how much the life insurance business has been achieved by L.I.C. and other private life insurance companies during the last three years and the lapse rate of policies in all the insurance companies during the last three year separately?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (c) The Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority (IRDA) has informed that the complaints against insurance companies for selling policies by making false lucrative offers at the point of sale are put under the category of Unfair Business Practices. Primarily, these complaints relate to life insurance policies. The number of such complaints were 56,470 during 2009-10, 1,00,581 during 2010-11, 1,00,770 during 2011-12 and 1,68,482 during the last financial year, *i.e.* 2012-13.

The details of total number of complaints and Unfair Business Practice complaints as available with IRDA (insurance company-wise) for the last four years are given in Statement-I (*See* below).

Based on complaints received, follow-up action taken by the insurer, and based on its own enquiries, IRDA levies penalty on insurance companies wherever a case of an unfair business practice is established. Details of such penalties company-wise are given in Statement-II (*See* below).

(d) The details of the life insurance business achieved by LIC and other private life insurance companies during the last three years is given in Statement-III (*See* below).

The details of lapse rate for LIC and other private life insurance companies in terms of persistency for 13/25/37 months are given in Statement-IV.

Statement-I

'Unfair Business Practice' complaints for the last four years including Financial Year 2012-13

Sl. No.	Name of Life Insurer	2012-13		2011-12		2010-11		2009-10	
		Total Complaints	Unfair Business Practice Complaints	Total Complaints	Unfair Business Practice-Complaints	Total Complaints	Unfair Business Practice-Complaints	Total Complaints	Unfair Business Practice Complaints
1		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	Aegon Religare	7341	6532	3440	2878	4516	1950	2600	347
2	Aviva	8948	4570	13520	4203	20312	7069	11724	10499
3	Bajaj Allianz	37092	21745	22390	4762	24582	2319	20174	1119
4	Bharti AXA	7402	5216	7310	5199	8780	4443	4750	2363
5	Birla Sun Life	30430	21651	11911	7685	11367	3936	4399	2267
6	Canara HSBC	5281	1874	5258	1324	2743	606	320	163
7	DLF Pramerica	1031	825	621	490	478	203	1113	4
8	Edelweiss Tokio	601	48	6	2	0	0	0	0
9	Future Generali	7580	869	15667	1035	15449	887	3035	679

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
10	HDFC Standard	50947	33813	35218	17910	34983	15501	36205	14563
11	ICICI Prudential	19759	16891	22016	15499	47268	31582	5055	2374
12	IDBI Federal	823	673	502	397	545	343	44	32
13	IndiaFirst	1199	762	738	360	1886	30	129	0
14	ING Vysya	8744	1558	10498	1509	12141	1166	9990	1443
15	Kotak Mahindra	8725	7709	8850	5921	12157	9759	5086	3561
16	LIC	73034	2538	52300	1672	83917	7	65623	0
17	Max New York	15899	5970	10362	2224	25590	4733	44665	7099
18	PNB MetLife	3832	2906	2940	2032	4532	1182	4957	994
19	Reliance	21843	16401	50807	9956	64282	5620	32876	4355
20	Sahara	29	6	29	2	20	2	30	1
21	SBI Life	18681	8333	18490	6791	16864	2796	14776	1362
22	Shriram	228	157	149	69	117	2	165	1
23	Star Union Dai-Ichi	432	224	284	193	261	65	124	38
24	TATA AIG	11672	7211	16307	8657	15241	6380	8675	3206
TOTAL		341012	168482	309613	100770	408031	100581	276515	56470

Statement-II

Details of penalties on insurance companies wherever a case of unfair business practice is established, company-wise

Sl. No.	Name of Company	Amount of Penalty	Date of Penalty	Brief Particulars of the violation committed
1	Cholamandalam General	Rs. 5 lakh	23rd February, 2011	Failure to comply with the provision of guidelines on licensing of corporate agents
2	Central Bank of India	Rs. 5 lakh	24th February, 2011	Failure to comply with the guidelines on licensing of corporate agents and violation of Regulation 10(D)(vi)(ii) of IRDA (Insurance Advertisement and Disclosure) Regulations, 2000
3	Bajaj Allianz Life	Rs. 10 lakh	18th March, 2011	Failure to comply with File and Use guidelines as well as violation of ULIP guidelines

Statement-III

Details of life insurance business achieved by LIC and other private life insurance companies during the last three years

Fin Yr	Description	Individual Business			Group Insurance Business		
		Policies	Premium (Rs. in crores)	Schemes	Premium (Rs. in crores)	Lives Covered	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
2010-11	Private Life Insurance Companies	11094391	30441.94	5087	8926.63	47571846	
	LIC of India	37012277	52732.09	25509	34232.58	35660199	
2011-12	Private Life Insurance Companies	8435592	22033.88	5515	10042.68	28857169	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	LIC of India	35724749	42738.36	26014	39053.38	37856102
2012-13 (Apr - Dec)	Private Life Insurance Companies	4799515	12669.46	3734	6235.60	22760634
	LIC of India	22152917	28016.59	17980	22260.82	27021988

Business figures for the Financial Year 2012-13 relate to only for the period April, 2012 - December 2012.

Statement-IV

Lapse Rate - Premium-Wise (in %)

Sl. No.	Name of the Company	Linked		Non Linked			
		13 months	25 months	37 months	13 months	25 months	37 months
1	Aegon Life Insurance Co. Ltd.	36	38	65	45	29	69
2	Bajaj Life insurance Co. Ltd.	37	44	89	42	45	65
3	Edelweiss Tokio Life Insurance Co. Ltd.						
4	Bharti AXA Life Insurance	26	33	44	56	68	92
5	DLF Pramerica Life Insurance Co. Ltd.	42	54	69	59	86	90
6	Future Generali India Life Insurance Co. Ltd.	45	46	33	57	66	72
7	India First Life Insurance Company Ltd.	30	29	19			
8	Birla Sun Life Insurance	18	34	29	48	48	73

9	ING Vysya Life Insurance Company Limited	29	43	63	37	48	60
10	Shriram Life Insurance Company	58	62	93	63	67	71
11	Met Life Insurance Co. Ltd.	36	33	64	39	33	55
12	TATA AIA Life Insurance Company Ltd.	26	29	55	34	45	44
13	Aviva Life Insurance Company India Ltd.	41	47	74	41	58	67
14	ICICI Prudential Life Insurance Company Limited	24	29	73	39	55	65
15	Max Life Insurance Co. Pvt. Ltd.	22	36	58	28	44	54
16	SBI Life Insurance Co. Ltd.	22	29	84	25	35	47
17	Sahara India Life Insurance Co. Ltd.	37	44	77	40	45	52
18	Canara HSBC Oriental Bank of Commerce Life Insurance Company Limited	20	11	35	39	21	2
19	IDBI Federal Life	26	33	43	31	32	48
20	HDFC Standard Life Insurance Company Limited	20	23	61	24	25	46
21	Kotak Mahindra Old Mutual Life Insurance Ltd.	29	34	72	38	51	70
22	Life Insurance Corporation of India	16	36	54	17	29	34
23	Reliance Life Insurance Company Limited	38	50	84	47	62	66
24	Star Union Dai-ichi Life Insurance Co. Ltd.	30	44	58	46	43	37

Interest rate on senior citizen savings scheme

3750. SHRI BALWINDER SINGH BHUNDER: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government *vide* Notification dated 25 April, 2012 has increased the rate of interest on deposits under Senior Citizen Savings (SCS) scheme from 9 per cent per annum to 9.3 per cent per annum on or deposits made under the scheme from 1 April, 2012;

(b) whether the said benefit has been denied to the senior citizens who have deposits under the said scheme but before 1 April, 2012;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(d) whether the Finance Minister, a senior citizen would himself look into the real grievance and make necessary amendment to benefit them for their no fault?

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

(b) to (d) The changed rates are applicable prospectively on new deposits and instruments issued on or after the date on which the new rates have come into effects. Existing holders continue to avail interest rates that were applicable when they subscribed to the instruments.

Measures taken to stimulate economy

3751. SHRI AJAY SANCHETI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government and the RBI have announced measures to stimulate the economy and to reduce fiscal and current account deficit;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) how these measures have helped Government in reducing inflation, revenue and current account deficit?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (c) The Central Government and the RBI have taken a

number of measures aimed at reviving economic growth and reducing fiscal and current account deficit. The major reform measures taken include the setting up of the Cabinet Committee on Investments (CCI) to fast track large investment projects; permitting FDI in areas such as multi brand retail, power exchange and aviation; deregulation of diesel prices and capping of subsidized LPG cylinders; laying the fiscal consolidation roadmap; introducing the Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT) scheme; liberalization measures to increase the inflow of capital; increasing the import duty on Gold and measures to encourage household sector to save in financial instruments other than gold. The Government has followed a tight monetary policy to keep inflation under check. Besides measures were taken to increase the supply of food-grains and other essential commodities by fiscal and administrative measures.

As a result of these measures WPI inflation in March 2013 fell to 5.96 per cent. Trade deficit has also fallen in Q4 of 2012-13. The cooling of petroleum prices and fall in gold imports, could also reduce the trade deficit. With re-prioritization of expenditure towards development side and curtailing the growth in non-developmental expenditure, the total expenditure is estimated to be brought down to 14.6 per cent of GDP in BE 2013-14.

Credit at lower interest rate for manufacturing sector

3752. DR. PRABHAKAR KORE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the National Manufacturing Competitiveness Council (NMCC) has recommended lowering the interest rates to attract more investments in manufacturing sector;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether Government has taken any steps in this direction;
- (d) if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (e) Yes. NMCC had written to the Government and Reserve Bank of India for taking measures for increasing the growth of manufacturing sector, which inter-alia includes the lowering of interest rate.

Interest rates on loan and advances have been de-regulated by the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) with effect from 01.07.2010 and linked to the Base Rate. Banks accordingly determine their actual lending rates on loans and advances with reference to their Base Rate and by including such other customer specific changes as considered appropriate.

Stake sale in OIL

3753. SHRI KUMAR DEEPAK DAS: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government had decided to sale 10 per cent stake in Oil India Ltd. (OIL);

(b) if so, the details of the action and decision taken thereon;

(c) whether Government has taken steps to fix the base price at 5-5 per cent discount to the current market price; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the reason therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (d) The Government disinvested 10 per cent paid-up equity capital in Oil India Ltd. (OIL) out of Government shareholding of 78.43% through Offer for Sale Mechanism of Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI). The Floor Price was fixed at Rs. 510 per share, which works out to be a discount of 5.41% over the closing price of Rs.539.20 on 31st January, 2013 at Bombay Stock Exchange. The OFS was completed on 1st February, 2013 and realized Rs. 3141.51 crore at an average of Rs. 522.60 per share i.e. an effective discount of 3.08% over the closing price of 31st January, 2013.

Obtaining of information on suspicious transaction by FIU

3754. SHRI ANIL MADHAV DAVE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of pieces of domestic information about suspicious transactions that have been obtained by Financial Intelligence Unit (FIU) so far;

(b) how many of them are under investigation;

(c) whether it is a fact that more than Rs. 430 crore of unaccounted funds

were recovered by the IT department after classified information from other countries on stashed funds under Double Taxation Avoidance Agreement (DTAA); and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) Financial Intelligence Unit - India (FIU-IND) has received 94,724 Suspicious Transaction Reports (STRs) from various Reporting Entities till 28.2.2013.

(b) Of these 61,420 Suspicious Transaction Reports (STRs) had been disseminated by FIU-IND to various intelligence agencies and law enforcement agencies, who decides appropriate action on it. Depending upon nature of information, some of the cases are taken up for immediate investigation.

(c) and (d) Receipt of information from foreign countries regarding foreign bank accounts maintained by certain individuals/non - individuals, under Double Taxation Avoidance Agreements (DTAAs)/Tax Information Exchange Agreements (TIEAs) is an ongoing and continuous process. The information so received is appropriately utilized for the purpose of investigation and assessment. Enquiries and assessment proceedings in many such cases are part of ongoing process. Assessment proceedings are quasi-judicial proceedings subject to the due process of law and further appeals to the Statutory Authorities/Courts *i.e.* Commissioner of Income-tax (Appeals), Income Tax Appellate Tribunal (ITAT), High Courts and Supreme Court. Only after completion of the due process of law, the issue as to whether a bank account/foreign asset is disclosed or not can be concluded.

Expansion of banks in low banking penetration area

3755. SHRI T.M. SELVAGANAPATHI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the banks have been asked to expand rapidly, especially in areas where banking penetration is still low;

(b) if so, the steps taken by the banks in this regard;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the banks have been asked to open more branches in rural areas and focus on States where penetration is low to expand the scope of the Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT) scheme; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (d) The Government and the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) are taking various initiatives from time to time to expand banking network particularly in the rural areas of the country. Under the Financial Inclusion Campaign 'Swabhimaan', banking facilities to over 74,000 unbanked habitations having population in excess of 2000 have been provided during 2010-12.

The RBI under its Branch Authorization Policy has permitted domestic Scheduled Commercial Banks(SCBs) (excluding Regional Rural Banks) to open branches in Tier 2 to Tier 6 centres (with population upto 99,999 as per census 2001) without the need to take permission from RBI subject to reporting. The domestic SCBs have also been advised that while preparing their Annual Branch Expansion Plan, they should allocate at least 25% of the total number of branches proposed to be opened during a year in unbanked rural centres with population upto 9999. The RRBs are also permitted to open branches in Tier 2 to Tier 6 centres without having the need to take permission from RBI in each case, subject to reporting, provided they fulfill certain conditions prescribed by RBI.

With the introduction of Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT) to the beneficiaries under various welfare schemes of the Government, banking services will get extended to the entire geography of the country in a phased manner.

Reduced Budget allocation to Health, Education and Road Ministry

3756. SHRI NARESH AGRAWAL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has cut down the budget allocated to Health, Education and Road Ministry; and

(b) if so, the details thereof, Ministry-wise and the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) There is no cut in the budget allocated to Health, Education and Road Ministry in BE 2013-14, in comparison to BE 2012-13. The details of BE 2012-13 and BE 2013-14, net of recoveries and receipt, of these Ministries are as under:

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	Name of Ministry	BE 2012-13	BE 2013-14
1.	Ministry of Health & Family Welfare	34488.00	37330.00
	(i) Deptt. of Health and Family Welfare	30702.00	33278.00
	(ii) Deptt. of Ayurveda, Yoga & Naturopathy, Unani, Siddha and Homoeopathy (AYUSH)	1178.00	1259.00
	(iii) Department of Health Research	908.00	1008.00
	(iv) Department of AIDS Control	1700.00	1785.00
2.	Ministry of Human Resource Development	74056.00	79451.00
	(i) Department of School Education and Literacy	48781.00	52701.00
	(ii) Department of Higher Education	25275.00	26750.00
3.	Ministry of Road Transport and Highways	30798.12	31302.14

All women banks

3757. SHRIMATI MAYA SINGH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether all women banks will start functioning from November, 2013;
- (b) if so, the master plan of these banks;
- (c) whether Government has chosen any special class of women, as belonging to Scheduled Caste/Tribe, OBC or women from the EWS as primary beneficiaries of these banks;
- (d) whether women will be given any preference in employment in these banks;
- (e) whether these banks will give loans on reduced interest to its beneficiaries; and
- (f) the basic difference between these banks and normal banks?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) The Finance Minister in his Union Budget Speech for the year 2013-14 on February 28, 2013 announced the proposal to set up India's first Women's Bank as public sector bank by October 2013. It is expected that the necessary approvals and the banking license for the Bank will be obtained by October, 2013.

(b) to (f) Government has constituted a Committee comprising of eminent bankers to, *inter-alia*, examine and firm-up the Blue-print of the Bank, including broad policy framework; business model; expansion plan; business strategy, etc. of the Bank including the measures to outreach the targeted population of the Bank. The Committee is likely to submit its report to the Government by 30.04.2013.

Impact of worsened recession in Euro zone

‡3758. DR. YOGENDRA P. TRIVEDI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the recession has become worse in 17 Euro Zone countries in the fourth quarter of 2012;

(b) if so, whether its effect will be reflected on the recession of the country; and

(c) the details of steps taken by Government to tackle the situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) As per the Eurostat data released on March 6, 2013, the euro area economy slipped deeper into recession in the fourth quarter of 2012 as the GDP shrank by 0.6 per cent following a contraction of 0.1 per cent in the previous quarter. Further in the latest World Economic Outlook (WEO, April, 2013) of the IMF, euro area GDP growth is projected to contract by 0.3 per cent in 2013. The IMF has also revised forecast of global economy growth for 2013 downwards to 3.3 per cent (in WEO April, 2013) from 3.5 per cent projected in January, 2013.

(b) and (c) Indian economy is affected by external economic developments because of its increasing integration with the rest of world; but is only experiencing a slowdown in GDP growth. The unfolding of euro-zone crisis has affected Indian economy mainly through trade, financial and confidence channels.

‡Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Subdued economic and financial conditions have led to weak external demand for India's exports. This together with higher imports of oil and gold & silver led to widening of trade and current account deficits.

The Government along with Reserve Bank of India (RBI) is keeping a close watch on the global developments and its likely impact on the Indian economy and taking necessary measures to manage the external sector as an integral part of maintaining macroeconomic stability on continuous basis. The Government has taken a number of steps to boost exports, augment capital flows, lower the import of gold and create more congenial environment for investment into the country.

Bringing back black money from foreign banks

3759. SHRI PARVEZ HASHMI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is facing some great difficulties to bring back the huge amount of black money of people of the country deposited with the foreign/Swiss Banks so far;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps which are taken by Government to bring back the black money and to check further crediting of black money?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) Government has been vigorously pursuing the cases of black money stashed abroad and in bringing them back. For this purpose, a five pronged strategy has been adopted which is as follows:

- (i) Joining the global crusade against 'black money' (for example our action in G 20, Global Forum on Transparency and Exchange of Information for Tax Purposes, Task Force on Financial Integrity and Economic Development, Financial Action Task Force, UN, OECD, etc.)
- (ii) Creating an appropriate legislative framework: (Various anti tax evasion measures legislated in existing Act and proposed in the DTC, New DTAAAs and TIEAs, amend existing DTAAAs).
- (iii) Setting up institutions for dealing with Illicit Funds; (10 Income Tax Overseas Units, dedicated computerized Exchange of Information [EOI Unit], FIU);

- (iv) Developing systems for implementation (new manpower policy); and
- (v) Imparting skills to the manpower for effective action (constant training for skill development).

While these measures have started yielding results, Government is facing difficulties to bring back the money deposited with the Foreign/Swiss banks on various grounds such as non-availability of official estimates of black money stashed abroad, lack of information on the identity of the account holders who possess illicit money in foreign banks, the prohibition of fishing expedition in the tax treaties, etc.

(c) Drive against tax evasion is a continuous and ongoing process. The Income Tax Department takes several punitive and deterrent steps to unearth unaccounted money and curb tax evasion. These include scrutiny of tax returns, surveys, search and seizure actions, imposition of penalty and launching of prosecution in appropriate cases. Information technology is also used in a systematic way for collection and collation of information to take action against tax evaders.

Zero balance bank accounts

‡3760. SHRI THAAWAR CHAND GEHLOT: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Nationalised Banks/Post Offices open zero balance accounts of beneficiaries;
- (b) if not, the reasons therefor; and
- (c) whether Government would issue orders to banks for providing the facility to open zero balance accounts?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (c) Reserve Bank of India (RBI) advised banks in November 2005 to make available a basic banking 'no-frills' account either with 'nil' or very low minimum balance as well as charges that make such accounts accessible to vast sections of population. Subsequently in August 2012, RBI has advised banks to offer a 'Basic Savings Bank Deposit Account', with some more enhanced facilities, including facility of ATM card or ATM-cum-Debit Card. This

‡Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

account shall not have the requirement of any minimum balance. The facilities will be provided without any charges. The existing basic banking 'no-frills' accounts are also to be converted to Basic Savings Bank Deposit Account.

Assistance to MSMEs by SIDBI

3761. SHRI VIVEK GUPTA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of assistance given by the Small Industries Development Bank of India (SIDBI) to the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) during the last three years, State-wise and year-wise;

(b) the number and details of MSMEs funded by SIDBI in West Bengal, during the last three years; and

(c) the number and details of MSMEs in West Bengal, rejected financial assistance by SIDBI during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) Small Industries Development Bank of India (SIDBI), set up in 1990 under an Act of Parliament, acts as the principal financial institution for the promotion, financing and development of industry in the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME) sector and to co-ordinate the functions of the institutions engaged thereof. SIDBI provides financial support to MSMEs by way of (a) Refinance to eligible Primary Lending Institutions (PLIs), such as, banks, State Financial Corporations (SFCs), etc. for onward lending to MSMEs through their branches ail over the country and (b) Direct assistance to MSMEs through its own branches. The operational performance of SIDBI during the last three years is given below:

Disbursement by SIDBI

(Rs. in crore)

FY	Indirect	Direct	Total
2010-11	25947.37	12848.52	38795.89
2011-12	26111.72	15048.66	41160.38
2012-13	27435.51	13084.54	40520.05

The details of State-wise, year-wise direct credit assistance provided by SIDBI is given in Statement-I (*See* below). The State-wise details of indirect assistance by way of refinance to banks/FIs is not maintained.

(b) The details of financial assistance to MSMEs in West Bengal by SIDBI direct as well as indirect (excluding refinance for which State-wise details are not maintained) are given in Statement-II (*See below*).

(c) During the last three years SIDBI has rejected 15 proposals in West Bengal. Further, Section 36 of the Small Industries Development Bank of India Act, 1989 provides for obligations of SIDBI to maintain secrecy about the information relating to its constituents.

Statement-I

*Details of State-wise and year-wise assistance (disbursement)-
direct credit provided by SIDBI*

Sl. No	State Name	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013
1	2	3	4	5
1	Andhra Pradesh	65.51	375.37	111.1
2	Arunachal Pradesh	0.01	0	0
3	Assam	11.5	3.15	0
4	Bihar	0.96	1.21	0.3
5	Chhattisgarh	8.83	14.08	11.72
6	Delhi	2243.26	2142.36	3632.71
7	Goa	24.96	71.02	124.78
8	Gujarat	741.37	1023.22	985.59
9	Haryana	868.91	1106.2	686.82
10	Himachal Pradesh	3.23	0.85	0.11
11	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	0
12	Jharkhand	184.09	228.96	175.04
13	Karnataka	103.86	112.88	83
14	Kerala	506.25	268.58	177.2
15	Madhya Pradesh	537.67	804.05	707.51
16	Maharashtra	4647.23	5171.77	3994.96
17	Manipur	0.02	0	0

1	2	3	4	5
18	Meghalaya	0.05	0.04	0
19	Mizoram	0.01	0	0
20	Nagaland	0.04	0	0
21	Odisha	188.34	296.44	394.87
22	Punjab	300.99	531.09	451.43
23	Rajasthan	730.39	366.2	163.44
24	Sikkim	0.03	0.02	0
25	Tamil Nadu	1418.56	1570.04	1070.61
26	Tripura	0.06	0	0
27	Uttar Pradesh	135.96	119.19	58.55
28	Uttarakhand	62.06	25.64	20.7
29	West Bengal*	347.00	347.50	283.06
GRAND TOTAL		13131.15	14579.86	13133.5

* Excluding support to MSMEs under arrangement with NBFCs.

Statement-II

*Details of direct and indirect credit (excluding refinance) by
SIDBI in West Bengal*

Schemes	Micro Finance operations through MFIs		Support to MSMEs through NBFCs		Direct assistance by SIDBI to MSME	
	Amount (crore)	Number of Beneficiaries	Amount (crore)	Number of Beneficiaries	Amount (crore)	Number of Beneficiaries
2010	348	232541	0	0	197.1	52
2011	312.6	192356	299.9	2812	347	78
2012	101	64945	793.2	3406	347.5	66
2013	24.5	30787	830	7245	283.1	43
TOTAL	348	232541	1923.1	13463	1174.67	239

Realisation of indirect-tax collection target

‡3762. SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Government had estimated to garner Rs. 4.6 lacs crores through indirect taxes;
- (b) if so, to what extent it is lesser than the earlier budget estimates;
- (c) whether Government has collected more than Rs. 4.6 lacs crores in this manner;
- (d) if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) the additional steps taken for achieving the targets fixed for tax collection?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) Sir, Government had estimated to garner Rs. 4,68,010 crores through indirect taxes, during the year 2012-13.

- (b) It is lesser than the Budget Estimate for the year by Rs. 35,548 crores.
- (c) Yes. Government has collected more than Rupees 4.6 lac crores.
- (d) The details are as follows:

Duties/taxes	Amount collected (provisional figures in Rs. crores)
Customs duties	1,657,750
Union Excise duties	1,76,638
Service Tax	1,32,007
Indirect Taxes (Total)	4,74,394

(e) Following additional steps were taken for achieving the targets fixed for tax collection:

- (i) to facilitate compliant taxpayers, stable and non-adversarial tax regime has been followed;
- (ii) to control non-compliance, penal provisions have been invoked; for example, bank accounts of defaulters were frozen and properties were attached;

‡Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- (iii) to raise tax payer awareness, seminars and publicity campaigns were organized.

Utilization of money raised through bonds by NHAI

3763. SHRI AJAY SANCHETI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the National Highways Authority of India (NHAI) failed to fully utilize the money raised through tax free bonds in the last fiscal;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the rate at which bonds were issued;
- (d) whether the funds were parked in fixed deposits in banks; and
- (e) if so, the reasons therefor and interest earned on the fixed deposits?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA) : Based on the information given by NHAI the point-wise reply is as under :

(a) Does not arise, as NHAI has not raised any money through tax free bonds in the last fiscal *i.e.* 2012-13.

(b) and (c) Does not arise in view of reply to part (a) above. However, in the financial year 2011-12, NHAI raised Rs. 10,000 crore through tax free bonds at interest rates of 8.20% for 10 years bonds and 8.30% for 15 years bonds.

(d) and (e) Under Rule 8 (Manner of Investment Fund) of the NHAI (Budget, Accounts, Audit, Investment of funds and Power to enter Premises) Rule, 1990, as notified by Central Government, all surplus funds of NHAI are to be deposited in the SBI or any scheduled bank specified in the First Schedule to the Banking Companies (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertakings) Act, 1970 (5 of 1970) or the Banking Companies (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertakings) Act, 1980 (40 of 1980).

Arrangement between banks and life insurance companies

3764. SHRI D. RAJA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether some public sector banks have tie up arrangements with life insurance companies to do the life insurance business;
- (b) if so, the names of such banks and insurance companies;
- (c) whether some banks have received big amounts from the insurance companies in the shape of sign up amounts/ infrastructure expenses excluding the commission as per IRDA guidelines;
- (d) if so, the names of such banks/ insurance companies who have received/ paid such amount during the last three years;

(e) the IRDA guidelines on this issue and whether the banks/insurance companies are following these norms; and

(f) if not, the action taken by IRDA against such banks/insurance companies, bank/ insurance company-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) Yes, sir. The Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority (IRDA) has informed that 27 Public Sector banks have tie-up arrangement with life insurance companies to do the life insurance business. The names of such banks and insurance companies are given in Statement-I (*See below*).

(c) and (d) The IRDA has informed the names of such banks/life insurance companies which have received / paid such amounts during the years 2009-10 to 2011-12, in the shape of Infrastructure expenses excluding the commission, which are given in Statement-II (*See below*).

(e) and (f) IRDA has informed that Section 40(A) (1) of Insurance Act, 1938 prescribes the limitation of expenditure on commission or remuneration in any form in respect of any policy of life insurance issued in India by an Insurance Agent (which includes corporate agent also). IRDA has issued guidelines on Licensing of Corporate Agents vide No.017/IRDA/Circular/CA Guidelines/2005 dated 14/07/2005. Clause 21 of these guidelines specifies that the insurer shall not pay any amount other than the permitted agency commission. Compliance of these norms is being monitored on a regular basis by the Authority. The details of Insurer/Bank, who have violated the provisions of Laws/Guidelines mentioned herein while paying/ accepting the payments by way of Infrastructure expenses and action taken by IRDA, are given in Statement-III.

Statement-I

Names of banks who have tied up with life insurance companies

Sl. No.	Name of the Public Sector Bank	Name of the Life Insurer
1	2	3
1	State Bank of India	SBI Life Insurance Company Limited
2	State Bank of Bikaner & Jaipur	SBI Life Insurance Company Limited
3	State Bank of Hyderabad	SBI Life insurance Company Limited
4	State Bank of Travancore	SBI Life Insurance Company Limited
5	State Bank of Patiala	SBI Life Insurance Company Limited
6	State Bank of Indore	SBI Life Insurance Company Limited

1	2	3
7	State Bank of Mysore	SBI Life Insurance Company Limited
8	Allahabad Bank	Life Insurance Corporation of India
9	Andhra Bank	India First Life Insurance Company Limited
10	Bank of Baroda	India First Life Insurance Company Limited
11	Bank of India	Star Union Dai-ichi Life Insurance Company Limited
12	Bank of Maharashtra	Life Insurance Corporation of India
13	Canara Bank	Canara HSBC OBC Life Insurance Company Limited
14	Central Bank of India	Life Insurance Corporation of India
15	Corporation Bank	Life Insurance Corporation of India
16	Dena Bank	Life Insurance Corporation of India
17	Indian Bank	HDFC Standard Life Insurance Company Limited
18	Indian Overseas Bank	Life Insurance Corporation of India
19	Oriental Bank of Commerce	Canara HSBC OBC Life Insurance Company Limited
20	Punjab & Sind Bank	Aviva Life Insurance Company Limited
21	Punjab National Bank	PNB Met Life Insurance India Company Limited
22	Syndicate Bank	Bajaj Allianz Life Insurance Company Limited
23	UCO Bank	Life Insurance Corporation of India
24	Union Bank of India	Star Union Dai-ichi Life Insurance Company Limited
25	United Bank of India	Tata AIA Life Insurance Company Limited
26	Vijaya Bank	Life Insurance Corporation of India
27	IDBI Bank	IDBI Federal Life Insurance Company Limited

Statement-II

Names of banks/life insurance companies which have received/ paid big amounts in the shape of infrastructure expenses excluding commission

Sl. No.	2009-10		2010-11		2011-12	
	Name of the Bank	Name of the Life Insurance Company	Name of the Bank	Name of the Life Insurance Company	Name of the Bank	Name of the Life Insurance Company
1	Syndicate Bank	Bajaj Allianz Life Insurance Company Limited	-	-	-	-
2	Bank of India	Star Union Daiichi Life Insurance Company Limited	Bank of India	Star Union Daiichi Life Insurance Company Limited	-	-
3	Union Bank of India	Star Union Daiichi Life Insurance Company Limited	Union Bank of India	Star Union Daiichi Life Insurance Company Limited	-	-
4	-	-	United Bank of India	Tata AIA Life Insurance Company Limited	-	-
5	Punjab & Sind Bank	Aviva Life Insurance Company Limited	Punjab & Sind Bank	Aviva Life Insurance Company Limited	Punjab & Sind Bank	Aviva Life Insurance Company Limited

Statement-III*Details of Insurer/Bank who violated the provisions of Laws/Guidelines and action taken by IRDA*

Sl. No.	Name of the Bank	Name of the Insurance Company	Year in which huge amounts in the shape of Infrastructure expenses	Action taken by IRDA
1	Punjab & Sind Bank	Aviva Life Insurance Company Limited	2011-12	Show Cause notice issued to The Insurer <i>vide</i> IRDA letter ref No. 464.1/9/F&A/RDL-31B/2011-12/209/2012-13 dated 8th February, 2013. * Show cause notice issued to Punjab & Sind Bank <i>vide</i> IRDA letter No. 464.1/9/F&A/RDL-31B/2011-12/217/2012-13 dated 8th February, 2013.

Settlement of bad loan by public sector banks

3765. SHRI ARVIND KUMAR SINGH:

SHRI ALOK TIWARI:

SHRI PRABHAT JHA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the bad loans recovered, settled, entered into compromise write offs during last three years, year-wise and public sector banks-wise;

(b) whether there is sharp decrease in bad debt of public sector banks during last two years;

(c) if so, the details thereof; bank-wise;

(d) whether public sector banks have preferred to settle bad debt of at least Rs. 57,641 crores during last four years instead of recovery that helped them report better even after overall stress of bad loan went up; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA) : (a), (d) and (e) As reported by Reserve Bank of India, Public Sector Bank-wise details of reduction in Non-Performing Assets (NPs), including actual recovery and compromise & write offs, for the last four years viz. as on 31st March, 2009, 31st March, 2010, 31st March, 2011 and 31st March, 2012 are at annexure. [See Appendix 228 Annexure No.42]

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Identification of ineligible farm loan beneficiaries

3766. SHRI D. RAJA:

SHRI M.P. ACHUTHAN:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) had ordered banks to identify the ineligible farm loan beneficiaries and make full recoveries from such beneficiaries in view of the serious observations made by the CAG on lapses in form of violation of guidelines; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and how many banks had acted thereon and how much money was recovered?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) The Performance Audit of the Agriculture Debt Waiver and Debt Relief Scheme, 2008 was undertaken by the Comptroller and Auditor General (CAG) of India. The Report of the Audit was laid on the Table of both the Houses of Parliament on 5.3.2013. During the Exit Conference with official of CAG on 7.12.2012, some observations with regard to implementation of the Scheme were made.

Accordingly, the Government instructed the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) and National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD), the implementing agencies of the Scheme, on 11.1.2013 to take remedial measures which, in turn, issued directions to the lending institutions to examine the cases of any irregularities and take corrective steps, including recovery of such amounts from ineligible beneficiaries, recovery of any excess payment and fixing responsibility of the bank staff in appropriate cases, non-issuance of debt waiver and debt relief certificates and ensure monitoring of fresh loans to the beneficiaries.

The Government had also on 15.2.2013 directed RBI, NABARD and all Public Sector Banks to take immediate corrective action based on the observations of audit and also re-verify all the claims reimbursed while implementing ADWDRS, 2008. Lending institutions have commenced re-verification of all claims.

The RBI has reported that 23 public sector banks have so far refunded a total amount of Rs. 3.61 crore. The NABARD has reported that so far RRBs and Cooperative Banks have recovered a total amount of Rs. 4.04 crore.

Extension of tax benefit for M and A

3767. SHRI B.S. GNANADESIKAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Confederation of Indian Industry (CII) has asked Government to extend tax benefits pertaining to Mergers and Amalgamation (M&A) to all businesses such as telecom, IT, sports and entertainment since these benefits are limited to industrial undertakings and selected services such as shipping, hotels, aircraft and banking;

(b) if so, whether this move will help industry to re-organise and re-struct operations in sync with rapidity of changes, taking place in the business environment as well as to deal with the emergence of new sectors and segments; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) and (c) Tax benefits pertaining to Mergers and Amalgamation have been extended to industrial undertakings engaged in the business of providing telecommunication services, whether basis or cellular, including radio paging, domestic satellite service, network of trunking, broadband network and internet services. The tax benefits pertaining to Mergers and Amalgamation are allowed only in cases where the resulting tax savings could be utilised to revive potentially viable sick industrial units, having a substantial fixed asset base, which could be utilised in a more efficient manner. Moreover, tax avoidance is inherent in such benefits and it has considerable potential for misuse.

Guidelines for foreign tours by PSU heads

3768. SHRI SALIM ANSARI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that all heads of Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs) are required to take prior permission/approval for foreign trips;

(b) if so, the details in this regard with the details of competent authority to accord permission for foreign tours of CMDs of PSUs;

(c) whether there is a limit/restriction of foreign tours of CMDs of PSUs in a financial year; and

(d) if so, the details thereof with the salient feature of guidelines issued in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) Instructions and guidelines governing foreign tours of Heads/CMDs of Central Public Sector Enterprises (CPSEs) have been issued by the Department of Public Enterprises(DPE). The DPE have informed that for Navratna, Miniratna and other profit making CPSEs, and CPSEs which do not depend on budgetary support for payment of salary/wages etc., the Chief Executive may be permitted to undertake foreign tours with prior approval of Secretary of

the Administrative Ministry. Functional Directors of such companies may be permitted foreign tours with the approval of Chief Executive. For CPSEs that are sick and/or loss making or have got budgetary support for salary/wages in any of the last three years or that are referred to Board for Industrial and Financial Reconstruction (BIFR) or The Board for Reconstruction of Public Sector Enterprises (BRPSE), foreign tours of Chief Executives as well as Functional Directors will require prior approval of the Administrative Ministry.

(c) and (d) As per guidelines issued by DPE, generally no Chief Executive/Functional Director should undertake more than 6 (six) visits abroad in a year. If the nature of business demands a larger number of visits, a calendar of visits for the entire year should be prepared in advance and visits prioritized. For proposals relating to visits exceeding 6 (six) by a Chief Executive/Functional Director, detailed justification would need to be furnished and such visits would be allowed only in exceptional cases, with the prior approval of Secretary in the Administrative Ministry/Department.

Memorandum regarding allocation of SCSP funds

3769. SHRI TARINI KANTA ROY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has received any memorandum urging allocation of Scheduled Caste Sub-Plan (SCSP) fund as per the guidelines stipulated by the Central Government;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the details of action Government is going to take in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (c) Planning Commission has received requests in the past from various quarters urging allocation of funds for Scheduled Caste Sub Plan as per the guidelines stipulated by the Planning Commission. A Task Force under the Chairmanship of Dr. Narendra Jadhav, Member, Planning Commission in June, 2010 was constituted by the Planning Commission, has identified the Central Ministries/Departments in terms of their obligation to earmark allocation in proportion to the SC/ST population into four categories: (i) No Obligation; (ii) Earmarking outlays less than 15% for SCs and 7.5% for STs; (iii) Earmarking of outlays between 15%-16.2% for SCs and 7.5%-8.2% for STs and (iv) Earmarking more than 16.2% for SCs and more than 8.2% for STs from the Financial Year 2011-12 onwards. Based on these recommendations, Union Government has started separate earmarking of funds under SCSP and details of such allocation are also given in Statement 21 of Expenditure Budget, Volume I.

Finances required for setting up UMSPs

3770. SHRI C.M. RAMESH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of objections raised by the Department of Economic Affairs with regard to setting up of Ultra Mega Steel Plants (UMSPs) so as to bridge the gap between demand and supply of steel in the country;

(b) the basis on which DEA contended that large equity capital cannot be mobilized for UMSPs;

(c) whether DEA did not agree to provide 1500 crores corpus to the proposed Steel Finance Corporation; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) This Department has received discussion paper/concept note on Need for setting up Ultra Mega Steel Projects & Related Operational Issues from Ministry of Steel with a request to provide comments on the matter. Major comments of the Department are as below:

(i) Department supports the sectoral development through allocations/plan support so that quantifiable results are achieved in a time bound manner. Fiscal concessions, besides distorting the tax structure, act as hidden subsidies and are unfair to other sectors which do not enjoy similar treatment and also to States which are not rich in natural resources.

(ii) The concept paper draws a comparison between the Ultra Mega Power Project (UMPP) and UMSPs. Steel manufacturing is not considered as an infrastructure sub-sector since it does not meet all the six criteria used by Rangarajan Commission to define infrastructure.

(iii) Since land acquisition and other clearances are found to be major bottlenecks, therefore some pilot projects may be taken up so that the model could be fine tuned.

(iv) The concept paper is not specific on areas of concern, action to be taken, milestones and time-frames in keeping with the targets.

(b) In the proposed model, each steel projects is to have a minimum capacity of 10 million tones. This will require a direct investment of about Rs. 50,000 crore as per concept note. If a debt equity ratio of 3:1 is considered,

equity of Rs. 12,500 crores will be required. It will perhaps be difficult to organize equity of such magnitude.

(c) This Department has stated that the rationale for equity capital of Rs.1,500 crore to be contributed by Government of India for setting up of Steel Finance Corporation is not clear.

(d) Ministry of Steel has dropped the idea of setting up of UMSPs as most of the States have not supported it.

Disbursement of loan to diamond exporters

3771. SHRI JAI PRAKASH NARAYAN SINGH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether, after the 2008 financial crisis, a number of major diamond processing and export oriented units became defunct resulting in good loans turning into bad loans;

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

(c) whether Government is aware that foreign banks keep 75-120 per cent of the borrowed money as collateral whereas Indian Banks seeks only 25-30 per cent from stakeholders as collateral;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor;

(e) whether Government would revisit the disbursement of loans to diamond exporters; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) The bank-wise details of the amount of total outstanding credit and total impaired credit to Gems and Jewellery industry in respect of the Scheduled Commercial Banks (SCBs) for the last five years *viz.* March, 2008, March, 2009, March, 2010, March, 2011 and March 2012, as provided by the Reserve Bank of India (RBI), are given in the Statement (*See* below).

(c) to (f) There is no proposal to revisit the disbursement norms of the banks. RBI has generally deregulated credit related matters such as collateral and disbursements. RBI provides broad guidelines to the banks and they are required to decide such matters based on their commercial judgment, Board laid down loan policies and extant RBI Guidelines.

Statement

Bank-wise details of total outstanding credit and total impaired credit in gems and jewellery industry

(Amt. Rs. in crores)

Bank Group	Bank Name	3/31/2008		3/31/2009	
		Total Outstanding credit	Total Impaired Credits	Total Outstanding credit	Total Impaired Credits
1	2	3	4	5	6
Nationalised	Allahabad Bank	364.00	27.31	413.00	27.57
	Andhra Bank	526.91	0.00	497.56	0.00
	Bank of Baroda	537.23	20.52	497.45	0.08
	Bank of India	2348.07	17.07	2558.35	9.99
	Bank of Maharashtra	78.97	2.97	164.33	0.15
	Canara Bank	1260.00	1.07	1039.00	3.49
	Central Bank of India	442.09	6.35	463.35	4.15
	Corporation Bank	900.68	0.00	873.18	0.00
	Dena Bank	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	IDBI Bank Limited	385.58	1.61	222.44	4.75
	Indian Bank	111.21	0.00	65.85	0.00
	Indian Overseas Bank	642.32	4.59	385.00	5.64
	Oriental Bank of Comm	142.19	0.29	374.92	0.67
	Punjab & Sind Bank	64.87	0.04	18.48	0.02
	Punjab National Bank	597.93	17.10	623.97	17.75
	Syndicate Bank	333.83	1.00	338.65	1.07
	UCO Bank	348.81	3.66	451.50	2.39
	Union Bank of India	1162.60	23.69	1520.57	30.67

Statement

Bank-wise details of total outstanding credit and total impaired credit in gems and jewellery industry

(Amt. Rs. in crores)

3/31/2010		3/31/2011		3/31/2012	
Total Outstanding credit	Total Impaired Credits	Total Outstanding credit	Total Impaired Credits	Total Outstanding credit	Total Impaired Credits
7	8	9	10	11	12
538.00	25.00	585.00	0.00	470.30	11.81
621.84	0.00	862.52	0.00	1141.29	119.60
655.85	0.09	856.40	0.07	1148.06	6.42
2321.48	142.16	2810.63	156.23	3597.32	227.05
299.60	0.11	167.31	0.07	278.46	0.31
1035.00	4.44	1906.00	2.76	2417.00	2.54
587.31	11.75	851.84	10.95	1026.76	28.06
1078.96	0.00	1479.28	0.00	2356.62	12.99
604.78	41.36	621.57	29.62	632.21	26.52
381.88	51.43	958.54	68.65	1455.73	43.66
83.24	0.00	197.99	0.97	225.13	0.94
286.84	70.06	506.40	127.46	687.70	31.83
418.08	50.25	616.09	21.50	415.30	3.78
35.83	0.02	22.71	0.01	23.89	0.04
1183.89	34.22	1676.38	40.26	918.30	71.98
566.77	23.65	560.99	19.27	557.42	34.71
353.56	1.65	467.16	57.21	286.73	1.11
1810.08	155.80	1896.54	195.14	3065.01	87.80

1	2	3	4	5	6
	United Bank of India	124.00	1.29	196.00	1.00
	Vijaya Bank	194.60	1.15	145.61	0.47
	TOTAL	10565.88	129.71	10849.21	109.87
SBI Group	State Bank of Bikaner & Jaipur	747.31	7.07	726.72	0.42
	State Bank of Hyderabad	731.10	0.00	951.80	0.00
	State Bank of India	5279.44	37.70	6104.49	186.69
	State Bank of Indore	576.92	0.00	677.95	0.00
	State Bank of Mysore	569.32	0.00	160.81	0.24
	State Bank of Patiala	826.64	0.04	1143.11	1.69
	State Bank of Saurashtra	626.05	0.06	0.00	0.00
	State Bank of Travancore	571.05	7.83	636.63	2.12
	TOTAL	9927.83	52.70	10401.51	191.15
Old Private	Bank of Rajasthan Ltd.	85.95	1.15	90.21	1.04
	Catholic Syrian Bank Ltd.	0.98	0.00	8.72	0.00
	City Union Bank Ltd.	2.12	0.44	1.61	1.25
	Dhanlaxmi Bank Limited	52.43	0.00	135.42	0.00
	Federal Bank Ltd.	50.24	0.00	68.13	0.00
	ING Vysya Bank Ltd.	714.03	0.07	561.63	0.00
	Jammu & Kashmir Bank	33.23	0.00	10.57	0.00
	Karnataka Bank Ltd.	328.76	8.43	365.80	7.98
	Karur Vysya Bank Ltd.	59.88	0.60	71.03	0.12
	Lakshmi Vilas Bank Ltd.	58.52	2.01	64.77	0.43
	Ratnakar Bank Ltd.	1.45	0.26	1.36	0.19
	South Indian Bank Ltd.	147.87	5.64	184.70	4.07
	Tamilnad Mercantile Bank	3.60	0.00	3.63	0.03
	TOTAL	1539.05	18.60	1567.59	15.12

7	8	9	10	11	12
303.00	1.00	321.95	3.07	307.70	2.27
358.90	0.06	307.25	0.18	63.21	0.08
13523.90	613.05	17672.53	733.43	21074.14	713.49
669.29	64.54	650.52	92.44	654.84	0.79
880.71	0.15	1452.71	69.52	1663.21	18.35
6060.68	338.26	8951.89	647.06	10301.26	923.90
612.40	43.59	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
202.16	0.46	204.24	0.28	253.43	1.32
1068.34	68.44	980.84	81.79	1070.97	80.22
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
629.80	1.16	603.95	50.52	1177.13	2.09
10123.38	516.60	12844.15	941.61	15120.86	1026.68
88.12	1.29	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
8.62	0.00	9.49	0.00	16.13	0.00
1.67	1.11	9.48	0.02	12.48	0.00
108.13	0.00	238.35	0.00	355.03	0.00
61.14	0.02	16.15	0.01	21.48	0.56
696.57	0.00	825.01	41.15	1305.95	37.85
11.29	0.00	12.73	1.81	15.08	0.95
555.90	115.45	524.90	133.02	436.57	0.01
86.96	0.00	129.30	0.02	217.41	0.20
85.57	3.65	15.29	0.58	56.11	2.76
1.66	0.00	6.22	0.14	17.94	0.10
24.10	0.01	25.30	0.01	145.59	0.01
3.73	0.02	9.13	0.00	11.21	0.00
1732.47	121.54	1821.34	176.76	2610.98	42.45

1	2	3	4	5	6
New Private	Axis Bank Ltd.	808.06	1.59	1127.34	36.60
	Centurion Bank of Punjab	47.32	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Development Credit Bank	11.16	0.00	10.61	1.80
	HDFC Bank Ltd.	126.03	16.60	81.31	16.60
	ICICI Bank Ltd.	598.29	20.99	778.84	12.12
	IndusInd Bank Ltd.	272.10	0.75	236.19	0.33
	Kotak Mahindra Bank Ltd.	62.57	0.00	23.69	0.00
	Yes Bank Ltd.	28.41	0.00	73.81	0.00
	TOTAL	1953.94	39.93	2331.79	67.45
Foreign Banks	Abu Dhabi Commercial	0.18	0.00	0.21	0.00
	Antwerp Diamond Bank	476.29	0.00	703.20	26.41
	Bank of Ceylon	0.27	0.21	0.30	0.21
	Bank of Nova Scotia	0.00	0.00	1421.17	0.00
	Barclays Bank Pic	51.26	0.09	164.34	4.57
	Citibank N.A.	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Deutsche Bank (Asia)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Hongkong & Shanghai Bank	502	0.00	144.84	0.00
	JSC VTB Bank	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Mizuho Corporate Bank	6.58	6.58	6.36	6.36
	Societe Generale Bank Ltd.	19.90	0.00	20.11	0.00
	Standard Chartered Bank	180.44	13.00	234.83	1.33
	State Bank of Mauritius	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	The Royal Bank of Scotland NB	2750.96	9.53	2615.40	23.76
		TOTAL	3490.89	29.41	5310.75
	TOTAL Scheduled Commercial Banks	27477.59	270.35	30460.86	446.23

Source: Latest updated OSMOS/RBI database

7	8	9	10	11	12
1024.00	37.24	1041.99	26.67	1483.46	60.39
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
41.19	1.69	37.79	1.34	17.55	0.08
1083.46	12.91	1407.52	70.07	2831.28	12.91
490.68	131.79	578.36	175.21	957.44	175.42
201.75	0.33	379.22	4.28	479.75	0.30
56.01	0.00	64.21	0.00	85.89	0.19
87.04	0.00	215.67	0.00	370.10	0.00
2984.13	183.96	3724.76	277.58	6225.48	249.28
0.00	0.00	0.11	0.00	0.17	0.00
481.84	99.59	681.10	99.63	970.02	99.63
0.21	0.21	0.21	0.21	0.21	0.21
1639.27	0.00	2172.10	0.00	2578.60	0.00
105.39	5.40	36.03	2.23	36.22	0.72
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	42.46	0.00
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	14.37	0.00
3.53	0.00	6.09	0.00	19.91	0.00
0.00	0.00	5.00	0.00	5.00	0.00
6.34	6.34	6.34	6.34	6.34	6.34
18.57	0.00	19.50	0.00	52.44	0.00
743.61	17.97	812.37	18.84	687.14	17.69
20.00	0.00	79.91	0.00	75.24	0.00
2475.60	0.00	254.90	139.01	3821.15	119.02
5494.37	129.51	4073.66	266.26	8309.27	243.61
33858.25	1564.67	40136.45	2395.64	53340.72	2275.51

Investment cycle

3772. SHRI Y. S. CHOWDARY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a need to take immediate steps to keep the investment cycle going on in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) The rate of investment as proportionate to Gross Domestic Product declined from 36.8 per cent in 2010-11 to 35 per cent in 2012-13. Revival of investment has, therefore, been a priority for the Government to improve the rate of growth of the economy.

(c) In the recent past, the Government has announced a number of policy measures with the objective of strengthening the investment climate in the economy which, *inter alia*, include setting up of the Cabinet Committee on Investment (CCI) to fast track large investment projects; strengthening of financial and banking sector; permitting FDI in areas including multi-brand retail, power exchanges and aviation, etc. The Union Budget 2013-14 has outlined several initiatives to boost investment in infrastructure and industry, that *inter alia* include encouraging Infrastructure Debt Funds, credit enhancement to infrastructure companies, raising of corpus of Rural Infrastructure Development Fund, introduction of investment allowance for new high value investments, etc. The RBI and the Government has also taken several measures that would facilitate foreign capital flow.

Pension for above 55 persons

†3773. SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of men and women aged above 55 years respectively in the country;

(b) whether it is a fact that thousands of activists had demonstrated at Jantar Mantar on 7 May, 2012 in the leadership of social activists Aruna Rai,

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Shri Bhanwar Singh Meghvanshi, Dr. Sunilam, Baba Aadav and Ram Singh with regard to pensions to senior citizens and other demands;

(c) whether Government is considering to provide pension of Rs. 2000 per month to each man and woman aged above 55 years; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) As per Census of India, 2001, the number of men and women above 55 years are 5.13 crore and 5.29 crore respectively.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) and (d) The pension to senior citizens living Below Poverty Line (BPL) is being provided under Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension Scheme (IGNOAPS) which is a component of National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP) administered by the Ministry of Rural Development. The Ministry of Finance has not received any proposal from Ministry of Rural Development for providing pension of Rs. 2000 per month to each man and woman aged above 55 years.

Installation of ATMs with every bank branch

3774. SHRI T. M. SELVAGANAPATHI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has asked all the banks to open ATMs at all branches to facilitate cash withdrawal anywhere at any hour;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether it is also a fact that Government has also asked the banks to remove all cash withdrawal restrictions through ATMs such as number of transactions through ATMs of other banks, etc.; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the banks' response to it?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) In terms of Budget Announcement 2013-14 that Public Sector Banks (PSBs) will have an ATM at all their branches in place by 31.03.2014. Banks have been installing ATMs to facilitate their customers to access their bank accounts and withdraw money as per their convenience at the ATM.

(c) and (d) No, Sir. No such directions have been issued.

Credit for renewable energy projects

3775. SHRI A. ELAVARASAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that while extending credit public sector banks traditionally give preference to conventional power projects rather than renewable energy projects;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government has asked the public sector banks to consider a separate exposure limit for credit to renewable energy projects to improve fund flow into this capital-intensive industry; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) No, Sir. Banks sanctions loans to viable power projects, irrespective of their nature.

(c) and (d) No, Sir. However, keeping in view the importance of renewable energy projects, Public Sector Banks (PSBs) have been advised by the Government not to reject any proposal for financing, otherwise viable renewable energy project, on the ground that power sector as a whole is under stress.

Small Credit Institutes in tax net

‡3776. SHRI ASHK ALI TAK: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state the details of profit/loss incurred by institutes providing small credit to agricultural sector after being included in income tax net?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): No centralized data is maintained pertaining to "profit/loss incurred by institutes providing small credit to agricultural sector after being included in income tax net", on case to case basis.

SEBI guidelines for controlling insider trading

3777. DR. PRADEEP KUMAR BALMUCHU: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Capital Market Regulator SEBI has laid down new guidelines to control insider trading in the country; and

‡Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- (b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) No Sir. Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI) has not laid down any new guidelines to control insider trading. However, the SEBI (Prohibition of Insider Trading) Regulations 1992 are already in existence.

Evasion of custom duty on coal import

3778. DR. T. N. SEEMA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether prominent companies in the power and cement sectors allegedly import bituminous coal by labeling it as steam coal to evade custom duty;

- (b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Department of Revenue Intelligence (DRI) has issued any notice to a few companies in this regard;

- (d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) the names of the companies involved and the total estimated loss accrued;

(f) whether a loophole has been detected by Government in the law to dodge import duty of Rs. 2,500 crore on coal imports; and

(g) if so, the steps taken by Government to prevent such fraudulent practice?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The details of import of bituminous coal by the companies in power and cement sectors by mis-declaring it as steam coal to evade Customs duty and the cases booked by Customs field formations including Directorate of Revenue Intelligence for the financial year 2012-13 are as under :

(Rs. in crore)

No. of cases detected	Value of goods imported by mis-declaring as steam coal	Duty involved
550	23382.15	2505.123

(c) to (e) The details of notices issued on cases booked by the Directorate of Revenue Intelligence (DRI) in respect of companies involved and the total estimated loss accrued during the above said period is given in the Statement (*See below*).

(f) No, Sir. There is no loophole in law. The duty short payment was a consequence of misclassification of coal under CTH 27011920 as "Steam Coal" (in the category of "other" than Anthracite Coal and Bituminous Coal) while it was correctly classifiable under CTH 27011200 as Bituminous Coal as per its Technical Specifications.

(g) The Government has taken steps to prevent such fraudulent practice *vide* Notification No.12/2013-Cus dated 01.03.2013. The Basic Customs Duty on Bituminous coal was reduced from 5% to 2% and CVD from 6% to 2% and the Basic Customs Duty on Steam Coal was raised from Nil to 2% and CVD from 1% to 2% so that now both Steam Coal and Bituminous Coal attract a uniform rate of 2% BCD and 2% CVD.

Statement

*Details of notices issued by DRI in respect of companies involved
and total estimated loss accrued during 2012-13*

Name of the company against whome SCN issued by DRI	Value of goods imported by mis-declaring as steam coal (Rs. in crore)	Duty involved (Rs. in crore)
1	2	3
Bannari Amman Sugar Pvt. Ltd.	5.44	0.58
Coastal Energy Pvt. Ltd.	18.00	1.91

1	2	3
DCW Ltd.	117.00	12.43
Empee Distilleries Ltd.	8.32	0.88
Empee Sugars and Chemicals Ltd.	85.63	9.00
Ind Barath Power Gencom Ltd. & M/s Ind Barath Thermal Power Ltd.	186.00	19.77
J K Cement	31.03	3.29
KG Denim Ltd.	4.39	0.47
M/s Bajaj Energy Pvt. Ltd.	8.04	0.85
Maheshwari Brothers	4.87	0.51
MALCO	3.30	0.35
Nizam Coal Pvt. Ltd.	23.39	2.48
Quantum Coal Energy Pvt. Ltd.	7.23	0.76
Rengaraj Ispat Industries Pvt. Ltd.	44.00	4.68
S M Ram Coal Importers	9.68	1.02
Servalakshmi Paper and Boards Pvt. Ltd.	17.05	1.80
Shesasayee Paper & Boards Pvt. Ltd.	86.00	9.22
Star Coal India Pvt. Ltd.	19.80	2.10
Sun Paper Mill Ltd.	7.51	0.79
UPCL (Power)	1145.25	121.50
Yasin Impex India Pvt. Ltd.	10.00	1.09

Online examination for LIC agents

‡3779. SHRI THAAWAR CHAND GEHLOT: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has provided the facility of online examination for the appointment of agents of Life Insurance Corporation (LIC) of India;

‡Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) whether obtaining fifty per cent marks has been made compulsory to pass in the said examination;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether Government would consider about making provision of obtaining thirty three per cent to pass the said examination; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) Yes, Sir. Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority (IRDA) has provided the facility of online examination for Insurance Agents including those of LIC for attending the pre-recruitment examination.

(b) and (c) IRDA has informed that a candidate is required to secure at least 50% marks to be declared successful. It is a felt need that the insurance agents are equipped with adequate knowledge of insurance, sales and servicing skills apart from expected code of conduct so that Insurance sales and servicing needs of the consumers are met satisfactorily.

(d) and (e) No, Sir. IRDA has informed that the insurance agents need to be suitably equipped with knowledge and skills, in the interest of the consumers.

Loans provided by NABARD

3780. SHRI PALVAI GOVARDHAN REDDY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the sectors to which the National Bank for Agricultural and Rural Development (NABARD) provide loans;

(b) the details of loans provided by NABARD during the last three years, year-wise and sector-wise;

(c) whether recently NABARD has provided soft loan to corporate sector;

(d) if so, the details of each of the corporate house/industry/industrialist/businessman/business house during the last three years and the interest charges thereon; and

(e) the interest charged from farmers by NABARD during the last three years, year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) The National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) provides loans to irrigation, rural connectivity, agriculture related activities, power, warehousing and social sectors etc. under Rural Infrastructure Development Fund (RIDF); to minor and micro irrigation, fishery, animal husbandry, SHGs, agriculture related activities, water-shed and tribal development programs, etc., by way of refinance; to infrastructure development under NABARD Infrastructure Development Assistance (NIDA) by way of direct refinance since 2010-11; and to agro processing, horticulture, dairy etc. under co-finance scheme.

(b) The details of loans provided by NABARD are given in the Statement (See below).

(c) and (d) NABARD has reported that they have not provided any soft loan to corporate sector.

(e) Interest is charged by NABARD on refinance to banks, and not from farmers. The rate of interest charged during the last three years ranges from 6.5% to 11.25% p.a depending upon the type of institutions, risk category, quantum of refinance provided and region to which refinance has been extended.

Statement

Details of loans provided by NABARD

1. Details of purpose-wise refinance disbursement for the last five years (Long Term)

(Rs. in lakhs)					
			2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
1	2	3	4	5	6
Minor Irrigation	54585	49673	92061	66051	73927
Land Development	94993	30367	29216	50321	81769
Farm Mechanisation	151403	171466	176298	213451	228279

1	2	3	4	5	6
Dry Land Farming	2	-	353	86	0
Plantation and Horticulture	37454	37740	69839	154750	136192
Dairy Development	48941	72535	91811	88989	87287
Marine Fisheries	280	22	32	2036	2173
Inland Fisheries	1920	3152	1563	5676	1036
Brackish Water Prawn Culture	5515	2288	3150	1475	576
Storage Godown and Market Yard	14101	18722	17079	15747	29530
Forestry	656	646	957	1597	780
Bio Gas	80	396	712	9379	1110
Poultry Farm	12859	19575	15109	19249	19134
Sheep, Goat, Piggery	9614	10106	11668	11377	13816
Animal Husbandry-(Others)	7397	5298	13460	37394	8180
Swarnajayanti Gram Swarojgar Yojana (Farm Sector)	9065	3333	3314	84	8567
Swarnajayanti Gram Swarojgar Yojana (Industry, Service, Business)	11047	11817	19570	21114	2605
Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe-Farm Sector	1285	224	1231	10	1575
Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe-Non Farm Sector	1608	6	33	416	360

1	2	3	4	5	6
Non Farm Sector	270679	346599	344640	357421	515088
Others	58043	99586	201956	178289	163783
Self Help Groups	262003	317356	254536	307259	391664
TOTAL	1053529	1200908	1348587	1542170	1767429

2. Details of year-wise and sector-wise loans provided under RIDF during the last five year.

(Rs. in crore)

Year	Irrigation	Roads and Bridges	Social Sector	Power Sector	Agri. Related	Others	Total
2008-09	3269.72	4440.60	1626.23	105.47	939.22	77.50	10458.64
2009-10	3374.13	5746.51	1986.02	75.92	1082.44	122.53	12387.54
2010-11	3293.61	5411.17	2312.04	121.91	894.65	26.66	12060.04
2011-12	3918.83	6334.30	1999.73	64.26	1540.35	309.19	14166.66
2012-13	4414.07	7297.89	2441.23	93.39	1767.07	278.61	16292.26

3. Details of assistance provided under NIDA and short term multi purpose activities.

(Rs. in crore)

Particulars	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
(a) Loan to State Government/State Agencies for creation of infrastructure under NIDA	42.12	890.85	2818.46
(b) Direct Refinance Assistance to Cooperative Banks for short term multi purpose activities.	100.00	1547	3385

(There are no sanction prior to 2010-11).

4. *Details of disbursement under co financing during last five years.*

(Rs. in crore)

Year	Amount
2008-09	37.00
2009-10	26.60
2010-11	14.00
2011-12	1.91
2012-13	5.41

CGM post in PSBs

3781. SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has decided to create the posts of Chief General Manager (CGM) in all the Public Sector Banks (PSBs);
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the reasons behind this decision of Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (c) The posts in Public Sector Banks are created as per the respective Officers Service Rules/Regulations of individual banks. The Regulations do not provide for the post of Chief General Manager in Nationalised Banks. The rules of State Bank of India provide for the post of Chief General Manager. There is no proposal under consideration of the Government to include the post of Chief General Manager in the said regulations of nationalised banks.

Enhancement in dividend paid by PSUs

3782. SHRI AAYANUR MANJUNATHA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has asked the Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs) to enhance their annual dividend to Government so as to mitigate rising fiscal deficit;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the PSUs have also been asked to increase their investment in infrastructure; and

(d) if so, the likely impact of such directives on the financial performance of the PSUs?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) As a part of annual exercise Government hold pre-budget discussions with various Ministries/ Departments and all stake holders to firm the projections for revenue receipts including "dividend and profits". Besides, Government request Ministries/ Departments to ensure that adequate dividend is paid by the Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs) against the investment made in the form of equity according to their profitability and free reserves of the PSUs in terms of the extant instructions issued by the Government from time to time.

(c) and (d) Government has been closely reviewing the investment plans that the PSUs have projected as part of the five year plan. These investment plans have been prepared by PSUs themselves keeping in view their financial position and capital investment plans.

Increasing gap in export-import value

‡3783. SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the gap between export and import value have been continuously increasing during each quarter of financial year 2012-13;

(b) if so, the amount of Current Account Deficit (CAD) during all the quarters; and

(c) the steps taken by Government in each quarter of the year to decrease this amount?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) No Sir. Trade deficit on customs basis has fallen in Q4 of 2012-13. Quarter-wise value of trade deficit based on both BOP and customs basis are given below :

‡Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Trade deficit	(US \$ million)	
	BOP basis	Customs basis
2012-13 Q1	42424	40954
2012-13 Q2	48297	47723
2012-13 Q3	59604	56397
2012-13 Q4	-	45843

(b) Quarter-wise Current Account Deficit (CAD) for Q1, Q2 and Q3 of 2012-13 are US \$ 16670 million, US\$ 22773 million and US \$ 32546 million respectively.

(c) The widening of Current Account Deficit in 2011-12 and 2012-13 (April-December) owed to a confluence of adverse economic development, both domestic and international. There are some recent signs of moderation in terms of high frequency indicators in the fourth quarter of 2012-13. As such, current account deficit is expected to moderate in 2013-14. With the slew of liberalization measures, capital flows would likely continue to finance current account deficit adequately.

The Government has also taken steps to revive export growth which had slowed down due to the global situation. Some recent measures announced in the Annual Supplement (2013-14) to Foreign Trade Policy 2009-14 include extension of interest subvention scheme upto 31.03.2014 and covering additional items under textiles and engineering sector, market and product diversification, measures to revive investors' interest in SEZs and many trade facilitation measures.

Alongwith measures to revive export growth, the Government has also taken steps to restrict imports. Petroleum, Oil and Lubricants (POL) products and gold are the two major import items which have contributed to the high trade deficit. POL prices have cooled down recently. Gold is the second major import item of India after POL and constitutes 11.3 per cent of imports in value terms and 30 per cent of the trade deficit in 2011-12. To restrict the rising trend in gold imports, in Budget 2012-13, import duty on standard gold and platinum was raised from 2 per cent to 4 per cent and non standard gold from 5 per cent to 10 per cent. On 21 January, 2013, the import duty on gold and platinum was increased from 4 per cent to 6 per cent. Measures to incentivise the household sector to save in financial instruments rather than buy gold have also been proposed in the Union Budget 2013-14. Gold imports at US \$ 50637 million and 951170 kgs in 2012-13

(April-February) were lower by 11.8 per cent and 1.6 per cent over corresponding previous period. The recent fall in gold price may also lead to a fall in the value of gold imports for investment purposes.

Clinical trials on children at Safdarjung hospital, Delhi

3784. DR. JANARDHAN WAGHMARE: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware of clinical trials on children particularly on new borns by foreign pharmaceutical firms at Government's Safdarjung Hospital;

(b) if so, the exact number of children died in Safdarjung Hospital during the past few years;

(c) whether Government proposes to conduct a judicial inquiry into the untimely deaths of a large number of children in the hospital during the last three years;

(d) if so, by when and, if not, the reasons therefor; and

(e) the other steps Government proposes to take to ensure that foreign pharmaceutical firms are not allowed to conduct clinical trials on humans across the country?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (d) There is no report regarding the conduct of clinical trials on children particularly on new borns by foreign pharmaceutical firms at Safdarjung Hospital, New Delhi.

(e) Research in the area of drug discovery leads to newer, safer and more efficacious drugs being made available in the country. Clinical trials are the only way of establishing the safety and efficacy of any new drug before its introduction in the market for human use. Clinical trials (with safeguards) are necessary for introduction of new drugs for a country like India, considering its disease burden and emergence of new variants of disease. The trials in the long run benefit the country and its patients. However, lesser number of clinical trials are taking place in the country as compared to the trials in other countries. As on 20.03.2013, as per the information available in www.clinicaltrials.gov of National Institute of Health, United States of America (USA), a total number of 1,42,239 clinical trials of different countries worldwide were registered. Out of these, 67,881 are from USA

38,473 from Europe, 10,702 from Canada, 2,645 from Japan, etc. Only, 2,178 clinical trials were registered from India.

Banning clinical trials, whether local or global, will not be in the interest of drug discovery and research in the country. However, there is a need to effectively monitor these trials so as to avoid irregularities therein. The Government has been continuously making efforts at strengthening the regulatory provisions and the monitoring mechanism of clinical trials in the country and to avoid irregularities therein. The provisions in the Drugs and Cosmetics Rules, 1945 relating to clinical trials have recently been amended as follows:

- (i) Amendment *vide* Gazette Notification G.S.R. 53 (E) dated 30.01.2013 specifying procedures to analyse the reports of Serious Adverse Events occurring during clinical trials and procedures for payment of compensation in case of trial related injury or death as per prescribed timelines.
- (ii) Amendment *vide* Gazette Notification G.S.R. 63(E) dated 01.02.2013 specifying various conditions for conduct of clinical trials, authority for conducting clinical trial inspections and actions in case of non-compliance.
- (iii) The registration of the Ethics Committees has been made mandatory in the Drugs and Cosmetics Rules *vide* Gazette Notification G.S.R No. 72(E) dated 08.02.13 specifying requirements and guidelines for registration of Ethics Committee.

Special allowances from below performing States

3785. SHRI N. K. SINGH:

DR. JANARDHAN WAGHMARE:

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

(a) whether Government proposes to make special allowances to supplement the expenditure of States which are below the national average on major public health indicators;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (c) The Government of India supplements the efforts of States to improve health care and thereby impact health indicators, by providing central assistance for creation/ upgradation of health infrastructure, augmentation of human resources, patient transport services, mobile medical units, drugs, equipment and logistics etc. in line with their requirements as projected annually by States in their respective Programme Implementation Plan (PIP) under National Rural Health Mission (NRHM). The Mission covers rural areas of all States with special attention on 18 high focus States, with poor health indices and weak public health infrastructure. Under NRHM, the State share for North East States and Special category States has been reduced to 10% only as against 25% for other States during Twelfth Plan period. Norms for setting up health facilities have also been relaxed for the North East States. Besides ten percent of total annual plan outlay is budgeted for North East States.

Permission to doctors with foreign degrees to practice in India

3786. SHRI BHARATSINH PRABHATSINH PARMAR:

SHRI PARSHOTTAM KHODABHAI RUPALA:

SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA:

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

(a) whether Government allows students to do medical practice who have their medical education from foreign countries like Russia, China, Philippines, Malaysia and other Asian countries;

(b) the details of the procedures to allow such medical students for practicing in India; and

(c) whether the Medical Council of India has conducted any detail survey about medical syllabi of foreign countries?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) Medical practice in India is possible only when a person is given enrollment by a State Medical Council or the Medical Council of India (MCI) on the basis of the medical qualification recognized under the Indian Medical Council Act 1956. When an Indian citizen obtains medical qualification from any medical institution in any country outside India, which is recognized for enrolment as medical practitioner in that country, he/she shall be entitled for

enrollment on any medical register maintained by a State Medical Council or to have his/her name entered in the Indian Medical Register only after qualifying the Screening Test prescribed for the purpose by the Medical Council of India (MCI).

(c) As per the information furnished by MCI, they have not conducted any detailed survey about medical syllabi of foreign countries. However, in the recent past the Central Government had sent delegations, which included members from MCI, to China and Russia for assessing the standard of medical education in those countries.

Adulteration of food items

3787. DR. GYAN PRAKASH PILANIA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the scenario regarding adulteration in various food items, fruits, vegetables, milk, sweets etc. as detected by the Food Safety Officers of State/UT Governments since 2008 till date;

(b) the cases registered, prosecuted and convicted annually during the said period; and

(c) whether adulteration/contamination is getting worse with each passing year?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) The action taken by State/UT Governments since 2008 till now regarding number of samples analysed, found to be adulterated, cases registered /challaned and convicted for adulteration in food products is as per the details mentioned below.

Year	No. of samples examined	No. of samples found adulterated/ mis-branded	No. of Prosecution launched/ cases Registered	No. of Convictions
2008-2009	94470	8304	6506	1034
2009-2010	113969	12692	11061	1942
2010-2011	117061	14806	9258	1897
2011-2012	64593	8247	6845	764
2012-2013	29328	5180	3755	1100

(c) Does not arise.

Selling of unbranded drugs

3788. SHRI D.P. TRIPATHI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that several 'unbranded' drugs are being sold in the market under 'branded names' at the same cost and the labels do not contain the Fixed Dose Combination (FDC) and generic name; and

(b) if so, the check the Ministry is exercising on pharmaceutical companies in the country, price-wise and FDC-wise to save the common man from paying heavy cost on generic drugs as poor people cannot afford to pay?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) There is no drug which can be termed as 'unbranded drug' under the Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940 and the Drugs & Cosmetic Rules, 1945 made thereunder. However, rule 96(1)(i) of these Rules contain the provision for mentioning the proper name of the drug on the label in a more conspicuous manner than the trade name, if any. Further, the Government has also issued statutory direction to the State/UT Governments on 1.10.2012 under Section 33P of the Drugs & Cosmetics Act, 1940 to instruct their respective drug licensing authorities to grant/renew licenses to manufacture for sale or for distribution of drugs in proper/generic names only. However, The Drugs & Cosmetics Act, 1940 and the Drugs and Cosmetic Rules, 1945 made thereunder do not administer pricing of drugs.

Illegally operating hospitals

3789. DR. NAJMA A. HEPTULLA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware of the fact that several hospitals across the country do not have relevant documents and are operating illegally;

(b) if so, the details thereof, hospital-wise and Government's reaction thereon;

(c) whether Government has taken/proposes to take any steps to curb such hospitals;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

- (e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (e) "Health" is a State subject and it is primarily the responsibility of the State Governments to regulate and monitor hospitals in the States. No such information regarding illegally operation of hospitals is maintained centrally.

However, Clinical Establishments (Registration and Regulation) Act, 2010 has been enacted for registration and regulation of the Clinical Establishments and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto, as also with a view to ensuring minimum standards of facilities and services in the clinical establishments and provision of proper healthcare by them. Further, the Act envisages to regulate the rates of procedures and services charged by Clinical Establishments in the States. The Act has come into force in the States of Arunachal Pradesh, Himachal Pradesh, Mizoram and Sikkim and all Union Territories with effect from 1-3-2012. The States of Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan, Bihar and Jharkhand have adopted this Act. The State of Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan, Bihar and Jharkhand have adopted this Act. Other State v; Governments have also been requested to adopt this Act. A web portal for this Act has been developed in consultation with NIC and provisional registration of Clinical Establishments has been made possible through this web portal.

Provision of CPAP machines for CGHS beneficiaries

3790. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of Continuous Positive Airways Pressure (CPAP) machines provided or the cost of the machine reimbursed to CGHS beneficiaries by Screening Committee during the last three years;
- (b) whether any time limit has been prescribed for sanctioning life-saving machines;
- (c) if so, the details thereof along with the number of cases in which time limit has been violated;
- (d) the number of CGHS beneficiaries died due to delay in providing life-saving machines to them by Screening Committee; and

(e) the steps taken by Government to provide life-saving machines expeditiously to CGHS beneficiaries at dispensary level?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) 432 requests for providing Continuous Positive Airways Pressure (CPAP) machines to CGHS beneficiaries were processed during the last three years.

(b) and (c) Although no specific time limit has been prescribed, requests are processed on priority in view of the urgency of this life saving machine.

(d) No such case of death has come to notice. The cases, wherein CPAP machines are procured directly on the recommendation of treating specialists, are submitted before the Screening Committee for recommendations for granting *ex-post facto* sanction and reimbursement.

(e) CPAP machines are non-drug items and therefore not provided through CGHS Wellness Centres. They have to be procured by beneficiaries after the approval of competent authority and reimbursement can be allowed as per the CGHS guidelines.

Anomalies in allocations and expenditure under NRHM

3791. SHRI G.N. RATANPURI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of allocations and expenditures under NRHM during the last three years, State-wise and year-wise;

(b) the details of allocations and expenditures during the current financial year under NRHM, State-wise; and

(c) the reasons for anomalies in allocations and expenditures, if any?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) Details showing allocation and expenditure/ utilization under National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) during the last three years is given in Statement-I (*See* below).

(b) Details showing the allocation during the current financial year 2013-14 under NRHM is given in Statement-II (*See* below). Expenditure figures are not yet due.

(c) Allocations and expenditure are generally on expected lines and as such no anomaly is noticed.

*Statement-I**Details showing State-wise Allocation and Expenditure under NRHM for F.Ys. 2010-11 to 2012-13*

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	States	2010-11		2011-12		2012-13	
		Allocation (BE)	Utilisation/ Expenditure	Allocation (BE)	Utilisation/ Expenditure	Allocation (BE)	Utilisation/ Expenditure
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	20.28	17.66	22.64	21.30	22.60	9.47
2	Andhra Pradesh	816.11	693.92	931.80	709.05	1088.44	851.20
3	Arunachal Pradesh	66.67	78.64	56.02	90.70	74.01	40.28
4	Assam	894.01	1093.37	851.35	1035.14	1054.14	517.14
5	Bihar	977.40	1454.98	1122.10	1147.74	1421.32	872.52
6	Chandigarh	11.20	9.25	11.72	10.75	14.59	5.98
7	Chhattisgarh	345.76	308.60	392.54	482.58	473.71	345.59
8	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	4.77	5.76	5.92	6.49	7.54	3.55
9	Daman and Diu	3.92	3.96	4.98	5.21	5.97	3.26

10	Delhi	136.74	90.13	145.27	92.27	169.95	72.94
11	Goa	16.68	18.37	20.47	27.49	23.96	18.95
12	Gujarat	528.69	722.26	600.61	766.41	715.69	470.94
13	Haryana	203.94	287.78	233.52	289.21	289.15	253.68
14	Himachal Pradesh	110.68	164.74	123.89	149.75	141.97	125.75
15	Jammu and Kashmir	153.87	210.76	175.54	249.39	209.75	204.13
16	Jharkhand	398.78	381.09	458.88	419.41	555.83	290.22
17	Karnataka	551.80	700.62	612.69	767.55	721.48	550.88
18	Kerala	308.59	385.95	345.37	428.16	379.23	310.52
19	Lakshadweep	2.28	3.44	3.99	4.10	3.52	2.36
20	Madhya Pradesh	766.66	996.80	870.83	968.86	1032.41	763.38
21	Maharashtra	981.28	1271.63	1078.51	1483.17	1270.27	955.77
22	Manipur	98.67	68.21	88.49	65.88	114.66	42.09
23	Meghalaya	88.95	91.99	94.25	107.72	125.45	79.85
24	Mizoram	62.15	77.33	63.46	76.92	75.84	57.78
25	Nagaland	82.47	81.84	83.31	111.81	95.78	62.31

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
26	Odisha	494.09	664.37	568.53	727.75	653.52	451.14
27	Puducherry	13.94	17.36	15.17	20.59	15.89	15.23
28	Punjab	246.77	339.34	276.56	382.71	318.91	251.92
29	Rajasthan	743.41	1172.06	824.17	1051.53	980.98	791.56
30	Sikkim	35.54	33.45	34.01	31.95	54.12	22.11
31	Tamil Nadu	659.92	825.22	765.42	917.15	867.98	648.62
32	Tripura	116.91	105.43	117.46	109.15	133.44	88.69
33	Uttar Pradesh	2079.73	2693.30	2224.00	2011.11	2685.50	1432.96
34	Uttarakhand	129.18	206.31	169.95	212.90	206.67	187.66
35	West Bengal	771.41	836.69	870.31	901.71	1026.41	687.19
	TOTAL	12923.25	16112.63	14263.72	15883.63	17030.69	11487.59

Note: Expenditure for the F.Y 2012-13 (upto 31.12.2012) are provisional.

The above Releases relate to Central Govt. Grants & do not include State share contribution. State-wise allocation is provided at Budgetary Estimate (BE) Stage.

Statement-II

*Detailed State-wise allocation of grants during 2013-14
under National Rural Health Mission*

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of State/UT	NRHM
1	2	3
1	Andhra Pradesh	105392.56
2	Bihar	139662.58
3	Chhattisgarh	46014.10
4	Goa	2213.09
5	Gujarat	73793.19
6	Haryana	27005.82
7	Himachal Pradesh	14258.08
8	Jammu and Kashmir	21238.67
9	Jharkhand	53987.82
10	Karnataka	72582.91
11	Kerala	38153.17
12	Madhya Pradesh	102746.11
13	Maharashtra	129313.34
14	Odisha	62998.35
15	Punjab	31666.02
16	Rajasthan	99824.61
17	Tamil Nadu	88393.51
18	Uttar Pradesh	276343.09

1	2	3
19	Uttarakhand	19618.98
20	West Bengal	104416.05
TOTAL - Other States		1509622.06
1	Arunachal Pradesh	8221.83
2	Assam	114556.17
3	Manipur	11913.24
4	Meghalaya	13030.85
5	Mizoram	8123.37
6	Nagaland	10751.27
7	Sikkim	3931.14
8	Tripura	15582.53
TOTAL - NE Region		186110.40
TOTAL - All States		1695732.46
UTs with Legislature		
1.	Delhi	16434.71
2.	Pondicherry	1751.76
TOTAL - UTs with leg.		18186.46
UTs without Legislature		
1	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	2270.44
2	Chandigarh	1384.34
3	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	650.10
4	Daman and Diu	562.97
5	Lakshadweep	289.89
TOTAL - UTs without leg.		5157.74
TOTAL - UTs		23344.21
1	NGOs/Institutes	1754.04

1	2	3
2	TB Cell at HQ	2300.00
3	Allocation for OPV	39423.00
4	Central Surveliance Unit (IDSP)	1300.00
	NVBDCP (HQ)	
	SUB TOTAL	44777.04
	GRAND TOTAL	1763853.71

Note : The allocation excludes components to under Blindness.

Treatment standard at hospitals for CGHS beneficiaries

3792. SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the re-imburement of costs of treatment and medicines to private hospitals for CGHS covered patients adequately covers good quality care; and

(b) whether there have been any representations by smaller hospitals against slashing of rates of material used in treatment and consequently patients being refused treatment because of this?

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

(b) There are representations for reconsideration of rates for Angioplasty, which were revised *w.e.f.* 7.2.2013. However, three empanelled hospitals in Delhi filed Writ Petitions in High Court of Delhi against the revision of the rates for Angioplasty and the matter is *sub-judice*.

New guidelines issued by FSSAI

3793. SHRI KIRANMAY NANDA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Food Safety and Standards Authority of India (FSSAI) has recently issued new guidelines to all the food manufacturing companies of India, relating to sale of new or enlisting proprietary food products;

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

(c) whether Government has consulted the food industry before issuing such guidelines; and

(d) if so, the reaction of the food industry and other stake-holders in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (d) Yes, Food Safety and Standards Authority of India (FSSAI) has issued a new advisory on 11th December, 2012 relating to sale of new or existing proprietary food products. As per Section-22 of the Food Safety and Standards Act, 2006 (FSSA), "no person shall manufacture, distribute, sell or import any novel food, genetically modified articles of food, irradiated food, organic food, foods for special dietary uses, functional foods, nutraceuticals, health supplements, proprietary foods and such other articles of food which the Central Government may notify in this behalf. As on date, there is no standard for these food items in India. Hence, new advisory has been issued in this regard. This advisory has been drafted after detailed consultations.

Introduction of new TB drug

3794. SHRI A. ELAVARASAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether TB is rated as a major public health problem in India and the country accounts for one-fifth of global TB cases;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government is set to introduce a new TB drug, Bedaquiline, on an experimental basis;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the new drug, Bedaquiline, can kill the TB bacteria quicker than the existing drugs and Indian Medical Council has prepared to introduce the drug under controlled conditions at 4-5 DOTS Plus sites to assess its impact on MDR and XDR-TB; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) Yes. The prevalence of TB cases in the country is showing a declining trend. The estimated prevalence of TB has been brought down from 586/ lakh population (1990) to 249/ lakh population in 2009 as per the WHO global report 2010.

(c) and (d) A new drug can only be introduced in the Indian market after due approval from Drug Controller General of India (DCGI), Ministry of Health and Family Welfare/Government of India.

No application under the Drugs and Cosmetic Rules has been received by the Drug Controller General (India) [DCGI] for the grant of permission to market Bedaquiline in India.

(e) and (f) According to the US-FDA news release of 31st December, 2012, the combination therapy of Bedaquiline in MDR cases achieved sputum culture conversion in lesser duration as compared to Placebo combination therapy.

Indian Medical Council or Medical Council of India does not deal with introduction of Drugs under control conditions.

Directives for prescribing generic medicines

3795. SHRI PARIMAL NATHWANI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Medical Council of India (MCI) has directed doctors, hospitals and medical colleges to prescribe generic medicines as far as possible;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the manner in which Government proposes to ensure compliance of the directives?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (c) The duties and responsibilities of the physicians as prescribed under the Code of Medical Ethics in the Indian Medical Council (Professional Conduct, Etiquette and Ethics) Regulations, 2002 contain the provision that every physician should, as far as possible, prescribe drugs with generic names and he/she shall ensure that there is a rational prescription and use of drugs. These regulations prescribe for removal of registration of the errant medical professionals for violation of the provisions altogether or for a specified period. To deal with the unethical behaviour of some medical professionals in promoting/ endorsing the (costly branded) products of pharmaceutical companies in lieu of unethical gratifications/inducements, the Medical Council of India had amended the Indian Medical Council (Professional conduct, Etiquette and Ethics) Regulations, 2002 bringing the conduct of medical professionals in their relationship with

pharmaceutical industry under the purview of these regulations by inserting a new Clause 6.8 which states that a medical practitioner shall not endorse any drug or product of the industry publically. In addition to these rules, the Government has from time to time been issuing repeated circulars/instructions to all Central Government hospitals, CGHS dispensaries and the State Governments for encouraging/motivating doctors to prescribe generic medicines to the maximum extent possible.

CGHS recognised hospitals/labs in Kerala

3796. DR. T.N. SEEMA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) the total number of CGHS recognised private hospitals and laboratories in Kerala;
- (b) the total number out of this which are not extending cash or credit facility to the patients;
- (c) the total sanctioned staff strength in CGHS units in Kerala and the number of posts lying vacant, institution/unit-wise and category-wise;
- (d) the reasons for delay in sanctioning recognition to new institutions;
- (e) the total number of beneficiaries including retired employees availing CGHS facilities in Kerala for the last three years; and
- (f) the steps taken by Government to provide more CGHS outlets in Kerala to cater to aged patients?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) There are 2 Hospitals (One for General Purpose and one for Ophthalmology) and four Diagnostic centres empanelled at Trivandrum (Kerala) and these centres are providing credit facility to the eligible pensioners.

(c) Information is given in the Statement (*See below*).

(d) Continuous empanelment process has been revived and interested hospital and diagnostic centres can apply. The power have also been delegated to Field level Committee headed by the respective additional director, Joint Director, to consider such applications as per the terms and conditions prescribed, as and when such applications are received.

(e) The details are as under:

Year	Total number of beneficiaries
2011	31,336
2012	33,983
2013	38,333

(f) There is no such proposal in this Ministry.

Statement

Details regarding total staff strength, number of posts lying vacant, institution/unit-wise and category-wise in CGHS units in Kerala

Name of Posts	Sanctioned Strength		Total	Filled	Vacant
	Office	Wellness Centres			
Joint Director	1	-	1	1	0
Medical officer	-	9	9	9	0
Accountant	1	-	1	0	1
Upper Divisional Clerk	1	-	1	1	0
Lower Divisional Clerk	3	3	6	5	1
Nurse	-	3	3	2	1
Pharmacist	2	10	12	12	0
Dresser	-	1	1	1	0
Nursing Attendant	-	4	4	3	1
Peon	2	3	5	3	2
Safaiwala	1	3	4	4	0
Chowkidar	1	3	4	1	3
Packer	2	-	2	2	0

Children suffering from flourosis in Jharkhand

3797. SHRI DHIRAJ PRASAD SAHU: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that thousands of children are suffering from flourosis due to drinking of fluoride contaminated drinking water in some States;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether thousands of children residing in districts of Jharkhand are also similarly affected;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the corrective steps taken or proposed to be taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (d) Based on fluoride content in the drinking water, fluoride endemicity has been reported in 230 districts of 19 States/UTs, which includes 4 districts of Jharkhand, namely, Palamau, Garhwa, Chatra and Hazaribagh. Others States/UTs are Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Delhi, Gujarat, Haryana, Jammu and Kashmir, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Odisha, Punjab, Rajsthan, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal. The total population, including children, affected with fluorosis is about 25 million in the country.

(e) To address the problem of Fluorosis, Government of India started a 100% funded Centrally Sponsored Scheme, named "National Programme for Prevention and Control of Fluorosis" as a health initiative during the Eleventh Five Year Plan in 2008-09 in a phased manner. The Programme has been implemented in 100 districts of 17 States so far. The Programme is to be continued in Twelfth Five Year Plan also. The important components of the Programme are surveillance of fluorosis in the community; capacity building in the form of training and manpower support; establishment of diagnostic facilities in hospital; prevention, diagnosis and management of fluorosis cases; comprehensive management of fluorosis including treatment, surgery, rehabilitation in selected areas and health education for prevention and control of fluorosis.

AIIMS type institutes for yoga and naturopathy

3798. SHRI SHANTA KUMAR: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is planning to establish AIIMS-type institutes for yoga and naturopathy in the country;
- (b) if so, the time-frame for completing the work in this regard; and
- (c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) Yes. There is a proposal to establish All India Institute of Yoga. However, there is no proposal for establishment of an AIIMS – type Institute for naturopathy at present.

(b) and (c) Time-frame for establishing the All India Institute of Yoga is not yet fixed as it depends on findings and recommendations contained in Detailed Project Report (DPR). Department has initiated action to prepare the DPR.

Complete eradication of leprosy

3799. SHRI ANIL DESAI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Leprosy has been eliminated from the National Capital Region of Delhi as a public health problem;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) by when Government will eradicate Leprosy completely from India?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) All the areas of National Capital Region have achieved elimination of leprosy (which means prevalence rate of less than one case per ten thousand population) except Panipat District of Haryana. Status of Prevalence Rate of Leprosy in different areas of National Capital Region is given in the Statement (*See below*).

(c) It may not be possible to eradicate leprosy from the country in near future due to its long incubation period which could be from few weeks to 20 years. Elimination level i.e. less than 1 case per 10,000 population has already been achieved at national level in 2005.

Statement

*Status of Prevalence Rate (PR) of Leprosy in different areas of
National Capital Region as on 31st March, 2012*

Sl. No.	Name of State	Name of District	Prevalence Rate
A.	Haryana		
1.		Faridabad	0.65
2.		Gurgaon	0.05
3.		Mewat	0.03
4.		Rohtak	0.10
5.		Sonepat	0.18
6.		Rewari	0.10
7.		Jhajjar	0.08
8.		Panipat	1.10
9.		Palwal	0.01
B.	Uttar Pradesh		
10.		Meerut	0.21
11.		Ghaziabad	0.40
12.		Gautam Budha Nagar	0.52
13.		Bulandshahr	0.20
14.		Baghpat	0.06
C.	Rajasthan		
15.		Alwar	0.22
D.	NCT Delhi		0.78

Setting up of adolescent friendly health clinics

3800. SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has established adolescent friendly health clinics in various parts of the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the number of such clinics which have so far been established in Maharashtra, district-wise, and how many are proposed to be established during the Twelfth Five Year Plan in the State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI A.H. KHAN CHOUDHURY): (a) Yes.

(b) Adolescent Reproductive and Sexual Health Programme (HARSH) delivers services to adolescents during routine sub-centre hours and also on fixed days at the Primary health Centres (PHC), Community Health Centres (CHC) and District Hospital levels. Core package of Adolescent Health services includes preventive, promotive, curative and counselling services. Till date, 5207 Adolescent Friendly Health clinics (AFHCs) are functional across the country and linkages have also been established with Integrated Counselling and Testing Centres (ICTC) for prevention of HIV/AIDS and prevention and treatment of RTI/STI cases.

(c) Maharashtra 187 AFHCs have been established till March, 2013, the details of which are given in Statement-I (*See* below). The district-wise number of AFHCs established in rural urban areas of Maharashtra are given in Statement-II and III respectively (*See* below). The State has proposed to establish 200 new ARSH clinics during the 12th Five Year plan period, the details of which are given in the Statement-IV.

Statement-I

Total No. of ARSH Clinics in Maharashtra State

Sl. No	Level of Clinics	No. of Established Clinics	No. of Functional Clinics
1	2	3	4
1	PHC	7	7
2	CHC/RH	30	30

1	2	3	4
3	SDH	70	70
4	DH	15	15
5	GH	10	10
6	Women Hospital	5	5
7	Medical Collages	10	10
8	Clinics in Municipal Corporation	40	40
Total No. of ARSH Clinics in the State		187	187

Statement-II

List of total No. of ARSH Clinics in rural area of Maharashtra

Name of the Districts	Number of Clinics
1	2
Thane	4
Raigad	11
Ratnagiri	4
Sindhudurg	4
Nashik	4
Dhule	4
Nandurbar	4
Jalgaon	4

1	2
Ahmednagar	4
Pune	4
Solapur	4
Satara	4
Kolhapur	4
Sangli	5
Aurangabad	4
Jalna	4
Parbhani	4
Hingoli	4
Latur	5
Osmanabad	4
Beed	5
Nanded	5
Akola	4
Washim	4
Amravati	5
Yavatmal	5
Buldana	4
Nagpur	4
Wardha	4

1	2
Bhandara	4
Gondia	4
Chandrapur	4
Gadchiroli	4
TOTAL	147

Statement-III

*List of total No. of ARSH Clinics in Corporation
area of Maharashtra*

Sl. No.	Name of Corporation	Total No. of ARSH Clinics at Urban Health post
1	Mumbai	3
2	Bhiwandi	1
3	MBMC	1
4	NMMC	20
5	Pune	2
6	PCMC	4
7	Sangli	2
8	Aurangabad	1
9	Nanded	1
10	Solapur	4
11	Amravati	1
TOTAL		40

Statement-IV

*Details of clinics proposed by the State during
the Twelfth Five Year Plan*

Sl.No	Name of District	Total No. of ARSH Clinics to be established at Primary Health Centers and Corporation area
1	2	3
1	Thane	7
2	Raigad	6
3	Ratnagiri	6
4	Nashik	6
5	Dhule	6
6	Nandurbar	6
7	Jalgaon	6
8	Ahmednagar	6
9	Pune	7
10	Solapur	6
11	Satara	6
12	Kolhapur	6
13	Sangli	6
14	Sindhudurg	6
15	Aurangabad	6

1	2	3
16	Jalna	6
17	Parbhani	6
18	Hingoli	6
19	Latur	6
20	Osmanabad	6
21	Beed	6
22	Nanded	6
23	Akola	6
24	Washim	6
25	Amarawati	6
26	Yavatmal	6
27	Buldhana	6
28	Nagpur	6
29	Wardha	6
30	Bhandara	6
31	Gondia	6
32	Chandrapur	6
33	Gadchiroli	6
TOTAL		200

Shortage of faculty members at AIIMS

†3801. SHRI OM PRAKASH MATHUR: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether there is a shortage of faculty members/doctors and scientists in All India Institute of Medical Sciences (AIIMS);
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor, discipline-wise;
- (c) whether AIIMS has increased the rates for beds earmarked for the poor patients and their families which has adversely affected the poor patients;
- (d) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor; and
- (e) the corrective steps taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) There is no shortage of faculty/Doctors/Researches in All India Institute of Medical Sciences (AIIMS), New Delhi. Besides faculty members 797 Senior Residents and 834 Junior Residents are engaged in patient care, teaching and research activities.

(c) and (d) No, the General Ward hospitalization charges in the AIIMS have not been increased since more than a decade and continue to be the same *i.e.* Rs. 35 per day. However, in case of Below Poverty Line patients, these are exempted and they do not have to pay anything for hospitalization in general ward bed.

- (e) Does not arise.

Rise in infant mortality in Uttar Pradesh

†3802. SHRI DARSHAN SINGH YADAV: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether rate of infant mortality has increased in the country, particularly in Uttar Pradesh during the last three years;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor, year-wise;
- (c) whether Government has chalked out any action plan to check this increasing tendency; and

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) No.

As per sample registration system (SRS) report of Registrar General of India, the infant mortality rate has declined in the country as well as in Uttar Pradesh. This is given below:

Year	Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) per 1000 live births			
	SRS 2008	SRS 2009	SRS 2010	SRS 2011
India	53	50	47	44
Uttar Pradesh	67	63	61	57

(c) and (d) The following interventions under RCH programme of NRHM are being implemented to reduce child mortality rate in the country including Uttar Pradesh.

- (1) Prevention and treatment of Anaemia by supplementation with Iron and Folic Acid tablets during pregnancy and lactation.
- (2) Name Based Tracking of Pregnant Women to ensure complete antenatal, intranatal and postnatal care.
- (3) Operationalizing Community Health Centers as First Referral Units (FRUs) and Primary Health Centers (24×7) for round the clock maternal care services.
- (4) Promotion of Institutional Delivery through Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY) and Janani Shishu Suraksha Karyakram (JSSK): Promoting Institutional delivery to ensure skilled birth attendance for reducing both maternal and neo-natal mortality.
- (5) Strengthening Facility based newborn care: Newborn care corners (NBCC) are being set up at all delivery points. Special Newborn Care Units (SNCUs) and Newborn Stabilization Units (NBSUs) are also being set up at district hospitals and CHCs respectively for the care of sick newborn including preterm babies.
- (6) Home Based Newborn Care (HBNC): Home based newborn care through ASHAs has been initiated to improve new born practices at the community level and early detection and referral of sick newborn babies.

- (7) Capacity building of health care providers: Various trainings are being conducted under National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) to build and upgrade the skills of health care providers in basic and comprehensive obstetric care of mother during pregnancy, delivery and essential newborn care.
- (8) Adolescent. Reproductive Sexual Health Programme (ARSH) – for adolescents to have better access to family planning, prevention of sexually transmitted infections, counselling and peer education.
- (9) A new initiative *Rashtriya Bal Swasthya Karyakram* (RBSK) has been launched on 6th February, 2013 for Child health screening and early intervention services to provide comprehensive care to all the children in the community. The purpose of these services is to improve the overall quality of life of children through early detection of birth defects, diseases, deficiencies, development delays including disability.

Elimination of Kala-Azar

3803. SHRI S. THANGAVELU: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that goal for eradication of Kala-Azar have missed the 2012 deadline and it is expected to achieve the revised goal by 2015;
- (b) if so, the reasons therefor;
- (c) whether it is also a fact that Government has now shifted the treatment procedure from administering injection to an oral drug on Directly Observe Treatment basis as is being done in curing the tuberculosis; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) National Health Policy, 2002 envisaged the target to eliminate Kala-Azar by 2010 *i.e.* less than 1 case per 10,000 population at sub-district level, which could not be achieved. The revised target for elimination of Kala-Azar is 2015. Kala-Azar is a vector borne disease and its elimination from the community depends on various environmental, socio-economic and health systems related factors.

(c) and (d) Yes. the treatment procedure for Kala-Azar has been shifted from injectable to oral drug as first line of treatment to improve the treatment compliance.

Miltefosine capsules has been introduced for both adult and children as 1st line treatment. The 2nd line treatment is Amphotericin B injection being used for pregnant women/child bearing age women and also for children less than one year age.

Promoting of medicines by generic names

3804. SHRI K.N. BALAGOPAL: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has any proposal to promote generic medicine prescriptions system by doctors in the country; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) The Drugs & Cosmetics Act, 1940 and the Drugs & Cosmetics Rules, 1945, do not mandate compulsory prescription of generic medicines by the medical practitioners. However, the duties and responsibilities of the physicians as prescribed under the Code of Medical Ethics in the Indian Medical Council (Professional Conduct, Etiquette and Ethics) Regulations, 2002 contain the provision that every physician should, as far as possible, prescribe drugs with generic names and he/she shall ensure that there is a rational prescription and use of drugs. These regulations prescribe for removal of registration of the errant medical professionals for violation of the provisions altogether or for a specified period. To deal with the unethical behavior of some medical professionals in promoting/endorsing the (costly branded) products of pharmaceutical companies in lieu of unethical gratifications/inducements, the Medical Council of India had amended the Indian Medical Council (Professional conduct, Etiquette and Ethics) Regulations, 2002 bringing the conduct of medical professionals in their relationship with pharmaceutical industry under the purview of these regulations by inserting a new Clause 6.8 which states that a medical practitioner shall not endorse any drug or product of the industry publically. In addition to these rules, the Government has from time to time been issuing repeated circulars / instructions to all Central Government hospitals, CGHS

dispensaries and the State Governments for encouraging/motivating doctors to prescribe generic medicines to the maximum extent possible.

Testing of cosmetics on animals

3805. SHRI BAISHNAB PARIDA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether cosmetics are being tested on animals in India, before these are launched in the market;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether it is proposed to ban this ill-conceived practice;
- (d) if so, the details thereof;
- (e) whether such practice has since been banned in other advanced countries; and
- (f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (f) The Bureau of Indian Standards (BIS) under the Department of Consumer Affairs, Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution is the nodal authority for developing the standards of cosmetics. The BIS has informed that under the Indian Standards on Cosmetics formulated by it, the cosmetic products are likely to be safe and such products may not warrant any safety testing. The BIS has also denied any information about testing on animals in this regard. The BIS has also informed that it is working towards harmonizing the standards with international practices for elimination of animal testing for cosmetics.

Guidelines for food manufacturing companies

3806. SHRI Y.S. CHOWDARY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has issued any guidelines for food manufacturing companies;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the food manufacturing companies are following these guidelines in letter and spirit; and

(d) the steps taken by Government to monitor and regulate these food manufacturing companies?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (d) Food Safety and Standards Act, 2006 has been implemented with effect from 5th August, 2011. Various provisions of this Act, Rules and Regulations notified under the Act, offer guidelines for food manufacturing companies. In addition to these, various advisories have also been issued as guidelines to food business operators which are placed on the website of Food Safety and Standards Authority of India (FSSAI). All food business operators are to comply with the requirements stipulated under the Act, Rules and Regulations and are required to take either licenses or registrations depending on eligibility. The time line to obtain license/registration has been extended upto 4.2.2014. The Act and Regulations have provisions for surveillance, monitoring and enforcement to regulate food business operators in the Country.

Launch of National Sickle Cell Anaemia Control Programme

3807. SHRI NATUJI HALAJI THAKOR: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to launch National Sickle Cell Anaemia Control Programme;

(b) if so, by when it is likely to be launched; and

(c) the kind of help being given at present by Government to the States for prevention and control of Sickle Cell Anaemia?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (c) Health is a State subject and State Governments are providing various health care facilities. However, support is being provided to States and UTs under NRHM for strengthening the health care facilities. Rashtriya Bal Swasthya Karyakrama (RBSK) recently launched under NRHM provides for early detection and treatment of sickle cell anaemia among children. State Governments can submit proposals for treatment of sickle cell anaemia cases as part of their respective Programme Implementation Plans (PIPs) for consideration of central assistance under NRHM.

Promotion scheme for CGHS homoeopathic and unani doctors

3808. SHRI KUMAR DEEPAK DAS: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Fifth Pay Commission had recommended pay parity to CGHS Homoeopathic and Unani doctors with their counterparts in CGHS at all levels and granted them a time bound promotion scheme;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether despite the above recommendation, CGHS Homoeopathic and Unani doctors who were eligible for promotion to the level of CMO (NFSG) have not been granted promotion though Ayurvedic, Siddha and Unani doctors have been promoted;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(e) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by Government to implement the promotion of Homoeopathic and Unani doctors without further delay?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) As per the 5th Central Pay Commission's recommendation, career progression had been granted to the ISM&H (Indian Systems of Medicine & Homoeopathy) Physicians possessing the medical qualifications approved by the Central Council for Indian Medicines/Central Council of Homoeopathy on the pattern available to the Allopathic doctors/General Duty Medical Officers of Central Health Service (CHS).

(c) to (e) According to the Recruitment Rules for Chief Medical Officer (Non Functional Selection Grade), Union Public Service Commission has to conduct the Departmental Promotion Committee (DPC) process for promotion to this grade. In respect of the Unani Doctors, the CMO (NFSG) grade has already been granted to 8 eligible Unani doctors. In respect of Homoeopathic doctors, UPSC has asked for certain information/documents in respect of the officers under consideration.

Life support ambulances along national highways

3809. SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to refer to the reply to Unstarred Question 2550 given in the Rajya Sabha on 4th September, 2012 and state:

(a) the locations of the 223 basic life support ambulances deployed by NHAI along national highways identified under the national scheme for trauma care along national highways;

(b) whether these ambulances have been deployed by NHAI on the Golden Quadrilateral and the North-South, East West Corridors of the National Highways as envisaged under the trauma care scheme;

(c) whether the number of deaths on these national highways has declined after implementation of the scheme; and

(d) the names and locations of the trauma centres that have been set up under this scheme and have become fully operational?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) As per information received from National Highways Authority of India (NHAI) 244 basic life support Ambulances have been deployed by them on Golden Quadrilateral (GQ), North-South, East West and other corridors of the National Highways. Details are at Annexure [*See Appendix 228 Annexure No.43*].

(c) No such data is maintained centrally.

(d) Details of operational Trauma Centers, is given in the Statement.

Statement

List of functional trauma center

Name of the Hospital	Level	Corridors
1	2	3
Andhra Pradesh		
1 Govt. General Hospital & Medical College, Kurnool	II	N-S
2 RIMS General Hospital, Srikakulum	II	G-Q
3 King George Hospital/Andhra Medical College, Visakhapatnam	II	G-Q
4 District Hospital, Rajahmundry, East Godavari	II	G-Q

	1	2	3
5	District Hospital, Eluru, West Godavari	III	G-Q
6	District Hospital, Nellore	II	G-Q
7	Area Hospital, Kamareddy	III	N-S
Assam			
8	Medical College & Hospital, Guwahati	II	E-W
9	Silchar Medical College & Hospital, Silchar	II	E-W
Gujarat			
10	Civil Hospital, Palanpur	II	E-W
11	Pt. Deen Dayal Upadhaya Hospital, Rajkot	II	E-W
12	General Hospital, Valsad	11	G-Q
13	Govt. Medical College, Surat	II	G-Q
14	SSG Hospital & Medical College, Vadodara	II	G-Q
Haryana			
15	District Hospital, Rewari	III	G-Q
16	District Hospital, Ambala	II	N-S
Karnataka			
17	Tumkur District Hospital, Tumkur	III	G-Q
18	Civil Hospital, Chitradurga	II	G-Q
19	Civil Hospital, Devangere	III	G-Q
20	KIMS, Hubli	II	G-Q
21	District Hospital, Haveri	III	G-Q
22	Taluk Hospital, Sira	III	G-Q
23	District Hospital, Belgaum	III	G-Q

	1	2	3
Madhya Pradesh			
24	Civil Hospital, Shivpuri	II	E-W
25	G R Medical College Hospital, Gwalior	II	N-S
Maharashtra			
26	Municipal Hospital, Vashi	III	G-Q
Odisha			
27	SCB Medical College, Cuttack	I	G-Q
28	MKCG Medical College, Behrampur	II	G-Q
Punjab			
29	Sub-District Hospital, Pathankot, Gurdaspur	III	N-S
30	Dist Hospital, Jalandhar	II	N-S
Tamil Nadu			
31	Government Medical College and Civil Hospital, Vellore	II	G-Q
Uttar Pradesh			
32	BRD Medical College, Gorakhpur	II	E-W
33	KGM College, Lucknow	II	E-W
34	LLR Hospital & GSVM Medical College, Kanpur	II	E-W
35	MLB Medical College, Jhansi	II	E-W
36	SN Medical College, Agra	II	G-Q
37	MLN Medical College, Allahabad	II	G-Q
Delhi			
38	JPN Trauma Centre, AIIMS	I	G-Q
39	Dr. RML Hospital	I	G-Q

N-S = North South Corridors. E-W= East West Corridors. G-Q= Golden Quadrilateral.

Extending of ayurveda to veterinary field

3810. SHRIMATI T. RATNA BAI:

SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN:

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

- (a) whether Government is making a comprehensive attempt in the country to extend ayurveda to the veterinary field;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) "Pasu Ayurveda" or Veterinary Ayurveda is an integral part of Ayurvedic Science on which several Ayurvedic literatures/texts are available. Several books have been written for diagnosis and treatment of diseases of cows, horses, elephants, camels, birds, etc. in Ayurveda. The Ayurvedic medicines described in these texts, as well as, patent/proprietary Ayurvedic medicines developed from such drugs are used by qualified Ayurvedic Physicians for treating animals.

Important efforts made by the Government for Ayurveda in veterinary field are as follows:

- (i) Central Council for Research in Ayurvedic Sciences under Department of AYUSH has undertaken research work on antidandruff and wound healing activities of some Ayurvedic drugs for animals.
 - (ii) Recently, the Council has renamed one of its Institute at Lucknow as "National Veterinary Ayurveda Research Institute and Hospital" to explore more research activities in this area.
 - (iii) Pharmacopoeia Commission of Indian Medicine has co-opted three experts for the sub-Committee on veterinary Ayurveda. The Committee has identified 22 ancient Ayurvedic veterinary books and 50 Ayurvedic veterinary formulations to develop the quality standards.
- (c) Does not arise.

Organ donations awareness campaigns

3811. SHRI PARSHOTTAM KHODABHAI RUPALA:

SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA:

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

(a) the number of cases registered during the last three years in which families of brain dead persons came forward to donate human organs, State-wise;

(b) whether Government has issued advisory to State Governments to create social awareness in this regard, as there is lack of enough awareness regarding organ donations in our society;

(c) whether the Ministry is going to prepare a short documentary film to create social awareness in this regard; and

(d) the reasons for the Ministry not considering making it mandatory to broadcast documentary films in this regard in all television channels in a prime time slot for creating social awareness among our society?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) Health being a State Subject, such data is not maintained centrally. However, as per information received from 23 States/UTs, the number of cadaveric transplantation during 2009 to 2011 is given in the Statement (*See* below).

(b) to (d) To create awareness for organ and tissue donation among the stakeholders and general public, Indian Organ Donation Day is being celebrated in the month of November, every year since the year 2010. Recently, the third Indian Organ Donation Day was organized on 30th November, 2012 at Safdarjung Hospital, New Delhi. A stall was set up during the India International Trade fair at New Delhi in 2012 to spread the message of Deceased Organ Donation among the public.

Regional "Organ Donation Awareness workshops" were organized in coordination with State Governments during 2011-2012 in the cities of Bangalore, Hyderabad, Puducherry, Chennai, Kolkata, Ahmedabad, Pune, Chandigarh and Trivandrum for increasing the awareness among the public for organ and tissue donation.

Various stakeholders including NGOs, private institutions and public have participated in the above activities.

Government also organizes regional awareness workshops in collaboration with the State Governments.

Under the National Organ Transplant Programme an appropriate IEC plan is envisaged to improve social awareness in the society.

Statement*Number of cadaveric transplantation during 2009-2011, State-wise*

Sl. No.	Name of the States/UTs	Cadaveric 2009	Cadaveric 2010	Cadaveric 2011
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Tamil Nadu	14	16	16
2.	Karnataka	16	8	8
T	Maharashtra	38	31	25
4.	Mizoram	0	0	0
5.	Puducherry	0	0	0
6.	Himachal Pradesh	0	0	0
7.	Kerala	32	35	29
8.	Haryana	0	2	0
9.	Punjab	0	0	0
10.	Nagaland	0	0	0
11.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0
12.	Gujarat	45	42	43
13.	Sikkim	0	0	0
14.	Goa	0	0	0
15.	Rajasthan	0	0	0
16.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0
17.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0
18.	Madhya Pradesh	0	0	14
19.	Uttarakhand	0	0	0

1	2	3	4	5
20.	Delhi	33	22	23
21.	Chandigarh	4	6	2
22.	West Bengal	0	0	0
23.	Uttar Pradesh	0	1	0
TOTAL		182	163	160

Formation of a National Health Mission

3812. SHRI ANIL DESAI:

SHRI SANJAY RAUT:

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

(a) whether the Prime Minister in his last Independence Day speech announced formation of a National Health Mission;

(b) whether it will be an entirely new structured mission; and

(c) if so, by when it will become a reality for Indians to get a proper healthcare system that is affordable for everybody and accountable?

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

(b) and (c) No decision has been taken at present in this regard.

Fast track programmes to reduce under five mortality in Karnataka

3813. SHRI RAJEEV CHANDRASEKHAR: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is implementing any programmes to fast track the reduction of the under five mortality rate in Karnataka so as to achieve the Millennium Development Goals of 2015;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any similar programmes are being initiated to control the very high Infant Mortality Rate in the State; and

- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (d) Under National Rural Health Mission, the following interventions are implemented in Karnataka to reduce both infant and Under 5 Mortality Rate in children so as to achieve the millennium development goals 2015.

- (1) Prevention and treatment of Anaemia by supplementation with Iron and Folic Acid tablets during pregnancy and lactation.
- (2) Name Based Tracking of Pregnant Women and newborns, known as MCTS to ensure complete antenatal, intranatal and postnatal care.
- (3) Operationalizing Community Health Centers as First Referral Units (FRUs) and Primary Health Centers (24×7) for round the clock maternal care services.
- (4) Promotion of Institutional Delivery through Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY) and Janani Shishu Suraksha Karyakram (JSSK) a free entitlement scheme to ensure skilled birth attendance for reducing both maternal and neonatal mortality.
- (5) Strengthening Facility based newborn care: Newborn care corners (NBCC) are being set up at all delivery points. Special Newborn Care Units (SNCUs) and Newborn Stabilization Units (NBSUs) are also being set up at district hospitals and CHCs respectively for the care of sick newborn including preterm babies. A total of 1390 newborn care corners, 178 newborn stabilization units and 33 special newborn care units have been established in the State of Karnataka.
- (6) Home Based Newborn Care (HBNC): Home based newborn care through ASHAs has been initiated to improve new born practices at the community level and early detection and referral of sick newborn babies.
- (7) Capacity building of health care providers: Various trainings are being conducted under National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) to build and upgrade the skills of health care providers in basic and comprehensive obstetric care of mother during pregnancy, delivery and essential newborn care. The training of health care providers in integrated management of neonatal and common childhood illnesses has been

conducted in all the districts for management of common childhood illnesses like diarrhea, Pneumonia and malnutrition.

- (8) Adolescent Reproductive Sexual Health Programme (ARSH) - for adolescents to have better access to family planning, prevention of sexually transmitted Infections, counselling and peer education.

Shortage of female doctors

3814. SHRI PANKAJ BORA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that our country is facing acute shortage of female doctors;
- (b) whether it is also a fact that nearly 60 per cent of all health workers are men. and the female allopathic doctors registered with IMA is especially low;
- (c) whether in rural areas only, 17 per cent of all allopathic and only 6 per cent doctors are women which translates to one female allopathic doctor per 10,000 population in rural areas whereas the figure holds for 6.5 per cent in urban areas;
- (d) if so, whether Government has any plan/scheme to overcome the shortage;
- (e) if so, the details thereof; and
- (f) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (f) The Government is aware that there is an overall shortage of Human Resources in the Health Sector. IMA is a voluntary organization of doctors and the Government has no comments to make regarding the number of female doctors registered as members with the IMA. However, as per the Twelfth Five Year Plan, during the year 2011-12 there were 6, 91,633 physicians available in the country and the density of physicians per lakh population during the same year was 57.

Further no distinction on the basis of gender is made in so far as posting of doctors in government health facilities, like Sub centres and PHCs is concerned. These facilities have separate posts of Health Worker (Female) and Health Worker (Male). Tables 16 and 17 of the Rural Health Statistics in India is given in

Statement-I and II (*See* below), which provides State-wise data on the number of Health Workers (Female) posted at sub centres and PHCs.

The Central Government has taken various measures to strengthen the human resource in the health sector which *inter alia* include the following:

- (i) Land requirement for setting up of medical colleges has been relaxed from 25 acres to 20 acres throughout the country.
- (ii) Land requirement relaxed from 20 acres to 10 acres based on permissible FAR/FSI in the Metropolitan and "A" Grade cities *viz.* Delhi, Kolkata, Chennai, Greater Mumbai, Ahmedabad, Hyderabad, Jaipur, Lucknow, Surat, Pune, Bangalore and Kanpur.
- (iii) Permission given to set up medical colleges in two pieces of land in the States of Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Odisha, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal for a period of 5 years with certain provisions. Further, this has been extended to other States for utilisation of District hospitals by the respective State Governments.
- (iv) In hilly areas, notified tribal areas, North Eastern States, Union Territories of Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Daman and Diu, Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Lakshadweep, the land can be in two pieces at a distance of not more than 10 km.
- (v) Bed occupancy has been relaxed in North Eastern States & Hill States.
- (vi) Requirement of infrastructure like institution block, library, auditorium, examination hall, lecture theatres, etc. has been rationalized for optimal use.
- (vii) Companies registered under the Companies Act have also been allowed to establish medical colleges.
- (viii) The ratio of teachers to students has been revised depending on disciplines and availability of faculty to increase the number of specialists in the country.
- (ix) In order to meet the shortage of ANM and GNM, the Government is establishing 132 ANM and 137 GNM schools in the country.

Statement-I
Health worker (Female)/ ANM at Sub Centres & PHCs

Sl. No.	State/UT	(As on March, 2011)					Shortfall [R1-P]
		Required ¹ [R1]	Sanctioned [S]	In Position [P]	Vacant [S-P]	7	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
1	Andhra Pradesh	14146	24523	21647	2876		*
2	Arunachal Pradesh	383	NA	395	NA		*
3	Assam	5542	NA	8723	NA		*
4	Bihar	11559	NA	16943	NA		*
5	Chhattisgarh	5817	6394	5430	964		387
6	Goa	194	260	240	20		*
7	Gujarat	8397	7248	6431	817		1966
8	Haryana	2952	5420	5034	386		*
9	Himachal Pradesh	2520	2213	1685	528		835

10	Jammu and Kashmir	2304	2282	3777	*	*
11	Jharkhand	4288	4288	6372	*	*
12	Karnataka	11180	11180	11433	*	*
13	Kerala	5384	4232	4173	59	1211
14	Madhya Pradesh	10025	11904	12516	*	*
15	Maharashtra	12389	21122	21726	*	*
16	Manipur	500	984	661	323	*
17	Meghalaya	514	667	787	*	*
18	Mizoram	427	388	619	*	*
19	Nagaland	522	NA	907	NA	*
20	Odisha##	7916	7442	7934	*	*
21	Punjab	3396	4044	4096	4	*
22	Rajasthan	13004	14348	17638	*	*
23	Sikkim	170	219	292	*	*
24	Tamil Nadu	9910	9910	9774	136	136
25	Tripura	711	NA	440	NA	271

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
26	Uttarakhand	2004	2077	2192	*	
27	Uttar Pradesh ³	24213	25190	22464	2726	1749
28	West Bengal	11265	10356	12966	*	
29	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	133	214	214	0	*
30	Chandigarh	17	17	29	*	*
31	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	56	40	81	*	*
32	Daman & Diu	29	26	40	*	*
33	Delhi##	49	43	54	*	
34	Lakshadweep	18	NA	31	NA	*
35	Puducherry	77	72	124	*	*
	All India ²	172011	177103	207868	8835	6555

Notes:

##: Sanctioned data for 2010 used

*: Surplus. All India figures for Vacancy and Shortfall are the totals of State-wise Vacancy and Shortfall ignoring surplus in some States /UTs

1 Requirement based on norm of one ANMs per each existing Sub Centre & PHC.

2 For calculating the overall percentages of vacancy and shortfall, the States/UTs for which manpower position is not available, may be excluded.

3 For ANMs at PHCs, data for 2010 repeated.

Statement-II
Health worker [Male] at Sub Centres

Table 17.

Sl. No.	State/UT	(As on March, 2011)					Shortfall
		Required ¹ [R]	Sanctioned [S]	Imposition [P]	Vacant [S-P]	[R1-P]	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
1	Andhra Pradesh	12522	7579	5076	2503	7446	
2	Arunachal Pradesh	286	NA	148	NA	138	
3	Assam	4604	NA	2386	NA	2218	
4	Bihar#	9696	2135	1074	1061	8622	
5	Chhattisgarh	5076	4784	2514	2270	2562	
6	Goa	175	150	137	13	38	
7	Gujarat	7274	7239	4874	2365	2400	
8	Haryana	2508	2544	1818	726	690	
9	Himachal Pradesh	2067	2008	1225	783	842	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
10	Jammu & Kashmir	1907	1907	541	1366	1366
11	Jharkhand	3958	NA	1109	NA	2849
12	Karnataka	8870	5853	3148	2705	5722
13	Kerala	4575	1399	1285	114	3290
14	Madhya Pradesh	8869	5300	3696	1604	5173
15	Maharashtra	10580	10579	8163	2416	2417
16	Manipur	420	411	320	91	100
17	Meghalaya#	405	84	133	*	272
18	Mizoram	370	382	311	71	59
19	Nagaland##	396	276	396	*	0
20	Odisha	6688	3011	2206	805	4482
21	Punjab	2950	2858	1833	1025	1117
22	Rajasthan	11487	2217	1592	625	9895
23	Sikkim	146	147	137	10	9
24	Tamil Nadu	8706	2896	1216	1680	7490

25	Tripura	632	NA	285	NA	347
26	Uttarakhand	1765	855	304	551	1461
27	Uttar Pradesh	20521	9080	1729	7351	18792
28	West Bengal	10356	9457	4478	4979	5878
29	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	114	26	26	0	88
30	Chandigarh	17	17	8	9	9
31	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	50	9	9	0	41
32	Daman and Diu	26	24	24	0	2
33	Delhi##	41	0	0	0	41
34	Lakshadweep##	14	14	14	0	0
35	Puducherry	53	0	0	0	33
All India ²		148124	83241	52215	35123	93909

Notes:

Data for 2010 repeated.

Sanctioned data for 2010 used.

NA: Not Available.

* Surplus. All India figures for Vacancy and Shortfall are the totals of State-wise Vacancy and Shortfall ignoring surplus in some States/ UTs.

1 One per each existing Sub Centre.

2 For calculating the overall percentages of vacancy and shortfall, the States/UTs is for which manpower position is not available, may be excluded.

AIIMS-like institute in Himachal Pradesh

†3815. SHRIMATI BIMLA KASHYAP SOOD: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has established six All India Institute of Medical Sciences (AIIMS) like institutes in various States so far under Pradhan Mantri Suraksha Yojana (PMSSY) spending 847 crore;

(b) if so, whether Government proposes to establish a similar institute in Himachal Pradesh (HP) too;

(c) if so, by when; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) Government of India is setting up six AIIMS, one each at Bhopal (Madhya Pradesh); Bhubaneswar (Odisha); Jodhpur (Rajasthan); Patna (Bihar); Raipur (Chhattisgarh) and Rishikesh (Uttarakhand) in the first phase of PMSSY, at an estimated cost of Rs.840 crore each, including provision of Rs.20 crore for Nursing College.

(b) to (d) Presently, there is no proposal to establish an AIIMS-like institute in Himachal Pradesh. However, the Government is upgrading Rajendra Prasad Government Medical College, Tanda in the State under PMSSY.

Promotion of alternative systems of medicines

†3816. SHRI ISHWARLAL SHANKARLAL JAIN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any steps have been taken to make people aware about alternative medical systems like Ayurveda, Siddha, Unani and Homoeopathy and encourage them to use these;

(b) whether a Parliamentary Committee has asked to form a separate Ministry to make Ayurveda, the traditional medical system, more popular;

(c) whether the Department of AYUSH is facing many hurdles like insufficient Budgetary allocation, lack of dedicated AYUSH system and shortage of manpower;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- (d) if so, the details thereof;
- (e) whether Government is taking any steps to remove these hurdles; and
- (f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) Yes. The Department has taken several steps to make people aware about efficacy, efficiency and strengths of AYUSH systems of medicines, so as to encourage them to use these medicines as per details below:

1. The Department organizes Arogya fairs at National and State level. Recently, State level fairs have been organized at Arunachal Pradesh, Mizoram, Madhya Pradesh, Sikkim and National level Arogya at Hyderabad. During the fairs folders, booklets and leaflet and other publicity materials published by the Department are distributed to the public for enhancing their awareness.
2. To reach to every nook and corner of the country and to the maximum number of people, the Department carries out publicity by telecasting/broadcasting, films/ video spots/audio spots and gives advertisements in the print media for highlighting the strengths of AYUSH systems of medicines. Multimedia Campaign like Publicity over Delhi Metro, bus shelters, hoardings, Kolkata Metro, DTC buses, Mumbai buses, front lit panels; entry ticket during India International Trade Fair have been undertaken with the objective of propagation of AYUSH systems of medicines.
3. The Department organizes/participates in Seminars and Conferences broadly concerning with the promotion of AYUSH systems of medicine.

(b) Yes. The Public Accounts Committee in its Thirty-second Report (Fifteenth Lok Sabha) has recommended converting the Department of AYUSH into full-fledged Ministry, to be named as Ministry of Indigenous Systems of Medicine or AYUSH Ministry.

(c) to (f) While the Department has been allocated sufficient funds, the Department is facing shortage of manpower as per details given below:

A. Secretarial Posts

Name of the Post	Sanctioned Posts	Vacancy Position
1. Desk Officer/Section Officer	14	03
2. Assistant	24	11
3. Private Secretary	11	05
4. Personal Assistant	15	08
5. Steno Grade 'D'	15	12
6. Upper Division Clerk	11	05

B. Technical Posts

Name of the Post	Sanctioned Posts	Vacancy Position
1. Adviser/Medical Superintendent (Ayur)	03	03
2. Adviser (Homoeo)	01	01

This Department has taken necessary steps to fill up vacant Secretariat posts and technical posts with the concerned authorities' viz. Union Public Service Commission, Department of Health and Family Welfare and Department of Personnel and Training.

Type-2 diabetes among children

3817. SHRI BAISHNAB PARIDA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that as per a study, type-2 diabetes is fast spreading among children;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether it is also a fact that insulin resistance is coming in the way of their treatment;
- (d) if so, the details thereof; and

- (e) the action taken to address this issue fast?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) As per preliminary data gathered by Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR), more cases of type 2 diabetes among children are now reported. However, no conclusion regarding fast spread of type 2 diabetes among children can be drawn.

(c) to (e) Insulin resistance is the cause of type 2 diabetes in children. However, type 2 Diabetes and the insulin resistance syndrome can be treated and prevented by adoption of healthy eating habits, daily physical activity and lifestyle changes.

Illegal drug trials

3818. SHRI KHEKIHO ZHIMOMI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some reports have highlighted that drug manufacturing companies in India are reportedly illegally testing their drugs/ medicines on patients and poor people;

(b) if so, the number of cases which has been so far came into the notice of Government in the last three years;

(c) whether any actions like ban are being taken against such units;

(d) if so, the details thereof and action taken thereon;

(e) whether Government proposes to introduce a new law to stop these illegal activities; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) Nine cases of alleged irregularities in the conduct of clinical trials during the last three years, which were inspected/ investigated by Central Drug Standard Control Organization (CDSCO), have been reported.

(c) to (f) The Government has been continuously making efforts at strengthening the regulatory provisions and the monitoring mechanism of clinical trials in the country and to avoid irregularities therein. The provisions in the

Drugs and Cosmetics Rules, 1945 relating to clinical trials have recently been amended as follows:

- (i) Amendment *vide* Gazette Notification G.S.R. 53 (E) dated 30-01-2013 specifying procedures to analyse the reports of Serious Adverse Events occurring during clinical trials and procedures for payment of compensation in case of trial related injury or death as per prescribed timelines.
- (ii) Amendment *vide* Gazette Notification G.S.R. 63(E) dated 01-02-2013 specifying various conditions for conduct of clinical trials, authority for conducting clinical trial inspections and actions in case of non-compliance.
- (iii) The registration of the Ethics Committees has been made mandatory in the Drugs & Cosmetics Rules *vide* Gazette Notification G.S.R No. 72(E) Dated 08.02.13 specifying requirements and guidelines for registration of Ethics Committee.

Areas of concern in public health

3819. SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) the areas of concern in public health in the country;
- (b) whether any of our medical institutions like AIIMS, Delhi or PGI, Chandigarh have formulated research programmes to address these areas of concern;
- (c) if so, the details thereof; and
- (d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (d) The areas of concern in public health in the country are the traditional communicable diseases such as tuberculosis, malaria, kala azar, diarrheal diseases in children and adults; malnutrition and deficiency of critical nutrients such as iodine, vitamin A, vitamin D; and cancers. Besides, several new diseases of public health concern have emerged in the light of changing life style in India such as diabetes, coronary heart disease, stroke, lung cancer and chronic

lungs disease, HIV/AIDS. AIIMS under guidance of the Research Advisory Committee/Council has identified all these areas and Faculty and Scientists are engaged in Research. Post Graduate Institute of Medical Education and Research (PGIMER), Chandigarh, has set up a public health surveillance unit at School of Public Health which keeps a constant eye on various notifiable diseases and undertakes investigation of suspected outbreaks. PGIMER also has a Public Health Surveillance Committee with representation from various departments.

Lack of ultrasound machines at major hospitals in Delhi

‡3820. CHAUDHARY MUNABBAR SALEEM: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there are no ultrasound machines in the maternity wards at Ram Manohar Lohia, AIIMS, Safdarjung and Hindu Rao Hospitals in Delhi and pregnant ladies and infants are dying due to lack of these machines;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the number of pregnant women and infants died in these hospitals from 2003 to 2013, hospital-wise?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (c) As far as Dr. RML Hospital is concerned, one Ultrasound machine is available for pregnant patients in Maternity Nursing Home. Safdarjung Hospital has five nos. working ultrasound machines of which four have color Doppler. They are regularly performing ultrasound examination on all the patients referred from Maternity/Gynae Wards and OPDs.

In both these hospitals, no women/infant has died due to unavailability of Ultrasound Machine. In so far as AIIMS is concerned, ultrasound machines are available in the labour room which is used to for diagnosis of various conditions related to pregnancy and child birth. Pregnant women who are registered in the ante-natal clinic (ANC) are regularly sent for carrying out ultrasound tests as and when advised by treating doctors. The details of number of pregnant women and infants died in the above stated hospitals are given in the Statement (*See* below). Since Hindu Rao Hospital is under the jurisdiction of Municipal Corporation of Delhi, no such information is maintained centrally.

‡Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Statement*Details of number of pregnant women and infants died hospital-wise**(A) Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia*

Year	Death of Pregnant Women	Death of Infant
2003	Nil	34
2004	Nil	32
2005	Nil	31
2006	Nil	45
2007	Nil	16
2008	Nil	21
2009	Nil	10
2010	Nil	06
2011	Nil	03
2012	Nil	12
2013	Nil	04 (Till date)

(B) Safdarjung Hospital, New Delhi

Year	No. of Pregnant Women died	No. of Infant Died
2003	74	652
2004	110	1025
2005	86	628
2006	115	572
2007	79	800
2008	21	759
2009	32	708
2010	76	671
2011	76	539
2012	64	621

(C) AIIMS, New Delhi

Year	Death of women patient in Department of Obstetrics and Gyanecology	Death of new born babies
2003-04	15	36
2004-05	22	51
2005-06	31	52
2006-07	22	44
2007-08	19	57
2008-09	17	42
2009-10	21	59
2010-11	27	24
2011-12	28	09
2012-13	12	52

License for manufacturing generic anti-cancer drugs

‡3821. SHRI NARENDRA KUMAR KASHYAP: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is contemplating to issue mandatory license for the production of three anti-cancer generic drugs in the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor; and
- (c) the way cancer patients are likely to be benefited from this move?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (c) The prices of drugs for many diseases, including cancer, have become extremely unaffordable for the common man in this country, which have also increased the pressures on the public health programmes. Compulsory licenses under the Indian Patents Act, 1970 can be issued to generic producers. Generic version of the drugs leads to significant price reductions in developing countries. Although the administrative Department for the Indian Patents Act, 1970

‡Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

is the Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry, the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, constituted an interministerial committee to recommend to put such drugs, which are extremely costly and not affordable, under Compulsory Licensing under the provisions of the Indian Patents Act, 1970. On the basis of the recommendations of this Committee made during its meeting on 20.12.2012, the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare recommended three cancer drugs, namely, Trastuzumab, Ixabepilone and Dasatinib to the Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion to put them under Compulsory Licensing under the provisions of the Indian Patents Act, 1970.

**Termination of cashless diagnostics and treatment
facilities by private hospitals**

3822. DR. CHANDAN MITRA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether several major private hospitals have decided to stop providing cashless diagnostics and treatment facilities to CGHS beneficiaries due to payment related issues;

(b) if so, the reasons for delay in payment by CGHS; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to streamline the payment process of CGHS in order to avoid inconvenience to CGHS beneficiaries especially pensioners?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) Yes. One hospital in Delhi *viz.*, Max Devki Devi Heart and Vascular Institute had stopped providing credit facility and therefore, empanelment of the hospital has been suspended *w.e.f.* 13.2.2013 till further orders. Two hospitals *viz.*, Max Super-specialty Hospital and Fortis Escort's Hospital, New Delhi opted out of CGHS empanelment on completion of their empanelment of two years. Frontier hospital, Chennai, B.P. Poddar Hospital and Research Centre, Kolkata and Sterling hospital, Ahmedabad have reported to have stopped extending credit facility to CGHS beneficiaries.

(b) There were delays in payment in CGHS in the last quarter of financial year due to piling up of cases on account of shortage of budget and expiry of agreement with the bill clearing agency *i.e.* UTI-ITSL, which processes the hospital bills and makes provisional payment to the private empanelled hospitals and diagnostic centres.

(c) Government has taken steps to renew agreement with UTI-ITSL and for the clearance of the pending bills on priority basis.

Regulatory mechanism for ayurvedic unani and homoeopathic medicines

3823. SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the mechanism put in place/proposed by Government to regulate manufacturing, marketing and quality of Ayurvedic, Unani and Homoeopathic medicines in the country;

(b) whether Government has taken note of the rising prices of these medicines in the country;

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

(d) the corrective measures taken or proposed by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) Ayurvedic, Unani and Homoeopathic medicines are regulated in the country under the provisions of Drugs & Cosmetics Act, 1940 and the Rules thereunder. For this purpose, the Licensing Authorities are appointed by the State Government to grant license for manufacturing of Ayurveda, Unani and Homeopathic medicines and enforce the legal provisions for their sale or marketing and quality standards. In this regard, the Central Government is empowered to make or amend the law & rules. Besides, the Department of AYUSH in the Ministry of Health & Family Welfare has taken a number of regulatory measures for quality control of these medicines including enforcement of compliance to quality standards of drugs, compliance to Good Manufacturing Practices (GMP), notification of a schedule of poisonous substances, regulatory guidelines for licensing of Ayurvedic and Unani (A&U) medicines, use of excipients, preservatives etc., notifications regarding permissible limits of heavy metals, aflatoxins, pesticide residue and microbial load and shelf life of medicines. Also, Quality Standards of 600 single Ayurvedic drugs, 152 compound Ayurvedic formulations, 298 single Unani drugs, 100 compound Unani formulations, and 1045 Homoeopathic drugs have been developed and published in Pharmacopoeias.

(b) to (d) The pricing of Ayurveda, Unani & Homoeopathic medicines is not covered under the Drugs Price Control Order (DPCO) 1995. By and large, the rising prices of these medicines are of usual nature, prices of some medicines may have increased higher due to market forces.

Government has set up National Medicinal Plants Board to coordinate matters related to sustainable development of medicinal plant sector. In order to keep the prices of Ayurveda, Unani and Homeopathic drugs under control, it is important to keep the price of raw materials within reasonable limits for which National Medicinal Plants Board has been supporting cultivation of identified medicinal plants by farmers and augment the supply of medicinal plant raw materials.

Cancer awareness campaign

†3824. DR. YOGENDRA P. TRIVEDI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether, in view of rising cases of cancer in the country, Government proposes to launch a campaign across the country for its prevention as well as for its early detection and treatment of the disease;

(b) whether Government has also decided to open more hospitals for this purpose; and

(c) if so, the details of the scheme?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) Health is a State subject, to supplement the efforts of the State Governments in prevention, detection, treatment and management of cancer cases, Government of India has launched a comprehensive National Programme for Prevention and Control of Cancer, Diabetes, Cardiovascular Diseases and Stroke (NPCDCS) in 2010 in 100 districts across 21 States.

(b) and (c) Government of India provides support for diagnosis, research and treatment by strengthening RCCs and Government Medical College Hospitals under NPCDCS under which financial assistance of Rs. 6.00 crore (Rs. 4.80 cr. from Central Government and Rs.1.20 cr from State Government) is provided to the eligible Government Medical Hospitals and erstwhile Regional Cancer Centres. In the Twelfth Five Year Plan, Rs. 3200 crores has been allocated for Tertiary Cancer Care and under the National Rural Health Mission Rs. 6000 crore for interventions up to district level for cancer, diabetes, cardiovascular diseases and stroke.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Expenditure on healthcare

‡3825. SHRI JUGUL KISHORE: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the expenditure incurred on healthcare in all the States including Uttar Pradesh during the last three years, year-wise;

(b) whether imbalance in the healthcare related expenditure has led to commercialisation of this sector; and

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

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) Details showing the expenditure incurred on healthcare under National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) in all the States including Uttar Pradesh during the last three years is given in the Statement (*See* below).

(b) and (c) There is presently a significant reliance on private sector health providers in the country. However, Government has been raising the budgetary allocation for NRHM to strengthen public sector health care systems to obviate dependence on high cost private sector health care.

Statement*State-wise Expenditure under NRHM from 2010-11 to 2012-13*

Sl.No.	States	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13 (Upto 31.12.2012)
1	2	3	4	5
1	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	17.66	21.30	9.47
2	Andhra Pradesh	693.92	709.05	851.20
3	Arunachal Pradesh	78.64	90.70	40.28
4	Assam	1093.37	1035.14	517.14
5	Bihar	1454.98	1147.74	872.52
6	Chandigarh	9.25	10.75	5.98
7	Chhattisgarh	308.60	482.58	345.59
8	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	5.76	6.49	3.55

‡Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

1	2	3	4	5
9	Daman and Diu	3.96	5.21	3.26
10	Delhi	90.13	92.27	72.94
11	Goa	18.37	27.49	18.95
12	Gujarat	722.26	766.41	470.94
13	Haryana	287.78	289 21	253.68
14	Himachal Pradesh	164.74	149.75	125.75
15	Jammu and Kashmir	210 76	249.39	204.13
16	Jharkhand	381.09	419.41	290.22
17	Karnataka	700.62	767.55	550.88
18	Kerala	385.95	428.16	310.52
19	Lakshadweep	3.44	4.10	2.36
20	Madhya Pradesh	996.80	968.86	763.38
21	Maharashtra	1271.63	1483.17	955.77
22	Manipur	68.21	65.88	42.09
23	Meghalaya	91.99	107.72	79.85
24	Mizoram	77.33	76.92	57.78
25	Nagaland	81.84	111.81	62.31
26	Odisha	664.37	727.75	451.14
27	Puducherry	17.36	20.59	15.23
28	Punjab	339.34	382.71	251.92
29	Rajasthan	1172.06	1051.53	791.56
30	Sikkim	33.45	31.95	22.11
31	Tamil Nadu	825.22	917.15	648.62
32	Tripura	105.43	109.15	88.69
33	Uttar Pradesh	2693.30	2011.11	1432.96

1	2	3	4	5
34	Uttarakhand	206.31	212.90	187.66
35	West Bengal	836.69	901.71	687.19
	TOTAL	16112.63	15883.63	11487.59

Note: Expenditure for the F.Y. 2011-12 and 2012-13 (upto 31.12.2012) are provisional.

Social awareness campaign for organ donations

3826. SHRI PARVEZ HASHMI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that thousands of lives can be saved by timely implantation of human organs donated by the parents of the brain-dead persons;

(b) if so, the steps which have been taken to spread the social awareness for donation of human organs of brain-dead persons;

(c) whether Government is willing to establish human organ banks in the States; and

(d) if so, the quantum of amount allocated in this regard, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) Yes. To create awareness for organ and tissue donation among the stakeholders and general public, Indian Organ Donation Day is being celebrated in the month of November every year since 2010. Recently, the third Indian Organ Donation Day was organized on 30th November, 2012 at Safdarjung Hospital New Delhi. A stall was set up during the India International Trade fair at New Delhi in 2012 to spread the message of Deceased Organ Donation among the public.

Regional "Organ Donation Awareness workshops" were organized in coordination with State Governments during 2011-2012 in the cities of Bangalore, Hyderabad, Puducherry, Chennai, Kolkata, Ahmedabad, Pune, Chandigarh and Trivandrum for increasing the awareness among the public for organ and tissue donation.

Various stakeholders including NGOs, private institutions and public have participated in the above activities.

(c) and (d) Health being a state subject, it is for the States to consider setting up of human organ banks. A National Bio-Material Centre (National tissue Bank) for tissue banking is being set up at Safdarjung Hospital, New Delhi.

A total of Rs. 12.5 crore has been allocated under National Organ Transplant Programme in the financial year 2013-2014.

Mandatory reporting of swine flu cases

3827. SHRI KIRANMAY NANDA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has proposed mandatory reporting of every cases of influenza H1N1 (swine flu) and also compensation in case of attributable deaths in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the corrective measures taken or proposed by Government in this regard;

(c) whether the outbreak of swine flu in various parts of our country is in line with warnings given by the WHO and Government was prepared accordingly;

(d) whether it is also a fact that shortage/ non-availability of drugs, testing kits and isolation wards for swine flu patients are also reported from some parts; and

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

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) World Health Organization has not issued any warning in relation to the outbreak of Swine Flu. However, World Health Organization in August, 2010 while declaring the Influenza A H1N1 Pandemic (Swine Flu) to be over, conveyed that the influenza H1N1 pandemic virus would take on the behavior of seasonal influenza virus and continue to circulate for some years to come.

(d) and (e) Health is a State subject. However, States that requested Ministry of Health and Family Welfare for supply of Oseltamivir (drug for Influenza A H1N1) and testing kits were provided the same.

Deaths from malaria

3828. SHRI PALVAI GOVARDHAN REDDY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that National Malaria Eradication Programme was started more than five decades ago;
- (b) whether it is also a fact that even after five decades, there have been more than 1,000 reported deaths every year in the country;
- (c) if so, the reasons therefor; and
- (d) the reasons that National Vector Borne Disease Control Programme and NRHM have also failed to contain deaths due to malaria in the country?

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

(b) and (c) The number of reported deaths due to malaria are declining. The number of reported deaths due to malaria in the last five years are as follows:

Year	Number of Reported Deaths
2008	1055
2009	1144
2010	1018
2011	754
2012	506*

(*Provisional)

(d) Intensified prevention and control efforts have resulted in the decline of reported malaria deaths in the last five years.

Allocation of funds under NRHM

3829. SHRI BASAWARAJ PATIL: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether some States have got more funds under the National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) to improve healthcare facilities;
- (b) if so, the details thereof for the Eleventh Plan period, State-wise; and
- (c) the details of amount allocated and spent so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI A.H. KHAN CHOUDHURY): (a) to (c) Yes. Details showing funds released and expenditure for the Eleventh Plan period under National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) is given in the Statement.

Statement

Details showing State-wise Release and Expenditure under NRHM during Eleventh Plan Period (F.Ys. 2007-08 to 2011-12)

Sl. No.	States	2007-08		2008-09	
		Release	Exp.	Release	Exp.
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	13.01	9.01	12.56	12.76
2	Andhra Pradesh	608.94	505.18	638.73	700.13
3	Arunachal Pradesh	44.50	47.62	36.51	57.69
4	Assam	602.15	547.47	606.89	698.32
5	Bihar	350.24	423.25	821.18	783.19
6	Chandigarh	6.45	4.11	5.31	6.47
7	Chhattisgarh	190.85	197.77	249.72	162.12
8	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	2.36	2.85	3.28	3.86
9	Daman and Diu	1.98	2.43	2.60	2.41
10	Delhi	55.31	51.06	99.62	55.68
11	Goa	5.07	6.92	14.09	8.89
12	Gujarat	394.93	306.81	342.81	495.43
13	Haryana	115.79	98.57	165.02	187.73
14	Himachal Pradesh	52.41	56.55	64.21	94.84
15	Jammu and Kashmir	160.45	75.27	76.48	111.94
16	Jharkhand	159.15	124.99	247.27	299.30

Statement

*Details showing State-wise Release and Expenditure under NRHM
during Eleventh Plan Period (F.Ys. 2007-08 to 2011-12)*

(Rs. in crore)

2009-10		2010-11		2011-12		Total	
Release	Exp.	Release	Exp.	Release	Exp.	Release	Exp.
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
8.23	20.11	15.84	17.66	8.85	21.30	58.49	80.84
708.32	764.91	810.23	693.92	934.11	709.05	3700.34	3373.18
57.32	66.16	73.76	78.64	75.82	90.70	287.91	340.81
813.93	763.71	736.45	1093.37	877.39	1035.14	3636.81	4138.01
649.71	826.20	1035.18	1454.98	787.28	1147.74	3643.59	4635.37
7.59	8.25	6.91	9.25	8.69	10.75	34.94	38.83
261.65	240.41	327.24	308.60	421.53	482.58	1450.99	1391.49
3.27	4.62	6.30	5.76	4.81	6.49	20.02	23.57
2.33	3.46	3.06	3.96	2.57	5.21	12.54	17.47
83.03	75.89	108.48	90.13	102.36	92.27	448.80	365.02
12.43	18.59	17.21	18.37	19.88	27.49	68.68	80.25
500.55	634.27	556.79	722.26	620.98	766.41	2416.06	2925.18
206.17	336.78	219.69	287.78	297.34	289.21	1004.01	1200.06
115.41	167.81	113.22	164.74	197.20	149.75	542.45	633.70
130.34	155.59	173.80	210.76	252.48	249.39	793.55	802.96
179.34	195.45	356.90	381.09	467.46	419.41	1410.12	1420.25

1	2	3	4	5	6
17	Karnataka	297.32	275.29	437.84	428.94
18	Kerala	293.86	144.03	222.88	331.20
19	Lakshadweep	1.08	0.62	1.22	2.18
20	Madhya Pradesh	617.09	645.70	707.88	686.97
21	Maharashtra	672.52	550.76	587.43	873.15
22	Manipur	49.27	40.99	56.58	62.06
23	Meghalaya	43.04	32.70	44.76	51.27
24	Mizoram	32.67	56.22	37.44	54.26
25	Nagaland	44.75	43.45	56.23	57.65
26	Odisha	387.16	295.07	388.05	334.05
27	Puducherry	4.71	7.14	5.12	7.29
28	Punjab	107.84	111.64	183.03	190.08
29	Rajasthan	660.90	537.65	798.15	909.16
30	Sikkim	34.27	13.39	19.88	50.62
31	Tamil Nadu	546.56	392.74	501.60	534.42
32	Tripura	79.04	38.28	77.58	68.73
33	Uttar Pradesh	1258.77	956.47	1474.91	1546.06
34	Uttarakhand	89.20	72.74	98.44	132.48
35	West Bengal	525.23	335.33	539.79	563.75
TOTAL		8508.87	7010.07	9625.09	10565.10

Note: The above Releases relate to Central Govt. Grants & do not include State share contribution.
NRHM (whole)

7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
436.86	680.64	586.38	700.62	672.66	767.55	2431.07	2853.05
237.62	385.19	253.41	385.95	582.51	428.16	1590.28	1674.54
1.09	2.86	2.54	3.44	1.62	4.10	7.54	13.21
604.79	741.28	784.40	996.80	95947	968 86	3673.64	4039.61
959.72	1044.71	903.36	1271.63	1309.24	1483.17	4432.28	5223.42
81.45	64.11	67.98	68.21	61.29	65.88	316.59	301.26
79.78	75.13	52.50	91.99	62.31	107.72	282.40	358.81
49.87	58.66	70.49	77.33	67.13	76.92	257 59	323.39
73.87	64.26	66.40	81.84	88.00	111.81	329.24	359.02
470.18	646.74	549.44	664.37	693.89	727.75	2488.70	2667.98
12.04	13.34	16.32	17.36	15.83	20.59	54.01	65.73
359.53	241.41	252.81	339.34	336.45	382.71	1239.67	1265.19
748.96	1001.74	863.97	1172.06	1045.55	1051.53	4117.53	4672.14
25.80	35.73	32.94	33.45	27 07	31.95	139.97	165.15
639.10	691.93	702.09	825.22	774.89	917.15	3164.25	3361.46
111.98	81.10	85.47	105.43	68.39	109.15	422.47	402.69
1965.82	2230.74	2191.36	2693.30	1863.69	2011.11	8754.54	9437.70
130.85	144.00	147.39	206.31	208.45	212.90	674.32	788.44
741.25	730.24	680.79	836.69	931.34	901.71	3418.41	3367.71
11470.18	13216.05	12871.11	16112.63	14848.55	15883.63	57323.79	62787.49

Guidelines for registration of naturopathy practitioners

3830. SHRI SHANTA KUMAR: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is formulating any Act or guidelines for the registration of Naturopathy practitioners; and

(b) the action which has already been initiated in this regard and the time limit to complete the process?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) The Department of AYUSH has already asked State Governments to enact comprehensive legislation for the regulation of Naturopathy covering registration of practitioners, medical education and all matters related to Naturopathy. Further, it was recommended that in the meantime a system be set up for the registration of practitioners and for the accreditation of institutions on the basis of guidelines formulated and issued by the Government of India. The guidelines are comprehensive for the said purposes.

Sickle-cell anaemia patients in Chhattisgarh

†3831. SHRI SHIVPRATAP SINGH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of patients suffering from sickle-cell anaemia in Chhattisgarh and the details thereof for the last three years;

(b) whether the number of such patients has increased; and

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

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (c) The exact number of Sickle Cell Anaemia (SCA) patients in Chhattisgarh is not maintained centrally. However, according to the information received from the Government of Chhattisgarh, number of SCA patients detected during the last three years is given as under:

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Year	No. of persons tested by electrophoresis	No. of persons suffering from SCA
2010-11	1249	217
2011-12	993	112
2012-13	451	50

Expenditure under malaria and polio control programmes

‡3832. SHRI DARSHAN SINGH YADAV: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the allocations and expenditure made under malaria and polio control programmes in various States including Uttar Pradesh during last three years till date; and

(b) the funds demanded by State Governments under these programmes during the said period, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) Under the National Vector Borne Disease Control Programme (NVBDCP), budget is allocated for prevention and control of all vector borne diseases including malaria, State/UT wise details in respect of NVBDCP & Polio Immunization during 2010-11, 2011-12 and 2012-13 are given in Statement-I and II respectively (*See* below).

(b) State Governments submit their requirement/demand in their respective Programme Implementation Plan (PIPs) and funds are released after discussion in the Subgroup Appraisal Committee and National Programme Coordination Committee of National Rural Health Mission (NRHM).

‡Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Statement-I*State-wise allocation, release and expenditure under NVBDCP during 2010-11, 2011-12 & 2012-13*

Sl. No.	States/UTs	2010-11			2011-12			2012-13			
		Allocation		Expenditure	Allocation		Release	Expenditure		Release	Expenditure
		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
1	Andhra Pradesh	1302.61	1159.24	791.16	3189.96	3457.42	3687.74	2678.00	735.40	912.90	
2	Arunachal Pradesh	758.92	880.69	822.22	1101.85	1526.82	1478.98	1574.10	835.43	782.95	
3	Assam	4394.61	4910.03	4666.02	3883.71	3774.39	3952.64	4865.50	1701.76	2508.45	
4	Bihar	3436.05	4213.38	4481.77	4637.38	4891.27	4093.64	3333.75	5931.06	5380.89	
5	Chhattisgarh	3099.98	2117.94	1847.34	4094.31	4960.09	4203.71	3339.30	2592.03	2448.62	
6	Goa	63.21	61.08	28.03	78.00	77.90	78.80	179.10	100.00	30.00	
7	Gujarat	530.85	267.00	319.93	683.44	501.34	82.71	1750.00	812.54	288.43	
8	Haryana	173.88	0.00	0.00	202.82	138.50	133.61	260.00	276.90	113.00	
9	Himachal Pradesh	27.30	7.74	0.00	36.00	16.52	0.63	138.55	60.21	22.00	

(Rs. in lakh)

10	Jammu and Kashmir	25.82	15.54	0.37	42.00	31.00	7.54	106.20	43.88	5.00
11	Jharkhand	3579.74	3586.13	2593.96	5069.40	5014.77	4745.27	4638.60	1404.27	2128.53
12	Karnataka	469.66	443.88	222.08	823.92	639.34	154.71	1748.10	811.39	762.40
13	Kerala	354.44	305.75	358.60	503.38	361.18	566.18	778.00	500.11	301.00
14	Madhya Pradesh	2331.14	1824.64	1564.31	3423.98	3919.85	3941.94	3500.00	927.93	1623.93
15	Maharashtra	1112.39	487.54	197.47	846.50	436.98	816.51	1763.00	1055.51	335.61
16	Manipur	507.78	502.04	417.52	496.32	410.75	220.21	689.20	228.35	186.20
17	Meghalaya	859.96	1089.04	972.39	901.96	640.11	522.79	1344.80	770.21	809.08
18	Mizoram	676.63	774.11	673.38	801.72	702.32	424.58	1268.60	737.62	411.79
19	Nagaland	794.18	1237.91	999.96	915.47	997.72	872.73	1187.20	930.15	640.72
20	Odisha	5143.79	4324.05	4755.34	6818.41	7894.83	8244.70	5563.90	2041.05	2462.25
21	Punjab	120.36	98.07	263.80	184.89	127.38	72.50	390.00	289.26	90.38
22	Rajasthan	960.13	1310.26	1284.63	1239.14	1342.52	1314.19	1361.00	1337.13	1480.72
23	Sikkim	21.35	137.71	127.56	18.26	22.60	14.73	77.00	33.30	16.18
24	Tamil Nadu	450.49	372.50	42.88	764.95	341.41	9.20	908.00	150.00	745.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
25	Tripura	1331.17	1430.54	1310.58	993.21	401.82	373.97	1580.60	905.64	1047.64
26	Uttar Pradesh	2455.59	2730.95	2065.41	3341.09	2431.94	2435.68	3257.20	1019.89	1022.39
27	Uttarakhand	71.92	77.53	61.90	102.39	85.00	67.75	216.10	162.51	116.28
28	West Bengal	2697.03	2964.01	2497.52	2326.29	2457.12	1451.96	2890.40	1216.35	1285.48
29	Delhi	35.37	40.88	92.63	43.76	0.00	0.00	405.50	4.65	0.00
30	Puducherry	36.05	36.83	14.67	45.24	29.31	32.24	91.00	78.36	37.00
31	Andaman and Nicobar	335.61	349.58	271.64	428.50	459.63	455.32	524.00	525.78	430.76
32	Chandigarh	24.51	23.13	31.09	33.25	34.87	25.17	88.50	64.77	61.49
33	Dadara and Nagar Haveli	46.48	69.60	29.75	56.50	61.09	61.92	98.20	108.69	39.00
34	Daman and Diu	25.48	31.70	18.70	38.00	51.94	51.53	61.80	38.91	12.00
35	Lakshadweep	21.80	19.80	2.51	30.00	11.40	8.79	52.80	29.55	1.00
Total		38276.28	38050.82	33828.12	48201.00	48251.13	44604.57	52708.00	28460.59	28544.57

Statement-II

State-wise allocation, release and expenditure under pulse polio immunization programme during 2010-11, 2011-12 and 2012-13

Sl. No.	State/UT	2010-11			2011-12			2012-13		
		Allocation	Release	Expenditure	Allocation	Release	Expenditure	Allocation	Release	Expenditure
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	Andman and Nicobar	70.68	73.70	48.01	73.70	37.24	10.34	25.56	0.00	14.00
2	Andhra Pradesh	1825.68	1917.02	1779.42	1917.01	987.44	960.85	2013.38	2004.55	0
3	Arunachal Pradesh	80.95	84.10	84.10	84.10	85.38	51.06	39.67	0.00	0
4	Assam	1066.95	893.23	850.20	893.23	917.59	549.57	945.72	946.05	0
5	Bihar	7087.06	8027.26	6706.20	6087.06	3425.20	6520.31	7516.97	3044.35	0
6	Chandigarh	43.92	37.41	36.22	17.55	26.29	28.42	43.39	23.67	0
7	Chhattisgarh	458.71	558.89	548.53	463.88	463.94	251.12	489.58	492.55	0
8	Dadara and Nagar Haveli	5.51	5.51	5.49	5.51	5.60	0.80	5.90	5.88	0
9	Daman and Diu	3.89	3.89	3.49	3.89	4.05	1.74	4.23	0	2.07

(Rs. in lakh)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
10	Delhi	1860.70	1835.37	1012.87	1496.06	762.31	1438.97	1496.08	0	0
11	Goa	18.00	18.05	16.89	18.05	17.71	9.57	18.66	18.65	0
12	Gujarat	1250.00	1266.79	1114.87	1102.64	583.18	580.21	1412.05	1227.20	0
13	Haryana	1086.54	1438.85	1054.87	1086.54	617.61	727.61	1226.22	767.33	0
14	Himachal Pradesh	219.19	188.72	192.99	188.72	185.06	184.54	195.19	195.03	0
15	Jammu and Kashmir	360.42	523.80	441.49	360.42	374.06	196.09	394.57	393.07	0
16	Jharkhand	753.57	1356.55	1008.56	753.57	386.85	566.07	252.44	87.93	0
17	Karnataka	991.01	991.01	981.40	991.01	506.67	503.22	1027.12	1499.56	0
18	Kerala	372.42	372.82	372.82	372.82	372.82	238.44	393.44	371.19	0
19	Lakshadweep	4.28	4.28	4.02	4.28	4.28	2.28	4.49	4.01	0
20	Madhya Pradesh	1471.73	1500.08	1326.771	1499.63	1493.13	777.58	1575.34	1572.23	0
21	Maharashtra	3798.01	6415.10	4668.58	2798.01	1932.15	3364.98	4124.29	2677.37	0
22	Manipur	117.85	120.37	112.62	120.37	121.16	60.29	127.55	0	0
23	Meghalaya	147.55	15578	303.33	155.78	130.62	5.68	169.20	173.44	0
24	Mizoram	44.84	45.52	45.52	45.52	47.20	32.29	49.57	48.93	0

25	Nagaland	87.81	90.61	97.04	90.61	90.61	92.08	95.30	90.34	88.16
26	Odisha	628.54	607.99	629.36	607.99	609.12	328.56	642.64	637.45	0
27	Puducherry	14.31	14.42	13.29	14.42	14.50	8.65	15.22	0.00	14.16
28	Punjab	1016.58	759.68	627.81	750.17	436.41	608.05	932.46	578.90	0
29	Rajasthan	1963.12	1678.35	225.83	1458.46	762.76	1413.88	1546.35	68.34	0
30	Sikkim	23.13	23.13	25.02	23.13	21.38	9.50	22.45	0.00	9.77
31	Tamil Nadu	936.19	936.99	904.08	936.19	925.39	385.10	976.67	0.00	0
32	Tripura	140.13	140.13	149.89	140.13	137.86	71.20	145.27	0.00	48.37
33	Uttar Pradesh	17858.38	0	12830.92	3028.52	8163.52	12794.17	7499.20	8444.41	0
34	Uttarakhand	844.52	965.39	695.52	844.52	364.14	610.69	863.35	0.00	0
35	West Bengal	1904.83	3899.09	2994.29	1500.46	4712.67	4151.39	4128.50	553.42	0
	Others	0	516.53	529.38	0	443.16	457.8	0	392.93	0
	TOTAL	48557.00	37466.41	42241.77	29934.00	30199.06	37994.10	41069.00	26324.28	176.53

Note 1. The expenditure for 2011 -12 and 2012-13 is provisional.

Note 2. The funds during 2012-13 to States, where NIL release are shown, could not be released owing to non-settlement of Utilization Certificates; however these States/UTs have been authorized to incur the expenditure out of NRHM /RCH funds.

New medical colleges in Bihar

3833. SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of new medical colleges which have been established till 31st March, 2013 all over the country;

(b) the number of new medical colleges out of these which have been sanctioned/established in Bihar till 31st March, 2013;

(c) whether Government concurs that Bihar needs more medical colleges according to the population and demand there; and

(d) the details of further plan of Government to establish more medical colleges in Bihar?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) Presently, there are 362 medical colleges including 7 All India Institute of Medical Sciences (AIIMS) in the country out of which 11 medical colleges are in the state of Bihar.

(c) and (d) As per High Level Expert Group Report on Universal Health Coverage in India, requirement of 27 new medical colleges is estimated in the State of Bihar to achieve Universal Health Coverage. The Government is formulating a scheme for establishment of new medical colleges by upgrading district hospitals in underserved areas during Twelfth Plan period.

Rehabilitation of retrenched SC/ST employees of sick CPSUs

3834. SHRI AMBETH RAJAN: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has formulated any rehabilitation/re-employment policy for the SC/ST employees who were retrenched due to declaration of CPSUs as sick units; and

(b) if so, the details of the rehabilitation/ re-employment policy formulated by Government to give employment opportunity to SC/ST employees?

THE MINISTER OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI PRAFUL PATEL): (a) Employees have not been retrenched on account of

declaring the CPSEs as sick and normally in the revival package to address sickness, they have been given Voluntary Retirement Scheme (VRS)/Voluntary Separation Scheme (VSS) & therefore, Department of Public Enterprises (DPE) has not formulated/issued any rehabilitation/re-employment policy for SC/ST employees retrenched due to declaration of CPSEs as sick unit.

- (b) Does not arise.

Revival of sick PSEs

3835. SHRIMATI JAYA BACHCHAN: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the number of sick Public Sector Enterprises (PSEs) has been on the rise;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether Government has taken any steps to revive these sick PSEs;
- (d) if so, the details of the steps taken, expenditure incurred and result thereof, PSE-wise; and
- (e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI PRAFUL PATEL): (a) and (b) As per the Public Enterprises Survey: 2011-12, that was laid in the Rajya Sabha on 27.2.2013, and based on the definition of "sickness" given in the Government of India Resolution dated 6th December, 2004, constituting Board for Reconstruction of Public Sector Enterprise's (BRPSE), the number of sick Central Public Sector Enterprises (CPSEs) are 63 in 2011-12 as against 81 in 2004-05.

(c) to (e) The Government of India established the Board for Reconstruction of Public Sector Enterprises (BRPSE) in December, 2004 for advising the Government for strengthening, modernizing, reviving, and restructuring of CPSEs. After recommendations of BRPSE, the Government has, upto March, 2013, approved revival of 44 CPSEs envisaging total assistance of Rs. 27249.62 crores as per details given in the Statement (*See* below). In case of 2 sick CPSEs, namely, Bharat Coking Coal Ltd. and Hindustan Fluorocarbons Ltd., their Holding Companies namely, Coal India Ltd. and Hindustan Organic Chemicals Ltd. are implementing the revival plan. Till March, 2013, 15 sick CPSEs have been declared turnaround which have posted profits consecutively for 3 or more years after the assistance from the Government.

Statement

*Details of cash and non-cash assistance approved by the Government
in respect of BRPSE recommended proposals*

Sl. No.	Name of the CPSE	Assistance (Rs. in crore)			Total
		Cash #	Non-Cash @	4	
1	2	3	4	5	
Department of Heavy Industry					
1	Hindustan Salts Ltd.	4.28	73.30		77.58
2	Bridge & Roof Co. (India) Ltd.	60.00	42.92		102.92
3	BBJ Construction Co. Ltd.	-	54.61		54.61
4	HMT Bearings Ltd.	7.40	43.97		51.37
5	Praga Tools Ltd.	5.00	209.71		214.71
6	Heavy Engineering Corporation Ltd.	102.00	1116.30		1218.30
7	Cement Corporation of India Ltd.	184.29	1267.95		1452.24
8	Richardson & Cruddas Ltd.	-	-		-
9	Tungabhadra Steel Products Ltd.	-	-		-

10	Bharat Pumps and Compressors Ltd.	3.37\$	153.15	156.52\$
11	HMT Machine Tools Ltd.	723.00	157.80	880.80
12	Bharat Heavy Plate Vessels Ltd.	-	-	-\$
13	Andrew Yule & Co. Ltd.	87.06	457.14	544.20
14	Instrumentation Ltd.	48.36	549.36	597.72\$\$\$
15	Tyre Corporation of India Ltd.	-	1018.45	1018.45&&
16	NEPA Ltd.	234.18	634.94	869.12
17	Scooters India Ltd.	90.38	111.58	201.96
	Ministry of Mines			
18	Hindustan Copper Ltd.	-	612.94	612.94
19	Mineral Exploration Corporation Ltd.	-	104.64	104.64
	Ministry of Shipping			
20	Central Inland Water Transport Corporation Ltd.	73.60	280.00	353.60
21	Hooghly Dock & Port Engineers Ltd.	148.08	628.86	776.94
	Department of Defence Production			
22	Hindustan Shipyard Ltd.	452.68	372.22	824.90

1	2	3	4	5
	Ministry of Steel			
23	MECON Ltd.	93.00**	23.08	116.08
24	Bharat Refractories Ltd.	-	479.16	479.16
	Ministry of Textiles			
25	National Textiles Corporation Ltd.	39.23	-	39.23
26	British India Corporation Ltd.	338.04	108.93	446.97
27	National Jute Manufactures Corporation Ltd.	517.33	6815.06	7332.39
	Department of Pharmaceuticals			
28	Hindustan Antibiotics Ltd.	137.59	267.57	405.16
29	Bengal Chemicals & Pharmaceuticals Ltd.	207.19	233.41	440.60
	Department of Chemicals & Petrochem			
30	Hindustan Organic Chemicals Ltd.	250.00	110.46	360.46
31	Hindustan Insecticides Ltd.	-	267.29	267.29
	Department of Fertilizers			
32	Fertilizers & Chemicals (Travancore) Ltd.	-	670.37	670.37

	Department of Scientific & Industrial Research				
33	Central Electronics Ltd.	-	16.28	16.28	
	Department of Coal				
34	Eastern Coal Fields Ltd.	*	*	*	
	Department of Agriculture & Co-operation				
35	State Farms Corporation of India Ltd.	21.21	124.42	145.63	
	Ministry of Railways				
36	Konkan Railway Corporation Ltd.	857.05	3222.46	4079.51	
37	Bharat Wagon & Engineering Company Ltd.	49.45	258.73	308.18	
38	Braithwaite & Company Ltd.	4.00	280.21	284.21	
39	Burn Standard Company Ltd.@@@	75.43	1139.16	1214.59	
	Ministry of Water Resources				
40	National Projects Construction Corporation Ltd.	-	219.43***	219.43***	
	Ministry of Housing & Urban Poverty Alleviation				
41	Hindustan Prefab Ltd.	-	128.00	128.00	
	Ministry of Information & Broadcasting				
42	National Film Development Corporation Ltd.	3.00	28.40	31.40	

1	2	3	4	5
	Ministry of Petroleum & Natural Gas			
43	Biecco Lawrie Ltd.	-	59.60	59.60
	Ministry of Development of North Eastern Region			
44	North Eastern Handicrafts and Handlooms Development Corporation Ltd.	8.50	83.06	91.56
	TOTAL	4824.70	22424.92	27249.62

Cash Assistance may involve budgetary support through equity/loan/grants

@ Non-cash Assistance may involve waiver of interest, penal interest, GOI loan, Guarantee fee, conversion of loan into equity/debentures etc.

* The revival plan approved by the Government *inter-alia* envisaged non-cash assistance of Rs. 2470.77 crore and waiver of service charges of Rs. 14 crore per annum from 2004-05 from Coal India Ltd.

\$ In addition ONGC and BHEL would extend cash support to the extent of Rs. 150 crore and Rs. 20 crore respectively.

** Excludes continuation of 50% interest subsidy not exceeding Rs.6.50 crore per annum on VRS loans

\$\$ Cabinet approved "in principle" the takeover of BHPV by BHEL with the direction that the valuation of BHPV be carried out prudently on the basis of established principles and if the takeover is not found feasible, the matter be brought back before the Cabinet.

&& Parliament had approved the Tyre Corporation of India Ltd. (Disinvestment of Ownership) Bill, 2007 for changing the Public Sector Enterprises Character of the company. Disinvestment after cleaning the balance sheet.

*** In addition Government had also approved the conversion of cumulative interest due & accrued on GOI loan as on the date of conversion into equity capital and further written down to 10% of value.

\$\$\$ Interest free mobilization advance of Rs.30 crore from BHEL for technological up-gradation and diversification which would be repaid through supplies to be made to BHEL against their orders. Interest free advance of Rs. 25 crore from BHEL to ILK at the beginning of each year for the next three years from 2008-09 which will be adjusted against supplies to BHEL in the same year.

@@ Transferred from D/o Heavy Industry. Refractory Unit of Burn Standard Co. Ltd. was transferred to SAIL under Ministry of Steel.

Cut in kerosene quota of the States

‡3836. SHRI PRABHAT JHA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that large population of the country still use kerosene as cooking fuel;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that Government has decided to cut largely the allocation of kerosene to the States to be given in the current financial year, 2013-14;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether Government has made an assessment of the effect of the decision to cut kerosene as cooking fuel;

(f) if so, the details thereof; and

(g) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) to (d) With the expansion of LPG /PNG coverage in the country, the use of Kerosene for cooking purposes reduces. As on 01.03.2013, there were 1478.4 lacs domestic LPG customers covering about 57.9% households of the country.

For the current year 2013-14, quota of PDS Kerosene in respect of various States/UTs has been rationalized based on factors, such as increase in Domestic LPG/PNG connections, non-lifting of PDS Kerosene quota by the concerned States/UTs and a cap on the per capita PDS Kerosene allocation for non-LPG and non-PNG population.

(e) No, Sir.

(f) Does not arise.

(g) Rationalization of allocation of PDS quota to the States/UTs is based on factors, *inter-alia*, expansion of LPG/PNG and would mean a corresponding reduction in the need of PDS Kerosene for cooking purposes.

‡Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Guidelines to prevent underweighing of LPG cylinders

3837. SHRI PARSHOTTAM KHODABHAI RUPALA:

SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state

(a) whether Government is going to issue strict guidelines to petroleum companies to maintain the approved weight of subsidized LPG cylinders, as irregularity has been found in weight of LPG cylinders; and

(b) the number of such cases registered within last three years as on date in this regard and the corrective action taken to avoid under weighing of LPG cylinders?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) and (b) Government has already instructed OMCs to direct their LPG distributors to check the weight of LPG cylinders at their godowns. All the distributors are under instruction to provide portable weighing scales to all their delivery boys so that weight of the cylinder can be checked before delivery to the customers. Further LPG distributors are under instructions to replace the underweight cylinders detected at customers premises.

Details of established cases of pilferage (underweight) of LPG by the LPG distributors of public sector Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) for last three years and the period from April 2012 to Feb, 2013 is as under:

2009-10	-	36
2010-11	-	38
2011-12	-	20
2012-13 (till Feb)	-	24

In all the established cases, action is taken against the erring LPG distributors according to provisions of the Marketing Discipline Guidelines (MDG), 2001.

Gas for Nedunur and Sankarapalli projects in A.P.

3838. SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN:

SHRIMATI T. RATNA BAI:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has released gas to Nedunur and Sankarapalli projects in Andhra Pradesh (AP);

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) No, Sir.

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

(c) In view of steep decline in availability of domestic gas, no gas allocation has been possible for new plants/expansion of plants.

Sale of adulterated petrol at petrol pumps

‡3839. DR. PRABHA THAKUR: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has received complaints that some petrol pumps are selling adulterated petrol or diesel;

(b) whether such adulteration may lead to any technical failure of vehicles and may increase the environmental pollution; and

(c) if so, the details of the measures taken by Government to check the adulteration?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) have reported that general complaints about petrol pumps including that of adulteration, are received by them.

(b) Yes, Sir. Prolonged usage of adulterated motoring fuels like Petrol and Diesel results in damaging the pistons in the combustible chamber of the engine leading to un-burnt fuel in exhaust emissions which can contribute to environmental degradation/pollution.

(c) The Motor Spirit and High Speed Diesel (Regulation of Supply, Distribution and Prevention of Malpractices) Order, 2005 issued by the Central

‡Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Government under Essential Commodities Act, 1955 provides for punitive action against malpractices such as adulteration.

Public Sector OMCs also undertake regular and surprise inspection of Retail Outlets and take action under the provisions of the Marketing Discipline Guidelines (MDG) and Dealership Agreements against the outlets found indulging in irregularities/malpractices. The MDG provides for termination of outlets in the first instance itself for serious malpractices like adulteration, tampering of seals and unauthorized fittings/gears in the dispensing units.

The Government has also taken a number of initiatives *viz.* Automation of Retail Outlets, Third Party Certification of Retail outlets, Monitoring of movement of tank trucks through Global Positioning System (GPS) to check various irregularities/malpractices at retail outlets of various OMCs.

Infrastructure in downstream gas market

3840. SHRI SHADI LAL BATRA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of infrastructure in the downstream gas market;
- (b) whether Government is aware of the poor infrastructure in the downstream gas market;
- (c) if so, the details thereof; and
- (d) the steps being taken by Government to bring in investment in the downstream gas market for infrastructure development?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) The details of existing natural gas pipelines and city or local natural gas distribution (CGD) networks in the country as of 31.03.2013 are given in Statement-I and II (*See* below).

(b) to (d) The Government has set up a Petroleum and Natural Gas Regulatory Board (PNGRB) under PNGRB Act, 2006 as a regulatory body to authorize and monitor the development of pipeline infrastructure and CGD network in the country. As per the authorizations granted by the Central Government prior to the appointed day of PNGRB and the authorizations granted by PNGRB thereafter, the details of the natural gas pipeline projects which are expected to be

commissioned in next five years are given in Statement-III (*See* below). PNGRB has envisaged a phased roll out plan of City Gas Distribution (CGD) network development in several Geographical Area (GAs) in various States on the basis of Expressions of Interest (EOI) submitted to the Board and on *suo moto* basis. Depending on the natural gas pipeline connectivity/gas availability, PNGRB includes these GAs in a phased manner in the bidding rounds for grant of authorization to develop CGD networks.

Statement

Details of existing natural gas pipelines as of 31.03.2013

Sl. No.	Name of the Natural Gas Pipeline	Name of Entity Operating the Pipeline
1	2	3
1	Hazira-Vijaipur-Jagdishpur -GREP-Dahej-Vijaipur	GAIL (India) Limited
2	Dahej-Vijaipur (DVPL)-Vijaipur-Dadri (GREP) Upgradation	GAIL (India) Limited
3	Uran-Trombay	Oil and Natural Gas Corporation Limited
4	Dahej-Uran-Panvel-Dhabhol	GAIL (India) Limited
5	Agartala regional network	GAIL (India) Limited
6	Mumbai regional network	GAIL (India) Limited
7	Assam regional network	GAIL (India) Limited
8	K.G. Basin network	GAIL (India) Limited
9	Gujarat regional network	GAIL (India) Limited
10	Cauvery Basin network	GAIL (India) Limited
11	EWPL (Kakinada-Hyderabad-Uran-Ahmedabad)	Reliance Gas Transportation Infrastructure Limited
12	GSPL's High Pressure Gujarat Gas Grid network	Gujarat State Petronet Limited

1	2	3
13	GSPL's Low Pressure Gujarat Gas Grid network	Gujarat State Petronet Limited
14	Hazira-Ankleshwar	Gujarat Gas Company Limited
15	Dadri-Panipat	Indian Oil Corporation Limited
16	AGCL's Assam regional network	Assam Gas Company Limited
17	Uran-Taloja	Deepak Fertilizer and Petrochemicals Corp. Ltd.
18	Dadri-Bawana-Nangal	GAIL (India) Limited
19	Chhainsa-Jhajjar-Hissar	GAIL (India) Limited

Statement-II*Cities/town-wise City Gas Distribution network Coverage as of 31.03.2013*

Sl. No.	State	Cities/towns
1	2	3
1.	Haryana	Sonipat
2.		Gurgaon
3.		Faridabad
4.	Andhra Pradesh	Kakinada
5.		Hyderabad
6.		Vijaywada
7.	Assam	Tinsukia, Dibrugarh, Sibsagar, Jorhat, Golaghat
8.	Gujarat	Ghandhinagar, Mehsana, Sabarkantha
9.		Gandhinagar
10.		Nadiad

1	2	3
11.		Hazira
12.		Rajkot
13.		Palej
14.		Valsad
15.		Navsari
16.		Surendernagar
17.		Ahmedabad
18.		Vadodara
19.		Surat, Bharuch, Ankleshwar
20.		Anand
21.	Madhya Pradesh	Dewas
22.		Gwalior
23.		Indore including Ujjain
24.	Maharashtra	Pune City including Pimpri Chiechwad and along with adjoining contiguous areas of Hinjewadi, Chakan & Talegaon GA
25.		Mumbai & Greater Mumbai
26.		Thane City & adjoining contiguous areas including Mira Bhayender, Navi Mumbai, Thane City, Ambernath, Bhiwandi, Kalyan, Dombivily, Badlapur, Ulhasnagar, Panvel, Kharghar & Taloja.
27.	Delhi	National Capital Territory of Delhi
28.	Rajasthan	Kota

1	2	3
29.	Tripura	Agartala
30.	Uttar Pradesh	Meerut
31.		Mathura
32.		Kanpur
33.		Bareilly
34.		Lucknow
35.		Moradabad
36.		Agra and Firozabad including TTZ Area
37.		Khurja
38.		Noida/Greater Noida
39.		Ghaziabad

Statement-III*Natural gas pipeline projects under execution as of 31.03.2013*

Sl. No	Natural Gas Pipeline (Authorization granted by)	Name of the Entity	Commissioning Status
1	2	3	4
(1)	Dadri-Bawana-Nangal pipeline (Central Government)	GAIL (India) Limited	Main trunk pipeline from Dadri to Nangal up to Bhatinda is commissioned. Spur-lines are under-construction.
(2)	Chhainsa-Jhajjar-Hissar pipeline (Central Government)	GAIL (India) Limited	Main trunk pipelines from Chhainsa to Jhajjar and Sultanpur-Neemrana are commissioned. Sultanpur-Hissar section of the pipeline is yet to be executed by GAIL.

1	2	3	4
(3)	Dabhol-Bangalore pipeline (Central Government)	GAIL (India) Limited	Main trunk pipeline from Dabhol to Bangalore commissioned. Spur-lines are under-construction.
(4)	Kochi-Koottanad-Bangalore-Mangalore pipeline (Central Government)	GAIL (India) Limited	Phase-I of the pipeline project (approx. 44 KM) is commissioned. As per the authorization, GAIL has to commission this pipeline by March-2013. However, owing to right of way issues, execution of Phase-2 by GAIL is getting delayed.
(5)	Jagdishpur-Haldia pipeline (Central Government)	GAIL (India) Limited	As per the Central Government authorization, pipeline project has to be completed within 36 months from the date of the first 3(1) notification under PMP Act, 1962, which is yet to be done.
(6)	Mallavaram-Bhopal-Bhilwara-Vijaipur natural gas pipeline (PNGRB)	GSPL India Transco Limited	2014-15
(7)	Mehsana-Bhatinda natural gas pipeline (PNGRB)	GSPL India Gasnet Limited	2014-15
(8)	Bhatinda-Jammu-Srinagar natural gas pipeline (PNGRB)	GSPL India Gasnet Limited	2014-15
(9)	Surat-Paradip natural gas pipeline (PNGRB)	GAIL (India) Limited	2015-16

Inquiry into release of multiple LPG connections

3841. DR. JANARDHAN WAGHMARE: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government/Oil Corporations propose to conduct enquiry for the involvement of officials of the oil corporations/LPG distributorships in regard to release of multiple LPG connections and benami LPG connections on the basis of bogus, tampered and fabricated documents in Haryana and Punjab and also to fix responsibility;

(b) if so, by when; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) to (c) Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) have reported that they have not noticed any instance of their officials involved in release of multiple LPG connections and benami LPG connections on the basis of bogus, tampered and fabricated documents in the State of Haryana and Punjab. However, some cases of unauthorized release of new LPG connections by the LPG distributors have been established and details of the same for the last three years and the period from April, 2012 to February, 2013 are as under:

	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Apr' 2012-Feb'2013
Punjab	6	9	3	6
Haryana	0	0	7	5

In all the established cases, action has been taken against the erring LPG distributors according to provisions of the Marketing Discipline Guidelines (MDG), 2001.

Prevention of oil pilferage during transportation

†3842. SHRI NARENDRA KUMAR KASHYAP: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn towards the cases of oil pilferage during transportation;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the number of such cases which have come to the light during the current year and the last three years; State/Union Territory-wise;

(c) the action taken or proposed to be taken by Government against the persons found guilty; and

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(d) the corrective measures taken or proposed to be taken by Government to check oil pilferage in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) and (b) Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) have reported 442 number of cases of oil pilferage during the last three years and current year (up to 28th April, 2013). State/UT-wise detail is given in the Statement (*See* below).

(c) OMCs have taken penal action of blacklisting of Tank Trucks (TTs), termination of transportation contract etc. against the erring transporters as per the provisions of the Transport Disciplines Guidelines (TDG). FIRs have been lodged in all the cases of oil pilferage from pipelines and investigations are in progress at various stages.

(d) The following steps have been taken by the OMCs to check oil pilferage:

I. Oil pilferage from Tank Trucks:

- (a) OMCs have Industry Transport Disciplines Guidelines (TDG) in place for taking penal action against transporters found involved in enroute oil pilferage.
- (b) Tamper Proof Locking arrangements have been provided in Tank Trucks engaged in supply of petroleum products.
- (c) Global Positioning System (GPS) based tracking system have been provided in the Tank Trucks engaged in supply of petroleum products.

II. Oil Pilferage from Product Pipelines:

Government has amended the Petroleum & Mineral Pipelines (P&MP) Act, 1962 making the Act more stringent. Further, OMCs have taken following measures to check oil pilferage from product pipelines:

- (a) Supervisory Control and Data Acquisition System (SCADA) has been installed for effective monitoring and controlling of cross-country pipelines.
- (b) Deployment of Director General of Resettlement (DGR) sponsored Security Agencies for carrying out line walking.

- (c) Surprise night inspections and mock excavations are done to check the alertness of Line Walkers.
- (d) Reward scheme to motivate informers.
- (e) To increase awareness, periodic meetings are held with police at District/State Level. Interactions with village panchayats are also held to enhance awareness.
- (f) Industry coordination meeting on Onshore Security Coordination with DG of Police of the Concerned State.
- (g) CCTVs have been installed at all Sectionalizing Valve (SV) and Cathodic Protection (CP) Stations and monitored by Control Room Officers.
- (h) GPS based Security personnel tracking system to enhance effectiveness of Line Walkers.
- (i) Night Vision Binoculars have been provided for better security and surveillance of the pipelines.
- (j) Pipeline Integrity Management program and practices have been developed to manage pipeline integrity.

The Government of India has also directed State Governments to take due action to contain oil pilferage in pipelines passing through their jurisdiction.

Statement

State/UT-wise number of cases of oil pilferage during transportation for the last three years and current year (up to 28th April, 2013)

Sl. No.	State	Cases of oil pilferage from Tank Trucks	Cases of oil pilferage from product pipelines
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	32	1
2.	Assam	*7	-
3.	Bihar	8	1
4.	Delhi	11	-

1	2	3	4
5.	Gujarat	32	11
6.	Goa	1	-
7.	Haryana	36	28
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	1	-
9.	Jharkhand	5	-
10.	Karnataka	34	-
11.	Kerala	23	-
12.	Madhya Pradesh	17	1
13.	Maharashtra	40	1
14.	Odisha	25	-
15.	Punjab	3	-
16.	Rajasthan	17	26
17.	Tamil Nadu	33	-
18.	Uttar Pradesh	19	9
19.	West Bengal	17	2
TOTAL		361	81

* Oil pilferage cases inclusive of all North Eastern States.

Exploration of gas reserves in Rajasthan

‡3843. DR. PRABHA THAKUR: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has explored natural gas reserves in several desert areas of Rajasthan;

(b) if so, the districts of the State where such areas are located; and

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) the areas of the State where the largest quantity of natural gas has been assessed to be available so far, and the average quantity of its daily production if started or likely to be stated along with the date of its commencement, location-wise, and the share percentage of Rajasthan in its dividend?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) to (c) Oil India Limited (OIL) is concerned, OIL continued exploration in Rajasthan since early Eighties and discovered three gas fields and one heavy oil field in Rajasthan during the pre-NELP era. OIL'S exploration in Rajasthan is limited to Jaisalmer district of Rajasthan.

The first exploration well drilled by OIL was in Tanot-1 and the well discovered gas in 1988. Subsequently, two more gas fields were discovered in Dandewala (year 1990) and Baggitibba (year 1994). OIL'S production commenced since 1996 from this basin.

(BMC)

	1P	2P	3P
In-Place(GIIP)	6.80	9.721	13.374
Estimated Ultimate Recovery (EUR)	4.635	7.205	10.426
Balance Recoverable Reserves (BRR)	1.627	3.433	6.099

OIL at present has the commitment of daily production @ 0.7 MMSCMD from this Jaisalmer Basin. Royalty paid by the OIL for Natural Gas to Rajasthan Government during last five years are as under:

(Rs. in crores)				
2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
371.99	314.90	319.19	387.61	634.89

ONGC has discovered free gas in Ghotaru, Manhera Tibba, Sadewala, Kharatar, Bhakri Tibba, Bankia and Chinnewala Tibba fields, out of which only one field *i.e.* Manhera Tibba is on commercial production w.e.f. 16.09.94. Of these, Chinnewala Tibba is the largest Gas field till date and Feasibility of its development is being studied. A total of 5.38 BCM of In-Place Gas Volume & 2.61 BCM of Ultimate Gas Reserves have been established by ONGC as on 01.04.2012.

Under the Production Sharing Contract (PSC) regime, so far a total of 8 gas discoveries have been made in Rajasthan as under:

- i. A total of 4 gas discoveries, have been reported by the operator M/s. Cairn India Limited in the block RJ-ON-90/1 in Barmer and Jalor districts. Recoverable reserve 43 Billion Cubic Feet (BCF) of gas has been established so far in this block as per approved Field Development Plan.
- ii. A total of 4 gas discoveries have been reported by the Operator M/s. Focus Energy Ltd. in the block RJ-ON/6 in Jaisalmer district. Recoverable gas reserve of about 246 BCF has been established so far in this block as per approved Field Development Plan.

The commercial gas production has started in Rajasthan from the following blocks:

- i. Commercial gas production commenced in RJ-ON/6 block on 10.07.2010, where the larger gas reserves have been found. Cumulative gas production of about 156.2 Million Cubic Meters has been realized from SGL gas field this block till 31.03.2013. Current production rate is about 0.61 Million Standard Cubic Meters per day (MMSCMD).
- ii. In RJ-ON-90/1 block, commercial gas production has started from RDG field on 23.03.2013. Current gas production is about 0.07 MMSCMD.

Rajasthan Government is entitled to receive 10% royalty on natural gas production in addition to other applicable Statutory Fees and Levies.

Special scheme for insuring oil imports

3844. DR. PRADEEP KUMAR BALMUCHU: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Government is planning to bring out a special scheme to insure import shipments from Iran; and
- (b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) and (b) Government of India has set up a Task Force to examine the feasibility and modalities for formulating a mechanism to provide reinsurance cover to the Indian oil companies. The proposal is in the conceptual stage.

Petroleum survey in Rajasthan

‡3845. SHRI ASHK ALI TAK: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to conduct a survey for determining the availability of petroleum resources in the parts of Rajasthan after setting up a refinery at Barmer, Rajasthan;

(b) if so, by when; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) to (c) Under the Production Sharing Contract (PSC) regime, so far 19 exploration blocks have been awarded in Rajasthan, out of which 6 blocks have been relinquished. So far, 18,769 Line Kilometer (LKM) of 2D and 14,894 Sq. Km (SKM) of 3D seismic data has been acquired and 214 exploratory wells have been drilled in the awarded blocks. As a result of exploration, a total of 30 hydrocarbon discoveries (22 oil and 8 gas) have been made till date. Recoverable reserves of about 458 Million Barrel of oil have been established in RJ-ON-90/1 block in Barmer and Jalor districts of Rajasthan. The current average oil production from this block is about 1,70,000 bbl/day.

The operators under the PSC regime will carry out various geo-scientific surveys in the awarded blocks, in line with the committed exploration work programmes.

Inadequate gas for power generating plants

3846. SHRI DILIPBHAI PANDYA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the capacity of gas-based generating stations in the country;

(b) the quantum of indigenous natural gas available for power generation; and

(c) how much gas-based generating capacity is lying idle in the country on account of inadequate availability of gas on long term basis?

‡Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) and (b) As on March, 2013, the total capacity of gas based power plants in the country is 18,713 MW and the quantum of indigenous natural gas available for this capacity is about 23.53 mmscmd.

(c) Due to shortage of domestic gas, all the gas based projects in the country are operating at very low Plant Load Factor (PLF) and projects commissioned during 2012-13 to the tune of 1,335 MW are stranded after commissioning. Besides, a capacity of 7,815 MW under advanced stage of commissioning is yet to be given allocation of gas.

Gas reserves in Mahanadi basin

‡3847. SHRI KAPTAN SINGH SOLANKI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a gas block situated in the Krishna Godavari (KG) basin of the country has been declared for extraction work by a private company;

(b) if so, the total number of oil/gas blocks in this area which have been declared as 'no-go areas';

(c) whether it is also a fact that huge reserves of gas have been found in the Mahanadi basin;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the plans being made by Government to carry out extraction work in these areas which have been declared 'no-go areas' by Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) Under the New Exploration Licensing Policy (NELP) bidding rounds, exploration blocks are awarded through International Competitive Bidding process on equal terms and conditions to Private, Foreign and Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs). The deepwater block KG-DWN-98/3 (KG-D6) in Krishna Godavari basin was awarded to the Consortium of Reliance Industries Ltd. (RIL), a Private Company and NIKO Resources Ltd., a Foreign Company. The commercial gas production from D1 & D3 fields in this block commenced *w.e.f.* 1st April, 2009.

‡Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) A total of 3 blocks in Krishna Godavari (KG) basin, namely, KG-OSN-2005/1, KG-OSN-2005/2 & KG-DWN-2009/1 (Part-A), have been declared as 'No-Go'. Exploration activities have been prohibited in these blocks as they are within the areas restricted by Ministry of Defence in the Eastern Offshore area South of Vishakhapatnam, where a strategic Naval Base is expected to be established.

(c) and (d) Under the Production Sharing Contract (PSC) regime, so far 13 gas discoveries have been made in the blocks awarded in Mahanadi- North East Coast (NEC) basin. Out of these, 8 gas discoveries have been made by Reliance Industries Ltd. (RIL) and 5 gas discoveries by ONGC. Recoverable gas reserves to the tune of 29.6 Billion Cubic Meters (BCM) have been established so far from 7 gas discoveries.

(e) Does not arise as in the above three 'No-Go' blocks in the KG basin, no exploration activities could be initiated and hence presence of hydrocarbon, if any, could not be established.

Rejection for allocation of gas for fertilizer sector

3848. SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Ministry has made it clear that there will be no firm allocation of additional gas for the fertilizer sector; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and the steps proposed to meet the additional gas demand in the sector?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) and (b) No, Sir. The fertilizer sector will be allocated natural gas as and when available as per the prevailing Gas Utilization Policy, wherein the fertilizer sector has been given the highest priority for allocation. However, considering declining availability of natural gas in the country, the fertilizer sector has been advised to plan utilization of imported Re-gasified Liquefied Natural Gas (R-LNG) also.

Rangarajan Committee report

3849. SHRI NAND KUMAR SAI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has been working to create enabling and conducive environment to promote investments, by making fiscal terms that are simple to administer;

(b) if so, whether towards this direction, Government has set up a Committee under the Chairmanship of Dr. C. Rangarajan;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the said Committee has submitted its Report; and

(e) if so, the details of the recommendations made therein and the details of action finalised by Government on such recommendations so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) to (e) The Government in May, 2012, has constituted a Committee headed by Dr. C. Rangarajan, Chairman, Prime Minister's Economic Advisory Council, to review Production Sharing Contracts (PSCs) in Hydrocarbon exploration. The Committee is to look into all modifications necessary for future Production Sharing Contracts so as to enhance production of oil and gas and the Government's share of this while minimizing procedures for monitoring the expenditure of producers. The Terms of Reference of the Committee are:

- (i) Review of the existing PSCs, including in respect of the current profit-sharing mechanism with the Pre-Tax Investment Multiple (PTIM) as the base parameter;
- (ii) Exploring various contract models with a view to minimize the monitoring of expenditure of the contractor without compromising, firstly, on the hydrocarbons output across time and, secondly, on the Government's take;
- (iii) A suitable mechanism for managing the contract implementation of PSCs which is being handled at present by the representation of Regulator/ Government nominee appointed to the Managing Committee;
- (iv) Suitable Governmental mechanisms to monitor and to audit GOI share of profit petroleum;
- (v) Structure and elements of the Guidelines for determining the basis or

formula for the price of domestically produced gas, and for monitoring actual price fixation;

- (vi) Any other issues relating to PSCs.

The Committee has submitted its Report to the Government. The recommendations of the Committee can be viewed/downloaded from the official website of the Economic Advisory Council to the Prime Minister <http://eac.gov.in/>. The recommendations of the Committee are under consideration of the Government.

Licenses issued for oil/gas exploration

3850. SHRI DEVENDER GOUD T.: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of licenses issued so far for exploration of oil and gas in the country;
- (b) the details of production from the first year of issuance of each of such license, year-wise and company-wise;
- (c) the targets set and achieved in each exploration of oil and gas, company-wise and year-wise;
- (d) whether it is a fact that now the Ministry is planning to relax rules for oil and gas licenses; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) Under the Production Sharing Contract (PSC) regime, so far PSCs have been signed for a total of 282 exploration blocks, comprising of 28 blocks awarded under Pre-NELP and 254 blocks awarded under nine rounds of New Exploration Licensing Policy (NELP) bidding process. The Petroleum Exploration License (PEL) is yet to be granted by the concerned State Governments in 13 blocks awarded under NELP-VII (2 blocks), NELP- VIII (2 blocks) & NELP-IX (9 blocks).

(b) So far, commercial production of oil/gas production has commenced from 22 discoveries (14 oil and 8 gas) in 10 blocks. The year-wise and operator-wise details of oil and gas production, since inception, from these under pre NELP and NELP blocks are given in Annexure-I. [See Appendix 228, Annexure No. 44]

(c) In the exploration blocks awarded under the PSC regime, the PSCs contain the phase-wise exploration work programmes to be completed by the operator and year-wise targets are not stipulated in the PSCs. The actual exploration activities carried out in the awarded blocks, year-wise and operator-wise are given in Annexure-II. [See Appendix 228 Annexure No. 45]

(d) No Sir.

(e) Does not arise.

Export of petroleum products

3851. SHRIMATI JHARNA DAS BAIDYA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state the quantum of petroleum products exported from the country during the last three years, year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): The quantity of petroleum products exported during the last three years is given below:

	Thousand Metric Tonne		
Year	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13*
Quantity	59078	60838	63764

* Provisional

Source: Oil companies and compiled by PPAC.

RIL SEZ data actual upto January 2013 and prorated for balance months.

Gap between production and supply of petroleum products

3852. SHRI N. BALAGANGA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a huge gap between the production and supply of petroleum products in the country;

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

(c) the steps taken by Government to bridge the gap between production and supply of these products?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) to (c) Oil refineries have

more production capacity than the requirement of consumption of petroleum products in the country except LPG. The balance requirement of LPG is met through imports. Surplus refined petroleum products are exported.

Details of production and consumption of various petroleum products during the last three years are given in the Statement.

Statement

Details of production and consumption of various petroleum products during the last three years

(A) Production of petroleum products

Product	('000 Metric Tonnes)		
	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13 (Provisional)
LPG	9624	9554	9829
Naphtha	19309	18707	18888
Petrol	25802	27207	30398
ATF	9817	10061	10133
Kerosene	7898	8019	8057
Diesel	77684	82929	91900
Light Diesel Oil	597	502	400
Lubes	941	1027	937
Fuel Oil	18672	17722	14675
LSHS	1985	1711	1290
Bitumen	4446	4599	4670
Pet Coke	2765	4630	7310
Others	16245	17325	20532
TOTAL	195786	203993	219020

ATF=Aviation Turbine Fuel, LSHS=Low Sulphur Heavy Stock.

(B) Consumption of petroleum products

('000 Metric Tonnes)

Product	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13 (Provisional)
LPG	14331	15358	15603
SKO	8928	8229	7501
HSD	60071	64742	69164
MS	14194	14992	15741
Naptha+NGL	10676	11105	12283
ATF	5078	5536	5271
LDO	455	415	398
Lubricants & Greases	2429	2745	2685
FO & LSHS	10789	9232	7678
Bitumen	4536	4628	4673
Petroleum coke	4982	6145	9116
Others	4569	4869	5306
TOTAL	141040	147995	155417

Fall in production at KG-D6

3853. SHRI K.N. BALAGOPAL: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the production in KG-D6 Basin is reduced drastically compared to the earlier period;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the production in KG-D6 for the last three years, year-wise, quantity-wise and value-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) and (b) Gas is being

produced from D1 & D3 fields and oil and gas are being produced from MA field in KG-DWN-98/3 (KG-D6) block, operated by M/s Reliance Industries Ltd. (RIL). The gas production from this block has decreased, mainly due to lower gas production from D1 & D3 fields.

DGH has reported that the decline in gas production from the block in 2011-12 is due to the following reasons:

(i) Out of total 18 gas producer wells in D1 & D3 fields of the block, 6 wells have ceased to produce gas due to water/sand ingress in wellbores.

(ii) Out of 6 oil/gas producer wells in MA field in the same block, 2 oil/gas producers have ceased to flow oil/gas due to water ingress in wellbores.

(iii) Non drilling of the required number of gas producer wells in D1 & D3 fields by the Contractor in line with the Addendum to Initial Development Plan (AIDP) approved by the Management Committee (MC).

The contractor has attributed various reasons for reduction in reserves such as production performance, pressure decline, early water encroachment, less contribution from the sands outside the main channel areas, results obtained from Material Balance, Simulation and Geological Models etc.

(c) The details of gas production from KG-D6 block during the last three years and the revenue realized on the sale of gas are as under:

Year	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13*
Gas Production (Billion Cubic Meters)	20.40	15.61	9.51
Revenue on Sale of Gas (Million US \$)	2772.12	2134.65	1295.89

* 2012-13 revenue is provisional and un-audited

Paradeep oil refinery

3854. SHRI RAMA CHANDRA KHUNTIA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that due to shortage of funds the Indian Oil Refinery at Paradeep in Odisha is not being completed on time; and

(b) the total amount of funds required for completion of the Paradeep Oil

Refinery and the exact time-frame by when this refinery will start its commercial production?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) Indian Oil Corporation Limited has informed that there is no shortage of funds for completion of Paradeep Refinery project in Odisha.

(b) The Paradip Refinery project was approved at a cost of Rs. 29,777 crore. It is expected to be completed within +10% of the approved project cost.

The refinery is expected to start commercial production from 1st quarter of 2014.

Construction of hydro dams in North Eastern States

3855. SHRI KHEKIHO ZHIMOMI: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of hydro dams constructed/under construction in the North Eastern States;

(b) whether it is a fact that people are opposing the construction of hydro dams in Assam and Arunachal Pradesh;

(c) if so, whether any construction work of these hydro dams have been stopped in view of local public reaction;

(d) if not, the reasons therefor;

(e) whether it is also a fact that the State Government of Assam formed an Expert Committee on this issue and that Committee had also recommended to review these hydro projects; and

(f) if so, the details of the recommendations of the Committee?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) Twelve (12) hydro electric projects (1812MW) are under operation in North Eastern Region including Sikkim. Details are given in Statement-I (*See below*). Fifteen (15) hydro electric projects (5231 MW) are under construction in North Eastern Region including Sikkim. Details are given in Statement-II (*See below*).

(b) to (d) Various groups like Krishak Mukti Sangram Samiti (KMSS), All Assam Student Union (AASU) etc. are opposing construction of Subansiri Lower Hydroelectric Project (2000 MW) and other big dams due to the apprehension of downstream impact of the projects in Assam. The construction works of Subansiri Lower Project is stopped since December, 2011 due to agitation launched by these groups.

(e) and (f) Government of Assam has constituted a Group of Ministers (GoM) to appropriately advise the Government on the issue of hydro power projects in totality with an inter-disciplinary approach. A copy of the recommendations of the Committee is given in Statement-III.

Statement-I

Details of H.E. projects in Operation in North Eastern Region & Sikkim (Installed Capacity above 25 MW)

Sl. No.	Name of the Project	Installed Capacity (MW)	Year of Commissioning
1	2	3	4
Sikkim			
1	Rangit-III (NHPC)	60	2000
2	Teesta-V (NHPC)	510	2008
TOTAL (Sikkim)		570	
Assam			
3	Kopili (NEEPCO)	200 + 25	1988-2003
4	Khandong (NEEPCO)	50	1984 (2×25)
5	Lower Borpani (Karbi Langpi)	100	2007
TOTAL (Assam)		375	
Manipur			
6	Loktak (NHPC)	105	1983
Meghalaya			
7	Umiam Umtru IV	60	1992

1	2	3	4
8	Kyrdamkulai	60	1997
9	Umiam St.-I	36	1965
10	Myntdu St.-I	126	2012-13
TOTAL (Meghalaya)		282	
Arunachal Pradesh			
11	Ranganadi Stage-I (NEEPCO)	405	2002
TOTAL (Ar. Pradesh)		405	
Nagaland			
12	Doyang (NEEPCO)	75	2000
TOTAL (Nagaland)		75	
TOTAL (NER)		1242	
GRAND TOTAL (NER + Sikkim)		1812	

Statement-II

Details of Hydro electric projects under construction in North Eastern Region

Sl. No.	Name of Project	I.C. (MW)	Implementing Agency	Likely Commissioning
1	2	3	4	5
NE Region				
Arunachal Pradesh				
1	Subansiri Lower	2000	NHPC	2016-17
2	Kameng	600	NEEPCO	2016-17
3	Pare	110	NEEPCO	2014-15
TOTAL (Ar. Pradesh)		2710		
Meghalaya				
4	New Umtru	40	MeSEB	2014-15
TOTAL (Meghalaya)		40		

1	2	3	4	5
Mizoram				
5	Tuirial	60	NEEPCO	2016-17
TOTAL (Mizoram)		60		
Grand TOTAL (NER)		2810		
Sikkim				
6	Chujachen	99	M/s. Gati Infrastructure Ltd.	2013-14
7	Teesta- III	1200	M/s. Teesta Urja Ltd.	2014-15
8	Teesta- VI	500	M/s. Lanco Energy Pvt. Ltd.	2015-16
9	Rangit-IV	120	M/s. Jal Power corp. Ltd.	2014-15
10	Jorethang Loop	96	M/s. Trans Energy Ltd.	2014-15
11	Bhasmey	51	M/s. Gati Infrastructure Ltd.	2014-15
12	Tashiding	97	M/s. Shiga Energy Pvt. Ltd.	13th Plan
13	Dikchu	96	M/s. Sneha Kinetic Power Project Pvt. Ltd.	13th Plan
14	Rangit-II	66	M/s. Sikkim Hydro Power Ventures Ltd.	13th Plan
15	Rongnichu	96	M/s. Madhya Bharat Power Corp. Ltd.	13th Plan
TOTAL (Sikkim)		2421		
TOTAL (NER+ Sikkim)		5231		

Statement-III*Recommendations of the Group of Ministers***Part-I****I On Lower Subansiri Hydro Power Project****Background**

The GoM noted that survey and investigation for a proposed hydro electric project on River Subansiri had been going on for a long time since 1955. On the basis of such investigations Brahmaputra Board had formulated a model of multi-purpose project for generation of 20,000 MW of electricity way back in 1983 and that various organizations, political parties, NGOs, public and the then state Government of Assam had supported the project. From the consultations held with various stakeholders, GoM observed that most of the groups and organizations consulted were anxious about safety of the dam, because of geological structure apprehensive about the downstream effect of the irregular release of water which would lead to the downstream portion of the river alternately drying up and getting flooded which would destroy the aquatic flora and fauna and cause erosion; felt that the scheme should have been implemented as a multi-purpose one with benefits in terms of flood control, irrigation, afforestation, environmental protection and preservation, upstream catchment/watershed area management whereas most of the affected population lived downstream and that there had not been sufficient consultation with regard to mitigation of downstream effect. Therefore the GoM took the view that a comprehensive approach had to be adopted, taking all aspects into consideration, to resolve the issue in public interest.

- (1) One of the common concerns pointed out by all the protesting organizations was about the question of the safety and stability of the Subansiri Dam. The common point made was that the dam is being constructed on a highly unstable seismotectonic geological structure in the active seismic zone 5. The Expert Group had also suggested that the seismic design parameter considered for the project as 0.38 pga value for an M-8.0 earthquake at 10km focal depth was largely inadequate.

On this specific point, the *GoM noted that a high level Committee* comprising renowned experts, namely Dr C.D. Thatte and Shri. M.S. Reddy

had already been constituted by the Planning Commission of India to cross-check and ascertain the safety and stability of the Dam. The GoM would like to refer to the report of the Dr. C.D. Thatte Committee, which was yet to be submitted, to address the concerns relating to the issue of Dam safety.

- (2) GoM also is of the view that in order to allay the apprehensions of the agitating public a Pseudo Static and Dynamic Analysis, as suggested by some experts, may be carried out to nail the question of the safety and stability of the dam and remove the fear drilled into the minds of the common people once for all.
- (3) The GoM also recommends that once Dr. C.D. Thatte Committee report is available, a full scale interactive session should be held within a fixed time frame on the issues raised by the Expert Group report between the members of the Expert Group formed at the behest of the AASU, the Thatte Committee and renowned experts with impeccable credentials on Earthquake Engineering, Geo Science, Structural Engineering, Dam Designing etc. in full public view.
- (4) GoM observes that a Joint Steering Group had also been set up by the Govt, of India to examine the downstream effects to be caused by the LSHPP which includes experts from the Project Authorities as well as the Government of Assam besides other experts of professional bodies, institutions etc. On the basis of the Joint Steering Group recommendations, concrete downstream measures such as construction of embankments, river training and dredging activities in the downstream should also be incorporated along with a spillway management system for the LSHPP, Moreover, the GoM recommends that a minimum Water Flow (260 cumecs) at the downstream has to be maintained at all times including during the off-peak hours of winter season.
- (5) GoM noted that the original plan of the Brahmaputra Board to have a multi-purpose hydroelectric project with provision for flood cushion for the downstream areas was revised in the year 2000 with the downsizing of the original project limiting the scope of LSHPP to primarily power generation. The GoM observes that a multi-purpose project, especially with provision of flood cushion, would not only

enable full and comprehensive use of the water resources but also provide economic benefits to the significant downstream population. During the course of consultation, eminent hydrologist and Professor of IIT- Roorkee, Dr Nayan Sarma suggested that even at this stage LSHPP can add new dimensions by inducting a "Piano Key Weir" technology at a suitable site downstream of the dam. The "Piano Key Weir" structure would raise the water impounding capacity adding a moderate flood cushion besides following features:-

- (a) Sustenance of the local aquatic fauna including various indigenous species of fish like 'Golden Mahseer' and rare river dolphins.
- (b) Provide irrigation reservoir on both sides of the "Piano Key Weir" at the downstream.
- (c) Restrict stream bed rise/aggradations upstream of the Weir
- (d) Maintain ground water level at desired level.

GoM recommends that NHPC should examine the concept and add this feature of "Piano Key Weir" downstream of the LSHPP Dam, which according to Dr. Nayan Sarma, would not be cost prohibitive and would not raise the project cost to the extent of being unviable even at this stage.

- (6) Hydro Electric Projects set up by CPSUs are subject to Inter-state power sharing regime determined by the Gadgil formula. According to this, the host State is given free allocation of 12 of the generated power from the available capacity. In addition the power output is apportioned among sharing States for purchase of power. As far as LSHPP is concerned the GoM would suggest that the existing parameter of giving free power to only the host State be revised and equal share of free power should be provided to the immediate downstream state *i.e.* Assam to mitigate the adverse effects of LSHPP in the immediate downstream areas. Moreover, as promised earlier in 2005 Assam should be given at least 600MW purchasable power from the LSHPP.

Part-II**II. On various other Hydro Power Projects on rivers flowing through Arunachal and Assam**

1. The GoM sees immense benefit for Assam when Central Sector Power Generating Companies such as NEEPCO, NHPC or NTPC take up projects in the North Eastern Region because Assam is bound to get its due share of electricity from each of the projects under the terms of the Gadgil Formula. However the 'Merchant Power Producers' are not bound by the Gadgil Formula. Except for the host state (whatever benefits under the terms of their bilateral MoU), a private power producer is not bound to share its generated power even to the neighbouring state unless specific deals are made purely on commercial terms. GoM felt that there was an apprehension that private companies taking up big hydro projects in the upper reaches of Brahmaputra may not act with a sense of responsibility to the downstream areas. But more than power accruals from the upstream hydro projects, GoM is concerned about certain other developments which, if not checkmated now would have serious repercussions in the future for Assam. These are as follows:
 - 1.1 It is reported that the Central Electricity Authority has identified potential for as many as 163 hydroelectric power projects in the upper reaches of the Brahmaputra basin, all in the Arunachal Pradesh. Out of 163, a total of 86 hydro power projects have been identified with a total Installed Capacity of 48, 167, MW for which certain development has taken place in Arunachal Pradesh in last few years. So far 4 projects with Installed Capacity 5870 MW are being assigned to NHPC/NEEPCO while 74 projects are being allotted to various Private Agencies with IC 27520 MW. Balance 8 projects are under various stages of investigation by the State of Arunachal Pradesh.
 - 1.2 Most of these projects are slated to be Run-of-the River (RoR) schemes without any storage or flood moderation component, and are all being put up on the rivers that flow through the territory of Assam. As a downstream state Assam is not a party to any of the process of decision making, such as the allotment terms, preparation

of DPR, ToR for Environmental Clearance or the findings of EIA etc. Moreover, in the present scenario there is no scope for Assam to raise query on the merits of certain project on grounds of inadequate and inaccurate information on technical, environmental and social aspects.

- 1.3 All the 163 proposed hydro projects are going to be located from west to east of Arunachal Pradesh embracing Assam in the downstream like a huge 'umbrella'. While individual EIA will certainly be carried out on all these proposed projects covering 5-10 km radius of the project sites, people in Assam do not know what would be the cumulative impact of these projects in the downstream areas when they are all commissioned in the future.
- 1.4 The Project Authorities in all likelihood would only be looking at development of hydro power projects avoiding flood cushion provisions on account of cost and submergence and consequential rehabilitation issues in upstream areas. They may not be particularly concerned about the adverse downstream effects or fall out on the people of Assam living in the Brahmaputra valley of these hydro projects.
2. It has been the traditional policy of the Government of India since 1866 that the waters of rivers should be utilized to best possible advantage in the tracts commanded irrespective of provincial or state boundaries. Therefore, GoM would like to suggest following course of action to deal with the present river dam issues.
 - 2.1 As per the Clause 17.2 of the National Water Policy, adequate Flood Cushion should be provided in the upstream projects wherever feasible to provide better flood management measures. If need be a federal riverine law may be enacted for construction of multi-purpose dam projects involving both power generation and flood moderation. Such a law would be binding on all the participating states towards the common benefit of the entire region and not only looking at one aspect of it.
 - 2.2 A concrete Reservoir Regulation Policy has to be put in place binding on all the hydro projects so that framework to address the issue of

large variation between minimum and maximum discharge and annual run-off are stipulated prior to the DPR preparation stage. This Reservoir Regulation Policy should on one hand cover issues of Upstream and Spillway Management and on the other hand Policy should- also make developers accountable for River Training and Dredging activities in the downstream;

- 2.3 The existing parameter of giving free power to the distressed state only on the consideration of submergence factor in the upstream needs to be revised and equal share of free power should also be provided to Assam on the basis of adverse effects in the immediate downstream state.
3. **Protection of Riparian Rights:** The on-going agitation and protest against the construction of large dams over several rivers flowing from Arunachal Pradesh into Assam with a view to generate electricity bring out several issues to the fore about incurring Riparian/Co-Basin rights over rivers that flow through several states of the Union. GoM is of the view that water is the common property of the people of India and no single State should be allowed to use river waters to the detriment of other riparian States. In order to ensure equitable and environmentally sound use of water resources, the GoM would like to reiterate following principles.
- 3.1 While deciding on any project or scheme involving the use of multi-state river waters, the interests of all co-basin riparian states, upper as well as lower, should be equally recognized while deciding on the benefit from such schemes.
- 3.2 Since, the water related issues at hand are between states that belong to the same nation state, the use of river waters should not be based on any theory of "territorial sovereignty" but on the theory of "territorial integrity" which states that lower riparian have a right to the natural flow of a river, and upper riparian can use it but must allow the waters to flow unchanged in quantity and quality.
- 3.3 The use of river waters should also be on the basis of equitable utilization and community of interests which calls for equitable distribution to achieve optimum utilization, after taking into account a

number of relevant factors. The community of interests must recognize that water is common property and even when shared must be treated as one unit. The technology used must be such that it serves the interests of larger number of people. All this can be achieved by joint efforts from conception to construction and then management.

- 3.4 In case any arbitration is called for the concept of equitable apportionment which argues in favour of the needs of all claimants, should be the guiding principle, in addition to territorial integrity and equitable utilization.
- 3.5 It should be mandatory that all the riparian states be consulted while assessing the impact on the environment, rehabilitation measures, agriculture, aquatic life, flora and fauna while formulating environmental impact assessment and ameliorative measures.
4. **Rehabilitation Package:** The GoM recognizes the possibility that Lakhimpur and Dhernaji districts alongwith Majuli river island of Assam would likely to be affected by the downstream environmental impact of the LSHP or other hydro power projects being conceived. As such following special rehabilitation package is suggested.
- 4.1 Special financial assistance packages should be provided by the Central Government to the affected areas states for agreed measures to mitigate the impact of such hydro-electric/multi-purpose schemes.
- 4.2 Free electricity connections may be given to the affected people within a defined radius of the project. Subsidy towards electricity consumption charges for agricultural and allied livelihood purposes, up to a predetermined number of units per connection, may also be considered by the State Government, to be paid directly to the electricity distribution company.
- 4.3 A package of projects to be executed through a special purpose vehicle (SPV) be sanctioned by the Central Government. This package should include roads, erosion protection, soil conservation, flood protection, drinking water and agriculture development and livelihood projects in the affected areas.

5. **EIA Studies:** GoM has been given to understand that as per existing norms the EIA study has been carried out only within a radius of 10 KM from the dam site. However a large population is likely to be affected by the downstream environmental effects of the project It would be necessary to study and evaluate the downstream environmental impact on all the affected areas. The GoM strongly feels that the study should cover more area, covering Lakhimpur, and Dhemaji districts, up to the confluence of the Subansiri and Brahmaputra rivers.
6. **Cummulative Downstream Impact Assessment:** Comprehensive EIA study (including Rapid EIA study) of Subansiri and Siang Sub-basins have already been assigned to the Central Water Commission on the recommendation of inter Ministerial Group (IMG) based on the ToRs finalized by MoEF. GoM feels that considering the large number of hydro projects identified and MOUs signed by Arunachal Pradesh with various executing authorities, the overall cumulative downstream effect on the downstream areas of Assam needs to be studied before any of these projects are effectively taken up.
7. **Constitution of Regional Body for Management of Water Resources:**
 - 7.1 It is felt that the approach towards water resources needs to shift from exploitation to sustainable management. It is equally important to control floods to protect the Agrarian economy and to realize the true economic potential of the land resources. Since rivers flow across several states, this requires multi-state, multi-disciplinary and multi-agency effort at all levels for water management and Flood Control – Technical, Administrative, and Political. Therefore existence of a Regional body is considered essential to ensure scientific, equitable efficient and sustainable use and management of Water Resources of the North East Region through effective planning, regulation, coordination and implementation.
 - 7.2 The Hon'ble Prime Minister, India during his visit to Assam during 21-22 November, 2004 announced the constitution of North East Water Resources Authority (NEWRA). To quote from the Prime Minister's address—"The Government will "consider establishing a cohesive,

autonomous, self contained entity called the Brahmaputra Valley Authority/NEWRA to provide effective flood control, generate electricity, provide irrigation facilities and develop infrastructure given managerial and financial autonomy, equipped with top class man power and backed by parliamentary sanction. Such a body could be instrumental for transforming the region".

- 7.3 The GoM takes note of the clauses 2.3, 3.2, 13.1, 13.5 and 14.1 of the Draft National Water Policy 2012 and accordingly urges speedy formation of this Regional Body, with representation from all N.E. States, for management and development of Water Resources, including flood control and erosion management, in the region. Pending the formation of such a regional body, existing organization such as the Brahmaputra Board may be suitably broadbased, empowered and staffed to play a comprehensive regional role in proper and equitable management of the water resources, keeping in view the interests of all the NE States.

Ban on construction work of hydroelectric projects in Uttarakhand

†3856. SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH MAHRA: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the construction work of hydro-electric projects in Uttarakhand is stalled due to order of the Supreme Court;
- (b) if so, the names of the projects whose construction work has been stalled;
- (c) whether the State Government has requested the Ministry to restart the construction work of these stalled hydroelectric projects; and
- (d) if so, by when such request was made and the response of the Ministry thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) As per the information available, the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India has not issued any stop notice to any hydro projects (25 MW and above) in Uttarakhand.

- (b) to (d) Do not arise.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Arbitrary shifting of DVC R&D Centre

3857. DR. ANIL KUMAR SAHANI: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Research and Development (R&D) Centre of Damodar Valley Corporation (DVC) has been shifted from Salt Lake in Kolkata to Mejia;

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

(c) whether the said R&D Centre was a joint venture with IIT, Kharagpur, but it was not consulted on shifting the centre;

(d) whether despite West Bengal Government allotting three acres of land for building a permanent R&D Centre, it has been shifted by the DVC management;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The R&D Centre of DVC was located in a rented accommodation at Kolkata with a three years lease agreement from 01.01.2008 to 31.12.2010 further extended by one year up to 31.12.2011. The owner of the building refused for extension of the lease after 31.12.2011. As such DVC had no other alternative but to search for an alternate location at Kolkata and might have to spend substantial amount for building up facility again at a new rented location. Mejia TPS, the largest thermal power station in DVC, has spare capacity for accommodating the R&D Centre and its future expansion. Hence, the new R&D Centre has been shifted to Mejia TPS which is approximately 170 Kilometers from Kolkata.

(c) No, Sir. R&D Centre of DVC was not a joint venture with IIT Kharagpur. However, an MOU was signed between DVC and IIT Kharagpur on 30th September, 2008 for 5 years for co-operation in developing and running research and development Centre of DVC on collaborative approach.

(d) to (f) West Bengal Housing Infrastructure Development Corporation LTD. (WBHIDCO) has allotted a piece of land to DVC measuring three acres in New Town, Kolkata for setting up of an Institute having facilities of Research and Development and Training Centre of Excellence under the principle use "Educational". DVC is constructing a boundary wall on the periphery of this land for which Notice Inviting Tender (NIT) has been issued. DVC is considering for constructing a Management Training Centre at this land.

Erratic power situation in the country

3858. SHRIMATI JAYA BACHCHAN: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has taken note of the erratic power situation across the country, especially in rural areas;
- (b) if so, the details of the power generation capacity and demand in the country;
- (c) whether Government has taken step to raise the power generation capacity in the Twelfth Plan; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) Most of the States/UTs have been facing power shortage in the country. During the period April, 2012 to March, 2013, the peak and energy shortage in the country including rural areas were 9.0% and 8.7% respectively. However, supply and distribution of electricity in a State/UT is the responsibility of the respective State/UT Government which makes arrangements for supply of power to various categories of consumers/areas (including rural as well as urban) in the State/UT.

(b) The total All India Installed Capacity of electric generating stations as on 31st March, 2013 was 2,23,343.60 MW and the demand was 1,35,453 MW.

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. Government has planned Capacity addition of 88,537 MW during Twelfth Plan period (2012-2017) and instituted processes for rigorous monitoring of capacity addition in the Twelfth Plan. Capacity addition in the first year of the Twelfth Plan is 20,623 MW.

Status of hydro-power projects

3859. DR. CHANDAN MITRA: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that hydro-power projects with a combined capacity of 42,000 MW allotted to private developers in various States are yet to take off;
- (b) if so, the details thereof along with reasons for the delay; and
- (c) the fresh steps taken by Government to exploit the hydro-power generation potential of the country especially in North-Eastern States to bridge the demand and supply gap of power generation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) to (c) As of now, 136 Nos. of hydro projects with a combined capacity of 40991.5 MW have been allotted to Private Developers by State Governments which are yet to be taken up for construction. The status of these projects is given in the Statement (*See* below).

It is known that development of H.E. Projects is an intricate and long drawn process, spanning over 3-5 years. Long time is required for Survey and Investigation, preparation of DPR, obtaining of statutory and non-statutory clearances including environment and forest clearances, concurrence by CEA, investment decision and financial closure. Once the projects achieve financial closure, implementation takes another 5-8 years. Thus, hydro projects usually have long gestation period. Therefore, the projects which are under development are likely to come up during the 13th Plan and beyond.

The Government has taken the following steps to exploit hydro power generation potential of the country for hydro power development in the country:

- Each project is monitored by the Central Electricity Authority (CEA) continuously through frequent site visits, interaction with the developers, critical study of monthly progress reports, etc. Chairperson, CEA holds review meetings with the developers and other stakeholders to sort out the critical issues/bottlenecks.
- A Power Project Monitoring Panel (PPMP) has been set up by the Ministry of Power to independently follow up and monitor the progress of the hydro projects.
- Review meetings are taken by Ministry of Power regularly with the concerned officers of CEA, equipment manufacturers, State Utilities/ Central Public Sector Undertakings/Project developers, etc. to sort out the critical issues.
- A Task Force on Hydro Power Development was constituted on 03.09.2007 under the Chairmanship of Minister of Power to examine and resolve all issues relating to Hydro Project Development. So far five meetings have been held. The 5th meeting was held on 27.02.2013.
- An Advisory Group under the Chairmanship of Minister of Power has been set up in January, 2013 to discuss and deliberate periodically issues pertaining to the Power Sector and suggest reforms in different areas related to the sector.

Statement

Hydro projects allotted to private developers by State Governments and are yet to be taken up for construction

Sl. No.	Project	Capacity (MW)	Developer	Status
1	2	3	4	5
A. Projects cleared/ issued concurrence by CEA & yet to be taken up for execution				
Himachal Pradesh				
1.	Kutehr (3x80 MW)	240	M/s. JSW Energy Ltd.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Concurrence accorded on 31.8.10. • Commissioning period: 60 months from zero date of October 2010. • Environmental clearance accorded on 5.07.11. • Stage-II Forest Clearance accorded on 19.02.2013
2.	Bajoli Holi (3x60MW)	180	M/s. GMR Bajoli Holi Hydro Power Pvt. Ltd.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Concurrence accorded on 30.12.2011. • Commissioning schedule Dec-2016. • Environment Clearance accorded on 24.01.2011. • Forest Clearance for Stage-II obtained on 26.10.2012.

1	2	3	4	5
3.	Miyar HEP (3x40)	120	MHPCL	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Concurrence accorded on 07.02.2013. • Environment Clearance accorded on 30.7.2012. • Forest Clearance for Stage-I accorded on 27.7.2012. • Commissioning schedule 110 months from Zero date <i>i.e.</i> 1st May 2013.
Uttarakhand				
4.	Alaknanda (3x100 MW)	300	M/s. GMR Energy Ltd.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Concurrence accorded on 8.08.2008. • Commissioning period: 69 months from zero date of March, 2009. • St.-II Forest Clearance accorded on 09.11.2012.
Odisha				
5.	Jalapat Dam Toe, (3x6 MW)	18	M/s Orissa Power Consortium Limited	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • TEC accorded on 31.01.2003. • Commissioning period: 2 years from financial closure. • Date of financial closure yet to be intimated by OPCL. • GoAP has taken a decision to entrust the project to APGENCO. Concurrence of Govt. of Odisha awaited.

Sikkim

6. Panan (4x75 MW) 300 M/s. Himagiri Hydro Energy Pvt. Ltd. • Concurrence accorded on 7.03.2011.
 • Commissioning period: 48 months from Zero date of July, 2011.
 • Environment Clearance & Forest Clearance obtained on 02.01.2007 & 6.10.2010. Financial Closure is under finalization. PPA signed on 01.10.2012 with West Bengal.

Arunachal Pradesh

7. Gongri (2x72 MW) 144 M/s. Dirang Energy Pvt. Ltd. • Concurrence accorded on 04.02.2013.
8. Hirong (4x125 MW) 500 M/s Jaypee Arunachal power Ltd.. Lt. • Concurrence Meeting held on 26.11.2012. Letter of Concurrence is to be issued.
9. Etalin (10x307+19.6+7.4 MW) 3097 M/s. Etalin Hydro Electric Power Co. Ltd. • Concurrence Meeting held on 31.01.2013. Letter of Concurrence is to be issued.
10. Dibbin (2x60 MW) 120 M/s. KSK Dibbin Hydro Power Pvt. Ltd. • Concurrence accorded on 4.12.09.
 • Commissioning period: 48 months from Zero date of October, 2010
 • Forest clearance Stage-I accorded on 07.2.2012 & awaited for Stage-II.
 • Environment clearance accorded on 23.7.2012.
11. Demwe Lower (5x342 + 1x40 MW) 1750 M/s. Athena DemwePower Pvt Limited • Concurrence accorded on 20.11.09.
 • Commissioning period 61 months from Zero date of April 2011.

1	2	3	4	5
				Environment clearance accorded on 12.02.2010.
				In principle Forest Clearance accorded on 01.3.2012.
12	Lower Siang (9x300 MW)	2700	M/s. Jai Prakash Arunachal Power Ltd.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Concurrence accorded on 16.02.2010. Commissioning period 114 months from Zero date of January, 2011. FC proposal submitted to State Government on 13.4.2011. Public hearing fixed by AOSPCB for 17,18 & 20 April, 2012, could not be held due to law and order problem.
13.	Nyamjang Chhu(6x130 MW)	780	M/s. NJC Hydro	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Concurrence accorded on 24.3.11. Power Project Ltd. Commissioning period: 62 months from zero date of January 2012. Environment Clearance accorded on 19.4.2012. Forest clearance Stage-I accorded on 09.4.2012 & awaited for stage-II
14.	Tato-II (4x175 MW)	700	M/s. Tato Hydro Power Pvt. Ltd.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Concurrence accorded on 22.5.2011. Environment Clearance accorded on 27.6.2011. • FAC on 31.5.2011 has advised

State Govt. to undertake a study *inter-alia* to assess cumulative impact of hydroelectric projects on riverine ecosystem. The desired studies are being carried out by North Eastern Hill University (NEHU), Shillong and WAPCOS.

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|-----|---------------|-----|--------------------------------------|--|
| 15. | Nafra 2x60 MW | 120 | M/s. SEW Nafra Power Corp. Pvt. Ltd. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Concurrence accorded on 11.2.11. • Commissioning period: 36 months from zero date of July 2011. • Environment Clearance accorded on 17.01.2011. • Forest Clearance stage-II accorded in June, 2012. • Financial Closure obtained on 30.9.2011. • Expected COD is May, 2017. |
|-----|---------------|-----|--------------------------------------|--|

Jammu and Kashmir

- | | | | | |
|-----|---------------------------|-----|---|---|
| 16. | Ratle HEP (4x205 +1x30MW) | 850 | M/s. Ratle Hydro Electric Power Pvt. Ltd. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Concurrence accorded on 19.12.2012. • Environment Clearance accorded on 12.12.2012. • Forest Clearance awaited. |
|-----|---------------------------|-----|---|---|

TOTAL (16)

11919

1	2	3	4	5
B. DPR under examination				
Himachal Pradesh				
17.	Seli (4x100MW)	400	M/s. Seli Hydro Electric Power Company Ltd.	Presentation held on 13.1.2012. Reply to the comments of E&M Cost, GSI, HCD aspects are received which are under examination.
18.	Chhatru (3x42 MW)	126	M/s. DCM ShriramInfrastructure Ltd.	DPR received on 10.4.2012. Presentation held on 06.7.2012.
19.	Sach Khas (3x86.67+1x7MW)	267	M/s. L & T HHPL	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DPR received in June, 2013. Presentation held on 21.02.2013. DPR taken under examination. • Hydrology, PPS, & Design Flood aspects, cleared.
Arunachal Pradesh				
20.	Siyom (6x166.67= 1000 MW)	1000	M/s. Siyom Hydro Power Pvt. Ltd.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Project has been cleared from Civil and E&M Design aspects. In the 5th Meeting of STC on conversion of Storage scheme to ROR scheme on 29.11.2012, the project has been cleared. • E&M Cost submitted by developer in Feb., 2013 and currently under examination in CEA.

21.	Talong Londa (3x75 MW)	225	M/s. GMR Energy Ltd.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Revised DPR received in Sept. 2010 which is under examination. Most of the aspects cleared except, MoEF and Legal aspects. Concurrence would be processed after receipt of phasing of Civil and E&M Cost.
22.	Naying HEP (4x250 MW)	1000	M/s. Naying DSE Power Pvt. Ltd.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All clearance except Civil Qty. received. Cost of Civil & E&M under examination.
23.	Kalai-H6x190+1x60MW)	1200	M/s. Kalai Power Pvt. Ltd.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> DPR received on 10.4.2012. Presentation Meeting held on 06.7.12.
24.	Demwe Upper	1080	M/s. Lohit Urja Pvt. Ltd.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> DPR received in July, 2012. Developer has submitted the revised PPS, comments on PPS sent on 11.3.2013.
25.	Tagurshit	74	M/s. L&T Ar.Pr. Hydro Power Ltd.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> DPR received in July, 2012, which is under examination.
26.	Nyukcharong Chhu	96	M/s. SNCPL	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Presentation held on 04.03.2013. DPR taken under examination.
Nagaland				
27.	Dhikhu (3x62 MW)	186	M/s. Manu Energy System Pvt. Ltd.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Presentation held on 7.5.2012. Hydrology, PPS, CMDD, HCD, Embankment, SP&PA, E&M Design, Instrumentation, Interstate and International aspects cleared.

1	2	3	4	5
Meghalaya				
28.	Kynshi-I (2x135)	270	M/s. Athena Kynshi Power Pvt. Ltd.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Presentation held on 14.3.2013. DPR taken under examination.
	TOTAL (12)	5924		
C. DPR returned to project authorities				
Himachal Pradesh				
29.	Chango Yangthang (3x46.67MW)	140	M/s. Malana Power Company Ltd.	DPR returned on 15.12.2011 due to non-replying of various comments.
30.	Bara Bhangal (3x66.67)	200	M/s. MPCL	DPR returned due to inadequate Geological investigations, environmental & wild life issues
Uttarakhand				
31.	Mori Hanoi (2x31.5MW)	64	Krishna Knitwear Technology Ltd.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cost is very much on higher side as such DPR returned on 16.02.2010. • Hydrology approved by CWC on 01.9.2011. • PPS received subsequently was approved by CEA on 07.9.2012.
32.	Bogudiyar Sirkari Bhyol (2x73 MW)	146		M/s Goriganga Hydro Power Private Ltd. DPR returned on 27.9.10 due to inadequacy of Geological investigation

Sikkim

33. Teesta -II (4x120 MW) 480 M/s. Himurja Infra Pvt. Ltd. DPR returned on 11.5.2007
34. Lethang (3x32 MW) 96 M/s. KHC Hydro Project Pvt. Ltd. • Presentation held on 12.04.2010 and not accepted for examination.
• DPR returned on 28.4.2010.

Arunachal Pradesh

35. Yamne-II (3X28) 84 M/s. SSYEVPL • DPR returned on May, 2011 due to inadequate Geological investigations at dam site, diversion tunnel, Surge shaft & power house, etc.
36. Kalai-I (6x216.67+2x2 6 MW) 1352 M/s. MFIPL • STC recommended for resubmission of DPR after review of the scheme as per new levels.
• DPR returned on 24.5.2012.
37. Hutong-II (6x200 MW) 1200 M/s. MFIPL • STC recommended for resubmission of DPR after review of the scheme as per new levels.
• DPR returned on 24.5.2012.
38. Heo(3x70) 210 M/s. HHPPL • DPR returned due to inadequate geological investigation at dam site, surge shaft & power house etc.

1	2	3	4	5
39.	Pemashelpu (3x30 MW)	90	M/s. Mechuka Hydro Power Pvt. Ltd.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Due to non replying of the comments and likely change in location of Dams benefits from the project, DPR of project has been returned.
40.	Sissiri Ar. Pradesh (2x 50MW)	100	M/s. Soma Sissiri Hydro Pvt. Ltd.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DPR received in CEA on 29.3.11. PPS approved on 21.7.11. • Presentation meeting held on 21.02.2013. DPR could not be accepted for detailed examination as representation of State Govt, pointed out that irrigation and drinking water component should be internal part of two project and cost of same should be included in cost of project. DPR is being returned to developer for sort out the issue with State Govt.
TOTAL (12)		4162		
D. Under Survey and Investigation				
Himachal Pradesh				
41	Malana-III	30	BMD Pvt. Ltd.	S&I in progress
42	Rashil	130	ABG Shipyard Ltd.	S&I in progress
43	Tandi	104	ABG Shipyard Ltd.	S&I in progress

44	Reoli Dugli	420	L&T Power Ltd.	Under initial stage of S&I.
45	Bardang	114	ABG Shipyard Ltd.	S&I in progress. IC revised to 126 MW.
46	Tidong-II	70	Tidong Hydro Power Ltd.	Under initial stage of S&I. IC revised to 60 MW.
Uttarakhand				
47	Mapang -Bogidiyar	200	GVK-L&T Ltd.	S&I in progress
Sikkim				
48	Suntaleytar	40	ShreyaPowertech Pvt. Ltd	S&I in progress
49	Teesta-I	320	Himalayan Green Energy Pvt. Ltd.	MoEF has given permission for S&I and TOR would be suggested by MoEF on completion of S&I. I.C. revised to 280 MW.
Assam				
Arunachal Pradesh				
50	Kangtanshiri	80	Rajratna Energy Holdings Pvt. Ltd	IC revised from 35 MW to 80 MW. S&I in progress
51	Mago Chhu	96	SEW Energy	S&I in progress
52	New Melling	96	SEW Energy	S&I in progress
53	Rho	141	SEW Energy	Capacity likely to be revised to 141 MW from 60 MW. S&I in progress.
54	Yamne-I	60	Yamne power Pvt Ltd	S&I in progress
55	Pauk	145	Valcan Energy Pvt Ltd	S&I held up. Developer unable to access the site due to land dispute problem.

1	2	3	4	5
56	Tato-I	186	Valcan Energy Pvt Ltd	S&I held up. Developer unable to access the site due to land dispute problem.
57	Rapum	80	Rajratna Energy Holdings Pvt. Ltd	I.C. has been revised to 80 MW from 40 MW.
58	Par	65	KVK Energy & Infrastructure Ltd	S&I in progress.
59	Dardu	60	KVK Energy & Infrastructure Ltd	S&I in progress.
60	Toru	90	KVK Energy & Infrastructure Ltd	S&I in progress.
61	Jameri	50	KSK Energy Ventures Ltd	S&I in progress. I.C. likely to be revised to 90 MW from 50 MW.
62	Dinchang	360	KSK Energy Ventures Ltd	S&I in progress
63	Marjingla lower	48	Energydevelopment Co. Ltd	S&I in progress
64	Marjingla	60	Energydevelopment Co. Ltd	
65	Hirit Korang	30	SMEC india Pvt. Ltd.	S&I in progress
66	Lower Yamne St-I	50	Yamne Power Pvt. Ltd	S&I held up. Allotted to M/s Yamne Power Pvt. Ltd. MOU likely to be terminated.

67	Lower Yamne St-II	40	Yamne Power Pvt. Ltd	S&I held up. Allotted to M/s Yamne Power Pvt. Ltd. MOU likely to be terminated.
68	Anjaw	280	Athena Energy Venture (P) Ltd	S&I in progress.
69	Gimiliang	99	Sai Krishnodaya Ind.(P)Ltd.	DPR Prepared •
70	Raigam	96	Sai Krishnodaya Ind.(P)Ltd.	DPR Prepared
71	Tidding-I	96	Sai Krishnodaya Ind.(P)Ltd.	S&I in progress
72	Tidding-II	68	Sai Krishnodaya Ind.(P)Ltd.	S&I in progress
73	Erma-I	275	Athena Energy Venture (P) Ltd	S&I in progress
74	Tsa Chu -I Lower	50	Energydevelopment Co. Ltd	S&I in progress
75	Tsa Chu - II	90	Energydevelopment Co. Ltd	S&I in progress
76	Para	55	Coastal Projects Pvt. Ltd.	S&I in progress
77	Rebby	30	Coastal Projects Pvt. Ltd.	S&I in progress
78	Digin	46	Patel Hydro Power Pvt.Ltd.	S&I in progress
79	Meyong	38	Patel Hydro Power Pvt.Ltd.	S&I in progress
80	Subansiri Middle	1600	Jindal Power Ltd.	S&I in progress
81	Subansiri Upper	2000	KSK Energy Ventures Ltd	S&I in progress
82	Kameng Dam	600	KSK	Review of submergence of Seppa town. IC revised to 480 MW.
83	Kapakleyak	160	Energy Development Co. Ltd.	Scheme has been split in three stages and renamed as Pachuk-I (84 MW), Pachuk-II Lower (45 MW) and Pachuk-II (60 MW). S&I completed.

1	2	3	4	5
84	Naba	1000	Abir Infrastructure Pvt. Ltd.	S&I in progress
85	Nalo	360	Coastel Infra. Pvt. Ltd.	S&I in progress
86	Oju-I	700	Navayuga Engg. Co. Ltd.	S&I in progress
87	Oju-II	1000	Navayuga Engg. Co. Ltd.	S&I in progress
88	Emini	500	Reliance Power Ltd.	S&I in progress
89	Amulin	420	Reliance Power Ltd.	S&I in progress
90	Attunli	500	Jindal Power ltd	S&I in progress
91	Mihumdon	400	Reliance Power Ltd.	S&I in progress
92	Emra-II	390	Athena Energy Ventures Ltd.	S&I in Progress. I.C. revised to 216 MW
93	Pakke	110	Energy Development Co. Ltd.	Project allotted as Pakke Bung-I (40 MW) to developer. S&I in progress.
94	Papu	200	Indiabull Real Estate Ltd.	S&I in progress. Capacity revised to 90 MW.
95	Utung	100	KSK electricity India Ltd	S&I in progress.
Assam				
96	Karbi Intermediate St	60	JV of ILFS & GoA.	S&I in progress
Meghalaya				
97	Kyanshi St-II	450	JV of GOMe & JPPVL	JV OF GOMe & JPPVL, MOU yet to signed.

98	Simsang	65	JV of GOMe & Seven Sisters Energy Development Company	Project to be developed as JV between GoMe & Seven Sisters Energy Development Company. MOA yet to be signed.
99	Umduna	57	ETA Star Infrastructure Ltd	S&I in progress. I.C. revised to 90 MW.
100	Umjaut	69	ETA Star Infrastructure Ltd (JV)	S&I almost completed. DPR under preparation.
TOTAL (60)		15129		

E Hydro Electric Schemes which are yet to be taken up for Survey & Investigation

Himachal Pradesh

101	Yangthang Khab	261	Yangthang Power Ventures	
102	Rupin	39	Bajrang Power & Ispat Ltd.	
103	Dhamwari Sunda	70	Dhamwari Power Co.Ltd.	
104	Dugar	236	Tata Power	
105	Purthi	300	Reliance Power	
106	Tinget	81	AMR-MITRA JV	
107	Lara Sumta	104	Reliance Power	
108	Sumte Kothang	130	Reliance Power	
109	Telling	94	Reliance Power	
100	Shangling	44	Reliance Power	

1	2	3	4	5
Uttarakhand				
111	Urthing Sobla	280	Reliance Energy	
112	Hanoi Tiuni HEP	60	Sunflag Industries Ltd.	
113	Rambara	76	M/s Lanco	
Sikkim				
114	Rangyong	117	BSCPL-SCL JV	
115	Thangchi (Lachung)	99	Lachung Power	
116	Bimkyong	99	Teesta Power	
117	Bop	99	Chungthang Power	
118	Talem	75	Shyam Energy	
119	Sada Mangder	71	Gati Infrastructures	
Arunachal Pradesh				
120	Thingbuchu	60	Ar. Pr. Mega Power Projects	
121	Lachung	40	Coastal Projects	
122	Phanchung	56	Indiabull	
123	Tarang Warang	36	Indiabull	
124	Papu Valley	48	Vensar Construction	

125	Kameng- II (Bharali-II)	600	Mountain Fall India Pvt.Ltd.
126	Nazong	60	KSK Energy Ventures Ltd.
127	Khuitam	66	Adishankar Power Pvt. Ltd.
128	Dimijin	40	KSK Energy Ventures
129	Saskangrong	45	Patel Engineering Ltd.
130	Paynor	80	Rajratna Energy holding
131	Jarong	90	CESC Ltd.
132	Simang-I	67	Adishankar Power Pvt. Lid
133	Simang-II	66	Adishankar Power Pvt. Ltd
134	Tagurshit St.-II	27.5	Chadalavada Const. (P) Ltd.
135	Pango	96	Meenakshi Power Ltd.
136	Tipang	45	IL&FS Renewable Energy Ltd.
TOTAL (36)		3857.5	
GRAND TOTAL of A, B, C, D & E (136)		40991.5	

Cancellation of coal supply to NTPC Ltd.

3860. SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that recently Coal India Limited has stopped the supply of coal to National Thermal Power Corporation (NTPC) power plants;

(b) whether it is also a fact that due to this problem, production of power may be affected; and

(c) if so, the action taken by Government to resolve this issue between NTPC and Coal India Limited mutually?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) Eastern Coalfields Limited (ECL), a subsidiary of Coal India Limited (CIL), had completely stopped coal supply to NTPC's stations, namely, Farakka in West Bengal and Kahalgaon in Bihar from 01.04.2013 to 04.04.2013.

(b) Yes, Sir, to some extent.

(c) After high level meeting between Coal India Limited (CIL) Eastern Coalfields Limited (ECL) and National Thermal Power Corporation (NTPC), the coal supply has since been resumed.

Gas-based power plants in the country

3861. SHRI AVTAR SINGH KARIMPURI: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of gas-based power plants in the country, State/Union Territory-wise;

(b) whether power generation from various gas-based power plants have been severely hit due to short supply of gas;

(c) if so, the details of power generation from these plants during the last two years including the current year, plant-wise and State/Union Territory-wise; and

(d) the measures taken by Government for supply of adequate gas to these plants?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) As on 31st March, 2013, there are 53 gas based power plants totalling to a capacity of 17721.47 MW. State-wise details of Gas based power plants in the country are given in Statement-I (See below).

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Power generation from gas-based power plants has been affected due to short supply of gas. Details of power generation from the gas-based power plants during the last two years including the current year *i.e.* 2012-13 are given in Statement-II (See below).

(d) Government is making all out efforts for additional availability of gas to power plants and taking necessary steps to increase domestic production of gas in the country and a multi-pronged strategy have also been adopted by the Government to augment gas supplies and bridge the gap between supply and demand for the domestic market including that for power sector which includes:

- (i) Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas (MOP&NG) is taking necessary steps to increase availability of gas from domestic sources by awarding gas blocks for Exploration & Production (E&P) activities in various sedimentary basins of the country under the New Exploration Licensing Policy (NELP).
- (ii) MOP&NG is encouraging import of gas in the form of Liquefied Natural Gas (LNG) and also making efforts for import of gas through international pipelines projects.
- (iii) In order to explore and produce new sources of natural gas from coal bearing areas, Government has formulated a Coal Bed Methane (CBM) Policy providing attractive fiscal and contractual framework for exploration and production of CBM in the country.
- (iv) Government is encouraging Under Ground Coal Gasification (UGCG) and coal liquification and investment by private entrepreneurs in development of these frontier technologies.

Also MOP&NG on 01.01.2013 has issued Guidelines on Clubbing/Diversion of gas between power plants of same owner to enable use of domestic gas more efficiently to improve the Plant Load Factor with corresponding increase in total generation of electricity.

Statement*Details of installed capacity as on 31st March, 2013*

Sl. No.	State	Power Station
1	2	3
Haryana		
1		Faridabad CCPP
Rajasthan		
2		Anta CCPP
3		Dholpur CCPP
4		Ramgarh CCPP
Delhi		
5		I.PCCPP
6		Pragati CCGT-III
7		Pragati CCPP
8		Rithala CCPP
Uttar Pradesh		
9		Auraiya CCPP
10		Dadri CCPP
Gujarat		
11		Gandhar CCPP
12		Kawas CCPP
13		Dhuvaran CCPP
14		Hazira CCPP
15		Hazira CCPP Ext
16		Utran CCPP
17		Vatwa CCPP
18		Baroda CCPP
19		Essar CCPP

1	2	3
20		Peguthan CCPP
21		Sugen CCPP
	Maharashtra	
22		Ratnagiri CCPP
23		Uran CCPP
24		Trombay CCPP
	Andhra Pradesh	
25		Gautami CCPP
26		Gmr Energy Ltd - Kakinada
27		Godavari CCPP
28		Jegurupadu CCPP
29		Konaseema CCPP
30		Kondapalli Extn CCPP
31		Kondapalli CCPP
32		Peddapuram CCPP
33		Vemagiri CCPP
34		Vijeswaran CCPP
35		Sriba Industries
36		R V K Energy
37		Silk Road Sugar
38		LVS Power
	Tamil Nadu	
39		Kovikalpal CCPP
40		Kuttalam CCPP
41		Valuthur CCPP
42		Karuppur CCPP
43		P. Nallur CCPP
44		Valantarvy CCPP

1	2	3
Puducherry		
45		Karaikal CCPP
Assam		
46		Kathalguri CCPP
47		Lakwa GT
48		Namrup CCPP
49		Namrup ST
50		DLF Assam GT
Tripura		
51		Agartala GT
52		Baramura GT
53		Rokhia GT

Statement-II

Plants-wise generation during the year 2011-12 & 2012-13

Sl. No.	Power Station	Installed Capacity (MW)	Generation (Million Unit)	
			2011-12	2012-13 (Provisional)
1	2	3	4	5
Haryana				
1	Faridabad CCPP	431.59	3067.72	2402.84
Rajasthan				
2	Anta CCPP	419.33	2694.6	2174.76
3	Dholpur CCPP	330.00	2253.77	1160.38
4	Ramgarh CCPP	223.80	536.79	498.35
TOTAL		863.13	5485.16	3833.49

1	2	3	4	5
Delhi				
5	I.P.CCPP	270.00	1243.72	1309.98
6	Pragati CCGT-III	1000	331.38	1437.58
7	Pragati CCPP	330.40	2560.05	2508.08
8	Rithala CCPP	108.00	241.83	138.82
TOTAL		1708.4	4376.98	5394.46
Uttar Pradesh				
9	Auraiya CCPP	663.36	3878.62	2774.89
10	Dadri CCPP	829.78	5376.07	4417.84
TOTAL		1493.14	9254.69	7192.73
Gujarat				
11	Gandhar CCPP	657.39	3684.07	3481.81
12	Kawas CCPP	656.20	3638.4	2901.08
13	Dhuvaran CCPP	218.62	1008.7	848.45
14	Hazira CCPP	156.10	907.62	701.44
15	Hazira CCPP Ext	351	0.00	4.44
16	Utran CCPP	518	2987.98	954.96
17	Vatwa CCPP	100	459.26	125.2
18	Baroda CCPP	160	668.74	375.38
19	Essar CCPP	515	135.89	484.68
20	Peguthan CCPP	655	3067.07	1405.78
21	Sugen CCPP	1147.5	7592.16	4190.39
TOTAL		5134.81	24149.89	15473.61

1	2	3	4	5
Maharashtra				
22	Ratnagiri CCPP	1967	11619.08	5127.36
23	Uran CCPP	672	4668.78	3737.13
24	Trombay CCPP	180	1567.9	1596.6
TOTAL		2819	17855.76	10461.09

Andhra Pradesh

25	Gautami CCPP	464	2898.67	997.09
26	GMR Energy Ltd - Kakinada	220	1200.03	393.11
27	Godavari CCPP	208	1282.46	1031.07
28	Jegurupadu CCPP	455.4	2833.49	1688.35
29	Konaseema CCPP	445	2266.22	899.68
30	Kondapalli Extn CCPP	366	2203.54	661.51
31	Kondapalli CCPP	350	2030.94	1766.09
32	Peddapuram CCPP	220	1318.82	712.32
33	Vemagiri CCPP	370	2066.81	947.79
34	Vijeswaran CCPP	272	0	1167.43
35	Sriba Industries	30	NA	NA
36	RVK Energy	28	NA	NA
37	Silk Road Sugar	35	NA	NA
38	LVS Power	55	NA	NA
TOTAL		3518.4	18100.98	10264.44

Tamil Nadu

39	Kovikalpal CCPP	107	705.75	726.79
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1	2	3	4	5
40	Kuttalam CCPP	100	413.29	55.87
41	Valuthur CCPP	186.2	1114.56	922.33
42	Karuppur CCPP	119.8	797.1	882.00
43	P.Nallur CCPP	330.5	1526.19	1817.89
44	Valantarvy CCPP	52.8	377.51	385.18
TOTAL		896.3	4934.4	4790.06
Puducherry				
45	Karaikal CCPP	32.5	251.46	220.00
Assam				
46	Kathalguri CCPP	291	1765.17	1680.51
47	Lakwa GT	157.2	771.99	885.34
48	Namrup CCPP	95	565.73	490.9
49	Namrup St	24	0	40.81
50	DLF Assam GT	24.5	0	34.63
TOTAL		591.7	3102.89	3132.19
Tripura				
51	Agartala GT	84	666.12	632.83
52	Baramura GT	58.5	357.62	347.6
53	Rokhia GT	90	419.1	418.01
TOTAL		232.5	1442.84	1398.44
GRAND TOTAL		17831.47	92022.77	64563.35

Re-assessment of hydro-electric potential of the country

3862. SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Central Electricity Authority has made any re-assessment of hydro-electric potential of the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) how much of the existing hydroelectric capacity is being exploited at present; and
- (d) the reasons for low utilization of hydroelectric capacity?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) to (c) The re-assessment studies of hydro-electric potential of the country was completed by the Central Electricity Authority in 1978-87. According to this study, the hydro power potential in terms of Installed Capacity (IC) is estimated at 1,48,701 MW out of which 1,45,320 MW of the potential consists of hydro-electric schemes having IC above 25 MW. Of the above identified capacity 34,705.8 MW (23.88%) is under operation and another 12,372 MW (8.51%) is under construction. The State-wise status of development of hydro-electric potential is given in the Statement (*See* below).

(d) The main reasons for low utilization of hydro-electric potential in the country are as under:

- (i) Difficult/In-accessible potential sites.
- (ii) Land Acquisition problem.
- (iii) Environmental & Forest clearance issues.
- (iv) Law & Order problem.
- (v) Inter-State aspects.
- (vi) Longer gestation period.
- (vii) Geological Surprises.
- (viii) Resettlement and Rehabilitation issues.

Statement*The State-wise status of hydro potential development**(In terms of Installed capacity - Above 25 MW) - As on 31.3.2013*

Region/State	Identified Capacity as per reassessment study		Capacity Developed		Capacity Under construction		Capacity Developed+ Under Construction		Capacity yet to be developed	
	Total	Above 25 MW	(MW)	%	(MW)	(%)	(MW)	(%)	(MW)	%
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Northern										
Jammu and Kashmir	14146	13543	2384.0	17.60	1065.0	7.86	3449.0	25.47	10094.0	74.53
Himachal Pradesh	18820	18540	7594.0	40.96	3732.0	20.13	11326.0	61.09	7214.0	38.91
Punjab	971	971	1206.3	100.00	0.0	0.00	1206.3	100.00	0.0	0.00
Haryana	64	64	0.0	0.00	0.0	0.00	0.0	0.00	64.0	100.00
Rajasthan	496	483	411.0	85.09	0.0	0.00	411.0	85.09	72.0	14.91
Uttarakhand	18175	17998	3426.4	19.04	1196.0	6.65	4622.4	25.68	13375.7	74.32
Uttar Pradesh	723	664	501.6	75.54	0.0	0.00	501.6	75.54	162.4	24.46
SUB TOTAL (NR)	53395	52263	15523.3	29.70	5993.0	11.47	21516.3	41.17	30746.8	58.83

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Western										
Madhya Pradesh.	2243	1970	2395.0	100.00	400.0	20.30	2795.0	100.00	0.0	0.00
Chhattisgarh	2242	2202	120.0	5.45	0.0	0.00	120.0	5.45	2082.0	94.55
Gujarat	619	590	550.0	93.22	0.0	0.00	550.0	93.22	40.0	6.78
Maharashtra	3769	3314	2487.0	75.05	0.0	0.00	2487.0	75.05	827.0	24.95
Goa	55	55	0.0	0.00	0.0	0.00	0.0	0.00	55.0	100.00
SUB TOTAL (WR)	8928	8131	5552.0	68.28	400.0	4.92	5952.0	73.20	2179.0	26.80
Southern										
Andhra Pradesh	4424	4360	2177.8	49.95	410.0	9.40	2587.8	59.35	1772.3	40.65
Karnataka	6602	6459	3585.4	55.51	0.0	0.00	3585.4	55.51	2873.6	44.49
Kerala	3514	3378	1881.5	55.70	100.0	2.96	1981.5	58.66	1396.5	41.34
Tamil Nadu	1918	1693	1737.2	100.00	45.0	2.66	1782.2	100.00	0.0	0.00
SUB TOTAL (SR)	16458	15890	9381.9	59.04	555.0	3.49	9936.9	62.54	5953.2	37.46
Eastern										
Jharkhand	753	582	233.2	40.07	0.0	0.00	233.2	40.07	348.8	59.93
Bihar	70	40	0.0	-	0.0	0.00	0.0	-	40.0	100.00

Odisha	2999	2981	2027.5	68.01	0.0	0.00	2027.5	68.01	953.5	31.99
West Bengal	2841	2829	176.0	6.22	193.0	6.82	369.0	13.04	2460.0	86.96
Sikkim	4286	4248	570.0	13.42	2421.0	56.99	2991.0	70.41	1257.0	29.59
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0.0						0.0	
SUB TOTAL (ER)	10949	10680	3006.7	28.15	2614.0	24.48	5620.7	52.63	5059.3	47.37
North Eastern										
Meghalaya	2394	2298	282.0	12.27	40.0	1.74	322.0	14.01	1976.0	85.99
Tripura	15	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0				
Manipur	1784	1761	105.0	5.96	0.0	0.00	105.0	5.96	1656.0	94.04
Assam	680	650	375.0	57.69	0.0	0.00	375.0	57.69	275.0	42.31
Nagaland	1574	1452	75.0	5.17	0.0	0.00	75.0	5.17	1377.0	94.83
Arunachal Pradesh	50328	50064	405.0	0.81	2710.0	5.41	3115.0	6.22	46949.0	93.78
Mizoram	2196	2131	0.0	0.00	60.0	2.82	60.0	2.82	2071.0	97.18
SUB TOTAL (NER)	58971	58356	1242.0	2.13	2810.0	4.82	4052.0	6.94	54304.0	93.06
ALL INDIA	148701	145320	34705.8	23.88	12372.0	8.51	47077.8	32.40	98242.2	67.60

Note: 1 In addition to above, 9 PSS (4785.6 MW) are under operation and 2 PSS (1080 MW) are under construction.

Electrification in rural areas under RGGVY

‡3863. SHRI FAGGAN SINGH KULASTE: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of villages covered so far for total electrification in rural areas under Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana (RGGVY) in the country;

(b) if so, the amount spent in the Eleventh Five Year Plan;

(c) whether it is a fact that this scheme has prepared, on the basis of total number of revenue villages, and forest villages (van gram) in the country, and the number of forest villages out of them included under the scheme so far; and

(d) the details of the number of villages in which this scheme has been extended since 2005 so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) The Government of India launched 'Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana-Programme for creation of Rural Electricity Infrastructure & Household Electrification, in April 2005 for providing access to electricity to rural households. Under the scheme, 648 projects have been sanctioned in the country covering electrification of 1,12,795 un/de-electrified villages (UEV), intensive electrification of 3,96,336 partially electrified villages (PEV) and free electricity connection to 2,74,98,652 BPL households.

(b) Fund released during Eleventh Five Year Plan (2007-08 to 2011-12) is Rs. 21650 crore as subsidy under RGGVY.

(c) The scheme envisages to provide access to electricity to rural households of the revenue villages in the country including those falling in the forest areas. However, sanction of the projects under the scheme is on the basis of proposal submitted by the State Governments in respect of revenue villages including those falling in forest areas.

(d) Cumulatively, as on 31.03.2013, works in 1,07,083 UE villages out of the coverage of 1,12,795 UE villages and 2,90,137 PE villages out of the coverage of 3,96,336 PE villages have been completed under RGGVY.

‡Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Transmission of surplus power to power deficit States

3864. SHRI NATUJI HALAJI THAKOR: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of steps taken by the Central Government to use the surplus power capacity of the States;

(b) whether the Central Government has any plan for the power deficit States;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Central Government holds that such transmission corridors are in larger interest of the nation; and

(e) if so, whether the Ministry is considering the Power System Development Fund (PSDF) for establishing such inter-State transmission network?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) The surplus power from the States can be transferred to a power deficit State through the Inter-State Transmission System (ISTS) from the source of supply depending upon the available transfer capacity (ATC) between the point of supply and point of drawl. Open Access in transmission (introduced by the Central Government through Electricity Act, 2003), trading mechanism and Power Exchange in accordance with the relevant regulations notified by CERC facilitate this process. National Grid, for evacuation of power from generating sources located in different regions in the country and facilitating transfer of power from surplus to deficit regions, is in place. In addition, licenses have been granted for trading of power. Power exchanges have also been set up for facilitating transfer of power from surplus to deficit States. The surplus power available with the States is also supplied by the States to other needy and desirous States under bilateral arrangements.

(b) and (c) Electricity being a concurrent subject, responsibility for supply of electricity lies with the concerned State Government/ Power Utilities in the State. Therefore, it is the responsibility of power deficit States to assess and plan for adequate availability of power including import of power and accordingly seek inter-regional/inter-state transmission access from the CTU/RLDC under the provisions of Open Access laid down in the Electricity Act,2003 and relevant regulations notified

by CERC. Government of India only supplements the efforts of the State Governments by establishing power plants and bulk power transmission system in Central Sector through Central Public Sector Undertakings (CPSUs). Development of National Grid for optimum utilization of available power is a continuous process and Inter-regional transmission links and required generation capacity addition has been planned. The increased generation and the transmission capacity would help the deficit States in bridging the demand-supply gap.

(d) Yes, Sir. The inter-regional/inter-state transmission corridors, which facilitate supply of surplus power to power deficit States, are in larger interest of the nation.

(e) Power System Development Fund (PSDF) has been constituted vide Central Electricity Regulatory Commission (Power System Development Fund) Regulations, 2010, which *inter-alia* may also be utilized for establishment of inter-state transmission network.

National grid failure

3865. SHRI NARESH AGRAWAL: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has taken note of the National Grid failure recently;
- (b) whether Government has identified the reasons for it;
- (c) if so, the details of steps Government has taken to ensure that such instances are not repeated; and
- (d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) and (b) Government has taken note of the major grid disturbance at 02.35 hours on 30.07.2012 in the Northern Region and again at 13.00 hours on 31.07.2012 wherein Northern, Eastern and North-Eastern grids were disturbed barring a few areas. The Enquiry Committee constituted by the Ministry of Power after the grid disturbances on 30th and 31st July, 2012 has found that disturbances were due to following combination of factors:

- (i) Weak inter-regional corridors due to multiple outages;
- (ii) High loading of available links;

- (iii) Inadequate response by State Load Despatch Centres (SLDCs) to Regional Load Despatch Centres (RLDCs) instructions to reduce overdrawl by the Northern Region utilities and Underdrawal/over injection by the Western Region utilities; and
- (iv) Loss of 400 kV Bina-Gwalior link.

(c) and (d) The Enquiry Committee headed by Chairperson, CEA had made a number of recommendations so as to prevent future recurrence of such grid disturbances. The Ministry of Power has taken a number of steps for implementation of the recommendations of the Enquiry Committee. These *inter-alia*, include advise to State utilities to maintain grid discipline and drawal from grid within the schedule, third party protection audit, formulation of Islanding schemes in different States, review of Unscheduled Interchange (UI) mechanism, preparation of comprehensive defense plan covering under-frequency, rate of change of frequency under voltage, system protection schemes to cover large generation and transmission line outages, advise to utilities to prepare outage plans for generating units and transmission lines in consultation with Regional Power Committees and review of transmission planning criteria, etc. Further, petitions have also been filed in Central Electricity Regulatory Commission (CERC) by various Regional Load Despatch Centres including the National Load Despatch Centre on various issues *inter-alia*, modification in congestion charge procedure, further tightening the frequency band, primary response from generators etc.

Recasting of loans of DISCOMS

3866. SHRI D.P. TRIPATHI: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Government has prepared any scheme at national level for recasting of the loans of power distribution companies (DISCOMS) of the country;
- (b) if so, the outline of the scheme along with the names of the States where DISCOMS would be benefited under this scheme;
- (c) whether the amount of profit on account of proposed exercise has also been estimated; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. A scheme has been formulated by the Government for Financial Restructuring of the State Distributing Companies (DISCOMS) at the national level for restructuring of the short term loans of power distribution companies of the country. The Scheme is available to all participating State Owned Discoms having accumulated losses and facing difficulty in financing operational losses. The states who have conveyed their in-principle willingness to participate in the scheme as on 25.4.2013 are Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jharkhand, Kerala, Meghalaya, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu and Uttar Pradesh. The outlines of the scheme are given in the Statement (*See below*).

(c) and (d) Not applicable.

Statement

*Outline of Financial Restructuring of State Distribution
Companies (DISCOMS)*

- The State Government will take over 50% of the outstanding short term liabilities (STL) of the DISCOMS as on March 31, 2012. This will be first converted into bonds to be issued by Discoms to participating lenders, duly backed by State Government guarantee. The State Government will then take over this liabilities from Discoms in the next 2-5 years by way of issuing special securities in accordance with their FRBM space. The State Government will provide support in payment of interest and repayment of principal till the date of takeover by issuing special securities.
- The Balance 50% Short term Liabilities will be rescheduled by the lenders at the best possible terms with moratorium on principal repayment.
- The scheme contains two tier monitoring mechanism by committees at Centre and State level to monitor the progress of the turnaround plan.
- Central Government would provide incentive by way of grant equal to the value of the additional energy saved by way of accelerated AT&C loss reduction beyond the loss trajectory specified under RAPDRP and capital reimbursement support of 25% of principal repayment by the

State Government on the liability taken over by the State Government under the scheme.

- The scheme contains immediate/ continuing and other measures required to be taken in a time bound manner by the Discoms and State Governments to ensure long term financial & commercial viability of State owned Discoms. These measures include Financial Restructuring, Tariff Setting and Revenue Realization, Subsidy, Metering, Audit and Accounts and Monitoring.

Installation of street lights under RGGVY in the country

3867. SHRI K.C. TYAGI: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the guidelines fixed by Government for installation of street lights under Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana (RGGVY) scheme in the country particularly in hilly and rural areas;

(b) whether Government will install street lights under this scheme in village Vandla in Chirgaon Tehsil Under Shimla district at Himachal Pradesh on priority basis as this village comes under backward/panchayat for the purpose of development work; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and by when it will be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) to (c) The Government of India launched 'Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana'-Programme for creation of Rural Electricity Infrastructure & Household Electrification, in April 2005 for providing access to electricity to rural households including hilly areas for providing power to villages by extension of grid by creation of Rural Electricity Distribution Backbone (REDB), creation of Village Electricity Infrastructure (VEI) in un-electrified villages and strengthening of electricity infrastructure in partially electrified villages. Installation of street lights in villages falls under the jurisdiction of Gram Panchayat of the concerned village.

FDI in power sector

3868. DR. NAJMA A. HEPTULLA: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the private sector investment in power sector has increased in the last few years;

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

(c) whether Government has taken or proposes to take any steps to enhance Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) in the power sector; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) and (b) As per information available with Central Electricity Authority, details of private sector investment from 2009-10 to 2012-13 is as under:

(Rs. in crores)

Private Investment	2009-10	2010-11 (P)	2011-12 (P)	2012-13 (P)
Thermal projects	36764	70028	90551	52511
Hydro projects	5517	5855	3436	1622
Transmission	2965	3602	2294	-
Distribution	2815	2103	1737	-
TOTAL INVESTMENT	48061	81588	98018	54133

- No data is available as yet on transmission and distribution for 2012-13.
- Transmission data for 2011-12 are based on figures furnished to the Expert Committee on Private Investment (ECPI).
- Data on generation excludes captive power plants, renewable and nuclear energy plants.
- (P) Provisional

(c) and (d) As per extant policy, Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) up to 100% is permitted in the power sector, under the automatic route, for:

- Generation and transmission of electric energy produced in hydro electric, coal/lignite based thermal, oil based thermal and gas based thermal power plants;
- Non-Conventional Energy Generation and Distribution;

- (iii) Distribution of elective energy to households, industrial, commercial and other users; and
- (iv) Power Trading.

Accordingly, any foreign power company can enter power sector through FDI route.

NHPC power projects in Jammu and Kashmir

3869. SHRI G.N. RATANPURI: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

- (a) the total expenditure on establishment of each one of the National Hydroelectric Power Corporation (NHPC) power projects in Jammu and Kashmir;
- (b) the depreciated book value of each one of these power projects as on date; and
- (c) the terms under which the land under these projects are held and the details of compensation/rent if paid, project-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) and (b) The total expenditure on establishment of each power project of NHPC Limited in Jammu and Kashmir and the depreciation book value thereof is given in Statement-I.

(c) The terms under which the land under these projects are held and the details of compensation/rent paid, project-wise is given in Statement-II.

Statement-I

Details of total expenditure on establishment of power projects of NHPC Ltd. in Jammu and Kashmir and the depreciation book value thereof

(Figures as on 31.12.2012)

Name of Project	Expenditure on establishment (Rs. in crore)	Depreciation book value (Rs. in crore)
1	2	3
Salal Power Station	963.94	433.72
Uri-1 Power Station	3493.99	2016.61

1	2	3
Dulhasti Power Station	5186.19	3882.37
Sewa II Power Station	1088.46	950.01
Chutak Power Station	813.53	810.26
Uri-II Project *	1970.15	1970.15
Kishanganga Project *	2062.44	2062.44
Bursur Project *	131.77	131.77
Nimmo Bazgo Project *	848.37	848.37
Kiru Project *	96.07	96.07
TOTAL	16654.91	13201.77

Note: Above figures are Capital Cost of the Projects.

* Under construction/survey & investigation.

Statement-II

Details of compensation/ rent paid project-wise

1. Sewa-II Power Station

The Jammu and Kashmir land under possession of the power station is either lease held or under right to use obligation. The total cost of land including compensation paid is to the tune of Rs. 8.95 crore.

2. Salal Power Station

The land belonging to Salal Power Station was acquired by erstwhile Hind Sarkar (Govt, of India) from Jammu and Kashmir state Government. The compensation of the land paid to the land owner through District Revenue Authority, Reasi, J&K State was of the order of Rs. 7,02,47,439/-.

3. Uri Power Station

Land was acquired by Government of India through Jammu and Kashmir Government for the possession of NHPC Ltd. Total amount of compensation/ rent paid in respect of land of Uri Power Station is Rs. 9.71 crores.

4. Uri-II HE Project

The land acquired for construction of Uri-II HE Project is on "Lease hold basis". An amount of Rs. 44.79 crores has been deposited for compensation for land and R&R with Collector Land Acquisition Uri-II for disbursement to land owner.

5. Kishanganga Project

The land acquired for the construction of project is held on Lease hold basis. Total Compensation amount paid is Rs. 234.75 crores with collector, Land acquisition, Bandipora/Gurej.

6. Nimmo Bazgo Project

The land acquired for the construction of project is held on Lease hold basis. Total Compensation paid is of Rs. 1,45,67,176/- to the land owners.

7. Chutak Project

The land acquired for the construction of project are held under Private Land through Sale Deed, JKPDC transfer land, State Govt. Land through lease deed for 40 years and Land from PDD through lease deed for 99 years. Total compensation paid for land is Rs 4.52 crores.

8. Dulhasti Power-Station

In term of Jammu and Kashmir Government Cabinet decision, pending settlement of terms and conditions for leasing out of land to NHPC, the land for construction, commissioning, operation and maintenance at Dulhasti Power Station has been acquired in the name of State at the cost of NHPC as per J&K land acquisition Act and in tenancy columns possession with Dulhasti Project/NHPC Limited has been incorporated. Further, in consonance with ibid referred decisions, cases of land along with supporting documents have been submitted to Jammu and Kashmir Revenue Department, duly verified through Deputy Commissioner, Doda and Divisional Commissioner, Jammu for sanction of lease for a period of 99 years and settlement of terms and conditions thereof. An amount of Rs. 4,00,27,293/- has been paid towards compensation of land.

Workable energy strategy for the Twelfth Plan

3870. SHRI PARIMAL NATHWANI: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has prepared a workable energy strategy for the Twelfth Plan;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) if not, the reasons therefor;
- (d) whether in the absence of an energy strategy, energy constraints will limit the ability of the economy to reach 9 per cent growth; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) to (e) Yes, Sir. Energy Chapter of the Twelfth Five Year Plan document prepared by the Planning Commission of India, provides the details of the energy strategy for the country during the Twelfth Five Year Plan period (2012-17). The Ministries concerned with energy sector viz. Coal, Power, Petroleum & Natural Gas and New & Renewable Energy are implementing the programme outlined in the Twelfth Five Year Plan document.

The strategy formulated by the Planning Commission would support the Country in achieving 8 to 9 percent economic growth.

Cumulative growth of electricity generation

3871. SHRI N.K. SINGH: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the cumulative growth of electricity generation was 4.0 per cent during April-February 2012-13 compared to its 8.7 per cent growth during the same period of 2011-12;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor;
- (c) whether Government is proposing any measures to increase the electricity generation in India; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The cumulative

growth of electricity generation was 4.0 per cent during April, 2012 to February, 2013 compared to its 8.7 per cent growth during the same period of 2011-12. The details of comparative/cumulative growth of electricity generation for 2011-12 and 2012-13 (April to February) are given below:

Generation in BU (April to February)

Category	2010-11 (Actual)	2011-12 (Actual)	Growth in %	2012-13*	Growth in %
Thermal	601.76	642.66	6.80	691.87	7.66
Nuclear	23.31	29.43	26.22	30.16	2.50
Hydro	104.98	122.04	16.25	104.95	-14.01
Bhutan Import	5.55	5.20	-6.29	4.74	-8.90
TOTAL	735.61	799.33	8.66	831.72	4.05

* Provisional (excludes generation from stations upto 25 MW).

The reasons for low growth rate *inter-alia* are:

1. Negative growth rate of 12.8% in hydro generation (including import from Bhutan) mainly due to the poor monsoon of 2012-13 particularly in Southern, Eastern and North Eastern Regions, against the very good monsoon during 2011-12.
2. Gas based generation of the year 2012-13 (upto February, 2013) was 62.634 BU against the generation of 86.097 BU in 2011-12 (upto February, 2012). The inadequate fuel availability and steep reduction in gas availability from KGD-6 basin was the main reason for negative growth of 27.3%.
3. The growth in nuclear generation is less than targeted due to delay in commissioning of Kudankulam Nuclear Power Project.

(c) and (d) The following steps have been taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to increase the electricity generation in India are:

- Renovation and Modernization are done by respective power utilities for augmentation of generation from existing old Thermal and hydro power plants.

- Review of progress of power projects is being done at the highest level by Hon'ble Union Power Minister, Secretary, Ministry of Power and Chairperson, CEA, to identify the constraint areas and facilitate their faster resolution, so that the projects are commissioned on time.
- Regular reviews are held at various levels including Ministry of Power, Ministry of Heavy Industries, Ministry of Coal, Planning Commission and Cabinet Secretariat to identify the constraint areas and facilitate faster resolution of inter-ministerial and other outstanding issues.
- In view of wide variation in demand between peak and off-peak period there is a need of peaking power plants with high ramp rates in the grid. Government is looking into the various issues involved to facilitate a feasible and viable scenario for setting up of peaking power plants in the country.
- Efforts are being made at ministerial level to make coal and gas available to the power sector.

Electrification of SC/ST households in the country

3872. SHRI AMBETH RAJAN: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that out of 442.27 lakh Scheduled Castes and 233.29 lakh Scheduled Tribes households in the country, only 261.05 lakh Scheduled Castes and 120.60 lakh Scheduled Tribes households use electricity as the main source of lighting;

(b) whether Government is of the view that this rate of electrification of SC/ST households *i.e.*, around 50 per cent of total households of SC/ST, is satisfactory; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to electrify more SC/ST households in the country in coming day?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) As per 2011 census data, 442.27 lakh households belong to Scheduled Castes (SCs) and 233.29 lakh households belong to Scheduled Tribes (STs) in the Country. Out of the above, 261.05 lakh SC households and 120.60 lakh ST households are using electricity as main source of lighting.

(b) and (c) The Government of India launched 'Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana-Programme for creation of Rural Electricity Infrastructure & Household Electrification, in April 2005 for providing access to electricity to rural households. Under the scheme, 274.98 lakh BPL households including Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes households in rural areas of the country have been covered for release of free electricity connections. Cumulatively, as on 31.03.2013, free electricity connections to 207.21 lakh BPL households including Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes households have been released. Government has proposed to continue RGGVY in Twelfth Plan for covering the remaining villages/habitations/ BPL households including Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes households as per availability of funds.

Promotion of renewable energy sources

3873. SHRI DILIPBHAI PANDYA: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware of the fact that some of the States are not fulfilling their Renewable Purchase Obligation (RPO) and some of the States like Gujarat are using Renewable Energy in excess of RPO;

(b) whether Government is also aware of the fact that States like Gujarat are generating renewable energy in excess of RPO; and

(c) whether Government considers to grant any incentive to the States promoting renewable energy sources beyond their RPO obligation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) and (b) Section 86(1)(e) of the Electricity Act, 2003, mandates State Electricity Regulatory Commissions (SERCs) / Joint Electricity Regulatory Commissions (JERCs) to specify Renewable Purchase Obligation (RPO) target for the obligated entities in their State. Extract from the said section is reproduced as under:

86(1) The State Commission shall discharge the following functions, namely:

"(e) promote cogeneration and generation of electricity from renewable sources of energy by providing suitable measures for connectivity with the grid and sale of electricity to any person, and also specify, for purchase of

electricity from such sources, a percentage of the total consumption of electricity in the area of a distribution licence;"

Compliance of RPO by the obligated entities is the responsibility of the concerned SERCs/JERCs and the Appropriate Government in this regard are the State Governments.

As per information made available by Gujarat Electricity Regulatory Commission (GERC), in pursuance of section 86 (1) (e) of the Electricity Act, 2003, the Commission has specified the Renewable Purchase Obligation (RPO) to be fulfilled by the obligated entities, through GERC (Procurement of Energy from Renewable Sources), Regulations 2010.

The GERC monitors the fulfillment of RPO by the distribution licensees and to ensure compliance of the RPO for the year 2010-2011 and 2011-2012, had initiated *Suo-motu* proceedings in petition No. 1219 of 2012. In the order dated 17.08.2012 in the above petition, the GERC had recorded the compliance by the State and distribution licensees (GUVNL) and the other major licensees of the State, viz. Torrent Power Ltd. (TPL) as under:

Year	2010-2011			2011-2012		
	Solar (%)	Non-Solar (%)	Total (%)	Solar (%)	Non-Solar (%)	Total (%)
RPO percentage (%)	0.25	4.75	5	0.5	5.5	6
RPO Compliance (%)						
(i) GUVNL	0.00	3.06	3.06	0.25	4.35	4.60
(ii) TPL	0.00	0.95	0.95	0.00	5.48	5.48

Further, it has been intimated by the GUVNL that it has signed PPAs for 971.5 MW of solar power projects, out of which projects totaling to 852 MW have already been commissioned, and it expects that during 2012-2013, total purchase of Solar Power will be in excess of their solar RPO for the year (*i.e.* 1%).

(c) Regarding incentive in the form of issuance of Renewable Energy Certificate (REC) to the distribution licensee for procurement of renewable energy beyond their Renewable Purchase Obligation (RPO) target, the Central Electricity Regulatory Commission (CERC), has informed that the existing provision of

eligibility for issuance of RECs limited to generating companies is adequate at this stage of development of REC market. The Commission is of the view that the RPO compliance being the responsibility of SERCs/JERCs, the verification of eligibility of discoms for REC beyond their RPO might pose challenges which should be avoided at present.

Power system development fund

3874. SHRI AVTAR SINGH KARIMPURI: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has any proposal to setup Power System Development Fund for development of inter-regional transmission corridors;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the quantum of funds likely to be invested for development of these corridors;

(d) the details of setting up of power transmission projects with their capacity, State-wise;

(e) the steps taken by Government to provide surplus power to power deficit States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) to (c) Central Electricity Regulatory Commission (CERC) has notified the Central Electricity Regulatory Commission (Power System Development Fund) Regulations, 2010 and constituted a fund called the "Power System Development Fund". The fund consists of:

(i) Congestion charge Account in accordance with Central Electricity Regulatory Commission (Measures to relieve congestion in real time operation) Regulations, 2009.

(ii) Congestion amount in accordance with Central Electricity Regulatory Commission (Power Market) Regulations, 2010.

(iii) Unscheduled Interchange Pool Account Fund in accordance with the Central Electricity Regulatory Commission (Unscheduled Interchange Charges and related matters) Regulations, 2009.

(iv) Reactive Energy Charges Account in accordance with Central Electricity Regulatory Commission (Indian Electricity Grid Code) Regulations, 2010.

(v) Such other charge as may be notified by the Commission from time to time.

As per CERC (Power System Development Fund), Regulations, 2010, fund is to be utilized for the purposes permissible under the relevant regulations specified by the Central Commission. The relevant extract of the provisions of respective regulations indicating the type of the scheme which can be funded is given in Statement-I (*See* below).

This fund is yet to be operationalised and no disbursement has been made so far for funding of any project/scheme.

(d) The programme for the transmission system as per the perspective plan for Twelfth Plan period is given in the table below:

Sl. No.	Voltage level	Expected addition during 12th Plan Period	
		Transmission Lines (ckm)	Sub stations (MVA)
AC System:			
1	220 kV	35000	76000
2	400 kV	38000	45000
3	765 kV	27000	149000
TOTAL (excluding HVDC system)		100000	270000
HVDC System:		7440	12750

Total fund requirement for development of transmission system during 12th Plan is estimated to be of the order of Rs. 2,00,000 Crore. The list of inter regional transmission links planned to be added during Twelfth Plan period is given in Statement-II (*See* below).

(e) There is an overall shortage of power in most of the States in the country. The shortage of power varies from State to State on month to month and day to day basis depending upon the demand and availability of power. Surplus

power accrues in some of the States on seasonal basis or for a few days in a month or for certain hours in a day/year, depending upon the requirement and availability of power during the period. The States generally dispose off the surplus power through power exchanges, trading licensees and bilateral agreements.

The steps initiated by the Government for utilization of the surplus power in the power deficit States *inter-alia* include (i) synchronous inter-connection of Southern Grid with the NEW Grid, (ii) creation of additional inter-regional transmission capacity of 38,000 MW during the 12th Plan, (iii) strengthening / development of *inter-State* transmission lines including high capacity transmission corridors for transfer of power from generation rich areas to power deficit areas, (iv) setting up of power exchanges, (v) regulations for operationalisation of open access, etc.

Statement-I

The provisions of respective regulations indicating the type of the scheme which can be funded are as follows:

- (i) **UI Pool Account:** [Reference: Central Electricity Regulatory Commission (Unscheduled Interchange charges and related matters) Regulations, 2009 dated 30.3.2009].

Regulation 11: Application of fund collected through UI

- (1) The amount left in the UI pool account fund after final settlement of claims of Unscheduled Interchange charges of the generating station and the beneficiaries shall be transferred to a separate fund as may be specified by the Commission and shall be utilised, with the prior approval of the Commission for either or both of the following activities:
- (a) Servicing of investment for transmission schemes of strategic importance, provided that the Central Transmission Utility in consultation with a Central Electricity Authority shall identify the inter-State transmission schemes of strategic importance, not being utilised up to optimum level and seek prior approval of the Commission for servicing of capital costs during the initial years.

Provided further that when utilisation of such transmission line or transmission system included in the transmission schemes of strategic importance reaches the optimum level of utilisation, the

cost of such scheme shall be recovered from the users of the scheme in accordance with the methodology specified by the Commission.

- (b) Providing ancillary services including but not limited to 'load generation balancing' during low grid frequency as identified by the Regional Load Despatch Centre, in accordance with the procedure prepared by it, to ensure grid security and safety:

- (2) The amount of fund, allocable for the purposes specified under clause of this regulation, shall be decided by the Commission from time to time.

- (ii) **Reactive Energy Account:** [Reference: Central Electricity Regulatory Commission (Indian Electricity Grid Code) Regulations, 2010, dated 28.4.2010].

Para 13 of Complementary Commercial Mechanism:

The money remaining in the regional reactive account after pay-out of all VAR charges upto 31st March of every year shall be utilized for training of the SLDC operators, and other similar purposes which would help in improving/streamlining the operation of the respective regional grids, as decided by the respective RPC from time to time.

- (iii) **Congestion Charge Account:** [Reference: Central Electricity Regulatory Commission (Indian Electricity Grid Code) Regulations, 2010, dated 28.4.2010].

12. **Utilisation of Congestion Charge:** The undisbursed amount of congestion charge collected from the constituents in the account mentioned in Regulation 8 shall be utilized, with the prior approval of the Commission, to relieve congestion including but not limited to carrying out specific system studies to optimize the utilization of the inter-regional links, installation of special protection schemes, installation of shunt capacitors, etc. in accordance with the procedure notified under Regulation 8 .

Provided that the Regional Load Despatch Centres/any other entity entrusted with maintenance and operation of the funds shall submit report to the Commission on a six monthly basis, furnishing details of undisbursed amount and utilisation thereof.

- (i) **Power Exchange Congestion Amount:** [Reference: Central Electricity Regulatory Commission (Power Market) Regulations, 2010, dated 20.1.2010].

33. Power Exchange Congestion Amount management

- (i) The Power Exchange may be vested with Congestion Amounts arising from the difference in market prices of different regions as a consequence of market splitting.

The Congestion Amount shall be maintained in a separate account by the Power Exchange to be transferred on the next working day to a regulatory fund as may be directed by the Commission.

Provided that until the time the aforesaid fund is created congestion amount shall be transferred to National Load Despatch Centre account and once such a fund is created the NLDC shall transfer the congestion amount in favour of such fund.

- (ii) Congestion Amount Fund shall be utilised in accordance with the directions of the Commission. The Commission may consider utilisation of the fund for the following purposes:-
- (a) Installation of VAR compensators, series compensators and other reactive energy generators
 - (b) Additional transmission capacity creation for relieving congestion
 - (c) To undertake technical study of the grid for congestion reduction
 - (d) The Congestion Amount Fund may be parked with a financial institution for grant of loans at concessional rates to projects specific to congestion reduction in the grid
 - (e) To undertake capacity building measures and training of participants of Power Exchanges
 - (f) To develop information dissemination mechanism for the participants of Power Exchanges
- (iii) The Central Transmission Utility, National Load Despatch Centre or Power Exchanges can approach the Commission with specific proposals in line with the above mentioned purposes for utilisation from the Congestion Amount Fund.

Statement-II

List of inter-regional transmission links planned to be added during Twelfth Plan period

Details of Inter-regional transmission links planned for Twelfth Plan**Inter-Regional Link****ER-NR:**

Gaya-Varanasi 765kV S/C

Barh-Gorakhpur 400kV D/C quad

Sasaram-Fatehpur 765kV S/C - line#2

ER-WR:Ranchi - WR(Bilaspur)Sipat Pooling Point 765kV S/C *via* Dharamjaigarh

Ranchi- Dharamjaigarh 765kV S/C

Jharsuguda -Dharamjaigarh-765kV D/C

ER-NER:

Bongaigaon-Siliguri 400kV D/C Quad to be LILOed at Alipurduar

NR-WR:

Agra-Gwalior 765kV S/C line-1 at 765 kV(earlier at 400kV)

Agra-Gwalior 765kV S/C line-2 at 765kV(earlier at 400kV)

Gwalior-Jaipur 765kV S/C#1

Gwalior-Jaipur 765kV S/C#2

RAPP C&D-Shujalpur 400kV D/C

Champa-Kurukshetra ± 800 kV 6000MW HVDC bipole line, Ph.-I**WR-SR:**

Narendra (Kudgi) (GIS) - Kolhapur (new) 765kV D/C line (initially charged at 400 kV)

Raichur-Sholapur 765kV S/C #1

Raichur-Sholapur 765kV S/C #2

NER/ER-NR/WR:

Bishwanath Chariyali - Agra +800 kV, 3000 MW HVDC bipole.

LILO of + 800kV Bishwanath Chariyali - Agra HVDC Bipole at new pooling station in Alipurduar and addition of second 3000 MW HVDC.

External commercial borrowing by NTPC

3875. SHRI NAND KUMAR SAI: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether National Thermal Power Corporation (NTPC) has tied up any term loan facility with State Bank of India and Mizuho Corporate Bank Ltd. in the recent past;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the terms and conditions thereof;

(c) whether the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has issued any External Commercial Borrowing (ECB) guidelines for the companies in the country;

(d) if so, the details of the ECS so far raised by the NTPC during 2012-13 under the said guidelines; and

(e) the extent to which the targets for such ECB has been achieved by NTPC during the said period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Details of Terms and Conditions

Lender & Amount: State Bank of India, New York Branch - USD 225 million and Mizuho Corporate Bank Ltd., Singapore Branch-USD 25 million signed on 29th January, 2013.

Purpose : To finance capital expenditure of ongoing and new projects and coal mining projects and renovation and modernization of NTPC stations.

Repayment : 2 installments of 50% each on 29th July, 2019 and 29th January, 2020.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) During the year 2012-13, NTPC raised ECBs of USD 750 million in terms of the RBI guidelines for External Commercial Borrowings as under:

- USD 500 million Senior Unsecured Fixed Rate Notes due 2022.
- USD 250 million term loan facility with State Bank of India, New York and Mizuho Corporate Bank, Ltd., Singapore

Loan Registration Numbers (LRN) have been obtained from the Reserve Bank of India for both the above ECBs as per the ECB guidelines before drawdown.

(e) As per the existing guidelines issued by the RBI for ECBs, the company is permitted to raise upto USD 750 million per annum through Automatic Route. The company has fully availed this limit during 2012-13.

STATEMENT BY MINISTER CORRECTING ANSWER TO QUESTION

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Statement by Minister correcting answer to question. ...(*Interruptions*)...

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): Sir, I lay on the Table, a Statement (in English and Hindi) correcting the answer to Unstarred Question No. 187 given in the Rajya Sabha on the 26th February, 2013 regarding 'NPA under KCC declared by Ballia Etawa Gramin Bank'.

...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Papers laid on the Table. ...(*Interruptions*)...

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

Notifications of the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): Sir, I lay on the Table, under sub-section (3) of Section 28 of the All India Institute of Medical Sciences Act, 1956, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare:—

- (1) G.S.R. 127 (E), dated the 27th February, 2013, extending the validity of the Notification No. G.S.R. 654 (E), dated the 28th August, 2012 pertaining to delegation of administrative and financial powers to the Directors of six new All India Institutes of Medical Sciences setup under provisions of All India Institute of Medical Sciences (Amendment) Act, 2012.

- (2) G.S.R. 654 (E), dated the 28th August, 2012, regarding delegation of administrative and financial powers to the Directors of six new All India Institutes of Medical Sciences setup under provisions of All India Institutes of Medical Sciences (Amendment) Act, 2012. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 8898/15/13]

...(Interruptions)...

MoU between Government of India and various Limited Companies

THE MINISTER OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI PRAFUL PATEL): Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:—

- (i) Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Ministry of Heavy Industries & Public Enterprises, Department of Heavy Industry) and Bharat Bhari Udyog Nigam Limited (BBUNL), for the year 2013-14. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 8848/15/13]
- (ii) Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Ministry of Heavy Industries & Public Enterprises, Department of Heavy Industry) and Cement Corporation of India Limited (CCI), for the year 2013-14. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 8901/15/13]
- (iii) Memorandum of Understanding between the Government Of India (Ministry of Heavy Industries & Public Enterprises, Department of Heavy Industry) and Heavy Engineering Corporation Limited (HECL), for the year 2013-14. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 8949/15/13]

...(Interruptions)...

I Report and Accounts (2011-12) of BIECCO, Kolkata and related papers.

II. MoU between Government of India and various Limited Companies.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): Sir, I lay on the Table:—

I (1) 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 Biecco Lawrie Limited (BIECCO), Kolkata, for the year 2011-12, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.

[Shrimati Panabaka Lakshmi]

(b) Review by Government on the working of the above Company.
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 9016/15/13]

(2) Statement (in English and Hindi) giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned (1) above.

II. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:—

(i) Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas) and M/s Balmer Lawrie and Co. Limited, for the year 2013-14. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 9014/15/13]

(ii) Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas) and M/s Biecco Lawrie Limited, for the year 2013-14. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 9015/15/13]

...(Interruptions)...

I. Notifications of the Ministry of Finance.

II. Outcome Budget of Flagship programme 2013-14.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): Sir, I lay on the Table:—

(a) 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. 948 (E), dated the 31st December, 2012, Seeking to exempt crude petroleum oils and oils obtained from bituminous minerals falling under tariff item 27090000 from the whole of the customs duty *w.e.f.* 01.01.2013 when imported from Brunei Darussalam.

(2) G.S.R. 949 (E), dated the 31st December, 2012, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 423 (E), dated the 1st June, 2011, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.

(3) G.S.R. 950 (E), dated the 31st December, 2012, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 593 (E), dated the 29th July, 2011, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.

- (4) G.S.R. 951 (E), dated the 31st December, 2012, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 943 (E), dated the 31st December, 2009, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.
 - (5) G.S.R. 952 (E), dated the 31st December, 2012, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 499 (E), dated the 1st July, 2011, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.
 - (6) G.S.R. 953 (E), dated the 31st December, 2012, providing deeper tariff concessions in respect of specified goods imported from Non-Least Developed Countries (Sri Lanka and Pakistan), under South Asian Free Trade Area w.e.f. 01.01.2013.
 - (7) S.O. 375 (E), dated the 15th February, 2013, amending Notification No. S.O. 748 (E), dated the 3rd August, 2001, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.
 - (8) S.O. 424 (E), dated the 21st February, 2013, regarding exchange rate of conversion of Foreign Currency into Indian currency or *vice-versa* for the purpose of assessment of imported and export goods.
 - (9) S.O. 496 (E), dated the 1st March, 2013, amending Notification No. S.O. 748 (E), dated the 3rd August, 2001, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.
 - (10) S.O. 574 (E), dated the 7th March, 2013, regarding exchange rate of conversion of Foreign Currency into Indian currency or *vice-versa* for the purpose of assessment of imported and export goods.
 - (11) S.O. 732 (E), dated the 15th March, 2013, amending Notification No. S.O. 748 (E), dated the 3rd August, 2001, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.
 - (12) S.O. 796 (E), dated the 21st March, 2013, 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. 8914/15/13]
- (b) A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Finance (Department of Revenue) Notification No. G.S.R. 121 (E), dated the 22nd February, 2013, publishing the Service Tax (Amendment) Rules, 2013, under subsection (4) of Section 94 of the Finance Act 1994, along with Explanatory Memorandum. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 9071/15/13]

[Shri Namu Narain Meena]

- (c) A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Finance (Department of Revenue) Notification No. G.S.R. 131 (E), dated the 1st March, 2013, publishing the Determination of Origin of Goods under the Agreement on South Asian Free Trade Area (SAFTA) (hereinafter referred to as the Agreement) between the Government of SAARC (South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation) Member States comprising the People's Republic of Bangladesh, the Kingdom of Bhutan, the Republic of India, the Republic of Maldives, the Kingdom of Nepal, the Islamic Republic of Pakistan and the Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka (Amendment) Rules, 2013, under sub-section (7) of Section 9A of the Customs Tariff Act, 1975, along with Explanatory Memorandum. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 8914/15/13]
- (d) A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Finance (Department of Revenue) Notification No. S.O. 410 (E), dated the 19th February 2013, publishing the Income-tax (2nd Amendment) Rules, 2013, under Section 296 of the Income Tax Act, 1961, along with Explanatory Memorandum. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 8915/15/13]
- II. A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Outcome Budget, of the Flagship Programmes 2013-14. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 8938/15/13]

...(Interruptions)...

Report (2012-13 and 2013) of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India

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) Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India — No.23 of 2012-13: (Performance Audit) - Union Government (Department of Revenue — Direct Taxes) on IT applications in Income Tax Department; and [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 8936/15/13]
- (ii) Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India, 2013: No.4 of 2013: (Performance Audit) - Union Government, Department of Revenue — Direct Taxes on Strengthening the Tax Base through Use of Information. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 8937/15/13]

...(Interruptions)...

**REPORT OF DEPARTMENT-RELATED PARLIAMENTARY
STANDING COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE**

श्री शिवानन्द तिवारी (बिहार): महोदय, मैं खाद्य प्रसंस्करण उद्योग मंत्रालय की अनुदान मांगों (2013-14) के संबंध में विभाग-संबंधित कृषि संबंधी संसदीय स्थायी समिति के उनचासवें प्रतिवेदन की एक प्रति (अंग्रेजी तथा हिन्दी में) सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ।

...(Interruptions)...

**REPORTS OF DEPARTMENT-RELATED PARLIAMENTARY STANDING
COMMITTEE ON CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS**

SHRI A.A. JINNAH (Tamil Nadu): 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 Chemicals and Fertilizers:—

- (i) Thirty-third Report of the Committee on 'Demands for Grants (2013-14)' of the Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers (Department of Fertilizers);
- (ii) Thirty-fourth Report of the Committee on 'Demands for Grants (2013-14)' of the Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers (Department of Chemicals and Petrochemicals); and
- (iii) Thirty-fifth Report of the Committee on 'Demands for Grants (2013-14)' of the Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers (Department of Pharmaceuticals).

...(Interruptions)...

**REPORTS OF DEPARTMENT-RELATED PARLIAMENTARY STANDING
COMMITTEE ON FOOD, CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION**

श्री वीर सिंह (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं विभाग-संबंधित खाद्य, उपभोक्ता मामले और सार्वजनिक वितरण संबंधी संसदीय स्थायी समिति के निम्नलिखित प्रतिवेदनों (2013-14) की एक-एक प्रति (अंग्रेजी तथा हिन्दी में) सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ।

- (i) Twenty-eighth Report on 'Demands for Grants (2013-14)' of the Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution (Department of Food and Public Distribution); and

[श्री वीर सिंह]

- (ii) Twenty-ninth Report on 'Demands for Grants (2013-14)' of the Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution (Department of Consumer Affairs).

...(Interruptions)...

**REPORTS OF DEPARTMENT-RELATED 'PARLIAMENTARY STANDING
COMMITTEE ON INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY**

श्री मोहम्मद अदीब (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं विभाग-संबंधित सूचना प्रौद्योगिकी संबंधी संसदीय स्थायी समिति के निम्नलिखित प्रतिवेदनों की एक-एक प्रति (अंग्रेजी तथा हिन्दी में) सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ:

- (i) Forty-third Report on 'Demands for Grants (2013-14)' of the Ministry of Communications and Information Technology (Department of Telecommunications);
- (ii) Forty-fourth Report on 'Demands for Grants (2013-14)' of the Ministry of Communications and Information Technology (Department of Electronics and Information Technology);
- (iii) Forty-fifth Report on 'Demands for Grants (2013-14)' of the Ministry of Communications and Information Technology (Department of Posts); and
- (iv) Forty-sixth Report on 'Demands for Grants (2013-14)' of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting.

...(Interruptions)...

REPORT OF PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE

SHRI PRASANTA CHATTERJEE (West Bengal): 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) Eightieth Report on 'Tatkal and Advance Reservation System in Indian Railways' based on Para No. 2.2 of the C&AG Report No. 34 of 2010-11 relating to the Ministry of Railways;

- (ii) Eighty-first Report on 'Fertilizer Subsidy' based on the C&AG Report No. 8 of 2011-12 relating to the Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers (Department of Fertilizers);
- (iii) Eighty-second Report on 'Sale and Distribution of Imported Pulses' based on the C&AG Report No. 26 of 2011-12 relating to the Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution and Ministry of Commerce & Industry;
- (iv) Eighty-third Report on 'Augmentation of provision to object heads - Grants-in-aid and Subsidy' based on Para Nos. 4.2.1 and 4.2.2 of the C&AG Report No. 1 of 2011-12 relating to various Ministries/ Departments;
- (v) Eighty-fourth Report on Action Taken by the Government on the Observations/Recommendations of the Committee contained in their Twenty-fourth Report (Fifteenth Lok Sabha) on 'Procurement of Medicines and Medical Equipment' relating to the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare;
- (vi) Eighty-fifth Report on Action Taken by the Government on the Observations/Recommendations of the Committee contained in their Forty-third Report (Fifteenth Lok Sabha) on 'Idle Investment on a New Line' relating to the Ministry of Railways (Railway Board); and
- (vii) Eighty-sixth Report on Action Taken by the Government on the Observations/Recommendations of the Committee contained in their Fifty-sixth Report (Fifteenth Lok Sabha) on 'Review of Grant No. 1 — Department of Agriculture and Cooperation' relating to the Ministry of Agriculture (Department of Agriculture and Cooperation).

...(Interruptions)...

REPORTS OF THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC UNDERTAKINGS

श्री जनार्दन द्विवेदी (राष्ट्रीय राजधानी क्षेत्र, दिल्ली): महोदय, मैं सरकारी उपक्रमों संबंधी समिति के निम्नलिखित प्रतिवेदनों की एक-एक प्रति (अंग्रेजी तथा हिन्दी में) सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ:

[श्री जनार्दन द्विवेदी]

- (i) Twenty-second Report on Action Taken by the Government on the Observations/Recommendations contained in the Fourth Report on 'National Aviation Company of India Limited';
- (ii) Twenty-third Report on 'Export of Gold Jewellery by MSTC Ltd.';
- (iii) Twenty-fourth Report on 'Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited'; and
- (iv) Twenty-fifth Report on 'Pawan Hans Limited'.

...(Interruptions)...

**REPORTS OF THE DEPARTMENT-RELATED PARLIAMENTARY STANDING
COMMITTEE ON RURAL DEVELOPMENT**

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 Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Rural Development:—

- (i) Thirty-eighth Report on 'Demands for Grants (2013-14)' of the Ministry of Rural Development (Department of Land Resources);
- (ii) Thirty-ninth Report on 'Demands for Grants (2013-14)' of the Ministry of Panchayati Raj;
- (iii) Fortieth Report on 'Demands for Grants (2013-14)' of the Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation; and
- (iv) Forty-first Report on 'Demands for Grants (2013-14)' of the Ministry of Rural Development (Department of Rural Development).

...(Interruptions)...

**REPORT OF THE DEPARTMENT-RELATED PARLIAMENTARY
STANDING COMMITTEE ON WATER RESOURCES**

DR. GYAN PRAKASH PILANIA (Rajasthan): Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy (in English and Hindi) of the Seventeenth Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Water Resources on 'Demands for Grants (2013-14)' of the Ministry of Water Resources.

...(Interruptions)...

**STATEMENT OF THE DEPARTMENT-RELATED PARLIAMENTARY STANDING
COMMITTEE ON WATER RESOURCES**

DR. GYAN PRAKASH PILANIA (Rajasthan): Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy (in English and Hindi) of the Statement of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Water Resources showing Further Action Taken by the Government on the recommendations/observations contained in the Fifteenth Report (Fifteenth Lok Sabha) on Action Taken by Government on the recommendations/observations contained in the Eleventh Report (Fifteenth Lok Sabha) on 'Review of Central Soil and Materials Research Station'.

...(Interruptions)...

**REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON WELFARE OF SCHEDULED
CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES**

श्री ईश्वर सिंह (हरियाणा): महोदय, मैं श्रम और रोजगार मंत्रालय के संबंध में "अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित जनजातियों के विशेष संदर्भ में बीड़ी कामगारों के लिए योजनाओं का कार्यान्वयन" के संबंध में अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित जनजातियों के कल्याण संबंधी समिति के सत्ताईसवें प्रतिवेदन की एक प्रति (अंग्रेजी तथा हिन्दी में) सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ।

...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, I would call out names of hon. Members; they may just lay their Special Mentions on the Table. ...(Interruptions)... Shri Kumar Deepak Das. ...(Interruptions)...

SPECIAL MENTIONS*

**Demand to take steps for supply of arsenic free
drinking water to people in Assam.**

SHRI KUMAR DEEPAK DAS (Assam): Arsenic contamination in ground-water in Ganga-Brahmaputra fluvial plains and its consequence to the human health has been recognized as world's biggest natural ground-water calamities to the mankind. Arsenic contamination in ground-water in 19 of the 27 districts of Assam has been detected as follows: Sonitpur (51.60 parts/billion (PPB) to 462.1 PPB), Lakhimpur (51 to 583.1 PPB), Goalpara (51.802 to 211.20 PPB), Morigaon (51.802 to 248.70 PPB),

*Laid on the Table of the House.

[Shri Kumar Deepak Das]

Nagaon (50.80 to 152.80 PPB), Baksa (51.70 to 194.80 PPB), Nalbari (50.10 to 817 PPB), Barpeta (51.10 to 356.20 PPB), Hailakandi (50 to 533 PPB), Jorhat (50.30 to 491.20 PPB), Karimganj (50.50 to 979 PPB), Cachar (50 to 748.50 PPB), Golaghat (51.10 to 996 PPB), Darrang (51 to 292.70 PPB), Bongaigaon (150.10 to 892 PPB), etc. This needs urgent revisit to the present system and vigilance for the use and supply of drinking water in the affected districts.

In the North-East Region, in Assam and Manipur, people living in flood plains of Brahmaputra and Imphal rivers have chronically been exposed to drinking contaminated hand tube-wells water above permissible limit of 50 ug/L. Many more North Eastern hill States in the flood plains are also suspected to have the possibility of arsenic in ground water.

Therefore, there is need for developing immediate and long-term strategies for comprehensive understanding of the above aspects and to address the problems. It is, therefore, demanded to take necessary steps to explore possibilities of tapping risk-free, deeper aquifers for supply of arsenic-free ground-water and increasing R&D activities to ensure sustainable solution along with capacity building and social empowerment.

**Demand for construction of a railway overbridge at
Pradhankhanta in Dhanbad Jharkhand**

SHRI SANJIV KUMAR (Jharkhand): Numerous problems are encountered by the people living in the cluster of over 200 big and small villages around Pradhankhanta village in Govindpur Tehsil, District Dhanbad, Jharkhand. Pradhankhanta village is located on the chord-line of the Railways on Delhi-Howrah route. Being one of the busiest lines of the Indian Railways, traffic on this line — both of goods and passenger trains — is heavy, if not incessant. The Howrah Rajdhani Express, the Sealdah Rajdhani Express, the Purna Express, to name a few, pass on the grand chord-line. Pradhankhanta has a railway level crossing gate which regulates movement of vehicular traffic, based on the trains passing by. The continuous movement of trains on the grand chord-line means that the level crossing is closed frequently in the course of the day. This involves untold hardship in the form of closure/stopping of traffic and vehicular congestion resulting in loss of valuable time for the locals living in the cluster of over 200 villages surrounding Pradhankhanta. The hardship faced by locals can be gauged by the fact that school buses do not operate in this area for the reason that there is every likelihood of buses remaining stuck at the level crossing for long durations

every time. To tide over the hardship, I would like to request the Railways to construct a railway overbridge at Pradhankhanta level crossing so that the people of these villages get relieved of the adversity being faced on account of continuous huge traffic congestion.

**Demand to restore Pali Literature as an optional subject
in Civil Services Mains Examination of UPSC**

SHRI AMBETH RAJAN (Uttar Pradesh): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, Pali is an ancient language. It has its roots in India, grew and reached its zenith in India. It is taught in 50 universities in India at various levels. School Boards in the States of Maharashtra, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar and West Bengal are having Pali in their curriculum. Entire Buddhist literatures are in Pali language only.

Pali literature was offered as an optional subject since 33 years by the UPSC. Every year around 10,000 students are preparing with Pali literature as an optional subject. Around 400 students are appearing in the main examination every year; and success rate is between 7.5 to 8.5 per cent. After Hindi literature, Pali is the second language which is opted by many civil service aspirants; and there are 23 languages besides Hindi and Pali.

Dr. Ambedkar has contributed immensely to Pali and because of his efforts there is a separate Department of Pali in the Delhi University since 1954. Various universities in 28 countries are teaching Pali literature. Dr. Ambedkar wrote books on Pali grammar, Pali dictionary in English, Marathi, Gujarati and Hindi. The slogan "Dhamma Chakaa Pavattana" in the Ashok Hall of Rashtrapati Bhavan and "Bahujan Hitay Bahujan Sukhay" in Akash Vani logo are in Pali.

Sir, it is very unfortunate that Pali language has been removed from the list of optional subjects for the UPSC main examination. I urge on the Government to revoke the decision taken by the UPSC. I also urge on the Government to introduce Pali in the school curriculum from the primary level onwards throughout India, and include it in the Eighth Schedule of the Constitution of India.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Dr. Prabha Thakur; not there. ...*(Interruptions)*...
Shri Vivek Gupta. ...*(Interruptions)*...

**Demand to restore the facility of 'Certificate of Posting'
in Post Offices of the country**

SHRI VIVEK GUPTA (West Bengal): Sir, under the provisions of rule 195 of the Indian Post Office Rules 1933, the facility of 'certificate of posting' was granted

[Shri Vivek Gupta]

to the public to afford an assurance that letters and other articles for which no receipts were granted by the post office and entrusted to servants or messengers for posting had actually been posted. It gave people who used to send letters or articles *via* usual post an assurance that their letters had been sent. The fee for 'certificate of posting' was paid in postage stamps and it used to be a very small amount. However, in 2011, it was decided that 'certificate of posting' might be discontinued with immediate effect. Though 'certificate of posting' was not a guarantee that the postal articles carried adequate stamps or they would be delivered the same day, it was a proof that the article was dispatched from a particular post office on a particular date. Anybody who could not afford to send a registered post or speed post could have this proof for the articles sent. The decision to withdraw the service was hence against the common man and the poor who use postal service often for exchange of articles. The Department of Posts should explain why the service was withdrawn and should reconsider the same decision.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shri Parshottam Khodabhai Rupala. *...(Interruptions)...* No, no; you have to lay it from there. *...(Interruptions)...* You must do it from your seat. *...(Interruptions)...* Shri Mansukh L. Mandaviya; no. *...(Interruptions)...* Shri Avinash Rai Khanna; no *...(Interruptions)...* Shri Anil Madhav Dave; no *...(Interruptions)...*

The House is adjourned to meet at 2.00 P.M.

The House then adjourned at six minutes past twelve of the clock.

The House re-assembled at two of the clock,

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN in the Chair.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: We shall take up discussion on Short Duration Discussion *...(Interruptions)...*

श्री रवि शंकर प्रसाद (बिहार): सर, अब तो हद हो गई है *...(व्यवधान)...* इस सरकार को सत्ता में रहने का कोई नैतिक अधिकार नहीं है *...(व्यवधान)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The House stands adjourned to meet at 11 a.m. on Thursday, the 2nd May, 2013.

The House then adjourned at one minute past two of the clock till eleven of the clock on Thursday, the 2nd May, 2013.