

# RAJYA SABHA

*Tuesday, the 10th December, 2013/19th Agrahayana, 1935 (Saka)*

The House met at eleven of the clock,

MR. CHAIRMAN in the Chair.

## **RE. CELEBRATION OF HUMAN RIGHTS DAY**

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

SHRI BIRENDRA PRASAD BAISHYA (Assam) : Mr. Chairman, Sir,  
...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN : One minute. There is a reference. ...*(Interruptions)*... Just a minute, please. ...*(Interruptions)*...

Hon. Members, today, the 10th of December, 2013 marks the Anniversary of the adoption of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights in the year 1948. A milestone document in the history of human rights proclaiming for the first time universal protection of fundamental human rights, this day is celebrated the world over as Human Rights Day.

The Anniversary of the Declaration is an opportune occasion to remember the ideals of universality and indivisibility of fundamental human rights. This year focuses on the theme “20 years working for your rights” and has a special significance. It marks the 20th Anniversary of the establishment of the Office of the UN High Commissioner for Human Rights, which was created for the promotion and protection of all human rights.

Respect for human dignity and fundamental rights are enshrined in our Constitution and we have always reinforced our commitment towards the protection and promotion of human rights.

On this occasion, we re-dedicate ourselves to our commitment to these ideals and principles.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Question No. 61, please. ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. V. MAITREYAN (Tamil Nadu) : Sir, we have given notice for suspension of Question Hour. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN (West Bengal) : Sir, ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY (West Bengal) : Sir, ...(*Interruptions*)...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल (उत्तर प्रदेश) : महोदय, हम आन्ध्र प्रदेश का बंटवारा सहन नहीं करेंगे। ...(*व्यवधान*)...

MR. CHAIRMAN : Please don't come with banners. ...(*Interruptions*)... You know, you cannot do this. ...(*Interruptions*)... Why are you deliberately violating the Rules?

प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव (उत्तर प्रदेश) : मान्यवर, ...(*व्यवधान*)...

MR. CHAIRMAN : No banners, please. ...(*Interruptions*)... Please go back to your place. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN : Sir, today is Human Rights Day. ...(*Interruptions*)...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल : महोदय, राज्यों का बंटवारा, इस देश के साथ ...(*व्यवधान*)...

DR. V. MAITREYAN : Save Tamil Nadu fishermen. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI BIRENDRA PRASAD BAISHYA : Mr. Chairman, Sir...

SHRI D. RAJA (Tamil Nadu) : Sir we have ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI N. BALAGANGA (Tamil Nadu) : Mr. Chairman, ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. CHAIRMAN : Please go back. ...(*Interruptions*)... The House is adjourned till 1200 hours.

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

## WRITTEN ANSWERS TO STARRED QUESTIONS

### Uninterrupted power supply to farmers

\*61. DR. PRABHAKAR KORE : Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that farmers are not getting uninterrupted power supply even for a minimum duration in a day and have to be alert throughout 24 hours to get power supply to irrigate their farm fields;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government contemplates any policy in consultation with State Governments to provide uninterrupted power supply to farmers for at least eight hours in a day to take up agriculture activities; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) : (a) and (b) Electricity being a concurrent subject, supply and distribution of electricity in a State to different categories of consumers/sectors including agriculture comes under the purview of the respective State Government/State Power Utility. The duration of uninterrupted power supply to be given to any category of consumer including agriculture consumers is also decided by the respective State Government/State Power Utilities.

The Government of India only supplements the efforts of the State Governments by establishing power plants in Central Sector and allocating power therefrom to the States/UTs to mitigate the shortage.

As per the information given by the States to the Central Electricity Authority, the average hours of three phase power supply to agriculture sector during the current year 2013-14 (upto November, 2013) is in the range of 5 hours to 24 hours for different States.

(c) and (d) Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana (RGGVY) and Restructured-Accelerated Power Development & Reforms Programme (R-APDRP) of Government of India supplement the efforts of the State Governments for strengthening of the distribution infrastructure to provide access to electricity to every household in the country.

As per information available with the Central Electricity Authority, some States have taken initiatives to provide separate feeders for providing the improved power supply to non-agricultural rural consumers and regulated supply to agricultural consumers for fixed hours on rotation basis. States of Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Maharashtra, Punjab, Haryana, Madhya Pradesh, Gujarat, Rajasthan and Chhattisgarh have started the programme for feeder segregation for giving regulated reliable supply to agriculture.

#### **High rate of infant mortality in Assam**

\*62. SHRIMATI NAZNIN FARUQUE : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Assam has one of the highest rates of infant mortality in the country;

- (b) if so, the reasons therefor; and
- (c) the steps being taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD) : (a) As per Registrar General of India (RGI), Sample Registration System (SRS) report 2012, Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) for Assam is 55 per 1000 live births which is the second highest in the country after Madhya Pradesh (56 per 1000 live births).

(b) As per Registrar General of India, medical reasons for infant mortality include perinatal conditions, respiratory infections, diarrhoeal disease, congenital anomalies and other infectious and parasitic diseases.

(c) Health being a state subject, State Governments shoulder the primary responsibility in this regard. Efforts of States are being supplemented with central assistance under the National Rural Health Mission, now expanded into a National Health Mission, covering urban areas as well.

Reducing infant mortality is a thrust area under the National Health Mission and key strategies include promotion of institutional delivery through Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY), strengthening facility based care for sick infants including free entitlements under Janani Shishu Suraksha Karyakram (JSSK), home based new born care through visits by ASHAs, introduction of child health screening for 4Ds *i.e.* defects at birth, deficiencies, diseases, development delays and their management under Rashtriya Bal Swasthya Karyakram (RBSK), capacity building of health care providers to upgrade their skills to manage common new born and childhood diseases and vaccination of children against seven vaccine preventable diseases under the Universal Immunization Programme.

#### **Circulation of counterfeit currency**

\*63. SHRI K.N. BALAGOPAL : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is aware of the active circulation counterfeit/fake currency notes in the country, and if so, details thereof;
- (b) whether some foreign countries and extremist organizations are connected with this; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM) : (a) Seizure and recovery of Fake Indian Currency Notes (FICN) reported by law enforcement agencies and banking channels do indicate that counterfeit/fake currency notes are being circulated in the country. As per available data, FICN seized and recovered in the country during the last three years and current year is as follows:

| Year                  | Face Value (Rs. in crores) |
|-----------------------|----------------------------|
| 2010                  | 23.66                      |
| 2011                  | 31.46                      |
| 2012                  | 34.57                      |
| 2013 (upto 30th June) | 17.64                      |

Source: National Crime Records Bureau.

(b) and (c) As per information received from central intelligence and investigating agencies, high quality FICN have been sourced from neighbouring countries with the help of self sustaining criminal networks operating in South and South-East Asian region.

**Settlement of dues of SSI units by M/s. Instrumentation Limited, Kota**

\*64. SHRI JAI PRAKASH NARAYAN SINGH : Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Prime Minister Office (PMO) has received a large number of representations against officers of M/s. Instrumentation Limited, Kota, a Public Sector Undertaking (PSU) alleging cheating, fraud and duping of large number of SSI units by withholding their payments for more than three years;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) what action has been taken on these representations; and

(d) whether any direction has been issued to the said PSU for early settlement of dues to SSI units and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI PRAFUL PATEL) : (a) and (b) PMO had forwarded copies of the following four representations to my Ministry for action as appropriate:

- (1) A letter dated 12/7/2013 from Shri Sanjay Dhotre, MP, Lok Sabha pointing out that a fraud is being perpetrated in the matter of payment of dues to 35 SSI units and requesting the matter be probed, order issued for release of payment to M/s. Capital Electrical Limited (CEL) and the financial affairs of the company be gone into;
- (2) A letter dated 22/7/2013 from Shri Jai Prakash Narayan Singh, MP, Rajya Sabha *inter-alia* urging that an enquiry by CVC be instituted against erring officers of IL Kota for gross violation, fraud, cheating and forgery by not adhering to the terms and conditions of purchase orders, that the financial position be gone through by CAG to find out as to why it is showing its inability to release payments inspite of receiving financial package;
- (3) A letter dated 4/9/2013 from Shri Sanjay Dhotre, MP, Lok Sabha, referring to his earlier letter dated 12/7/2013 and requesting that instructions be issued to the Minister concerned to intervene in order to release payment to the SSI units; and
- (4) A letter dated 9/9/2013 from Shri Jai Prakash Narayan Singh, MP, Rajya Sabha inviting attention to his earlier letter dated 22/7/2013 and requesting that a probe through CVC/CAG be ordered to look into the matter so that the money of SSI units is released immediately.

(c) and (d) References regarding delayed payment/non-payment to SSIs, when brought to the notice of the Department of Heavy Industry, were viewed seriously and the Department has been pursuing the issue with the management of IL for a speedy redressal. The Department has also issued written instructions to the management on 15.3.2013 to look into the matter of payment of outstanding dues to SSI units and settle the same as expeditiously as possible. As a result of the Department's efforts the outstanding of SSI units of Rs. 14.5 crore as on 07.03.2013 has come down to Rs. 1.6 crore as on 04.12.2013.

It may be pointed out at the outset that Instrumentation Ltd., is a sick Company under reference to the Board for Industrial and Financial Reconstruction (BIFR) and though a Modified Revival Scheme was sanctioned for the Company in 2009/2010,

the Scheme has not yet been fully implemented and the Company has been facing a critical financial crisis and acute shortage of funds. Some of the Company's major orders also got cancelled or are under arbitration because of which the Company's working capital has been blocked thereby further aggravating the financial crunch. At present, even statutory liabilities are not being timely paid resulting in severe defaults. Delayed/non-payment to SSIs is on account of severe liquidity crunch faced by the Company.

It is also added in this context that besides pending payment to SSI units, the Company has to pay approx. Rs. 20 crore to various suppliers other than SSI units as well. The Company has informed that its officers have not indulged in any fraud while procuring goods from the SSI units, and while procuring the goods they had followed all purchase procedures of the Company and they are committed to meet all due payments in a phased manner on availability of funds. As non-payment/delayed payment to the SSI units has been on account of the difficult financial position of the Company, no action against any officers of the Company is considered appropriate.

#### **Demand and supply gap in power sector**

†\*65. SHRI RAM JETHMALANI : Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there has been constant gap between demand and supply of power in the country for the past several years;

(b) if so, the average annual gap between demand and supply of power in the country estimated during 2009-10 to 2013-14;

(c) whether in order to end this gap, Government has identified those sources in power sector in which improvement in efficiency can bridge this gap; and

(d) if so, the details of such sources?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) : (a) and (b) There has been a gap of varying quantum, between demand and supply of power in the country for the past several years. The details of year-wise peak and energy shortage in the country during the period 2009-10 to 2013-14 is given below :

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

| Year                             | Peak shortage |        | Energy Shortage |        |
|----------------------------------|---------------|--------|-----------------|--------|
|                                  | (MW)          | (in %) | (in MU)         | (in %) |
| 2009-10                          | 15,157        | 12.7   | 83,950          | 10.1   |
| 2010-11                          | 12,031        | 9.8    | 73,236          | 8.5    |
| 2011-12                          | 13,815        | 10.6   | 79,313          | 8.5    |
| 2012-13                          | 12,159        | 9.0    | 86,905          | 8.7    |
| 2013-14 (April to October, 2013) | 5,746         | 4.2    | 27,245          | 4.6    |

(c) and (d) In order to end the gap between demand and supply of power in the country, the steps taken by the Government, *inter-alia*, are:

- (i) Acceleration in generating capacity addition during Twelfth Plan with a proposed target of 88,537 MW (excluding 30,000 MW renewable) comprising of 10,897 MW hydro, 72,340 MW thermal and 5,300 MW nuclear against an achievement of 54,964 MW during Eleventh Plan.
- (ii) Rigorous monitoring of capacity addition of the on-going generation projects.
- (iii) Development of Ultra Mega Power Projects of 4,000 MW each to reap benefits of economies of scale.
- (iv) Adoption of more efficient super critical technology for thermal power generation.
- (v) Augmentation of domestic manufacturing capacity of power equipment through Joint Ventures.
- (vi) To meet the shortfall in coal supplies to thermal power stations from indigenous sources, the power utilities have been advised to import coal.
- (vii) Renovation, modernization and life extension of old and inefficient generation units.
- (viii) Strengthening of inter-State and inter-regional transmission capacity for optimum utilization of available power.

- (ix) Promoting energy conservation, energy efficiency and demand side management measures.

**Infection caused by candles on cakes**

\*66. SHRI AVINASH RAI KHANNA : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Medical Research Council of Australia after a research has banned the practice of blowing out candles placed on cakes on birthdays and other occasions;

(b) whether Government would take steps to ban such practice in India, if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether it is a fact that when the candle placed on cake is blown out, the cake is infected with some bacteria which may spread disease; and

(d) if so, what is Government's reaction in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD) : (a) The Indian Council of Medical Research has informed that Australia's National Health and Medical Research Council (NHMRC) has banned blowing out candles on community cakes and has instructed daycare centres to provide birthday boys and girls with their own individual cupcakes to blow the candles out to avoid the spread of germs.

(b) and (c) The move to ban blowing out candles is still being debated.

(d) No study has been carried out by ICMR to find out that when candle placed on cake is blown out the cake infected with some bacteria will spread disease.

**Production of shale gas in the country**

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the United States of America has become an exporter from that of an importer country after it started the production of shale oil and gas;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) whether it is also a fact that the exploration on the availability of shale gas has been completed many years ago in India also;

(d) if so, when this exploration took place and information regarding availability of shale gas was confirmed; and

(e) the action taken by Government for the production of shale gas till September, 2013, after the information of availability of this gas was confirmed in the country?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI M. VEERPPA MOILY) : (a) and (b) The production and consumption of Oil in USA as follows:

| <i>MMT</i>  |       |                                       |       |                                       |       |                                       |
|-------------|-------|---------------------------------------|-------|---------------------------------------|-------|---------------------------------------|
| Year        | 2010  | Change<br>2010<br>over<br>2009<br>(%) | 2011  | Change<br>2011<br>over<br>2010<br>(%) | 2012  | Change<br>2012<br>over<br>2011<br>(%) |
| Production  | 332.9 | 3.25                                  | 345.7 | 3.84                                  | 394.9 | 13.9                                  |
| Consumption | 847.4 | 1.7                                   | 837   | -1.2                                  | 819.9 | -2.3                                  |

The production and consumption of Gas in USA is as follows:

| <i>Million Metric Tonnes of Oil Equivalent (MMTOE)</i> |       |                                       |       |                                       |       |                                       |
|--|-------|---------------------------------------|-------|---------------------------------------|-------|---------------------------------------|
| Year   | 2010  | Change<br>2010<br>over<br>2009<br>(%) | 2011  | Change<br>2011<br>over<br>2010<br>(%) | 2012  | Change<br>2012<br>over<br>2011<br>(%) |
| Production   | 549.5 | 3.15                                  | 589.8 | 7.3                                   | 619.2 | 4.7                                   |
| Consumption  | 619.3 | 4.9                                   | 626.5 | 1.16                                  | 654   | 4.1                                   |

Source: BP Statistical review, June 2013.

Due to increased production of Shale Oil and Gas in the US, the gap between Consumption and Production is gradually narrowing

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) The Government has on 14.10.2013 notified policy guidelines for exploration and exploitation of Shale Gas and Oil by National Oil Companies (NOCs) in their onland Oil and Gas nomination acreages. As per the policy, the NOCs will undertake a mandatory Minimum Work Program in a fixed timeframe for Shale Gas & Oil exploration and exploitation, so that there is optimum accretion and development of Shale Gas and Oil resources from the area already granted to them.

Currently there is no commercial production of shale gas in the country. The cost of production and the commerciality of shale gas would depend upon a host of factors which, *inter-alia*, include the quality of reservoirs, the technology adopted, the enabling policy environment and development of other associated infrastructure.

#### **Irregularities by agents/dealers of oil PSUs**

\*68. SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Public Sector Oil Companies have received a number of complaints of irregularities being committed by their authorized agents/dealers during each of the last three years and the current year;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the action taken on such complaints; and

(c) the remedial measures taken or being taken by Government to keep a check on such irregularities being committed by the authorized agents/dealers of PSU oil companies?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI M. VEERAPPA MOILY) : (a) Yes, Sir. The Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) received 22,145 complaints of various kinds of irregularities against their Retail Outlet (ROs) and LPG Distributorships during the last three years and current year (April - Sept. 2013). Irregularities are also detected through inspections conducted by OMCs from time to time.

(b) During the last three years and current year (April-Sept., 2013), action of termination, suspension of sales and supplies, issuing of warning letter, fine & penalty etc. in 11127 and 6256 established instances including those received through complaints was taken against Retail Outlet Dealers and LPG distributors respectively. Year-wise details of action taken are given in the Statement (*See below*).

(c) Provisions have been made to prevent malpractices in various control orders promulgated under Essential Commodities Act, 1955 and contractual documents and related guidelines.

The Motor Spirit and High Speed Diesel (Regulation of Supply, Distribution and Prevention of Malpractices) Order, 2005 issued by the Central Government under Essential Commodities Act, 1955 provides for punitive action against malpractices such as adulteration of HSD. 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 and other graded penalties for other malpractices/irregularities. Other initiatives to prevent irregularities in Retail Outlets include 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 Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs).

The “Liquefied Petroleum Gas (Regulation of Supply and Distribution) Order, 2000” has provisions for punishing diversion and black marketing etc. and “Marketing Discipline Guidelines, 2001” provide for penal action against LPG distributors indulging in diversion and other malpractices. To bring about transparency and enable social audit in the LPG supply chain, Project “Lakshya” was launched under which a slew of IT initiatives have been taken. These include prescribing a Know Your Customer (KYC) format for LPG connections, detection and blocking of ineligible 6.7 million domestic LPG connections and launching of transparency portal which provides real time information of delivery of LPG cylinders every day apart from several other information such as consumption of cylinders, subsidy availed, facilities such as surrendering connection online, registration of consumer complaints etc.

The Kerosene (Restriction on Use and Fixation of Ceiling Price) Order, 1993, issued under the Essential Commodities Act, 1955, *inter-alia* stipulates that dealers have to sell PDS Kerosene at a price fixed by the Government or OMCs, have to prominently display stock-cum-price board at the place of business including the place of store at a conspicuous place and provides for action against black marketing/diversion etc. Under this Control Order, State Governments are also empowered to take action against those indulging in black-marketing and other irregularities.

**Statement***Irregularities by Agents/Dealers of Oil PSU's*

## I. Details of action taken by OMCs against Retail Outlet dealers on account of all established irregularities including through complaints

| Year                        | Termination | Suspension<br>of Sales<br>and Supply | Warning<br>Letter/<br>Show<br>Cause | Fine and<br>Penalty<br>imposed<br>OMCs | Total of<br>OMCs |
|-----------------------------|-------------|--------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|--|------------------|
| 2010-11                     | 72          | 779                                  | 1404                                | 268                                    | 2523             |
| 2011-12                     | 78          | 725                                  | 2218                                | 444                                    | 3465             |
| 2012-13                     | 52          | 472                                  | 2375                                | 285                                    | 3184             |
| 2013-14<br>(April to Sept.) | 27          | 209                                  | 1691                                | 28                                     | 1955             |
| <b>TOTAL</b>                | <b>229</b>  | <b>2185</b>                          | <b>7688</b>                         | <b>1025</b>                            | <b>11127</b>     |

## II. Details of action taken by OMCs against LPG distributorships on account of all established irregularities including through complaints

| Year                        | Termination | Letter of<br>Caution/Warning<br>Letter/Show<br>Cause Notice | Fine and<br>Penalty<br>imposed | Total of<br>OMCs |
|-----------------------------|-------------|---|--------------------------------|------------------|
| 2010-11                     | 12          | 367   | 1109                           | 1488             |
| 2011-12                     | 13          | 398   | 1470                           | 1881             |
| 2012-13                     | 12          | 451   | 1755                           | 2218             |
| 2013-14<br>(April to Sept.) | 13          | 149   | 507                            | 669              |
| <b>TOTAL</b>                | <b>50</b>   | <b>1365</b>   | <b>4841</b>                    | <b>6256</b>      |

**Use of hazardous chemicals in small scale industries**

\*69. SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN : Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are reports that hazardous chemical are being used in small scale industries (SSIs).

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

(c) the steps being taken by government to enforce the safety norms in the said industries in each state?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA) : (a) and (b) Sir, this ministry has not received any report/ representation from the associations, stake holders, MSEs and NGOs in respect of hazardous chemicals being used in SSI sector. However the Government is aware of the use of hazardous chemicals in different sectors of economic activity including factories and Small Scale Industries registered as factories under Factories Act, 1948. The enforcement of the provisions of the above Acts and Rules rests with the respective State Governments as per extant Acts & Rules relating to these hazardous chemicals.

Further, as per Schedule-I of the Manufacture, Storage and Import of Hazardous Chemical (MSHIC) Rules, 1989 notified by the Government of India under the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986, a total of 684 chemicals are listed as hazardous chemical which are generally used in industrial activities.

(c) The Government of India has taken a number of steps to ensure, safety and health of the workers through enactment of various statutes in the form of the Factories Act, 1948 and the Model Factories Rules framed there under for the manufacturing sector. Ministry of Environment and Forests, Ministry of Labour and Employment are the concerned Ministries looking after issues relating to "Safety in Chemical Plants". Various Rules for observing safety in industrial plants are laid down under Manufacture, Storage and Import of Hazardous Chemical Rules, 1989 and "The Chemical Accidents (Emergency, Planning Preparedness and Response) Rules, 1986" etc. Under these Rules, Ministry of Environment and Forests has prescribed various safety and environment standards in chemical plants. Deptt. of Chemicals and Petrochemicals primarily looks after providing assistance to planning, development and control of chemical industries, whereas Ministry of Labour and Employment and Ministry of Environment and Forests deal with various issues of process safety.

**Over charging of life-saving drugs by sellers**

\*70. SHRI D.P. TRIPATHI : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) the criteria to declare a medicine as life saving drug;
- (b) the names of medicines falling under life saving drugs;
- (c) the details of complaints received in connection with over charging by sellers of life saving drugs in Maharashtra and Delhi; and
- (d) the details of action taken against the guilty persons?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD) : (a) to (d) The term “Life saving drugs” is not recognized under the Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940 and rules made thereunder. However, the Government has published a National List of Essential Medicines (NLEM), 2011 containing 348 medicines. The primary purpose of NLEM is to promote rational use of medicines considering the three important aspects *i.e.* cost, safety and efficacy. NLEM is one of the key instruments in balanced healthcare delivery systems of the country which includes accessible, affordable quality medicines at all the primary, secondary and tertiary levels of healthcare.

Pricing of drugs is administered by the Department of Pharmaceutical and the National Pharmaceutical Pricing Authority (NPPA) under the provisions of the Drug Price Control Order (DPCO). The Drugs & Cosmetics Act, 1940 and Rules made thereunder administered by the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare do not contain provisions for pricing of drugs. Government in that Department has notified the National Pharmaceutical Pricing Policy and the Drugs Price Control Order, 2013 to regulate the prices of essential medicines.

**Grants to PRIs and local bodies**

\*71. SHRI MANI SHANKAR AIYAR : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Ministry has evaluated the outcome of the Thirteenth Finance Commissions grants to the Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) and Municipalities;
- (b) whether on the basis of such evaluation, the Ministry would recommend to the Fourteenth Finance Commission a substantial increase in such grants; and

(c) whether the Ministry would propose any improvements in the scheme of untied grants to the local bodies?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM) : (a) to (c) The Thirteenth Finance Commission (FC-XIII) has recommended grant-in-aid to local bodies calculated each year as a percentage of the divisible pool of central taxes. This recommendation, which has been accepted by the Government, by itself ensures that the quantum of grant-in-aid to the local bodies increases along with the increase in the tax revenues of the Centre.

This grant has two components - a basic grant and a performance based component. The basic grant is untied to expenditure conditions. Release of the performance grant is subject to meeting specified conditions. These conditions are prudential rather than output-based, are concerned with processes rather than being expenditure-directed, and are expected to increase responsibility, enhance transparency and augment accountability of local bodies to the public, in line with the subsidiarity principle.

Central Monitoring Committees have been set up in the Ministry of Panchayati Raj and the Ministry of Urban Development, with representation from the Ministry of Finance, to examine States' eligibility for performance grants, and to recommend releases. The process reform conditions are expected to provide a framework for analyzing the performance of all local bodies.

The Fourteenth Finance Commission (FC-XIV), set up in January, 2013, in making its recommendations, is to have regard to, *inter-alia*, resources of and demands on the Central Government and the State Governments. The terms of reference of FC-XIV cover measures needed to augment the Consolidated Fund of a State to supplement the resources of the Panchayats and Municipalities on the basis of recommendations made by the Finance Commission of that State.

#### **Consultation by AIIMS doctors to patients who cannot visit hospital**

\*72. SHRI K.C. TYAGI : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under consideration of Government to provide consultation by doctors of All India Institute of Medical Sciences (AIIMS) to patients who are critically ill or who cannot afford to visit the hospital due to distance;

(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) No such proposal is under consideration.

**Recovery of bad loans from corporate sector**

\*73. SHRI ARVIND KUMAR SINGH : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether as per the data released by RBI at annual bankers' conference in November, 2013 more than one lakh crores of bad loans of corporate sector have been written off by banks since 2001, if so, the details thereof, bank-wise and year-wise;

(b) whether loans of only 30 big defaulters constitute for 50 per cent to 73 per cent of total NPAs of banks, if so, the details thereof, bank-wise;

(c) whether RBI would issue fresh and effective guidelines for recovery of deliberately defaulted loans/NPAs, if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM) : (a) Data reporting system of Reserve Bank of India (RBI) does not maintain data on write off of corporate sector Non-Performing Assets (NPAs). However, Bank-wise details of total write offs for the years 2001-02 to 2012-13, in respect of Scheduled Commercial Banks, are given in the Statement-I (*See below*).

(b) The ratio of top 30 NPAs as percentage of Gross NPAs, in respect of Public Sector Banks as on September, 2013 (figures provisional) is 35.5% and for all banks it is 38.8%. Bank-wise details in respect of Scheduled Commercial Banks for the last three years, are given in the Statement-II (*See below*).

(c) and (d) To improve the health of the financial sector, to reduce the NPAs, to improve asset quality of banks, and to prevent slippages, RBI, from time to time, issues instructions to banks. As per extant guidelines, each bank is required to have a robust mechanism for early detection of signs of distress including prompt restructuring in the case of all viable accounts; to have a loan recovery policy which sets down the manner of recovery of dues, targeted level of reduction (period-wise), norms for permitted sacrifice/waiver, factors to be taken into account before considering waivers, decision levels, and reporting to higher authorities; monitoring of write-off/waiver cases; valuation of properties including collaterals accepted for their exposures; and taking recourse to legal mechanisms like SARFAESI Act, 2002, DRTs and Lok Adalats.

**Statement-I***Bank-wise data on Write-offs (including compromise settlements) during FY ending (Amount in Rs. crore)*

| Bank Name             | Mar.-02 | Mar.-03 | Mar.-04 | Mar.-05 | Mar.-06 | Mar.-07 | Mar.-08 | Mar.-09 | Mar.-10 | Mar.-11 | Mar.-12 | Mar.-13 |
|-----------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| 1                     | 2       | 3       | 4       | 5       | 6       | 7       | 8       | 9       | 10      | 11      | 12      | 13      |
| Allahabad Bank        | 251     | 333     | 622     | 275     | 264     | 448     | 287     | 331     | 643     | 720     | 1001    | 1352    |
| Andhra Bank           | 99      | 121     | 184     | 116     | 48      | 130     | 113     | 83      | 192     | 150     | 169     | 334     |
| Bank of Baroda        | 141     | 441     | 836     | 609     | 892     | 587     | 392     | 405     | 515     | 501     | 1215    | 2356    |
| Bank of India         | 524     | 579     | 588     | 329     | 523     | 441     | 446     | 559     | 744     | 880     | 2415    | 2415    |
| Bank of Maharashtra   | 83      | 92      | 92      | 79      | 155     | 198     | 119     | 172     | 236     | 350     | 395     | 663     |
| Canara Bank           | 109     | 216     | 452     | 973     | 576     | 635     | 673     | 591     | 1290    | 1050    | 1460    | 1535    |
| Central Bank of India | 257     | 419     | 569     | 583     | 215     | 354     | 316     | 307     | 294     | 554     | 629     | 1061    |
| Corporation Bank      | 91      | 16      | 49      | 91      | 71      | 78      | 38      | 129     | 267     | 543     | 565     | 709     |
| Dena Bank             | 190     | 372     | 319     | 317     | 274     | 415     | 289     | 247     | 185     | 196     | 194     | 237     |
| IDBI Bank Limited     | 14      | 22      | 46      | 104     | 1191    | 464     | 268     | 198     | 477     | 884     | 319     | 383     |
| Indian Bank           | 353     | 803     | 416     | 482     | 98      | 145     | 405     | 49      | 388     | 590     | 506     | 520     |

|                                     |             |             |             |             |             |             |             |             |             |              |              |              |
|-------------------------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| Indian Overseas Bank                | 106         | 164         | 469         | 244         | 219         | 311         | 341         | 233         | 389         | 971          | 1166         | 1642         |
| Oriental Bank of<br>Commerce        | 29          | 46          | 85          | 117         | 199         | 450         | 308         | 248         | 389         | 696          | 933          | 1416         |
| Punjab and Sind Bank                | 84          | 59          | 85          | 37          | 66          | 544         | 206         | 48          | 81          | 66           | 39           | 50           |
| Punjab National Bank                | 35          | 137         | 483         | 704         | 616         | 883         | 621         | 466         | 853         | 1592         | 126          | 997          |
| Syndicate Bank                      | 13          | 42          | 33          | 220         | 126         | 323         | 292         | 409         | 419         | 351          | 891          | 1297         |
| UCO Bank                            | 197         | 155         | 278         | 334         | 299         | 253         | 306         | 103         | 371         | 586          | 391          | 617          |
| Union Bank of India                 | 109         | 74          | 278         | 308         | 278         | 320         | 337         | 366         | 513         | 1126         | 938          | 1129         |
| United Bank of India                | 175         | 224         | 250         | 111         | 142         | 189         | 275         | 156         | 174         | 415          | 233          | 1094         |
| Vijaya Bank                         | 69          | 123         | 240         | 125         | 77          | 94          | 133         | 78          | 479         | 327          | 214          | 543          |
| <b>Nationalised Banks</b>           | <b>2929</b> | <b>4439</b> | <b>6375</b> | <b>6156</b> | <b>6329</b> | <b>7261</b> | <b>6163</b> | <b>5180</b> | <b>8895</b> | <b>12546</b> | <b>13799</b> | <b>20351</b> |
| State Bank of<br>Bikaner and Jaipur | 97          | 38          | 119         | 82          | 88          | 47          | 127         | 46          | 23          | 166          | 275          | 463          |
| State Bank of<br>Hyderabad          | 191         | 289         | 286         | 153         | 173         | 128         | 151         | 63          | 71          | 202          | 265          | 343          |
| State Bank of India                 | 2626        | 4071        | 3974        | 1337        | 1810        | 1397        | 1243        | 1896        | 1990        | 4007         | 744          | 5594         |

|                                 | 1           | 2            | 3            | 4            | 5            | 6            | 7            | 8            | 9            | 10           | 11           | 12           | 13           |
|---------------------------------|-------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| State Bank of Indore            | 104         | 110          | 110          | 77           | 41           | 88           | 71           | 93           | 80           | 57           | 0            | 0            | 0            |
| State Bank of Mysore            | 67          | 130          | 130          | 122          | 73           | 56           | 43           | 58           | 50           | 20           | 311          | 165          | 275          |
| State Bank of Patiala           | 154         | 176          | 176          | 126          | 90           | 109          | 98           | 58           | 60           | 5            | 410          | 120          | 28           |
| State Bank of Saurashtra        | 155         | 101          | 101          | 162          | 53           | 51           | 30           | 34           | 0            | 0            | 0            | 0            | 0            |
| State Bank of Travancore        | 119         | 115          | 115          | 113          | 62           | 94           | 113          | 92           | 86           | 124          | 152          | 182          | 176          |
| <b>SBI Group</b>                | <b>3513</b> | <b>5031</b>  | <b>5031</b>  | <b>4979</b>  | <b>1892</b>  | <b>2470</b>  | <b>1927</b>  | <b>1855</b>  | <b>2280</b>  | <b>2290</b>  | <b>5248</b>  | <b>1752</b>  | <b>6880</b>  |
| <b>Public Sector Banks</b>      | <b>6442</b> | <b>9470</b>  | <b>9470</b>  | <b>11354</b> | <b>8048</b>  | <b>8799</b>  | <b>9189</b>  | <b>8019</b>  | <b>7461</b>  | <b>11185</b> | <b>17794</b> | <b>15551</b> | <b>27231</b> |
| <b>Old Private Sector Banks</b> | <b>588</b>  | <b>653</b>   | <b>653</b>   | <b>525</b>   | <b>464</b>   | <b>544</b>   | <b>610</b>   | <b>724</b>   | <b>616</b>   | <b>884</b>   | <b>682</b>   | <b>671</b>   | <b>863</b>   |
| <b>New Private Sector Banks</b> | <b>883</b>  | <b>1542</b>  | <b>1542</b>  | <b>1240</b>  | <b>1682</b>  | <b>1409</b>  | <b>1232</b>  | <b>1577</b>  | <b>5056</b>  | <b>6712</b>  | <b>2336</b>  | <b>3024</b>  | <b>4032</b>  |
| <b>Foreign Banks</b>            | <b>798</b>  | <b>356</b>   | <b>356</b>   | <b>440</b>   | <b>628</b>   | <b>905</b>   | <b>590</b>   | <b>1334</b>  | <b>2656</b>  | <b>6571</b>  | <b>3083</b>  | <b>1506</b>  | <b>855</b>   |
| <b>Local Area Banks</b>         | <b>0</b>    | <b>0</b>     | <b>0</b>     | <b>0</b>     | <b>0</b>     | <b>0</b>     | <b>0</b>     | <b>0</b>     | <b>0</b>     | <b>0</b>     | <b>1</b>     | <b>1</b>     | <b>1</b>     |
| <b>TOTAL</b>                    | <b>8711</b> | <b>12021</b> | <b>12021</b> | <b>13559</b> | <b>10823</b> | <b>11657</b> | <b>11621</b> | <b>11653</b> | <b>15789</b> | <b>25352</b> | <b>23896</b> | <b>20753</b> | <b>32982</b> |

Source: (RBI) Off-site returns as reported by banks, global operations.

**Statement-II****Gross NPAs and Top 30 NPAs of Banks (Amount in Rs. crore)**

| Bank Name             | Top 30 NPAs |         |         |         |         | Top 30 NPAs as % of Gross NPAs |         |         |         |         |         |         |
|-----------------------|-------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|--------------------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
|                       | Mar.-11     | Mar.-12 | Mar.-13 | Sep.-13 | Mar.-11 | Mar.-12                        | Mar.-13 | Sep.-13 | Mar.-11 | Mar.-12 | Mar.-13 | Sep.-13 |
| 1                     | 2           | 3       | 4       | 5       | 6       | 7                              | 8       | 9       |         |         |         |         |
| Allahabad Bank        | 61          | 228     | 1,947   | 2,967   | 3.7     | 11.1                           | 39.2    | 45.6    |         |         |         |         |
| Andhra Bank           | 362         | 720     | 2,432   | 2,697   | 36.3    | 40.0                           | 65.5    | 53.8    |         |         |         |         |
| Bank of Baroda        | 925         | 1,088   | 2,450   | 3,380   | 33.2    | 28.0                           | 37.4    | 35.6    |         |         |         |         |
| Bank of India         | 2,078       | 3,078   | 5,251   | 3,579   | 47.7    | 59.5                           | 73.4    | 43.0    |         |         |         |         |
| Bank of Maharashtra   | 285         | 575     | 247     | 1,202   | 24.3    | 44.3                           | 21.7    | 48.0    |         |         |         |         |
| Canara Bank           | 827         | 2,087   | 2,626   | 3,337   | 27.3    | 53.6                           | 45.4    | 45.5    |         |         |         |         |
| Central Bank of India | 952         | 3,631   | 3,922   | 4,926   | 39.7    | 49.9                           | 46.4    | 40.6    |         |         |         |         |
| Corporation Bank      | 306         | 728     | 1,401   | 1,950   | 38.8    | 57.1                           | 68.4    | 53.4    |         |         |         |         |
| Dena Bank             | 417         | 344     | 553     | 1,122   | 49.5    | 36.0                           | 38.1    | 52.4    |         |         |         |         |

| 1                                   | 2             | 3             | 4             | 5             | 6           | 7           | 8           | 9           |
|-------------------------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| IDBI Bank Limited                   | 1,259         | 2,194         | 2,587         | 5,652         | 45.2        | 48.2        | 40.1        | 59.4        |
| Indian Bank                         | 216           | 779           | 1,750         | 1,742         | 30.0        | 46.6        | 53.8        | 50.1        |
| Indian Overseas Bank                | 1,224         | 1,601         | 2,508         | 2,616         | 43.8        | 45.1        | 44.6        | 37.0        |
| Oriental Bank of Commerce           | 693           | 2,131         | 1,721         | 2,055         | 36.1        | 59.5        | 41.1        | 42.1        |
| Punjab and Sind Bank                | 210           | 436           | 918           | 1,103         | 49.6        | 57.2        | 59.7        | 50.2        |
| Punjab National Bank                | 1,494         | 3,266         | 4,359         | 6,310         | 34.2        | 37.6        | 32.9        | 38.0        |
| Syndicate Bank                      | 545           | 1,064         | 786           | 920           | 21.0        | 34.9        | 27.9        | 26.1        |
| UCO Bank                            | 1,444         | 2,026         | 3,598         | 3,669         | 46.7        | 50.4        | 52.1        | 51.4        |
| Union Bank of India                 | 1,030         | 1,682         | 1,893         | 2,998         | 28.5        | 31.0        | 30.8        | 39.9        |
| United Bank of India                | 402           | 1,005         | 1,448         | 2,262         | 29.6        | 46.2        | 48.8        | 37.8        |
| Vijaya Bank                         | 255           | 759           | 817           | 1,175         | 20.2        | 44.2        | 53.3        | 55.3        |
| <b>Nationalised Banks</b>           | <b>14,983</b> | <b>29,420</b> | <b>43,212</b> | <b>55,663</b> | <b>34.9</b> | <b>44.0</b> | <b>45.0</b> | <b>43.8</b> |
| State Bank of<br>Bikaner and Jaipur | 517           | 752           | 1,018         | 1,056         | 61.8        | 45.5        | 48.0        | 46.5        |
| State Bank of Hyderabad             | 676           | 967           | 1,855         | 2,523         | 58.8        | 48.2        | 58.2        | 54.6        |

|                                 |               |               |               |               |             |             |             |             |
|---------------------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| State Bank of India             | 3,191         | 6,194         | 7,280         | 8,775         | 13.8        | 16.7        | 15.0        | 14.6        |
| State Bank of Mysore            | 474           | 388           | 1,007         | 1,263         | 54.9        | 25.8        | 48.4        | 48.4        |
| State Bank of Patiala           | 572           | 579           | 795           | 1,875         | 41.4        | 30.7        | 32.4        | 45.1        |
| State Bank of Travancore        | 432           | 536           | 737           | 1,018         | 51.7        | 36.0        | 42.1        | 42.4        |
| <b>SBI Group</b>                | <b>5,862</b>  | <b>9,416</b>  | <b>12,692</b> | <b>16,511</b> | <b>20.8</b> | <b>20.6</b> | <b>21.2</b> | <b>21.7</b> |
| <b>Public Sector Banks</b>      | <b>20,845</b> | <b>38,836</b> | <b>55,904</b> | <b>72,174</b> | <b>29.3</b> | <b>34.5</b> | <b>35.9</b> | <b>35.5</b> |
| <b>Old Private Sector Banks</b> | <b>1,891</b>  | <b>2,305</b>  | <b>3,395</b>  | <b>4,486</b>  | <b>51.2</b> | <b>54.9</b> | <b>65.2</b> | <b>66.6</b> |
| <b>New Private Sector Banks</b> | <b>2,928</b>  | <b>3,263</b>  | <b>5,114</b>  | <b>6,205</b>  | <b>20.5</b> | <b>23.1</b> | <b>34.6</b> | <b>38.7</b> |
| <b>Foreign Banks</b>            | <b>3,033</b>  | <b>4,811</b>  | <b>6,748</b>  | <b>8,798</b>  | <b>59.9</b> | <b>76.5</b> | <b>84.6</b> | <b>86.4</b> |
| <b>Local Area Banks</b>         | <b>1</b>      | <b>2</b>      | <b>3</b>      | <b>4</b>      | <b>37.2</b> | <b>40.9</b> | <b>55.8</b> | <b>40.9</b> |
| <b>ALL BANKS</b>                | <b>28,698</b> | <b>49,218</b> | <b>71,166</b> | <b>91,667</b> | <b>30.5</b> | <b>35.9</b> | <b>38.7</b> | <b>38.8</b> |

Sep.-13 data are provisional/unaudited.

Source: (RBI) OSMOS Database (Domestic Operations).

**Waiving off farm loans to the farmers**

\*74. SHRIMATI RAJANI PATIL : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) the status of waiving off farm loans granted to farmers in the country;
- (b) whether fresh requests have been received from some States/UTs in the matter, if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the details of action plan to address the grievances of farmers in Maharashtra who are facing crop loss on account of water scarcity; and
- (d) whether this facility would be extended to farmers of other States facing similar situation, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM) : (a) to (d) Loan waiver to farmers was provided by the Central Government under Agricultural Debt Waiver and Debt Relief Scheme (ADWDRS), 2008. Under the Scheme, direct agricultural loans disbursed by Scheduled Commercial Banks, Local Area Banks, Cooperative Credit Institutions and Regional Rural Banks between 1st April, 1997 to 31st March, 2007 to farmers, which were overdue as on 31st December, 2007 and remained unpaid up to 29th February, 2008 were eligible for Debt Waiver/Debt Relief. While 'Small and Marginal Farmers' were entitled to cent percent Debt Waiver, 'Other Farmers' were given a rebate of 25 per cent of eligible amount, subject to the condition that the farmer pays the balance of 75 per cent. As many as, 3.73 crore farmers were benefitted to the extent of Rs. 52,259.86 crore.

The NABARD has informed that while the Government of Maharashtra had declared 'Annewari' in 22 Districts during January, 2013, no requests have been received from any of the State Cooperative Banks (SCBs)/Regional Rural Banks (RRBs), including Maharashtra, for refinance support except a request from Rajasthan State Cooperative Bank for conversion of Short-term (Seasonal Agricultural Operations) loans extended in 4 districts of Rajasthan. The Government of Karnataka has, in October and November, 2013, sought waiver of loan and interest availed by Pomegranate and Grape Growers in the State of Karnataka.

The Reserve Bank of India (RBI)'s Guidelines on undertaking relief measures, *inter-alia*, contain directions to banks to convene meetings of District Consultative Committees (DCCs)/State Level Bankers' Committees (SLBCs) to evolve action plan for implementation of relief programmes. Banks have also been advised to consider

moratorium period of at least one year in all cases of restructuring. Each Bank will provide credit assistance to existing as well as other eligible persons not covered by any other financial agency.

In addition, there are specific Guidelines issued by RBI and NABARD to address situations arising out of natural calamities.

### **Impact of gas price rise on economy**

\*75. SHRI RAJEEV CHANDRASEKHAR: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has conducted any study on the impact of sharp rise in gas price on the economy, consumers and other reliant and downstream sectors, such as fertilizers, power etc.;

(b) if so, the details thereof, and the remedial measures Government has taken or proposes to take in this regard;

(c) whether Government is aware that its decision to equate domestic gas price with imported LNG has additional cost burdens of liquefaction, transportation and regassification; and

(d) the total cost borne by tax payers for the subsidies due to this price hike and how Government proposes to meet this additional cost burden?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI M. VEERAPPA MOILY): (a) The Government had constituted a committee under the chairmanship of Dr. C. Rangarajan, Chairman, Economic Advisory Council to the Prime Minister in May, 2012, to look into the Production Sharing Contract (PSC) mechanism in petroleum industry. One of the Terms of Reference (ToR) of the committee, among others, was: 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;

The Committee considered all the aspects of gas pricing including impact of rise in gas price on the economy, consumers and other downstream sectors. The Committee kept in perspective balancing the twin Government objectives-incentivizing domestic gas producers and protecting consumer interests. The Committee submitted its report in December, 2012.

The Government duly considered recommendations of the Rangarajan Committee and views of other stakeholders during the process of Inter Ministerial Consultations.

Major consumers of natural gas being power and fertilizer sectors, views of MOP and Department of Fertilizer (DOF) have been considered while taking a decision. Subsequently, Natural Gas Pricing Guidelines, 2013 were approved by the Government which will be applicable from 1st April, 2014 and will be valid for a period of five (5) years.

(b) As per MOPNG estimates, the outgo in power sector for every US\$1/mmbtu increase in gas price will be US \$ 628.63 million (Rupees 3457.5 crores @ Rupee Dollar exchange rate of 1 US \$ = Rupees 55) considering current allocation of 37.52 MMSCMD. Outgo in Fertilizer sector due to US \$ 1/mmbtu increase in gas price taking domestic supply at current allocation of 31.50 MMSCMD will be US \$ 406 million (Rupees 2233 crores @ Rupee Dollar exchange rate of 1 US \$ = Rupees 55).

The impact on CNG transportation and LPG cylinder has been estimated to be Rupees 2.93/kg and Rupees 27.9/cylinder respectively for every US \$ 1/mmbtu increase in gas price.

(c) The Government never considered equating domestic natural gas price with imported LNG. The Natural Gas Pricing Guidelines, 2013 ensures that producers in India get at least the average price of what producers elsewhere in the world are getting. The formula approved by GOI considers well head prices of imported LNG, which exclude Liquefaction & transportation costs. Regassification costs do not form the part of FOB/DES prices considered in the formula.

(d) The Government has only approved formula for gas pricing. As such actual price will be determined after the guidelines are notified, based on the different global benchmark prices prescribed in the formula. Actual financial burden will be calculated on the basis of the actual natural gas price.

#### **Subsidy on cooking gas cylinders**

\*76. SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the price of cooking gas cylinders, at which oil companies sell the cylinders to the consumers;

(b) the subsidy given by Government to oil companies on each of these cylinders;

(c) whether the policy regarding subsidy has been changed; and

(d) if so, the details of the policy and procedure, including whether Aadhar Card is mandatory?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI M. VEERAPPA MOILY) : (a) The current prices of Subsidized and Non-Subsidized Domestic LPG sold by the Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) effective 1.12.2013, at Delhi, are given below:

| <i>(Rs./14.2 kg. cylinder)</i> |                              |
|--------------------------------|------------------------------|
| Subsidized Domestic LPG        | Non-Subsidized Domestic LPG* |
| 410.50                         | 1017.50                      |

\*as per IOCL

(b) The details of subsidy on Subsidized Domestic LPG cylinder being provide by the Government to the consumers, at present, are as under:

| <i>(Rs./14.2 kg. cylinder)</i>  |        |
|---|--------|
| Subsidy under PDS Kerosene and Domestic LPG Subsidy Scheme, 2002        | 22.58  |
| Under-recovery of OMCs (as per Refinery Gate Price effective 1.12.2013) | 542.71 |
| TOTAL SUBSIDY TO THE CONSUMERS  | 565.29 |

(c) and (d) Effective 13th September, 2012, the Government introduced a cap of 6 cylinders of Subsidized Domestic LPG (of 14.2 kg) per annum to each household, which has been subsequently increased to 9 cylinders per annum. Beyond the cap, the consumer can purchase Domestic LPG cylinders (of 14.2 kg) at non-subsidized rates, being notified by the OMCs on monthly basis. Also, Government of India has so far launched Direct Benefit Transfer to LPG scheme (DBTL) in 184 districts of the country covering 6.57 crore LPG consumers. Under this scheme, all domestic LPG cylinders will be sold at market price and the difference between non-subsidized price and subsidized price of Domestic LPG cylinder (excluding VAT) corresponding to Domestic Subsidized Cylinders would be transferred to Aadhaar linked bank account of the consumers. A grace period of three months is provided to LPG consumers to link their Aadhaar number in the LPG and bank database and till then they continue to get subsidized LPG cylinders. At the end of the grace period, all cylinders will be sold at market price and benefit of subsidy is available to all those LPG consumers who have linked their Aadhaar numbers. However, Aadhaar number is not mandatory for non-subsidized LPG domestic cylinder.

**Failure of Indian drug samples in foreign countries**

†\*77. SHRIMATI BIMLA KASHYAP SOOD : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that drug samples of a number of Indian pharmaceutical companies have failed in foreign countries;

(b) if so, whether Government has the list of such pharmaceutical companies along with the details of norms and standards for quality of drugs; and

(c) whether it is also a fact that China is supplying spurious drugs to foreign countries by using the brand names of Indian Companies in order to malign the image of India and has been caught red-handed several times?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABIAZAD) : (a) and (b) Data/information about failure of drug samples in foreign countries are not maintained by the Government as the same is not required under any provision of the Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940 or Rules made thereunder. The exported drugs have to comply with the regulatory requirements/standards of the foreign/importing country.

(c) In June, 2009, High Commission of India in Abuja (Nigeria) had informed of a large consignment of supply of fake anti-malarial generic pharmaceutical products labeled as "Made in India" but reported to have been exported by China according to the press release issued by the National Agency for Food and Drug Administration and Control (NAFDAC) *i.e.* the Nigerian regulator.

**Non-supply of CNG to States**

\*78. SHRI SHADI LAL BATRA : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Compressed Natural Gas (CNG) is not being supplied to some States of the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof, State/Union Territory-wise and the reasons therefor; and

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

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI M. VEERAPPA MOILY) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. At present the following State/Union Territories have no Compressed Natural Gas (CNG) stations within their geographical limit:

| Sl. No | State/UT          | Sl.No | State/UT                    |
|--------|-------------------|-------|-----------------------------|
| 1.     | Bihar             | 14.   | Meghalaya                   |
| 2.     | West Bengal       | 15.   | Manipur                     |
| 3.     | Tamil Nadu        | 16.   | Nagaland                    |
| 4.     | Karnataka         | 17.   | Goa                         |
| 5.     | Odisha            | 18.   | Arunachal Pradesh           |
| 6.     | Kerala            | 19.   | Mizoram                     |
| 7.     | Jharkhand         | 20.   | Sikkim                      |
| 8.     | Assam             | 21.   | Puducherry                  |
| 9.     | Punjab            | 22.   | Chandigarh                  |
| 10.    | Chhattisgarh      | 23.   | Andaman and Nicobar Islands |
| 11.    | Jammu and Kashmir | 24.   | Dadra and Nagar Haveli      |
| 12.    | Uttarakhand       | 25.   | Daman and Diu               |
| 13.    | Himachal Pradesh  | 26.   | Lakshadweep                 |

The main requirements for development of CNG stations are following:

- (i) Connectivity with the main trunk pipeline—which is the principal requirement;
- (ii) Local city gas distribution infrastructure; and
- (iii) Gas availability.

CNG supply could not be started in some parts of the country, as they do not have connectivity with the main trunk pipeline.

(c) While a CNG station can be established by any entity without authorization by the Petroleum and Natural Gas Regulatory Board (PNGRB), the City Gas Distribution entities authorized by the PNGRB also establish CNG filling stations

within the respective authorized areas as per techno-economic feasibility. Government has established the PNGRB under the PNGRB Act, 2006, to grant authorization for laying, building, operating or expanding a common carrier, or laying, building, operating or expanding a city or local natural gas distribution network. PNGRB has envisaged a phased roll out plan of CGD network development in several Geographical Areas (GAs) in various States, on the basis of Expressions of Interest (EOIs) submitted to the Board and on Suo Moto basis. Depending on the natural gas pipeline connectivity/gas availability, PNGRB includes the GAs in a phased manner in the bidding rounds for grant of authorization to develop CGD networks. At present, the total length of existing pipeline network is 14,478 K.Ms. The existing pipeline network cover Gujarat, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Delhi, Haryana, Punjab, Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Kerala, Tamil Nadu, Goa, Tripura, Assam and Uttarakhand States.

#### **Failure to control inflation**

\*79. SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that after assuming office in 2009, Government had promised to bring down inflation within 100 days;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons for the failure to bring down the prices; and

(c) the details of steps Government has taken to control inflation?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM) : (a) and (b) Price stability is an important objective of Government's macroeconomic policy. During 2008-09, the headline WPI inflation was 8.05 per cent on account of high international prices of many important commodities particularly fuel, food, edible oils and metals. Government took a series of fiscal and administrative measures, which together with lower levels of global commodity prices in 2009 led to a decline in WPI inflation rate to 3.81 per cent in 2009-10 (Table below). However, headline WPI inflation remained elevated in 2010-11 and 2011-12 and subsequently moderated.

| Year                       | 2008-09 | 2009-10 | 2010-11 | 2011-12 | 2012-13 | 2013-14* |
|----------------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|----------|
| Headline WPI inflation (%) | 8.05    | 3.81    | 9.56    | 8.94    | 7.35    | 5.84 P   |

\*Average Apr.-Oct., 2013. P: Provisional.

(c) Some of the specific measures in place to contain inflation include: reducing import duties for wheat, onion, pulses and refined edible oils; banning export of edible oils and pulses; imposing stock limits from time to time in the case of select essential commodities; maintaining the Central Issue Price for rice (at Rs 5.65 per kg for BPL and Rs. 3 per kg for AAY) and wheat (at Rs. 4.15 per kg for BPL and Rs. 2 per kg for AAY) constant since 2002; suspending futures trading in rice, urad and tur; fixing the Minimum Export Price of onion at USD 1150 per MT and allocating 1,95,000 tonnes of rice and 3,27,000 tonnes of wheat for distribution to retail consumers under Open Market Sales Scheme (Domestic) for the period upto March, 2014. As per Second Quarter Review (October 29, 2013) of the RBI, the monetary policy stance and measures are intended to curb mounting inflationary pressures and manage inflation.

#### **Advertising of new medicines on TV**

†\*80. DR. PRABHA THAKUR : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the advertisements of new medicines being telecast on television for curing various serious diseases like blood pressure, diabetes, joint pains, heart ailment and asthma are approved and licensed by Competent Drug Authority;

(b) whether advertisements of these medicines without any approval is legally valid; and

(c) whether quacks, without any degree, have the right to treat patients?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD) : (a) and (b) Under the Drugs and Magic Remedies (Objectionable Advertisements) Act, 1954, advertisements of drugs for certain diseases are prohibited. However, there is no general provision requiring approval of the respective licensing authority before the telecast of new medicines on television.

(c) No, Sir.

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#### **WRITTEN ANSWERS TO UNSTARRED QUESTIONS**

##### **Decrease in growth of air traffic**

466. SHRI T.M. SELVAGANAPATHI : Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that growth of air traffic has slowed down during the last two financial years;

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) whether it is also a fact that while domestic air passengers during 2011-12 numbered 121.5 million, the figure fell to 116.3 during 2012-13;

(c) whether it is also a fact that one of the reasons for the decrease in air passengers was high fare charged by the airlines;

(d) if so, whether Government has asked the airlines to keep air fare at an affordable level; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION  
(SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir.

(c) to (e) No, Sir. Air fares are not regulated by the Government. Sub-Rule (1) of Rule, 135 of the Aircraft Rules, 1937 states that every air transport undertaking engaged in scheduled air services shall establish tariff having regard to all relevant factors, including the cost of operation, characteristics of service, reasonable profit and the generally prevailing tariff. Therefore, airlines are free to fix reasonable charges/fee.

Scheduled airlines offer different fare buckets for each flight and the airfares offered by the airlines in lower bucket are affordable. The airfare increases with the increase in demand for seat, as the lower fare buckets get sold out fast. Random monitoring of airfare revealed that the airfares are remaining within the fare band made available by the scheduled airline on their respective websites.

#### **Free air tickets to DGCA officials**

467. SHRI ALOK TIWARI :  
SHRIMATI KUSUM RAI :  
SHRI ARVIND KUMAR SINGH :

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Directorate General of Civil Aviation (DGCA) officials have been issued 2750 free air tickets between 2009 and 2012 to carry out safety inspection and surveillance job;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether 2400 air tickets out of 2750 free tickets have been issued to spouses, kins and assistants of these officials for personal travel;

(d) if so, whether FIRs have been filed against the officials of DGCA for misuse of free air tickets and violation of norms on a very large scale amounting to multi crore scam; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL) : (a) to (c) No, Sir. No DGCA official has been issued any free air tickets between 2009 to 2012 to carry out safety inspection and surveillance job. However, as per data available with DGCA, 2784 number of tickets have been issued under Aeronautical Information Circular No. 2/1978 (AIC) to DGCA officers to carry out various official duties during 2009 to 2012.

(d) and (e) No, Sir. However, in one case, misuse of AIC 2/1978 by the then Private Secretary in DGCA was noticed and the matter was reported to Delhi Police along with departmental action in the matter.

#### **Replacement of DGCA with CAA**

468. SHRI N.K. SINGH : Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has decided to replace the Directorate General of Civil Aviation (DGCA) with Civil Aviation Authority (CAA) on the lines of the US Federation Aviation Authority;

(b) if so, the reasons for replacing the DGCA with CAA and whether more powers will be given to CAA to strengthen aviation sector; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the further steps Government proposes to take to protect the interest of passengers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI K C. VENUGOPAL) : (a) to (c) It is proposed to set up the Civil Aviation Authority (CAA) in line with the international standards and practices, capable of meeting safety and services requirements of passengers and future demands of aviation industry. Setting up of the CAA is being proposed to overcome the constraints presently faced by DGCA in terms of recruitment and retention of technical manpower and inability to quickly address ongoing operational issues due to lack of adequate administrative and financial authority as of now.

The proposed CAA would not only have the regulatory safety oversight functions of DGCA but also functions relating to certain economic regulations, consumer

protection and environment regulation. The proposed CAA would have adequate financial and administrative flexibility to meet functional requirements for an effective safety oversight capabilities over air transport service operators, air service navigation operators and operators of other civil aviation facilities, development and standardization of civil aircraft and aeronautics, matters relating to financial stress on safety of operations, consumer protection and environment regulation in civil aviation sector and for matters connected therewith and thereto.

**Permission for commercial air operations**

469. SHRI JAI PRAKASH NARAYAN SINGH :  
SHRI SALIM ANSARI :

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there has been a discernible rise in the number of applications seeking commercial air operations during the last one year; and

(b) if so, the names of such applicants who have received Government's nod to start commercial operation in the country and names of those who are yet to receive Government permissions?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL) : (a) Yes Sir. The details of the proposals for initial NOC to start Domestic Scheduled Air Transport (Passenger/Regional) Services received during 2012 and 2013 are as under:

Proposals received during 2012:

- (i) Deccan Charters Pvt. Ltd.
- (ii) Zav Airways Pvt. Ltd.

Proposals received during 2013:

- (i) Air Asia (India) Pvt. Ltd.
- (ii) Airone Aviation Services Pvt. Ltd.
- (iii) Zexus Air Services Pvt. Ltd.
- (iv) Freedom Aviation Pvt. Ltd.
- (v) Air Carnival Pvt. Ltd. and

(vi) Turbo Megha Airways Private Limited.

(b) Out of the companies mentioned in reply to Para (a) above, M/s. Air Asia (India) Pvt. Ltd. has been granted initial NOC to start Domestic Scheduled Air Transport (Passenger) Services.

#### **Non-functional airports in Bihar**

†470. DR. ANIL KUMAR SAHANI : Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government has any plan to operationalize the non-functional airports in Bihar; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL) : (a) Yes, Sir. Airports Authority of India (AAI) has proposal to operationalize Raxaul Airport in Bihar.

(b) Raxaul Airport in Bihar belongs to AAI, and is presently, non-operational. Considering the proximity of Raxaul Airport to Nepal and the Policy Initiative of Government of India to improve the Regional and Remote Area Air connectivity, AAI had undertaken a pre-feasibility study at Raxaul Airport and a master plan for operationalization of ATR-72-500 type of aircrafts has been prepared for development of the airport. A draft Master Plan indicating the land requirements (121 acres) and the developmental activities, such as re-aligning of highway along the railway track, enabling services like power, water supply and construction of four-lane road to provide connectivity to the airport has already been taken up with the State Government for needful action.

#### **Diversion of profitable routes of AI**

471. SHRIMATI GUNDU SUDHARANI :

SHRI A.A. JINNAH :

SHRI JAI PRAKASH NARAYAN SINGH :

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government knowingly diverted all profitable Gulf routes of Air India to Jet Airways in the past, resulting in huge losses to Air India;

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) if so, the details thereof including the routes which have been withdrawn from Air India and given to Jet Airways during the past five years;

(c) whether any inquiry has been conducted by Government against officials responsible for bringing Air India to such a State wherein Government has been forced to pump in thousands of crores to keep it afloat; and

(d) if not, the reasons for not taking any action against the officials for making thousands of crores loss to exchequer?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION  
(SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL) : (a) No Sir.

(b) to (d) Does not arise.

#### **Loss making airports in the country**

472. SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY : Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the details on the profits and losses of public and private airline operators in India over the last four years, year-wise;

(b) whether it is a fact that only a few airports are making profits and many of the airports in the country are running in loss;

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

(d) the remedial measures taken by Government to increase the traffic growth and also explore non-aeronautical income opportunity?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION  
(SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL) : (a) Profits and losses of public and private airline operators in India over the last four years *i.e.* 2009-10, 2010-11, 2011-12 and 2012-2013 is given in the Statement (*See* below).

(b) and (c) Yes Sir, 11 Airports are making profit and 110 Airports making losses. The main reason for these airports incurring losses is low traffic volumes operated by these airports, non revision of tariff and excess expenditure of security:

(i) In addition, Indira Gandhi International Airport, Delhi had carried forward accumulative losses. The reason for losses has been assigned to the restricted land usage and higher depreciation charges due to huge capital investment, heavy interest/finance cost of loan/borrowings, lower Cargo traffic and non-receipt of dues from Air India.

- (ii) Chhatrapati Shivaji International Airport, Mumbai is at present not making any losses.
- (iii) Rajiv Gandhi International Airport, Shamshabad had carried forward accumulative losses owing to less traffic (passenger and Cargo) and non receipt of dues from Air India.

(d) Increase in the traffic depends upon the availability of sufficient traffic/load for the airlines to start regular scheduled operations. In the absence of sufficient traffic, the airlines cannot be forced to undertake operations to these airports.

As a remedial measure, AAI Board has approved certain incentives/concessions on landing and parking charges to be given to airlines so as to make the destinations attractive to the airline operator.

In addition, AAI has been pursuing with the State Governments for lowering the sales tax on Aviation Turbine Fuel imposed on the airlines by various State Governments so as to make operations viable. Few states have responded favorably.

Various measures have also been taken by AAI to increase its non-traffic revenues by creation and intensification of new commercial contracts *i.e.* rationalization of space rental, creation of duty free outlets, Master Concessionaire, retail and specialty stores and comprehensive ground handling activities on revenue sharing basis.

Government has also laid down route dispersal guidelines with a view to achieve better regulation of air transport services taking into account the need for air transport services of different regions of the country. It is, however, up to the airlines to provide air services to specific places depending upon the traffic demand and commercial viability. As such the airlines are free to operate anywhere in the country subject to compliance of route dispersal guidelines issued by the Government.

#### **Statement**

##### *Financial Summary of Scheduled Indian Carriers Operating Result (Rs. in million)*

| Carrier                 | 2009-10          | 2010-11          | 2011-12          | 2012-13          |
|-------------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|
| 1                       | 2                | 3                | 4                | 5                |
| <b>National Carrier</b> |                  |                  |                  |                  |
| NACIL (AI+IC Combined)  | -31784.0         | -37408.0         | -51001.8         | -29866.5*        |
| AI Express              | -1556.0          | -3196.1          | -3225.3          | N/A              |
| Allance Air             | -393.2           | -265.3           | -1150.2          | -1729.5*         |
| <b>TOTAL</b>            | <b>-33,733.2</b> | <b>-40,869.4</b> | <b>-55,377.3</b> | <b>-31,596.0</b> |

| 1  | 2          | 3         | 4          | 5          |
|--|------------|-----------|------------|------------|
| <b>Private Scheduled Domestic Airlines</b> |            |           |            |            |
| Jet Airways                                | 2006.1     | 6800.1    | -6547.7    | 1225.8     |
| Jet Lite (P) Ltd.                          | 609.2      | -609.7    | -2885.4    | -2468.0    |
| Go Air                                     | -126.8     | 1481.4    | -746.5     | 850.9      |
| Kingfisher                                 | -11166.6   | -2366.9   | -          | -          |
| Spice Jet                                  | 606.0      | 1281.6    | -6293.7    | -2798.2*   |
| Indigo                                     | 4467.0     | 6024.9    | -876.8     | 7957.9     |
| TOTAL                                      | -3,605.1   | 12,611.4  | -17,350.1  | 4,768.4    |
| GRAND TOTAL                                | -37,338.32 | -29,022.9 | -72,727.40 | -26,827.60 |

Source: ICAO ATR Form-EF Furnished by Scheduled Indian Carriers.

\* Provisional Figures.

#### **Civil Aviation Security Consultant Body**

473. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY : Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Civil Aviation authorities have taken any fresh measures for strengthening security in planes;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government has set up any Civil Aviation Security Consultant Body;

(d) if so, the details thereof and its likely constitution along with the criteria for selection of its members;

(e) whether Members of Parliament are also nominated in this body; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL) : (a) and (b) Security measures are continuously strengthened in response to situation and circumstances. The existing security measures

are reviewed/inspected/assessed from time to time to commensurate with the threat and risk perception.

(c) and (d) No, Sir. However, there is an Advisory Committee for Civil Aviation Security headed by the Secretary (Civil Aviation) which consists of high level officers of the Government of India. Composition of the Advisory Committee is given in the Statement (*See below*).

(e) No, Sir.

(f) Does not arise.

**Statement**

*Composition of Advisory Committee for Civil Aviation Security*

|      |   |                      |
|------|---|----------------------|
| (1)  | Secretary, Ministry of Civil Aviation   | Chairman             |
| (2)  | Joint Secretary, Ministry of Civil Aviation                                     | Member               |
| (3)  | Director General of Civil Aviation  | Member               |
| (4)  | Chairman, Airports Authority of India   | Member               |
| (5)  | Chairman-cum-Managing Director, Air India Limited                               | Member               |
| (6)  | Additional Secretary, Ministry of Home Affairs                                  | Member               |
| (7)  | Additional Secretary, Ministry of External Affairs                              | Member               |
| (8)  | Financial Adviser, Ministry of Civil Aviation                                   | Member               |
| (9)  | Joint Director, Intelligence Bureau   | Member               |
| (10) | Secretary, Department of Posts  | Member               |
| (11) | Chairman, Central Board of Customs and Excise                                   | Member               |
| (12) | Chairman, Facilitation Committee  | Member               |
| (13) | Commissioner of Security (Civil Aviation),<br>Bureau of Civil Aviation Security | Member-<br>Secretary |
| (14) | Any other Member to be co-opted as necessary                                    |                      |
| (15) | Chairman, Airlines Operators Committee<br>~ By invitation (when necessary)      |                      |

**Losses to Air India**

474. DR. K.P. RAMALINGAM : Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Air India has ended up being crushed by a debt of over Rs. 45,000 crore and accumulating huge losses;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that if Air India leases new planes, foreign pilots will have to be hired who charged over twice the salaries and perks that are given to the Indian Pilots; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION [(SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL) : (a) and (b) Air India has a working capital loan of Rs. 26,000 crores (approx.) and aircraft related loan of Rs. 23,050 crores (approx.) as on 31.03.2013. Air India incurred huge losses in the last six years mainly on account of high operating cost environment, increase in the fuel price, depreciation of Indian Rupee *vis-à-vis* US Dollar, increase in interest cost due to high working capital and aircraft loans, global recession leading to pressure on yields, entry of low cost carriers in domestic market and competition from foreign carriers in the international market. The details of the losses are as under:

|         |                                    |
|---------|------------------------------------|
| 2007-08 | - Rs. 2226.16 crores               |
| 2008-09 | - Rs. 5548.26 crores               |
| 2009-10 | - Rs. 5552.44 crores               |
| 2010-11 | - Rs. 6865.17 crores               |
| 2011-12 | - Rs. 7559.74 crores               |
| 2012-13 | - Rs. 5198.55 crores (Provisional) |

(c) and (d) No, Sir. At present, Air India is able to meet the operational requirement of the fleet with the existing strength of Pilots. There is no proposal for induction of foreign pilots.

**Employment of contractual labourers by various airports in the country**

475. SHRI AAYANUR MANJUNATHA : Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether contractual labourers are employed by various airports in the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof, airport wise;
- (c) whether the Supreme Court has given any directions with respect to the services of contract labourers;
- (d) if so, whether such directives have been complied with by the authorities; and
- (e) if not, the reasons therefor along with the corrective steps proposed to be taken by Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL) : (a) and (b) Airports Authority of India (AAI) and its joint ventures (JV) airport operators do not employ labourers directly at its airports. However as per the directions of the Hon'ble High Court, Mumbai, 22 persons are being paid directly by Airports Authority of India (in AAI Staff Colony and Electrical Maintenance).

(c) to (d) Directions issued by the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India are complied with by AAI and JV airport operators.

- (e) Does not arise.

**Recruitment of foreign pilots by Air India**

476. SHRI T.M. SELVAGANAPATHI : Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that there are scarcity of pilots for narrow bodied planes in Air India;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the Air India is considering to recruit more pilots for these aircrafts;
- (d) whether it is also a fact that instead of recruiting more pilots from India, Air India is considering to employ foreign pilots; and

- (e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL) : (a) No, Sir. At present, Air India is able to meet the operational requirement of the current fleet with the existing strength of Pilots.

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

(c) No, Sir. At present there is no proposal for recruitment of more pilots for these aircrafts.

(d) No, Sir. There is no proposal for induction of foreign pilots for narrow body aircraft.

- (e) Does not arise, in view of (d) above.

#### **Emergency landing of aircrafts**

477. SHRI N. BALAGANGA : Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether incidents of emergency landing of aircrafts are on the rise in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof, including the incidents involving Dreamliner aircraft during the last one year alongwith the reasons therefor; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. From 01.01.2012 to 31.12.2012, total 19 incidents of emergency/rough landings to schedule airlines (medical and technical) had taken place. However, from 01.01.2013 till date, a total of 51 incidents of emergency/rough landing to scheduled airlines (Medical and Technical) have taken place. List of incidents are given in the Statement-I (*See below*).

There are nil incidents of emergency landing to Dreamliner aircraft. However, list of incidents other than emergency landing to Dreamliner is given in the Statement-I (*See below*).

(c) Safety recommendations emanating from the investigation reports are followed up for implementation with the concerned agencies so as to prevent recurrence of similar incidents in future. Additional measures to ensure safety of aircraft operation are given in the Statement-II.

**Statement-I****A. Details of Emergency/Rough Landing (1st Jan., 2012 to 31st Dec., 2012)**

| Sl. No. | Date/Place                     | Operator          | Brief Description  |
|---------|--------------------------------|-------------------|--|
| 1       | 2                              | 3                 | 4  |
| 1.      | 03.02.2012 Brussels            | Jet Airways       | Aircraft landed back at Brussels due medical emergency.  |
| 2.      | 19.02.2013 Cochin              | AICL              | Aircraft diverted to Cochin due medical emergency.   |
| 3.      | 12.03.2012 Mumbai              | Air India         | Aircraft Tail scrapped on the runway while landing.  |
| 4.      | 15.03.2012 Mumbai-Kolkata      | Jet Airways       | Aircraft diverted to Nagpur due medical emergency on board.  |
| 5.      | 03.07.2012 Rajkot-Bombay       | Jet Lite          | Emergency Landing at Bombay due both VHF communication transmission failure due lightning strike.  |
| 6.      | 09.07.2012 Nawabshah, Pakistan | Air India Limited | Aircraft was involved in an incident due to overheat warning of all the three hydraulic systems. The snag was encountered at FL350. Aircraft diverted and landed at Nawabshah in Pakistan. |
| 7.      | 26.08.2012 Mumbai              | Air India         | Aircraft diverted to Mumbai due medical emergency.   |
| 8.      | 11.09.2012 Nagpur              | Spice Jet         | Flight diverted to Nagpur owing to Medical emergency.  |

| 1   | 2                         | 3           | 4   |
|-----|---------------------------|-------------|---|
| 9.  | 05.10.2012 Bombay         | Spice Jet   | Flight diverted to Bombay owing to medical emergency on board.                          |
| 10. | 01.11.2012 Abu Dhabi      | Spice Jet   | Aircraft diverted to Abu Dhabi owing to death on board.                                 |
| 11. | 10.11.2012 Shamshabad     | Jet Airways | Aircraft went around at 2013 IST due bounced landing and landed safely at 2025 IST.     |
| 12. | 13.11.2012 Bagdogra-Delhi | Spice Jet   | One Passenger had sudden cardiac arrest and later she was declared dead by the doctor.  |
| 13. | 19.11.2012 Hyderabad      | Indigo      | Aircraft diverted to Hyderabad due to medical emergency.                                |
| 14. | 24.11.2012 Muscat         | Jet Airways | Flight was diverted to Muscat due to medical emergency & emergency landing was made.    |
| 15. | 28.11.2012 Ahmedabad      | Spice Jet   | Flight diverted to Ahmedabad owing to medical emergency on board.                       |
| 16. | 29.11.2012 Lucknow        | Indigo      | Aircraft diverted to Lucknow on priority due sick person on board having heart problem. |
| 17. | 15.12.2012 Lucknow        | Indigo      | Aircraft Diverted due to medical emergency.   |
| 18. | 18.12.2012 Ahmedabad      | Spice Jet   | Flight diverted to Ahmedabad owing to medical emergency on board.                       |
| 19. | 25.12.2012 Cochin         | Spice Jet   | Aircraft made a priority landing due sick person on board.                              |

## B. Details of Emergency Landings (01.01.2013 to till date)

| Sl. No. | Date       | Place     | Operator    | Brief Description  | Type of Emergency |
|---------|------------|-----------|-------------|--|-------------------|
| 1       | 2          | 3         | 4           | 5  | 6                 |
| 1.      | 12.01.2013 | Hyderabad | Spice Jet   | Aircraft diverted to Hyderabad due to Medical Emergency.   | Medical Emergency |
| 2.      | 16.01.2013 | Mumbai    | Spice Jet   | Priority landing at Mumbai due to Medical Emergency.   | Medical Emergency |
| 3.      | 26.01.2013 | Kolkata   | Jet Airways | Air turn back and emergency landing was made due medical emergency.  | Medical Emergency |
| 4.      | 02.02.2013 | Kolkata   | Air India   | Priority landing due to medical emergency.   | Medical Emergency |
|         | 06.02.2013 | Mangalore | AICL        | An overweight landing was carried out due to medical emergency at Mangalore.   | Medical Emergency |
| 6.      | 13.02.2013 | Dubai     | Jet Airways | Aircraft demanded priority landing and had an Air Turn Back due to medical emergency.  | Medical Emergency |
| 7.      | 15.02.2013 | Hyderabad | Jet Airways | Scheduled flight from Shamshabad to Chennai. Returned to shamshabad due sick infant on board. Landed safely at 2218 IST.               | Medical Emergency |
| 8.      | 21.02.2013 | Bangalore | Spicejet    | Priority landing at BLR owing to medical emergency on board.   | Medical Emergency |
| 9.      | 22.02.2013 | Cochin    | Jet Airways | Reported medical emergency for runway 09 and carried out missed app at 0514 IST while carrying out VOR/DME ARC APP, due high altitude. | Medical Emergency |

| 1   | 2          | 3         | 4           | 5  | 6                 |
|-----|------------|-----------|-------------|--|-------------------|
| 10. | 23.02.2013 | Kolkata   | Indigo      | At ETA 0236 UTC ATC was requested for priority landing due to sick person on board.  | Medical Emergency |
| 11. | 04.03.2013 | Nagpur    | Indigo      | The pilot reported that during cruise at FL360 about 60-70 NM from Nagpur lead cabin attendant informed that an infant on board had a medical emergency. A doctor on board attended the infant and advised that the infant needs an immediate medical assistance. The flight diverted to Nagpur and landed safely.   | Medical Emergency |
| 12. | 16.03.2013 | Lucknow   | Spice Jet   | Diverted to Lucknow due medical emergency.   | Medical Emergency |
| 13. | 21.03.2013 | Lucknow   | Air India   | Aircraft declared medical emergency.   | Medical Emergency |
| 14. | 31.03.2013 | Delhi     | Spice Jet   | Priority landing at DEL owing to medical emergency on board.   | Medical Emergency |
| 15. | 18.04.2013 | Kolkata   | Jet Airways | Aircraft made a medical emergency landing due to sick person on board.   | Medical Emergency |
| 16. | 20.04.2013 | Hyderabad | Indigo      | Aircraft made priority landing on Runway 09R due medical emergency.  | Medical Emergency |
| 17. | 09.03.2013 | Mumbai    | Indigo      | IGO 433 A320 aircraft landed at 1835 IST on Rwy 27 was observed deviating left of the centre line in the process breaking Rwy edge lights (appx. 5 lights) ultimately vacated <i>via</i> taxi way N9. Due to this incident IGO 192 A320 aircraft was advised to go around at 1836 IST. As Rwy 27 was not available, Rwy 14 was inspected and made available. | Hard landing      |

|     |            |            |           |  |                                   |
|-----|------------|------------|-----------|--|-----------------------------------|
| 18. | 10.03.2013 | Shamshabad | Air India | At 25 NM from HIA, Aircraft reported returning to Shamshabad due one engine failure. Aircraft requested priority landing and was approved. Aircraft reported PAN PAN. Aircraft landed safely.  | One engine failure                |
| 19. | 01-05-2013 | Calicut    | AICL      | Go around carried out due bounced landing.   | Go Around-<br>Bounced Landing     |
| 20. | 08-05-13   | Guwahati   | Indigo    | Aircraft diverted to Guwahati due bad weather at Agartala and while in the sequence to land at Guwahati, requested for priority landing due sick person on board. Aircraft landed at 1713 IST. Diversion due Medical Emergency   | Medical Emergency                 |
| 21. | 13-05-2013 | Lucknow    | Indigo    | Death on board incident was reported. During Push back at Lucknow Lead Cabin Attendant informed that a lady passenger seated on Seat No. 30C was not feeling well. The Lady passenger was attended by an on-board doctor and declared dead by the Doctor. The aircraft return back to bay. | Medical Emergency                 |
| 22. | 13-05-2013 | Bhopal     | Air India | The flight was diverted to Bhopal as cockpit door got jammed and did not open. Over weight landing was carried out.  | Engineering/<br>Emergency Landing |
| 23. | 21-05-2013 | Delhi      | Indigo    | Aircraft was involved in a Precautionary Landing (Air Turn Back) at Delhi due to Medical Emergency on board. The sick Passenger was attended by an on board Doctor. Post landing the sick passenger was offloaded at Delhi.  | Medical/Emergency<br>Landing      |

| 1   | 2          | 3          | 4            | 5  | 6                                 |
|-----|------------|------------|--------------|--|-----------------------------------|
| 24. | 04-06-2013 | Gorakhpur  | Jet Airways  | Got tyre burst while landing. All safe. Aircraft grounded.   | Engineering/<br>Emergency Landing |
| 25. | 04-06-2013 | Pune-Delhi | Indigo       | One passenger seated on Seat No. 26F was not feeling well. The sick passenger was attended by an doctor on-board and provided with medical aid. ATC Vadodara was informed, the aircraft diverted to Vadodara and landed safely. The sick passenger expired on board.   | Medical Emergency                 |
| 26. | 17-06-2013 | Kolkata    | Spice Jet    | Air turn back owing to medical emergency on board  | Medical Emergency                 |
| 27. | 17-06-2013 | Kolkata    | Spice Jet    | Returned midway to Kolkata due sick person on board while returning reported sick person is no more.   | Medical Emergency                 |
| 28. | 27-06-2013 | Delhi      | Alliance Air | Aircraft Varanasi to Delhi declared may day (emergency) at 1650 UTC (2220 IST) due control problem, full emergency declared at 1705 UTC (2235 IST), aircraft landed safely rwy 11 at 1745 UTC (2315 IST), full emergency terminated at 1752 UTC (2322 IST). Aircraft involved In emergency landing due pilot reported defect as: 1. Total Loss of controls, controls jammed, wrong indication of icing and trimming. 2. Stick shaker at 160 to 180 kts. 3. Auto pilot inoperative. | Engineering<br>Emergency          |

|     |            |                   |             |  |                   |
|-----|------------|-------------------|-------------|--|-------------------|
| 29. | 01-07-2013 | Kolkata           | Jet Airways | Aircraft carried out priority landing due sick person on board (heart problem) aircraft landed safely on RWY 19L at 0324 UTC.  | Medical Emergency |
| 30. | 20-07-2013 | Hyderabad         | Jet lite    | Flight diverted to Hyderabad because guest seated on 24E suffered Heart Attack.  | Medical Emergency |
| 31. | 21-07-2013 | Mumbai            | Indigo      | An incident of death on board happened during flight and its diverted back to BOM, landed at 1145 hrs and The flight operated after off loading the medical case along with fellow passengers and change of aircraft.  | Medical Emergency |
| 32. | 21-07-2013 | Mumbai to Chennai | Indigo      | As per the commander's report, at cruise altitude approximately 37000 ft the Lead Cabin attendant informed that an Infant was not responding to his parents. The pilot decided to land back at Mumbai declaring medical emergency on board. On arrival at Mumbai, the sick infant was attended by an Airport Doctor and declared dead. | Medical Emergency |
| 33. | 28-07-2013 | Tuticorin         | Spice Jet   | Tail touched the Rwy while landing. No mishap or injuries to passengers.   | Rough Landing     |
| 34. | 18-08-2013 | Delhi             | Air India   | Aircraft had an emergency landing at DEL due yellow hydraulic system loss . Aircraft was towed from runway to bay No: R 09. The following snags were reported:- 1. Hyd Yellow ENG 2 Pump LO PR, 2. After 12 min HYD yellow reservoir LO level. Due HYD Y LO level nose wheel steering inoperative.                                     | Emergency Landing |

| 1   | 2          | 3        | 4           | 5  | 6                 |
|-----|------------|----------|-------------|--|-------------------|
| 35. | 03-09-2013 | Delhi    | Jet Airways | Reported "smoke warning lights on" but physically checked no smoke in cockpit and requested Runway 11. Mixed mode operation Runway 28/29 was in progress, Aircraft accommodated on Runway 11. Full emergency was declared. Aircraft landed safely on Runway 11 at 0030 UTC. At 0032 UTC, Aircraft reported ail operations normal.  | Emergency Landing |
| 36. | 04-09-2013 | Delhi    | Jet Airways | Aircraft did priority landing at delhi due aft cabin smoke warning light came on.  | Emergency Landing |
| 37. | 24-09-2013 | Ranchi   | Indigo      | Aircraft returned to Ranchi FM 74 NM RRC due sick person on board, Aircraft landed safely at time 0505 UTC.  | Medical Emergency |
| 38. | 24-09-2013 | Lucknow  | Jet Airways | Aircraft made priority landing due sick person on board.   | Medical Emergency |
| 39. | 29-09-2013 | Varanasi | Spice Jet   | Mr. Mohammad Akhtiar occupying seat no.23D was not well and fell unconscious during flight. Immediately oxygen was administered, and paging for on board doctor was carried out. As no doctor was on board AED and CPR was administered by the Cabin Crew. Pilot in Command was appraised about the situation. In view of the above Pilot in Command requested for ambulance on arrival at VNS station. After landing at VNS, the Passenger was examined by airport authority doctor. The doctor declared him brought dead. The body was taken for the postmortem. | Medical Emergency |

|     |            |                 |           |   |                   |
|-----|------------|-----------------|-----------|---|-------------------|
| 40. | 04-10-2013 | Hyderabad       | Indigo    | Flight from Shamshabad to Kolkata returned from 197NM east of Hyderabad due medical emergency.  | Medical Emergency |
| 41. | 12-10-2013 | Delhi-Hyderabad | Spice Jet | During flight, passenger Mr. Shyam seated on 4B complained of restlessness, He was sweating and panting. Cabin crew immediately paged for a doctor. One doctor was travelling on board. As the passenger's condition was not improving, the doctor advised PIC to land at the nearest airport. The flight was diverted to Bhopal. On arrival at Bhopal ambulance was ready and the passenger was examined by on board doctor. After medication the pax was found to be in stable condition. Doctor declared him fit to fly, an Indemnity bond was filled and fit to fly certificate issued by the Doctor. The passenger travelled to Hyderabad. | Medical Emergency |
| 42. | 29-10-2013 | Cochin          | AICL      | Aircraft made a priority landing on Rwy 09 due to a sick person on board.   | Medical Emergency |
| 43. | 29-10-2013 | Lucknow         | Indigo    | Flight diverted to Lucknow due to medical emergency on board  | Medical Emergency |
| 44. | 07-11-2013 | Hyderabad       | Indigo    | Aircraft diverted to Shamshabad from 120NM south of HIA due medical emergency.  | Medical Emergency |
| 45. | 07-11-2013 | Chennai-Delhi   | Indigo    | Flight was diverted to Hyderabad due to medical emergency on board.   | Medical Emergency |

| 1   | 2          | 3         | 4         | 5  | 6                 |
|-----|------------|-----------|-----------|--|-------------------|
| 46. | 07-11-2013 | Bangalore | Indigo    | Flight was diverted to due to medical emergency on board.  | Medical Emergency |
| 47. | 08-11-2013 | Nagpur    | Indigo    | Flight was diverted to due to medical emergency on board.  | Medical Emergency |
| 48. | 09-11-2013 | Kolkata   | Jetlite   | Made priority landing due sick person on board and landed safely rwy 01R at 1410 IST(0840 UTC)   | Medical Emergency |
| 49. | 09-11-2013 | Tashkent  | Air India | Aircraft was diverted to Tashkent due to medical emergency. After landing no-5, 6, 9 tire pr zero & no: 10 wheel rivets (as reported by captain) sheared. Brake temp went to 5.7 thereby in high energy stop caution range. Aircraft declared AOG at Tashkent.   | Medical Emergency |
| 50. | 12-11-2013 | Mumbai    | Indigo    | During Cruise the lead cabin attendant informed to Commander that a lady passenger seated on row 24E was not feeling well. Cabin attendant paged for Doctor but there was no Doctor on board available. The sick passenger was monitored by cabin attendant throughout the flight. During Descent the sick passenger was feeling dizzy. ATC was informed and requested for priority and medical assistance on arrival at Mumbai. The flight landed safely at Mumbai. | Medical Emergency |
| 51. | 14-11-2013 | Agartla   | Air India | Aircraft returned to bay after lining up due medically unfit passenger on board.   | Medical Emergency |

## C. Incidents to Dreamliner aircraft

| Sl. No | Date       | Place      | Operator  | Brief Description  |
|--------|------------|------------|-----------|--|
| 1.     | 18-05-2013 | Kolkata    | Air India | During flight, Cabin Crew noticed smoke at Aft Galley. The Fire Extinguisher bottle was used and Aft Galley power switched off.  |
| 2.     | 18-07-2013 | Delhi      | Air India | Rejected Takeoff at 0757UTC at Rwy 11 due takeoff warning light ON.  |
| 3.     | 24-07-2013 | New Delhi- | Air India | During cruise oven fire and cabin crew extinguished with fire extinguisher rear galley oven  |
|        |            | Kolkata    |           | fire under control, extinguished fully   |
| 4.     | 27-10-2013 | Melbourne  | Air India | After take-off from Melbourne, during climb, EICAS message "ROLL/YAW ASYMMETRY" appeared. The Non Normal Checklist was carried out. The aircraft returned back to Melbourne after jettisoning the fuel. The aircraft landed uneventfully.  |
| 5.     | 29-10-2013 | Delhi      | Air India | When the Landing Gears selected down for landing at Delhi, the EICAS message "BRAKES" appeared. The Go-around was accomplished to check landing performance. The Brakes #2 & #6 showed either inoperative or dragging. As a precaution emergency was declared. The aircraft landed uneventfully. The Brake indications revealed no Overheat. |
| 6.     | 12-10-2013 | Bangalore  | Air India | During walk around inspection of aircraft Pack Heat Exchanger Right Access Panel 196KR was found missing.  |
| 7.     | 03-11-2013 | Melbourne  | Air India | RH forward windshield of the aircraft was found damaged. "WINDOW HEAT RH FWD" message appeared during the flight.  |

**Statement-II***Measures taken to ensure safety of Aircraft Operations*

- **Implementation of Recommendations Emanating from Investigation of Aircraft Accidents and Hazardous Incidents**

Safety recommendations emanating from investigation of various aircraft accidents and incidents are followed up for implementation with the concerned agencies so as to prevent recurrence of similar accidents/incidents. A Standing Committee headed by DGCA periodically monitors the progress of implementation of the recommendations made by various Courts/Committees of Inquiries.

- **Dissemination of Safety Information**

Safety seminars are organized by DGCA to create safety awareness amongst the operators. Further, periodical meetings with pilots, engineers, ATCOs and operators are also convened from time to time.

- **Issue of Air Safety Circular/Civil Aviation Requirements**

Accidents are regularly analyzed and based on these analysis Air Safety Circulars are issued to bring important observations/findings to the notice of the operators to avoid the recurrence of the accidents. Safety precautions also are circulated through the Air Safety Circulars. Whenever requirement is felt regulatory changes are done by issuing Civil Aviation Requirements. Requirement for VIP carriage, Flight Duty Time Limitations etc. are being revised. Detailed Civil Aviation Requirements covering training and operations of the Helicopter for various operators has since been issued.

- **Surveillance by Flight Inspectors**

The Flight Inspector pilots of DGCA carryout periodic proficiency and standardization checks of pilots of various operators to ensure that laid down operating procedures are followed.

- **Regulatory Audit of Operators**

Regulatory Audit teams of DGCA carry out periodically regulatory audit of operators and maintenance organizations. The deficiencies pointed out in the regulatory audit reports are immediately brought to the notice of the operators for taking necessary remedial in-house measures. DGCA, in its effort to make

the operators more responsible for quality control and safety, has stressed that operators should also conduct their internal audit apart from DGCA regulatory audit.

- **Periodic Spot Checks**

Periodic spot checks on the operations and maintenance activities of the operators have been intensified by DGCA officers to ensure observance of the laid down procedures.

- **Special Operating Precautions in Poor Weather Conditions**

Operators and Airport authorities have been advised to take specific actions during periods of monsoon and fog. Airline pilots are subjected to special checks to ensure their proficiency in monsoon conditions.

- **Airworthiness Control on Ageing Aircraft**

Measures have been taken for effective airworthiness control on ageing aircraft by stipulating additional requirements like restricting certificate of Airworthiness validity to 6 months for aircraft over 20 years age and reducing to 80% the periodicity of the inspection schedules, and restricting maximum life of 15 years/ 45000 cycles, whichever is less, for import of aircraft by the operators.

- **Prevention of Bird Strike Incidents**

Continuous efforts are being made in association with airport authorities and local civic authorities to take effective measures to reduce bird strike menace. As a result, the numbers of bird strike incidents have considerably reduced.

- **Action against defaulters**

Whenever it is found that there is gross violation of the laid down norms or compromise of safety, strict action is taken against the defaulters.

#### **Specific Steps taken By DGCA for Accident Prevention**

- **100% Monitoring of Flight Data Recorders**

DGCA through Civil Aviation Requirement has made mandatory for all Scheduled Air Transport Operators and Major Non Scheduled operators having aircraft equipped with DFDR to monitor flight data of all the flights to determine the exceedances in flight parameters from stipulated limits. This is to ensure adherence to standard operating procedures by the flight crew.

- **Minimum Safe Altitude Warning System**

Minimum safe altitude warning (MSAW) system provides radar warning to the air traffic controllers whenever an aircraft descends below the minimum safe enroute altitude. The air traffic controller in turn alerts the pilot about his descent below the safe altitude. MSAW system has already been provided in the air traffic control (ATQ Radars at Mumbai and Delhi. Airports Authority of India is in the process of installing MSAW systems at other airports.

- **Installation of Monopulse Secondary Surveillance Radars (MSSRs)**

Airports Authority of India (AAI) has since installed MSSRs at eight (8) airports in the country. Among other information, an MSSR provides aircraft altitude information to the air traffic controllers which enable him in improved air traffic management and surveillance. Because of the large areas covered by the MSSRs, most of the busy airspace in the country has come under the coverage of the MSSRs. This has enabled better surveillance of the flights in the Indian airspace.

- **Installation of Airborne Collision Avoidance System (ACAS)**

DGCA has issued Civil Aviation Requirements making it mandatory for installation of Airborne Collision Avoidance System on airplane having maximum certified passenger seating configuration of more than 30 or a maximum payload capacity of more than 3 tonnes. All applicable civil aircraft in India have ACAS installed and at the insistence of DGCA, foreign operators also have to utilize ACAS equipped for operation over Indian airspace.

- **Installation of Transponders**

Transponders ( A & C Type) provide traffic advisory in an aircraft fitted with ACAS-I and both traffic advisory and resolution advisory in an aircraft fitted with ACAS-II. Mode S Transponder is a reliable means for air space surveillance. It enhances the operation of Air Traffic Control Radar Beacon System (ATCRBS) by adding a datalink feature and interrogation capability over and above Mode A/ Mode C Transponder operation which only determines aircraft altitude. Mode S transponder also provides traffic advisory in an aircraft fitted with ACAS-I and both traffic and resolutionary advisory in an aircraft fitted with ACAS-II.

- **Installation of Ground Proximity Warning System**

Installation of GPWS system has been made mandatory by DGCA on all piston-engined aeroplanes of maximum certified take-off mass in excess of 5700 kgs or

type certified to carry more than nine passengers and on all turbine-engined aeroplanes as recommended by ICAO also. This equipment shall provide automatically a timely and distinctive warning to the flight crew when the aeroplane is in potentially hazardous proximity to the earth's surface.

- **Computerized monitoring of FDTL, Training, Medical and License validity**

All the airlines have been mandatorily made to computerize the records relating to Flight crew duty time Limitations, their training, and qualification, medical and license validity. This has enabled instantaneous monitoring of crew records for their validity prior to operating flights.

- **Detailed requirements for compliance of ICAO Standards**

The standards & recommended practices of ICAO contained in their Annex-1 (Personnel Licencing), Annex-6 (Aircraft Operations) and Annex-8 (Airworthiness of Aircraft) have been reviewed and Civil Aviation Requirements issued containing detailed requirements for compliance by the operators in compliance of ICAO standards.

- **Training of Aviation Personnel under COSCAP**

Under the Cooperative Development of Operational Safety and Continuing Airworthiness (South Asia) - COSCAP (SA) various trainings for the aviation personnel were organised in the fields of Reliability Monitoring, Cabin Safety, Leasing of aircraft, ETOPs, Dangerous Goods, Audit Standardisation and Practices, Safety Promotion Course, Aviation Security, Flight Operations, ILS CAT II & III Operations, Simulator Approval Course, Boeing Performance Training, Boeing Safety Training, GPS, Aviation Enforcement Course etc.

#### **Air connectivity to cities**

478. SHRI THAAWAR CHAND GEHLOT : Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has received certain proposals from various States which contain recommendations to provide air connectivity to the State's other cities;

(b) if so, the details of such proposals received by Government during the last three years, State-wise;

(c) the number of proposals found suitable by Government to grant approval along with the number of those proposals which have been approved; and

(d) the number of proposals out of the approved proposals with which Government is going to start air services?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL) : (a) to (d) No Sir. Operations in domestic sector have been deregulated and flights are being operated by airlines concerned on the basis of commercial viability subject to adherence of Route Dispersal Guidelines. Government has laid down Route Dispersal Guidelines with a view to achieve better regulation of air transport services taking into account the need for air transport services of different regions of the country including north-east region. It is, however, up to the airlines to provide air services to specific places depending upon the traffic demand and commercial viability while complying with Route Dispersal Guidelines.

#### **Diversion of revenues by airport operators**

479. SHRIMATI GUNDU SUDHARANI : Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the order issued by the Airports Economic Regulatory Authority (AERA) with regard to airport revenues;

(b) what exactly is 'single till' approach through which AERA wishes to regulate the airport operators revenues;

(c) the reasons for opposing the order by GMR and GVK;

(d) whether the Ministry has come to know that private airport operators are diverting/cross subsidizing the revenue earned through operation of airports; and

(e) if so, the details of such diversion and the details of the action taken or proposed to be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL) : (a) Airports Economic Regulatory Authority (AERA) has issued the following orders with regard to airport revenues—

(i) Order No. 01/2010-11, dated 05.05.2010 in the matter of levy of user development fee at Trivandrum Airport.

(ii) Order No.02/2010-11, dated 18.05.2010 in the matter of levy of user development fee at Sardar Vallabhabhai Patel International Airport, Ahmedabad.

(iii) Order No. 06/2010-11, dated 26.10.2010 in the matter of revision of user development fee at Rajiv Gandhi International Airport, Hyderabad.

- (iv) Order No. 03/2012-13, dated 24.04.2012 in the matter of determination of aeronautical tariff in respect of IGI Airport, New Delhi.
- (v) Order No. 32/2012-13, dated 15.01.2013 in the matter of determination of aeronautical tariff in respect of CSI Airport, Mumbai.
- (vi) Order No. 35/2012-13, dated 24.01.2013 in the matter of determination of aeronautical tariff in respect of Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose International Airport, Kolkata.
- (vii) Order No. 38/2012-13, dated 04.02.2013 in the matter of determination of aeronautical tariff in respect of Chennai International Airport, Chennai.
- (viii) Order No. 34/2013-14, dated 19.11.2013 in the matter of determination of aeronautical tariff in respect of Lokpriya Gopinath Bardoloi Airport, Guwahati.

(b) Under single till, all the revenues (aeronautical as well as non-aeronautical) are combined together and put into, so to say, a drawer (*i.e.* till). Out of this total revenue, the expenditure on both aeronautical and non-aeronautical services is taken out to yield surplus, which then is considered for determining charges for aeronautical services.

(c) GMR and GVK are not opposing the orders of AERA, however, M/s. Delhi International Airport Pvt. Ltd. (DIAL) and M/s. Mumbai International Airport Pvt. Ltd. (MIAL), who have been assigned the work of operation, management and development of IGI Airport, New Delhi and CSI Airport, Mumbai respectively filed their appeal before the AERA Appellate Tribunal against the Orders of AERA, objecting to various Regulatory Building Blocks *viz.* Cost of Equity, Hypothetical Regulatory Asset Base, Refundable Security Deposit, etc.

(d) Ministry has no such information.

(e) Does not arise.

#### **Mid air crack in AI Dreamliner**

†480. SHRI MOTILAL VORA : Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a big panel from the lower part of Air India's Bengaluru bound Boeing 787 Dreamliner fell down in the mid air, due to which a big crack had appeared in the cargo area of the plane;

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) whether it is also a fact that 148 people including crew members were on board;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the incident of catching of fire by the battery had also occurred in it earlier; and

(d) if so, the steps being taken by Government to provide safe journey to passengers in Boeing 787 Dreamliners?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL) : (a) and (b) No, Sir. On arrival of AI flight No. AI 803 at Bengaluru on 12th October, 2013, it was observed that Right hand heat exchanger access panel 196 KR was missing and the same was found on the runway. There was no crack in the cargo area of the plane. There were a total of 160 people on board.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Air India is constantly in contact with Boeing on the issue of Technical Reliability of the aircraft. Boeing technical team has been involved in root cause analysis and in evolving the remedial measures. Accordingly, a reliability enhancement modification package consisting of upgrades to aircraft software and components has been prepared. A Boeing team has arrived to check at Air India Mumbai facility to undertake these modifications. The modification is being sequentially carried out on each of the Dreamliner aircraft during a 10-day maintenance grounding, with effect from 1st December, 2013.

#### **Introduction of Air India Express flights**

481. SHRI VIJAY JAWAHARLAL DARDA : Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it a fact that some of the States like Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal, Jammu and Kashmir do not have the facility of flights operated by low-cost Air India Express, although a sizable number of their workers/experts are employed in the Gulf, Middle East etc. and thus they have to spend extra time and also more money by travelling through expensive private carriers;

(b) if so, whether there is any such proposal on the anvil; and

(c) whether any survey has been made in the year 2013 about passenger traffic in Gulf, Middle East etc. so that viable Air India Express flights could be introduced?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL) : (a) No, Sir. Air India Express (AIE) operates daily flights from Lucknow and Amritsar to Dubai and four flights a week from Jaipur to Dubai. Besides, Air India operates flights from Delhi to various destinations in the Gulf and provides connections from many cities including those in the States of Uttar Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir and West Bengal.

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

(c) No, Sir. However, economic feasibility of various potential routes to the Gulf and Middle East is regularly studied to ensure viable AIE operations.

#### **Allotment of land at Bhopal Airport**

482. DR. NAJMA A. HEPTULLA : Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the State Government of Madhya Pradesh has requested the Central Government for allotment of land measuring approx. 4.23 acres at Bhopal Airport for parking of Government helicopters/aircrafts;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the action taken by Government in this regard; and

(c) the time by which this land is likely to be given to Madhya Pradesh Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) Government of Madhya Pradesh (GoMP) has requested Airports Authority of India (AAI) for allotment of land measuring approximately 4.23 acres at Bhopal Airport for smooth operation of their VIP aircraft. As part of the land required by GoMP falls in operational area of the airport, no time frame for allotment of land can be given.

#### **Discontinuation of air services between Delhi-Agartala**

483. SHRIMATI JHARNA DAS BAIDYA : Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the details of air services by Air India in Delhi-Kolkata-Agartala route;

(b) the reasons for discontinuation of Air services by Air India between Delhi-Agartala; and

(c) whether this decision has been taken to allow better business to private airlines?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL): (a) Air India operates daily services on the Delhi-Kolkata and Kolkata-Agartala routes. The details are as below:

Delhi-Agartala *via* Kolkata

Delhi-Kolkata

| Flight No. | Frequency | From  | Departure Time | To      | Arrival Time |
|------------|-----------|-------|----------------|---------|--------------|
| AI 0401    | Daily     | Delhi | 0700           | Kolkata | 0905         |
| AI 0020    | Daily     | Delhi | 1420           | Kolkata | 1620         |
| AI 0764    | Daily     | Delhi | 1700           | Kolkata | 1910         |
| AI 0022    | Daily     | Delhi | 2015           | Kolkata | 2225         |

Kolkata-Agartala

| Flight No. | Frequency | From    | Departure Time | To       | Arrival Time |
|------------|-----------|---------|----------------|----------|--------------|
| AI 0743    | Daily     | Kolkata | 0950           | Agartala | 1045         |

Agartala-Delhi *via* Kolkata

Agartala-Kolkata

| Flight No. | Frequency | From     | Departure Time | To      | Arrival Time |
|------------|-----------|----------|----------------|---------|--------------|
| AI 0744    | Daily     | Agartala | 1120           | Kolkata | 1215         |

## Kolkata-Delhi

| Flight No. | Frequency | From    | Departure Time | To    | Arrival Time |
|------------|-----------|---------|----------------|-------|--------------|
| AI 0763    | Daily     | Kolkata | 0645           | Delhi | 0910         |
| AI 0021    | Daily     | Kolkata | 1000           | Delhi | 1205         |
| AI 0701    | Daily     | Kolkata | 1730           | Delhi | 1950         |
| AI 0023    | Daily     | Kolkata | 2015           | Delhi | 2230         |

(b) There has been no discontinuation of service between Delhi and Agartala in view of (a) above.

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

**Fixed airfare from residents of Leh region**

484. SHRI AVINASH RAI KHANNA : Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of flights for Leh, daily;
- (b) whether Government is planning to increase the number of flights;
- (c) if not, the reasons therefor;
- (d) whether Government can consider the proposal of the local people to charge a fixed airfare from the residents of the Leh region; and
- (e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL) : (a) to (c) At present, following flight schedules are being operated by scheduled domestic carriers to/from Leh.

| Airlines    | Sectors           | Flights/week | Aircraft Type |
|-------------|-------------------|--------------|---------------|
| Go Air      | Delhi-Leh & VV    | 07           | Airbus A320   |
| Jet Airways | Delhi-Leh & VV    | 05           | Boeing B737   |
| Air India   | Delhi-Leh & VV    | 03           | Airbus A319   |
|             | Jammu-Leh & VV    | 02           | Airbus A319   |
|             | Srinagar-Leh & VV | 01           | Airbus A319   |

Air India also operated 4 additional flights per week on Delhi-Leh & VV route with effect from 10th July—31st July, 2013 and 3 additional flights from 10th September to 17th September, 2013 to cater to the tourist traffic. Air India will consider additional flights on Delhi-Leh & VV route based on demand during the tourist season subject to availability of resources.

However, Government has laid down route dispersal guidelines with a view to achieve better regulation of air transport services taking into account the need for air transport services of different regions of the country. It is, however, up to the airlines to provide air services to specific places depending upon the traffic demand and commercial viability. As such the airlines are free to operate anywhere in the country subject to compliance of route dispersal guidelines issued by the Government.

(d) and (e) Air fares are not regulated by the Government. Sub-Rule (1) of Rule 135 of the Aircraft Rules, 1937 states that every air transport undertaking engaged in scheduled air services shall establish tariff having regard to all relevant factors, including the cost of operation, characteristics of service, reasonable profit and the generally prevailing tariff. Therefore, airlines are free to fix reasonable charges/fee.

#### **International Flights From Bhubaneswar**

485. SHRI RAMA CHANDRA KHUNTIA : Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is planning to start International flights from Bhubaneswar to South East and Middle East countries as has been announced by the Minister;

(b) if so, the details thereof and by when the same will be in operation; and

(c) whether it is a fact that Air line services of Jet, Indigo and Air India are being reduced although there is need to increase the number of flights to destinations like Bangalore, Mumbai and Delhi?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL) : (a) to (c) The operation of air services on international sector depends on the Air Services Agreement between the countries and is based on principles of sovereignty of nations, nationality of carriers and reciprocity in terms of commercial opportunity for the airlines of each side.

The foreign airlines can operate on designated points of call available under the bilateral agreement. Bhubaneswar is available as point of call to designated airlines of ASEAN (except Philippines, Laos)/SAARC (except Pakistan and Afghanistan) countries for unlimited operations.

The Indian carriers are free to mount services from any point in India including Bhubaneswar to international destination available under bilaterals against the traffic rights allocated to them. Bhubaneswar is served by way of Hub and Spoke arrangement over the closest gateway points.

The Government does not interfere in the commercial judgement of the airlines for operations on any route allocated to the designated carriers.

#### **Construction of civil airport at Srinagar**

486. SHRI G.N. RATANPURI : Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of the Military airports used for purpose of civil aviation, in different parts of country;
- (b) whether Government envisages construction of civil airports at such places to ease pressure on military airports;
- (c) whether Government envisages construction of a civil airport at Srinagar (Jammu and Kashmir); and
- (d) whether Government will name the Srinagar airport after Sufi Saint Sheikh-ul-Alam?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL) : (a) Details of Civil Enclaves managed by Airports Authority of India (AAI) at various Defence Airports in the country are as given in the Statement (*See below*).

(b) The Government does not have any proposal to construct new Civil airports at places where Civil operations take place at Defence airports. However, the Government has accorded 'in-principle' approval to the Government of Goa for the setting up of a Greenfield airport at Mopa in Goa. There is also a proposal with Maharashtra Airport Development Corporation (MADC) to construct a new Greenfield airport at Khed, near Pune in Maharashtra.

(c) The Government does not have any proposal to construct a new civil airport at Srinagar.

(d) There is no such proposal with the Government at present.

**Statement**

*I. List of Defence Airports wherein Airports Authority maintains  
Civil Enclaves for Civil Operations*

| Sl. No. | Name of Airport          | State             | Owner | Remarks |
|---------|--------------------------|-------------------|-------|---------|
| 1       | 2                        | 3                 | 4     | 5       |
| 1.      | Agra (CE)                | Uttar Pradesh     | IAF   |         |
| 2.      | Allahabad (CE)           | Uttar Pradesh     | IAF   |         |
| 3.      | Bagdogra (CE)            | West Bengal       | IAF   |         |
| 4.      | Bangalore (CE)           | Karnataka         | HAL   |         |
| 5.      | Bhuj (CE)                | Gujarat           | IAF   |         |
| 6.      | Chandigarh (CE)          | Union Territory   | IAF   |         |
| 7.      | Coa (CE)                 | Goa               | Navy  |         |
| 8.      | Gorakhpur (CE)           | Uttar Pradesh     | IAF   |         |
| 9.      | Gwalior (CE)             | Madhya Pradesh    | IAF   |         |
| 10.     | Jaisalmer (CE)           | Rajasthan         | IAF   |         |
| 11.     | Jammu (CE)               | Jammu and Kashmir | IAF   |         |
| 12.     | Jamnagar (CE)            | Gujarat           | IAF   |         |
| 13.     | Jodhpur (CE)             | Rajasthan         | IAF   |         |
| 14.     | Jorhat (CE)              | Assam             | IAF   |         |
| 15.     | Kanpur (CE)<br>(Chakeri) | Uttar Pradesh     | IAF   |         |
| 16.     | Leh (CE)                 | Jammu and Kashmir | IAF   |         |

| 1   | 2                            | 3                              | 4    | 5 |
|-----|------------------------------|--------------------------------|------|---|
| 17. | Pathankot (CE)               | Punjab                         | IAF  |   |
| 18. | Port Blair (CE)              | Andaman and<br>Nicobar Islands | Navy |   |
| 19. | Pune (CE)<br>(Lohegaon)      | Maharashtra                    | IAF  |   |
| 20. | Silchar (CE)<br>(Kumbhigram) | Assam                          | IAF  |   |
| 21. | Srinagar (CE)                | Jammu and Kashmir              | IAF  |   |
| 22. | Tezpur (CE)                  | Assam                          | IAF  |   |
| 23. | Vishakhapatnam (CE)          | Andhra Pradesh                 | Navy |   |

*II. New Civil Enclaves developed by AAI*

|    |          |           |     |
|----|----------|-----------|-----|
| 1. | Bhatinda | Punjab    | IAF |
| 2. | Bikaner  | Rajasthan | IAF |

*III. Civil Enclave proposed to be Developed*

|    |           |            |     |
|----|-----------|------------|-----|
| 1. | Thanjavur | Tamil Nadu | IAF |
|----|-----------|------------|-----|

**Proposal for changing Pune Airport name**

487. SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR : Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has received any proposal to name Pune (Lohagaon) as Lokmanya Tilak International Airport;

(b) if so, the reasons for delay in taking a decision in this regard; and

(c) by when Government will take a decision in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

**Revamping of civil aviation sector in the country**

488. DR. R. LAKSHMANAN : Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether any necessity was felt by Government to completely overhaul/revamp the civil aviation sector in view of the entry of many private players in civil aviation sector;

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

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL) : (a) to (c) Civil Aviation is a Dynamic sector which requires continuous adjustment according to global and domestic needs. The Government has constantly been responding to changing scenario and undertaking sector specific measures to facilitate and enable growth of the sector. Government has taken several measures to revive the aviation industry and ensure long-term viability of the sector, which include:

(i) The issue of rationalization of VAT on ATF, has been taken up with the State Governments.

(ii) Director General of Foreign Trade has allowed direct import of ATF by airlines on actual user basis.

(iii) Foreign airlines have been allowed to invest in the equity of domestic carriers up to 49 per cent.

(iv) ECB upto \$ USD 1 billion has been permitted for the airlines to meet their working capital requirement.

(v) Government has laid down Civil Aviation Authority Bill in Parliament.

**Smuggling of red sandalwood by airlines staff**

489. DR. NAJMAA. HEPTULLA : Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn towards the increasing instances of smuggling of red sandalwood out of the country by airline staff;

(b) if so, the Government's reaction thereto;

(c) the number of cases of sandalwood smuggling by airline staff which have come to light during the last year and current year, airline-wise; and

(d) the steps taken by Government to safeguard the airports and other major transit places in the country in view of airline staffs involvement in smuggling cases?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL) : (a) and (b) The details of smuggling of red sandalwood cases out of the country by airline staff detected by the Customs Department at the Delhi Airport and action taken therein is as under:

- (i) A case of smuggling of Red Sandal weighing 52 kgs, valued at Rs. 52,000/- was booked against two Crew members of Air India Airlines on 21.10.2013. The goods were absolutely confiscated and adjudicated on the spot. Penalty of Rs. 40,000/- (Rs. 20,000/- each) was imposed on them.
  - (ii) A case of smuggling of Red Sandal weighing 90 kgs, valued at Rs. 90,000/- was booked against employee (CSA) of Jet Airways on 16.09.2013. The goods were absolutely confiscated and adjudicated on the spot. Penalty of Rs. 40,000/- (Rs. 20,000/-each) was imposed on them.
  - (iii) A case of smuggling of Red Sandal weighing 12 kgs, valued at Rs. 12,000/- was booked against employee (CSA) of China Airways on 01.12.2013. The goods were absolutely confiscated and adjudicated on the spot. Penalty of Rs. 12,000/- was imposed on them.
  - (iv) A case of smuggling of Red Sandal weighing 140 kgs, valued at Rs. 1,40,000/- was booked against employee (CSA) of Air India on 23.10.2013. The goods were absolutely confiscated and the case is under investigation.
- (c) No cases have been detected by the Customs Department in regard to smuggling of Sandal Wood by the Airlines Staff.
- (d) The Customs Officers at Airports are on alert to prevent such cases of smuggling.

#### **Privatization of airports**

490. SHRI M.P. ACHUTHAN :  
SHRI D. RAJA :

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Government has decided to privatize six airports *i.e.* Chennai, Kolkata, Ahmedabad, Guwahati, Jaipur and Lucknow;

(b) if so, the details thereof and at what stage is the process for privatization of these airports;

(c) whether the Standing Committee on Transport and Tourism has opposed the privatization of airports; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. As per the recommendations of the Task Force on Financing Plan for Twelfth Plan Period, Government of India (GoI) has 'in principle' decided to bring operation, management and development of twenty airport at Chennai, Kolkata, Lucknow, Guwahati, Jaipur, Ahmedabad, Bhubaneswar, Coimbatore, Trichy, Varanasi, Indore, Amritsar, Udaipur, Gaya, Raipur, Bhopal, Agartala, Imphal, Mangalore and Vadodara in Public Private Partnership (PPP) mode in a phased manner. GoI has invited the applications from the prospective parties seeking their qualification. For this, Requests for Qualification (RFQ) have been issued for six airports namely Chennai, Kolkata, Ahmedabad, Guwahati, Jaipur and Lucknow.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The recommendations of the Standing Committee on Transport and Tourism have been received recently and are being examined.

#### **Survival of domestic flight operators**

491. SHRI PARSHOTTAM KHODABHAI RUPALA :  
SHRI BHARATSINH PRABHATSINH PARMAR :

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the details of action taken by Government on the fact that most of domestic flight operators are passing through extremely tough time due to various reasons and also keeping in view that, it is quite essential to boost up our tourism sector and economic development that these flight operators should be survived; and

(b) the number of application to begin domestic flight operations which are pending with the Ministry and by when these will be approved?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL) : (a) The Government has taken several measures to revive the aviation industry and ensure long-term viability of the sector which include:

- (i) The issue of rationalization of VAT on ATF, has been taken up with the State Governments.
- (ii) Director General of Foreign Trade has allowed direct import of ATF by airlines on actual user basis.
- (iii) The Ministry has undertaken a study of ATF pricing and fiscal structure through experts. The report has been submitted to Ministry of Civil Aviation.
- (iv) Foreign airlines have been allowed to invest in the equity of domestic carriers up to 49 per cent.
- (v) ECB upto \$ USD 1 billion has been permitted for the airlines to meet their working capital requirement.

(b) Nine proposals of Scheduled Domestic Air Transport (Passenger/Regional) Services are at various levels of detailed examination and consultation with MHA for Security Clearance of the Company and its Directors. It is not possible to specify any time limit for the approval.

#### **Representation of Muslims in Boards of PSU Banks**

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

- (a) whether there is any Muslim Director in the Board of Directors of State Bank of India (SBI);
- (b) if not, the reasons therefor;
- (c) the total number of account holders from the Muslim minority in the SBI; and
- (d) how many Muslim directors are there in the nationalized banks along with the names of the nationalized banks and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA) : (a) and (b) There is one Muslim Member on the Patna Local Board of State Bank of India (SBI).

(c) SBI has informed that there are 16,50,831 account holders from the Muslim Minority Community in the Bank as on 30.09.2013.

(d) Bank of India, Corporation Bank, Punjab National Bank, Syndicate Bank, UCO Bank, Union Bank of India, State Bank of Hyderabad, State Bank of Mysore and State Bank of Travancore have one Muslim Director each on their respective boards.

#### **Selling of gold products by banks**

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

(a) whether Government is aware that several banks in the country are selling gold coins and gold related investment products and involved in mis-selling such products to customers;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has received complaints in this regard and if so, to what extent it has been probed by them; and

(d) the steps taken by Government to protect customers' interest and check cheating by banks?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA) : (a) to (d) Banks are authorized to sell gold coins to their customers in accordance with the various guidelines issued by Reserve Bank of India (RBI) in this regard. RBI has informed that during a thematic review undertaken by them in 36 select banks during April-May, 2013 certain violations were noticed including selling gold coins against cash of above Rs. 50,000/-. RBI has taken appropriate action including penal action against the erring banks. RBI, *vide* their circular dated 14.08.2013, has prohibited import of gold in the form of coins and medallions. The said circular is available at RBI website [www.rbi.org.in](http://www.rbi.org.in).

#### **Revenue forgone**

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

(a) the revenue of the country, forgone in the last three years, sector-wise; and

(b) the details of the revenue forgone which is higher than Rs. one crore?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JESUDASU SEELAM) : (a) and (b) The revenue forgone in the last three years in the field of Customs , Central Excise (Indirect Taxes) as well as Corporate Income-tax and Personal Income Tax (Direct Taxes) is as under:

|                       | 2010-11 | 2011-12 | 2012-13<br>(Estimated) |
|-----------------------|---------|---------|------------------------|
| Excise                | 192227  | 195590  | 206188                 |
| Customs               | 172740  | 236852  | 253967                 |
| Corporate Income Tax  | 57912   | 61765.3 | 68007.6                |
| Personal Income Tax . | 36826   | 39375.4 | 45464.1                |

The above figures have been taken from the Receipt Budget for 2011-12, 2012-13 and 2013-14 and the details of the revenue foregone (which is higher than Rs. One crore for each year) are available on the website [www.budget.nic.in](http://www.budget.nic.in) (Budget document-Receipt Budget).

#### **Establishment of National Rural Bank of India**

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

(a) the main objectives for setting up of Regional Rural Banks (RRBs) in the country and the guidelines thereof which regulate the credit and other facilities by these RRBs;

(b) the number of RRBs in the country, State/Union Territory-wise;

(c) whether Government proposes to establish a National Rural Bank of India by amalgamating the Regional Rural Banks (RRBs) to improve the efficiency of the banks operating in the rural areas;

(d) if so, the details thereof and the time by which it is likely to be established; and

(e) if not, the reasons for Government not considering this long standing demand of various employees associations of RRB?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA) : (a) and (b) The main objective for setting up of Regional Rural Banks (RRBs) was to provide credit and other related facilities in the rural areas, with special focus on small and marginal farmers, agricultural labourers, artisans and small entrepreneurs. Credit and other facilities to the customers of RRBs are governed by

the RRB Act, 1976 and directions issued by the RBI and NABARD from time to time. As on date, 57 RRBs are functioning in the country. State/Union Territory-wise list of RRBs is given in the Statement (*See below*).

(c) There is no such proposal at present.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) Establishment of National Rural Bank may not be feasible as it would defeat very purpose of creation of area specific RRBs. However, with a view to have scale of economy by minimizing overhead expenses and optimize use of technology in RRBs, Government has initiated amalgamation of geographically contiguous RRBs in States.

***Statement***

*State/Union Territory-wise number of Regional Rural Banks*

| Sl. No. | State             | No. of Regional Rural Bank |
|---------|-------------------|----------------------------|
| 1       | 2                 | 3                          |
| 1.      | Andhra Pradesh    | 5                          |
| 2.      | Arunachal Pradesh | 1                          |
| 3.      | Assam             | 2                          |
| 4.      | Bihar             | 3                          |
| 5.      | Chhattisgarh      | 1                          |
| 6.      | Gujarat           | 3                          |
| 7.      | Haryana           | 1                          |
| 8.      | Himachal Pradesh  | 1                          |
| 9.      | Jammu and Kashmir | 2                          |
| 10.     | Jharkhand         | 2                          |
| 11.     | Karnataka         | 3                          |
| 12.     | Kerala            | 1                          |

| 1     | 2              | 3  |
|-------|----------------|----|
| 13.   | Madhya Pradesh | 3  |
| 14.   | Maharashtra    | 2  |
| 15.   | Manipur        | 1  |
| 16.   | Meghalaya      | 1  |
| 17.   | Mizoram        | 1  |
| 18.   | Nagaland       | 1  |
| 19.   | Odisha         | 2  |
| 20.   | Puducherry     | 1  |
| 21.   | Punjab         | 3  |
| 22.   | Rajasthan      | 3  |
| 23.   | Tamil Nadu     | 2  |
| 24.   | Tripura        | 1  |
| 25.   | Uttar Pradesh  | 7  |
| 26.   | Uttarakhand    | 1  |
| 27.   | West Bengal    | 3  |
| TOTAL |                | 57 |

**Reduction in collection of taxes**

496. SHRI C.P. NARAYANAN : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any reduction in collection of direct and indirect taxes against expectation has been experienced so far in this financial year;

(b) whether Ministry has advised other ministries to make cuts in spending on various items;

- (c) if so, the names of the Ministries and such items;
- (d) whether the Ministry expects a surge in tax collection during the rest of this financial year;
- (e) if not, whether it will be constrained to make further cuts in the current year allocations; and
- (f) the total amount of taxes foregone as per this year's budget?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JESUDASU SEELAM) : (a) The direct and indirect taxes collection target is fixed during the Budgetary Exercise for the entire financial year. However, the revised estimate with regard to collection of direct and indirect taxes for 2013-14 is finalized during budget exercise 2014, if necessary. The Budget Estimate (BE) for the year 2013-14 in respect of direct and indirect taxes and the collection made against B.E. 2013-14 from April to November, 2013-14 is given below:

(Rs. in crore)

| Sl. No. | Nature of Taxes | Budget Estimate<br>2013-14 | Collection made during<br>April-November, 2013-14<br>against B.E. |
|---------|-----------------|----------------------------|---|
| 1.      | Direct Taxes    | 668109                     | 310317  |
| 2.      | Indirect Taxes  | 565003                     | 279202  |

(b) and (c) The Ministry of Finance has issued guidelines on 18.9.2013 on expenditure management relating to Seminars/Conferences, purchase of vehicles, domestic and foreign travel, creation of posts, observance of discipline in fiscal transfers to States/PSUs/Autonomous Bodies and on balanced pace of expenditure. The Ministries/Departments have also to effect a mandatory 10% cut on non-plan expenditure except on interest payment, repayment of debt, Defence capital, salaries, pension and Finance Commission grants to the States.

(d) and (e) At this stage, it is not feasible to make any precise estimate since the collection of taxes generally depend on a number of factors - domestic and international. Domestic factors include GDP growth, domestic demand for goods and services, tax policy etc. However the international factors include exchange rate fluctuation and international prices of goods and services.

(f) At this stage, it is not feasible to estimate the total amount of taxes foregone in the current fiscal, since no budget estimate is made in advance for revenue foregone in 2013-14.

**Recovery of outstanding loans by Purvanchal Bank**

497. SHRI ARVIND KUMAR SINGH :  
SHRI PRABHAT JHA :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to answer to Unstarred Question 827, dated 13 August, 2013 in Rajya Sabha and state:

(a) the details of defaulted/doubtful loans under KCC and other schemes recovered during 2013-14, so far, out of 300 such accounts by Purvanchal Bank, Narahi branch;

(b) whether the said branch has issued a recovery certificate against only one account of the fraudsters running racket; if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the bank is not recovering defaulted and outstanding public money from collateral security/guarantee mortgaged with the bank; if so, the reasons therefor;

(d) by when recovery certificate against other accounts of fraudsters lent loans under KCC would be issued; and

(e) the details of loan recovered against RC No. N/2013/6/26, dated 28 June, 2013, so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA) : (a) As reported by National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) and Purvanchal Bank, as on 3rd December, 2013, Rs. 1.35 lakh has been recovered by Narhi Branch of Purvanchal Bank during 2013-14, out of defaulted/doubtful loans under Kisan Credit Card (KCC) and other schemes.

(b) to (e) The recovery certificate has been issued against all the four accounts, details of which have been given in the Statement (*See below*).

The Bank can approach the Recovery Authority (Collector of the District) by issuing a Recovery Certificate for the recovery of its dues and it cannot auction collateral security/guarantee mortgaged with the bank on its own. However, full recovery has been made in one account No. 300031410000706.

**Statement***The details of the recovery certificates*

| Sl. No. | Loan A/c No. (GKCC) | Borrowers Name                             | Date of Sanction         | Sanctioned Amount (Rs.) | Outstanding (Rs.) | Security obtained agriculture land |
|---------|---------------------|--|--------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------|------------------------------------|
| 1.      | 300031410000695     | Mahendra Rai<br>(Died)<br>G. Amar Nath Rai | 06.03.2008<br>13.09.2003 | 175000.00<br>45000.00   | 239708.00<br>NIL  | 8.72 Acre                          |
| 2.      | 300031410000706     | Amar Nath Rai                              | 11.03.2008<br>13.09.2003 | 175000.00<br>45000.00   | NIL<br>NIL        | 8.72 Acre                          |
| 3.      | 300031410000005     | Kalawati Devi &<br>Amar Nath Rai           | 29.08.2008<br>23.12.2004 | 150000.00<br>50000.00   | 201571.00<br>NIL  | 7.39 Acre                          |
| 4.      | 300031410000604     | Dulariya Devi &<br>Amar Nath Rai           | 04.10.2008               | 140000.00               | 187565.00         | 7.17 Acre                          |

Source: NABARD/Purvanchal Bank.

**Legislation to prevent bank frauds**

498. SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN :  
SHRIMATI T. RATNA BAI :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is bringing any legislation in consultation with each State to prevent frauds of the banks and the economy;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) RBI issues guidelines from time to time on prevention of frauds in Banks. As per RBI Master Circular dated July 01, 2013 on "Frauds - Classification and reporting" containing all the details/aspects relating to frauds, the same is also available on the website of RBI *i.e.* [www.rbi.org.in](http://www.rbi.org.in), on receipt of fraud reports from banks, various aspects related to the frauds are examined and concerned banks are advised to report the case to CBI/Police/SFIO, examine staff accountability, complete proceedings against the erring staff expeditiously, take steps to recover the amount involved in the fraud, claim insurance wherever applicable and streamline the system as also procedures so that frauds do not recur.

**Introduction of plastic currency**

499. SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN :  
SHRIMATI T. RATNA BAI :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is contemplating to introduce plastic currency;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the objectives thereof; and
- (c) the views of the people in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA) : (a) to (c) With a view to elongating the life of the banknotes, particularly in the lower denominations, it has been decided to introduce plastic notes

in the denomination of Rs. 10. Longevity of the notes is the primary objective for introduction of plastic notes. This is also another step towards RBI's Clean Note Policy, as banknotes particularly in the lower denominations suffer from excessive soilage and wear and tear due to frequent handling. Plastic substrate has proved to be more resilient than paper. To begin with, one billion plastic notes of the denomination of Rs. 10 will be introduced in a field trial in five cities selected for their geographical and climatic diversity. These cities are Kochi, Mysore, Jaipur, Shimla and Bhubaneswar. The field trial is expected to be launched by the second quarter of 2014. The views of the people at large would be known only after the field trial.

**Non recovery of outstanding loans by Allahabad Bank**

500. SHRI PRABHAT JHA :

SHRI ARVIND KUMAR SINGH :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to answer to Unstarred Question 206, dated 6th August, 2013 in the Rajya Sabha and state:

- (a) the reasons for non recovery of outstanding loans from defaulters since several years by Mangawan branch of Allahabad Bank in Rewa District;
- (b) whether Government would recover the defaulted loans from collateral security/guaranty;
- (c) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;
- (d) the reasons for non issue of recovery certificates for recovery of defaulted loans by said branch; and
- (e) by when the defaulted outstanding loans would be recovered by the above branch?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA) : (a) to (c) As per the information received from Allahabad Bank, the Mangawan branch is making efforts in recovering the outstanding loan regularly for the last several years and as a result, the Non-Performing Assets (NPA) position of the Branch as on 31.03.13 is Rs. 1.12 crore. The NPA recovery percentage of the branch for last four years are 82.33, 53.88, 26.16 and 53.94 for the years 2009-10, 2010-11, 2011-12 and 2012-13 respectively. Branch is recovering the defaulted loans from the collateral securities of the borrowers and guarantors, wherever available by adopting various recovery measures.

(d) The Branch has already issued recovery certificates for recovery of defaulted loans of all eligible cases.

(e) Regular follow up has been ensured to recover the defaulted outstanding loans. However, it is not possible to indicate a fixed time limit.

**Rise in inflation during October-November, 2013**

501. SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD :  
SHRI ARVIND KUMAR SINGH :  
SHRI PRABHAT JHA :  
SHRIMATI KUSUM RAI :  
SHRI ALOK TIWARI :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether there has been steep rise in inflation rate during October and November, 2013;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor;
- (c) whether Government would take concrete steps to bring down the inflation and ease the lives of common people;
- (d) if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA) : (a) and (b) The movement of year-on-year rate of inflation based on wholesale and various retail price indices in the country from April to October 2013 is given in Table 1 below. The inflation rates for all indices are available till October, 2013.

*Table 1 : Year-on-Year inflation rate for all price indices (per cent)*

| Indices | Based on wholesale prices | Based on retail prices |         |         |        |
|---------|---------------------------|------------------------|---------|---------|--------|
|         | WPI                       | CPI-IW                 | CPI-RL  | CPI-AL  | CPI-NS |
| Base    | 2004-05                   | 2001                   | 1986-87 | 1986-87 | 2010   |
| 1       | 2                         | 3                      | 4       | 5       | 6      |
| Apr.-13 | 4.77                      | 10.24                  | 12.15   | 12.32   | 9.39   |
| May-13  | 4.58                      | 10.68                  | 12.50   | 12.70   | 9.31   |
| June-13 | 5.16                      | 11.06                  | 12.65   | 12.85   | 9.87   |

| 1        | 2      | 3     | 4     | 5     | 6       |
|----------|--------|-------|-------|-------|---------|
| July-13  | 5.85   | 10.85 | 12.61 | 12.80 | 9.64    |
| Aug.-13  | 6.99   | 10.75 | 12.89 | 13.21 | 9.52    |
| Sep.-13  | 6.46 P | 10.70 | 12.44 | 12.78 | 9.84    |
| Oct.- 13 | 7.00 P | 11.06 | 12.48 | 12.65 | 10.09 P |

P: Provisional

(c) to (e) Government and Reserve Bank of India (RBI) monitor the price situation regularly, as price stability remains high on their policy agenda. Various fiscal, monetary and administrative measures have been taken to reduce inflation. Some of the specific measures in place include: reducing import duties for wheat, onion, pulses and refined edible oils; banning export of edible oils and pulses; imposing stock limits from time to time in the case of select essential commodities; maintaining the Central Issue Price for rice (at Rs 5.65 per kg for BPL and Rs. 3 per kg for AAY) and wheat (at Rs 4.15 per kg for BPL and Rs 2 per kg for AAY) since 2002; suspending futures trading in rice, urad and tur; fixing the Minimum Export Price of onion at US\$ 1150 per MT and allocating 1,95,000 tonnes of rice and 3,27,000 tonnes of wheat for distribution to retail consumers under Open Market Sales Scheme (Domestic) for the period upto March, 2014.

As per Second Quarter Review (October 29, 2013) of the RBI, the policy stance and measures are intended to curb mounting inflationary pressures and manage inflation.

**Impact of MCMAATM on access to illegal money concealed in foreign banks**

502. SHRI M.P. ACHUTHAN :  
SHRI D. RAJA :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Switzerland has agreed to sign the Multilateral Convention on Mutual Administrative Assistance in Tax Matters (MCMAATM); and

(b) if so, the details thereof and what is its impact on the efforts of Indian Government to get access to information on concealed illicit money in foreign banks?

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

(b) Switzerland has signed the Multilateral Convention on Mutual Administrative Assistance in Tax Matters (MCMAATM) on the 15th October, 2013 but has not yet ratified it.

Under the MCMAATM, as also as per existing Double Taxation Avoidance Agreement between India and Switzerland as amended in 2011, Switzerland is obliged to provide information if a specific request is made by the Indian tax authorities, including banking information and information that has no domestic interest.

#### **Study of State-budgets by RBI**

503. SHRI PARIMAL NATHWANI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has made a study of State budgets for 2012-13;

(b) if so, the highlights of this study;

(c) what has been the performance of Jharkhand in this regard;

(d) whether any reforms have been proposed to tone up financial health of the State; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has made a study of State Budgets for 2012-13 in December 2012 and brought out a publication titled "State Finances—A Study of Budgets of 2012-13". The report has, *inter-alia*, highlighted that State Governments have budgeted improvement in their overall fiscal position in 2012-13, with 23 States budgeting for revenue surplus, and reduction in the gross fiscal deficit (GFD) - gross state domestic product (GSDP) ratio. According to the study, the consolidated Debt-GDP ratio of the States continued to decline in 2011-12 and was expected to decline further from 22.6% to 21.9% during 2012-13, and remains below the Thirteenth Finance Commission (FC-XIII) prescribed benchmark, indicating the continuation of the fiscal consolidation process at the state level. The report is available at the website of RBI <http://rbi.org.in>.

(c) As per the Revised Budget Estimates (2012-13) of Jharkhand, the state is expected to remain in revenue surplus of 3.02 % of GSDP, with a FD/GSDP ratio of 2.33% and Debt/GSDP ratio of 25% as against the respective FC-XIII targets of zero revenue deficit, 3% FD/GSDP ratio and 27.8% Debt/GSDP ratio prescribed for it by the FC-XIII.

(d) and (e) FC-XIII has worked out a fiscal consolidation road map for the states, including Jharkhand, requiring them to eliminate revenue deficit and achieve a fiscal deficit of 3 per cent of their respective gross state domestic product latest by 2014-15. The states are required to amend or enact their Fiscal Responsibility and Budget Management (FRBM) Acts to conform to these recommendations. Jharkhand has amended its FRBM Act to incorporate the fiscal consolidation roadmap recommended by the FC-XIII.

#### **Fall in net profits of bank**

504. SHRI D. RAJA :

SHRI M.P. ACHUTAN :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Non-Performing Assets (NPA) and the amount of bad debts written off by the public sector banks have increased during the last five years resulting in continuous fall in their net profit;

(b) if so, the details of NPA, bad debts written off and net profit/Loss of these banks during the last five years, bank-wise; and

(c) the names and other details of the major defaulters?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA) : (a) and (b) Although Non Performing Assets (NPAs) and bad debts written off by Public Sector Banks (PSBs) have increased during the last five years, their profits have shown an increasing trend. Bank-wise details of Gross NPAs, Write offs (including compromise) and Net Profit are given in the Statement (*See below*). The net profit of the PSBs has increased over the years.

(c) The Reserve Bank of India (RBI) collates information from banks and Financial Institutions (FIs) about the list of non-suit filed 'doubtful' and 'loss' borrowal accounts of Rs. 1 crore and above on half-yearly basis (*i.e.* as on March 31 and September 30) and non-suit filed accounts of wilful defaults of Rs. 25 lakh and above on quarterly basis and disseminates to banks and FIs for their confidential use. Section 45 E of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934 prohibits the Reserve Bank from disclosing 'credit information' except in the manner provided therein.

However, similar information in respect of suit-filed cases is available with the Credit Information Companies, including CIBIL, for use by banks and FIs. The same is also available on the websites of CICs.

**Statement****Data on Gross NPAs, Write-offs and Net Profits made by PSBs (Amount in Rs. Crore)**

| Bank Name                 | Gross NPAs at end |         |         |         | Write offs (including compromise) during |      |      |      |      |      |      | Net Profit during the year |      |      |      |
|---------------------------|-------------------|---------|---------|---------|--|------|------|------|------|------|------|----------------------------|------|------|------|
|                           | Mar.-09           | Mar.-10 | Mar.-11 | Mar.-12 | Mar.-13                                  | FY09 | FY10 | FY11 | FY12 | FY13 | FY09 | FY10                       | FY11 | FY12 | FY13 |
| 1                         | 2                 | 3       | 4       | 5       | 6  | 7    | 8    | 9    | 10   | 11   | 12   | 13                         | 14   | 15   | 16   |
| Allahabad Bank            | 1078              | 1222    | 1648    | 2059    | 5137                                     | 331  | 643  | 720  | 1001 | 1352 | 769  | 1206                       | 1423 | 1867 | 1185 |
| Andhra Bank               | 368               | 488     | 996     | 1798    | 3714                                     | 83   | 192  | 150  | 169  | 334  | 653  | 1046                       | 1267 | 1345 | 1289 |
| Bank of Baroda            | 1843              | 2401    | 3153    | 4465    | 7983                                     | 405  | 515  | 501  | 1215 | 2356 | 2227 | 3058                       | 4242 | 5007 | 4481 |
| Bank of India             | 2471              | 4883    | 4812    | 5894    | 8765                                     | 559  | 744  | 880  | 2415 | 2415 | 3007 | 1741                       | 2489 | 2678 | 2749 |
| Bank of Maharashtra       | 798               | 1210    | 1174    | 1297    | 1138                                     | 172  | 236  | 350  | 395  | 663  | 375  | 440                        | 330  | 431  | 760  |
| Canara Bank               | 2168              | 2590    | 3137    | 4032    | 6260                                     | 591  | 1290 | 1050 | 1460 | 1535 | 2072 | 3021                       | 4026 | 3283 | 2872 |
| Central Bank of India     | 2317              | 2458    | 2395    | 7273    | 8456                                     | 307  | 294  | 554  | 629  | 1061 | 571  | 1058                       | 1252 | 533  | 1015 |
| Corporation Bank          | 559               | 651     | 790     | 1274    | 2048                                     | 129  | 267  | 5431 | 565  | 709  | 893  | 1170                       | 1413 | 1506 | 1435 |
| Dena Bank                 | 621               | 642     | 842     | 957     | 1452                                     | 247  | 185  | 196  | 194  | 237  | 423  | 511                        | 612  | 803  | 810  |
| IDBI Bank Limited         | 1436              | 2129    | 2785    | 4551    | 6450                                     | 198  | 477  | 884  | 319  | 383  | 859  | 1031                       | 1650 | 2032 | 1882 |
| Indian Bank               | 459               | 510     | 740     | 1851    | 3565                                     | 49   | 388  | 590  | 506  | 520  | 1245 | 1555                       | 1714 | 1747 | 1581 |
| Indian Overseas Bank      | 1923              | 3611    | 3090    | 3920    | 6608                                     | 233  | 389  | 971  | 1166 | 1642 | 1326 | 707                        | 1073 | 1050 | 567  |
| Oriental Bank of Commerce | 1058              | 1469    | 1921    | 3580    | 4184                                     | 248  | 389  | 696  | 933  | 1416 | 905  | 1135                       | 1503 | 1142 | 1328 |

|                                  | 1            | 2            | 3            | 4             | 5             | 6           | 7            | 8            | 9            | 10           | 11           | 12           | 13           | 14           | 15           | 16 |
|----------------------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|---------------|---------------|-------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|----|
| Punjab and Sind Bank             | 161          | 206          | 424          | 763           | 1537          | 48          | 81           | 66           | 39           | 50           | 437          | 509          | 526          | 451          | 339          |    |
| Punjab National Bank             | 2507         | 3214         | 4379         | 8720          | 13466         | 466         | 853          | 1592         | 126          | 997          | 3091         | 3905         | 4433         | 4884         | 4748         |    |
| Syndicate Bank                   | 1595         | 2007         | 2599         | 3183          | 2979          | 409         | 419          | 351          | 891          | 1297         | 913          | 813          | 1048         | 1313         | 2004         |    |
| UCO Bank                         | 1540         | 1666         | 3150         | 4086          | 7130          | 103         | 371          | 586          | 391          | 617          | 558          | 1012         | 907          | 1109         | 618          |    |
| Union Bank of India              | 1923         | 2671         | 3623         | 5450          | 6314          | 366         | 513          | 1126         | 938          | 1129         | 1727         | 2075         | 2082         | 1787         | 2158         |    |
| United Bank of India             | 1020         | 1372         | 1356         | 2176          | 2964          | 156         | 174          | 415          | 233          | 1094         | 185          | 322          | 524          | 633          | 392          |    |
| Vijaya Bank                      | 699          | 994          | 1259         | 1718          | 1533          | 78          | 479          | 327          | 214          | 543          | 262          | 507          | 524          | 581          | 586          |    |
| <b>Nationalised Banks</b>        | <b>26543</b> | <b>36395</b> | <b>44272</b> | <b>69048</b>  | <b>101683</b> | <b>5180</b> | <b>8895</b>  | <b>12546</b> | <b>13799</b> | <b>20351</b> | <b>22498</b> | <b>26824</b> | <b>33038</b> | <b>34180</b> | <b>32799</b> |    |
| State Bank of Bikaner and Jaipur | 490          | 612          | 835          | 1651          | 2119          | 46          | 23           | 166          | 275          | 463          | 403          | 455          | 551          | 652          | 730          |    |
| State Bank of Hyderabad          | 486          | 646          | 1150         | 2007          | 3186          | 63          | 71           | 202          | 265          | 343          | 616          | 823          | 1166         | 1298         | 1250         |    |
| State Bank of India              | 15714        | 19535        | 25326        | 39676         | 51189         | 1896        | 1990         | 4007         | 744          | 5594         | 9121         | 9166         | 8265         | 11707        | 14105        |    |
| State Bank of Indore             | 301          | 493          |              |               | 80            | 57          |              |              |              | 279          | 308          |              |              |              |              |    |
| State Bank of Mysore             | 368          | 595          | 864          | 1503          | 2081          | 50          | 20           | 311          | 165          | 275          | 337          | 446          | 501          | 369          | 416          |    |
| State Bank of Patiala            | 574          | 1007         | 1382         | 1888          | 2453          | 60          | 5            | 410          | 120          | 28           | 532          | 551          | 653          | 796          | 667          |    |
| State Bank of Travancore         | 549          | 642          | 835          | 1489          | 1750          | 86          | 124          | 152          | 182          | 176          | 608          | 684          | 728          | 510          | 615          |    |
| <b>SBI GROUP</b>                 | <b>18482</b> | <b>23529</b> | <b>30393</b> | <b>48214</b>  | <b>62778</b>  | <b>2280</b> | <b>2290</b>  | <b>5248</b>  | <b>1752</b>  | <b>6880</b>  | <b>11896</b> | <b>12433</b> | <b>11863</b> | <b>15334</b> | <b>17783</b> |    |
| <b>Public Sector Banks</b>       | <b>45025</b> | <b>59924</b> | <b>74664</b> | <b>117262</b> | <b>164462</b> | <b>7461</b> | <b>11185</b> | <b>17794</b> | <b>15551</b> | <b>27231</b> | <b>34394</b> | <b>39257</b> | <b>44901</b> | <b>49514</b> | <b>50583</b> |    |

Source: (RBI) Off-site Balance Sheet returns as reported by banks, global operations.

**Relaxation in foreign ownership cap on private security agencies**

505. DR. JANARDHAN WAGHMARE :  
SHRI N.K. SINGH :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has decided to remove the foreign ownership cap on private security agencies;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether representations have been received by Government, expressing concern over its decision to remove foreign ownership cap on private security agencies;
- (d) if so, the details thereof and the action contemplated on such presentations;
- (e) whether such a decision have been cleared from the Ministry of Home Affairs keeping in view the national security implications; and
- (f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA) : (a) to (f) The information will be collected and placed on the table of the House.

**Expenditure of money by SEBI**

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

- (a) whether the Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI) has spent Rs. 22 crore out of the Rs. 5100 crore of investors money received from Sahara Indian Company towards its own expenses;
- (b) whether it is a fact that SEBI is deliberately not returning the money of the investors to them; and
- (c) if so, the reasons therefor?

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

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI) has not spent any amount out of the Rs. 5.120 crore of investors money received from the Saharas (Sahara India Real Estate Corporation Ltd. and Sahara Housing Investment Corporation Ltd.) towards its own expenses.

- (b) No Sir.
- (c) Does not arise in view of reply (b) above.

#### **Upgradation of pension of pre-2006 pensioners**

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

(a) whether Department of Personnel and Training have issued certain instructions for up-gradation/re-fixation of basic pension of pre-2006 pensioners, with payment of arrears from September, 2012;

(b) whether certain Departments have issued fresh PPOs for such pensioners that are lying unattended to in the Central SBI office which processes payment of pension to them;

(c) whether it is a fact that a number of such old-aged pensioners are afflicted with one or the other ailments and need additional monetary help to fast address their afflictions; and

(d) if so, whether Government will expedite payment of their arrears on humanitarian ground to address their grievances?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA) : (a) Yes, on the recommendations of a Cabinet Secretary's Committee on 24.09.2012, Union Cabinet approved the proposal for stepping up of pension of pre-2006 pensioners at 50% of the minimum of pay in the pay band plus grade pay corresponding to the pre-revised scale arrived at on the basis of fitment tables for fixation of pay. The orders in this regard have been issued on 28.01.2013. These orders are effective from 24.09.2012.

(b) Being the authorizing authority for pension payment, on the basis of the above O.M. and Special Seal Authorities received from Civil Ministries/Departments, CPAO issues Special Seal Authorities (PPO) to various banks including SBI for making payment. No fresh cases received by SBI upto 30.11.2013 are lying unattended and all the cases have been processed by them.

(c) The normal physiological aging process results in decrease in body stamina as well as decline in body immunity. This makes elderly physically weak and more prone to diseases and disabilities.

(d) On the basis of instructions/orders issued by Department of Pension & Pensioners' Welfare, Ministry of Finance, etc. from time to time the PPO's and subsequent amendments are sent by concerned Pay & Accounts Offices to CPAO for arranging payment to the pensioners through banks. In order to address the grievances of pensioners, a system for monitoring grievances redressal was set up in March, 2011. As and when any grievance related to pension is received in CPAO, the same is taken up immediately with banks and monitored till final settlement.

#### **Internal control system in PSBs to combat frauds**

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

(a) whether the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has asked the Public Sector Banks (PSBs) to set up internal control systems to combat frauds, to take proactive fraud control and enforcement measure related to net banking;

(b) if so, the details of the steps taken by PSBs in this regard;

(c) whether such steps have reduced the crime related to net banking/debit/credit cards; and

(d) if so, the number of crimes related to net banking during the last 5 years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA) : (a) and (b) Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has been sensitizing banks and general public against the fictitious offers of cheap funds/lottery winnings etc. from abroad sent by fraudsters. Various advisories were issued by the Bank cautioning the members of public against responding in any manner to offers of money from abroad.

Further, RBI had set up a working group on "Information Security, Electronic Banking, Technology Risk Management and Tracking Cyber Frauds" in April 2010. RBI *vide* their circular No. DBS.CO.ITC.BC.No. 6/31.02.008/2010-11, dated April 29, 2011 advised banks to implement the guidelines based on recommendation of the Working Group. Key areas of focus of the guidelines were on information security, cyber frauds and customer education. The guidelines are fundamentally expected to enhance safety, security, efficiency in banking processes leading to benefits for banks and their customers.

RBI has also written to banks recently on January 29, 2013 advising them to spruce up their IT infrastructure to face the challenges arising from potential frauds on account of fictitious offers of cheap funds from abroad, operation of “mule” accounts to further money laundering, change of SIM cards and mobile numbers of customers etc. The letter focused on technology initiatives to be adopted by banks to strengthen fraud prevention.

The Public Sector Banks (PSBs) follow the guidelines issued by RBI from time to time in this respect.

(c) and (d) Number of crimes related to net banking during last 5 years (*i.e.* from April 2008 to September 2013) are as follows:

|                       |                 |
|-----------------------|-----------------|
| No. of reported cases | 5671            |
| Total amount involved | Rs. 62.79 crore |

#### **Increase in banking cost due to Aadhaar requirement**

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

(a) whether Government is aware that the RBI’s recent directive to banks for providing a mechanism for Aadhaar authentication in all new credit swipe machines and ATMs using biometrics, will increase the cost of banking for consumers; and

(b) if so, whether Government proposes to direct all banks to absorb these increased costs of banking due to Aadhaar requirements and not to pass these costs to the consumers in order to safeguard the interest of millions of banking consumers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA) : (a) and (b) Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has issued directives to the banks *vide* circular dated November 26, 2013 on Security and Risk Mitigation Measures for Card Present Transactions under Section 18 of the Payment & Settlement Act, 2007. Banks have been advised as under:

- In respect of cards, not specifically mandated by RBI to adopt EMV norms, banks may take a decision whether they should adopt Aadhaar as additional factor of authentication or move to EMV Chip and PIN technology for securing the card present payment infrastructure.
- All new card present infrastructure has to be enabled for both EMV chip and PIN and Aadhaar (biometric validation) acceptance.

RBI has further informed that the mandate is at present directed only at new acceptance infrastructure and not large-scale replacement of all existing infrastructure in a time bound manner. As such, it is not expected that huge capital investment will ensue immediately to the banking system for this replacement/addition. It is expected that the enhanced benefits will largely compensate the expenditure incurred in putting this infrastructure in place.

#### **Pay anomalies of Library Information Assistants**

510. DR. ANIL KUMAR SAHANI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has received representation regarding anomaly with respect to grade pay of the Library Information Assistants after implementation of Sixth Pay Commission.

(b) if so, whether the representation was subsequently forwarded to Ministry of Culture for further examination;

(c) if so, whether Government has received the reply from the Ministry of Culture;

(d) if so, the details thereof and the action taken thereon; and

(e) the steps being taken by Government to remove pay anomalies of this Cadre?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA) : (a) to (e) A proposal was received from the Ministry of Culture for revision of Grade Pay of the post of Library and Information Assistant from Rs. 4200 to Rs. 4600. Since the 6th Central Pay Commission recommended for the Grade Pay of Rs. 4200 in case of this post, it has not been found possible to go against the said recommendation.

#### **Report of Committee on Efficient Management of Public Expenditure**

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

(a) whether a High Level Expert Committee on Efficient Management of Public Expenditure has been constituted by the Planning Commission;

(b) if so, the broad terms of references of the Committee;

- (c) whether the Committee has submitted its report;
- (d) if so, the broad recommendations of the committee; and
- (e) the action taken/proposed to be taken on the recommendations accepted by Government?

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

(b) The broad Terms of References of the Committee are to (i) clearly define the scope of the Public Sector Plan and the expenditure incurred thereunder; (ii) suggest an Action Plan for the abolition of the classification of expenditure into Plan and Non-Plan; (iii) suggest a proper frame work for taking a comprehensive view of the total transfer of resources from the Centre to the States; (iv) examine the accountability concerns arising out of the direct transfer of the funds to the States/District level bodies under Centrally Sponsored Schemes; and (v) examine the classification of expenditure into Revenue and Capital in context of the constitutional provisions and requirements under Fiscal Responsibility Acts;

(c) The Committee submitted its Report to the Planning Commission;

(d) The broad recommendations of the Committee are for (i) removal of Plan and Non-Plan distinction in Budget; (ii) fundamental shift in the approach of public expenditure management - from a segmented view of Plan and Non-Plan to holistic view of expenditure; (iii) extension of Central Plan Scheme Monitoring System (CPSMS) for all Central schemes in all States; (iv) effective linkages of CPSMS with State Treasury System to provide an effective management system on releases and advances made from Plan schemes; (v) reclassifying the Grants-in-Aid into Grants for Creation of Capital Assets; and (vi) measures for reflecting revenue deficit by two methods *viz.* conventional measures and one adjusted measure;

(e) The major recommendation of the High Level Expert Committee with regard to effective revenue deficit and introduction of Medium Term Expenditure Framework Statement alongwith the other three statements envisaged under the FRBM Act was given effect by amendment of the FRBM Act. The Committee constituted to review the List of Heads of Accounts of Union and States also submitted its report. The other recommendations of the High Level Expert Committee relating to abolition of Plan and Non-Plan expenditure are under consideration of Planning Commission to determine its feasibility, especially in far as it relates to interaction with the States.

**Interest rate on bank deposits**

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

- (a) whether cutting down bank interest rate is helping the rich at the cost of the poor;
- (b) whether the poor and middle class, especially the pensioners, keep their money in banks and survive on interest on bank deposits;
- (c) whether the rich and powerful are not returning the money they have borrowed from banks;
- (d) if so, the total amount of NPAs accumulated on account of default by rich and influential businessmen in the last three years; and
- (e) how is Government planning to bring down NPAs?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA) : (a) The cut in interest rate on bank deposits is applicable for all depositors, irrespective of their income level.

(b) Bank deposits are considered risk free and generally offer less returns as compared to other market linked products. Therefore, risk averse customers park their savings in bank deposits.

(c) to (d) Total amount of Gross Non Performing Assets (NPAs) of all Banks during the last 3 years is given below:

*Gross NPAs of all banks (in Rs. crore)*

| Mar.-2011 | Mar.-2012 | Mar.-2013 |
|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| 94,121    | 1,37,102  | 1,83,854  |

*Source:* RBI.

(e) To improve the health of the financial sector and to bring down NPAs, Reserve Bank of India has issued instructions which stipulate that each bank is required to have a robust mechanism for early detection of signs of distress including prompt restructuring in the case of all viable accounts; to have a loan recovery policy which sets down the manner of recovery of dues, targeted level of reduction (period-wise), norms for permitted sacrifice/waiver, factors to be taken into account before considering waivers, decision levels, and reporting to higher authorities; monitoring of write-off/waiver cases; valuation of properties including collaterals accepted for their exposures;

and taking recourse to legal mechanisms like SARFAESI Act, 2002, DRTs and Lok Adalats.

The Government has advised Public Sector Banks (PSBs) to take a number of new initiatives to increase the pace of recovery and manage NPAs, which include appointment of Nodal officers for recovery, to conduct special drives for recovery of loss assets, to put in place early warning system, to replace system of post dated cheques with Electronic Clearance System (ECS) and to constitute a Board level Committee for monitoring of recovery.

Parliament has recently enacted 'The Enforcement of Security Interest and Recovery of Debts Laws (Amendment) Act, 2012' for removing certain bottlenecks in the recovery of bad debts.

#### **Bad loans written off by nationalized banks**

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

(a) whether the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has flayed nationalized banks for using 'Technical write off' to reduce their NPA as for many years banks did not show this written off loans as receivable in their books although they were pursuing recovery in court;

(b) if so, the details thereof, bank-wise and reasons for adopting this technical write off by banks;

(c) the number of banks which adopted this practice and in the details of such cases, bank-wise;

(d) whether this technical write off led to increase in the profit of banks; and

(e) what is the reaction of Government and the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA) : (a) to (c) No, Sir. However, Banks are required to adhere to Guidelines issued by RBI on write off of loans. In terms of RBI's Master Circular on Prudential Norms on Income Recognition, Asset Classification and Provisioning pertaining to Advances dated July 1, 2013 (available at RBI's Website- [www.rbi.org.in](http://www.rbi.org.in)), among other things, the banks should make full provision as per the guidelines for write-off of such advances and claim such tax benefits as are applicable. Recoveries made in such accounts should be offered for tax purposes as per the rules. Banks are also permitted to write-off advances at Head Office level, even though such advances

are still outstanding in the books of branch. The details of technical write offs and Net Profit of Public Sector Banks (PSBs) for the last three financial years are given in the Statement (*See below*).

(d) No, Sir.

(e) Banks have been advised that write off should not be more than actual recovery.

**Statement**

*Data on Technical Write-offs and Net Profits made by PSBs (Amount Rs. in crore)*

| Bank Name                    | Technical Write-offs |      |      | Net Profit during the year |      |      |
|------------------------------|----------------------|------|------|----------------------------|------|------|
|                              | FY11                 | FY12 | FY13 | FY11                       | FY12 | FY13 |
| 1                            | 2                    | 3    | 4    | 5                          | 6    | 7    |
| Allahabad Bank               | 1379                 | 2139 | 3117 | 1423                       | 1867 | 1185 |
| Andhra Bank                  | 708                  | 820  | 1063 | 1267                       | 1345 | 1289 |
| Bank of Baroda               | 2355                 | 3273 | 5205 | 4242                       | 5007 | 4481 |
| Bank of India                | 2179                 | 4315 | 6452 | 2489                       | 2678 | 2749 |
| Bank of Maharashtra          | 689                  | 986  | 1141 | 330                        | 431  | 760  |
| Canara Bank                  | 5601                 | 6417 | 7396 | 4026                       | 3283 | 2872 |
| Central Bank of India        | 2413                 | 2463 | 985  | 1252                       | 533  | 1015 |
| Corporation Bank             | 782                  | 1232 | 1670 | 1413                       | 1506 | 1435 |
| Dena Bank                    | 1329                 | 1380 | 237  | 612                        | 803  | 810  |
| IDBI Bank Limited            | 3837                 | 319  | 3795 | 1650                       | 2032 | 1882 |
| Indian Bank                  | 1841                 | 2168 | 2419 | 1714                       | 1747 | 1581 |
| Indian Overseas Bank         | 1407                 | 2036 | 3188 | 1073                       | 1050 | 567  |
| Oriental Bank of<br>Commerce | 2121                 | 2810 | 3662 | 1503                       | 1142 | 1328 |
| Punjab and Sind Bank         | 768                  | 764  | 700  | 526                        | 451  | 339  |
| Punjab National Bank         | 3231                 | 3231 | 4112 | 4433                       | 4884 | 4748 |
| Syndicate Bank               | 1918                 | 2763 | 3802 | 1048                       | 1313 | 2004 |

| 1                                   | 2     | 3     | 4     | 5     | 6     | 7     |
|-------------------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| UCO Bank                            | 531   | 331   | 589   | 907   | 1109  | 618   |
| Union Bank of India                 | 1940  | 2557  | 3326  | 2082  | 1787  | 2158  |
| United Bank of India                | 1363  | 1458  | 2347  | 524   | 633   | 392   |
| Vijaya Bank                         | 833   | 936   | 1338  | 524   | 581   | 586   |
| State Bank of Bikaner<br>and Jaipur | 372   | 614   | 0     | 551   | 652   | 730   |
| State Bank of Hyderabad             | 187   | 211   | 343   | 1166  | 1298  | 1250  |
| State Bank of India                 | 9902  | 9911  | 14507 | 8265  | 11707 | 14105 |
| State Bank of Indore                | 0     | 0     | 0     | 0     | 0     | 0     |
| State Bank of Mysore                | 581   | 707   | 949   | 501   | 369   | 416   |
| State Bank of Patiala               | 703   | 756   | 738   | 653   | 796   | 667   |
| State Bank of Travancore            | 620   | 742   | 853   | 728   | 510   | 615   |
| Public Sector Banks                 | 49590 | 55339 | 73935 | 44901 | 49514 | 50583 |

Source: (RBI) Off-site Balance Sheet returns, global operations.

#### Ceasing of financial activities of Amanath Co-operative Bank

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has ceased all financial activities of Amanath Co-operative Bank in Karnataka because of failure in filing reports with regards to recovery from its defaulters;

(b) if so, the details of such defaulters and the respective amounts; and

(c) the details of action Government has since taken against those involved in siphoning off money by misappropriation of hard earned public money deposited in this bank?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA) : (a) and (b) The statutory inspection conducted by Reserve Bank of India (RBI) under Section 35 of Banking Regulations (BR) Act, 1949 (As applicable to Cooperative Societies) in respect of Amanath Co-operative Bank, with reference to its financial position as on March 31, 2012, indicated continuance of adverse financial

position such as high non-performing assets, negative net worth, CRAR and deposit erosion of 19.2%.

The bank's poor financial condition was on account of frauds perpetrated during earlier years and its subsequent cover-up by the Board by sanctioning fictitious loans coupled with write off/waiver of principal/interest on loans to ex-Directors/relatives of ex-Directors and employees of their firms.

Due to the precarious financial position of the bank, all inclusive directions restricting withdrawal by depositors up to Rs. 1000/- of total balance in deposit accounts were imposed under Section 35A of BR Act, 1949 (AACS) with effect from April 05, 2013 for a period of six months subject to review.

The validity of directions has been extended up to April 4, 2014 in view of further deterioration in the bank's financial position as revealed in the inspection conducted with reference to its financial position as on March 31, 2013. A list of some defaulting/non-performing accounts, as provided by RBI, is given in the Statement (*See* below).

(c) An enquiry was conducted by the Registrar of Co-operative Societies (RCS), Karnataka under Section 64 of Karnataka Co-operative Societies Act (KCS Act), 1959 in connection with misappropriation of funds in Amanath Cooperative Bank Ltd. (Amanath CBL) from 1998 to 2002 and its subsequent cover-up by Board of Directors.

The enquiry has held 10 Directors including the then President of the bank along with eight officials responsible for the same. The RCS, Karnataka has directed that an amount to the tune of Rs. 102.03 crore misappropriated should be recovered from 10 Directors and eight officials by filing suits and also initiating civil, criminal and disciplinary action.

However, the ex-President of the bank filed a Review Petition before the Co-operation Department, Government of Karnataka against the order passed by RCS. An interim stay order dated August 27, 2013 was passed by the Minister of Co-operation advising not to proceed against him till further orders. Amanath CBL filed a criminal case and a civil case against individuals responsible for misappropriation of Rs. 102.03 crore as per the enquiry conducted by RCS.

The bank has filed a criminal case against these officials for committing acts of forgery amounting to Rs. 60 crore before the Hon'ble Chief Metropolitan Magistrate Court at Bangalore.

The bank had also filed a surcharge case under Section 69 of KCS Act, 1959 against the Board of Directors and employees for misappropriation of funds of Rs. 102.03 crore as revealed in the RCS enquiry report.

**Statement**  
*List of some defaulting/non-performing accounts in Amanath Cooperative Bank as on March 31, 2013 is as under:*

| Sl. No. | Borrowers Name   | Dispute No. | Date of Loan | Principal Amount | Interest | Status   |
|---------|--|-------------|--------------|------------------|----------|--|
| 1       | 2  | 3           | 4            | 5                | 6        | 7  |
| 1.      | Akram Khan (B)<br>Md. Yousuff his LRs<br>Md. Asadulla & others.  | 1435/04     | 30/03/2002   | 11.01            | 59.62    | Loan against the property of<br>N.S. Palya 2 Acres of land. -<br>Filed for Execution.  |
| 2.      | Md. Yousuff (B) his<br>LRs Md. Asadulla &<br>others. Akram Khan<br>A, Khaleel  | 1436/04     | 30/03/2002   | 2.85             | 16.09    | Loan against the property of<br>N.S. Palya 2 Acres of land.—<br>Filed for Execution.   |
| 3.      | Md. Yousuff (B) his LRs<br>Md. Asadulla & others.<br>Akram Khan H. V. Abdul<br>Wahab & his LRs<br>A. Shafiulla & others. | 1438/04     | 30/03/2002   | 12.53            | 59.70    | Loan against the property of<br>N.S. Palya 2 Acres of land.—<br>Filed for Execution.   |
| 4.      | Mohd Yousuff (B)   | 9101/05     | 30/02/2002   | 1.36             | 6.65     | Orders passed - filed for<br>Execution.  |
| 5.      | Masarath (B)   | 9102/05     | 30/03/2002   | 0.43             | 2.13     | Posted for respondent evidence.<br>An application was filed for cross<br>examination of the enquiry<br>officer which was rejected.<br>K.A.T. has granted stay. |

|     |   |         |            |      |       |  |
|-----|---|---------|------------|------|-------|--|
| 6.  | Nazneen (B)<br>Akram Khan Property:<br>H.S.R. Layout                                      | 1437/04 | 30/03/2002 | 3.78 | 11.20 | E.P Filed before Recovery officer.   |
| 7.  | H.S.R. Builders by (B)<br>A. Khaleel Akram Khan<br>Chandra Mouli Reddy                    | 1439/04 | 30/03/2002 | 1.25 | 9.32  | E.P Filed before Recovery officer.   |
| 8.  | HSR Associates (B)<br>D. Noorulla Nazneen<br>Akram Khan<br>Chandramouli Reddy             | 1441/04 | 16/03/2001 | 2.56 | 18.42 | E.P Filed before Recovery officer.   |
| 9.  | HSR Constructions (B)<br>H.V. Abdul Wahab<br>Sirajunissa Akram Khan<br>Chandramouli Reddy | 1442/04 | 28/04/2001 | 0.67 | 4.42  | E.P Filed before Recovery officer.   |
| 10. | ASH Associates (B)<br>Mohammed Yousuff<br>Akram Khan Chandra<br>Mouli Reddy               | 1543/04 | 03/01/2000 | 1.67 | 12.95 | E.P Filed before Recovery officer.   |
| 11. | Md. Yousuff (B)   | 9100/05 | 30/03/2002 | 0.72 | 1.46  | E.P. Filed Properties at No.36,37,39 in name of Mohammed Yousuff at Kalkere village. |

| 1     | 2   | 3             | 4          | 5     | 6     | 7   |
|-------|---|---------------|------------|-------|-------|---|
| 12.   | Syed Hyder (B)<br>Akram Khan<br>D. Noorulla | 1437/04       | 30/03/2002 | 7.66  | 34.16 | E.P Filed Loan against the property of N.S. Palya 2 Acres of land.  |
| 13.   | Om Shakthi Enterprises (B)                  | 1507/05       | 24/07/1998 | 1.33  | 9.75  | Property: Rafi Baig Referred back to JRCS Court.  |
| 14.   | AS Company (B)                              | 1541/05       | 01/01/2001 | 3.11  | 22.03 | Posted for cross-examination of Respondent. Original Documents are to be produced to the lower court for further progress   |
| 15.   | KH Traders (B)                              | Surcharge S/1 | 30/03/1998 | 1.40  | 15.04 | Property: Rafi Baig.<br>The Hon'ble Additional Registrar has returned back the 6 orders to JRC Urban Bank Cell to issue fresh orders if any. The case is kept in abeyance in the lower court. |
| 16.   | National Enterprises (B)                    | Surcharge S/1 | 30/03/1998 | 1.40  | 15.04 | -do-  |
| 17.   | Maruthi Enterprises (B)                     | Surcharge S/1 | 30/03/1998 | 0.33  | 4.57  | -do-  |
| 18.   | Classic Traders (B)                         | Surcharge S/1 | 30/03/1998 | 0.90  | 10.06 | -do-  |
| 19.   | G. Mahindra (B)                             | Surcharge S/1 | 30/03/1998 | 2.40  | 16.46 | -do-  |
| 20.   | Staff Loan                                  | Surcharge S/1 | 30/03/2002 | 9.05  | 24.78 | -do-  |
| TOTAL |   |               |            | 66.41 |       |   |

Source: RBI.

**Relaxation of rules for infrastructure financing**

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

- (a) whether it is a fact that Government is considering relaxation of rules pertaining to infrastructure financing projects;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the details of the benefits and incentives that infrastructure projects are supposed to get by such relaxation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA) : (a) to (c) The Government has been taking several steps to encourage infrastructure investment and growth in the country. Infrastructure projects, given their long pay-back period, require long-term financing in order to be sustainable and cost effective. Therefore, Infrastructure Debt Funds (IDFs) have been conceptualized to provide long-term low-cost debt for infrastructure projects by tapping into source of savings like Insurance and Pension Funds which have hitherto played a comparatively limited role in financing infrastructure.

The Government has also set up the Cabinet Committee on Investments (CCI) with the Prime Minister as the Chairman to promote accelerated and time-bound grant of various licenses, permissions and approvals. This is likely to improve the investment environment in the country by bringing in transparency, efficiency and accountability in accordance of various approvals and sanctions.

Government of India have also brought out a harmonized master list of infrastructure. Different regulators have been advised to adopt the same list with the objective of creating an enabling regulatory framework which will spur investment in infrastructure sub-sectors.

**Banking facilities in rural areas**

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

- (a) the number of branches of public and private sector banks, in the rural areas, State-wise and bank-wise;

(b) whether penetration of banking services in the rural areas is relatively low;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether Government proposes to provide banking services including mobile banking, ATMs etc. under the “Swabhiman” campaign in the rural areas/villages having a population of more than 25000; and

(e) if so, the details thereof along with the number of villages where these services are likely to be introduced?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA) : (a) to (c) The Bank-wise and State-wise details of number of branches of public and private sector banks in rural areas as on 30th September, 2013 are given in the Statement (*See* below).

As reported by Reserve Bank of India (RBI), there are 1,08,707 branches of Scheduled Commercial Banks as on 30th September, 2013 with the following breakup:

|              |          |
|--------------|----------|
| Rural        | 40,911   |
| Semi-urban   | 29,204   |
| Urban        | 20,199   |
| Metropolitan | 18,393   |
| TOTAL        | 1,08,707 |

(d) and (e) In order to extend the reach of banking to the rural hinterland, Banks were advised in 2010-11 to provide appropriate banking facilities to habitations having a population in excess of 2000 (as per 2001 census) under “Swabhimaan” Financial Inclusion Campaign. Banking facilities have been provided to 74,351 such villages through brick and mortar branches, business correspondent agents (BCAs) and mobile banking.

RBI has advised Domestic Scheduled Commercial Banks that while preparing their Annual Branch Expansion Plan (ABEP), they should allocate at least 25% of the total number of branches proposed to be opened during a year in unbanked rural (Tier 5 and Tier 6) centres.

**Statement**

*Bank-wise/State-wise number of branches of Public and Private Sector Banks in Rural Areas as on 30.9.2013*

Bank-wise number of branches of Public and Private Sector Banks in Rural Areas as on 30.9.2013

| Sl. No.                    | Bank Name                        | No. of Branches |
|----------------------------|----------------------------------|-----------------|
| 1                          | 2                                | 3               |
| <b>Public Sector Banks</b> |                                  |                 |
| 1.                         | State Bank of Bikaner and Jaipur | 369             |
| 2.                         | State Bank of Hyderabad          | 439             |
| 3.                         | State Bank of India              | 5,634           |
| 4.                         | State Bank of Mysore             | 246             |
| 5.                         | State Bank of Patiala            | 377             |
| 6.                         | State Bank of Travancore         | 80              |
| 7.                         | Allahabad Bank                   | 1,090           |
| 8.                         | Andhra Bank                      | 506             |
| 9.                         | Bank of Baroda                   | 1,564           |
| 10.                        | Bank of India                    | 1,665           |
| 11.                        | Bank of Maharashtra              | 640             |
| 12.                        | Canara Bank                      | 1,235           |
| 13.                        | Central Bank of India            | 1,577           |
| 14.                        | Corporation Bank                 | 381             |
| 15.                        | Dena Bank                        | 461             |
| 16.                        | Indian Bank                      | 559             |
| 17.                        | Indian Overseas Bank             | 885             |

| 1                         | 2                         | 3      |
|---------------------------|---------------------------|--------|
| 18.                       | Oriental Bank of Commerce | 476    |
| 19.                       | Punjab and Sind Bank      | 404    |
| 20.                       | Punjab National Bank      | 2,317  |
| 21.                       | Syndicate Bank            | 903    |
| 22.                       | UCO Bank                  | 968    |
| 23.                       | Union Bank of India       | 1,084  |
| 24.                       | United Bank of India      | 655    |
| 25.                       | Vijaya Bank               | 314    |
| 26.                       | IDBI Bank Limited         | 141    |
| TOTAL PUBLIC SECTOR BANKS |                           | 24,970 |

**Private Sector Banks**

|     |                               |     |
|-----|-------------------------------|-----|
| 1.  | Catholic Syrian Bank Ltd.     | 18  |
| 2.  | City Union Bank Limited       | 50  |
| 3.  | Federal Bank Ltd.             | 106 |
| 4.  | ING Vysya Bank Ltd.           | 87  |
| 5.  | Jammu and Kashmir Bank Ltd.   | 392 |
| 6.  | Karnataka Bank Ltd.           | 105 |
| 7.  | Karur Vysya Bank Ltd.         | 74  |
| 8.  | Lakshmi Vilas Bank Ltd.       | 45  |
| 9.  | Nainital Bank Ltd.            | 28  |
| 10. | Ratnakar Bank Ltd.            | 26  |
| 11. | South Indian Bank Ltd.        | 102 |
| 12. | Tamilnad Mercantile Bank Ltd. | 85  |

| 1                          | 2                            | 3      |
|----------------------------|------------------------------|--------|
| 13.                        | The Dhanalakshmi Bank Ltd.   | 24     |
| 14.                        | Axis Bank Limited            | 419    |
| 15.                        | Development Credit Bank Ltd. | 9      |
| 16.                        | HDFC Bank Ltd.               | 474    |
| 17.                        | ICICI Bank Limited           | 649    |
| 18.                        | Indusind Bank Ltd.           | 100    |
| 19.                        | Kotak Mahindra Bank Ltd.     | 66     |
| 20.                        | Yes Bank Ltd.                | 63     |
| TOTAL PRIVATE SECTOR BANKS |                              | 2,922  |
| GRAND TOTAL                |                              | 27,892 |

State-wise Number of Branches of Public and Private Sector Banks as on 30.9.2013  
in Rural Areas

| Sl. No. | State                       | Public Sector Banks | Private Sector Banks | Total |
|---------|-----------------------------|---------------------|----------------------|-------|
| 1       | 2                           | 3                   | 4                    | 5     |
| 1.      | Andaman and Nicobar Islands | 24                  | 2                    | 26    |
| 2.      | Andhra Pradesh              | 1,927               | 191                  | 2,118 |
| 3.      | Arunachal Pradesh           | 42                  | 1                    | 43    |
| 4.      | Assam                       | 523                 | 13                   | 536   |
| 5.      | Bihar                       | 1,487               | 13                   | 1,500 |
| 6.      | Chandigarh                  | 11                  | 0                    | 11    |
| 7.      | Chhattisgarh                | 429                 | 17                   | 446   |

| 1   | 2                      | 3     | 4   | 5     |
|-----|------------------------|-------|-----|-------|
| 8.  | Dadra and Nagar Haveli | 12    | 2   | 14    |
| 9.  | Daman and Diu          | 2     | 0   | 2     |
| 10. | Goa                    | 183   | 47  | 230   |
| 11. | Gujarat                | 1,523 | 227 | 1,750 |
| 12. | Haryana                | 682   | 172 | 854   |
| 13. | Himachal Pradesh       | 734   | 29  | 763   |
| 14. | Jammu and Kashmir      | 128   | 404 | 532   |
| 15. | Jharkhand              | 799   | 8   | 807   |
| 16. | Karnataka              | 1,544 | 214 | 1,758 |
| 17. | Kerala                 | 176   | 136 | 312   |
| 18. | Lakshadweep            | 8     | 0   | 8     |
| 19. | Madhya Pradesh         | 1,180 | 65  | 1,245 |
| 20. | Maharashtra            | 2,041 | 200 | 2,241 |
| 21. | Manipur                | 31    | 2   | 33    |
| 22. | Meghalaya              | 92    | 7   | 99    |
| 23. | Mizoram                | 16    | 0   | 16    |
| 24. | Nagaland               | 44    | 0   | 44    |
| 25. | NCT of Delhi           | 88    | 3   | 91    |
| 26. | Odisha                 | 1,119 | 62  | 1,181 |
| 27. | Puducherry             | 26    | 1   | 27    |
| 28. | Punjab                 | 1,325 | 324 | 1,649 |
| 29. | Rajasthan              | 1,147 | 174 | 1,321 |

| 1     | 2             | 3      | 4     | 5      |
|-------|---------------|--------|-------|--------|
| 30.   | Sikkim        | 62     | 7     | 69     |
| 31.   | Tamil Nadu    | 1,690  | 461   | 2,151  |
| 32.   | Tripura       | 71     | 2     | 73     |
| 33.   | Uttar Pradesh | 3,375  | 54    | 3,429  |
| 34.   | Uttarakhand   | 553    | 32    | 585    |
| 35.   | West Bengal   | 1,876  | 52    | 1,928  |
| TOTAL |               | 24,970 | 2,922 | 27,892 |

Population groups are defined as follows: 'Rural' includes centres with population of less than 10,000, 'Semi-Urban' includes centres with population of 10,000 and above but less than of one lakh, 'Urban' includes centres with population of one lakh and above but less than of ten lakhs, and 'Metropolitan' includes centres with population of 10 lakhs and above. All population figures are as per census 2001.

*Source:* Master Office File (MOF) System, Department of Statistics and Information Management, Reserve Bank of India, as on November 25, 2013. MOF data are dynamic in nature. It is updated based on information as received from banks.

#### **Target for fiscal deficit**

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

- (a) whether Government had fixed any target for fiscal deficit for the last three years;
- (b) if so, the details of target fixed/achieved during the last three years; and
- (c) the details of target fixed and achieved till date for the current financial year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA) : (a) and (b) Government laid down the rolling target for fiscal indicators as percent of GDP in medium term fiscal policy statement brought out as part of the statements laid before parliament under the Fiscal Responsibility and Budget Management Act, 2003. The details of fiscal deficit target fixed/achieved as percentage of GDP during the last three years are as follows:

| Year    | Target fixed (RE) | Target achieved |
|---------|-------------------|-----------------|
| 2010-11 | 5.1               | 4.8             |
| 2011-12 | 5.9               | 5.7             |
| 2012-13 | 5.2               | 4.9             |

(c) The fiscal deficit target fixed in BE 2013-14 was Rs. 5,42,499 crore (4.8% of GDP), against which fiscal deficit achieved upto October 2013 is Rs. 4,57,886 crore or 84.4% of BE.

#### **Ghost beneficiaries of welfare schemes**

518. SHRI NANDI YELLAIAH : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that ICICI Lombard India's largest Private Sector Insurance Company created ghost beneficiaries under various welfare schemes of the Textile Ministry, the Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana (RSBY) and the Weather Based Crop Insurance Scheme (WBCIS) of the Agriculture Ministry, by which this Private Insurance Company has manipulated loss of several crores of rupees to the Union Ministries through the use of fake utilization certificates; and

(b) what is the actual financial loss to the Union Government through such manipulations; company-wise, State-wise and District-wise, and measures undertaken to recover such losses and the amounts recovered District-wise and the remedial measures adopted?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA) : (a) and (b) As per Ministry of Textiles, there is no established case of ghost beneficiaries under Handloom Weavers Comprehensive Welfare Scheme (Health Insurance Scheme). Further, Ministry of Agriculture has informed that based on a complaint regarding disbursement of insurance claims by ICICI Lombard, they had requested the State Government of Rajasthan and ICICI Lombard to enquire into the complaint and send a report to them. The State Government, got the physical verification of insurance beneficiaries done and informed that out of 8272 farmers, 5509 were found correct and 381 were found to have not insured their crops and 2181 farmers were not found at the time of physical verification.

The State Government, and ICICI Lombard have been directed by the Ministry of Agriculture to fix the responsibility of the persons for insuring 381 farmers who

have not insured their crops and ICICI Lombard was directed to return the premium subsidy of these 381 farmers.

**Loans given by NABARD to improve water resources**

519. SHRIMATI VASANTHI STANLEY : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) the loan facilities provided by the National Bank for Agricultural and Rural Development (NABARD) to the State Governments to improve water resources;
- (b) the details of the loan given to each State; and
- (c) what are the outstanding amount of repayment among each State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA) : (a) NABARD provides loans to State Governments under Rural Infrastructure Development Fund (RIDF) to improve water resources for construction of infrastructure under various activities *viz.* Minor/Major/Medium Irrigation Projects, Watershed Development and Community Irrigation Wells for the village as a whole.

(b) and (c) The State-wise details of loans provided under various activities for irrigation purposes financed under RIDF are given in Statement-I (*See* below). The State-wise outstanding against the loan disbursed under various activities of RIDF are given in the Statement-II (*See* below). Separate data for outstanding under loans provided for improving water resources activities under RIDF is not maintained by NABARD.

***Statement-I***

*State-wise list of loans given for irrigation purpose from 1995-96 to 2013-14  
(upto 30 June, 2013)*

| (Rs. in crore) |                   |                   |
|----------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| Sl. No.        | State             | Sector Irrigation |
| 1              | 2                 | 3                 |
| 1.             | Andhra Pradesh    | 3,095.38          |
| 2.             | Arunachal Pradesh | 0.00              |
| 3.             | Assam             | 46.68             |
| 4.             | Bihar             | 565.00            |
| 5.             | Chhattisgarh      | 960.35            |

| 1     | 2                 | 3         |
|-------|-------------------|-----------|
| 6.    | Goa               | 314.21    |
| 7.    | Gujarat           | 4,619.41  |
| 8.    | Haryana           | 1,159.29  |
| 9.    | Himachal Pradesh  | 762.37    |
| 10.   | Jammu and Kashmir | 267.85    |
| 11.   | Jharkhand         | 329.55    |
| 12.   | Karnataka         | 1,386.24  |
| 13.   | Kerala            | 535.36    |
| 14.   | Madhya Pradesh    | 5,206.82  |
| 15.   | Maharashtra       | 2,796.58  |
| 16.   | Manipur           | 27.88     |
| 17.   | Meghalaya         | 44.45     |
| 18.   | Mizoram           | 19.96     |
| 19.   | Nagaland          | 13.82     |
| 20.   | Odisha            | 2,293.28  |
| 21.   | Puducherry        | 14.32     |
| 22.   | Punjab            | 1,420.16  |
| 23.   | Rajasthan         | 1,564.49  |
| 24.   | Sikkim            | 5.00      |
| 25.   | Tamil Nadu        | 1,438.75  |
| 26.   | Tripura           | 43.72     |
| 27.   | Uttar Pradesh     | 4,756.83  |
| 28.   | Uttarakhand       | 856.76    |
| 29.   | West Bengal       | 858.21    |
| TOTAL |                   | 35,402.72 |

Source: NABARD.

**Statement-II***RIDF-Outstanding as on 30 September, 2013*

(Rs. in crore)

| Sl. No. | State             | Outstandings |
|---------|-------------------|--------------|
| 1       | 2                 | 3            |
| 1.      | Andhra Pradesh    | 5,318.21     |
| 2.      | Arunachal Pradesh | 348.94       |
| 3.      | Assam             | 924.83       |
| 4.      | Bihar             | 3,344.74     |
| 5.      | Chhattisgarh      | 720.28       |
| 6.      | Goa               | 408.19       |
| 7.      | Gujarat           | 5,536.18     |
| 8.      | Haryana           | 1,315.53     |
| 9.      | Himachal Pradesh  | 1,552.79     |
| 10.     | Jammu and Kashmir | 2,026.48     |
| 11.     | Jharkhand         | 2,405.53     |
| 12.     | Karnataka         | 3,181.27     |
| 13.     | Kerala            | 1,921.00     |
| 14.     | Madhya Pradesh    | 4,329.67     |
| 15.     | Maharashtra       | 3,839.51     |
| 16.     | Manipur           | 133.89       |
| 17.     | Meghalaya         | 284.29       |
| 18.     | Mizoram           | 173.79       |
| 19.     | Nagaland          | 233.03       |

| 1     | 2             | 3         |
|-------|---------------|-----------|
| 20.   | Odisha        | 3,287.08  |
| 21.   | Puducherry    | 149.80    |
| 22.   | Punjab        | 1,821.50  |
| 23.   | Rajasthan     | 4,775.99  |
| 24.   | Sikkim        | 217.08    |
| 25.   | Tamil Nadu    | 4,785.09  |
| 26.   | Tripura       | 407.23    |
| 27.   | Uttar Pradesh | 6,411.94  |
| 28.   | Uttarakhand   | 1,677.78  |
| 29.   | West Bengal   | 3,255.61  |
| 30.   | Bharat Nirman | 11,159.09 |
| TOTAL |               | 75,946.34 |

Source: NABARD

#### **CBI inquiry in loan default**

520. SHRI A.W. RABI BERNARD : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Non-Performing Assets (NPAs) of the public sector banks have risen substantially in last two years from Rs. 59,924 crore in 2010 to Rs. 1,17,262 crore in 2012 and bank frauds involving amount above Rs. 50 crore have grown almost 10 times in two years;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether CBI has initiated an inquiry into cases of defaulters of big loans from public sector banks as the bulk of NPAs of these banks is running into thousands of crores; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA) : (a) and (b) The details of Gross Non Performing Assets (NPAs) Ratio in respect of Public Sector Banks during the years 2009-10 to 2011-12 are as under:

| (Amt. in Rs. crore) |            |
|---------------------|------------|
| Year                | Gross NPAs |
| 2009-10             | 57,293     |
| 2010-11             | 71,080     |
| 2011-12             | 1,12,489   |

The details of bank frauds reported by banks involving amount above Rs. 50 crore for the years 2009-10 to 2011-12 are as under:

| (Amt. in Rs. crore) |              |        |
|---------------------|--------------|--------|
| Year                | No of frauds | Amount |
| 2009-10             | 3            | 404    |
| 2010-11             | 14           | 1696   |
| 2011-12             | 19           | 1850   |

(c) and (d) As per the information received from CBI, investigation has been initiated in 15 cases amounting to Rs. 1978.65 crore of different PSBs.

#### **Result of new direction issued for recovery of bad loans**

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the amount of Non-Performing Assets (NPAs) of public sector banks was Rs. 1.64 lakh crore at the end of March, 2013 which had increased to Rs. 1.92 lakh crore in June, 2013;

(b) if so, the details thereof and whether after the direction of the Ministry to initiate action to recover these bad loans, the amount of Rs. 1416 crore was recovered during April to mid June;

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) if so, the details thereof and whether the amount of NPA has further increased during April-June period; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the share of amount estimated to be outstanding over corporate sector out of the amount of NPAs?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA) : (a) to (c) As per the information received from Reserve Bank of India (RBI), the Gross Non-Performing Assets (NPAs) of Public Sector Banks (PSBs) were Rs. 1,64,462 crore as at end March 2013 (global operations) and Rs. 1,83,778 crore as at end June 2013 (domestic operations).

An amount of Rs. 7,028 crore was recovered by PSBs during the period April-June 2013.

(d) The Gross NPAs in corporate sector of PSBs were 3.46% and 4.39% as on March 2013 and June 2013 respectively.

#### **New banking institutions in the country**

522. SHRI C.P. NARAYANAN : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of new banking institutions which are already in operation;

(b) the number of new banking institutions proposed to be permitted during this and next financial year;

(c) the advantages of such institutions over public sector banks; and

(d) how much of Rs. 30 trillions which remain with people as said by the Minister, is expected to be mopped up in this way?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA) : (a) and (b) Seven banks, licensed by Reserve Bank of India (RBI) under 1999 and 2001, are in operation at present. Further, the Bharatiya Mahila Bank was inaugurated on 19.11.2013. In pursuance to the guidelines for licensing of new banks in the private sector issued on 22.02.2013, RBI has received, in all, 26 applications, out of which, one application has since been withdrawn and the remaining 25 applications are under scrutiny. There is no proposal regarding number of licences to be issued.

(c) Despite significant progress made by the banks in India, just about 40 per cent of the adults have formal bank accounts. Deepening the engagement of formal banking for low income households and providing access to the unbanked will require increasingly innovative approaches (including channels, products, interface, etc.). Further, given the large number of under-banked and unbanked rural areas, the new banks would complement the efforts made by the existing banks, by bringing additional capital, new management, more human resources, new technology and new products.

(d) The Government has not taken any decision to mop up Rs. 30 trillions from the public.

#### **All women bank**

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

- (a) whether Government has allowed opening of women banks;
- (b) if so, when and the objective behind this; and
- (c) the number of women banks' branches opened till date?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA) : (a) to (c) With the objective of encouraging women in general and women Self-Help Groups (SHGs) in particular, a need was felt to establish the Women's Bank to facilitate access to financial services, promote asset ownership, women entrepreneurship and participation of women in beneficial economic activities to provide impetus to the process of inclusive growth and also their empowerment. The Government has established Bharatiya Mahila Bank Limited. The Bank was inaugurated on 19.11.2013 and is functional at present with its 9 branches at Mumbai, Kolkata, Chennai, Bengaluru, Lucknow, Ahmedabad, Guwahati, New Delhi and Indore.

#### **Impact of anti-price rise measures**

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

- (a) whether Government has assessed the impact of the anti-price rise measures like stringent monetary policy and high interest rates, on the industrial production;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the reaction of Government thereto;

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) the details of the domestic demand and export demand during each of the last three years and the current year; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA) : (a) and (b) Annual Report of Reserve Bank of India (2011-12) has mentioned that a percentage point increase in real weighted average lending rate for industry in the base period results in a decline in index of industrial production (IIP) growth, on an average, by 0.6 percentage point over a one year horizon. Monetary policy typically operates through a compression in demand so as to control inflation and anchor inflationary expectations. Given the elevated levels of inflation, monetary tightening may help in sustaining growth in the medium term.

(c) Details of aggregate demand, both domestic and exports, as reflected on the expenditure side of GDP during 2010-11 to 2012-13 and first half of 2013-14 are given in Table 1.

*Table 1: Growth Rate of Expenditure Side of GDP (At 2004-05 prices) (per cent)*

| Sl. No.                                     | 2010-11 | 2011-12 | 2012-13 | 2013-14<br>HI |
|---|---------|---------|---------|---------------|
| 1. Private Final Consumption Expenditure    | 8.6     | 8.0     | 4.0     | 1.9           |
| 2. Government Final Consumption Expenditure | 5.9     | 8.6     | 3.9     | 4.7           |
| 3. Gross Fixed Capital Formation            | 14.0    | 4.4     | 1.7     | 0.7           |
| 4. Change in Stock                          | 29.7    | -30.6   | 73.4    | 0.9           |
| 5. Valuables                                | 32.4    | 6.6     | -12.0   | 58.0          |
| 6. Exports                                  | 19.7    | 15.3    | 3.0     | 7.3           |
| 7. Imports                                  | 15.8    | 21.5    | 6.8     | 0.6           |
| 8. Discrepancies                            | 51.4    | -100.3  | 152.0   | 35.1          |
| GDP at Market Prices                        | 10.5    | 6.3     | 3.2     | 4.0           |

*Source:* Central Statistics Office as given by RBI.

(d) The Reserve Bank and the Government in the recent period have adopted a judicious approach that encompassed trade, monetary, fiscal and exchange rate policies

with a view to revive domestic and export demand while bringing about macroeconomic adjustment and restore business confidence. The Reserve Bank has been making efforts towards easing monetary and liquidity conditions with a view to providing necessary impetus to growth and demand. To this effect, the cash reserve ratio (CRR) and the statutory liquidity ratio (SLR) of scheduled commercial banks (SCBs) has been reduced progressively. Reserve Bank also made active use of open market operations (OMOs) to keep liquidity levels comfortable and supportive of growth. Moreover, export credit refinance for eligible rupee export credit outstanding was raised from 15 per cent to 50 per cent with effect from June 30, 2012. The interest rate on export credit in foreign currency was deregulated effective May 5, 2012. These measures are expected to increase foreign currency loans to exporters, thereby enhance their capacity to access cost effective finance.

Besides, a number of export promotion schemes are in place to promote exports and certain additional features have been made like widening of Interest Subvention Scheme and raising the rate of subvention from 2 per cent to 3 per cent, broadening the scope of Focus Market Scheme, Focus Product Scheme and Incremental Export Incentivisation Scheme etc.

#### **Misappropriation of insured amount**

525. DR. KANWAR DEEP SINGH : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has completed collecting the information regarding misappropriation of insured amounts in the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof, insurance company-wise and State-wise;
- (c) how much of this misappropriation has been caused by the issuance of fake death certificates;
- (d) whether Government has taken any action against official/agents involved in this scam; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken/being taken by Government to secure public money and stop such incidents in the future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA) : (a) to (d) The Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority (IRDA) have obtained the information regarding misappropriation of insured amounts by way of fake death certificates, from all the companies for the year 2011-12. The

company-wise and State-wise details along with action taken by the insurers are given in the Statement (*See* below).

(e) IRDA have informed that they have put in place a number of measures to be taken by insurance companies to address the various risks faced, including frauds. These include a detailed framework for Insurance Fraud Monitoring laid down *vide* IRDA circular reference IRDA/ SDD/MISC/CIR/009/01/2013, dated 21st January, 2013. Misappropriation of insured amounts through fake death certificates have been classified as Fraudulent Death Claims under Policyholder Fraud and Claims Fraud. It is applicable to all the insurers/reinsurer and is effective from the year 2013-14. Further, recognizing the importance of ‘sharing of fraud related information’ among the insurers, the IRDA has mandated sharing fraud related information among the insurers through the platform of respective Life and General Insurance Councils. IRDA has also prescribed reporting formats for Fraud Detections, monitoring and reporting with effect from the financial year 2013-14.

#### **Statement**

##### *Data on misappropriation of insured amounts through fake death certificates -Life Insurer/State-wise—Financial year 2011-12*

| Sl. No. | Name of the Insurer                 | No. of cases | Amount involved in Rs. | State     | Action taken by insurers                             |
|---------|-------------------------------------|--------------|------------------------|-----------|--|
| 1       | Kotak Mahindra Life Insurance       | 1            | 1625259                | Gujarat   | FIR filed against advisor and claimant               |
| 2       | Life Insurance Corporation of India | 4            | 4776199                | Karnataka | Civil and Criminal suits filed against the claimants |
| TOTAL   |                                     | 5            | 6401458                |           |  |

#### **Growth and inflation rates**

†526. SHRI THAAWAR CHAND GEHLOT : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of special measures taken by Government to increase the growth rate and reduce the rate of inflation in the country;

(b) the reasons for reduction in the growth rate and increase in the inflation in the country; and

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) whether country's economy in comparison to that of other countries has been affected and the rate of growth declined and rate of inflation mounted due to global economic recession?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA) : (a) The Government has taken several steps to revive growth in the economy that, *inter-alia*, include measures to speed up project clearances *via* the creation of the Cabinet Committee on Investment (CCI); boost to infrastructure financing by encouraging Infrastructure Debt Funds and enhancement of credit to infrastructure companies; provision of greater support to micro, small and medium enterprises; strengthening of financial and banking sectors; liberalisation of norms for foreign direct investment; steps to boost manufacturing growth; and, fiscal consolidation through reforms including reduction in the subsidy of diesel and cap on the number of subsidized LPG cylinders. Various fiscal, monetary and administrative measures have been taken to reduce inflation. Some of the specific measures taken include: reducing import duties for wheat, onion, pulses and refined edible oils; banning export of edible oils and pulses; imposing stock limits for select essential commodities; maintaining the Central Issue Price for rice and wheat since 2002; suspending futures trading in rice, urad and tur; fixing the Minimum Export Price of onion at US\$ 1150 per MT and allocating 195000 tonnes of rice and 327000 tonnes of wheat for distribution to retail consumers under Open Market Sales Scheme (Domestic) for the period up to March, 2014. The policy stance and measures in the Second Quarter Review (October 29, 2013) of the Reserve Bank of India are intended to curb mounting inflationary pressures.

(b) The slowdown in Gross Domestic Product (GDP) growth in recent years is attributable to both domestic factors as well as the uncertain global economic environment. The tightening of monetary policy during most of 2011-12 to control inflation, lower demand for Indian exports from the rest of the world following a slowdown in advanced economies, bottlenecks in project implementation, such as, obtaining environmental clearances, land acquisition, etc. contributed to a slowdown in investment and growth. Inflation is primarily driven by food inflation especially meat, fish and eggs, vegetables and fruits and non-food items like fuel, medical care and transportation. Factors including seasonal demand-supply mismatches and rupee depreciation have contributed to the persistence of inflationary pressures.

(c) Global economic conditions have affected the GDP growth rate as well as inflation in India. However, despite a slowdown in growth, India's GDP growth rate was higher than that of most major economies of the world during 2011-12 and 2012-13. Headline Wholesale Price Index (WPI) inflation in India averaged 5.8 per cent in

2013-14 (April—October) that is lower than 7.4 per cent in 2012-13. However, Consumer Price Index for Industrial Workers (CPI-IW) inflation averaged 10.77 per cent in 2013—14 (April-October) compared to 10.44 per cent in 2012-13.

#### **Writing off loans by bank**

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

(a) whether, according to RBI, nationalised banks have written off loans amounting to Rs. one lakh crore in the last three years in which 90% of the cases were of large loans;

(b) if so, the details of loans written off by each bank in the last three years along with names of individual or company etc. bank-wise;

(c) the reasons given by each bank against each written off loan case-wise and bank-wise;

(d) whether RBI has scrutinised the reasons given by these banks in writing off the loans; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA) : (a) and (b) Public sector bank-wise details of loans written off (including compromise settlements) during the last three years are given in the Statement (*See below*). The Data reporting system of the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) does not generate the information regarding percentage of written off loans involving large loans.

(c) to (e) Banks resort to write off of loan only after exhausting all other possible avenues for recovery or when the asset coverage is not enough. The banks are required to adhere to the Guidelines issued by RBI on write off of loans.

Banks are required to adhere to Guidelines issued by RBI on write off of loans. In terms of RBI's Master Circular on Prudential Norms on Income Recognition, Asset Classification and Provisioning pertaining to Advances dated July 1, 2013 (available at RBI's Website- [www.rbi.org.in](http://www.rbi.org.in)), among other things, the banks should make full provision as per the guidelines for write-off of such advances and claim such tax benefits as are applicable, by evolving appropriate methodology in consultation with their auditors/tax consultants. Recoveries made in such accounts should be offered for tax purposes as per the rules.

**Statement***Bank-wise data on Write-offs (including compromise settlements) during FY ending**(Amount in Rs. crore)*

| Bank Name                 | Mar.-11 | Mar.-12 | Mar.-13 |
|---------------------------|---------|---------|---------|
| 1                         | 2       | 3       | 4       |
| Allahabad Bank            | 720     | 1001    | 1352    |
| Andhra Bank               | 150     | 169     | 334     |
| Bank of Baroda            | 501     | 1215    | 2356    |
| Bank of India             | 880     | 2415    | 2415    |
| Bank of Maharashtra       | 350     | 395     | 663     |
| Canara Bank               | 1050    | 1460    | 1535    |
| Central Bank of India     | 554     | 629     | 1061    |
| Corporation Bank          | 543     | 565     | 709     |
| Dena Bank                 | 196     | 194     | 237     |
| IDBI Bank Limited         | 884     | 319     | 383     |
| Indian Bank               | 590     | 506     | 520     |
| Indian Overseas Bank      | 971     | 1166    | 1642    |
| Oriental Bank of Commerce | 696     | 933     | 1416    |
| Punjab and Sind Bank      | 66      | 39      | 50      |
| Punjab National Bank      | 1592    | 126     | 997     |
| Syndicate Bank            | 351     | 891     | 1297    |
| UCO Bank                  | 586     | 391     | 617     |
| Union Bank of India       | 1126    | 938     | 1129    |
| United Bank of India      | 415     | 233     | 1094    |
| Vijaya Bank               | 327     | 214     | 543     |

| 1                                | 2     | 3     | 4     |
|----------------------------------|-------|-------|-------|
| Nationalised Banks               | 12546 | 13799 | 20351 |
| State Bank of Bikaner and Jaipur | 166   | 275   | 463   |
| State Bank of Hyderabad          | 202   | 265   | 343   |
| State Bank of India              | 4007  | 744   | 5594  |
| State Bank of Indore             | 0     | 0     | 0     |
| State Bank of Mysore             | 311   | 165   | 275   |
| State Bank of Patiala            | 410   | 120   | 28    |
| State Bank of Saurashtra         | 0     | 0     | 0     |
| State Bank of Travancore         | 152   | 182   | 176   |
| SBI Group                        | 5248  | 1752  | 6880  |
| Public Sector Banks              | 17794 | 15551 | 27231 |

*Source:* (RBI) Off-site returns as reported by banks, global operations.

#### **Pruning of central schemes**

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

(a) Whether it is a fact that the Group of Ministers headed by Shri Sharad Power recommended for pruning of 173 central schemes to 70 for smoother run;

(b) If so, the details of each group of schemes clubbed as one; and

(c) How pruning would help in effective implementation and taking it to the real beneficiary?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA) : (a) to (c) The Group of Ministers in its meeting held on May 23, 2013 considered the proposal of re-structuring of Centrally Sponsored Schemes (CSSs) and recommended it to be placed before the Cabinet with few amendments. The matter was placed to the Cabinet, which in its meeting held on 20.6.2013 approved Restructure the existing CSS/ACA Schemes in the Twelfth Five Year Plan into 66 Schemes, including Flagship Programmes. These schemes are in the nature of umbrella schemes

into which the existing CSS and ACA based schemes have been mapped as components. The details of 66 CSSs schemes and their mapping can be seen from the following web-site of the Planning Commission:— [http://planningcommission.nic.in/reports/genrep/css\\_12thplan.pdf](http://planningcommission.nic.in/reports/genrep/css_12thplan.pdf).

The Government/Cabinet, while approving the aforesaid re-structuring has also *inter-alia* approved following for improving their efficiency:

- (i) At least 10% of outlay of CSS be kept as flexi fund which may be used for funding innovations or taking up the activities/projects which even though not strictly as per the guidelines of the scheme, serve the broad objective of a scheme.
- (ii) A provision for introduction of State specific guidelines in a CSS has been provided. For this an Inter-Ministerial Committee under the Co-chairpersonship of the Secretary (Planning Commission) and Secretary (Department of Expenditure) with representative of the State Government and the Administrative Ministries concerned has been constituted to consider the suggestions of the State Governments for introduction of State specific guidelines for implementation of the schemes. These two measures are expected to provide flexibility in implementing the scheme and would improve their efficiency.
- (iii) For each new CSS/ACA/Flagship scheme, at least 25% of funds may be contributed by the General Category States and 10% fund by the Special Category States including States of Jammu and Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh and Uttarakhand.
- (iv) The Budget provisions of these schemes would be provided to the Administrative Ministry so that central fund would flow to the States through Consolidated Fund of States.

This arrangement is expected to further improve the working of these schemes at the State level and improve their efficiency.

#### **New risk management system for trade and transaction costs**

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

- (a) whether it is a fact that Government is considering to introduce a new risk management system to facilitate trade and transaction costs in exports;

- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the aims of proposed benefits of this risk management system?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JESUDASU SEELAM) : (a) The Government has already introduced the Risk Management System (RMS) in exports.

(b) Presently risk management system in exports is functional at 25 customs locations.

(c) The risk management system in exports is a trade facilitation measure aimed at selective interdiction of only high risk export consignments for customs control *i.e.* assessment and examination in order to reduce transaction cost. The risk management system in exports will also ensure enforcement of prohibitions and restrictions related to export of goods.

#### **ATM cards for small farmers**

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

- (a) whether Government is planning to provide ATM cards to small farmers in order to connect them with banking system;
- (b) if so, the name of the banks contracted for this purpose;
- (c) the time by which ATM facility to small farmers have been targeted to be provided;
- (d) whether States have been selected for this purpose; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof and whether private banks are also ready to provide assistance in this scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA) : (a) to (e) In terms of the revised Kisan Credit Card (KCC) Scheme, issued by the Reserve Bank of India (RBI)/National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD), all new eligible Kisan Credit Cards (KCCs) should be issued by the respective lending institutions, including private sector banks, as smart-cum-debit card and at the time of renewal of existing eligible KCCs, farmers must be issued smart-cum-debit card in a time-bound manner.

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

The RBI have reported that as on 30 June, 2013, a total of 39.23 lakh new Smart-cum-Debit Cards have been issued by Commercial Banks (both Public Sector and Private Sector Commercial Banks).

As regards Cooperative Banks and Regional Rural Banks, as on 31st October, 2013, 3.14 lakh KCC holders have been issued ATM-cum-Debit cards.

#### Investment by MNCs in the country

†531. SHRI RAM JETHMALANI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that amid economic slowdown, Multi National Companies (MNCs) have decided to invest Rs. 1,85,000 crore in different sectors in India so far since last year;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the amount of capital investment related commitment industry-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA) : (a) and (b) No separate data is maintained for Multi National Companies (MNCs). However, aggregate Foreign Direct Investment (equity inflows) since last year is Rs. 1,89,322 crore as per detail below:

| Sl. No. | Financial Year (April to March) | Amount of FDI equity Inflows*<br>(in Rs. crores) |
|---------|---------------------------------|--|
| 1.      | 2012-13                         | 1,21,907   |
| 2.      | 2013-14 (April—Sept. 2013)      | 67,415   |

\* Figures are provisional and subject to reconciliation with RBI.

(c) Foreign Direct Investment (equity inflows) in major ten Sectors is as below:

(Amount in Rs. crores)

| Sl. No. | Sector   | From April, 2012 to<br>September, 2013 |
|---------|--|--|
| 1       | 2  | 3                                      |
| 1.      | Services Sector*   | 34,020                                 |
| 2.      | Construction Development: Townships,<br>Housing, Built-up Infrastructure | 11,404                                 |

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

| 1   | 2  | 3      |
|-----|--|--------|
| 3.  | Telecommunications (radio paging, cellular mobile, basic telephone services) | 1,851  |
| 4.  | Computer Software and Hardware   | 4,230  |
| 5.  | Drugs and Pharmaceuticals  | 11,912 |
| 6.  | Chemicals (Other Than Fertilizers)   | 3,799  |
| 7.  | Automobile Industry  | 12,415 |
| 8.  | Power  | 4,164  |
| 9.  | Metallurgical Industries   | 9,283  |
| 10. | Hotel and Tourism  | 18,733 |

\* Services sector includes Financial, Banking, Insurance, Non-Financial/Business, Outsourcing, R & D, Courier, Tech. Testing and Analysis.

#### **Rising NPAs in the banks**

532. SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the amount outstanding on account on Non-Performing Assets (NPAs) in the banks has increased over the years;

(b) if so, the details thereof including the percentage of NPAs held by the corporate sector, retail, small and medium enterprises and farmers during the last three years and the current year, category-wise;

(c) the details of NPAs bank-wise, year-wise, for the period;

(d) the steps taken by Government to reduce NPAs and improve the health of the financial sector and the success achieved as a results thereof; and

(e) the further corrective steps being taken by Government to address the issue?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA) : (a) to (c) As per the data made available by Reserve Bank of

India (RBI), Gross NPAs of the Scheduled Commercial Banks were Rs. 94,121 crore (March 2011, GNPA Ratio 2.36%), Rs. 1,37,102 crore (March 2012 GNPA Ratio 2.94%), Rs. 1,83,854 crore (March 2013, GNPA Ratio 3.42%) and Rs. 2,36,245 crore (Sept. 2013, GNPA Ratio 4.22%).

The bank-wise details of Gross Non Performing Assets (GNPAs) for Agriculture, Micro and Small Enterprises, Other Priority Sector, Retail, Corporate Sector and Real Estate Sector during the last three years are given in the Statement (*See* below).

(d) and (e) To improve the health of the financial sector, to reduce the NPAs, to improve asset quality of banks, and to prevent slippages, RBI has issued instructions which stipulate that each bank is required to have a robust mechanism for early detection of signs of distress including prompt restructuring in the case of all viable accounts; to have a loan recovery policy which sets down the manner of recovery of dues, targeted level of reduction (period-wise), norms for permitted sacrifice/waiver, factors to be taken into account before considering waivers, decision levels, and reporting to higher authorities; monitoring of write-off/waiver cases; valuation of properties including collaterals accepted for their exposures; and taking recourse to legal mechanisms like SARFAESI Act, 2002, DRTs and Lok Adalats. The existing guidelines are sufficient to address the issues of NPA management.

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

Parliament has recently enacted 'The Enforcement of Security Interest and Recovery of Debts Laws (Amendment) Act, 2012' for removing certain bottlenecks in the recovery of bad debts. The Amendment Act has come into force from 15.01.2013.

**Statement**  
*Sectoral NPAs Ratio*

| Bank Group         | Month Year     | Total GNPA Ratio | Agri-culture | MSE  | Other Priority Sector | Total Priority Sector | Other than Priority Sector | Retail Sector | Corporate Sector (Total Advances Agri-MSE-Retail) | Real Estate Sector |
|--------------------|----------------|------------------|--------------|------|-----------------------|-----------------------|----------------------------|---------------|---|--------------------|
|                    |                | 3                | 4            | 5    | 6                     | 7                     | 8                          | 9             | 10  | 11                 |
| Nationalised Banks | March 2011     | 1.99             | 3.23         | 4.14 | 3.60                  | 3.64                  | 1.19                       | 3.05          | 1.11  | 1.84               |
|                    | March 2012     | 2.67             | 4.13         | 4.52 | 3.58                  | 4.16                  | 2.00                       | 2.98          | 1.97  | 2.06               |
|                    | June 2012      | 2.95             | 4.68         | 5.18 | 4.09                  | 4.74                  | 2.15                       | 3.33          | 2.11  | 2.25               |
|                    | September 2012 | 3.52             | 5.01         | 5.64 | 4.43                  | 5.12                  | 2.80                       | 3.38          | 2.86  | 2.38               |
|                    | December 2012  | 3.66             | 4.84         | 5.82 | 4.39                  | 5.11                  | 2.99                       | 3.29          | 3.08  | 2.27               |
|                    | March 2013     | 3.42             | 4.33         | 5.23 | 3.75                  | 4.55                  | 2.89                       | 2.64          | 3.04  | 2.04               |
| SBI Group          | June 2013      | 4.06             | 4.77         | 5.60 | 4.29                  | 4.97                  | 3.62                       | 3.11          | 3.82  | 2.12               |
|                    | March 2011     | 3.12             | 4.03         | 3.93 | 6.69                  | 4.78                  | 2.18                       | 2.47          | 2.98  | 1.62               |
|                    | March 2012     | 4.36             | 6.11         | 6.50 | 7.22                  | 6.60                  | 3.18                       | 2.30          | 4.49  | 1.94               |

|                     |      |      |       |      |      |      |      |      |      |
|---------------------|------|------|-------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| June 2012           | 5.00 | 6.65 | 7.56  | 6.17 | 6.73 | 4.12 | 2.58 | 5.14 | 1.98 |
| September 2012      | 5.17 | 7.50 | 7.36  | 9.40 | 8.00 | 3.75 | 2.60 | 5.24 | 2.18 |
| December 2012       | 5.34 | 7.89 | 8.16  | 6.22 | 7.57 | 4.32 | 2.37 | 5.45 | 1.96 |
| March 2013          | 4.80 | 7.15 | 8.66  | 3.67 | 6.78 | 3.90 | 2.02 | 4.62 | 1.33 |
| June 2013           | 5.77 | 8.61 | 10.41 | 3.68 | 7.69 | 4.90 | 2.26 | 5.79 | 1.41 |
| Public Sector Banks | 2.32 | 3.48 | 4.08  | 4.72 | 4.00 | 1.47 | 2.79 | 1.59 | 1.76 |
| March 2011          |      |      |       |      |      |      |      |      |      |
| March 2012          | 3.17 | 4.80 | 4.87  | 5.22 | 4.93 | 2.33 | 2.69 | 2.65 | 2.02 |
| June 2012           | 3.57 | 5.36 | 5.74  | 4.90 | 5.38 | 2.72 | 3.01 | 2.93 | 2.16 |
| September 2012      | 4.02 | 5.85 | 6.08  | 6.28 | 6.03 | 3.08 | 3.05 | 3.51 | 2.31 |
| December 2012       | 4.18 | 5.83 | 6.46  | 4.99 | 5.87 | 3.40 | 2.89 | 3.73 | 2.16 |
| March 2013          | 3.84 | 5.25 | 6.14  | 3.72 | 5.23 | 3.20 | 2.38 | 3.49 | 1.78 |
| June 2013           | 4.59 | 6.02 | 6.74  | 4.08 | 5.79 | 4.02 | 2.75 | 4.39 | 1.87 |
| Old Private Sector  | 1.97 | 1.74 | 3.49  | 2.58 | 2.49 | 1.70 | 2.07 | 1.79 | 1.92 |
| March 2011          |      |      |       |      |      |      |      |      |      |
| March 2012          | 1.80 | 1.95 | 2.57  | 3.02 | 2.44 | 1.51 | 1.33 | 1.77 | 1.76 |
| June 2012           | 1.92 | 2.19 | 3.31  | 3.65 | 2.95 | 1.45 | 1.65 | 1.68 | 1.99 |
| September 2012      | 2.16 | 2.37 | 2.85  | 3.94 | 2.91 | 1.81 | 2.05 | 2.00 | 1.62 |

| 1 | 2                  | 3    | 4    | 5    | 6    | 7    | 8    | 9    | 10   | 11   |
|---|--------------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
|   | December 2012      | 2.20 | 2.18 | 2.70 | 4.25 | 2.84 | 1.90 | 1.55 | 2.31 | 1.74 |
|   | March 2013         | 1.91 | 1.88 | 2.21 | 2.72 | 2.20 | 1.77 | 1.31 | 2.05 | 1.18 |
|   | June 2013          | 2.28 | 1.68 | 2.62 | 3.35 | 2.38 | 2.24 | 1.61 | 2.59 | 1.34 |
|   | New Private Sector |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |
|   | March 2011         | 2.62 | 2.71 | 1.20 | 1.36 | 1.79 | 3.03 | 4.47 | 1.62 | 0.81 |
|   | March 2012         | 2.18 | 2.18 | 1.25 | 1.24 | 1.57 | 2.47 | 3.51 | 1.43 | 0.63 |
|   | June 2012          | 2.19 | 2.48 | 1.42 | 1.49 | 1.81 | 2.35 | 3.38 | 1.45 | 0.62 |
|   | September 2012     | 2.10 | 2.58 | 1.42 | 1.28 | 1.77 | 2.23 | 2.93 | 1.60 | 0.56 |
|   | December 2012      | 2.02 | 2.52 | 1.52 | 1.01 | 1.73 | 2.13 | 2.62 | 1.63 | 0.51 |
|   | March 2013         | 1.91 | 1.95 | 1.33 | 0.89 | 1.44 | 2.11 | 2.14 | 1.89 | 0.55 |
|   | June 2013          | 1.94 | 2.51 | 1.55 | 0.95 | 1.71 | 2.02 | 2.23 | 1.73 | 0.55 |
|   | Foreign Banks      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |
|   | March 2011         | 2.54 | 0.15 | 1.99 | 2.90 | 2.42 | 2.57 | 4.43 | 2.08 | 1.58 |
|   | March 2012         | 2.68 | 0.00 | 2.31 | 1.68 | 1.93 | 2.83 | 2.93 | 2.66 | 1.33 |
|   | June 2012          | 2.90 | 0.00 | 2.65 | 2.37 | 2.49 | 2.97 | 2.83 | 2.94 | 1.53 |
|   | September 2012     | 2.90 | 0.00 | 1.87 | 1.25 | 1.38 | 3.43 | 2.55 | 3.06 | 1.26 |
|   | December 2012      | 2.96 | 0.00 | 1.76 | 1.06 | 1.19 | 3.60 | 2.29 | 3.20 | 1.25 |
|   | March 2013         | 2.97 | 0.00 | 1.72 | 1.46 | 1.50 | 3.52 | 2.07 | 3.26 | 1.07 |
|   | June 2013          | 3.19 | 0.00 | 1.78 | 1.29 | 1.38 | 3.88 | 1.98 | 3.58 | 0.93 |

|                  |                |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |
|------------------|----------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| Local Area Banks | March 2011     | 0.53 | 0.67 | 1.79 | 0.35 | 0.88 | 0.08 | 0.10 | 0.14 | 0.15 |
|                  | March 2012     | 0.78 | 0.91 | 1.33 | 1.28 | 1.10 | 0.42 | 0.09 | 0.63 | 0.44 |
|                  | June 2012      | 1.14 | 1.67 | 1.40 | 1.43 | 1.55 | 0.64 | 0.12 | 0.92 | 0.45 |
|                  | September 2012 | 1.04 | 1.44 | 1.43 | 1.64 | 1.46 | 0.52 | 0.09 | 0.80 | 0.01 |
|                  | December 2012  | 1.12 | 1.48 | 1.59 | 2.07 | 1.58 | 0.52 | 0.09 | 0.90 | 0.05 |
|                  | March 2013     | 0.69 | 0.87 | 0.97 | 0.92 | 0.91 | 0.43 | 0.10 | 0.62 | 0.06 |
|                  | June 2013      | 1.04 | 0.92 | 1.34 | 1.54 | 1.14 | 0.91 | 0.13 | 1.28 | 0.07 |
| All Banks        | March 2011     | 2.36 | 3.30 | 3.58 | 3.99 | 3.58 | 1.76 | 3.25 | 1.63 | 1.54 |
|                  | March 2012     | 2.94 | 4.32 | 4.05 | 4.36 | 4.24 | 2.34 | 2.83 | 2.49 | 1.65 |
|                  | June 2012      | 3.25 | 4.85 | 4.85 | 4.21 | 4.68 | 2.62 | 3.03 | 2.71 | 1.76 |
|                  | September 2012 | 3.59 | 5.29 | 5.06 | 4.90 | 5.10 | 2.90 | 2.94 | 3.18 | 1.79 |
|                  | December 2012  | 3.69 | 5.26 | 5.40 | 3.86 | 4.95 | 3.14 | 2.72 | 3.37 | 1.68 |
|                  | March 2013     | 3.42 | 4.67 | 5.08 | 2.97 | 4.39 | 2.99 | 2.25 | 3.23 | 1.42 |
|                  | June 2013      | 4.00 | 5.40 | 5.53 | 3.28 | 4.87 | 3.61 | 2.52 | 3.92 | 1.46 |

Source: (RBI) Latest updated OSMOS Database (Domestic Operations).

Note: Sectors are NOT mutually exclusive and hence NOT additive.

# Corporate Lending is derived by deducting Advances/NPAs to/in Agri. Sector, SSI/MSE Sector and Retail Sector from Total Gross Advances/NPAs.

**Network of financial institutions in remote areas**

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

(a) the steps taken by Government to establish an adequate network of financial institutions in remote and inaccessible tribal belts in States with significant rural tribal populations to counter the existing informal market which provides credit at extremely high rates of interest and on arbitrary term; and

(b) the details of measures being taken to increase awareness of, and access to, existing credit facilities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA) : (a) In order to extend the reach of banking to the rural hinterland, Banks were advised in 2010-11 to provide appropriate banking facilities to habitations having a population in excess of 2000 (as per 2001 census) under “Swabhimaan” Financial Inclusion Campaign. Banking facilities have been provided to 74,351 such villages through brick & mortar branches, business correspondent agents (BCAs) and mobile banking. Out of these villages, 12059 villages in Left Wing Extremism (LWE) affected districts, which are tribal dominated, were covered.

(b) With a view to scaling up financial literacy efforts, the Scheme for setting up of Financial Literacy Centres (FLCs) by banks has been revised by RBI *vide* circular dated 6.6.2012 advising banks to set up FLCs in all the offices of Lead District Managers. The objective of Financial Literacy is to aid creating financial awareness and educate common people on management of money, importance of savings, advantages of saving with banks, other facilities provided by banks and benefits of borrowing from banks.

As per extant guidelines on Priority Sector Lending, all domestic Scheduled Commercial Banks (SCBs) are mandated to earmark 40 per cent of their Adjusted Net Bank Credit (ANBC) or Credit Equivalent amount of Off-Balance Sheet Exposures (CEOBE), whichever is higher, as on March 31 of the preceding year, for lending to the priority sector. Within this, sub-targets of 10 per cent of ANBC/ CEOBE, whichever is higher, as on March 31 of the preceding year, are prescribed for lending to weaker sections.

Lending to Weaker Sections *inter-alia* include lending to Scheduled Castes (SCs) and Scheduled Tribes (STs) along with other categories. The Government Sponsored Schemes covered under weaker sections also have reservations for these communities. The flow of credit to weaker sections by Public Sector Banks has steadily increased

Rs. 2,42,616.74 crore in March, 2011 to Rs. 3,47,352.22 crore in March, 2013. (Source RBI).

#### **GDP growth targets**

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

- (a) whether Government has fixed any target for GDP for the last three years;
- (b) if so, the details of target fixed/achieved for the last three years;
- (c) the details of target fixed for the current financial year; and
- (d) the target achieved till date for the current financial year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA) : (a) Annual Gross Domestic Product (GDP) growth rate targets are not fixed by the Government of India.

(b) The growth rate of India's GDP (at factor cost at constant 2004-05 prices) has been 9.3 per cent, 6.2 per cent and 5.0 per cent for 2010-11, 2011-12 and 2012-13 respectively.

(c) Does not arise, in view of (a) above.

(d) The growth rate of GDP (at factor cost at constant 2004-05 prices) in the first and second quarters of 2013-14 is 4.4 per cent and 4.8 per cent respectively.

#### **Irregularities in allocation of grants by NABARD**

†535. SHRI JUGUL KISHORE : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has found irregularities in the allocation of grants to rural poods by the National Bank for Agricultural and Rural Development (NABARD);

(b) if so, the details thereof for the last three years and the current year, State-wise with special reference to Uttar Pradesh;

(c) whether any action is being taken against the persons found to be involved in this; and

(d) the other remedial measures being taken by Government in this regard?

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA) : (a) to (d) National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) has reported that due diligence and caution are exercised by them while entertaining grant proposals from various agencies as well as while sanctioning the Projects, which, *inter-alia*, include verifying past record of the agency, field enquiries and rating of the agency by the District-level officer of NABARD.

The grant proposals are also placed for consideration of a Project Sanctioning Committee, which involves officers from other unconnected departments of NABARD and sanctions beyond the powers granted to the State level Regional office are referred to the Head Office which is then placed before a Business Proposal Sanctioning Committee for approval/rejection.

The releases of funds are made only when terms and conditions of sanction are accepted by the concerned agency and further releases are made based on the progress made in respect of clear performance indicators defined in the sanction letter.

These achievements are cross-checked with bank certificates and based on recommendations of the Project Implementation and Monitoring Committee (PIMC) set up for each project, every release of funds to external agencies is pre-audited by Concurrent Auditors for sums exceeding Rs. 10,000/- at each instance, the Head Office Department of NABARD regularly monitors the usage of funds made by the Regional Offices of NABARD, external auditors appointed by the Government of India audits all the Funds of NABARD annually and utilisation of funds is also reviewed internally by internal inspection teams of NABARD, etc. The action is also taken against the delinquent officials as and when any irregularity comes to the notice.

#### **Investment in renewable and nuclear energy sector**

536. SHRIMATI VASANTHI STANLEY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) the total number of investments made in the renewable energy sector over the last three year;
- (b) whether Government contributed a significant portion of the investment made in renewable energy sector over the last there year;
- (c) if so, the details thereof;
- (d) the total amount of investment made in the nuclear energy sector over the last there years; and
- (e) the total Government spending for the development of the nuclear sector over the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA) : (a) to (c) Ministry of New and Renewable Energy has informed that during the years 2010-11, 2011-12 and 2012-13 an estimated investment of around Rs. 74,629 crore was made in renewable energy sector. It includes an expenditure of around Rs. 10,329 crore from Central Plan Outlay of Ministry of New and Renewable Energy, Government of India.

(d) Department of Atomic Energy has informed that total amount of investment made in the Nuclear Energy Sector over the last three years is as under:

2012-13: Rs. 4946 crore

2011-12: Rs. 4153 crore.

2010-11 : Rs. 2540 crore

The amount is inclusive of Government Support and Internal and Extra Budgetary Resources under Demand No. 5 Nuclear Power Schemes.

(e) Department of Atomic Energy has informed that the total Government spending for the development of the Nuclear Sector over the last three years.

2012-13 : Rs. 16456 crore

2011-12: Rs. 20484 crore\*

2010-11 : Rs. 12220 crore

This amount is inclusive of Plan and Non-Plan Budgetary Support and Internal and Extra Budgetary Resources under Demand No. 4 Atomic Energy and Demand No. 5 Nuclear Power Schemes. This also includes the expenditure incurred for the Research and Development activities carried out by various Constituent Units of the Department as well as Autonomous Bodies. Apart from the projects and schemes related to Nuclear Power Programme, the spending includes projects on radiation technologies and advanced technologies and their applications, schemes on basic and applied research and exploration, mining and milling of uranium and other fertile materials, industrial scale production of nuclear fuel and heavy water and infrastructure and housing. The activities of research-education linkage, research on cancer, cancer medicine, implementation of atomic energy in the field of agriculture, nuclear waste management are also included in the above amount.

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(\*This includes arrears of book adjustment of Rs. 5900 crore — Interest on Heavy Water Pool Management — a departmental commercial entity.)

**Homoeopathic treatment facility at Government hospitals**

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

- (a) the names of Government hospitals where Homoeopathic treatment facility is available for patients in Delhi/New Delhi;
- (b) the names of such Government hospitals where such a facility is not available for patients in Delhi/New Delhi;
- (c) whether Government proposes to provide Homoeopathic treatment facility in all such Government hospitals where it is presently not available; and
- (d) if so, by when and, if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI SANTOSH CHOWDHARY) : (a) The names of Government hospitals where Homoeopathic facility is available for patients in Delhi/New Delhi is given in the Statement-I (*See below*).

(b) The names of other Government hospitals where such a facility is not available for patients in Delhi/New Delhi is given in the Statement-II (*See below*).

(c) and (d) Setting up of homoeopathic treatment facility in such hospitals depends on the budgetary allocation and availability of staff & space.

***Statement-I***

*List of Government Hospitals where Homoeopathic treatment facility is available for patients in Delhi/New Delhi*

| Sl. No. | Name of Hospital  | Administrative Control |
|---------|---|------------------------|
| 1       | 2   | 3                      |
| 1.      | Safdarjung Hospital (Central Council for Research in Homoeopathy-CCRH unit)                     | Government of India    |
| 2.      | Lady Harding Medical College & Hospital (Central Council for Research in Homoeopathy-CCRH unit) |                        |
| 3.      | Delhi Cantonment Hospital, Delhi Cantt (Central Council for Research in Homoeopathy-CCRH unit)  |                        |

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| 1   | 2   | 3   |
|-----|---|---|
| 4.  | Acharyashri Bhikshu Government,<br>Hospital, Moti Nagar,<br>New Delhi       | Government of National<br>Capital of Union<br>Territory |
| 5.  | Aruna Asaf Ali (Civil) Hospital, 5, Rajpur<br>Road, Delhi                   |   |
| 6.  | Attar Sain Jain Hospital, Lawrence Road,<br>New Delhi                       |   |
| 7.  | Baba Saheb Ambedkar Hospital, Sector 6,<br>Rohini, New Delhi                |   |
| 8.  | Babu Jagjivan Ram Memorial Hospital,<br>Jahangir Puri, New Delhi            |   |
| 9.  | Bhagwan Mahaver Hospital, Pitam Pura, Delhi                                 |   |
| 10. | Deen Dayal Upadhya Hospital & Trauma<br>Centre, Hari Nagar, New Delhi       |   |
| 11. | Dr. Hedgewar Arogya Sansthan, East Arjun<br>Nagar, Delhi                    |   |
| 12. | Guru Gobind Singh Government Hospital, F Block<br>Raghubir Nagar, New Delhi |   |
| 13. | Guru Teg Bahadur Hospital, Shahadra, Delhi                                  |   |
| 14. | Institute of Human Behaviour and Allied,<br>Sciences Shahdara, Delhi        |   |
| 15. | Jag Prवेश Chander Hospital, Shastri Park,<br>Delhi                          |   |
| 16. | Lal Bahadur Shastri Hospital, Khichri Pur,<br>New Delhi                     |   |
| 17. | Maharishi Balmiki Hospital, Pooth Khurd,<br>New Delhi                       |   |
| 18. | Rao Tula Ram Memorial Hospital, Jaffarpur<br>Village, New Delhi             |   |
| 19. | Sanajay Gandhi Memorial Hospital, S-Block<br>Mangol Puri, Delhi             |   |
| 20. | Sardar Vallabh Bhai Patel Hospital, East Patel<br>Nagar, New Delhi          |   |

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| 1   | 2  | 3                                    |
|-----|--|--------------------------------------|
| 21. | Satyawadi Raja Harish Chandra Hospital,<br>Narela, Delhi   |                                      |
| 22. | B R Sur Homoeopathic Medical College &<br>Hospital, Nanakpura, Moti Bagh, Delhi                          |                                      |
| 23. | Nehru Homoeopathic Medical College &<br>Hospital, B-Block, Defence Colony, New Delhi                     |                                      |
| 24. | Swami Vivekanada Ayurvedic Panckarma<br>Hospital attached with Swami Dayanad<br>Hospital, Dilshad Garden | East Delhi Municipal<br>Corporation  |
| 25. | Civil Hospital Shahdara (Polyclinic),<br>Chota Bazar   |                                      |
| 26. | Chest & T.B. Clinic, Karawal Nagar   |                                      |
| 27. | Maternity Centre, Patpar Ganj  |                                      |
| 28. | Mrs. Girdhar Lal Maternity<br>Hospital   | North Delhi Municipal<br>Corporation |
| 29. | Hindu Rao Hospital   |                                      |
| 30. | Charak Palika Hospital, Moti Bagh  | New Delhi Municipal<br>Council       |

***Statement-II***

*List of Government Hospitals where Homoeopathic treatment facility is not available for patients in Delhi/New Delhi*

| Sl. No. | Name of Hospital   | Administrative Control                                  |
|---------|--|---|
| 1       | 2  | 3   |
| 1.      | Dr. Ram Manhor Lohia Hospital  | Government of India                                     |
| 2.      | Dr. NC Joshi Memorial Hospital,<br>Joshi Road, Karol Bagh,<br>New Delhi    | Government of National<br>Capital of Union<br>Territory |
| 3.      | Delhi State Cancer Institution, GTB Hospital,<br>Complex, Shahadara, Delhi |   |
| 4.      | Gobind Ballabh Pant Hospital, Delhi Gate, Delhi                            |   |
| 5.      | Central Jail Hospital Jail Road, Tihar, New Delhi                          |   |

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| 1   | 2  | 3                                 |
|-----|--|-----------------------------------|
| 6.  | Chacha Nehru Bal Chikitsalaya, Geeta Colony, Delhi                         |                                   |
| 7.  | Guru Nayak Eye Center, Jawahar Lal Nehru Marg, New Delhi                   |                                   |
| 8.  | Lok Nayak Hospital, Jawahar Lal Nehru Marg, New Delhi                      |                                   |
| 9.  | Pt. Madan Mohan Malviya Hospital, Malviya Nagar, New Delhi                 |                                   |
| 10. | Maulana Azad Institute of Dental Sciences, M.A.M.C, J.L. Nehru Marg, Delhi |                                   |
| 11. | Poor House Hospital, Kings way Camp, Delhi                                 |                                   |
| 12. | Rajeev Gandhi Super Speciality Hospital, Tahirpur, Delhi                   |                                   |
| 13. | I.L.B.S., Vasant Kunj, Delhi (Not Commissioned)                            |                                   |
| 14. | Janakpuri Super Speciality Hospital, Janakpuri, Delhi (Not commissioned)   |                                   |
| 15. | Dadadeb Mother & Child Hospital, Nasirpur Near Dabrimor                    |                                   |
| 16. | Sushrut Trauma Centre, Ring Road, Behind I.P. College, Delhi               |                                   |
| 17. | Maternity Hospital, Kanti Nagar, Delhi                                     |                                   |
| 18. | A & U Tibbia College and Hospital, Ajmal Khan Park, Karol Bagh, New Delhi  |                                   |
| 19. | Choudhary Braham Prakash Hospital, Khera Dabar, Delhi                      |                                   |
| 20. | Deep Chand Bandhu Hospital, Ashok Vihar, Phase - IV, Delhi                 |                                   |
| 21. | Colony Hospital, Kalkaji   | South Delhi Municipal Corporation |
| 22. | Colony Hospital, Lajpat Nagar  |                                   |

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| 1    | 2                            | 3                                 |
|------|------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 23.  | Colony Hospital, Tilak Nagar |                                   |
| 24.. | Kasturba Hospital            | North Delhi Municipal Corporation |
| 25.  | RBTB Hospital                |                                   |
| 26.  | MVID Hospital                |                                   |
| 27.  | Balak Ram Hospital           |                                   |

### **Measures to control cancer and related diseases**

538. DR. V. MAITREYAN : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is taking any steps to check and control cancer and cancer-related diseases in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the total funds allocated during the last five years for the control of cancer and cancer-related diseases in the country;

(c) whether Government had sanctioned adequate funds and provided infrastructure facilities to identify and diagnose the early detection of cancer patients in the country; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD) : (a) to (d) While Health is a State subject, the Central Government supplements the efforts of the State Governments for improving healthcare including prevention, diagnosis and treatment of cancer. At present, the National Programme for Prevention and Control of Cancer, Diabetes, Cardiovascular diseases and Stroke (NPCDCS) being implemented under National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) for interventions upto the district level includes Cancer prevention, screening, early detection and referral to an appropriate level Institution for treatment. In addition, the Government has recently approved a scheme for enhancing the Tertiary Cancer Care facilities in the country under NPCDCS. Under the scheme for eligible institutions upto Rs. 45 crores per Tertiary Cancer Care Centre and upto Rs. 120 crores for State Cancer Institute is available to assist 20 State Cancer Institutes and 50 Tertiary Cancer Care Centres in different parts of the country. The Central and State share for the said amount will be in the ratio 75:25 and for North East and Hill States the share would be

90:10. In the Twelfth Five Year Plan, Rs. 6000 crores has been allocated under NPCDCS for interventions upto the district level under National Rural Health Mission and allocation of Rs. 3200 crores for the tertiary care component. In the earlier NPCDCS scheme, which was implemented from 2010 to 2012-13, the focus was on 100 districts in 21 States for prevention and control of Cancer, CVDs, Diabetes and Stroke. From 2013-14 onwards, interventions under NPCDCS for prevention, early detection, diagnosis and treatment of cancer, which can be taken up upto District level, have been brought under the umbrella of National Rural Health Mission. Funds released for different States under NPCDCS for the year 2010-13 and for 2013-14 (till date) are Rs. 204.58 crore and Rs. 75.67 crore respectively.

Funds released under Tertiary Cancer Care component of NPCDCS for the year 2011-12 and 2012-13 are Rs. 33.60 crore and Rs. 24.00 crore respectively.

Government of India also supports diagnosis and treatment of cancer through Central Government Hospitals/Institutions in different parts of the country.

#### **Unethical professional conduct of medical practitioners**

539. SHRIMATI T. RATNA BAI :

SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN :

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

(a) whether Government is aware of the unethical professional misconduct of medical professionals in the country; and

(b) if so, the details thereof, State-wise and the action taken so far on such doctors in Government and private hospitals particularly in Andhra Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABIAZAD) : (a) and (b) Yes. The professional conduct of doctors in India is regulated by the Medical Council of India and the respective State Medical Councils. The Indian Medical Council (Professional Conduct, Etiquette and Ethics) Regulations, 2002, empowers the Medical Council of India (MCI) and respective State Medical Councils to award punishment to a doctor against any act in violation of Code of Ethics and illegal trade practices.

As per information furnished by the Medical Council of India (MCI), 97 doctors, who have been found guilty of medical negligence/misconduct, have been awarded punishment by MCI during the period 01.05.2010 to 30.11.2013 including 07 doctors registered with Andhra Pradesh Medical Council. A statement showing the details of name of doctors, quantum of punishment, etc. is given in the Statement.

**Statement****List of Doctors found guilty of Medical Negligence/Misconduct and Punished by Medical Council of India, New Delhi during the period from May 2010 to 30.11.2013**

| Sl. No. | File No. | Name of Doctor and Address  | Quantum of Punishment   | Date of awarding Punishment | Regn. No. |
|---------|----------|---|---|-----------------------------|-----------|
| 1       | 2        | 3   | 4   | 5                           | 6         |
| 1.      | 408/2007 | Dr. Raj Bokaria, Through Medical Superintendent, Moolchand Hospital, Lajpat Nagar-III, New Delhi  | Removal of name from the Indian Medical Register/State Medical Register for a period of (3) Three months. | 15th Sept., 2010            | DMC-11716 |
| 2.      | 408/2007 | Dr. Alka Gujaral, Through Medical Superintendent, Moolchand Hospital, Lajpat Nagar-III, New Delhi | Warning Issued  | 15th Sept., 2010            | DMC-12143 |
| 3.      | 408/2007 | Dr. Veena Bhat, Through Medical Superintendent, Moolchand Hospital, Lajpat Nagar-III, New Delhi   | Warning Issued  | 15th Sept., 2010            |           |
| 4.      | 190/2010 | Dr. Ketan Desai, "Aashirvas" 7, Friends Avenue, Opp. Pakean Cross Road, Bodakdev Ahmedabad        | Suspended during the pendency of the case   | 09 October, 2010            | G-11666   |

|     |                        |   |   |                 |             |
|-----|------------------------|---|---|-----------------|-------------|
| 5.  | 216/2008               | Dr. Goparaju Samaram, President,<br>Indian Medical Association, IMA<br>House, Indraprastha Marg., New Delhi           | Temporarily removal of name<br>from the Indian Medical Register<br>/State Medical Register for a<br>period of (6) Six months.   | 9th Nov., 2010  | APMC-3773   |
| 6.  | 216/2008               | Dr. Dharam Prakash, Hony. Secy.<br>General, Indian Medical Association,<br>IMA House, Indraprastha Marg,<br>New Delhi | Temporarily removal of name from<br>the Indian Medical Register/State<br>Medical Register for a period of<br>(6) Six months.    | 9th Nov., 2010  | PMC-EP-9333 |
| 7.  | 207/2006               | Dr. Sadhna Patwardhan 1st Floor,<br>J.P. Chambers-2, Madhav Nagar,<br>Dakshin Ambajari Road, Nagpur                   | Warning Issued  | 9th Nov., 2010  |             |
| 8.  | 207/2006               | Dr. Mangla Ketkar, Ketkar Hospital,<br>Temple Bazar Road, Sita Burdi, Nagpur  | Warning Issued  | 9th Nov., 2010  |             |
| 9.  | 485/2006 &<br>644/2010 | Dr. H.C. Chhabra, Chief of Spine<br>Service & Medical Director, Sector-C,<br>Vasant Kanj, New Delhi                   | Warning Issued  | 20th Nov., 2010 | DMC         |
| 10. | 606/2010               | Dr. Vivek Gupta A-137, Sarita Vihar,<br>New Delhi   | Regn. Temporarily removed till the<br>pendency of the proceedings. The<br>matter has been stayed in the High<br>Court of Delhi. | 9th Nov., 2010  | DMC         |

| 1   | 2        | 3  | 4   | 5               | 6          |
|-----|----------|--|---|-----------------|------------|
| 11. |          | Dr. Venkatesan J.  | Removal of name from the Indian Medical Register/State Medical Register for a period of (1) One months.   | 11th Jan., 2011 | TNMC-65338 |
| 12. |          | Dr. C. Madavrao, Prinicpal, PES Instt. of Medical Sci., Chinnautapalli                               | Removal of name from the Indian Medical Register/State Medical Register for a period of (2) Two months.   | 11th Jan., 2011 | APMC-8754  |
| 13. |          | Dr. A. Shiva Kumar   | Removal of name from the Indian Medical Register/State Medical Register for a period of (1) One year.     | 11th Jan., 2011 | TNMC-53247 |
| 14. | 264/2008 | Dr. Geetu Kukreja, Director, Kukreja Nursing Home and Fertilit Centre, 83, West Avenue, Punjabi Bagh | Removal of name from the Indian Medical Register/State Medical Register for a period of (3) Three months. | 11th Jan., 2011 | DMC-24325  |
| 15. | 264/2008 | Dr. Sanjay N. Patil 173, Malhar Tower, Megh Malhar Reg. Film City Road, Goregaon (East) Mumbai       | Removal of name from the Indian Medical Register/State Medical Register for a period of (3) Three months. | 11th Jan., 2011 | MMC-50500  |

|     |                      |   |   |                     |                                  |
|-----|----------------------|---|---|---------------------|----------------------------------|
| 16. | 198/2007             | Dr. Praveen Berry, Berry Berry Hospital, Near Nakodar Chowk, Jalandhar (Punjab)                         | Removal of the name from the Indian Medical Register/State Medical Register for a period of 2 (Two) years   | 8th February, 2011  | Medical Council of India-7900    |
| 17. | 198/2007             | Dr. Seema Berry, Berry Berry Hospital, Near Nakodar Chowk, Jalandhar (Punjab)                           | Removal of the name from the Indian Medical Register/State Medical Register for a period of 2 (Two) years   | 08th February, 2011 | PMC-25653                        |
| 18. | 198/2007             | Dr. Baljeet Singh Bajwa C/o Parveen Berry, Berry Berry Hospital, Near Nakodar Chowk, Jalandhar (Punjab) | Removal of the name from the Indian Medical Register/State Medical Register for a period of 1 (One) years   | 08th February, 2011 | PMC-25847                        |
| 19. | 198/2007             | Dr. Sonia Aggarwal C/o Parveen Berry, Berry Berry Hospital, Near Nakodar Chowk, Jalandhar (Punjab)      | Removal of the name from the Indian Medical Register/State Medical Register for a period of 06 (Six) months | 08th February, 2011 | Medical Council of India-22896   |
| 20. | 773/2010<br>284/2010 | Dr. D. K. Gupta, T-636-B, Hill Marg, Baljeet Nagar, New Delhi   | Name should be struck off from the Indian Medical Register for a period of one month                        | 10th May, 2011      | 26855<br>(Delhi Medical Council) |
| 21. | 885/2010             | Dr. Shailesh Through Medical Superintendent, Holy Family Hospital, Okhla Road, New Delhi-110025         | Warning issued  | 10th May, 2011      | 38420                            |

| 1   | 2                   | 3  | 4   | 5                            | 6            |
|-----|---------------------|--|---|------------------------------|--------------|
| 22. | 885/2010            | Dr. Isha Khetarpal, Through Medical Superintendent, Holy Family Hospital, Okhla Road, New Delhi-110025 | Warning issued  | 10th May, 2011               | 27007        |
| 23. | 190/2009            | Dr. Sukumar Mukherjee, Nightingale Diagnostic Centre, 11 A, Shakespeare Sarani, Kolkata - 700016       | Removal of the name from the Indian Medical Register/State Medical Register for a period of 03 (Three) months | 10th May, 2011               | W.B.-26861   |
| 24. | 190/2009            | Dr. B. N. Haider FE - 382, Sector-3, Salt Lake, Kolkata -700091  | Removal of the name from the Indian Medical Register/State Medical Register for a period of 03 (Three) months | 10th May, 2011               | W.B.-25474   |
| 25. | 124/2011 CBI        | Dr. S.C. Jaiswal R/o #1392/5, Anisha Chowk, Vijayanagar, Jabalpur, Madhya Pradesh                      | Suspended during the pendency of the case   | 10th May, 2011               | 4256         |
| 26. | 396/2009            | Dr. Rakesh Verma 15, Wellington Crescent, New Delhi-110001   | Suspended during the pendency of the case. Suspension has been revoked  | 10th May, 2011<br>27.10.2012 | 24151 (U.P.) |
| 27. | 56/2004<br>627/2010 | Dr. Anindya Sunder Sarkar R/o 25/A, Vivekananda Sarani, Kolkata-700 078                                | Removal of the name from the Indian Medical Register/State Medical Register for a period of 1 (One) years     | 10th May, 2011               | 46441 (W.B.) |

|     |          |  |  |                      |   |
|-----|----------|--|--|----------------------|---|
| 28. | 150/2011 | Dr. Siddiq Sheriff, Ruby Clinic,<br>227, K. Kamraj Road,<br>Bangalore-560042   | Warning issued   | 27th September, 2011 | 29487   |
| 29. | 629/2009 | Dr. O.P. Murthy, Additional Professor<br>of Forensic Medicine, All India<br>Institute of Medical Sciences,<br>New Delhi                                    | Warning/in form of censure   | 01st November, 2011  | Medical Council<br>of India-4666                      |
| 30. | 114/2011 | Dr. Paras Gangwal 1/550, G.T. Road,<br>Mansarovar Park, Shahadra,<br>New Delhi - 110032  | Strongly advised to be more<br>careful in future   | 14th February, 2012  | Medical Council<br>of India-14664                     |
| 31. | 466/2011 | Dr. Jayarayan Naik, Director,<br>Cardiology & Cathelab Services,<br>Medical Superspeciality Hospital,<br>127, Mukundapur, E.M. bypass,<br>Kolkata -700099. | Removal of the name from the<br>Indian Medical Register/State<br>Medical Register for a period<br>of 03 (Three) months | 17th March, 2012     | Registered<br>from Orissa<br>Medical<br>Council.      |
| 32. | 469/2011 | Dr. S. Datta, Khanna Nursing Home,<br>C4F/245, Janakpuri, New Delhi.   | Warning Issued   | 17th April, 2012     | Delhi Medical<br>Council<br>Registration<br>No. 10806 |

| 1   | 2  | 3  | 4   | 5                 | 6  |
|-----|--|--|---|-------------------|--|
| 33. | (CBI)(1)<br>2012/<br>Chennai-<br>Melmaruvathur | Dr. Surender Singh Verma, Add-<br>House No. 1-3, Dwanraj Park,<br>Kaspate Kajewadi Road, Pune                      | Removal of name from the<br>Indian Medical Register/State<br>Medical Register for a period<br>of 3 (Three) years. | 21st August, 2012 | MMC-<br>2001/07/26<br>12 dated<br>07.10.2001           |
| 34. | (CBI)(2)<br>2012/<br>Chennai-<br>Melmaruvathur | Dr. Anuja Pandey, Add-Plot No. 51/E,<br>Ujwal Apartments, Trimurti Nagar,<br>Nagpur                                | Removal of name from the<br>Indian Medical Register/State<br>Medical Register for a period<br>of 4 (four) years.  | 21st August, 2012 | MMC-<br>2006/04/22<br>42 dated<br>17.04.2006           |
| 35. | (CBI)(3)<br>2012/<br>Chennai-<br>Melmaruvathur | Dr. Gathe Sachin Bhaurao, House<br>No.-598, Near Sangamtalkies, Nehru<br>Nagar, Behind Rajgair Hospital,<br>Nagpur | Removal of name from the<br>Indian Medical Register/State<br>Medical Register for a period<br>of 4 (Four) years.  | 21st August, 2012 | MMC-<br>2004/03/13<br>56 dated<br>01.03.2004           |
| 36. | (CBI)(4)2012/<br>Chennai-<br>Melmaruvathur     | Dr. Asmitha Deshmukh, Add-House<br>No.-31/303, NRI Seawoods Estates,<br>Sector 54/56, Nerul, Navi Mumbai           | Removal of name from the<br>Indian Medical Register/State<br>Medical Register for a period<br>of 5 (Five) years.  | 21st August, 2012 | MMC-<br>2004/03/17<br>29                               |
| 37. | (CBI)(6)2012/<br>Chennai-<br>Melmaruvathur     | Dr. Manoj Kumar Gupta,<br>Add-Doctor's Quarter, D-5, G.B.<br>Apartment MAPIMS, Melmaruvathur                       | Removal of name from the<br>Indian Medical Register/State<br>Medical Register for a period<br>of 4 (Four) years.  | 21st August, 2012 | Orrisa Medical<br>Council-15061<br>dated<br>23.10.2003 |

|     |   |   |  |                   |                                      |
|-----|---|---|--|-------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 38. | (CBI)(8)2012/<br>Chennai-<br>Melmaruvathur  | Dr. Shalik Bhaurao Ade, Add-<br>Bhogirathi 202, Jangid Complex,<br>Mira Road East                             | Removal of name from the<br>Indian Medical Register/State<br>Medical Register for a period<br>of 5 (Five) Years. | 21st August, 2012 | MMC-82206<br>dated<br>26.02.1987     |
| 39. | (CBI)(9)2012/<br>Chennai-<br>Melmaruvathur  | Dr. Manjunath B. V., Add- Surya<br>House, C.S.I. Hospital Road,<br>Chikkaballapur, District<br>Chikkaballapur | Removal of name from the<br>Indian Medical Register/State<br>Medical Register for a period<br>of 4 (Four) Years. | 21st August, 2012 | KMC-<br>23190<br>dated<br>06.08.1984 |
| 40. | (CBI)(10)2012/<br>Chennai-<br>Melmaruvathur | Dr. Chitgopeker Vijay, Add- House<br>No. 15/23, 1st D-Main Road, 2nd<br>Phase, Giri Nagar, Bangalore          | Removal of name from the<br>Indian Medical Register/State<br>Medical Register for a period<br>of 5 (Five) Years. | 21st August, 2012 | KMC-<br>16822<br>dated<br>24.08.1978 |
| 41. | (CBI)(11)2012/<br>Chennai-<br>Melmaruvathur | Dr. Manjiri Vasant Rao Morab,<br>Add-Flat No. 7, Sanman Gardens,<br>Borban, Vazirabad, Nanded                 | Removal of name from the Indian<br>Medical Register/State Medical<br>Register for a period of 5 (Five)<br>Years. | 21st August, 2012 | MMC-89822<br>dated<br>26.02.1999     |
| 42. | (CBI)(13)2012/<br>Chennai-<br>Melmaruvathur | Dr. S. Thiagarajamurthy, Add-34/1,<br>Krishnapuri Main Street, RA Puram,<br>Chennai                           | Removal of name from the Indian<br>Medical Register/State Medical<br>Register for a period of 5 (Five)<br>Years. | 21st August, 2012 | TMC-52351<br>dated<br>08.03.1993     |

| 1   | 2   | 3   | 4   | 5                 | 6   |
|-----|---|---|---|-------------------|---|
| 44. | (CBI)(14)2012/<br>Chennai-<br>Melmaruvathur | Dr. Naresh. V. Add-House No.<br>6-1-132/61, Padmarao Nagar,<br>Post Sitapal Mandi, Secunderabad                         | Removal of name from the Indian<br>Medical Register/State Medical<br>Register for a period of 4 (Four)<br>years.  | 21st August, 2012 | AMC-<br>7601<br>dated<br>22.09.1978         |
| 44. | (CBI)(16)2012/<br>Chennai-<br>Melmaruvathur | Dr. Bhuvan Bhavin Ambavibhai  | Removal of name from the Indian<br>Medical Register/State Medical<br>Register for a period of 5 (Five)<br>years.  | 21st August, 2012 | Guj.MC-<br>32133 dated<br>31.12.2002        |
| 45. | (CBI)(18)2012/<br>Chennai-<br>Melmaruvathur | Dr. Mylsamy, Add- H. No.-2D,<br>Sitaram Apartment, Malaviya Street,<br>Ram Nagar, Coimbatore                            | Removal of name from the Indian<br>Medical Register/State Medical<br>Register for a period of 3 (Three)<br>years. | 21 August, 2012   | TMC-24706<br>dated<br>17.01.1974            |
| 46. | (CBI)(19)2012/<br>Chennai-<br>Melmaruvathur | Dr. Ramesh Limbajirao Renge,<br>Add- Shivaji Nagar, Opp. Hanuman<br>Mandir, Nanded, Maharashtra                         | Removal of name from the Indian<br>Medical Register/State Medical<br>Register for a period of 3 (Three)<br>years. | 21st August, 2012 | MMC-77164<br>& 23016<br>dated<br>17.07.1975 |
| 47. | (CBI)(20)2012/<br>Chennai-<br>Melmaruvathur | Dr. Vishnu Prasad Madhusudan<br>Bapat, Add- Vidish Bungalow,<br>S.No. 86/3, Erandavane, Near<br>Kamala Nehru Park, Pune | Removal of name from the Indian<br>Medical Register/State Medical<br>Register for a period of 4 (Four)<br>years.  | 21st August, 2012 | MMC-32639<br>dated<br>17.12.1974            |

|     |  |  |   |                   |  |
|-----|--|--|---|-------------------|--|
| 48. | (CBI)(21)2012/<br>Chennai-<br>Melmaruvathur  | Dr. Anamalla Naresh, Add- H.No.<br>6-6-568, Mancheril Chowrastha,<br>Karimnagar            | Removal of name from the Indian<br>Medical Register/State Medical<br>Register for a period of 4 (Four)<br>years.  | 21st August, 2012 | Andhra MC-<br>40985<br>dated<br>12.01.1998 |
| 49. | (CBI)(22)2012/<br>Chennai-<br>Melmaruvathur  | Dr. Jogesh Chandra Choudhury,<br>Add- 931, Mahanadi Vihar,<br>Cuttack, Orissa              | Removal of name from the Indian<br>Medical Register/State Medical<br>Register for a period of 4 (Four)<br>years.  | 21st August, 2012 | Orrisa MC-<br>3960<br>dated<br>06.04.1971  |
| 50. | (CBI)(23)2012/<br>Chennai-<br>Melmaruvathur  | Dr. K. Nedomaran, Add-Old 72A,<br>New 40 L-Block, 21st Street, Anna<br>Nagar East, Chennai | Removal of name from the Indian<br>Medical Register/State Medical<br>Register for a period of 5 (Five)<br>years.  | 21st August, 2012 | TMC-60908<br>dated<br>12.02.1998           |
| 51. | (CBI)(24)2012/<br>Chennai-<br>Melmaruvathur  | Dr. R. Mahadevan, Add-<br>Nagapalayam, Piliikkalpalayam,<br>Post Paramathivelur            | Removal of name from the Indian<br>Medical Register /State Medical<br>Register for a period of 5 (Five)<br>years. | 21st August, 2012 | TMC-53106<br>dated<br>08.07.1993           |
| 52. | (CBI) (25)2012/<br>Chennai-<br>Melmaruvathur | Dr. Lokesh, Add-Udayaravi<br>Nilaya, North-East of NR<br>Mohalla, Mysore                   | Removal of name from the Indian<br>Medical Register/State Medical<br>Register for a period of 3 (Three)<br>years. | 21st August, 2012 | KMC-70565<br>dated<br>04.05.2005           |

| 1   | 2   | 3  | 4   | 5                 | 6   |
|-----|---|--|---|-------------------|---|
| 53. | (CBI)(26)2012/<br>Chennai-<br>Melmaruvathur | Dr. Abhay Vasant Rao Anurkar,<br>Add-H.No.-1-13-1100, Near<br>Hanuman Mandir, Vidyut Nagar,<br>Nanded        | Removal of name from the Indian<br>Medical Register/State Medical<br>Register for a period of 3 (Three)<br>years. | 21st August, 2012 | MMC-<br>2000072718                                      |
| 54. | (CBI)(27)2012/<br>Chennai-<br>Melmaruvathur | Dr. Sachin Hanumantrao,<br>Chandolkar, Add-D-9, Lakshmi<br>Apartment, Melmaruvathur                          | Removal of name from the Indian<br>Medical Register/State Medical<br>Register for a period of 3 (Three)<br>years. | 21st August, 2012 | MMC-3295<br>& 2259<br>September,<br>2002                |
| 55. | (CBI)(28)2012/<br>Chennai-<br>Melmaruvathur | Dr. Binny, Add-TC25/576,<br>Sithara, Housing Board Junction,<br>Thampanur, Trivandrum                        | Removal of name from the Indian<br>Medical Register/State Medical<br>Register for a period of 5 (Five)<br>years.  | 21st August, 2012 | Travancore<br>Cochin<br>MC-28368<br>dated<br>20.01.2000 |
| 56. | (CBI)(29)2012/<br>Chennai-<br>Melmaruvathur | Dr. K. Padmanabhan, Add-Amrita<br>Offset Printer, New Theatre<br>Building, Thampanoor,<br>Trivandrum, Kerala | Removal of name from the Indian<br>Medical Register/State Medical<br>Register for a period of 3 (Three)<br>years. | 21st August, 2012 | Travancore<br>Cochin<br>MC-24928<br>dated<br>01.02.1997 |
| 57. | (CBI)(32)2012/<br>Chennai-<br>Melmaruvathur | Dr. A.L.V. Rajasekhara Rao<br>Add- Door No. 10-13-561,<br>1st Floor, Reddy & Reddy<br>Colony, Tirupathi      | Removal of name from the Indian<br>Medical Register/State Medical<br>Register for a period of 3 (Three)<br>years. | 21st August, 2012 | Andhra<br>MC-46459<br>dated<br>09.10.2001               |

|     |   |   |  |                    |   |
|-----|---|---|--|--------------------|---|
| 58. | 102/2011                                    | Dr. Ramcharan Thiagarajan,<br>Add-70, 2nd Floor, "Vaidyakeeya<br>Bhavana, K.R. Road, Opp.<br>Basavanagudi | Removal of name from the Indian<br>Medical Register/State Medical<br>Register for a period of 1 (One)<br>year.         | 27th October, 2012 | KMC-83411                                 |
| 59. | 277/2007                                    | Dr. T.C. Sadasukhi, Add-3/110,<br>Opp. Main Post Office,<br>Jawahar Nagar                                 | Removal of name from the Indian<br>Medical Register/State Medical<br>Register for a period of (18)<br>Eighteen months. | 27th October, 2012 | Rajasthan<br>Medical<br>Council-5453      |
| 60. | (CBI)(7)2012/<br>Chennai-<br>Melmaruvathur  | Dr. Sarath Chandra Shah<br>Add-1 Charankrapa Society,<br>No. 1, Sate Illite Road, Ahmedabad               | Removal of name from the Indian<br>Medical Register/State Medical<br>Register for a period of 3 (Three)<br>years.      | 27th October, 2012 | Guj.MC-G-<br>11552<br>dated<br>08.06.1981 |
| 61. | (CBI)(30)2012/<br>Chennai-<br>Melmaruvathur | Dr. Dhanumjaya Rao, Add-<br>Jayalakshmi, Opp. ACB Office,<br>Gont: Veedhi, Srikakulam                     | Removal of name from the Indian<br>Medical Register/State Medical<br>Register for a period of 2 (Two)<br>years.        | 27th October, 2012 | Andhra<br>MC-50389<br>dated<br>02.01.2004 |
| 62. | (CBI)(33)2012/<br>Chennai-<br>Melmaruvathur | Dr. T. Ramesh, Add-1/55<br>Mariyamman Koil, St. Chyyur<br>Taluk, Melmaruvathur                            | Removal of name from the Indian<br>Medical Register/State Medical<br>Register for a period of 5 (Five)<br>years.       | 27th October, 2012 | TMC-56353<br>dated<br>07/07/1995          |

| 1   | 2   | 3   | 4   | 5                                    | 6                                |
|-----|---|---|---|--------------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 63. | (CBI) (34)/2012/<br>Chennai-<br>Melmaruvathur | Dr. Shashikant. C. Patel<br>Add- 5, Kalinide Pajpatrai Road,<br>Vile Parle East of Mumbai,<br>Navi Mumbai   | Removal of name from the Indian<br>Medical Register/State Medical<br>Register for a period of 5 (Five)<br>years.<br>Warning Issued  | 27th October, 2012                   | MMC-47177<br>dated<br>01/01/1981 |
| 64. | 318/2012                                      | Dr. R.C. Mishra, Add-2/4, AB,<br>Swadeshi Bima Nagar, Civil Line,<br>Agra (U.P.)                            | Warning Issued  | 27th October, 2012                   | U.P.MC                           |
| 65. | (597)/2010                                    | Dr. Alka Gupta, Max Healthcare<br>Hospital, HB Twin Towers,<br>Near TV Tower, Pitampura,<br>Wazirpur        | Removal of name from the Indian<br>Medical Register/State Medical<br>Register for a period of 3 (Three)<br>years.<br>Warning Issued | 27th October, 2012                   | DMC                              |
| 66. | (597)/2010                                    | Dr. Navita Kumari   | Warning Issued  | 27th October, 2012                   | DMC                              |
| 67. | (597)/2010                                    | Dr. Pooja   | Warning Issued  | 27th October, 2012                   | DMC                              |
| 68. | 535/2011                                      | Dr. Kiran J., C-11-02,<br>Platinum City Apartment,<br>Yeshwanthpur, Bangalore                               | Removal of name from the Indian<br>Medical Register/State Medical<br>Register for a period of 1 (One)<br>year.<br>Warning Issued    | 17th July, 2012 &<br>20th Nov., 2012 | KMC-<br>27954                    |
| 69. | 463/2011                                      | Dr. Vinay Kumar Aggarwal<br>Pushpanjali Group of Companies<br>A-15, Pushpanjali, Vikas Marg<br>Extn., Delhi | Warning Issued  | 20th Nov., 2012                      | DMC                              |

|   |  |   |                 |                            |
|---|--|---|-----------------|----------------------------|
| 70. 407/2011                                    | Bhupendra Nath Singh, Room No. 368, 3rd Floor, Pathology Block, M.A. Medical College, Bahadur Shah Zafar Marg, New Delhi - 110 002 | Removal of name from the Indian Medical Register/State Medical Register for a period of 1 (One) year.   | 20th Nov., 2012 | DMC-32254                  |
| 71. 407/2011                                    | Dr. Vishal Sharma, Through Medical Superintendent, Indian Spinal Injuries Center, Sector-C, Vasant Kunj, New Delhi-110070          | Warning Issued  | 20th Nov., 2012 | DMC-                       |
| 72. 407/2011                                    | Dr. Sunil K. Khetarpal, Medical Superintendent, Indian Spinal Injuries Center, Sector-C, Vasant Kunj, New Delhi-110070             | Warning Issued  | 20th Nov., 2012 | DMC-                       |
| 73. (78)/2010                                   | Dr. R.P. Singh, R-13, Greater Kailash-I, New Delhi   | Removal of name from the Indian Medical Register/State Medical Register for a period of (6) Six months. | 20th Dec., 2012 | Harayana MC-DMC-7604       |
| 74. (CBI)(31)2012/<br>Chennai-<br>Melmaruvathur | Dr. T. Manjunath, H.No. 784, Mallige Cross, Roopanagar, Maratikyathanahalli Post, Mysore-570026                                    | Removal of name from the Indian Medical Register/State Medical Register for a period of 5 (Five) years. | 20th Dec., 2012 | KMC-16374 dated 28/04/1978 |

| 1   | 2        | 3  | 4  | 5               | 6         |
|-----|----------|--|--|-----------------|-----------|
| 75. | 621/2011 | Dr. Mrs. Divya, Consultant Physician, Saxena Multispeciality Hospital Pvt. Ltd., 112-113, T.P. Scheme, Delhi Road, Sonipat-131001 (Haryana)  | Removal of name from the Indian Medical Register/State Medical Fifteen (15) days | 22nd Jan., 2013 | HDMC-2364 |
| 76. | 621/2011 | Dr. Ramesh Chanda, ENT, Head & Neck Surgery, Saxena Multispeciality Hospital Pvt. Ltd., 112-113, T.P. Scheme, Delhi Road, Sonipat-131001 (Haryana)   | Removal of name from the Indian Medical Register/State Medical Fifteen (15) days | 22nd Jan., 2013 | HDMC-2226 |
| 77. | 621/2011 | Dr. Prashant Tyagi, Consultant Burns, Plastic, Cosmetic, Reconstructive, Maxillofacial, Microvascular, Hand & Laser Surgeon, Saxena Multispeciality Hospital Pvt. Ltd., 112-113, T.P. Scheme, Delhi Road, Sonipat-131001 (Haryana) | Removal of name from the Indian Medical Register/State Medical Fifteen (15) days | 22nd Jan., 2013 | HDMC-2199 |

|     |          |  |  |                 |  |
|-----|----------|--|--|-----------------|--|
| 78. | 621/2011 | Dr. Sanjeev Jain, Saxena<br>Multispeciality Hospital Pvt.<br>Ltd., 112-113, T.P. Scheme,<br>Delhi Road, Sonipat-131001<br>(Haryana)  | Removal of name from the Indian<br>Medical Register/State Medical<br>Fifteen (15) days | 22nd Jan., 2013 | Medical<br>Council<br>of India-<br>15856 |
| 79. | 621/2011 | Dr. D.K. Shrivastava, Saxena<br>Multispeciality Hospital Pvt. Ltd.,<br>112-113, T.P. Scheme, Delhi<br>Road, Sonipat-131001 (Haryana) | Removal of name from the Indian<br>Medical Register/State Medical<br>Fifteen (15) days | 22nd Jan., 2013 | HDMC-2363                                |
| 80. | 621/2011 | Dr. Garima, Saxena<br>Multispeciality Hospital Pvt.<br>Ltd., 112-113, T.P. Scheme,<br>Delhi Road, Sonipat-131001<br>(Haryana)        | Removal of name from the Indian<br>Medical Register/State Medical<br>Fifteen (15) days | 22nd Jan., 2013 | HDMC-2201                                |
| 81. | 621/2011 | Dr. Seema Chanda, Saxena<br>Multispeciality Hospital Pvt. Ltd.,<br>112-113, T.P. Scheme, Delhi<br>Road, Sonipat-131001 (Haryana)     | Removal of name from the Indian<br>Medical Register/State Medical<br>Fifteen (15) days | 22nd Jan., 2013 | HDMC-2202                                |

| 1   | 2        | 3  | 4  | 5               | 6                   |
|-----|----------|--|--|-----------------|---------------------|
| 82. | 621/2011 | Dr. Anurag Arora, Saxena<br>Multispeciality Hospital Pvt. Ltd.,<br>112-113, T.P. Scheme, Delhi Road,<br>Sonipat-131001 (Haryana)   | Removal of name from the Indian<br>Medical Register/State Medical<br>Fifteen (15) days | 22nd Jan., 2013 | HDMC-2352           |
| 83. | 621/2011 | Dr. Anshuman Kumar, Saxena<br>Multispeciality Hospital Pvt. Ltd.,<br>112-113, T.P. Scheme, Delhi Road,<br>Sonipat-131001 (Haryana) | Removal of name from the Indian<br>Medical Register/State Medical<br>Fifteen (15) days | 22nd Jan., 2013 | DMC-20054           |
| 84. | 621/2011 | Dr. Jagjit Singh, Saxena<br>Multispeciality Hospital Pvt. Ltd.,<br>112-113, T.P. Scheme, Delhi Road,<br>Sonipat-131001 (Haryana)   | Removal of name from the Indian<br>Medical Register/State Medical<br>Fifteen (15) days | 22nd Jan., 2013 | Physiother<br>apost |
| 85. | 621/2011 | Dr. Anupama Bethi, Saxena<br>Multispeciality Hospital Pvt. Ltd.,<br>112-113, T.P. Scheme, Delhi Road,<br>Sonipat-131001 (Haryana)  | Removal of name from the Indian<br>Medical Register/State Medical<br>One (1) month     | 22nd Jan., 2013 | HDMC-2351           |
| 86. | 621/2011 | Dr. Akhil Saxana, Saxena<br>Multispeciality Hospital Pvt. Ltd.,<br>112-113, T.P. Scheme, Delhi Road,<br>Sonipat-131001 (Haryana)   | Removal of name from the Indian<br>Medical Register/State Medical<br>One (1) month     | 22nd Jan., 2013 | HDMC-2200           |

|     |             |   |  |                            |  |
|-----|-------------|---|--|----------------------------|--|
| 87. | 205/2012    | Dr. C. M. Bhagat, RZ F1/1,<br>Mahavir Enclave, Near Dwarka,<br>Palam Flyover, New Delhi-110045  | Removal of name from the Indian<br>Medical Register/State Medical<br>One (1) year              | 22nd Jan., 2013            | Delhi Medical<br>Council-<br>14576           |
| 88. | CBI-17/2012 | Dr. CV.P.K.H. Subrahmanyeswara<br>Rao, 29-19-70, Suryaropet,<br>Vijayawada, Andhra Pradesh-520002   | Removal of name from the Indian<br>Medical Register/State Medical<br>Register Three (3) years. | 23rd Feb., 2013            | Andhra<br>Pradesh<br>Medical<br>Council-6633 |
| 89. | CBI-5/2012  | Dr. K. Jagadeesh, S/o. K.C.<br>Krishnamurthy, H.No. 74, Indira<br>Gandhi Extn., Navule Shimoga,<br>Karnataka-02 & K.R. Puram Road,<br>Shimoga-577202, Karnataka | Removal of name from the Indian<br>Medical Register/State Medical<br>Register one (1) year     | 23rd Feb., 2013            | Karnataka<br>Medical<br>Council-<br>25947    |
| 90. | 335/2012    | Dr. Namita Agarwal, Sriram<br>Medicare Garh, Delhi Road,<br>Sarvodya Nagar, Pilkhuwa,<br>U.P.-245304.   | Removal of name from the Indian<br>Medical Register/State Medical<br>Register six (6) months   | 23rd March, 2013           | U.P. Medical<br>Council-<br>48483            |
| 91. | 475/2012    | Dr. Manish Gupta, B-8, Ashoka<br>Appt., Sector-9, Rohini, New Delhi   | Removal of name from the Indian<br>Medical Register/State Medical<br>Register one (1) month    | 26th & 27th<br>April, 2013 | Delhi Medical<br>Council-<br>12027           |

| 1   | 2        | 3  | 4   | 5                                  | 6                                 |
|-----|----------|--|---|------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 92. | 475/2012 | Dr. Tarseem Jindal, 251, Dharam Kunj Appt., Sector-9, Rohini, New Delhi                                  | Removal of name from the Indian Medical Register/State Medical Register one (1) month   | 26th & 27th April, 2013            | Delhi Medical Council-3010        |
| 93. | 517/2012 | Dr. Muneer Sufi Mhaskar, 2604, Azad Colony, Mhaskar Hospital, Ratnagiri, Maharashtra-415612              | Removal of name from the Indian Medical Register/State Medical Register three (3) years | 23.03.2013 & 24th & 25th May, 2013 | Maharashtra Medical Council-51291 |
| 94. | 517/2012 | Dr. Jaydeep Date, Lokmanya Hospital, 13/4, Karve Road, Pune, Maharashtra-411004                          | Removal of name from the Indian Medical Register/State Medical Register Six (6) months  | 23.03.2013 & 24th & 25th May, 2013 | Maharashtra Medical Council-57282 |
| 95. | 126/2012 | Dr. P. Kumar, Kumar Nursing Home, Ramghat Road, Aligarh-202001 (U.P.)                                    | Warning Issued  | 24th & 25th May, 2013              | U.P. Medical Council-23201        |
| 96. | 421/2012 | Dr. Rakesh Chandra, 127, Mayur Vihar. Phase-I, Meerut City, Meerut (U.P.)                                | Removal of name from the Indian Medical Register/State Medical Register Six (6) months  | 24th & 25th May, 2013              | U.P. Medical Council-32526        |
| 97. | 143/2012 | Dr. Brijeshwar Singh, Shri Siddhi Vinyak Hospital. 112, Civil Lines, Near Prabha Takies, Bareilly-234001 | Removal of name from the Indian Medical Register/State Medical Register Six (6) months  | 24th & 25th May, 2013              | U.P. Medical Council-37405        |

**Rise in cases of vector-borne diseases**

540. SHRIMATI RAJANI PATIL : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of cases of vector-borne disease *i.e.*, dengue, malaria, chikungunya etc. have recently been reported across the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor indicating the number of such cases and deaths reported during the current year, disease-wise and State/UT-wise; and

(c) the details of the measures taken or proposed to be taken and medical, financial and technical assistance provided and utilised to deal with vector-borne diseases during each of the last three years and the current year, State/UT-wise?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD) : (a) and (b) Yes. The incidence and transmission of Vector Borne Diseases is due to numerous ecological, biological and other factors including rapid and unplanned urbanization, water storage practices, sanitation, vegetation, intermittent and protracted rains etc. Remoteness and inaccessibility, socio-economic conditions inappropriate health seeking behavior, migration of population are also contributing factors to the problem of vector-borne diseases in the country. The reported number of cases and deaths due to dengue, malaria and chikungunya during the current year is given in the Statement-I (*See below*).

(c) Government of India provides technical assistance to States by providing guidelines, training, additional human resource and guidance during field visits.

In addition, Government of India also provides commodities like DDT, diagnostic Kits, drugs etc.

Financial assistance is also provided to States/UTs for implementation of programme activities towards prevention and control of Vector Borne Diseases including Malaria, Dengue and Chikungunya and procurement of certain drugs, diagnostics, larvicides, insecticides etc. The State-wise financial assistance provided and utilized by States during last three years and current year is given in the Statement-II.

***Statement-I***

*Number of reported cases and deaths of Dengue, Malaria and Chikungunya during the current year*

| Sl. No. | States/UTs        | Dengue (Upto November) |       | Malaria (Upto October) |       | Chikungunya (Upto November) |
|---------|-------------------|------------------------|-------|------------------------|-------|-----------------------------|
|         |                   | Case                   | Death | Case                   | Death | case                        |
| 1       | 2                 | 3                      | 4     | 5                      | 6     | 7                           |
| 1.      | Andhra Pradesh    | 805                    | 1     | 13351                  | 0     | 3983                        |
| 2.      | Arunachal Pradesh | 0                      | 0     | 5074                   | 11    | 0                           |
| 3.      | Assam             | 4343                   | 3     | 17002                  | 7     | 0                           |
| 4.      | Bihar             | 586                    | 1     | 1944                   | 0     | 0                           |
| 5.      | Chhattisgarh      | 48                     | 1     | 82372                  | 17    | 0                           |
| 6.      | Goa               | 144                    | 1     | 1282                   | 0     | 886                         |
| 7.      | Gujarat           | 5458                   | 15    | 48935                  | 19    | 2890                        |
| 8.      | Haryana           | 1705                   | 4     | 11225                  | 2     | 2                           |
| 9.      | Himachal Pradesh  | 42                     | 0     | 130                    | 0     | 0                           |
| 10.     | Jammu and Kashmir | 1705                   | 0     | 612                    | 0     | 0                           |
| 11.     | Jharkhand         | 161                    | 0     | 77560                  | 5     | 61                          |
| 12.     | Karnataka         | 6206                   | 12    | 10170                  | 5     | 4994                        |
| 13.     | Kerala            | 7703                   | 24    | 1370                   | 0     | 211                         |
| 14.     | Madhya Pradesh    | 1161                   | 9     | 56865                  | 18    | 64                          |
| 15.     | Maharashtra       | 4877                   | 35    | 37068                  | 58    | 968                         |
| 16.     | Manipur           | 0                      | 0     | 115                    | 0     | 0                           |
| 17.     | Meghalaya         | 23                     | 0     | 21217                  | 42    | 0                           |

| 1     | 2                              | 3     | 4   | 5      | 6   | 7     |
|-------|--------------------------------|-------|-----|--------|-----|-------|
| 18.   | Mizoram                        | 7     | 0   | 10075  | 19  | 0     |
| 19.   | Nagaland                       | 0     | 0   | 2048   | 1   | 0     |
| 20.   | Odisha                         | 7029  | 5   | 179570 | 55  | 21    |
| 21.   | Punjab                         | 3969  | 12  | 1653   | 0   | 0     |
| 22.   | Rajasthan                      | 2465  | 12  | 23800  | 6   | 60    |
| 23.   | Sikkim                         | 38    | 0   | 38     | 0   | 0     |
| 24.   | Tamil Nadu                     | 5623  | 0   | 13075  | 0   | 717   |
| 25.   | Tripura                        | 0     | 0   | 5670   | 4   | 0     |
| 26.   | Uttarakhand                    | 54    | 0   | 1300   | 0   | 0     |
| 27.   | Uttar Pradesh                  | 1383  | 5   | 41891  | 0   | 0     |
| 28.   | West Bengal                    | 4528  | 6   | 24330  | 16  | 261   |
| 29.   | Andaman and Nicobar<br>Islands | 55    | 0   | 922    | 0   | 144   |
| 30.   | Chandigarh                     | 101   | 0   | 144    | 0   | 0     |
| 31.   | Delhi                          | 5388  | 6   | 303    | 0   | 6     |
| 32.   | Dadra and Nagar Haveli         | 144   | 0   | 1709   | 0   | 2     |
| 33.   | Daman and Diu                  | 0     | 0   | 83     | 0   | 0     |
| 34.   | Lakshadweep                    | 0     | 0   | 0      | 0   | 0     |
| 35.   | Puducherry                     | 1614  | 0   | 103    | 0   | 71    |
| TOTAL |                                | 67365 | 152 | 693006 | 285 | 15341 |

## Statement-II

State/UT-wise Financial assistance (including Cash and Commodity) Provided and Utilized during 2010-11 to 2013-14 under NVBDCP

| Sl. No. | States/UTs        | 2010-11  |         | 2011-12  |         | 2012-13  |         | 2013-14 (Till Nov.) |         | Rs. (in Lakhs) |
|---------|-------------------|----------|---------|----------|---------|----------|---------|---------------------|---------|----------------|
|         |                   | Released | Exp.    | Released | Exp.    | Released | Exp.    | Released            | Exp.    |                |
| 1       | 2                 | 3        | 4       | 5        | 6       | 7        | 8       | 9                   | 10      |                |
| 1.      | Andhra Pradesh    | 1159.24  | 791.16  | 3457.42  | 3687.74 | 735.4    | 912.9   | 648.64              | 212.64  |                |
| 2.      | Arunachal Pradesh | 880.69   | 822.22  | 1526.82  | 1478.98 | 835.43   | 782.95  | 906.66              | 470     |                |
| 3.      | Assam             | 4910.03  | 4666.02 | 3774.39  | 3952.64 | 1701.76  | 2508.45 | 2637.48             | 1185    |                |
| 4.      | Bihar             | 4213.38  | 4481.77 | 4891.27  | 4093.64 | 5931.06  | 5380.89 | 3509.38             | 1015.37 |                |
| 5.      | Chhattisgarh      | 2117.94  | 1847.34 | 4960.09  | 4203.71 | 2592.03  | 2448.62 | 1131.74             | 862.22  |                |
| 6.      | Goa               | 61.08    | 28.03   | 77.90    | 78.80   | 100      | 30      | 24.11               | 6.44    |                |
| 7.      | Gujarat           | 267.00   | 319.93  | 501.34   | 82.71   | 812.54   | 288.43  | 654.53              | 455     |                |
| 8.      | Haryana           | 0.00     | 0.00    | 138.50   | 133.61  | 276.9    | 113     | 6                   | 3.53    |                |
| 9.      | Himachal Pradesh  | 7.74     | 0.00    | 16.52    | 0.63    | 60.21    | 22      | 39.93               | 80.25   |                |

|     |                   |         |         |         |         |         |         |        |        |
|-----|-------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|--------|--------|
| 10. | Jammu and Kashmir | 15.54   | 0.37    | 31.00   | 7.54    | 43.88   | 5       | 49.13  | 34.85  |
| 11. | Jharkhand         | 3586.13 | 2593.96 | 5014.77 | 4745.27 | 1404.27 | 2128.53 | 712.03 | 774.03 |
| 12. | Karnataka         | 443.88  | 222.08  |         | 154.71  | 811.39  | 762.4   | 666.76 | 174.4  |
| 13. | Kerala            | 305.75  | 358.60  | 361.18  | 566.18  | 500.11  | 301     | 489.42 | 308.54 |
| 14. | Madhya Pradesh    | 1824.64 | 1564.31 | 3919.85 | 3941.94 | 927.93  | 1628.93 | 589.28 | 710.36 |
| 15. | Maharashtra       | 487.54  | 197.47  | 436.98  | 816.51  | 1055.51 | 335.61  | 322.38 | 228    |
| 16. | Manipur           | 602.04  | 417.52  | 410.75  | 220.21  | 228.35  | 186.2   | 211.63 | 45     |
| 17. | Meghalaya         | 1089.04 | 972.39  | 640.11  | 522.79  | 770.21  | 809.08  | 445.54 | 195    |
| 18. | Mizoram           | 774.11  | 673.38  | 702.32  | 424.58  | 737.62  | 411.79  | 554.83 | 357    |
| 19. | Nagaland          | 1287.91 | 999.96  | 997.72  | 872.73  | 930.15  | 640.72  | 439.06 | 119    |
| 20. | Odisha            | 4324.05 | 4756.34 | 7894.83 | 8244.70 | 2041.05 | 2462.25 | 932.13 | 946.19 |
| 21. | Punjab            | 98.07   | 263.80  | 127.38  | 72.50   | 289.26  | 90.38   | 19.98  | 61.2   |
| 22. | Rajasthan         | 1310.26 | 1284.63 | 1342.52 | 1314.19 | 1337.13 | 1480.72 | 320.77 | 340.46 |
| 23. | Sikkim            | 137.71  | 127.56  | 22.60   | 14.73   | 33.3    | 16.18   | 27.36  | 0      |

| 1     | 2                              | 3        | 4        | 5        | 6        | 7        | 8        | 9        | 10       |
|-------|--------------------------------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| 24.   | Tamil Nadu                     | 372.50   | 42.88    | 341.41   | 9.20     | 150      | 745      | 137      | 420.66   |
| 25.   | Tripura                        | 1430.54  | 1310.58  | 401.82   | 373.97   | 905.64   | 1047.64  | 722.76   | 57       |
| 26.   | Uttar Pradesh                  | 2730.95  | 2065.41  | 2431.94  | 2435.68  | 1019.89  | 1022.89  | 217.44   | 262.26   |
| 27.   | Uttarakhand                    | 77.53    | 61.90    | 85.00    | 67.75    | 162.51   | 116.28   | 0.71     | 44.91    |
| 28.   | West Bengal                    | 2964.01  | 2497.52  | 2457.12  | 1451.96  | 1216.35  | 1285.48  | 6.56     | 482.56   |
| 29.   | Delhi                          | 40.88    | 92.63    | 0.00     | 0.00     | 4.65     | 0        | 232      | 0        |
| 30.   | Puducherry                     | 36.83    | 14.67    | 29.31    | 32.24    | 78.36    | 37       | 4.27     | 0.07     |
| 31.   | Andaman and<br>Nicobar Islands | 349.58   | 271.64   | 459.63   | 455.32   | 525.78   | 430.76   | 329.41   | 328      |
| 32.   | Chandigarh                     | 23.13    | 31.09    | 34.87    | 25.17    | 64.77    | 61.49    | 54.12    | 4.05     |
| 33.   | Dadra and Nagar<br>Haveli      | 69.60    | 29.75    | 61.09    | 61.92    | 108.69   | 39       | 24.22    | 29.04    |
| 34.   | Daman and Diu                  | 31.70    | 18.70    | 51.94    | 51.53    | 38.91    | 12       | 15.81    | 12.52    |
| 35.   | Lakshadweep                    | 19.80    | 2.51     | 11.40    | 8.79,    | 29.55    | 1        | 0        | 6.9      |
| TOTAL |                                | 38050.82 | 33828.12 | 48251.13 | 44604.57 | 28460.59 | 28544.57 | 17083.07 | 10232.45 |

**Notifiable disease status for cancer**

541. DR. CHANDAN MITRA : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government proposes to declare cancer a notifiable disease;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and, if not, the reasons therefor;
- (c) the total number of cancer patients in the country including Madhya Pradesh along with the average number of fresh cases of cancer reported in the country annually, State-wise; and
- (d) the fresh steps taken by Government to appropriately document the actual magnitude of cancer afflictions and to take steps accordingly?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABIAZAD) : (a) to (d) Government of India does not propose to declare Cancer as a notifiable disease. The National Cancer Registry Programme is already implemented by National Centre for Disease Informatics and Research (NCDIR), Bangaluru, under the aegis of Indian Council of Medical Research. The data made available is sufficient for the programme and policy related to Cancer prevention and control in the country.

State-wise incidence and prevalence of Cancer Cases including State of Madhya Pradesh for the last three years is given in the Statement-I and II.

***Statement-I****Estimated prevalent cancer cases (10 years duration)***All sites State-wise - 2010–2012**

| Sl. No. | States                      | Year   |        |        |
|---------|-----------------------------|--------|--------|--------|
|         |                             | 2010   | 2011   | 2012   |
| 1       | 2                           | 3      | 4      | 5      |
| 1.      | Andaman and Nicobar Islands | 875    | 883    | 878    |
| 2.      | Andhra Pradesh              | 195893 | 197991 | 202235 |
| 3.      | Arunachal Pradesh           | 3159   | 3207   | 2835   |
| 4.      | Assam                       | 66042  | 66734  | 67692  |

| 1   | 2                      | 3      | 4      | 5      |
|-----|------------------------|--------|--------|--------|
| 5.  | Bihar                  | 237395 | 240381 | 247285 |
| 6.  | Chandigarh             | 2400   | 2454   | 2462   |
| 7.  | Chhattisgarh           | 58730  | 59543  | 60934  |
| 8.  | Dadra and Nagar Haveli | 761    | 804    | 829    |
| 9.  | Daman and Diu          | 527    | 567    | 621    |
| 10. | Delhi                  | 35643  | 36436  | 36437  |
| 11. | Goa                    | 3370   | 3421   | 3416   |
| 12. | Gujarat                | 138513 | 140649 | 94146  |
| 13. | Haryana                | 57977  | 58884  | 59594  |
| 14. | Himachal Pradesh       | 15844  | 15944  | 16103  |
| 15. | Jammu and Kashmir      | 28661  | 29092  | 29776  |
| 16. | Jharkhand              | 75635  | 76628  | 78419  |
| 17. | Karnataka              | 136177 | 137889 | 145166 |
| 18. | Kerala                 | 77441  | 79329  | 106264 |
| 19. | Lakshadweep            | 146    | 152    | 154    |
| 20. | Madhya Pradesh         | 141710 | 143457 | 146381 |
| 21. | Maharashtra            | 258406 | 261603 | 259143 |
| 22. | Manipur                | 3929   | 3996   | 3915   |
| 23. | Meghalaya              | 6793   | 6888   | 6029   |
| 24. | Mizoram                | 3132   | 3184   | 3248   |
| 25. | Nagaland               | 4593   | 4636   | 3991   |
| 26. | Odisha                 | 96871  | 97662  | 98798  |
| 27. | Puducherry             | 2862   | 2924   | 3011   |

| 1     | 2             | 3       | 4       | 5       |
|-------|---------------|---------|---------|---------|
| 28.   | Punjab        | 63658   | 64330   | 64689   |
| 29.   | Rajasthan     | 157332  | 159311  | 161970  |
| 30.   | Sikkim        | 964     | 983     | 1031    |
| 31.   | Tamil Nadu    | 209029  | 211805  | 183843  |
| 32.   | Tripura       | 8456    | 8581    | 7592    |
| 33.   | Uttar Pradesh | 457431  | 462697  | 472819  |
| 34.   | Uttarakhand   | 23263   | 23598   | 24014   |
| 35.   | West Bengal   | 210533  | 212814  | 224459  |
| TOTAL |               | 2784148 | 2819457 | 2820179 |

Based on CR of five urban registries (2006-08) and Trend Report. Prevalent cases (10 years duration) are estimated by multiplying incidence cases by 2.7.

### Statement-II

*Estimated number of Incident Cancer cases in different States/UTs of India  
(2010 - 2012)\**

| Sl. No. | States                      | Cancer cases |       |       |
|---------|-----------------------------|--------------|-------|-------|
|         |                             | 2010         | 2011  | 2012  |
| 1       | 2                           | 3            | 4     | 5     |
| 1.      | Andaman and Nicobar Islands | 324          | 327   | 332   |
| 2.      | Andhra Pradesh              | 72553        | 73330 | 74415 |
| 3.      | Arunachal Pradesh           | 1170         | 1188  | 1206  |
| 4.      | Assam                       | 24460        | 24716 | 25082 |
| 5.      | Bihar                       | 87924        | 89030 | 90347 |
| 6.      | Chandigarh                  | 889          | 909   | 922   |
| 7.      | Chhattisgarh                | 21752        | 22053 | 22379 |

| 1   | 2                      | 3     | 4     | 5     |
|-----|------------------------|-------|-------|-------|
| 8.  | Dadra and Nagar Haveli | 282   | 298   | 302   |
| 9.  | Daman and Diu          | 195   | 210   | 213   |
| 10. | Delhi                  | 13201 | 13495 | 13695 |
| 11. | Goa                    | 1248  | 1267  | 1286  |
| 12. | Gujarat                | 51301 | 52092 | 52863 |
| 13. | Haryana                | 21473 | 21809 | 22132 |
| 14. | Himachal Pradesh       | 5868  | 5905  | 5992  |
| 15. | Jammu and Kashmir      | 10615 | 10775 | 10934 |
| 16. | Jharkhand              | 28013 | 28381 | 28801 |
| 17. | Karnataka              | 50436 | 51070 | 51826 |
| 18. | Kerala                 | 28682 | 29381 | 29816 |
| 19. | Lakshadweep            | 54    | 56    | 57    |
| 20. | Madhya Pradesh         | 52485 | 53132 | 53918 |
| 21. | Maharashtra            | 95706 | 96890 | 98324 |
| 22. | Manipur                | 1455  | 1480  | 1502  |
| 23. | Meghalaya              | 2516  | 2551  | 2589  |
| 24. | Mizoram                | 1160  | 1179  | 1196  |
| 25. | Nagaland               | 1701  | 1717  | 1742  |
| 26. | Odisha                 | 35878 | 36171 | 36706 |
| 27. | Puducherry             | 1060  | 1083  | 1099  |
| 28. | Punjab                 | 23577 | 23826 | 24179 |
| 29. | Rajasthan              | 58271 | 59004 | 59877 |
| 30. | Sikkim                 | 357   | 364   | 369   |

| 1     | 2             | 3       | 4       | 5       |
|-------|---------------|---------|---------|---------|
| 31.   | Tamil Nadu    | 77418   | 78446   | 79607   |
| 32.   | Tripura       | 3132    | 3178    | 3225    |
| 33.   | Uttar Pradesh | 169419  | 171369  | 173905  |
| 34.   | Uttarakhand   | 8616    | 8740    | 8869    |
| 35.   | West Bengal   | 77975   | 78820   | 79986   |
| TOTAL |               | 1031166 | 1044242 | 1059693 |

\*Based on cancer incidence data (2006-08) and actual growth rate observed for India (2001-2011).

#### Medical audit system in hospitals

542. SHRI SANJAY RAUT : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that complaints of medical negligence and carelessness in treatment are growing particularly in private hospitals in the country;
- (b) if so, the Government's response thereto; and
- (c) the details of steps taken or proposed to be taken for bringing proper medical audit system in all hospitals?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD) : (a) and (b) Health being a state subject, such information is not maintained centrally.

(c) Government has enacted Clinical Establishments (Registration and Regulation) Act, 2010 for registration and regulation of the Clinical Establishments.

As per the Act, every clinical establishment has to be registered. Norms required to be met prior to registration include:

- minimum standards of facilities and services;
- minimum requirement of personnel;
- provision and maintenance of records and reports.

As provided under the Act, the District Registering Authority or an officer authorized by it has the right to cause an inspection of, or enquiry in respect of any registered clinical establishment, its building, laboratories and equipment and also of the work conducted or done by the clinical establishment.

### **Dengue control programmes**

543. SHRI SALIM ANSARI : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Government has failed to control dengue outbreak in the country even after spending a whopping sum of Rs. 3000/- crores on various programmes;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and reasons for not able to contain the disease;
- (c) the total number of dengue cases reported throughout the country; and
- (d) details of efforts being taken to prevent the re-surfacing of dengue next year?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABIAZAD) : (a) to (d) No. The incidence and transmission of Vector-Borne Diseases including Dengue is due to numerous ecological, biological and other factors including rapid and unplanned urbanization, water storage practices, sanitation, vegetation, intermittent and protracted rains etc. Dengue prevention and control is covered under National Vector Borne Disease Control Programme (NVBDCP).

During 2013, till 30th November, a total of 67365 dengue cases have been reported throughout the country.

An action plan for dengue has been developed and sent to the State Governments for implementation. Advisories have been issued from time to time to State Governments at different levels. Field visits are carried out by technical experts from NVBDCP Directorate to assess the preparedness at the field level and to provide technical guidance to the States. For augmenting diagnostic facilities, number of Sentinel Surveillance Hospitals (SSHs) with laboratory support has been increased to 347 across the country and linked with 14 Apex Referral laboratories with advanced diagnostic facilities for back up support. ELISA based IgM test kits are provided to SSHs through National Institute of Virology, Pune free of cost.

Guidelines for clinical management of cases have also been sent to the States for circulation in all hospitals. States were also asked to develop contingency plan for

hospitalization of dengue cases like identification of dedicated beds, alerting the blood banks in case of large numbers of cases.

#### Eradication of JE

544. SHRIMATI KUSUM RAI :  
SHRI ARVIND KUMAR SINGH :  
SHRI PRABHAT JHA :  
SHRI ALOK TIWARI :

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

- (a) whether thousands of children have died of Japanese Encephalitis in eastern UP and Bihar during current year so far;
- (b) if so, the details thereof, State-wise;
- (c) whether the Central Government has taken any fresh measures to eradicate Japanese Encephalitis (JE) in eastern UP and Bihar;
- (d) if so, the details thereof along with the details of funds allocated and released for the same during current year; and
- (e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD) : (a) and (b) A total of 45 deaths due to Japanese Encephalitis (JE) have been reported from Eastern UP and Bihar during the current year as per following details:

| State  | Cases | Deaths |
|--|-------|--------|
| Eastern U.P. (Districts of Gorakhpur and Basti Mandal) | 277   | 45     |
| Bihar  | 14    | 0      |
| TOTAL  | 291   | 45     |

(c) and (d) A National Programme for prevention and control of JE/AES has been started with a multi pronged strategy in 60 high endemic districts of 5 States including UP and Bihar with the convergence of following Central Ministries :

- (i) Ministry of Health and Family Welfare.

- (ii) Ministry of Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation
- (iii) Ministry of Women and Child Development
- (iv) Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment
- (v) Ministry of Rural Development
- (vi) Ministry of Urban Development

Following measures are part of national programme for prevention and control of JE/AES :

- (i) Strengthening and expansion of JE vaccination in affected districts.
- (ii) Strengthening of surveillance, vector control.
- (iii) Strengthening of case management by setting 10 bedded pediatric ICU in 60 district hospitals and timely referral of serious and complicated cases.
- (iv) Access to safe drinking water and proper sanitation facilities to the target population in affected rural and urban areas.
- (v) Provision of adequate facilities for physical, medical, neurological and social rehabilitation.
- (vi) Improvement of nutritional status of children at risk of JE/AES and intensified IEC/BCC activities.

During the current year under NVBDCP an amount of Rs. 3469.29 and Rs. 6038.31 lakhs is allocated to the States of Uttar Pradesh and Bihar out of which an amount of 217.44 and Rs. 3509.38 lakhs has been released to the said States respectively for prevention and control of vector-borne diseases including JE/AES.

- (e) Does not arise.

#### **Hygienic amenities for yoga classes**

545. SHRI SALIM ANSARI :

SHRI JAI PRAKASH NARAYAN SINGH :

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

- (a) whether Department of Ayush has received several complaints for not providing adequate facilities/amenities to yoga lovers in DDA's Sri Fort Sports Complex;

(b) if so, the details thereof and action taken on these complaints/representations;

(c) whether the Department is aware that senior citizens practicing yoga exercises regularly have been denied suitable hygienic room during this winter for yoga classes; and

(d) if so, what steps are being taken by the Department to issue suitable direction to DDA for immediately providing suitable room for yoga classes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI SANTOSH CHOWDHARY): (a) The Secretary, Department of AYUSH received letter dated May 21, 2013 from Shri Ramsinh Rathwa, Member of Parliament (Lok Sabha) requesting for providing basic needs to Yoga trainees at the Delhi Development Authority's Siri Fort Sports Complex.

(b) to (d) In his letter dated 21/5/2013, Hon'ble Member of Parliament had raised issues relating to lack of basic facilities/amenities to yoga lovers in DDA's Siri Fort Sports Complex. He specifically mentioned about the basic need of water tap outside the small building and electricity connection as well as for pedestal fans.

The letter was forwarded to Vice-Chairman, DDA for doing needful urgently. The Hon'ble Member was also replied on 10.06.2013 accordingly by the then Secretary, Department of AYUSH.

The Siri Fort Sports Complex belongs to DDA which is an agency under the Ministry of Urban Development. The DDA has informed that:

- (i) In 2012 Delhi Yog Sabha had asked DDA for covered accommodation for winters and water and electricity connection as well as for pedestal fans. Letter dated 21.05.2013 from Shri Ramsinh Rathwa, Hon'ble Member of Parliament (Lok Sabha) forwarded by Secretary, AYUSH was received intimating the above requirement as well as for pedestal fans.
- (ii) The room adjacent to the open area where yoga is conducted, is within the shooting range complex, which was under renovation, electricity connection was disconnected by DDA sometime also to the yoga room. Subsequently, alternate wiring has been provided by DDA and the yoga room now has electricity supply.
- (iii) Covered accommodation has been provided by DDA for conducting Yoga Classes. Water connection is also available adjacent to the accommodation

provided for Yoga classes. There is arrangement for pedestal fans also in the open area during summer. The indoor accommodation provided for use during winter has adequate natural lighting. Besides, water and electricity connection are available adjacent to the location.

#### **Increase in cervical cancer cases**

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

- (a) whether cervical cancer cases among the women has increased in the country;
- (b) if so, the number of cases of cervical cancer reported during the last three years and the current year, State/UT-wise;
- (c) whether Government has conducted any study/assessment in this regards, and if so, the details and the outcome thereof;
- (d) the steps taken or proposed to be taken by Government for regular screening of women for cervical cancer, so as to ensure early detection including the prevalent methods being employed for the purpose; and
- (e) the steps taken or proposed by Government to generate awareness amongst women especially in rural areas about this deadly killer disease?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABIAZAD) : (a) to (c) Based on the latest data provided by National Cancer Registry Programme (NCRP) of ICMR, the year-wise revised data on distribution of estimated cervical cancer cases among women, State/UT-wise, for the last three years and the current year is given in the Statement (*See* below). This is based on the latest reports of NCDIR-NCRP (ICMR) on Population Based Cancer Registries (2009–2011) and the Time Trends in Cancer Incidence Rates (1982–2010). As informed by ICMR, the state-wise data shows slight increase in absolute numbers which is due to increased population. However, trends over time in Age Adjusted incidence rates (AARs-Five Year Trend) shows a decline.

(d) and (e) While Health is a State subject the Central Government supplements the efforts of the State Governments for improving healthcare including prevention, diagnosis and treatment of cancer and providing health education and awareness. At present, the National Programme for Prevention and Control of Cancer, Diabetes,

Cardiovascular diseases and Stroke (NPCDCS) being implemented under NRHM for interventions upto the district level includes awareness generation cancer prevention, screening, early detection and referral to an appropriate level institution for treatment. The focus is on three areas namely breast, cervical and oral cancer. Screening guidelines for cervical cancer by VIA (Visual Inspection with Acetic Acid) technique have been provided to State Governments for implementation. Suspected cases are to be referred for confirmatory diagnosis through various tests including histopathological biopsy. For generating awareness, campaigns are also carried out through print and electronic media.

**Statement**

*Estimated Incident Cervical Cancer cases in India - 2010–2013\**

| States            | 2010  | 2011  | 2012  | 2013  |
|-------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 1                 | 2     | 3     | 4     | 5     |
| Jammu and Kashmir | 919   | 929   | 944   | 959   |
| Himachal Pradesh  | 532   | 532   | 535   | 538   |
| Punjab            | 2052  | 2057  | 2068  | 2078  |
| Chandigarh        | 74    | 75    | 76    | 76    |
| Uttarakhand       | 777   | 783   | 794   | 804   |
| Haryana           | 1853  | 1868  | 1889  | 1911  |
| Delhi             | 1213  | 1225  | 1234  | 1244  |
| Rajasthan         | 5161  | 5203  | 5259  | 5314  |
| Uttar Pradesh     | 14862 | 14994 | 15205 | 15417 |
| Bihar             | 7747  | 7842  | 7980  | 8120  |
| Sikkim            | 21    | 22    | 23    | 24    |
| Arunachal Pradesh | 50    | 51    | 52    | 53    |
| Nagaland          | 72    | 73    | 73    | 73    |
| Manipur           | 101   | 102   | 101   | 99    |

| 1                           | 2     | 3     | 4     | 5     |
|-----------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| Mizoram                     | 40    | 41    | 42    | 43    |
| Tripura                     | 135   | 138   | 143   | 148   |
| Meghalaya                   | 110   | 113   | 115   | 117   |
| Assam                       | 1144  | 1161  | 1175  | 1190  |
| West Bengal                 | 6973  | 7003  | 7076  | 7150  |
| Jharkhand                   | 2506  | 2533  | 2572  | 2612  |
| Odisha                      | 3258  | 3267  | 3290  | 3313  |
| Chhattisgarh                | 1987  | 2008  | 2040  | 2072  |
| Madhya Pradesh              | 5473  | 5523  | 5600  | 5678  |
| Gujarat                     | 4525  | 4559  | 4615  | 4671  |
| Daman and Diu               | 14    | 15    | 16    | 16    |
| Dadra and Nagar Haveli      | 23    | 24    | 25    | 26    |
| Maharashtra                 | 8472  | 8503  | 8551  | 8598  |
| Andhra Pradesh              | 6626  | 6661  | 6779  | 6903  |
| Karnataka                   | 4717  | 4739  | 4782  | 4824  |
| Goa                         | 113   | 113   | 113   | 114   |
| Lakshadweep                 | 5     | 5     | 5     | 5     |
| Kerala                      | 2722  | 2739  | 2775  | 2817  |
| Tamil Nadu                  | 5644  | 5645  | 5618  | 5591  |
| Puducherry                  | 99    | 100   | 103   | 105   |
| Andaman and Nicobar Islands | 28    | 28    | 28    | 28    |
| TOTAL                       | 90048 | 90673 | 91694 | 92731 |

• Based on cancer incidence data (2009–2011) and Time trends in cancer incidence rates (1982–2010) report.

**Installation of CVMs**

547. DR. CHANDAN MITRA : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National AIDS Control Organization (NACO) in 2005 had decided to install Condom Vending Machines (CVMs) at various places;

(b) if so, the number of CVMs installed during phases I and II of the scheme along with the number of CVMs at present in operation across the country along with the expenditure incurred, State/UT-wise especially in Madhya Pradesh;

(c) the reasons for most of the CVMs either missing or damaged or non-functional; and

(d) the present status of the CVMs scheme along with the actual average sale of condoms through these CVMs?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABIAZAD) : (a) and (b) Department of AIDS Control (DAC) had decided in 2005 to install Condom Vending Machines (CVMs) across many States to provide 24×7 accessibility of condoms to high risk groups. DAC, through HLL Lifecare Limited, a Public Sector Undertaking of Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, had procured the following machines:

- In Phase I (2006), 11,025 CVMs were installed against which no CVM is operational at present.
- In Phase-II (2008), 10,025 CVMs were procured against which 9,864 CVMs were installed out of which 6,499 CVMs were transferred to Social Marketing Organizations and the depreciated cost have been recovered from these agencies except for 794 CVMS in the State of West Bengal.

The CVMs were procured by DAC centrally and not State-wise. The total expenditure incurred on these CVMs, phase-wise, is as under:

- During Phase I, Rs. 10 crore was released to HLL Lifecare Limited for the CVM programme.
- During Phase II, Rs. 11.41 crore was released to Hindustan Latex Family Planning Promotion Trust (HLFPPT) for the CVM programme.

(c) The CVMs were installed in accessible areas to provide easy and round the clock availability of condoms to create an embracement free environment for people to access condoms. As the CVMs were installed in the open accessible areas, some of the CVMs were stolen, manhandled or damaged by mischievous people in the absence of proper security arrangement. Apart from this, CVMs were also exposed to harsh weather conditions which made the machine deteriorated faster.

(d) The average vending has been 0.38 pieces per day per functional CVM between July, 2010 to June 2011. After that, CVM programme has been merged with overall Condom Social Marketing Programme and there is no independent reporting on these machines as these CVMs are no more the assets of DAC as the same have been transferred to the concerned Social Marketing Organizations and the depreciated cost have been recovered from these agencies except for 794 CVMs in the State of West Bengal for which the depreciated cost is yet to be recovered from the concerned agency.

#### **Charges of malpractices against CGHS official**

548. SHRI MOHAMMED ADEEB : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Addl. Director, CGHS, HQ has been facing the charges of malpractices, irregularities and bungling; and

(b) if so, the details in this regard and the action taken in the matter, so far?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD) : (a) No.

(b) In view of (a) above, question does not arise.

#### **Medical Technology Assessment Board**

†549. DR. YOGENDRA P. TRIVEDI : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Department of Health Research has decided to set up a Medical Technology Assessment Board to evaluate all kinds of Medical Technologies;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the response of Government thereto with reasons therefor; and

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) the details of the benefit to be extended to common patients through this exercise?

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

(b) and (c) The need to establish such a board was discussed and recommended by Twelfth Plan Working Group on Health Research. Considering the recommendations, the Government recognized the urgent requirement of Medical Technology Board in India and therefore, has decided to set up the Medical Technology Assessment Board (MTAB) for evaluation and appropriateness and cost effectiveness of the available and new Health Technologies in India. The MTAB aims to encourage the process and finalize the development of standardized cost effective interventions that will reduce the cost and variations in patient care, expenditure on medical equipment in directly affecting the cost of patient care, overall cost of medical treatment, reduction in out of pocket expenditure of patients and streamline the medical reimbursement procedures.

#### **Tax exemption for SBTC**

550. SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any process has been initiated by the Ministry in consultation with the Finance Ministry to grant income tax exemption to State Blood Transfusion Council (SBTC);

(b) if so, the progress thereof; and

(c) if not, by when the necessary action will be taken?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABIAZAD) : (a) No.

(b) Not applicable.

(c) As and when any request received from State Blood Transfusion Councils regarding Tax Exemption the matter will be taken up by the department in this regard.

#### **Universal health coverage**

551. SHRI DEVENDER GOUD T. : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the extent to which Government has been able to go ahead to provide universal health cover to all citizens of the country;

(b) whether it is a fact that National Advisory Council (NAC) has recently submitted its recommendations to Government in this regard;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) what action his Ministry has taken on those recommendations so far?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD) : (a) There has been a constant endeavour on part of Union and State Governments to meet health care needs of population in an affordable manner. This gained momentum with the launch of National Rural Health Mission in 2005 and further with setting up of National Health Mission (NHM) in Twelfth Plan which aims to achieve the vision of “Attainment of Universal Access to Equitable, Affordable and Quality Health Care Services, Accountable and Responsive to People’s needs with Effective Intersectoral Convergent action to address the wider social determinants of health” and provides the mechanism for achieving the long-term goal of Universal Health Coverage (UHC). Presently, Government of India supports States for various free services such as immunization, family planning services, maternal and child healthcare services including those under Janani Shishu Suraksha Karyakram, screening of children up to eighteen years for Diseases, Deficiency, Defects and Developmental Delays including Disability and medical follow up including treatment upto tertiary level under Rashtriya Bal Swasthya Karyakram, adolescent health services, emergency patient transport and referral services, free diagnosis and treatment for communicable diseases like TB, Leprosy and Vector Borne diseases like Malaria, and HIV/AIDS. The Government is also implementing Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana (RSBY) to provide health insurance cover upto Rs. 30,000 for upto 5 members of a family belonging of BPL or certain other specified vulnerable groups. The states have also been requested to undertake Universal Health Coverage (UHC) pilot in one district of the state under the National Health Mission (NHM).

(b) and (c) Yes. The details are available in [www.nac.nic.in/communication.htm](http://www.nac.nic.in/communication.htm). The broad areas of NAC recommendations are summarised as under:

- (i) Financing for Universal Health Coverage (UHC).
- (ii) Regulation and Legislation for UHC.
- (iii) Community action for UHC.
- (iv) Urban Health.

(v) Roll out plan for UHC.

(d) In light of limited fund availability, states have been requested to undertake UHC pilot in one district of the state under the NHM. Some of the key actions taken *inter-alia* include issue of guidelines and provision of funds for implementation of the National Urban Health Mission (NUHM), creation of separate flexible pools for Communicable Diseases and Non-Communicable Diseases including injury and trauma to ensure greater flexibility *inter-se* between various Disease Control Programmes and other programmes, requesting States to undertake activity mapping for devolution of transfer of fund, functions and functionaries to Panchayati Raj Institutions, Certification of ASHAs to enhance competency and professional credibility etc.

#### **Regulation of medical treatment costs**

552. SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of action taken by Government in consultation with State Governments for regulation of private hospitals, as lack of any regulation for the cost of medical treatment in private hospitals and dispensaries, majority of people are facing greater difficulties although Government has intact Model Act, 2010; and

(b) the details of action has been taken by Ministry on representation to shape out Special Tribunal to resolve disputes regarding medical sectors in consultation with Ministry of Consumer Affairs and State Governments?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABIAZAD) : (a) Health is a state subject and it is primarily the responsibility of the respective State Governments to monitor and regulate hospitals.

However, the Central Government has enacted Clinical Establishments (Registration and Regulation) Act, 2010 for registration and regulation of the Clinical Establishments including private hospitals.

As per the Clinical Establishments (Central Government) Rules, 2012, under the above mentioned Act, the clinical establishments shall display the rates charged for each type of services provided and facilities available at a conspicuous place in local as well as English language. Further, the clinical establishments shall charge the rates for each type of procedures and services within the range of rates determined and issued by the Central Government from time to time in consultation with the State Governments.

(b) As informed by Department of Consumer Affairs, there is no such proposal to shape out special tribunal to resolve disputes regarding medical sector. At present, various Consumer Fora set up under Consumer Protection Act are handling such medical disputes.

#### **Ambulance provided under NRHM**

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

(a) the number of ordinary ambulances provided under NRHM during the last three years, State-wise and year-wise; and

(b) the number of critical care ambulances provided under NRHM during the last three years, State-wise and year wise?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABIAZAD) : (a) Public health is a State subject. Under the National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) support is being provided to states for operating patient transport ambulances including emergency response ambulances based on the requirements posed by the states in their Programme Implementation Plans. The State-wise number of ambulances provided under NRHM (excluding Advance Life Support ambulances) during the last three financial years is given in the Statement-I (*See* below).

(b) The State-wise number of Advanced Life Support (ALS) ambulances provided under NRHM during the last three financial years is given in the Statement-II.

#### ***Statement-I***

*(Number of Ambulances)*

| Sl. No. | State                       | 2011-12 | 2012-13 | 2013-14 |
|---------|-----------------------------|---------|---------|---------|
| 1       | 2                           | 3       | 4       | 5       |
| 1.      | Andaman and Nicobar Islands | 0       | 0       | 0       |
| 2.      | Andhra Pradesh              | 0       | 0       | 0       |
| 3.      | Arunachal Pradesh           | 0       | 0       | 0       |
| 4.      | Assam                       | 0       | 300     | 0       |

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| 1   | 2                      | 3   | 4   | 5   |
|-----|------------------------|-----|-----|-----|
| 5.  | Bihar                  | 100 | 0   | 391 |
| 6.  | Chandigarh             | 0   | 0   | 4   |
| 7.  | Chhattisgarh           | 136 | 300 | 0   |
| 8.  | Dadra and Nagar Haveli | 0   | 0   | 0   |
| 9.  | Daman and Diu          | 0   | 0   | 0   |
| 10. | Delhi                  | 120 | 0   | 100 |
| 11. | Goa                    | 6   | 3   | 0   |
| 12. | Gujarat                | 50  | 0   | 0   |
| 13. | Haryana                | 0   | 50  | 0   |
| 14. | Himachal Pradesh       | 12  | 0   | 0   |
| 15. | Jammu and Kashmir      | 0   | 0   | 0   |
| 16. | Jharkhand              | 0   | 160 | 74  |
| 17. | Karnataka              | 0   | 200 | 100 |
| 18. | Kerala                 | 0   | 283 | 0   |
| 19. | Lakshadweep            | 0   | 0   | 0   |
| 20. | Madhya Pradesh         | 50  | 0   | 0   |
| 21. | Maharashtra            | 150 | 150 | 300 |
| 22. | Manipur                | 5   | 0   | 0   |
| 23. | Meghalaya              | 14  | 50  | 0   |
| 24. | Mizoram                | 0   | 0   | 0   |
| 25. | Nagaland               | 0   | 10  | 0   |
| 26. | Odisha                 | 0   | 0   | 0   |
| 27. | Puducherry             | 0   | 0   | 0   |
| 28. | Punjab                 | 154 | 86  | 0   |

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| 1     | 2             | 3    | 4     | 5    |
|-------|---------------|------|-------|------|
| 29.   | Rajasthan     | 0    | 400   | 0    |
| 30.   | Sikkim        | 0    | 0     | 0    |
| 31.   | Tamil Nadu    | 0    | 0     | 0    |
| 32.   | Tripura       | 0    | 0     | 0    |
| 33.   | Uttar Pradesh | 0    | 1972  | 0    |
| 34.   | Uttarakhand   | 45   | 90    | 0    |
| 35.   | West Bengal   | 0    | 0     | 0    |
| TOTAL |               | 842* | 4054* | 969* |

\* Does not include existing ambulances for which support is provided only for operational cost and advanced Life Support ambulances.

***Statement-II***

*Number of Ambulances (Advanced Life Support)*

| Sl. No. | State       | 2011-12 | 2012-13 | 2013-14 |
|---------|-------------|---------|---------|---------|
| 1.      | Chandigarh  | 0       | 0       | 3       |
| 2.      | Goa         | 0       | 3       | 0       |
| 3.      | Jharkhand   | 0       | 40      | 0       |
| 4.      | Kerala      | 0       | 20      | 0       |
| 5.      | Maharashtra | 0       | 50      | 90      |
| TOTAL   |             | 0       | 113     | 93      |

**Sex determination tests for female foeticide**

554. SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that many clinics in Maharashtra and across the country have recently been found indulging in sex determination tests for female foeticide;

(b) if so, the details thereof, State and Union Territory-wise; and

(c) the details of action Government has taken against such clinics and what deterrent punishment Government proposes to take against such clinics?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD) : (a) to (c) As per Census 2011, the Child Sex Ratio (0–6 years) has dipped further to 919 against 927 girls per thousand boys recorded in 2001 Census. This indicates prevalence of pre-natal sex determination and consequent termination of female fetus. Government of India in the right earnest, has been exhorting State/UT Governments for strict implementation of the PC&PNDT Act. Due to concerted efforts made in this direction, a total number of 527 cases are filed so far in different Courts in the State of Maharashtra. 52 persons are convicted, medical licences of 37 doctors were cancelled and a total of 662 Ultrasound machines were sealed in the state of Maharashtra. State/UT-wise details of court cases filed, convictions secured, medical licences suspended and ultrasound machines sealed/seized for violations of PC & PNDT Act, 1994, are given in the Statement (*See below*).

Government of India, in order to make the law more stringent, has amended various provisions of PC&PNDT Rules, 1996 pertaining to sealing, seizure and confiscation of unregistered ultra-sound machines and punishment against unregistered clinics, regulation of use of portable ultrasound machine only within the registered premises besides restricting medical practitioners to conduct ultrasonography at maximum of two ultrasound clinics within a district.

#### *Statement*

*State/UT-wise details of court cases filed, convictions secured, medical licences suspended and ultrasound machines sealed/seized for violations of PC & PNDT Act, 1994*

(up to September 2013)

| Sl. No. | State/UT          | No. of<br>ongoing<br>Court<br>Cases | No. of<br>persons<br>convicted | No. of<br>suspension/<br>cancellation<br>of medical<br>licenses | No. of<br>Machines<br>Seized/<br>Sealed |
|---------|-------------------|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------|---|---|
| 1       | 2                 | 3                                   | 4                              | 5   | 6                                       |
| 1.      | Andhra Pradesh    | 61                                  | 0                              | 0   | 15                                      |
| 2.      | Arunachal Pradesh | 0                                   | 0                              | 0   | 0                                       |

| 1   | 2                 | 3   | 4  | 5  | 6   |
|-----|-------------------|-----|----|----|-----|
| 3.  | Assam             | 5   | 0  | 0  | 0   |
| 4.  | Bihar             | 6   | 0  | 0  | 6   |
| 5.  | Chhattisgarh      | 7   | 0  | 0  | 0   |
| 6.  | Goa               | 18  | 0  | 0  | 1   |
| 7.  | Gujarat           | 114 | 4  | 0  | 3   |
| 8.  | Haryana           | 90  | 30 | 4  | 0   |
| 9.  | Himachal Pradesh  | 0   | 0  | 0  | 0   |
| 10. | Jammu and Kashmir | 5   | 0  | 0  | 65  |
| 11. | Jharkhand         | 19  | 0  | 0  | 0   |
| 12. | Karnataka         | 45  | 0  | 0  | 0   |
| 13. | Kerala            | 0   | 0  | 0  | 0   |
| 14. | Madhya Pradesh    | 24  | 6  | 2  | 0   |
| 15. | Maharashtra       | 527 | 52 | 37 | 662 |
| 16. | Manipur           | 0   | 0  | 0  | 1   |
| 17. | Meghalaya         | 0   | 0  | 0  | 0   |
| 18. | Mizoram           | 0   | 0  | 0  | 0   |
| 19. | Nagaland          | 0   | 0  | 0  | 0   |
| 20. | Odisha            | 24  | 3  | 0  | 6   |
| 21. | Punjab            | 124 | 26 | 1  | 0   |
| 22. | Rajasthan         | 562 | 22 | 21 | 371 |
| 23. | Sikkim            | 0   | 0  | 0  | 0   |
| 24. | Tamil Nadu        | 77  | 0  | 0  | 72  |
| 25. | Tripura           | 0   | 0  | 0  | 0   |

| 1     | 2                           | 3    | 4   | 5  | 6    |
|-------|-----------------------------|------|-----|----|------|
| 26.   | Uttarakhand                 | 10   | 0   | 0  | 1    |
| 27.   | Uttar Pradesh               | 42   | 0   | 0  | 33   |
| 28.   | West Bengal                 | 8    | 0   | 0  | 4    |
| 29.   | Andaman and Nicobar Islands | 0    | 0   | 0  | 0    |
| 30.   | Chandigarh                  | 3    | 0   | 0  | 2    |
| 31.   | Dadra and Nagar Haveli      | 0    | 0   | 0  | 0    |
| 32.   | Daman and Diu               | 0    | 0   | 0  | 0    |
| 33.   | Delhi                       | 62   | 0   | 0  | 0    |
| 34.   | Lakshadweep                 | 0    | 0   | 0  | 0    |
| 35.   | Puducherry                  | 0    | 0   | 0  | 0    |
| TOTAL |                             | 1833 | 143 | 65 | 1242 |

#### High cost of medical education

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

(a) whether fees for various courses have been prescribed for Government Medical Colleges, Government-aided Medical Colleges and Private unaided Medical Colleges;

(b) if so, the rational thereof;

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

(d) whether a Post-graduate radiology seat in a Navi Mumbai Private Medical College was sold for Rs. 1.7 crore and another seat goes Rs. 1.3 crore;

(e) whether senior doctors are worried about the means a doctor would adopt to recover the donation amount from the society; and

(f) the Ministry's reaction thereto?

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

- (c) No such information is available with this Ministry.
- (d) No such complaint has been received in this Ministry.
- (e) and (f) In light of the reply above, question does not arise.

#### **Deaths of under-five children**

556. SHRI S. THANGAVELU : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that India losses four lakh children to pneumonia and diarrhoea before they turn five as per a report published in all leading newspapers;
- (b) whether it is a fact that many children do not have access to life-saving treatment and preventive measures, according to the said report;
- (c) whether it is also a fact that in 2012, India's immunization coverage of pertussis measles was 72 per cent and of measles 74 per cent; and
- (d) whether Government is considering to create more awareness about the requirement of washing hands with soap, controlling indoor air pollution and encouraging exclusive breast feeding to prevent the said loss?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD) : (a) As per the report Pneumonia and Diarrhoea Progress Report, 2013 published by the International Vaccine Access Centre (IVAC), it is estimated that India has 4,36,000 under-five deaths due to Pneumonia and Diarrhoea in 2012.

- (b) and (c) • As per the report, India has low coverage of children receiving appropriate treatment for suspected pneumonia cases, low coverage of ORS use during diarrhoea, low coverage of exclusive breastfeeding rates up to 6 months, low coverage of DPT-3 and measles vaccine and non-introduction of Hib, PCV and Rotavirus vaccine.

- The Government is implementing several strategies for control of pneumonia and diarrhoea in children under National Rural Health Mission and much progress is witnessed due to continuous effort in improving ORS use rates in diarrhoea and care seeking for Acute Respiratory Illness, improving coverage of full immunization and these interventions have shown improvement as evident in recently held Annual Health Survey, 2010-11 in all EAG states given in Statement (*See below*). Recently, Hib as Pentavalent vaccine has been initiated in 8 States and UTs. Use of PCV and Rotavirus in National Immunization programmes is not yet the policy of Government of India.

(d) Under National Rural Health Mission, efforts are undertaken to increase awareness on Sanitation and Hygiene, improving exclusive breastfeeding rates through Information, Education and Communication and Behaviour Change Communication during Village Health and Nutrition Days by ASHA and ANMs and at other contact points with Health facilities. For reduction of Indoor Air Pollution, Government has been undertaking National Programme on Improved Chulha (NPIC) and National Biomass Cookstove Programme (NBCP).

### *Statement*

#### *Details of the Annual Health Survey 2010-11 in all EAG (States)*

| State        | Children 6–35 months who were administered Home Available Fluids/ ORS/ORT in diarrhea (%) |                 | Children 6–35 months who sought care for ARI (%) |                | Children aged 12–23 months Fully Immunized (%) |                |
|--------------|---|-----------------|--|----------------|--|----------------|
|              | AHS 2010-11   | DLHS-3* 2007-08 | AHS 2010-11                                      | DLHS-3 2007-08 | AHS 2010-11                                    | DLHS-3 2007-08 |
| 1            | 2   | 3               | 4  | 5              | 6  | 7              |
| Assam        | 87.5  | 34.9            | 85.7   | 66.0           | 59   | 50.7           |
| Bihar        | 49.3  | 22.0            | 98.0   | 78.8           | 64.5   | 41.4           |
| Chhattisgarh | 89.3  | 36.3            | 93.2   | 74.4           | 74.1   | 59.3           |
| Jharkhand    | 81.2  | 21.4            | 92.4   | 62.1           | 63.7   | 54             |

| 1              | 2    | 3    | 4    | 5    | 6    | 7    |
|----------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| Madhya Pradesh | 85.0 | 30.0 | 92.3 | 68.4 | 54.9 | 36   |
| Odisha         | 89.1 | 49.0 | 92.4 | 66.8 | 55   | 62.3 |
| Rajasthan      | 77.3 | 30.6 | 94.2 | 75.7 | 70.8 | 48.7 |
| Uttar Pradesh  | 79.6 | 17.4 | 97.4 | 76.6 | 45.3 | 30.2 |
| Uttarakhand    | 83.3 | 43.6 | 95.1 | 69.0 | 75.4 | 62.9 |

\* Data available for ORS use only.

### Computerized CGHS Store Depots

557. SHRI BASHISTHA NARAIN SINGH : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) the names of computerised CGHS Store Depots in Delhi;
- (b) whether CGHS computerised Ayurvedic Store Depots are connected to all CGHS dispensaries;
- (c) the names of such Depots which are yet to be computerised;
- (d) if so, the details thereof and, if not, the reasons therefor; and
- (e) by when Government proposes to computerise remaining CGHS Store Depots and also connect them with CGHS dispensaries in Delhi for the benefits of the card holders?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD) : (a) The following CGHS Stores Depots in Delhi have since been computerized:

- (i) CGHS Medical Stores Depot, Gol Market, New Delhi - Allopathic Medicines.
  - (ii) Homeopathic Medical Stores Depot.
  - (iii) Siddha Medical Stores Depot.
- (b) No.
- (c) The following Medical Stores Depots are yet to be computerized:

- (i) Unani Medical Stores Depot.
- (ii) Ayurvedic Medical Stores Depot.

(d) and (e) Unani Medical Store Depot and Unani Units at Shahadra, Naraina Vihar and South Avenue have not been computerized. Although all Ayurvedic dispensaries/units have since been computerized, the Ayurvedic Medical Stores Depot has not been computerized. Steps have been taken to complete the computerization shortly in all these places and connect them with the CGHS dispensaries for the benefit of CGHS card holders.

### **Mother and Child Tracking System**

558. SHRI NAND KUMAR SAI : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has in the recent past introduced Mother and Child Tracking System in the country;
- (b) if so, the salient features thereof;
- (c) the names of the districts and health blocks in which the said system has not been introduced in various States, so far;
- (d) whether there is any proposal to make Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY) payments online, directly into the beneficiary's bank account in pilot districts;
- (e) if so, the details thereof; and
- (f) the details of outcome of such online transactions in such pilot districts?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD) : (a) Mother and Child Tracking System (MCTS) was introduced in December 2009.

(b) MCTS is a comprehensive system which facilitates in ensuring timely delivery of full spectrum of health care services to pregnant women and children up to 5 years of age through name based tracking of each beneficiary. This is expected to help in reduction of infant Mortality Rate (IMR) and Maternal Mortality Rate (MMR).

This being done by:

- Capturing detailed information of beneficiaries like unique ID, name, address, contact details, location and caste.

- Generation of work-plan for ANMs and ASHAs for timely delivery of due service to beneficiaries.
  - Use of mobile-based SMS technology to communicate with beneficiaries and grassroots level health care service providers as well as health and family welfare policy makers, health managers and health administrators at different tiers of the health care delivery system.
  - FAQ and Notice Board for redressing the query of health providers and coordinators and providing news and notifications of States and MOHFW to all users.
- (c) MCTS has been introduced in all the districts and Health Blocks of the country.
- (d) Janani Suraksha Yojna payments are desired to be made online directly into the beneficiary's bank account in Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT) pilot districts in the country.
- (e) An end to end solution integrating MCTS with CPSMS has been developed to facilitate payments directly into the bank accounts of the beneficiaries.
- (f) 2,14,725 beneficiaries have been paid an amount of Rs. 18,70,63,390, through online transactions directly into their account, till 4th December, 2013.

#### **Administrative functioning of CGHS Unani**

559. SHRI SABIR ALI : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that administrative and controlling powers of CGHS Unani rest with the Allopathic doctors and officers;
- (b) if so, the reasons therefor; and
- (c) the action being taken to remedy this discrepancy?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABIAZAD) : (a) to (c) Central Government Health Scheme provides the healthcare facilities to its beneficiaries predominantly in the Allopathic system of medicine as per their demand. AYUSH system of medicine is a very small component under CGHS. The Unani system is an even smaller component of AYUSH. There are 10 small units of Unani system consisting of one or two Unani doctors and pharmacists attached to main CGHS Wellness Centres in Delhi, Kolkata, Lucknow, Hyderabad and Bangalore.

Keeping in view the size and strength of Unani component, it is not considered feasible and financially viable to create separate administrative set up for different systems of medicine. Since the infrastructural facilities of Wellness Centre are common for all systems, the administrative control of Wellness Centre is vested in the CMO In-charge. The Unani doctors enjoy professional freedom in exercise of their duties as doctors. However, they are under the overall administrative control of the Additional Director (CGHS) of the city concerned.

#### **Shortage of medical practitioners in Government medical institutes**

560. SHRI H.K. DUA : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of extent of shortage of doctors in Government hospitals, State-wise;
- (b) the number of posts that are currently lying vacant in institutions like AIIMS-Delhi, PGI-Chandigarh and other Central Government medical institutions in the country; and
- (c) the steps Government is taking to meet the shortage of doctors?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABIAZAD) : (a) to (c) Health is a State subject and no such information is maintained centrally. However, as far as three Central Government Hospitals *viz.* Safdarjung Hospital, Dr. RML Hospital and LHMC & Associated Hospitals are concerned, doctors of teaching, non-teaching and GDMO sub-cadres of Central Health Services (CHS) are posted in various Institutes, Hospitals, Dispensaries etc. including above stated Hospitals. The details of number of posts presently lying vacant in above sub-cadres of CHS are given below:

| Name of Sub-cadre  | Number of vacant posts |
|--------------------|------------------------|
| Teaching cadre     | 362                    |
| Non-teaching cadre | 130                    |
| GDMOs              | 522                    |

As far as AIIMS, New Delhi and PGIMER, Chandigarh are concerned, 329 posts and 125 posts of faculty are lying vacant respectively.

Filling up of existing and new posts in any Institute/Cadre is a continuous process and undertaken in accordance with the requirement.

As far as CHS cadre is concerned, recruitment of doctors is made by the UPSC on the basis of the requirement projected by the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare.

Further, the hospitals/institutes concerned are also permitted to make contractual appointments against the vacant posts as a stop-gap arrangement in public interest so that the patient care does not suffer.

Selection process to fill up 103 vacant posts in AIIMS was initiated in 2012 and 99 candidates have joined so far to the faculty post against which they had been selected. Further 138 posts of Assistant Professor have been advertised in 2012.

PGIMER, Chandigarh has also advertised vacant posts for their filling up. 40 posts of faculty of different specialties have been recruited by PGIMER, Chandigarh on ad-hoc basis so that patient care does not suffer.

#### **Central assistance for urban health projects**

561. SHRI NATUJI HALAJI THAKOR : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has received proposals from various States including Gujarat for additional central assistance for urban health projects;
- (b) if so, the present status of these proposals, State/UT-wise;
- (c) whether Government has sanctioned these projects;
- (d) if so, the details thereof along with the funds allocated for the purpose; and
- (e) if not, the reasons therefor along with the time by which these proposals are likely to be cleared?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD) : (a) No proposal has been received from any state including Gujarat for providing Additional Central Assistance for Urban Health Projects.

- (b) to (e) Question does not arise.

**Regulatory framework for private hospitals**

562. SHRIMATI WANSUK SYIEM : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the private sector hospitals have become out of reach of the common man as the public sector hospitals overburdened;
- (b) the reasons for the Clinical Establishment Bill, 2010 still waiting for enactment by the Parliament; and
- (c) the details of immediate steps being taken to bring the private sector hospitals under a regulatory framework?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD) : (a) Health being a State subject, no such information is available with the Central Government.

(b) and (c) The Clinical Establishments Bill, 2010 has already been passed by Parliament in August 2010 and after notification by Central Government came into force *w.e.f.* 01.03.2012 The Act is for registration and regulation of the Clinical Establishments and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.

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. States of U.P., Bihar, Rajasthan and Jharkhand have also adopted the Act. Other States can also adopt the Act under clause (1) of article 252 of the Constitution.

The Act is also applicable to both public and private sector hospitals.

**Deaths due to dengue in Delhi**

†563. SHRI ISHWARLAL SHANKARLAL JAIN : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether 4671 cases of dengue have been reported in Delhi, so far in this year;
- (b) whether the outbreak of dengue was more pervasive this year comparative to last year and there have been several deaths due to dengue in Delhi this year;
- (c) whether Government has failed in its efforts to prevent dengue;

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- (d) if so, the details thereof;
- (e) whether the patients of dengue are provided treatment on priority basis in the hospitals; and
- (f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD) : (a) Yes. A total of 4671 Dengue cases were reported from Delhi till 4th November, 2013.

(b) The number of reported cases & deaths of Dengue in Delhi upto November 30th in 2012 and 2013 are as under:

| Year | Cases | Deaths | CFR (Case Fatality Ratio) |
|------|-------|--------|---------------------------|
| 2013 | 5388  | 6      | 0.0011                    |
| 2012 | 2024  | 4      | 0.0019                    |

(c) and (d) No. An action plan for dengue has been developed and sent to the States Governments for implementation. Advisories have been issued from time to time to State Governments at different levels. Field visits are carried out by technical experts from National Vector Borne Disease Control Programme (NVBDCP) Directorate to assess the preparedness at the field level and to provide technical guidance to the States. For augmenting diagnostic facilities, number of Sentinel Surveillance Hospitals (SSHs) with laboratory support has been increased to 347 across the country and linked with 14 Apex Referral laboratories with advanced diagnostic facilities for back up support. ELISA based IgM test kits are provided to SSHs through National Institute of Virology, Pune free of cost.

(e) and (f) Guidelines for clinical management of cases have also been sent to the States for circulation in all hospitals. States were also asked to develop contingency plan for hospitalization of dengue cases like identification of dedicated beds, alerting the blood banks in case of large numbers of cases.

#### **Compulsory registration of allopathic doctors**

564. SHRI PARSHOTTAM KHODABHAI RUPALA : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the action taken by the Ministry in consultation with State Governments and Medical Council of India for compulsory registration of allopathic medical

practitioners after certain duration, so that such medical practitioners update their knowledge with latest development and innovation taking place in the field of medicines and changing disease pattern due to unprecedented climatic conditions as on date; and

(b) whether Government has conducted any detailed study in this regard at international level?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD) : (a) Medical Council of India (MCI), with the previous approval of the Central Government, has notified Indian Medical Council (Professional Conduct, Etiquette and Ethics) Regulations, 2002 which, *inter-alia*, prescribe that a Physician should participate in professional meetings as a part of Continuing Medical Education (CME) Programmes for updation of medical knowledge, for at least 30 hours every 5 years, organised by reputed, professional academic bodies or any other authorised organisations. The MCI provides financial assistance for these CME programmes to various medical colleges/institutions. The compliance of this requirement shall be informed regularly to MCI or State Medical Council. The MCI regulations are statutory and binding on all the doctors registered with MCI.

(b) No.

#### **Launch of National Sickle Cell Anaemia Control Programme**

565. SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal with the Ministry to launch National Sickle Cell Anaemia Control Programme;

(b) if so, by when it will be launched; and

(c) what kind of help at present, is given 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) and (b) No.

(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 National Rural Health Mission 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.

#### **Research projects undertaken by ICMR**

566. SHRI N. BALAGANGA : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR) undertakes major research projects in medical field, including oncology;

(b) if so, the details of such research projects undertaken by ICMR during the last three years and current year, year-wise, and field-wise;

(c) whether such research projects are affected due to Shortage of scientists and experts;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

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

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

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

#### **Funds released to Bihar under NRHM**

567. SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) how much funds have been allocated and released to Bihar under National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) during the last three financial years, year-wise; and

(b) whether the State Government has spent the total amount released to it or there is unspent amount still left with it, the details thereof, year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABIAZAD) : (a) As given in the Statement (*See below*).

(b) There is an unspent balance at the end of the Financial Year 2012-13. Details are given in the Statement.

**Statement**

*Statement showing Allocation, Release, Expenditure and Unspent Balance under NRHM for the State of Bihar for the period from F.Y 2010-11 to 2012-13*

(Rs. in crore)

| Year    | Opening Balance as on 31.03.2010 | Allocation | Central Releases under Grant in Aid | Matching State Share Credited | Expenditure | Unspent Balance |
|---------|----------------------------------|------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------|-----------------|
|         | 1                                | 2          | 3                                   | 4                             | 5           | 6=(1+3+4)-5     |
| 2010-11 | 477.08                           | 977.40     | 1,035.18                            | 95.72                         | 1,454.98    | 153.00          |
| 2011-12 | 153.00                           | 1,122.10   | 787.28                              | 188.29                        | 1,147.74    | -19.17          |
| 2012-13 | -19.17                           | 1,421.32   | 1,104.42                            | 398.87                        | 1,271.79    | 212.32          |

*Note:* During the F.Y. 2010-11, 2011-12 the Expenditure reported under Infrastructure Maintenance (Routed through Treasury) is more than the releases as it relates to the reimbursement of expenditure and arrear payments of salary of ANMs.

**Refusal of rural service by medical students**

568. DR. PRABHAKAR KORE : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that MBBS students and PG medical students in the country have refused to work in rural areas after completion of their courses, opting rather to pay the steep fine;

(b) if so, the percentage of MBBS and PG students, who have opted out of the bond that entails them to a year's rural service on completion of their course and the details thereof, State-wise;

(c) the steps taken by Government to encourage these students to opt for rural service;

(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) and (b) No such information is available with this Ministry.

However, the proposal of Medical Council of India (MCI) to amend the Post Graduate Medical Education Regulations, which makes one year mandatory rural posting at a Public Health Centre (PHC) for a MBBS student to apply for admission in a PG course from the academic year 2015-16, has been approved by this Ministry.

(c) to (e) In order to encourage the doctors working in remote and difficult areas, the Medical Council of India with the previous approval of Central Government, has amended the Post Graduate Medical Education Regulations, 2000 to provide –

- (i) 50% reservation in Post Graduate Diploma Courses for Medical Officers in the Government service who have served for at least three years in remote and difficult areas; and
- (ii) Incentive at the rate of 10% of the marks obtained for each year in service in remote or difficult areas upto the maximum of 30% of the marks obtained in the entrance test for admissions in Post Graduate Medical Courses.

#### **Documentation of medicinal herbs**

569. SHRI VIJAY JAWAHARLAL DARDA : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a British firm had filed a patent application claiming Ginger and Kutki, being used alone or in combination with other ingredients, to treat cough, bronchial asthma and lung diseases;

(b) whether incessant co-operation and useful promotion of research and Development programmes and propagation of Ayurveda, Siddha, Unani, Homoeopathy, Yoga and Naturopathy systems has resulted in creation of a comprehensive publication documenting such concoction of herbs, etc., so that frivolous claims filed by other countries could be successfully contested; and

(c) if so, whether it has been digitalised to enable common man to find out incorporation of any particular vital herb and its medicinal value thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI SANTOSH CHOWDHARY) : (a) As informed by the Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion (DIPP), no Patent application has been filed before the Indian Patent Office by any British firm in India, involving Ginger and Kutki, being used alone or in combination with other ingredients, to treat cough, bronchial asthma and lung diseases.

As far as patent filed outside India is concerned, according to the information received from CSIR-Traditional Knowledge Digital Library (TKDL), a British firm namely Nicholas John Larkins, had filed a patent application in year 2006 in United Kingdom (publication No. GB2436063) titled "Pharmaceutical composition for the treatment of excess mucous production" claiming the use of Ginger and Kutki for the treatment of Phlegmatic Cough, Bronchial asthma, Cough/ Bronchitis, Diseases of Phlegm and as Phlegmagogue. TKDL filed a pre-grant opposition on 25 April, 2011. The above Patent application terminated before grant on 12 May, 2011.

(b) and (c) The Department of AYUSH, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare in collaboration with Council of Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR) has established Traditional Knowledge Digital Library (TKDL), which contains 2,91,008 medicinal formulations that includes concoction of herbs, from traditional texts on Ayurveda, Unani, and Siddha to prevent the misappropriation of India's Traditional Knowledge on Indian Systems of medicine.

The National Institute of Indian Medical Heritage (NIIMH), a unit of Central Council for Research in Ayurvedic Sciences (CCRAS) under the Department of AYUSH has also launched another web based Research Portal for dissemination of Research outcomes in AYUSH Systems including medicinal plants.

As per the Cabinet approval, access to TKDL at present is limited to International Patent Offices; therefore, it cannot be utilized for any purpose other than contesting frivolous claims. However, the AYUSH Research Portal is open to all to find information about research undertaken on AYUSH Systems including herbs/medicinal plants.

#### **Shutting down of research projects of ICMR**

570. SHRI PALVAI GOVARDHAN REDDY : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Finance Ministry has asked to shut down 30-40 per cent of research projects being carried out by Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR); and

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

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABIAZAD) : (a) No. The Indian Council of Medical Research has informed that no such instruction to shut down the project have been issued by the Finance Ministry.

(b) Does not arise.

**Slackness anti-TB drive**

571. SHRI S. THANGAVELU : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Indian health officials were booed at the Union World Conference on Lung Health in Paris recently while they were trying to showcase the country's efforts to check tuberculosis;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the activities alleged that Government was stalling the anti-TB drive by ignoring the drug shortage that took place earlier this year;

(d) whether the activists at the said Conference also alleged that the red tapism that prevented thousands from getting treatment, needs to be confronted; and

(e) if so, the steps taken by Government to address the concerns raised by the activists at the said Conference?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABIAZAD) : (a) to (e) During a recent Conference on Lung Health and Tuberculosis at Paris organized by the International Union, a presentation by India in one of the sessions, was interrupted by about eight to ten activists who climbed on the stage and shouted slogans about Zero TB deaths/infections, high number of MDR cases in India, TB drug availability in India etc. Similar interruption had been also made by the same activists, in much larger numbers, in the main opening session (where India was not involved and the speakers were from WHO and other international organizations) to focus attention on Zero TB deaths and Zero TB infections in the world and seeking greater role and commitment from all National Governments, World Health Organization and other stakeholders for the same.

After the brief interruption, the presentation by our representative was resumed. The issues raised by the activists were squarely addressed by him. It was explained that under the Revised National Tuberculosis Control Programme (RNTCP), quality diagnosis and anti-tuberculosis drugs are provided free of cost. The success of the Indian RNTCP was shared, in particular, the rapid progress made by India in scaling up Programmatic Management of drug resistant TB. It was emphasized that in India all MDR patients under RNTCP are getting free treatment and there is no waiting list. It was also stated that absolute numbers have to be viewed against total population and

that prevalence of TB in India has been brought down under RNTCP, which is documented by WHO Reports.

The activists did not dispute the assertions and information shared by the Indian delegate.

The RNTCP and the Government welcome constructive suggestions received from all sources for improving the programme.

#### **Power plant piping unit in Tamil Nadu**

572. SHRI TARUN VIJAY : Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited (BHEL) has recently set up a Power Plant Piping Unit in Tamil Nadu;
- (b) if so, the details of its estimated cost, capacity etc.;
- (c) whether the new plant is aimed at creating more employment opportunities and economic development of the region;
- (d) if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) the details of proposed future expansion of the project?

THE MINISTER OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI PRAFUL PATEL) : (a) Yes Sir, Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited (BHEL) has set up a Power Plant Piping Unit at Thirumayam in Pudukottai District of Tamil Nadu, which was dedicated to the Nation by the Prime Minister on 02.08.2013.

(b) to (d) The Power Plant Piping Unit of BHEL has been established mainly to cater to the requirement of piping for power plants and process industries at a sanctioned cost of about Rs. 300 crore, and with capacity/capability to deliver 80,000 metric tonne per annum. Besides, other benefits also accrue such as direct and indirect employment avenues including from support industries/services for around 3,000 persons, and general improvement in the vicinity of the Unit and adjoining areas.

- (e) Presently there is no such proposal in BHEL.

#### **Post retirement employment of functional Director of CPSEs**

573. SHRI AMBETH RAJAN : Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that a guideline issued by Department of Public Enterprises prohibits functional Director of Central Public Sector Enterprises (CPSEs)

including the Chief Executive who has retired/resigned from the services or the company, after such retirement/resignation, accepting any appointment or post in any firm or company with which the company has or had business relations, within one year from the date of retirement without prior approval of Government;

(b) if so, the reasons for prescribing one year from the date of retirement; and

(c) whether any proposal is there with Government to increase the period from one year to five years?

THE MINISTER OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI PRAFUL PATEL) : (a) The Department of Public Enterprises has issued guidelines dated 15th May, 2008 which provide that no functional Director of the company including the Chief Executive who has retired/resigned from the service of the company, after such retirement/resignation, shall accept any appointment or post, whether advisory or administrative, in any firm or company, whether Indian or foreign, with which the company has or had business relations, within one year from the date of retirement without prior approval of the Government. The term retirement includes resignation; but not the cases of those whose term of appointment was not extended by Government for reasons other than proven misconduct. The term business relations' includes 'official dealings' as well.

(b) The period of one year has been prescribed keeping in view similar provisions applicable for Government servants.

(c) There is no such proposal.

#### **National Electric Mobility Mission Plan, 2020**

574. SHRI ANIL DESAI : Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Hon. Prime Minister has exhorted the nation to cut down on consumption of petroleum products, electricity and hybrid-run vehicles under the National Electric Mobility Mission Plan, 2020;

(b) if so, the details of the plan and in view of his emphasis on the use of public transport whether Government would consider putting some restriction on the use of manufacture of motor vehicles to discourage people to use private vehicle and switch over to public transport; and

(c) whether Government would consider any ban on further car sale for the smooth traffic movement in view of disproportionate number of private vehicles and inadequate widths of Indian roads?

THE MINISTER OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI PRAFUL PATEL) : (a) The Hon'ble Prime Minister, during the launch of National Electric Mobility Mission Plan (NEMMP), 2020 on 09.01.2013 underlined the need for making all possible efforts to reduce the transport sector's dependence on oil, and stated that one of the ways in which this can be achieved is by faster adoption of the full range of electric vehicle technologies, including hybrid vehicles, as these are efficient and clean.

(b) National Electric Mobility Mission Plan, 2020 is aimed at facilitating significant adoption of electric and hybrid vehicles in India, gradually, by the year 2020 through a number of interventions and facilitations while also promoting indigenous R&D. The Government is also facilitating public transport through the implementation of such schemes as the expansion of metro rail services in several cities, funding of buses under JnNURM etc.

(c) There is no proposal at present for any ban on further car sale in the country.

#### **Independent status of HMT, Kalamasseri**

575. SHRI P. RAJEEVE : Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry has decided to declare independent status for Kalamasseri Unit of HMT;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Ministry has decided to increase the retirement age of employees of HMT and to implement the wage revision; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI PRAFUL PATEL) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) The question does not arise.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) The question does not arise.

**Problems of MSMEs**

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

- (a) whether Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME) are facing financial crunch as well as low level of attention in the field of research and technology;
- (b) if so, the magnitude of this problem; and
- (c) the steps taken to improve resource flow to these enterprises besides scaling up of research and technology upgradation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA) : (a) and (b) Difficulties in timely and adequate credit availability, low technology levels and inadequate linkages of Research and Development Institutions with micro, small and medium enterprises (MSMEs) are some of the major challenges faced by the MSME sector, which is exposed to enhanced competition due to liberalized trade regime.

(c) The Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises has been improving the access to loans through the implementation of Credit Guarantee Scheme for Micro and Small Enterprises launched in August, 2000, which provides guarantee cover for collateral free credit extended to micro and small enterprises (MSEs). In addition, access has also improved following the Reserve Bank of India guidelines issued in May, 2010, which mandatorily require banks to dispense with collateral requirement for loans upto Rs. 10 lakh to MSEs. Further, 'Performance and Credit Rating Scheme for Micro and Small Enterprises' provides financial support to MSEs for getting rated and consequently obtain loans at concessionary rate of interest.

The Ministry is also implementing schemes for technology upgradation and enhancement of competitiveness of MSMEs like Credit Linked Capital Subsidy Scheme and National Manufacturing Competitiveness Programme supporting different areas including technology and quality upgradation support to MSMEs. Further, National Small Industries Corporation, MSME-Tool Rooms and MSME-Technology Development Centres also provide technological support and services to MSMEs.

**R & D upgradation activities in MSME sector**

577. SHRI AJAY SANCHETI : Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

- (a) the status of research and technology upgradation activities in the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME) sector so far;

(b) whether Government has proposed to scale up research and technology upgradation activities for MSME sector; and

(c) the scope of public private participation (PPP) in scaling up research and technology upgradation in MSME sector?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA) : (a) Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME) is implementing various schemes such as Credit Linked Capital Subsidy Scheme (CLCSS) and National Manufacturing Competitiveness Programme (NMCP) with nine components (listed below) for supporting research and technology upgradation activities for MSME sector. Further, MSME Tool Rooms and MSME Technology Development Centres of this Ministry also provide technological support and services to MSMEs:

- (i) Marketing Support/Assistance to MSMEs (Bar Code).
- (ii) Support for Entrepreneurial and Managerial Development of SMEs through Incubators.
- (iii) Enabling Manufacturing Sector to be competitive through Quality Management Standard & Quality Tech. Tools (QMS/QTT).
- (iv) Building Awareness on Intellectual Property Rights (IPR) for MSME.
- (v) Lean Manufacturing Competitiveness Scheme for MSMEs.
- (vi) Design Clinic Scheme for design expertise to MSMEs Manufacturing Sector (DESIGN).
- (vii) Marketing Assistance & Technology Upgradation Scheme for MSMEs.
- (viii) Technology and Quality Upgradation Support to MSMEs.
- (ix) Promotion of Information and Communication Technology (ICT) in Indian Manufacturing Sector (ICT).

(b) These schemes are reviewed with a view to improve their efficacy from time to time and are re-oriented as and when required.

(c) Many schemes for upgradation of research and technology implemented by Ministry of MSME are already in PPP mode like Support for Entrepreneurial and Managerial Development of SMEs through Incubators; Enabling Manufacturing Sector to be competitive through Quality Management Standard and Quality Tech. Tools (QMS/

QTT); Building Awareness on Intellectual Property Rights (IPR) for MSME; Design Clinic Scheme for design expertise to MSMEs Manufacturing Sector (DESIGN); Technology and Quality upgradation Support to MSMEs etc.

**Role of SMEs in employment generation in the country**

†578. SHRI NATUJI HALAJI THAKOR : Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises sector is playing important role in employment generation in the country;

(b) if so, the details of targets fixed by Government for employment generation in this sector during each of the last five years and till date, State-wise; and

(c) the details of the steps taken by Government for achieving the said targets?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA) : (a) and (b) As per the latest census, MSMEs provide employment to around 8.05 crore people in the country. Government in the Ministry of MSME has been implementing a credit-linked subsidy programme named Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP) since 2008-09 with Khadi and Village Industries Commission (KVIC) as nodal agency at the national level for generating employment in the country by setting up of micro-enterprises in the non-farm sector. Under PMEGP, general category beneficiaries can avail of margin money subsidy of 25% of the project cost in rural areas and 15% in urban areas. For beneficiaries belonging to special categories such as scheduled castes, scheduled tribes, OBCs, minorities, women, ex-servicemen, physically handicapped, beneficiaries belonging to North Eastern Region, hill and border areas, etc., the margin money subsidy is 35% in rural areas and 25% in urban area. The maximum cost of project is Rs. 25 lakh in the manufacturing sector and Rs. 10 lakh in the service sector. State-wise release of margin money subsidy which is treated as target as also the achievements in term of the margin money subsidy utilized, the corresponding number of projects assisted and estimated employment generated during the last five years and current year is given in the Statement (*See* below).

(c) Although KVIC is the nodal agency for PMEGP at the national level, the role of State Governments/Union Territories is crucial in achieving the targets as the beneficiaries and projects are selected by the District level Task Force Committee

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(DTFC) and the scheme is also reviewed at the State level Bankers Committee by senior functionaries of the State Governments/Union Territories. Central Government has been providing necessary funds, policy inputs and guidance to KVIC for achieving the targets. Intensive monitoring of the scheme and periodic interaction with Banks are also carried out at various levels by KVIC and at national level by the Ministry, in addition to 100% physical verification of the units assisted.

KVIC has undertaken awareness camps, workshops, exhibitions, etc. at State and district levels to further popularize the scheme.

**Statement**

*State-wise margin money subsidy released and utilized, number of projects assisted and estimated employment generated*

**2008-09**

| Sl. No. | State/UT          | Margin money subsidy released (Rs. lakh) | Margin money subsidy utilized (Rs. lakh) | Number of projects assisted | Estimated employment generated (No. of persons) |
|---------|-------------------|--|--|-----------------------------|---|
| 1       | 2                 | 3  | 4  | 5                           | 6   |
| 1.      | Jammu and Kashmir | 1300.00                                  | 898.00                                   | 680                         | 6800  |
| 2.      | Himachal Pradesh  | 452.14                                   | 392.18                                   | 316                         | 3165  |
| 3.      | Punjab            | 1800.00                                  | 951.00                                   | 399                         | 5176  |
| 4.      | UT Chandigarh     | 59.94                                    | 9.74                                     | 16                          | 82  |
| 5.      | Uttarakhand       | 1162.25                                  | 267.49                                   | 253                         | 2071  |
| 6.      | Haryana           | 1431.16                                  | 1149.97                                  | 482                         | 3689  |
| 7.      | Delhi             | 285.51                                   | 1.70                                     | 2                           | 20  |
| 8.      | Rajasthan         | 3313.19                                  | 1437.94                                  | 507                         | 11794   |
| 9.      | Uttar Pradesh     | 11768.96                                 | 7965.23                                  | 2733                        | 27078   |
| 10.     | Bihar             | 5152.18                                  | 183.26                                   | 131                         | 916   |
| 11.     | Sikkim            | 125.80                                   | 22.45                                    | 10                          | 44  |

| 1     | 2                           | 3        | 4        | 5     | 6      |
|-------|-----------------------------|----------|----------|-------|--------|
| 12.   | Arunachal Pradesh           | 205.72   | 84.70    | 114   | 1140   |
| 13.   | Nagaland                    | 430.68   | 117.04   | 48    | 301    |
| 14.   | Manipur                     | 188.25   | 0.00     | 0     | 0      |
| 15.   | Mizoram                     | 238.28   | 0.00     | 0     | 0      |
| 16.   | Tripura                     | 472.12   | 9.25     | 10    | 32     |
| 17.   | Meghalaya                   | 483.96   | 0.00     | 0     | 0      |
| 18.   | Assam                       | 2050.54  | 894.95   | 1228  | 7226   |
| 19.   | West Bengal                 | 6500.00  | 4644.16  | 3898  | 47543  |
| 20.   | Jharkhand                   | 2366.52  | 958.00   | 498   | 3486   |
| 21.   | Odisha                      | 2946.68  | 2447.99  | 1697  | 16970  |
| 22.   | Chhattisgarh                | 1736.78  | 1318.62  | 584   | 6873   |
| 23.   | Madhya Pradesh              | 3695.85  | 982.09   | 349   | 3297   |
| 24.   | Gujarat*                    | 3474.30  | 660.25   | 270   | 2945   |
| 25.   | Maharashtra **              | 6642.23  | 3136.25  | 1675  | 13041  |
| 26.   | Andhra Pradesh              | 5319.86  | 2124.87  | 689   | 8172   |
| 27.   | Karnataka                   | 3571.24  | 2535.11  | 1274  | 12740  |
| 28.   | Goa                         | 86.59    | 0.00     | 0     | 0      |
| 29.   | Lakshadweep                 | 6.66     | 0.00     | 0     | 0      |
| 30.   | Kerala                      | 2123.80  | 0.00     | 0     | 0      |
| 31.   | Tamil Nadu                  | 4220.23  | 2377.33  | 1201  | 19803  |
| 32.   | Puducherry                  | 59.94    | 19.67    | 48    | 162    |
| 33.   | Andaman and Nicobar Islands | 46.25    | 34.15    | 54    | 181    |
| TOTAL |                             | 74000.00 | 35623.39 | 19166 | 204747 |

\* including Daman and Diu.

\*\* including Dadra and Nagar Haveli.

**2009-10**

| Sl. No. | State/UT          | Margin money subsidy released (Rs. lakh) | Margin money subsidy utilized # (Rs. lakh) | Number of projects assisted | Estimated employment generated (No. of persons) |
|---------|-------------------|--|--|-----------------------------|---|
| 1       | 2                 | 3  | 4  | 5                           | 6   |
| 1.      | Jammu and Kashmir | 1820.00                                  | 1803.94                                    | 1782                        | 17820   |
| 2.      | Himachal Pradesh  | 567.79                                   | 615.2                                      | 485                         | 1963  |
| 3.      | Punjab            | 1290.13                                  | 2106.77                                    | 986                         | 8764  |
| 4.      | UT Chandigarh     | 0.00                                     | 40.63                                      | 36                          | 185   |
| 5.      | Uttarakhand       | 332.94                                   | 1105.37                                    | 891                         | 9088  |
| 6.      | Haryana           | 1066.22                                  | 1347.41                                    | 555                         | 4284  |
| 7.      | Delhi             | -150.00@                                 | 60.00                                      | 85                          | 850   |
| 8.      | Rajasthan         | 1125.77                                  | 2936.23                                    | 1438                        | 14427   |
| 9.      | Uttar Pradesh     | 9739.75                                  | 13168.98                                   | 4161                        | 41728   |
| 10.     | Bihar             | 900.00                                   | 1123.50                                    | 884                         | 5112  |
| 11.     | Sikkim            | 270.00                                   | 120.81                                     | 60                          | 226   |
| 12.     | Arunachal Pradesh | 351.43                                   | 93.02                                      | 158                         | 1580  |
| 13.     | Nagaland          | 350.00                                   | 33.96                                      | 17                          | 286   |
| 14.     | Manipur           | 300.00                                   | 183.65                                     | 211                         | 1187  |
| 15.     | Mizoram           | 327.40                                   | 256.11                                     | 156                         | 1705  |
| 16.     | Tripura           | 350.00                                   | 459.02                                     | 354                         | 1757  |
| 17.     | Meghalaya         | 606.01                                   | 630.26                                     | 399                         | 2167  |
| 18.     | Assam             | 1635.00                                  | 1895.36                                    | 2430                        | 15280   |
| 19.     | West Bengal       | 7200.00                                  | 9055.84                                    | 7197                        | 69203   |
| 20.     | Jharkhand         | 300.00                                   | 779.36                                     | 353                         | 3530  |
| 21.     | Odisha            | 3422.13                                  | 3881.22                                    | 1935                        | 17812   |

| 1     | 2                           | 3        | 4        | 5     | 6      |
|-------|-----------------------------|----------|----------|-------|--------|
| 22.   | Chhattisgarh                | 1952.54  | 1582.05  | 464   | 7410   |
| 23.   | Madhya Pradesh              | 709.91   | 3295.87  | 1138  | 12294  |
| 24.   | Gujarat*                    | 234.52   | 2784.71  | 1331  | 12643  |
| 25.   | Maharashtra**               | 3150.15  | 5624.96  | 3296  | 21961  |
| 26.   | Andhra Pradesh              | 6159.93  | 8956.14  | 2995  | 73073  |
| 27.   | Karnataka                   | 1979.34  | 3000.87  | 1509  | 17198  |
| 28.   | Goa                         | 136.59   | 168.89   | 89    | 1408   |
| 29.   | Lakshadweep                 | 0.00     | 6.48     | 14    | 62     |
| 30.   | Kerala                      | 1245.20  | 3348.64  | 2162  | 13675  |
| 31.   | Tamil Nadu                  | 3930.61  | 5677.29  | 3142  | 45510  |
| 32.   | Puducherry                  | 6.57     | 28.33    | 73    | 396    |
| 33.   | Andaman and Nicobar Islands | 33.76    | 72.88    | 132   | 398    |
| TOTAL |                             | 51343.69 | 76243.75 | 40918 | 424982 |

# including un-utilized balance funds of previous year.

\* including Daman and Diu.

\*\* including Dadra and Nagar Haveli.

### 2010-11

| Sl. No. | State/UT          | Margin money subsidy released (Rs. lakh) | Margin money subsidy utilized # (Rs. lakh) | Number of projects assisted | Estimated employment generated (No. of persons) |
|---------|-------------------|--|--|-----------------------------|---|
| 1       | 2                 | 3  | 4  | 5                           | 6   |
| 1.      | Jammu and Kashmir | 2544.81                                  | 2941.29                                    | 1920                        | 15360   |
| 2.      | Himachal Pradesh  | 1374.78                                  | 1339.72                                    | 961                         | 4781  |
| 3.      | Punjab            | 1833.28                                  | 1755.06                                    | 823                         | 8234  |

| 1   | 2                 | 3        | 4        | 5    | 6     |
|-----|-------------------|----------|----------|------|-------|
| 4.  | UT Chandigarh     | 63.98    | 28.96    | 30   | 302   |
| 5.  | Uttarakhand       | 1120.18  | 1190.26  | 974  | 8769  |
| 6.  | Haryana           | 1887.82  | 1886.64  | 915  | 10508 |
| 7.  | Delhi             | 173.83   | 109.72   | 149  | 1490  |
| 8.  | Rajasthan         | 4401.64  | 3904.93  | 2481 | 24085 |
| 9.  | Uttar Pradesh     | 13848.08 | 13360.58 | 4462 | 45019 |
| 10. | Bihar             | 3504.32  | 3207.20  | 1428 | 8316  |
| 11. | Sikkim            | 173.77   | 154.24   | 78   | 321   |
| 12. | Arunachal Pradesh | 248.00   | 342.44   | 232  | 2320  |
| 13. | Nagaland          | 466.00   | 546.35   | 242  | 1396  |
| 14. | Manipur           | 0.00     | 304.55   | 204  | 1691  |
| 15. | Mizoram           | 306.00   | 546.51   | 380  | 3658  |
| 16. | Tripura           | 811.25   | 1098.76  | 733  | 2583  |
| 17. | Meghalaya         | 515.00   | 574.00   | 305  | 1609  |
| 18. | Assam             | 5538.00  | 4808.10  | 4756 | 38473 |
| 19. | West Bengal       | 6719.17  | 6719.06  | 5679 | 56790 |
| 20. | Jharkhand         | 1562.68  | 2429.68  | 1707 | 15363 |
| 21. | Odisha            | 4949.26  | 4983.97  | 2581 | 25842 |
| 22. | Chhattisgarh      | 2983.58  | 3643.65  | 1576 | 18213 |
| 23. | Madhya Pradesh    | 5440.13  | 5196.18  | 1180 | 17467 |
| 24. | Gujarat*          | 3042.54  | 3229.02  | 1354 | 16483 |
| 25. | Maharashtra**     | 4793.82  | 5244.46  | 4848 | 36592 |
| 26. | Andhra Pradesh    | 7443.94  | 7750.24  | 2743 | 53808 |
| 27. | Karnataka         | 3696.02  | 3681.27  | 1871 | 14000 |

| 1     | 2                           | 3        | 4        | 5     | 6      |
|-------|-----------------------------|----------|----------|-------|--------|
| 28.   | Goa                         | 391.71   | 294.79   | 133   | 2456   |
| 29.   | Lakshadweep                 | 77.00    | 26.08    | 32    | 84     |
| 30.   | Kerala                      | 3164.19  | 3141.21  | 1641  | 11375  |
| 31.   | Tamil Nadu                  | 4389.80  | 4475.04  | 2247  | 31895  |
| 32.   | Puducherry                  | 85.64    | 103.24   | 216   | 757    |
| 33.   | Andaman and Nicobar Islands | 171.83   | 101.06   | 183   | 573    |
| TOTAL |                             | 87722.05 | 89118.26 | 49064 | 480613 |

# including un-utilized balance funds of previous year.

\* including Daman and Diu.

\*\* including Dadra and Nagar Haveli.

#### 20011-12

| Sl. No. | State/UT          | Margin money subsidy released (Rs. lakh) | Margin money subsidy utilized # (Rs. lakh) | Number of projects assisted | Estimated employment generated (No. of persons) |
|---------|-------------------|--|--|-----------------------------|---|
| 1       | 2                 | 3  | 4  | 5                           | 6   |
| 1.      | Jammu and Kashmir | 2780.57                                  | 2983.42                                    | 1920                        | 15360   |
| 2.      | Himachal Pradesh  | 1141.28                                  | 1152.51                                    | 809                         | 4248  |
| 3.      | Punjab            | 1695.61                                  | 1756.94                                    | 899                         | 4622  |
| 4.      | UT Chandigarh     | 0.00                                     | 39.98                                      | 38                          | 144   |
| 5.      | Uttarakhand       | 1123.74                                  | 1059.62                                    | 894                         | 6942  |
| 6.      | Haryana           | 1396.25                                  | 1353.79                                    | 786                         | 7418  |
| 7.      | Delhi             | 213.02                                   | 189.69                                     | 195                         | 906   |
| 8.      | Rajasthan         | 3684.10                                  | 3518.29                                    | 2075                        | 14955   |
| 9.      | Uttar Pradesh     | 18851.45                                 | 18599.43                                   | 5569                        | 59901   |
| 10.     | Bihar             | 7417.30                                  | 9873.73                                    | 4887                        | 35193   |

| 1     | 2                           | 3         | 4         | 5     | 6      |
|-------|-----------------------------|-----------|-----------|-------|--------|
| 11.   | Sikkim                      | 0.00      | 113.87    | 64    | 253    |
| 12.   | Arunachal Pradesh           | 349.25    | 431.63    | 375   | 1516   |
| 13.   | Nagaland                    | 695.46    | 1155.94   | 556   | 6545   |
| 14.   | Manipur                     | 630.42    | 869.51    | 564   | 3142   |
| 15.   | Mizoram                     | 508.00    | 723.57    | 418   | 3404   |
| 16.   | Tripura                     | 2868.06   | 2539.45   | 1812  | 16079  |
| 17.   | Meghalaya                   | 833.42    | 1228.13   | 712   | 3273   |
| 18.   | Assam                       | 4035.14   | 5544.99   | 5280  | 44205  |
| 19.   | West Bengal                 | 5581.67   | 5581.67   | 5806  | 61092  |
| 20.   | Jharkhand                   | 3620.64   | 3486.33   | 2372  | 7116   |
| 21.   | Odisha                      | 4220.87   | 4194.51   | 2259  | 20905  |
| 22.   | Chhattisgarh                | 3182.97   | 3306.12   | 1510  | 10345  |
| 23.   | Madhya Pradesh              | 5172.54   | 5419.41   | 1943  | 16256  |
| 24.   | Gujarat*                    | 6101.97   | 6147.35   | 1863  | 18662  |
| 25.   | Maharashtra**               | 4730.07   | 4548.95   | 2705  | 24661  |
| 26.   | Andhra Pradesh              | 5568.30   | 5497.37   | 1672  | 37336  |
| 27.   | Karnataka                   | 3863.96   | 3872.13   | 1852  | 14971  |
| 28.   | Goa                         | 215.22    | 296.12    | 155   | 2467   |
| 29.   | Lakshadweep                 | 0.00      | 10.52     | 12    | 25     |
| 30.   | Kerala                      | 2910.66   | 2928.85   | 1629  | 9195   |
| 31.   | Tamil Nadu                  | 7383.44   | 7164.15   | 3228  | 43473  |
| 32.   | Puducherry                  | 164.32    | 79.22     | 72    | 361    |
| 33.   | Andaman and Nicobar Islands | 83.22     | 116.47    | 204   | 552    |
| TOTAL |                             | 101022.92 | 105783.66 | 55135 | 495523 |

# including un-utilized balance funds of previous year.

\* including Daman and Diu.

\*\* including Dadra and Nagar Haveli.

**20012-13**

| Sl. No. | State/UT          | Margin money subsidy released (Rs. lakh) | Margin money subsidy utilized # (Rs. lakh) | Number of projects assisted | Estimated employment generated (No. of persons) |
|---------|-------------------|--|--|-----------------------------|---|
| 1       | 2                 | 3  | 4  | 5                           | 6   |
| 1.      | Jammu and Kashmir | 3667.37                                  | 3413.99                                    | 2036                        | 17452   |
| 2.      | Himachal Pradesh  | 1449.60                                  | 1352.00                                    | 916                         | 4508  |
| 3.      | Punjab            | 1691.03                                  | 1417.92                                    | 770                         | 5109  |
| 4.      | UT Chandigarh     | 135.38                                   | 68.63                                      | 55                          | 239   |
| 5.      | Uttarakhand       | 1979.18                                  | 2043.16                                    | 1426                        | 8367  |
| 6.      | Haryana           | 1898.29                                  | 1509.15                                    | 927                         | 7416  |
| 7.      | Delhi             | 368.98                                   | 133.53                                     | 161                         | 1288  |
| 8.      | Rajasthan         | 6737.25                                  | 6142.69                                    | 2572                        | 19127   |
| 9.      | Uttar Pradesh     | 14789.65                                 | 12950.52                                   | 4533                        | 45678   |
| 10.     | Bihar             | 7234.44                                  | 7669.08                                    | 3150                        | 19106   |
| 11.     | Sikkim            | 216.09                                   | 88.49                                      | 49                          | 256   |
| 12.     | Arunachal Pradesh | 290.74                                   | 304.73                                     | 266                         | 2660  |
| 13.     | Nagaland          | 1049.83                                  | 1101.32                                    | 436                         | 5601  |
| 14.     | Manipur           | 1057.31                                  | 1098.38                                    | 660                         | 3541  |
| 15.     | Mizoram           | 724.52                                   | 546.45                                     | 516                         | 4128  |
| 16.     | Tripura           | 2867.73                                  | 2375.3                                     | 1571                        | 12172   |
| 17.     | Meghalaya         | 1194.87                                  | 869.07                                     | 484                         | 1936  |
| 18.     | Assam             | 6614.04                                  | 5800.96                                    | 7337                        | 26161   |
| 19.     | West Bengal       | 7326.41                                  | 7382.27                                    | 6578                        | 52624   |
| 20.     | Jharkhand         | 3396.37                                  | 3423.44                                    | 2297                        | 11485   |

| 1     | 2                           | 3         | 4         | 5     | 6      |
|-------|-----------------------------|-----------|-----------|-------|--------|
| 21.   | Odisha                      | 7937.60   | 7547.77   | 3739  | 37390  |
| 22.   | Chhattisgarh                | 4456.80   | 3781.55   | 1783  | 13734  |
| 23.   | Madhya Pradesh              | 9831.73   | 9084.28   | 3201  | 26605  |
| 24.   | Gujarat*                    | 5640.48   | 3304.57   | 1066  | 11095  |
| 25.   | Maharashtra**               | 6875.19   | 6828.23   | 2948  | 18112  |
| 26.   | Andhra Pradesh              | 7190.36   | 5655.41   | 1968  | 17982  |
| 27.   | Karnataka                   | 6318.62   | 3580.73   | 1201  | 7797   |
| 28.   | Goa                         | 387.68    | 83.87     | 46    | 300    |
| 29.   | Lakshadweep                 | 0         | 0         | 0     | 0      |
| 30.   | Kerala                      | 3265.49   | 3343.35   | 1872  | 12396  |
| 31.   | Tamil Nadu                  | 6084.27   | 4916.29   | 2244  | 32723  |
| 32.   | Puducherry                  | 17.00     | 83.8      | 54    | 294    |
| 33.   | Andaman and Nicobar Islands | 149.75    | 124.61    | 216   | 939    |
| TOTAL |                             | 122844.05 | 108025.54 | 57078 | 428221 |

# including un-utilized balance funds of previous year.

\* including Daman and Diu.

\*\* including Dadra and Nagar Haveli.

#### 20013-14

| Sl. No. | State/UT          | Margin money subsidy released (Rs. lakh) | Margin money subsidy utilized # (Rs. lakh) | Number of projects assisted | Estimated employment generated (No. of persons) |
|---------|-------------------|--|--|-----------------------------|---|
| 1       | 2                 | 3  | 4  | 5                           | 6   |
| 1.      | Jammu and Kashmir | 1684.42                                  | 379.78                                     | 184                         | 1221  |
| 2.      | Himachal Pradesh  | 870.62                                   | 186.81                                     | 103                         | 581   |

| 1   | 2                 | 3       | 4       | 5   | 6    |
|-----|-------------------|---------|---------|-----|------|
| 3.  | Punjab            | 1496.69 | 410.54  | 202 | 920  |
| 4.  | UT Chandigarh     | -       | 14.41   | 17  | 85   |
| 5.  | Uttarakhand       | 1123.02 | 213.79  | 157 | 877  |
| 6.  | Haryana           | 1550.64 | 208.59  | 124 | 488  |
| 7.  | Delhi             | -       | 42.54   | 33  | 236  |
| 8.  | Rajasthan         | 3331.20 | 202.55  | 71  | 517  |
| 9.  | Uttar Pradesh     | 9381.67 | 889.78  | 283 | 2716 |
| 10. | Bihar             | 5536.60 | 2161.77 | 547 | 4188 |
| 11. | Sikkim            | -       | 15.64   | 6   | 29   |
| 12. | Arunachal Pradesh | -       | 0.00    | 0   | 0    |
| 13. | Nagaland          | 796.39  | 0.00    | 0   | 0    |
| 14. | Manipur           | 855.91  | 375.83  | 190 | 1109 |
| 15. | Mizoram           | 448.46  | 0.00    | 0   | 0    |
| 16. | Tripura           | 693.79  | 4.55    | 3   | 10   |
| 17. | Meghalaya         | 759.19  | 0.00    | 0   | 0    |
| 18. | Assam             | 3619.41 | 73.13   | 122 | 375  |
| 19. | West Bengal       | 3988.51 | 622.08  | 515 | 3858 |
| 20. | Jharkhand         | 3208.29 | 269.08  | 194 | 970  |
| 21. | Odisha            | 3629.32 | 8.74    | 1   | 10   |
| 22. | Chhattisgarh      | 2559.67 | 124.41  | 72  | 462  |
| 23. | Madhya Pradesh    | 4847.27 | 1036.43 | 375 | 3007 |
| 24. | Gujarat*          | 2522.22 | 301.83  | 82  | 656  |
| 25. | Maharashtra**     | 4327.19 | 209.27  | 98  | 795  |
| 26. | Andhra Pradesh    | 3036.32 | 749.26  | 274 | 2393 |

| 1     | 2                           | 3        | 4        | 5    | 6     |
|-------|-----------------------------|----------|----------|------|-------|
| 27.   | Karnataka                   | 2647.71  | 1543.91  | 603  | 3982  |
| 28.   | Goa                         | -        | 0.00     | 0    | 0     |
| 29.   | Lakshadweep                 | -        | 0.00     | 0    | 0     |
| 30.   | Kerala                      | 1679.01  | 637.10   | 318  | 1672  |
| 31.   | Tamil Nadu                  | 2919.89  | 396.30   | 179  | 1505  |
| 32.   | Puducherry                  | -        | 4.32     | 8    | 18    |
| 33.   | Andaman and Nicobar Islands | 137.02   | 35.92    | 59   | 123   |
| TOTAL |                             | 67650.43 | 11118.36 | 4820 | 32803 |

# Upto 14.11.2013.

\* including Daman and Diu.

\*\* including Dadra and Nagar Haveli.

#### **Creation of jobs in manufacturing sector**

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the manufacturing sector still has potential to create more jobs;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government proposes to boost local manufacturing activities to create more jobs; and

(d) if so, the details of the steps being taken by Government to create the number of jobs in the manufacturing sector?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA) : (a) and (b) Yes Sir. The manufacturing Sector, especially the MSME (Micro, Small and Medium Enterprise) segment has the potential to create more jobs. As per the 4 Census (the latest Census) of MSMEs (the Report for which was published in 2011-12), the sector generated approximately 80 million employment as compared to approximately 25 million employment generated as per the 3rd Census (the Report for which was published in 2004-05).

(c) and (d) Yes Sir. The Ministry is implementing a number of schemes and programmes such as Credit Guarantee Scheme, Credit Linked Capital Subsidy Scheme (CLCSS), Cluster Development Programme, Entrepreneurship and Skill Development Programmes, Marketing Assistance Scheme etc. to boost production and employment generation in the MSME segment. The Prime Minister Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP), which is a flagship programme of the Ministry, has the prime objective of boosting employment generation in the MSE sector.

#### **Government's purchase policy for MSMEs**

†580. SHRI BHAGAT SINGH KOSHYARI : Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) registered in the country at present and the number of enterprises out of them which are under the ownership of entrepreneurs belonging to Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes;

(b) the contribution of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises sector in gross domestic product and manufacturing output of the country;

(c) whether Government's purchase policy for Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises sector provides priority to Micro and Small units owned by people belonging to Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the list of items which are compulsorily purchased from Micro Small and Medium Enterprises sector?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA) : (a) The Government monitors the number of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) in Registered Sector by conducting All India Census of the sector periodically. As per the latest census (Fourth Census) conducted (with base reference year 2006-07), wherein the data was collected till 2009 and results published in 2011-12, the number of working MSMEs, in Registered Sector is 15.64 lakh out of which 1.64 lakh MSMEs are owned by SC/ST entrepreneurs.

(b) As per the revised methodology suggested by Central Statistics Office (CSO), Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation (MOS&PI), on the basis of the data on Gross Domestic Product (GDP) published by CSO, MOS&PI and final

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

results of the latest census (Fourth Census), the estimated contribution of manufacturing sector Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME) to GDP during 2010-11 is 7.42%. The estimated contribution of manufacturing sector MSME in manufacturing output of the country during 2010-11 is 38.48%.

(c) and (d) Public Procurement Policy for Micro and Small Enterprises Order, 2012 mandates that 20% procurement of their total annual procurement in value shall be made by all the Central Ministries/Departments/CPSUs from the goods produced and services rendered by Micro and Small Enterprises (MSEs) and 4% out of this 20% procurement have been earmarked from MSEs owned by Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes.

(e) A list of 358 items reserved for exclusive purchase from Micro and Small Enterprises is given in the Statement.

**Statement**

*List of 358 items reserved for purchase from Micro and Small Enterprises including Handicraft Sector*

| Sl. No. | Item Description   |
|---------|--|
| 1       | 2  |
| 1.      | AAC/& ACSR Conductor upto 19 strands.  |
| 2.      | Agricultural Implements:<br>(a) Hand Operated tools & implements<br>(b) Animal driven implements |
| 3.      | Air/Room Coolers.  |
| 4.      | Aluminum builder's hardware.   |
| 5.      | Ambulance stretcher.   |
| 6.      | Ammeters/ohm meter/Volt meter (Electro magnetic upto Class I accuracy).                          |
| 7.      | Anklets Web Khaki.   |
| 8.      | Augur (Carpenters).  |
| 9.      | Automobile Head lights Assembly.   |

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| 1   | 2   |
|-----|---|
| 10. | Badges cloth embroidered and metals.  |
| 11. | Bags of all types <i>i.e.</i> made of leather, cotton, canvas & jute etc. including kit bags, mail bags, sleeping bags & water-proof bag. |
| 12. | Bandage cloth.  |
| 13. | Barbed Wire.  |
| 14. | Basket cane (Procurement can also be made from State Forest Corpn. and State Handicrafts Corporation).                                    |
| 15. | Bath tubs.  |
| 16. | Battery Charger.  |
| 17. | Battery Eliminator.   |
| 18. | Beam Scales (upto 1.5 tons).  |
| 19. | Belt leather & straps.  |
| 20. | Bench Vices.  |
| 21. | Bituminous Paints.  |
| 22. | Blotting Paper.   |
| 23. | Bolts & Nuts.   |
| 24. | Bolts Sliding.  |
| 25. | Bone Meal.  |
| 26. | Boot Polish.  |
| 27. | Boots & Shoes of all types including canvas shoes.  |
| 28. | Bowls.  |
| 29. | Boxes Leather.  |
| 30. | Boxes made of metal.  |
| 31. | Braces.   |

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| 1   | 2  |
|-----|--|
| 32. | Brackets other than those used in Railways.  |
| 33. | Brass Wire.  |
| 34. | Brief Cases (other than moulded luggage).  |
| 35. | Brooms.  |
| 36. | Brushes of all types.  |
| 37. | Buckets of all types.  |
| 38. | Button of all types.   |
| 39. | Candle Wax Carriage.   |
| 40. | Cane Valves/stock valves (for water fittings only).  |
| 41. | Cans metallic (for milk & measuring).  |
| 42. | Canvas Products:<br>(a) Water Proof Deliver, Bags to spec. No. IS -1422/70;<br>(b) Bonnet Covers & Radiators Muff, to spec. Drg. Lv 7/NSN/IA/130295. |
| 43. | Capes Cotton & Woollen.  |
| 44. | Capes Waterproof.  |
| 45. | Castor Oil.  |
| 46. | Ceiling roses upto 15 amps.  |
| 47. | Centrifugal steel plate blowers.   |
| 48. | Centrifugal Pumps suction & delivery 150 mm. × 150 mm.   |
| 49. | Chaff Cutter Blade.  |
| 50. | Chains lashing.  |
| 51. | Chappals and sandals.  |
| 52. | Chamois Leather.   |

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| 1   | 2  |
|-----|--|
| 53. | Chokes for light fitting.                            |
| 54. | Chrome Tanned leather (Semi-finished Buffalo & Cow). |
| 55. | Circlips.  |
| 56. | Claw Bars and Wires.                                 |
| 57. | Cleaning Powder.                                     |
| 58. | Clinical Thermometers.                               |
| 59. | Cloth Covers.  |
| 60. | Cloth Jaconet.                                       |
| 61. | Cloth Sponge.  |
| 62. | Coir fibre and Coir yarn.                            |
| 63. | Coir mattress cushions and matting.                  |
| 64. | Coir Rope hawserlaid.                                |
| 65. | Community Radio Receivers.                           |
| 66. | Conduit pipes.                                       |
| 67. | Copper nail.   |
| 68. | Copper Napthenate.                                   |
| 69. | Copper sulphate.                                     |
| 70. | Cord Twine Maker.                                    |
| 71. | Cordage Others.                                      |
| 72. | Corrugated Paper Board & Boxes.                      |
| 73. | Cotton Absorbent.                                    |
| 74. | Cotton Belts.  |
| 75. | Cotton Carriers.                                     |

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| 1   | 2   |
|-----|---|
| 76. | Cotton Cases.   |
| 77. | Cotton Cord Twine.  |
| 78. | Cotton Hosiery.   |
| 79. | Cotton Packs.   |
| 80. | Cotton Pouches.   |
| 81. | Cotton Ropes.   |
| 82. | Cotton Singlets.  |
| 83. | Cotton Sling.   |
| 84. | Cotton Straps.  |
| 85. | Cotton tapes and laces.   |
| 86. | Cotton Wool (Non-absorbent).  |
| 87. | Crates Wooden & plastic.  |
| 88. | (a) Crucibles upto No. 200;<br>(b) Crucibles Graphite upto No. 500;<br>(c) Other Crucibles upto 30 kgs. |
| 89. | Cumblies & blankets.  |
| 90. | Curtains mosquito.  |
| 91. | Cutters.  |
| 92. | Dibutyl phthalate.  |
| 93. | Diesel engines upto 15 H.P.   |
| 94. | Dimethyl Phthalate.   |
| 95. | Disinfectant Fluids.  |
| 96. | Distribution Board upto 15 amps.  |

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| 1    | 2   |
|------|---|
| 97.  | Domestic Electric appliances as per BIS Specifications :<br>- Toaster Electric, Elect. Iron, Hot Plates, Elect. Mixer, Grinders, Room heaters & convectors and ovens. |
| 98.  | Domestic (House Wiring) P.V.C. Cables and Wires (Aluminum) Conforming to the prescribed BIS Specifications and upto 10.00 mm sq. nominal cross section.               |
| 99.  | Drawing & Mathematical Instruments.   |
| 100. | Drums & Barrels.  |
| 101. | Dust Bins.  |
| 102. | Dust Shield leather.  |
| 103. | Dusters Cotton all types except the items required in Khadi.  |
| 104. | Dyes :<br>(a) Azo Dyes (Direct & Acid).<br>(b) Basic Dyes.  |
| 105. | Electric Call bells/buzzers/door bells.   |
| 106. | Electric Soldering Iron.  |
| 107. | Electric Transmission Line Hardware items like steel cross-bars, cross-arms clamps arching horn, brackets, etc.   |
| 108. | Electronic door bell.   |
| 109. | Emergency Light (Rechargeable type).  |
| 110. | Enamel Wares & Enamel Utensils.   |
| 111. | Equipment camouflage Bamboo support.  |
| 112. | Exhaust Muffler.  |
| 113. | Expanded Metal.   |
| 114. | Eyelets.  |

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| 1    | 2   |
|------|---|
| 115. | Film Polythene - including wide width film.                 |
| 116. | Film spools & cans.   |
| 117. | Fire Extinguishers (wall type).                             |
| 118. | Foot Powder.  |
| 119. | French polish.  |
| 120. | Funnels.  |
| 121. | Fuse Cut outs.  |
| 122. | Fuse Unit.  |
| 123. | Garments (excluding supply from Indian Ordnance Factories). |
| 124. | Gas mantels.  |
| 125. | Gauze cloth.  |
| 126. | Gauze surgical all types.                                   |
| 127. | Ghamellas (Tasllas).  |
| 128. | Glass Ampules.  |
| 129. | Glass & Pressed Wares.                                      |
| 130. | Glue.   |
| 131. | Grease Nipples & Grease guns.                               |
| 132. | Gun cases.  |
| 133. | Gun Metal Bushes.   |
| 134. | Gumtape.  |
| 135. | Hand drawn carts of all types.                              |
| 136. | Hand gloves of all types.                                   |
| 137. | Hand Lamps Railways.  |

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| 1    | 2  |
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| 138. | Hand numbering machine.  |
| 139. | Hand pounded Rice (polished and unpolished).   |
| 140. | Hand presses.  |
| 141. | Hand Pump.   |
| 142. | Hand Tools of all types.   |
| 143. | Handles wooden and bamboo (Procurement can also be made from State Forest Corpn. and State Handicrafts Corporation). |
| 144. | Harness Leather.   |
| 145. | Hasps and Staples.   |
| 146. | Haver Sacks.   |
| 147. | Helmet Non-Metallic.   |
| 148. | Hide and country leather of all types.   |
| 149. | Hinges.  |
| 150. | Hob nails.   |
| 151. | Holdall.   |
| 152. | Honey.   |
| 153. | Horse and Mule Shoes.  |
| 154. | Hydraulic Jacks below 30 tonne capacity.   |
| 155. | Insecticides Dust and Sprayers (Manual only).  |
| 156. | Invalid wheeled chairs.  |
| 157. | Invertor domestic type upto 5 KVA.   |
| 158. | Iron (dhobi).  |
| 159. | Key board wooden.  |
| 160. | Kit Boxes.   |

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| 1    | 2                                   |
|------|-------------------------------------|
| 161. | Kodali.                             |
| 162. | Lace leather.                       |
| 163. | Lamp holders.                       |
| 164. | Lamp signal.                        |
| 165. | Lanterns Posts & bodies.            |
| 166. | Lanyard.                            |
| 167. | Latex foam sponge.                  |
| 168. | Lathies.                            |
| 169. | Letter Boxes.                       |
| 170. | Lighting Arresters - upto 22 kv.    |
| 171. | Link Clip.                          |
| 172. | Linseed Oil.                        |
| 173. | Lint Plain.                         |
| 174. | Lockers.                            |
| 175. | Lubricators.                        |
| 176. | L.T. Porcelain KITKAT & Fuse Grips. |
| 177. | Machine Screws.                     |
| 178. | Magnesium Sulphate.                 |
| 179. | Mallet Wooden.                      |
| 180. | Manhole covers.                     |
| 181. | Measuring Tapes and Sticks.         |
| 182. | Metal clad switches (upto 30 Amps). |
| 183. | Metal Polish.                       |

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| 1    | 2  |
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| 184. | Metallic containers and drums other than N.E.C. (Not elsewhere classified).                            |
| 185. | Metric weights.  |
| 186. | Microscope for normal medical use.   |
| 187. | Miniature bulbs (for torches only).  |
| 188. | M.S. Tie Bars.   |
| 189. | Nail Cutters.  |
| 190. | Naphthalene Balls.   |
| 191. | Newar.   |
| 192. | Nickel Sulphate.   |
| 193. | Nylon Stocking.  |
| 194. | Nylon Tapes and Laces.   |
| 195. | Oil Bound Distemper.   |
| 196. | Oil Stoves (Wick stoves only).   |
| 197. | Pad locks of all types.  |
| 198. | Paint remover.   |
| 199. | Palma Rosa Oil.  |
| 200. | Palmgur.   |
| 201. | Pans Lavatory Flush.   |
| 202. | Paper conversion products, paper bags, envelopes, Ice-cream cup, paper cup and saucers & paper Plates. |
| 203. | Paper Tapes (Gummed).  |
| 204. | Pappads.   |
| 205. | Pickles & Chutney.   |
| 206. | Piles fabric.  |

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| 1    | 2  |
|------|--|
| 207. | Pillows.   |
| 208. | Plaster of Paris.  |
| 209. | Plastic Blow Moulded Containers upto 20 litre excluding Poly Ethylene Terphthalate (PET) Containers. |
| 210. | Plastic cane.  |
| 211. | Playing Cards.   |
| 212. | Plugs & Sockets electric upto 15 Amp.  |
| 213. | Polythene bags.  |
| 214. | Polythene Pipes.   |
| 215. | Post Picket (Wooden).  |
| 216. | Postal Lead seals.   |
| 217. | Potassium Nitrate.   |
| 218. | Pouches.   |
| 219. | Pressure Die Casting upto 0.75 kg.   |
| 220. | Privy Pans.  |
| 221. | Pulley Wire.   |
| 222. | PVC footwears.   |
| 223. | PVC pipes upto 110 mm.   |
| 224. | PVC Insulated Aluminium Cables (upto 120 sq. mm) (ISS:694).  |
| 225. | Quilts, Razais.  |
| 226. | Rags.  |
| 227. | Railway Carriage light fittings.   |
| 228. | Rakes Ballast.   |
| 229. | Razors.  |

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| 1    | 2  |
|------|--|
| 230. | RCC Pipes upto 1200 mm. dia.   |
| 231. | RCC Poles Prestressed.   |
| 232. | Rivets of all types.   |
| 233. | Rolling Shutters.  |
| 234. | Roof light Fittings.   |
| 235. | Rubber Balloons.   |
| 236. | Rubber Cord.   |
| 237. | Rubber Hoses (Unbranded).  |
| 238. | Rubber Tubing (Excluding braided tubing).                                    |
| 239. | Rubberised Garments Cap and Caps etc.  |
| 240. | Rust/Scale Removing composition.   |
| 241. | Safe meat & milk.  |
| 242. | Safety matches.  |
| 243. | Safety Pins (and other similar products like paper pins, staples pins etc.). |
| 244. | Sanitary Plumbing fittings.  |
| 245. | Sanitary Towels.   |
| 246. | Scientific Laboratory glass wares (Barring sophisticated items).             |
| 247. | Scissors cutting (ordinary).   |
| 248. | Screws of all types including High Tensile.                                  |
| 249. | Sheep skin all types.  |
| 250. | Shellac.   |
| 251. | Shoe laces.  |
| 252. | Shovels.   |

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| 1    | 2   |
|------|---|
| 253. | Sign Boards painted.  |
| 254. | Silk ribbon.  |
| 255. | Silk Webbing.   |
| 256. | Skiboats & shoes.   |
| 257. | Sluice Valves.  |
| 258. | Snapfastner (Excluding 4 pes. ones).  |
| 259. | Soap Carbolic.  |
| 260. | Soap Curd.  |
| 261. | Soap Liquid.  |
| 262. | Soap Soft.  |
| 263. | Soap washing or laundry soap.   |
| 264. | Soap Yellow.  |
| 265. | Socket/pipes.   |
| 266. | Sodium Nitrate.   |
| 267. | Sodium Silicate.  |
| 268. | Sole leather.   |
| 269. | Spectacle frames.   |
| 270. | Spiked boot.  |
| 271. | Sports shoes made out of leather (for all Sports games).                    |
| 272. | Squirrel Cage Induction Motors upto and including 100 KW 440 volts 3 phase. |
| 273. | Stapling machine.   |
| 274. | Steel Almirah.  |
| 275. | Steel bedsstead.  |

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| 1    | 2  |
|------|--|
| 276. | Steel Chair.   |
| 277. | Steel desks.   |
| 278. | Steel racks/shelf.   |
| 279. | Steel stools.  |
| 280. | Steel trunks.  |
| 281. | Steel wool.  |
| 282. | Steel & aluminium windows and ventilators.                           |
| 283. | Stockinet.   |
| 284. | Stone and stone quarry rollers.                                      |
| 285. | Stoneware jars.  |
| 286. | Stranded Wire.   |
| 287. | Street light fittings.   |
| 288. | Student Microscope.  |
| 289. | Studs (excluding high tensile).                                      |
| 290. | Surgical Gloves (Except Plastic).                                    |
| 291. | Table knives (Excluding Cutlery).                                    |
| 292. | Tack Metallic.   |
| 293. | Taps.  |
| 294. | Tarpaulins.  |
| 295. | Teak fabricated round blocks.  |
| 296. | Tent Poles.  |
| 297. | Tentage Civil/Military & Salitah Jute for Tentage.                   |
| 298. | Textiles manufacturers other than N.E.C. (not elsewhere classified). |

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| 1    | 2  |
|------|--|
| 299. | Tiles.   |
| 300. | Tin Boxes for postage stamp.   |
| 301. | Tin can unprinted upto 4 gallons capacity (other than can O.T.S.).       |
| 302. | Tin Mess.  |
| 303. | Tip Boots.   |
| 304. | Toggle Switches.   |
| 305. | Toilet Rolls.  |
| 306. | Transformer type welding sets conforming to IS: 1291/75 (upto 600 amps). |
| 307. | Transistor Radio upto 3 band.  |
| 308. | Transistorised Insulation - Testers.                                     |
| 309. | Trays.   |
| 310. | Trays for postal use.  |
| 311. | Trolley.   |
| 312. | Trollies - drinking water.   |
| 313. | Tubular Poles.   |
| 314. | Tyres & Tubes (Cycles).  |
| 315. | Umbrellas.   |
| 316. | Utensils all types.  |
| 317. | Valves Metallic.   |
| 318. | Varnish Black Japan.   |
| 319. | Voltage Stablisers including C.V.T's.                                    |
| 320. | Washers all types.   |
| 321. | Water Proof Covers.  |

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| 1    | 2   |
|------|---|
| 322. | Water Proof paper.  |
| 323. | Water tanks upto 15,000 litres capacity.                  |
| 324. | Wax sealing.  |
| 325. | Waxed paper.  |
| 326. | Weighing Scale.   |
| 327. | Welded Wiremesh.  |
| 328. | Wheel barrows.  |
| 329. | Whistle.  |
| 330. | Wicks cotton.   |
| 331. | Wing Shield Wipers (Arms & Blades only).                  |
| 332. | Wire Brushes and Fibre Brushes.                           |
| 333. | Wire Fencing & Fittings.                                  |
| 334. | Wire nails and Horse shoe nails.                          |
| 335. | Wire nettings of gauze thicker than 100 mesh size.        |
| 336. | Wood Wool.  |
| 337. | Wooden ammunition boxes.                                  |
| 338. | Wooden Boards.  |
| 339. | Wooden Box for Stamps.                                    |
| 340. | Wooden Boxes and Cases N.E.C. (Not elsewhere classified). |
| 341. | Wooden Chairs.  |
| 342. | Wooden Flush Door Shutters.                               |
| 343. | Wooden packing cases all sizes.                           |
| 344. | Wooden pins.  |
| 345. | Wooden plugs.   |

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| 1    | 2                |
|------|------------------|
| 346. | Wooden shelves.  |
| 347. | Wooden veneers.  |
| 348. | Woollen hosiery. |
| 349. | Zinc Sulphate.   |
| 350. | Zip Fasteners.   |

### Handicraft Items

| Sl. No. | Item Description   | Source of Supply  |
|---------|--|---|
| 351.    | Cane furniture   | North Eastern Handicrafts & Handlooms Development Corporation Assam Government Marketing Corpn. Craft Society of Manipur, Nagaland Handicrafts & Handlooms Development Corpn. |
| 352.    | Bamboo file tray, Baskets, Pencil stand, side racks etc. | —do—  |
| 353.    | Artistic Wooden Furniture                                | Rajasthan Small Industries Corpn., U.P. Export Corporation.   |
| 354.    | Wooden paper weight, racks etc.                          | —do—  |
| 355.    | Glass covers made of wood and grass jute                 | —do—  |
| 356.    | Jute furniture   | West Bengal Handicrafts Dev. Corpn.<br>Jute Mfg. Development Corporation<br>Orissa State Handicrafts Dev. Corpn.  |
| 357.    | Jute bags, file cover                                    | —do—  |
| 358.    | Woollen & silk carpets                                   | U.P. Export Corporation<br>Jammu and Kashmir Sale & Export Corporation  |

**Irregularities by BPCL's LPG dealer in U.P.**

581. SHRI PRABHAT JHA : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) the details of representations received from Member of Parliament against irregularities by LPG dealers of BPCL in U.P., district-wise since September, 2013 till date along with the action taken thereon, representation-wise;

(b) whether Government has received complaints from Members of Parliament and others quarters regarding financial irregularities, extortion of money from consumers and misbehavior with consumers by M/s. Bharat Gas, Chitbaragaon, Ballia who is in strong connivance with local and regional BPCL authorities; and

(c) if so, the details of penal action taken against the LPG dealer and BPCL officials?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI PANABAALAKSHMI) : (a) Three representations of Hon'ble Member of Parliament against irregularities by Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited (BPCL's) LPG distributors have been received since September 2013 and the same are under investigation by BPCL.

(b) and (c) Two complaints, one from Prof. (Dr.) Ram Shankar, Member of Parliament and another from a customer against M/s. Bharat Gas, Chitbaragaon, Ballia were received. The same were investigated in consultation with BPCL. BPCL has intimated that the complaints were not established.

**Pricing structure of diesel and petrol**

582. SHRIMATI T. RATNA BAI :

SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN :

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the current pricing structure of diesel and petrol in the country including the subsidies, costs and taxes, component-wise;

(b) whether Government has changed the pricing structure due to international pressure recently; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI PANABAALAKSHMI) : (a) The current pricing

structure of Petrol (decontrolled since 26.6.2010) and Diesel (to retail consumers), at Delhi, effective 1st December, 2013 is given below:

*Price Build-up of Petrol at IOCL's Retail Pump Outlets at Delhi*

| Sl. No. | Elements  | Unit     | Effective 1st December, 2013 |
|---------|---|----------|------------------------------|
| 1.      | C & F (Cost & Freight) price of Gasoline (Petrol) BS III equivalent   | \$/bbl   | 113.91                       |
| 2.      | Average Exchange rate   | Rs./\$   | 62.64                        |
| 3.      | Refinery Transfer Price (RTP) on landed cost basis for BS IV Petrol (Price Paid by the Oil Marketing Companies to Refineries) | Rs./Ltr. | 45.93                        |
| 4.      | Price Charged to Dealers (excluding Excise Duty and VAT)  | Rs./Ltr. | 47.91                        |
| 5.      | Add: Specific Excise Duty @ Rs. 9.48/Ltr. (Rs. 9.20/Ltr.+3% Education Cess)   | Rs./Ltr. | 9.48                         |
| 6.      | Add: Dealer Commission  | Rs./Ltr. | 1.79                         |
| 7.      | Add: VAT (including VAT on Dealer Commission) applicable for Delhi @ 20%  | Rs./Ltr. | 11.84                        |
| 8.      | Retail Selling Price at Delhi-Rounded off   | Rs./Ltr. | 71.02                        |

*Price Build-up of Diesel at Delhi*

| Particulars  | Rs./Litre    |
|--|--------------|
| 1  | 2            |
| <b>Price paid to Refinery (RGP)</b>                                | <b>50.37</b> |
| Add : Inland Freight and Delivery Charges                          | 1.02         |
| Add : Marketing Cost & Margin                                      | 1.41         |
| <b>Total Desired Price—Before Excise Duty, VAT and Dealer Com.</b> | <b>52.80</b> |
| Less: Under recovery to OMCs                                       | 9.99         |

| 1  | 2            |
|--|--------------|
| <b>Price Charged to Dealer (Depot Price)—Excluding Excise Duty &amp; VAT</b> | <b>42.81</b> |
| Add : Excise Duty (Including Education Cess)                                 | 3.56         |
| Add : Dealer Commission  | 1.09         |
| Add : VAT (including VAT on Dealer Commission)*                              | 6.21         |
| <b>Retail Selling Price at Delhi</b>   | <b>53.67</b> |

\*VAT as applicable in Delhi. VAT rates varies from State to State.

(b) and (c) Based on the recommendations of Kirit Parikh Committee, the Government had made the prices of Petrol market determined *w.e.f.* 26.6.2010. As regards Diesel, there is no change in the pricing structure. However, in view of high under-recovery on sale of Diesel, the Government has authorized the OMCs to (a) increase the retail selling price of Diesel in the range of 40 paise to 50 paise per litre per month (excluding VAT) until further orders; and (b) sell Diesel to all consumers taking bulk supplies directly from the installations of the OMCs at the non-subsidized market determined price effective from 18th January, 2013.

#### **Misuse of policy of sale of diesel to bulk buyers**

583. SHRI TARUN VIJAY : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the policy of sale of diesel to bulk buyers at market rate is being misused by big corporates, industries and certain State Governments;

(b) if so, whether Government has defined bulk users for checking misuse of diesel by buyers;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) whether cases of direct purchase of diesel by large industries/traders from the petrol pumps have come to the notice of Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI PANABAANKA LAKSHMI) : (a) to (d) Consumers having requirements of fuel for their own consumption and who uplift minimum 12000 litres *i.e.* minimum a truck load supply from bulk supply locations are bulk consumers. Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) have reported that consequent to

implementation of dual pricing for diesel with market rates for bulk direct consumers, State Transport Undertakings (STUs), Industries and some State Government Departments are drawing their diesel requirements from the Retail Outlets selling diesel at subsidized rates.

#### **Feed gas price for Assam Gas Cracker Project**

584. SHRI BIRENDRA PRASAD BAISHYA : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is considering any concession on feed gas price for the Assam Gas Cracker Project as per the concessional gas pricing, applicable for the North-East;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the details of measures, to be taken up to make the Assam Gas Cracker Project plant techno-economically viable?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI PANABAANKA LAKSHMI) : (a) to (c) BCPL is a petro-chemical plant and a non-APM consumer, hence under the present guidelines of Ministry of Petroleum & Natural Gas, the North Eastern Regional (NER) concessional price is not applicable to this plant. However, the Inter-Ministerial Committee headed by Secretary, Department of Chemicals & Petrochemicals constituted for the commissioning of Assam Gas Cracker Project, in its report issued in November 2013, has recommended that NER concessional price as currently applicable to power and fertilizer sectors (*i.e.* 60% of prevailing natural gas price) be made applicable to BCPL for 15 years of plant operation. In order to implement the recommendations of the Committee, a relaxation from Cabinet would be required for this plant. As per recommendations of the Committee, Department of Chemicals & Petrochemicals will move the proposal in this regard.

#### **Cancellation of LPG connections**

†585. SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH MAHRA : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether various oil companies have inspected LPG connections in Uttarakhand;

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- (b) if so, the details thereof, State-wise;
- (c) the details of LPG connections that have been cancelled after inspection, district-wise and;
- (d) the details of the grounds on which LPG connections have been cancelled?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI PANABAANKA LAKSHMI) : (a) to (d) The public sector Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs), namely, Indian Oil Corporation Limited (IOC), Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited (BPCL) and Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited (HPCL) have reported that they regularly attempt detection of ineligible LPG connections and blocking of the same through a Know Your Customer process.

OMCs have reported that detection of unauthorized/bogus LPG connections also happens during regular and surprise inspections by Officers of OMCs, and independent agencies such as Anti Adulteration Cell and Vigilance Department of OMCs.

As per Liquefied Petroleum Gas (Regulation of Supply and Distribution) Order, 2000 and its subsequent amendments thereof, one household can have one domestic LPG connection under PDS, else it entails blocking /termination of the LPG connection. District-wise details of total number of LPG connections blocked by OMCs as on 01.11.2013, in the State of Uttarakhand is given in the Statement.

***Statement***

*District-wise details of total number of LPG connections blocked by OMCs as on 01.11.2013, in the State of Uttarakhand*

| District  | Multiple LPG Connections Blocked as on 01/11/2013 |
|-----------|---|
| 1         | 2   |
| Almora    | 26727   |
| Bageshwar | 28201   |
| Champawat | 31025   |
| Chamoli   | 35409   |
| Dehradun  | 32171   |

| 1                 | 2      |
|-------------------|--------|
| Haridwar          | 30164  |
| Nainital          | 34670  |
| Pauri             | 30927  |
| Pithoragarh       | 28106  |
| Udham Singh Nagar | 28889  |
| Uttarkashi        | 24039  |
| Tehri Garhwal     | 35129  |
| GRAND TOTAL       | 365457 |

#### **Impact of shale gas on natural gas pricing**

586. SHRI K.N. BALAGOPAL : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has studied about the large scale production of shale gas and its impact on the prices of natural gas;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether this phenomenon will help us in getting gas at a lower price than earlier; and
- (d) the details of average landing price of natural gas and its components including price of gas, transportation cost etc.?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI PANABAAKALAKSHMI) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The resource estimation of shale gas has been carried out for selected sedimentary basins and sub-basins in India by several agencies. Further, the Government has issued "Policy Guidelines for Exploration and Exploitation of Shale Gas and Oil by National Oil Companies under Nomination regime" on 14th October, 2013. Under this Policy, the right to exploration and exploitation of Shale Gas & Oil will lie with the NOCs holding Petroleum Exploration License (PEL)/Petroleum Mining Lease (PML) granted under the nomination regime.

(c) and (d) Currently, there is no commercial production of shale gas in the country. The cost of production and the commerciality of shale gas would depend upon a host of factors which, *inter-alia*, include the quality of reservoirs, the technology adopted, the enabling policy environment and development of other associated infrastructure. Presently, the landed cost (delivery-ex ship) of long/mid-term imported LNG varies between \$13 to \$15 per MMBTU and from \$14 to \$20 per MMBTU in case of spot cargoes.

#### **Setting up of Polymer Processing Park in Assam**

587. SHRI BIRENDRA PRASAD BAISHYA : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to set up Polymer Processing Park in line of the Assam Gas Cracker Project in Assam as downstream converting units, logistics and reprocessing units together have immense potential of generating employment along the petro-chemical value chain;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the steps to be taken to accelerate growth in the secondary and tertiary sectors in petro-chemical sector as well as attracting further investment towards industrialisation of the State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI PANABAAKA LAKSHMI) : (a) to (c) The Department of Chemicals & Petro-chemicals is implementing the scheme for setting up of Plastic Parks in the country. In this regard, a proposal from Assam Industrial Development Corporation for setting up of plastic park at Tinsukia District Assam has been approved, in principle, by the Scheme Steering Committee. The setting up of Plastic Park in Assam envisages development of downstream plastic processing industry in order to derive maximum benefits for the local population as also to ensure viability of the Assam Gas Cracker Project (AGCP), being implemented by BCPL at Dibrugarh, Assam.

#### **Hike in prices of natural gas**

588. SHRI SHYAMAL CHAKRABORTY : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is going to double the price of domestically produced natural gas, a major input for the production of fertilizers and power, from 4.2 dollars to 8 dollars per mmbt;

(b) whether Government is aware that increasing the prices of natural gas is going to burden the common people; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI PANABAAKALAKSHMI) : (a) The Government on 27th June, 2013 approved the natural gas pricing guidelines, 2013 on fixation of price of domestically produced natural gas for a period of five years with effect from 01.04.2014. It has approved policy and methodology based on Rangarajan Committee recommendations for pricing of domestically produced natural gas.

The formula approved by GOI does not fix the price, it only links the domestic price to the global producer prices. Hence, it is not correct to say that price of natural gas is doubled.

(b) and (c) The main consumers of natural gas are fertilizer and power sectors. With the price of gas increasing by Re. 1.00 / MMBTU, the additional cost of production of urea will increase by Rs. 24.893/ metric tonne.

Similarly, the increase in gas prices by one US\$ per MMBTU will increase the electricity cost by Re. 0.45 per unit at a Rupee Dollar exchange rate of 1 US \$ = 55 Rupees.

#### **Irregularity in draw of lot for LPG agency in U.P.**

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

(a) the number of complaint letters of MPs received by the Ministry regarding irregularity in the draw of LPG gas agency for Rampur Maniharan, District Saharanpur, U.P. and the details thereof;

(b) what action has been taken on these letters and the details thereof;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether BPCL has decided to cancel this draw; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI PANABAAKALAKSHMI) : (a) to (e) Letters from Hon'ble Members of Parliament, namely Shri Yashvir Singh, Shri Mohd. Adeb & Shri Ashok Argal have been received regarding irregularity in the selection of Bharat

Petroleum Corporation Limited (BPCL's) LPG distributorship for the location Rampur Maniharan, Saharanpur in the State of Uttar Pradesh.

BPCL has after investigation reported that the advertisement for appointment of LPG distributorship at Rampur Maniharan, Distt. Saharanpur in the State of Uttar Pradesh was released on 22.10.2011. The applications received before the last date of receipt of applications were scrutinized and eligible candidates were shortlisted for draw by BPCL as per policy. The draw for the location was conducted on 22.04.2013 and Shri Amit Kapil was selected in the draw. As per policy in vogue. Field Verification Credential (FVC) in respect of selected candidate was carried out and as application was found in order, BPCL issued Letter of Intent (LoI) to Shri Amit Kapil on 05.08.2013.

#### **Shielding of GAIL from monetary loss**

†590. SHRI ISHWARLAL SHANKARLAL JAIN : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has taken any steps to protect GAIL from incurring monetary loss in oil procurement;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether GAIL is compelled to import expensive gas for its own petro-chemical units; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI PANABAAKALAKSHMI) : (a) and (b) No, Sir. GAIL does not procure crude oil.

(c) and (d) Due to less availability of domestic gas, GAIL has used 283.31 MMSCM of RLNG in its petro-chemical plant during 2013-14 (April - October, 2013) at ex-Dahej terminal price of around 12 - 17 US\$/MMBTU.

#### **Pricing of petroleum products**

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

- (a) whether public sector oil companies determine the prices of petroleum products;

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) if so, the bench-mark for increasing or decreasing the prices of petroleum products;

(c) whether public sector oil companies determine the prices of petroleum products as per international market rates in accordance with the policy of Government; and

(d) whether price is determined in terms of the value of rupees or dollar and the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI PANABAAKA LAKSHMI) : (a) Currently, the Retail Selling Price (RSP) of only 3 products *i.e.* Diesel (to retail consumers), PDS Kerosene and Subsidized Domestic LPG are regulated by the Government. The prices of all other petroleum products including Petrol, are market determined.

(b) to (d) As per the prevailing pricing policy, the Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) pay Trade Parity Price (TPP) for purchase of Diesel and Import Parity Price (IPP) for purchase of PDS Kerosene & Domestic LPG from refineries. The IPP/TPP are determined based on prices of respective products in the international markets. Further, the RSP of these products are calculated by taking into account elements such as the Price paid to refinery, Inland freight, Marketing Cost & Margin, Dealers/Distributor commission, Excise Duty, VAT & local levies, etc.

The refinery gate prices of petroleum products are worked out based on price of petroleum products in the international markets which are quoted in US Dollars and are converted to Indian rupees based on the relevant exchange rate.

#### **Mandatory Aadhaar Cards for LPG connections**

592. DR. KANWAR DEEP SINGH : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) whether currently, Government-run oil marketing companies are selling subsidized LPG cylinders on the basis of Aadhaar Cards despite its poor coverage in the country;

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

(c) whether Government has ignored Supreme Court's recent verdict that Aadhaar cannot be made mandatory for availing social services;

(d) whether Government has taken note of opposition voiced by several State Governments regarding the same including West Bengal; and

- (e) if so, the steps being taken and, if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI PANABAAKALAKSHMI) : (a) and (b) Government of India has so far launched Direct Benefit Transfer for LPG (DBTL) Scheme in 184 districts of the country covering 6.57 Crore LPG consumers in a phased manner based on the Aadhaar generation in these districts. In these districts, under this scheme, eventually all domestic LPG cylinders will be sold at market price and the difference between non-subsidized price and subsidized price of domestic LPG cylinder (excluding VAT) corresponding to domestic subsidized cylinders would be transferred to Aadhaar linked bank account of the consumers. A permanent advance is also given to each consumer towards the first cylinder purchase. To avail the benefit of subsidy under this scheme, an LPG consumer will have to mandatorily link his Aadhaar number with LPG/bank database. A grace period of three months have been given to LPG consumers to link his Aadhaar number with LPG/bank database. Till then the consumers will keep on getting subsidized LPG cylinders as they are getting today. However, at the end of grace period, all domestic LPG cylinders will be sold at market price and benefit of subsidy will be available to all those domestic LPG consumers who have linked Aadhaar number to LPG and bank database.

As on date, Aadhaar number is mandatory for all LPG consumers getting the subsidy on LPG cylinders in only those 20 districts, where Direct Benefit Transfer to LPG consumers (DBTL) has been launched in first phase. Aadhaar is not required for LPG domestic cylinders without subsidy.

(c) The Ministry has filed an application for impleadment as a respondent and for clarification/modification of the order. The matter is still pending in the Supreme Court.

(d) to (e) State Governments including West Bengal have represented to Ministry regarding the DBTL Scheme. The concerns raised by State Government primarily relate to low Aadhaar penetration and its seeding in Bank/LPG databases and there have been factored into the DBTL scheme design and implementation.

#### **Mandatory use of CNG in public transport**

593. SHRI VIVEK GUPTA : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the States and cities where it has been made mandatory that the public transport should run on CNG fuel;

(b) the budgetary support/incentives given by Government to the State Governments to encourage CNG-based public transport;

(c) the details of projects started in Delhi, Mumbai, Kolkata and Chennai to implement natural gas programme and the status of implementation of such projects;

(d) whether Government has undertaken any study to establish the health benefits to Indian cities by the use of CNG; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI PANABAAKA LAKSHMI) : (a) The public transport system has been made mandatory to run on CNG fuel in the NCT of Delhi. In Mumbai, all public transport vehicles older than 8 years are to run mandatorily on CNG. As per information available, the High Court of Gujarat *vide* their order dated 25.07.2012 has directed the State of Gujarat to pass necessary order compelling the owners of all the vehicles having registration in the State of Gujarat to use natural gas.

(b) No budgetary support/incentive is given by the Government to the State Government to encourage CNG based public transport.

(c) City Gas Distribution (CGD) entities, namely, Indraprastha Gas Limited (IGL) and Mahanagar Gas Limited (MGL) have been authorized to lay, build, operate pipelines in the Geographical Areas (GAs) of National Capital Territory of Delhi and Mumbai, respectively. As on September, 2013, there are 295 CNG filling stations and 419174 domestic PNG connections in Delhi- NCR and 163 number of CNG filling stations and 673776 number of domestic PNG connections in Mumbai. In the City of Kolkata, CGD entity, namely, M/s. Greater Calcutta Gas Supply Corporation Limited (GCGSCL) has been issued terms and conditions by PNGRB for acceptance of Central Government authorization for the GA of Calcutta. Geographical Area of Chennai is part of the future CGD network roll out plan of PNGRB.

(d) and (e) No study has been undertaken by the Ministry of Petroleum & Natural Gas for establishing the health benefits to Indian cities by the use of CNG.

#### **Operationalisation of ethanol blending programme**

594. SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the ethanol blending programme is operational only in thirteen States at present;

- (b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor;
- (c) whether the Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) are getting economic gains due to operationalisation of ethanol blending programme;
- (d) if so, the details of profit made during the last three years and the current year, company-wise; and
- (e) the steps taken by Government to implement the programme in all the States/UTs in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI PANABAAKA LAKSHMI) : (a) and (b) Presently Ethanol Blending programme is operational in Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra, Gujarat, Rajasthan, Delhi, Punjab, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Chandigarh, Daman and Diu and Dadra Nagar Haveli.

Allocation could not be finalised by the Industry for the States of Kerala, West Bengal & Goa due to very high rates quoted by the bidders. No offers have been received for Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Odisha, Uttarakhand and UT of Puducherry for the tender.

(c) and (d) The over recovery amount [*i.e.* difference between the landed cost of MS and Ethanol at Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) locations] on account of Ethanol blending and under recovery/losses incurred due to sale of Petrol by OMCs, company-wise is given below:

*Indian Oil Corporation Ltd.*

*(Rs. in crore)*

| Financial Year | Over-recoveries on sale of EBP | Total Under-recoveries on sale of Petrol |
|----------------|--------------------------------|--|
| 2010-11        | 68.02                          | 2067.78                                  |
| 2011-12        | 298.45                         | 2235.58                                  |
| 2012-13        | 215.14                         | 485.0                                    |

*Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Ltd.**(Rs. in crore)*

| Financial Year | Over Recovery due to EBP | Total Under-recoveries on sale of Petrol |
|----------------|--------------------------|--|
| 2010-11        | 33.56                    | 1178.0                                   |
| 2011-12        | 176.97                   | 1256.0                                   |
| 2012-13        | 114.18                   | 272.0                                    |

*Bharat Petroleum Corporation Ltd.**(Rs. in crore)*

| Financial Year | Over Recovery due to EBP | Total Under-recoveries on sale of Petrol |
|----------------|--------------------------|--|
| 2010-11        | 58.43                    | 630.65                                   |
| 2011-12        | 199.14                   | 1355.00                                  |
| 2012-13        | 139.15                   | 283.36                                   |

(e) The Government has *inter-alia* decided on 3.7.2013 that OMCs will procure ethanol only from domestic sources to achieve the mandatory requirement of blending 5% ethanol with Petrol by October, 2013 in areas/parts of the country where sufficient quantity of ethanol is available. In other parts of the country, blending of ethanol may be increased progressively, depending upon the availability of ethanol, to reach the mandatory level.

**Procedure for selection of oil and gas agency**

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

(a) the details of the follow-up procedure of Government as per rules, in a situation in which officers of Government-run public sector oil and gas agencies, due to any reason, cancel Government gas agency allotted to selected candidate after the interview and declaration of the result; and

(b) whether Government has fixed common guidelines for all the public sector gas and oil companies or whether there are different guidelines for these companies and the details thereof?

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI PANABAACA LAKSHMI) : (a) and (b) With the dismantling of the Administered Pricing Mechanism (APM) with effect from 01.04.2002, Public Sector Marketing Companies (OMCs) namely Indian Oil Corporation Limited (IOC), Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited (BPCL) and Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited (HPCL) have been given freedom to select their LPG distributorships as per their commercial considerations subject to broad and common guidelines issued by Ministry from time to time relating to matters like reservation for weaker section, reconstitution, revival, resitement and ensuring transparency in selection.

**Petrol and diesel prices in the country**

596. DR. RAM PRAKASH : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of prices of petrol and diesel in various States; and
- (b) the details of tax component of Central and State Governments thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI PANABAACA LAKSHMI) : (a) The price of Petrol (as provided by Indian Oil Corporation Limited) and Diesel (to retail consumers) at various cities of States/UTs capitals effective 1st December, 2013 are given in the Statement-I (*See below*).

(b) The Central Government is levying Customs Duty @ 2.5% on Petrol and Diesel. In addition, Excise Duty of Rs. 9.48 per litre and Rs. 3.56 per litre is being levied on Petrol and Diesel respectively. The taxes levied by various State Governments on Petrol and Diesel as on 1st December, 2013 are given in the Statement-II.

***Statement-I***

*Retail Selling Price (RSP) of Petrol and Diesel (to retail consumers) at State/ UT Capitals as on 1.12.2013*

| City     | State/UT | Petrol<br>(as per IOCL) | Diesel* |
|----------|----------|-------------------------|---------|
|          |          | Rs./Litre               |         |
| 1        | 2        | 3                       | 4       |
| Agartala | Tripura  | 69.80                   | 53.54   |
| Aizwal   | Mizoram  | 69.85                   | 52.98   |

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| 1            | 2                 | 3     | 4     |
|--------------|-------------------|-------|-------|
| Ambala       | Haryana           | 71.23 | 51.96 |
| Bengaluru    | Karnataka         | 77.84 | 58.30 |
| Bhopal       | Madhya Pradesh    | 75.56 | 59.29 |
| Bhubhaneswar | Odhisa            | 70.27 | 56.83 |
| Chandigarh   | Chandigarh        | 72.12 | 54.63 |
| Chennai      | Tamil Nadu        | 74.22 | 57.23 |
| Dehradun     | Uttarakhand       | 74.42 | 57.24 |
| Gandhi Nagar | Gujarat           | 74.81 | 59.76 |
| Gangtok      | Sikkim            | 73.97 | 55.80 |
| Guwahati     | Assam             | 74.27 | 55.47 |
| Hyderabad    | Andhra Pradesh    | 77.57 | 58.50 |
| Imphal       | Manipur           | 69.97 | 53.67 |
| Itanagar     | Arunachal Pradesh | 70.24 | 53.30 |
| Jaipur       | Rajasthan         | 74.51 | 56.19 |
| Jammu        | Jammu and Kashmir | 74.11 | 54.92 |
| Jullunder    | Punjab            | 78.34 | 52.18 |
| Kohima       | Nagaland          | 70.82 | 53.42 |
| Kolkata      | West Bengal       | 78.07 | 58.08 |
| Lucknow      | Uttar Pradesh     | 77.77 | 58.23 |
| Mumbai       | Maharashtra       | 78.04 | 60.70 |
| New Delhi    | N.C.T. of Delhi   | 71.02 | 53.67 |
| Panjim       | Goa               | 58.74 | 57.02 |
| Patna        | Bihar             | 74.90 | 57.00 |

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| 1                  | 2                   | 3     | 4     |
|--------------------|---------------------|-------|-------|
| Puducherry         | Puducherry          | 70.10 | 56.12 |
| Port Blair         | Andaman and Nicobar | 62.91 | 51.53 |
| Raipur             | Chhattisgarh        | 73.00 | 59.39 |
| Ranchi             | Jharkhand           | 70.40 | 56.08 |
| Shillong           | Meghalaya           | 71.23 | 54.20 |
| Shimla             | Himachal Pradesh    | 74.90 | 53.19 |
| Srinagar           | Jammu and Kashmir   | 76.81 | 56.97 |
| Thiruvananthapuram | Kerala              | 74.29 | 57.63 |

(\* - As per PPAC).

**Statement-II***Actual rates of Sales Tax/VAT levied by various States/UTs as on 1.12.2013*

| Sl. No. | State             | Petrol                               | Diesel   |
|---------|-------------------|--------------------------------------|--|
| 1       | 2                 | 3                                    | 4  |
| 1.      | Andhra Pradesh    | 31%                                  | 22.25%   |
| 2.      | Arunachal Pradesh | 20%                                  | 12.50%   |
| 3.      | Assam             | 27.50%                               | 16.50%   |
| 4.      | Bihar             | 24.50%                               | 16%  |
| 5.      | Chhattisgarh      | 25%                                  | 25%  |
| 6.      | NCT of Delhi      | 20%                                  | Rs. 250/KL (Air. Ambience charges) + 12.5% VAT |
| 7.      | Gujarat           | 23% VAT + 2% Cess on Town Rate + VAT | 21% VAT + 3% Cess on Town Rate + VAT           |
| 8.      | Goa               | 0.10%                                | 20%  |

| 1   | 2                 | 3  | 4   |
|-----|-------------------|--|---|
| 9.  | Himachal Pradesh  | 25%  | 9.60%   |
| 10. | Haryana           | 20% VAT + 5%<br>Additional Tax on<br>VAT                           | 8.80% VAT +<br>5% Additional<br>Tax on VAT                          |
| 11. | Jharkhand         | 20%  | 18%   |
| 12. | Jammu and Kashmir | 20% MST + Rs. 3000/KL<br>(Employment Cess)                         | 12% MST +<br>Rs. 1000/KL<br>(Employment Cess)                       |
| 13. | Kerala            | 25.68% Sales Tax +<br>1% Social Security<br>Cess on Sales Tax      | 19.8% Sales Tax +<br>1% Social Security<br>cess on Sales Tax        |
| 14. | Karnataka         | 5% Entry Tax +<br>25% Sales Tax                                    | 5% Entry Tax +<br>15.65% Sales Tax                                  |
| 15. | Madhya Pradesh    | 1% Entry Tax +<br>27.00% VAT                                       | 1% Entry Tax +<br>23% VAT   |
| 16. | Maharashtra       | 25% VAT + Rs.1/Ltr.<br>(Additional Surcharge)                      | 21%   |
| 17. | Manipur           | 20%  | 13.50%  |
| 18. | Meghalaya         | 20%+2% surcharge—<br>rebate of Rs. 1130/KL                         | 12.5%+2% surcharge -<br>rebate of Rs. 500/KL                        |
| 19. | Mizoram           | 20%  | 12.00%  |
| 20. | Nagaland          | 20%+5% surcharge   | 12%+5% surcharge  |
| 21. | Odisha            | 1 % Entry Tax+18% VAT  | 1% Entry Tax+18% VAT  |
| 22. | Punjab            | Rs. 1000/KL (Cess) +<br>28% VAT +10%<br>Additional Tax on VAT      | 8.75% VAT+10%<br>Additional Tax on VAT                              |
| 23. | Rajasthan         | 26% VAT + Rs.500/KL<br>(Cess)                                      | 18% VAT + Rs. 500/ KL<br>(Cess)—Rs. 540/ KL<br>(Rebate)             |
| 24. | Sikkim            | 20%+Cess Rs.3000/KL+<br>Rs. 20/KL for Sikkim<br>Cons. Welfare Fund | 10%+Cess Rs. 2500/KL+<br>Rs. 20/KL for Sikkim<br>Cons. Welfare Fund |

| 1   | 2                              | 3                                      | 4   |
|-----|--------------------------------|--|---|
| 25. | Tamil Nadu                     | 27%                                    | 21.43%  |
| 26. | Tripura                        | 20%                                    | 13.50%  |
| 27. | West Bengal                    | 25% Sales Tax +<br>Rs. 1000 /KL (Cess) | 17% Sales Tax+<br>Rs. 1000/KL (Cess)-<br>Rs. 290/KL (Sales<br>Tax Rebate) |
| 28. | Uttar Pradesh                  | 26.55%                                 | 17.23%  |
| 29. | Uttarakhand                    | 25% VAT + octroi<br>Rs. 10/ltr.        | 21% VAT—Rs. 1.23/Ltr.<br>(VAT Rebate)                                     |
| 30. | Andaman and Nicobar<br>Islands | NIL                                    | NIL   |
| 31. | Chandigarh                     | Rs. 10/KL (Cess)+<br>20% VAT           | Rs. 10/KL(Cess)+<br>12.5% VAT   |
| 32. | Dadra and Nadar Haveli         | 20%                                    | 15.00%  |
| 32. | Daman and Diu                  | 20%                                    | 15.00%  |
| 34. | Lakshadweep                    | NIL                                    | NIL   |
| 35. | Puducherry                     | 15%                                    | 14%   |

*Source:* HPCL/IOCL.

### **Construction of gas pipeline in Goa**

597. SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is constructing a gas pipeline passing through Goa;
- (b) if so, the areas in Goa through which the pipeline will pass;
- (c) the status of construction thereof;
- (d) the cost of construction related to Goa;
- (e) the amount spent so far;
- (f) by which date the project will be completed as regards Goa;

- (g) by when the projects will be commissioned; and
- (h) by what date gas will be made available to consumers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI PANABAACA LAKSHMI) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The Dabhol-Bangalore natural gas pipeline commissioned by GAIL is passing through North Goa and South Goa. The pipeline enters from Bicholim in North Goa and exits at Sancoale village in South Goa, covering a distance of 36 kms in the State of Goa.

(c) The trunk pipeline (36 km) under Dabhol - Bengaluru Pipeline Project Phase-I has been completed and commissioned on 15/02/2013.

(d) to (g) The cost of construction related to Goa is Rs. 199 Cr. for 36 kms × 24" pipeline under Dabhol- Bengaluru Pipeline Project Phase-I. Rs. 120 Cr. for 36 kms pipeline under Dabhol- Bengaluru Pipeline Project Phase-I and Rs. 26 Cr. for 35 kms of Consumer specific pipeline under Dabhol-Bengaluru Pipeline Project Phase-II has been spent so far.

(h) At present, GAIL is providing gas to few consumers like M/s. Reliance Infrastructure, M/s. Umicore and M/s. Zuari Fertilizer. The gas to consumers would be available progressively from March, 2014 onwards after completion of the consumer specific pipeline connectivity.

#### **Forex savings from ethanol blended petrol**

598. SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY : Will the MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

- (a) whether it is a fact that if 10 per cent ethanol is blended with petrol, the country will save almost 1.8 billion to 2 billion US\$ in foreign exchange which will help reduce the Current Account Deficit;
- (b) whether Indian sugar industry has represented for producing enough ethanol from molasses as well as surplus sugarcane juice to meet the requirement for 10 per cent ethanol blending;
- (c) if so, whether the Ministry and the Oil Marketing Companies have initiated appropriate steps to achieve the 10 per cent blending;
- (d) if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI PANABAAKA LAKSHMI) : (a) The savings in foreign exchange as a result of ethanol blending in Petrol would be limited as it will have little impact on import of crude oil, since Petrol is only a by-product of the crude distillation process.

(b) Indian Sugar Mills Association has submitted a representation dated 19th November, 2013 to the Government, requesting therein for taking steps to move to a flexible ethanol blending programme with Petrol ranging from 5% to 25% depending upon excess sugarcane available at a fixed premium pricing commensurate with the cost of production.

(c) to (e) Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) floated a tender on 29th December, 2012 for their requirement of 140.4 crore litres of ethanol for 10% blending in 6 States (Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Bihar, Maharashtra, Goa and Karnataka) and 5% blending in another 14 States and 4 UTs for the period from July 2013 to June 2014. However, offers for 10% blending were received only in Uttar Pradesh. OMCs have been undertaking 10% Ethanol Blending in Uttar Pradesh and some locations in Karnataka, Maharashtra and Bihar. Out of the total finalized quantity of 40 crore litres of ethanol, the OMCs have procured 15.1 crore litres of ethanol as on 30.11.2013.

OMCs have floated a fresh tender on 22.07.2013 for the period from 1.12.2013 to 30.11.2014 for a quantity of 133.2 crore litres of ethanol for blending with petrol. The offered quantity of technically acceptable bids is 61.4 crore litres of ethanol, which is under examination.

#### **LPG customers**

599. SHRI VIVEK GUPTA : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of domestic customers of LPG cylinders in the country using less than five, five to nine and more than nine gas cylinders, in the last three years, year-wise and State-wise;

(b) the number of commercial customers of LPG cylinders in the country in the last three years, year-wise and State-wise;

(c) the number of domestic and commercial customers of LPG cylinders in West Bengal in the last three years, year-wise and district-wise; and

(d) the value added tax rates for domestic and commercial LPG cylinders of all the States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI PANABAALAKSHMI) : (a) Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited (HPCL) and Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited (BPCL) have reported that the data for the years 2010-11 & 2011-12 cannot be provided due to up-gradation of their software package. Therefore, details of industry level State-wise number of domestic customers of LPG cylinders in the country (industry-wise) using less than five, five to nine and more than nine gas cylinders for the period 2012-13 and April-November, 2013 is given in the Statement (*See below*).

(b) State-wise number of commercial customers of LPG cylinders in the country (industry-wise) during last three years is given in the Statement-II (*See below*).

(c) The number of domestic LPG & Non Domestic category customers in the State of West Bengal during last three years and as on 01.11.2013 is as under:

|                            | As on<br>01.04.2011 | As on<br>01.04.2012 | As on<br>01.04.2013 | As on<br>01.11.2013 |
|----------------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| Domestic LPG customers     | 6524562             | 7382957             | 8265651             | 8955254             |
| Non Domestic LPG customers | 62276               | 72573               | 84545               | 85132               |

(d) As on 01.11.2013, the State-wise value added tax (VAT) rates for domestic and commercial LPG cylinders is given in the Statement-III.

#### ***Statement-I***

*State-wise number of domestic customers of LPG cylinders in the country (industry-wise) using less than five, five to nine and more than nine gas cylinders for the period 2012-13 and April–November, 2013*

| State/UT   | Apr–Nov' 13             |                  |                  | 2012-13                 |                  |                  |
|------------|-------------------------|------------------|------------------|-------------------------|------------------|------------------|
|            | [Below 5]<br>(i.e. 1–4) | [Between<br>5–9] | [More<br>than 9] | [Below 5]<br>(i.e. 1–4) | [Between<br>5–9] | [More<br>than 9] |
| 1          | 2                       | 3                | 4                | 5                       | 6                | 7                |
| Chandigarh | 147140                  | 130817           | 14360            | 90109                   | 133692           | 77047            |
| Delhi      | 1628111                 | 2604467          | 703251           | 1118245                 | 1951320          | 1975842          |

| 1                             | 2        | 3       | 4       | 5       | 6       | 7       |
|-------------------------------|----------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| Himachal Pradesh              | 956270   | 273775  | 10603   | 648157  | 606076  | 71721   |
| Haryana                       | 1725000  | 2144651 | 382746  | 1331195 | 2220458 | 753492  |
| Jammu and Kashmir             | 1199082  | 554701  | 19139   | 1055674 | 675883  | 79967   |
| Punjab                        | 2538373  | 2815873 | 336935  | 1639067 | 2883668 | 1128253 |
| Rajasthan                     | 3321921  | 3432027 | 335833  | 2525257 | 3736879 | 899853  |
| Uttar Pradesh                 | 7080394  | 7864393 | 808319  | 5340444 | 8162344 | 2508997 |
| Uttarakhand                   | 1065562  | 701125  | 67516   | 721635  | 968533  | 238797  |
| Andaman and Nicobar           | 35271    | 15754   | 1       | 22130   | 33539   | 5495    |
| Arunachal Pradesh             | 145426   | 26263   | 48      | 104680  | 87135   | 3086    |
| Assam                         | 1596665  | 750235  | 567     | 840789  | 1412535 | 165589  |
| Bihar                         | 2053379  | 2587986 | 100883  | 1485938 | 2481325 | 839022  |
| Jharkhand                     | 862881   | 612713  | 22425   | 535610  | 759282  | 223121  |
| Meghalaya                     | 88341    | 39534   | 130     | 52259   | 77241   | 9075    |
| Manipur                       | 258597   | 29429   | 14      | 173212  | 127450  | 3458    |
| Mizoram                       | 185792   | 46676   | 11      | 93248   | 165548  | 3822    |
| Nagaland                      | 133953   | 41291   | 8       | 89208   | 102072  | 7373    |
| Odisha                        | 1226343  | 916135  | 55574   | 933181  | 1012495 | 248271  |
| Sikkim                        | 80111    | 27408   | 59      | 121317  | 41597   | 9693    |
| Tripura                       | 215397   | 91240   | 74      | 96474   | 202106  | 21563   |
| West Bengal                   | 4227658  | 3812802 | 189754  | 2476735 | 4488093 | 1213924 |
| Chhattisgarh                  | 822015   | 601798  | 37861   | 493886  | 743680  | 217534  |
| Dadra and Nagar<br>Haveli U/T | 36254    | 26360   | 104     | 22006   | 34285   | 6427    |
| Daman and Diu U/T             | 34682    | 25552   | 614     | 26991   | 28155   | 4879    |
| Goa                           | 282318   | 209362  | 31523   | 257226  | 207548  | 43975   |
| Gujarat                       | 2590305  | 3281230 | 420269  | 1920462 | 3224529 | 1339756 |
| Maharashtra                   | 7918120  | 8572534 | 2049415 | 7759391 | 8629873 | 2016843 |
| Madhya Pradesh                | 3266546  | 2611736 | 203608  | 2137825 | 3028268 | 898597  |
| Andhra Pradesh                | 12078968 | 4635677 | 183616  | 8418741 | 7437433 | 1063781 |

| 1           | 2        | 3        | 4       | 5        | 6        | 7        |
|-------------|----------|----------|---------|----------|----------|----------|
| Karnataka   | 4252886  | 4304976  | 291244  | 2990146  | 4779076  | 1099672  |
| Kerala      | 4902263  | 2356607  | 117011  | 3896452  | 3418821  | 173695   |
| Pondicherry | 220100   | 125524   | 6416    | 151937   | 150982   | 45734    |
| Tamil Nadu  | 8601319  | 5821800  | 262941  | 6370115  | 7526537  | 1006377  |
| TOTAL       | 75777443 | 62092451 | 6652872 | 55939742 | 71538458 | 18404731 |

**Statement-II***State-wise non-domestic Packed LPG customers (Industry-wise)*

(Figures in Nos.)

| State/Ut            | As on<br>01.04.2011 | As on<br>01.04.2012 | As on<br>01.04.2013 | As on<br>01.11.2013 |
|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| 1                   | 2                   | 3                   | 4                   | 5                   |
| Chandigarh          | 2497                | 2556                | 3084                | 3268                |
| Delhi               | 32873               | 31981               | 40277               | 42161               |
| Haryana             | 37021               | 37769               | 42230               | 43951               |
| Himachal Pradesh    | 19143               | 23318               | 26792               | 27923               |
| Jammu and Kashmir   | 4566                | 8380                | 11646               | 12410               |
| Punjab              | 43250               | 46462               | 55661               | 59190               |
| Rajasthan           | 69310               | 77558               | 82039               | 86098               |
| Uttar Pradesh       | 77624               | 75641               | 101737              | 103819              |
| Uttarakhand         | 20552               | 24253               | 27633               | 28682               |
| SUB TOTAL (NORTH)   | 306836              | 327918              | 391099              | 407502              |
| Andaman and Nicobar | 529                 | 726                 | 923                 | 1025                |
| Arunachal Pradesh   | 1034                | 1240                | 1781                | 1826                |
| Assam               | 12577               | 15582               | 19494               | 20468               |

| 1                      | 2      | 3      | 4      | 5      |
|------------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| Bihar                  | 13847  | 17005  | 18589  | 16638  |
| Jharkhand              | 10297  | 11875  | 10771  | 11356  |
| Manipur                | 188    | 363    | 452    | 460    |
| Meghalaya              | 3006   | 3431   | 4387   | 4482   |
| Mizoram                | 1164   | 1583   | 2021   | 2040   |
| Nagaland               | 1974   | 2158   | 2370   | 2421   |
| Orissa                 | 21144  | 24530  | 24787  | 25809  |
| Sikkim                 | 2672   | 2572   | 2776   | 2816   |
| Tripura                | 1348   | 1636   | 1882   | 1922   |
| West Bengal            | 62276  | 72573  | 84545  | 85132  |
| SUB TOTAL (EAST)       | 132056 | 155274 | 174778 | 176395 |
| Chhattisgarh           | 10404  | 11165  | 12743  | 13955  |
| Dadra and Nagar Haveli | 1680   | 1680   | 2151   | 2153   |
| Daman and Diu          | 1256   | 1300   | 1389   | 1475   |
| Goa                    | 9120   | 9590   | 11233  | 11668  |
| Gujarat                | 107364 | 118918 | 133418 | 137723 |
| Madhya Pradesh         | 52125  | 55655  | 63839  | 67128  |
| Maharashtra            | 201832 | 218660 | 255790 | 268306 |
| SUB TOTAL (WEST)       | 383781 | 416968 | 480563 | 502408 |
| Andhra Pradesh         | 129422 | 88266  | 144487 | 149280 |
| Karnataka              | 167629 | 187960 | 211238 | 226536 |
| Kerala                 | 113478 | 127869 | 146856 | 152564 |
| Lakshadweep            | 0      | 0      | 0      | 0      |

| 1                 | 2       | 3       | 4       | 5       |
|-------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| Puducherry        | 5267    | 5769    | 6729    | 6962    |
| Tamil Nadu        | 261198  | 299076  | 332671  | 347959  |
| SUB TOTAL (SOUTH) | 676994  | 708940  | 841981  | 883301  |
| ALL INDIA         | 1499667 | 1609100 | 1888421 | 1969606 |

**Statement-III**

*State-wise VAT rates on LPG Domestic and LPG Non Domestic as on 01.11.2013 are given benefit*

| State             | LPG (Domestic)  | LPG (Non Domestic)       |
|-------------------|---|--------------------------|
| 1                 | 2   | 3                        |
| Tamil Nadu        | 0.00%   | 14.50%                   |
| Pondicherry       | 1% for Non DBT Markets and<br>0.5% for DBT Market             | 14.50%                   |
| Andhra Pradesh    | 5.00%   | 14.50%                   |
| Karnataka         | 1.00%   | 14.50%                   |
| Kerala            | 5.00%   | 14.50%                   |
| Assam             | 4%, Rebate of Rs. 14 per cylinder<br>on sale for domestic use | 9.00%                    |
| Bihar             | 1.00%   | 13.50%                   |
| Meghalaya         | 0.00%   | 13.50%                   |
| Manipur           | 5.00%   | 13.50%                   |
| Nagaland          | 4.75%, surcharge on tax 5%                                    | 12%, surcharge on tax 5% |
| Orissa            | 0.00%   | 13.50%                   |
| Sikkim            | 4.00%   | 12.50%                   |
| Tripura           | 1.50%   | 13.50%                   |
| Arunachal Pradesh | 4.00%   | 12.50%                   |

| 1                               | 2                           | 3  |
|---------------------------------|-----------------------------|--|
| West Bengal                     | 0.00%                       | 5%, Cess Rs. 1000 per MT                         |
| Mizoram                         | 4.00%                       | 8.00%  |
| Jharkhand                       | 5.00%                       | 14.00%   |
| Madhya Pradesh                  | 5.00%                       | 13.00%   |
| Chhattisgarh                    | 0.00%                       | 14.00%   |
| Gujarat                         | 0.00%                       | 12.50%, Additional Tax on turnover 2.50%         |
| Silvassa/Dadra and Nagar Haveli | 4.00%                       | 12.50%   |
| Maharashtra                     | 3.00%                       | 12.50%   |
| Goa                             | 0.00%                       | 12.50%   |
| Delhi                           | 0.00%                       | 5.00%  |
| Haryana                         | 0.00%                       | 12.50%. Additional Tax on VAT 5.00%              |
| Punjab                          | 4%, Surcharge on tax 10.00% | 13%, Surcharge on tax 10.00%                     |
| Himachal Pradesh                | 4.00%                       | 13.75%   |
| Jammu and Kashmir               | 0.00%                       | 13.50%   |
| Chandigarh                      | 0.00%                       | 12.50%   |
| Rajasthan                       | 0.00%                       | 14.00%   |
| Uttar Pradesh                   | 0.00%                       | 12.50%, Additional tax on taxable turnover 1.50% |
| Uttarakhand                     | 5.00%                       | 13.50%   |

### Gas supply to Pakistan

†600. SHRI RAM JETHMALANI : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that India has offered to supply gas to Pakistan;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) if so, the details thereof and whether the availability of gas in India is more than the domestic consumption need; and

(c) if so, the Government's estimate of surplus gas availability in the country as against its average annual requirement?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI PANABAAKA LAKSHMI) : (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. Due to limited acceptability of imported Regasified Liquefied Natural Gas (RLNG) prices, temporary spare capacity in GAIL's Dadri-Bawana-Nangal pipeline (DBNPL) and uncertainty of anchor load customers on this pipeline, discussions were held with Inter State Gas Systems Pvt. Ltd. (ISGS), Pakistan for export of about 5 MMSCMD imported RLNG from India for a period of 5 years through GAIL. However, no formal commitment has been made due to the concerns expressed by Pakistan on the price build up of RLNG indicated by GAIL.

The availability of domestic natural gas is not keeping pace with the increasing demand of various sectors.

#### **Drop in output from ONGC and oil gas fields**

601. SHRI A.W. RABI BERNARD : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) Whether the State-run oil firms ONGC and OIL failed to meet projected gas output and the output from ONGCs block in KG basin never crossed 6-7 mmscmd against its expectation of 16 mmscmd;

(b) If so, the details thereof;

(c) Whether the output from Neelam field dropped to 30,000 barrels per day against the planned production of 1,30,000 barrel per day while Imperial Oil that ONGC acquired in Russia is producing 15,000 barrels per day against the Planned 80,000 per day; and

(d) If so, the details thereof and the steps taken to improve the output?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI PANABAAKA LAKSHMI) : (a) and (b) OIL has no stake in KG basin.

The detail of ONGC's average annual natural gas production from KG basin with respect to MOU target during last two years, *i.e.* 2011-12 & 2012-13 and the current year *i.e.* 2013-14 (Apr'13 to Sept'13) is as under:

| Year     | Average Annual Natural Gas Production (MMSCMD) |        |                     |        |                  |        |
|----------|--|--------|---------------------|--------|------------------|--------|
|          | KG Basin (Onshore)                             |        | KG Basin (Offshore) |        | KG Basin (Total) |        |
|          | Target   | Actual | Target              | Actual | Target           | Actual |
| 2011-12  | 3.47   | 3.73   | 1.16                | 0.07   | 4.63             | 3.80   |
| 2012-13  | 2.78   | 3.42   | 1.63                | 0.15   | 4.41             | 3.57   |
| 2013-14* | 2.89   | 3.28   | 0.38                | 0.10   | 3.27             | 3.38   |

\*2013-14 (Apr'13 to Sept'13)-Figures are provisional.

*Note:* Above figures are exclusive of production from fields being operated through JVs.

It can be seen from above table that MOU target for natural gas production was achieved in KG basin, Onshore. However in KG Basin, Offshore gas production was less than target because of following reasons:

- Gas production commenced from ONGC's GS-15 field in Eastern Offshore, KG Basin in August 2011, but restricted gas production was taken from GS-15 field for better reservoir management.
- Non-commencement of production from G-l field in Eastern Offshore due to delay in project completion. However gas production from G-l field (Well # G-l-11) commenced from 17.11.2013.

(c) and (d) The detail of average annual crude oil production from Neelam field with respect to MOU target during last two years, *i.e.* 2011-12 & 2012-13 and the current year *i.e.* 2013-14 (Apr'13 to Sept'13) is as under:

| Year     | Average Crude oil Production (BOPD) |        |        |
|----------|-------------------------------------|--------|--------|
|          | MOU Target                          | Actual | % Ach. |
| 2011-12  | 17259                               | 16566  | 96     |
| 2012-13  | 18983                               | 14686  | 77     |
| 2013-14* | 14632                               | 14908  | 102    |

\*2013-14 (Apr'13 to Sept'13)-Figures are provisional.

It can be seen above table that during the year 2011-12 crude oil production from Neelam field was marginally less than MOU target, however during 2012-13 only 77% of MOU target could be achieved. The main reasons for less crude oil production during 2012-13 are as under:

- Major overhaul of Neelam PGC Train-C for 42 days (08.01.13 to 19.02.13) resulting in less gas lift pressure/de-optimization of wells.
- Less than anticipated gain from new development and sidetrack wells.

Neelam field of ONGC in Western offshore is old and has crossed its plateau period of production and entered the natural decline phase (a natural process in the production life of oil fields). The rate of production decline from old and matured fields varies from field to field and in ONGC it is about 7-8% of production.

After major overhaul of Neelam PGC Train-C, wells were optimized in Neelam field and also repair of existing wells, artificial lift and stimulation of wells are being done regularly to maintain crude oil production from Neelam field. During the current year 2013-14 (Apr' 13 to Sept' 13) MOU target of crude oil production is achieved.

***Imperial Energy produced approx. 15000 bopd against plan of 80000 bopd by end of 2011. However the production from the asset has further declined since then.***

***The lower than estimated levels of production is primarily due to unforeseen geological complexities and certain surprises in terms of well productivity from the tight reservoirs. After the initial phase of post-acquisition development activities resulting in a peak production of approx. 19,500 bopd by mid-2011, in view of the technical challenges management decided not to make further capital investment in the project (except bare minimum) pending identification of suitable technology for commercial exploitation of tight reservoirs.***

***Unlocking the oil in place in the tight reservoirs of Imperial Energy with infusion of the right exploitation technology in a cost efficient manner has been the major technical challenge of the company. In view of this challenge, the company had been actively engaged in the process of scouting for suitable consulting firms /domain experts to identify appropriate technology to exploit the tight reservoirs.***

***In addition to its efforts to exploit the tight oil reservoir, Imperial Energy is also exploring the prospects of development of the Bazhenov shale, a new resource play recently identified to hold good potential. The Bazhenov shale provides a sizeable upside for improvement of the production performance of the project. It is estimated that the Bazhenov shale has the potential to produce substantial volume of oil and can be exploited with similar technology which was adopted in Bakken shale of USA revolutionalising the oil scenario of the country.***

*As a result of these extensive efforts, Imperial Energy has recently engaged a US based technology partner to implement the program for induction of new technologies for both the above target prospects. Subsequent to the engagement, a team of experts from the technology partner along with the Imperial Energy team has initiated review of the existing G&G data and is scheduled to start the pilot drilling program after completion of its feasibility studies. The full-fledged development of the oilfields shall follow the pilot program based on its results.*

**Levying of marketing margin**

602. SHRI BHARATSINH PRABHATSINH PARMAR :  
SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA :  
SHRI PARSHOTTAM KHODABHAI RUPALA :

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state the time by when the Ministry will be taking the final decision on the issue of marketing margin levied by private sector natural gas marketeers, as Petroleum and Natural Gas Regulatory Body (PNGRB) has already submitted its report to Ministry long time back?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI PANABAANKA LAKSHMI) : Ministry, *vide* its letter dated 21.11.2013, has requested Petroleum and Natural Gas Regulatory Board (PNGRB) to determine marketing margin for supply of domestic gas to Urea and Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG) producers through its independent process. In other cases marketing margin would be determined by the buyer and seller.

**Power supply in rural areas of Jammu and Kashmir**

603. SHRI AVINASH RAI KHANNA : Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether rural electrification is involved in providing electricity to villages in the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof indicating the number of villages covered in each State/U.T. during the last three years;
- (c) the number of villages in Jammu and Kashmir with electricity connections;
- (d) the details thereof, region-wise *i.e.* Jammu, Srinagar and Leh; and
- (e) from where these villages will get power and why these villages are not provided power, so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) : (a) and (b) Rural Electrification

Corporation (REC) has been designated as Nodal Agency for Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana (RGGVY) which was launched by Government of India in April 2005. The schemes sanctioned so far covers 1,12,225 un/de-electrified villages (UEV) and release of free electricity connections to 2,76,11,469 Below Poverty Line(BPL) households in the country. Cumulatively, the electrification works in 1,07,752 UE villages have been completed and free electricity connections to 2,13,57,370 BPL households have been released under the scheme, as on 15.11.2013. The coverage and achievement of un-electrified villages, State-wise, during the last three years is given in the Statement-I (*See below*).

(c) and (d) Under RGGVY, 14 projects (3 projects in Tenth Plan and 11 projects in Eleventh Plan) have been sanctioned in the State of Jammu and Kashmir, covering electrification of 234 UE villages, intensive electrification of 3,247 Partially Electrified (PE) villages and release of free electricity connections to 79,991 BPL households. Cumulatively, as on 15.11.2013, the electrification works in 192 UE villages and 3,018 PE villages have been completed and free electricity connections to 64,255 BPL households have been released. The coverage and achievement of un-electrified villages, district-wise, in Jammu and Kashmir is given in the Statement-II (*See below*).

(e) It is the duty of a distribution licensee to develop and maintain an efficient, coordinated and economical distribution system in his area of supply to provide reliable power supply in its area of operation. Supply of power to villages in Jammu and Kashmir is given by Power Development Department of Government of Jammu and Kashmir.

**Statement-I**

*State-wise number of un/de-electrified villages covered under RGGVY and achievement during the last three years*

*As on 15.11.2013*

| Sl. No. | State             | Revised Coverage | Achievement |         |         | Cumulative Achievement (include achievement made prior to 2010-11) |
|---------|-------------------|------------------|-------------|---------|---------|--|
|         |                   |                  | 2010-11     | 2011-12 | 2012-13 |  |
| 1       | 2                 | 3                | 4           | 5       | 6       | 7  |
| 1.      | Andhra Pradesh*   | 0                | 0           | 0       | 0       | 0  |
| 2.      | Arunachal Pradesh | 2081             | 464         | 634     | 387     | 1855   |
| 3.      | Assam             | 8241             | 4086        | 1810    | 190     | 8069   |

| 1     | 2                 | 3      | 4     | 5    | 6    | 7      |
|-------|-------------------|--------|-------|------|------|--------|
| 4.    | Bihar             | 24295  | 1937  | 1048 | 701  | 22917  |
| 5.    | Chhattisgarh      | 1736   | 77    | 682  | 214  | 1143   |
| 6.    | Gujarat*          | 0      | 0     | 0    | 0    | 0      |
| 7.    | Haryana*          | 0      | 0     | 0    | 0    | 0      |
| 8.    | Himachal Pradesh  | 95     | 26    | 52   | 5    | 83     |
| 9.    | Jammu and Kashmir | 234    | 45    | 35   | 28   | 192    |
| 10.   | Jharkhand         | 18747  | 3901  | 724  | 181  | 18117  |
| 11.   | Karnataka         | 62     | 1     | 2    | 1    | 62     |
| 12.   | Kerala*           | 0      | 0     | 0    | 0    | 0      |
| 13.   | Madhya Pradesh    | 886    | 187   | 228  | 92   | 627    |
| 14.   | Maharashtra*      | 0      | 0     | 0    | 0    | 0      |
| 15.   | Manipur           | 882    | 143   | 345  | 0    | 616    |
| 16.   | Meghalaya         | 1866   | 13    | 1022 | 482  | 1705   |
| 17.   | Mizoram           | 137    | 36    | 53   | 5    | 109    |
| 18.   | Nagaland          | 105    | 43    | 22   | 9    | 91     |
| 19.   | Odisha            | 14728  | 5890  | 1039 | 119  | 14397  |
| 20.   | Punjab*           | 0      | 0     | 0    |      | 0      |
| 21.   | Rajasthan         | 4237   | 1258  | 182  | 138  | 4155   |
| 22.   | Sikkim            | 25     | 20    | 5    | 0    | 25     |
| 23.   | Tamil Nadu*       | 0      | 0     | 0    |      | 0      |
| 24.   | Tripura           | 148    | 65    | 49   | 16   | 143    |
| 25.   | Uttar Pradesh     | 28006  | 23    | 0    | 3    | 27750  |
| 26.   | Uttarakhand       | 1512   | 28    | 2    | 0    | 1511   |
| 27.   | West Bengal       | 4202   | 63    | 0    | 16   | 4185   |
| TOTAL |                   | 112225 | 18306 | 7934 | 2587 | 107752 |

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

**Statement-II**

*District-wise details of coverage and achievement of un/de-electrified villages under RGGVY in the State of Jammu and Kashmir*

As on 15.11.2013

| Sl. No.        | District    | Un-electrified villages |             |
|----------------|-------------|-------------------------|-------------|
|                |             | Coverage                | Achievement |
| <b>X Plan</b>  |             |                         |             |
| 1.             | Kupwara     | 41                      | 25          |
| 2.             | Kathua      | 44                      | 44          |
| 3.             | Udhampur    | 18                      | 18          |
|                | TOTAL       | 103                     | 87          |
| <b>XI Plan</b> |             |                         |             |
| 1.             | Budgam      | 8                       | 7           |
| 2.             | Jammu       | 0                       | 0           |
| 3.             | Kargil      | 25                      | 25          |
| 4.             | Leh         | 35                      | 18          |
| 5.             | Srinagar    | 5                       | 5           |
| 6.             | Doda        | 20                      | 17          |
| 7.             | Anantnag    | 5                       | 5           |
| 8.             | Baramulla   | 11                      | 11          |
| 9.             | Poonch      | 1                       | 1           |
| 10.            | Puwama      | 15                      | 12          |
| 11.            | Rajouri     | 6                       | 4           |
|                | TOTAL       | 131                     | 105         |
|                | GRAND TOTAL | 234                     | 192         |

**Poor electricity connectivity in rural households**

604. SHRI AJAY SANCHETI : Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that almost 45 per cent of rural households have no electricity connection and those are connected do not get power supply;
- (b) if so, the steps taken to improve the situation;
- (c) whether any targets have been fixed for supply of power in rural areas; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) : (a) and (d) As Per Census 2011, 55.3% rural Households in the country are using electricity as main source of lighting, which implies that almost 45% rural households in the country have stated that they do not use electricity as the main source of lighting. Supply of power is under domain of State Government/State utility.

Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana (RGGVY) was launched by Government of India in April 2005 for creating infrastructure in 1,12,225 un/de-electrified villages (UEV), 3,83,372 partially electrified villages (PEV) and release of free electricity connections to 2,76,11,469 Below Poverty Line (BPL) households in the country as per schemes sanctioned so far which stipulates electricity supply for a minimum of 6–8 hours. Cumulatively, as on 15.11.2013, the infrastructure has been created in 1,07,752 UE villages and 3,03,406 PE villages and free electricity connections to 2,13,57,370 BPL households have been released. The scheme has been continued in Twelfth and Thirteenth Plan for:

- Completing spillover works of projects sanctioned in Tenth and Eleventh Plan.
- Continuing the scheme for covering all remaining census villages and habitations with population of above 100.
- Providing free electricity connections to BPL households in villages and habitations with population of above 100.
- Extending DDG to Grid connected areas to supplement the availability of Power in areas where power supply is less than six hours a day.

As on 15.11.2013, 39 projects for creating infrastructure in 93 UE villages and 30,119 PE villages and providing free electricity connections to 8,59,082 have been sanctioned during Twelfth Plan.

**Obstacles in functioning of Sasan UMPP**

605. SHRI JAI PRAKASH NARAYAN SINGH :  
SHRI A.A. JINNAH :

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Western Regional Load Despatch Centre (WRLDC) is creating obstacles for the country's most competitive, UMPP Sasan Ultra Mega Power Project to operate its plant to ensure that the merchant power producers sell power at Rs. 6–9 per unit to these seven States;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the WRLDC's behaviour is causing nearly more than Rs. 10 crore loss to the various State Governments, which have signed Power Purchase Agreement (PPA) with Sasan UMPP; and

(d) if so, the action taken by Government on the Power Grid and other merchant power producing company officials for causing huge financial loss to the Government exchequer?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) : (a) and (b) The Sasan UMPP declared Commercial Operation Date (COD) of its Unit-3 from 0000 hrs. of 31st March, 2013 with a tested capacity of 101.38 MW based on a certificate issued by Independent Engineer (IE) and started declaring capacity of 620.4 MW against a tested capacity of 101.38 MW. The Western Regional Load Despatch Centre (WRLDC) filed a Petition in Central Electricity Regulatory Commission (CERC) on 25th April, 2013 in the matter of "declaration of COD and scheduling of Sasan UMPP". The CERC in another petition filed by Sasan Power Ltd. (SPL), ordered on 20th June, 2013 that declaration of CoD for 101.38 MW could not be sustained and that SPL should conduct another test at supercritical parameters. On 1st July, 2013, SPL filed an appeal before the Appellate Tribunal for Electricity (APTEL) for staying the CERC order dated 20th June, 2013. Hon'ble APTEL did not grant any stay on the CERC order dated 20th June, 2013 and appeal was disposed off on 17th July, 2013. Hon'ble APTEL gave its judgment on 12th August, 2013 and remanded the matter to the CERC to decide the issues afresh after

hearing all parties concerned and pass appropriate orders in accordance with law. The matter is pending with CERC.

In the meantime, a meeting was held between procurers and SPL on 3rd August, 2013 and it was decided in the meeting that performance retest be carried out between 11th August to 14th August, 2013. The lead procurer MP Power Management Company Ltd. submitted their acceptance letter to WRLDC on 16th August, 2013 on the test results of the performance retest conducted between 11th August, 2013 to 14th August, 2013.

(c) and (d) WRLDC has acted in accordance with CERC Regulations and has not caused any financial loss to Government exchequer. No action is required to be taken by the Government in the matter which is to be decided by CERC.

**Procurement of power under standard bidding norm by States**

606. SARDAR SUKHDEV SINGH DHINDSA :  
SHRI SABIR ALI :

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of State Governments which have procured power since the Notification of the new case standard bidding documents, under Section 63 of the Central Electricity Authority (CEA) Act;

(b) the quantum of power tendered for and procured along with the cost thereof and the number of Power Purchase Agreements signed and those under litigation;

(c) the deviations in the procurement process *vis-a-vis* the procedure laid out by the standard bidding documents; and

(d) whether the deviations were authorised in advance by the respective regulators, and if the procedure was not followed, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) : (a) and (b) The Model Bidding Documents (MBDs) comprising the Model Request for Qualification, Model Request for Proposal and the Model Power Purchase Agreement for construction and operation of power generation projects on Design, Build, Finance, Operate and Transfer (DBFOT) basis were finalized and circulated to the Stakeholder on 20th September, 2013. Further, in line with the decisions taken for revision of Standard Bidding Documents for Case-2/UMPPs projects, similar exercise was undertaken for Case-1 also by Ministry

of Power. Model Bidding Documents (MBDs) comprising the Model Request for Qualification, Model Request for Proposal and the Model Power Supply Agreement for construction and operation of Thermal Power Stations set up on Design, Build, Finance, Own and Operate (DBFOO) basis have also been finalized and circulated on 8th November, 2013.

As per available information, none of the Distribution Utilities have procured power since issue of the new Model Bidding Documents (MBDs) for projects on DBFOT and DBFOO basis.

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

#### **Popularisation of solar energy in the country**

607. SHRI BASAWARAJ PATIL : Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of production and requirement of hydro, nuclear and solar electricity in the country; and

(b) the steps taken by Government to popularize solar energy for permanent self-sufficiency?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) : (a) The total requirement of electricity during 2013-14 (up to Oct.'13) was 5,92,943 MU. Central Electricity Authority (CEA) monitor generation from conventional energy sources *i.e.* Coal, Hydro, Nuclear (above 25 MW capacity) only. The details of electricity generated from these sources during 2013-14 (up to Oct.'13) is as under:

| Source             | Generation (MU)          |
|--------------------|--------------------------|
|                    | 2013-14 (up to Oct.' 13) |
| Thermal            | 443648.57                |
| Hydro              | 93850.63                 |
| Nuclear            | 19107.1                  |
| Import from Bhutan | 4986.82                  |
| TOTAL              | 561593.12                |

As regards solar electricity, the total installed capacity of Grid Connected Solar Power Projects, as per Ministry of New and Renewable Energy of the Government of India, is 2101 MW, which is targeted to be enhanced to 10,000 MW by 2017.

(b) The following steps have been taken by the Government to popularize solar energy for permanent self-sufficiency:

- (i) Government of India has launched Jawaharlal Nehru National Solar Mission (JNNSM) on 11th January, 2010. The Mission targets deployment of 20,000 MW of grid connected solar power by 2022 in three phases.
- (ii) Grant of subsidy on off-grid applications.
- (iii) Provision for renewable purchase obligation for solar has been made in the National Tariff Policy.
- (iv) Concessional Import duty/Excise duty exemption for setting up of solar power plants, accelerated depreciation and tax holiday.
- (v) Generation based incentive and facility for bundled power for Grid connected Solar Power Projects through various interventions announced from time to time.
- (vi) Awareness programmes such as exhibitions, training workshops etc. are being conducted.
- (vii) Several R&D efforts have been initiated for new technologies and improvement in efficiency.
- (viii) Private Solar Power Developers are free to choose the technology based on their financial position and other related factors.

**Delay in completion of electrification work under RGGVY**

608. SHRI RAMA CHANDRA KHUNTIA : Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the poor performance of implementing contractors engaged by the Central Public Sector Undertakings (CPSUs) delays the completion of Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyut Yojana (RGGVY) scheme during the Eleventh Plan Period as they are unable to engage adequate manpower as per requirement;

(b) whether necessary directives has been given to the CPSUs (NTPC, PGCIL and NHPC) to expedite the electrification works under RGGVY scheme; and

(c) whether in worst case scenario Government will go for open tender for the early completion of RGGVY electrification schemes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) : (a) Under Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana (RGGVY), projects are to be executed on turnkey basis by the Implementing Agencies. Accordingly the Implementing Agencies/State Utilities/CPSUs (NTPC, PGCIL, DVC and NHPC) award the contracts to the Contractors after open tendering/competitive bidding. The performance of CPSUs is generally satisfactory in regard to progress achieved during Eleventh Plan Period. However, in a few cases there have been some problems with the turnkey contractors. The performance of CPSUs w.r.t. coverage is as under:

| CPSUs<br>Eleventh<br>Plan | Un/de-electrifled villages (UEV) |                                      |  | Below Poverty Line (BPL) households |                                      |  |
|---------------------------|----------------------------------|--------------------------------------|--|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|--|
|                           | Revised<br>Coverage              | Achievement<br>(as on<br>15.11.2013) | Percentage<br>with respect<br>to revised<br>coverage | Revised<br>Coverage                 | Achievement<br>(as on<br>15.11.2013) | Percentage<br>with respect<br>to revised<br>coverage |
| PGCIL                     | 9722                             | 9477                                 | 97%  | 2401587                             | 2234497                              | 93%  |
| NHPC                      | 5721                             | 5590                                 | 98%  | 1489551                             | 1356234                              | 91%  |
| NTPC                      | 11280                            | 11265                                | 100%   | 2300023                             | 2260072                              | 98%  |
| DVC                       | 3584                             | 3268                                 | 91%  | 281728                              | 226183                               | 80%  |

(b) The following steps have been taken to expedite the electrification works under RGGVY:

- Government of India has set up an inter-Ministerial Monitoring Committee which periodically meets to sanction projects and review progress of implementation.
- District Committees have been set up in all the States to monitor the progress of rural electrification works.
- The States also hold monthly meeting under the Chairmanship of Chief Secretary to resolve the bottlenecks in implementation of RGGVY.
- The Government of India and Rural Electrification Corporation (REC), the nodal agency for RGGVY, conduct frequent review meetings with all the stakeholders; the concerned State Governments, State Power Utilities

and Implementing Agencies for expeditious implementation of the scheme as per the agreed schedule.

- Ministry of Rural Development expanded the scope of District Level Vigilance and Monitoring Committee for “Review of RGGVY” as a regular agenda item in the District Level Vigilance and Monitoring Committee Meetings.
- Recently Minister of Power has written a letter to all Hon’ble Members of Parliament indicating the progress of their respective parliamentary constituencies where RGGVY works are in progress to review the progress of the projects in their Parliamentary Constituencies. They have also been requested to monitor the projects at their level and also discuss the same in the District Vigilance and Monitoring Committee meetings in presence of public representatives as well as district officials so that the issues affecting the progress are resolved expeditiously.
- To ensure qualitative execution of rural electrification works, a three tier quality control mechanism has been enforced under RGGVY in Eleventh Plan.
- The Special Review Meetings for the slow moving projects are taken at the project level with the top management of the contracting agencies, implementing CPSUs, concerned State DISCOM/Utility and respective State Governments to identify the bottlenecks and necessary directions are issued to all the stakeholders to resolve the issues and complete the work at the earliest.

(c) As per RGGVY guidelines, the Implementing Agencies award the work by inviting open tenders.

#### **Bridging of Power Grids of various regions**

609. DR. V. MAITREYAN : Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government could not provide the requested quantity of electricity to Tamil Nadu from the Central pool and from the surplus power returned by certain States to the Centre;

(b) whether it is a fact that the Grid connectivity amongst the Southern Power Grid with Power Grids of other regions are inadequate to cater the Power Transit between Tamil Nadu and other States;

(c) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken by Government to enhance the grid connectivity between Tamil Nadu and other States;

(d) whether Government has plans to bridge the Power Grids of various regions in the country for effective power transit; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) The country has been demarcated into five electrical regions *i.e.* Northern, Western, Eastern, North-Eastern and Southern. Four of these regions *i.e.* Northern, Western, Eastern, North-Eastern operate in synchronism and are collectively known as the NEW grid. Southern Region is connected to rest of the grid through the following High Voltage Direct Current (HVDC) links :

- (i) Talcher-Kolar HVDC line: 2,000 MW.
- (ii) Gazuwaka HVDC back-to-back : 1,000 MW.
- (iii) Chandrapur HVDC back-to-back : 1,000 MW.

The Government has taken steps to ease the corridor congestion which is hindering the supply of power from the surplus States to the State of Southern Region including Tamil Nadu. The inter-regional links between NEW grid and SR grid and intra-regional links within SR for mitigating corridor congestion have been planned. The details of these transmission links are as under :

**Inter-regional lines:**

- (i) Raichur - Sholapur 765 kV two single circuit lines.
- (ii) Kolhapur (new) - Narendra 765 kV double circuit line.
- (iii) Wardha -Hyderabad 765 kV double circuit line.
- (iv) Angul - Srikakulam - Vemagiri 765 kV double circuit line.

**Strengthening of Inter State Transmission System within Southern Region:**

- (i) Vijayawada - Nellore (A.P.) - Thiruvalam 400 kV double circuit line.
- (ii) Chittoor - Thiruvalam 400 kV double circuit line.

- (iii) Kurnool - Thiruvalem 765 kV double circuit line.
- (iv) Madhugiri - Salem Pooling Point 765 kV single circuit line.
- (v) Somanahalli - Salem (New) 400 kV double circuit line.
- (vi) Loop-in-loop-out of Kolar - S.P. Budur 400 kV single circuit line at Thiruvalem.
- (vii) Loop-in-loop-out of Salem-Somanahalli 400 kV single circuit line at Hosur.
- (viii) Mysore - Kozhikode 400 kV double circuit line.

(d) and (e) As on 31st October, 2013, the total transmission capacity of inter-regional links is 31850 MW. By the end of Twelfth Plan *i.e.* 2016-17, the Inter-Regional capacity is expected to be 65,550 MW.

**Slow progress in power generation capacity of the country**

610. SHRIMATI WANSUK SYIEM : Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether India's power generation capacity after a record addition for two successive years, added only 4798 MW in six months ended in September, 2013 during the current fiscal against a target of 7936 MW;

(b) whether not even one of the 10 projects planned for commissioning in the Central and State sectors during the period fructified, including Oil and Natural Gas Corporation (ONGC's) 363 MW Tripura plant and State Government projects in Delhi, Gujarat and Chhattisgarh; and

(c) whether most of these projects are unable to service debt because of fuel supply constraints leading to these being classified as non-performing assets?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) : (a) Generation capacity added in the six months (April–September, 2013) of the current financial year was 4,798 MW against a target of 7,936 MW.

(b) The capacity commissioned in Central and State sectors in the six months of the current financial year (April–September, 2013) adds up to 1,319 MW. ONGC's Tripura CCGT, State Government projects in Gujarat and Chhattisgarh did not fructify. In case of State Government project in Delhi, 250 MW capacity was commissioned and 250 MW capacity did not fructify.

(c) Fuel supply constraint has not been the reason for slippage of thermal power projects from the first two quarters of 2013-14. The slippage of thermal projects was mainly on account of non-readiness of Balance of Plants (BoPs).

#### **Consumption and availability of electricity in Bihar**

611. SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV : Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has any figure about present per capita consumption and availability of electricity in Bihar;

(b) whether it is a fact that national average of per capita consumption of electricity is about 813 kwh in 2011;

(c) if so, the details of steps taken by Government to increase the production and supply of electricity in Bihar to maintain national average in that State also; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) : (a) Latest available Per capita Consumption of Bihar is 133.61 kWh for the year 2011-12 corresponding to gross availability of electricity 13160.21 MU.

(b) All India Per capita Consumption of Electricity for the year 2010-11 was 818.75 kWh and for the year 2011-12 was 883.63 kWh.

(c) and (d) Electricity being a concurrent subject, power procurement, supply and distribution in a State to different categories of consumers/sectors including industrial sector comes under the purview of the respective State Government/State Power Utility. The Government of India supplements the efforts of the state Governments by establishing power plants in Central Sector through Central Public Sector Undertakings (CPSUs). The Central Government allocates power to the States/UTs from Central Generating Stations (CGSs) to mitigate the overall shortage of power. The allocation from Central Generating Stations as on 31st October, 2013 to Bihar is 1,940 MW.

#### **Retirement of old Thermal Units**

612. DR. R. LAKSHMANAN : Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has identified any thermal units which are to be retired gradually and systematically;

- (b) if so, the details of Thermal Units which have been identified to be retired;
- (c) whether such retirement of old Thermal Units will have severe impact on the target fixed by Government to generate 72,340 MW power from thermal power plants during Twelfth Five Year Plan; and
- (d) if so, the steps taken by Government to achieve the target?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) : (a) and (b) Central Electricity Authority has identified thermal generating units which are to be retired. A list of Thermal units to be retired during the Twelfth Plan is given in the Statement (*See below*).

(c) and (d) The retirement of proposed old Thermal Generating Units will not have any impact on Twelfth Five Year Plan target of thermal capacity addition, as retirement of thermal units has been taken into account while fixing the capacity addition target for the Twelfth Plan.

***Statement***

*List of Thermal Power Stations to be Retired during Twelfth Plan*

| Sl. No. | State          | Name of Project                 | Total Capacity (in MW) | Year of Synchronization/Commissioning |
|---------|----------------|---------------------------------|------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| 1       | 2              | 3                               | 4                      | 5                                     |
| 1.      | Delhi          | Indra Prasatha CCPP (1-6 units) | 180                    | 1986                                  |
|         |                | Badarpur TPS (1-3 units)        | 285                    | 1973-75                               |
| 2.      | Uttar Pradesh  | Harduaganj T P S (unit - 5)     | 60                     | 1977                                  |
|         |                | Obra TPS (unit 1-2, 7, 8)       | 278                    | (1967, 69, 75)                        |
| 3.      | Chhattisgarh   | D S P M TPS KORBA-II (unit 2-4) | 150                    | 1967, 68, 68)                         |
| 4.      | Gujarat        | Sabarmati TPS (unit 15-16)      | 60                     | 1962-63                               |
| 5.      | Madhya Pradesh | Satpura TPS (unit 2, 4, 5)      | 187.5                  | 1968, 69, 70                          |
| 6.      | Andhra Pradesh | Kothagudam T P S A (unit 1-4)   | 360                    | 1966, 66, 67, 67                      |
|         | Andhra Pradesh | Ramagudam T P S B (unit 1)      | 62.5                   | 1971                                  |

| 1           | 2           | 3                                   | 4       | 5                    |
|-------------|-------------|-------------------------------------|---------|----------------------|
| 7.          | Tamil Nadu  | Ennore TPS (unit 1–2)               | 120     | 1970-71              |
|             |             | Neyveli TPSI (1–9)                  | 600     | 1962, 63, 63–70      |
| 8.          | Jharkhand   | Patratu T P S (unit 1–6)            | 340     | 1966–67, 69–72       |
| 9.          | West Bengal | New Cossipore TPS (unit 1–4)        | 160     | 1949, 49, 50, 63     |
|             |             | Titagarh TPS (unit 1–4)             | 240     | 1982–85              |
|             |             | D.P.L. TPS (unit 4–6)               | 220     | 1964, 64, 66,        |
|             |             | Dishergarh TPS (unit 1, 3, 4 & 5)   | 18      | 1928, 35, 39, 65     |
|             |             | Seebpore TPS (unit 2–4)             | 5.38    | 1931, 49, 38         |
|             |             | Seebpore TPS                        | 3       | 1939                 |
|             |             | Bandel TPS (unit 2–5)               | 240     | 1965, 65, 66, 66     |
|             |             | Haldia Gas Power Station (unit 2)   | 20      | 1979                 |
|             |             | Haldia Gas Power Station            | 20      | 1979                 |
|             |             | Kasba Gas Power Station (unit 2)    | 20      | 1979                 |
|             |             | Kasba Gas Power Station             | 20      | 1979                 |
|             |             | Siliguri Gas Power Station (unit 1) | 20      | 1980                 |
| 10.         | Odisha      | Talcher TPS (Old) (unit 1–4)        | 250     | 1967–68, 68–69       |
| 11.         | Assam       | Chandrapur TPS (unit 1, 1–4)        | 90      | 1973, 83, 81, 83, 86 |
|             |             | Namrup G P S (unit-4, 1–3)          | 73      | 1976, 65, 65, 65     |
|             |             | Namrup, Wasteheat GPS (unit 5–6)    | 46      | 1985, 76             |
| 12.         | Tripura     | Baramura GPS (unit 2–3)             | 10      | 1986, 86             |
| GRAND TOTAL |             |                                     | 4138.38 |                      |

### Creation of Power Islands

613. SHRI BHUPENDER YADAV : Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is planning creation of 'Power Islands' as an alternative to grid infrastructure in cases of the latter breaking down;

(b) if so, the details of progress made in this direction, and by when the proposed islands will become functional;

(c) whether the Central Electricity Authority has completed its review of criteria for transmission planning; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) : (a) and (b) The electrical islands, which help in saving the healthy part of the grid at a time when grid collapse is imminent, are already functional in a number of states in the country.

Regional Power Committees (RPCs) have identified additional islanding schemes based on technical feasibility in the States of National Capital Territory (NCT) of Delhi, Punjab, Uttar Pradesh, Maharashtra, Gujarat, Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Karnataka, Kerala, West Bengal, Jharkhand, Bihar, Odisha, Assam, Tripura and whole North Eastern Region (NER). Some of these schemes are under implementation and some are operational.

(c) and (d) Central Electricity Authority has completed its review of criteria for transmission planning. The revised transmission planning criteria is in place with effect from 1st February, 2013. The regional electrical grids of Northern, Western, Eastern and North-Eastern regions have been synchronously inter-connected to form one of the largest electrical grids in the world. The country has moved from the concept of regional self-sufficiency to bulk inter-regional transfer of power through high capacity Alternating Current (AC) and High Voltage Direct Current (HVDC) corridors forming an all-India National Grid.

#### **Power tariff in Himachal Pradesh**

†614. SHRIMATI BIMLA KASHYAP SOOD : Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of hydel power projects and hydel power stations under construction, completed so far and operational in Himachal Pradesh, district-wise; and

(b) the details of tariff at which Himachal Pradesh Government is providing power to the people of the State along with the quantum of subsidy being provided?

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) : (a) At present, 15 hydro-electric projects (above 25 MW) with an installed capacity of 3948 MW are under construction and 20 hydro-electric projects (above 25 MW) with an installed capacity of 7704 MW are completed and under operation in the State of Himachal Pradesh. The district-wise details, of these projects are given in the Statement-I and Statement-II respectively (*See below*).

(b) The tariff at which Himachal Pradesh Government is providing power to the consumers of various categories in the State *w.e.f.* 01.04.2013 is given in the Statement-III (*See below*). The State Government is providing subsidy to the domestic as well as agriculture consumers as per the following details:

*A. Subsidized tariff for Domestic category*

| Description        | Units per Month (kWh) | Approved Tariff for FY14 (Rs./kWh) | GoHP Subsidy For FY14 (Rs./kWh) | Effective Tariff After Subsidy (Rs./kWh) |
|--------------------|-----------------------|------------------------------------|---------------------------------|--|
| Lifeline Consumers | 0-40                  | 2.85                               | 1.85                            | 1.00                                     |
| Other Consumers    | 0-125                 | 3.50                               | 2.20                            | 1.30                                     |
|                    | 126-250               | 4.40                               | 1.70                            | 2.70                                     |
|                    | Above 250             | 4.70                               | 0.75                            | 3.95                                     |
| Prepaid Consumers  |                       | 3.50                               | 2.20                            | 1.30                                     |

*B. Subsidized tariff for Agriculture and Allied Activities of consumers*

| Description                       | Approved Tariff for FY14 (Rs./unit) | GoHP Subsidy For FY14 (Rs./unit) | Effective Tariff After Subsidy (Rs./unit) |
|-----------------------------------|-------------------------------------|----------------------------------|---|
| Single part Tariff (<=20kW)       | 3.50                                | 2.50                             | 1.00                                      |
| Two-part tariff (>20kW) LT Supply | 4.60                                | 3.60                             | 1.00                                      |

***Statement-I******District-wise details of hydel power projects under construction in Himachal Pradesh***

(above 25 MW)

| District        | Name of Scheme     | Sector  | I.C.<br>(No. × MW) | Cap.<br>Under<br>Execution<br>(MW) | Likely date of<br>Commissioning<br>Latest |
|-----------------|--------------------|---------|--------------------|------------------------------------|---|
| 1               | 2                  | 3       | 4                  | 5                                  | 6   |
| <b>Bilaspur</b> |                    |         |                    |                                    |   |
|                 | Kol Dam (NTPC)     | Central | 4 × 200            | 800.00                             | 2014-15                                   |
| <b>Chamba</b>   |                    |         |                    |                                    |   |
|                 | Bajoli Holi        | Private | 3 × 60             | 180.00                             | 2017-18                                   |
|                 | Chanju-I           | Private | 3 × 12             | 36.00                              | 2017-18                                   |
| <b>Kullu</b>    |                    |         |                    |                                    |   |
|                 | Parbati- II (NHPC) | Central | 4 × 200            | 800.00                             | 2016-17                                   |
|                 | Parbati-III (NHPC) | Central | 4 × 130            | 520.00                             | 2013-15                                   |
|                 | Sainj              | State   | 2 × 50             | 100.00                             | 2015-16                                   |
| <b>Kinnaur</b>  |                    |         |                    |                                    |   |
|                 | Kashang -I         | State   | 1 × 65             | 65.00                              | 2014-15                                   |
|                 | Kashang -II & III  | State   | 2 × 65             | 130.00                             | 2015-16                                   |
|                 | Shongtong Karcham  | State   | 3 × 150            | 450.00                             | 2017-18                                   |
|                 | Sorang             | Private | 2 × 50             | 100.00                             | 2013-14                                   |
|                 | Tidong-I           | Private | 2 × 50             | 100.00                             | 2016-17                                   |
| <b>Mandi</b>    |                    |         |                    |                                    |   |
|                 | Uhl-III            | State   | 3 × 33.33          | 100.00                             | 2015-16                                   |

| 1                   | 2              | 3       | 4         | 5       | 6       |
|---------------------|----------------|---------|-----------|---------|---------|
| <b>Shimla</b>       |                |         |           |         |         |
|                     | Swara Kuddu    | State   | 3 × 37    | 111.00  | 2015-16 |
|                     | Tangnu Romai   | Private | 2 × 22    | 44.00   | 2015-16 |
| <b>Shimla/Kullu</b> |                |         |           |         |         |
|                     | Rampur (SJVNL) | Central | 6 × 68.67 | 412.00  | 2013-15 |
| TOTAL               |                |         |           | 3948.00 |         |

**Statement-II***Hydro Electric Projects (above 25 MW) under operation in Himachal Pradesh*

| Sl. No.               | Station Name  | Installed Capacity (in MW) | Located in District of HP |
|-----------------------|---------------|----------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1                     | 2             | 3                          | 4                         |
| <b>CENTRAL SECTOR</b> |               |                            |                           |
| 1.                    | Nathpa Jhakri | 1500                       | Kinnaur                   |
| 2.                    | Bhakra Left   | 540                        | Bilaspur                  |
| 3.                    | Bhakra Right  | 785                        | Bilaspur                  |
| 4.                    | Dehar         | 990                        | Mandi                     |
| 5.                    | Pong Dam      | 396                        | Kangra                    |
| 6.                    | Baira Siul    | 198                        | Chamba                    |
| 7.                    | Chamera I     | 540                        | Chamba                    |
| 8.                    | Chamera II    | 300                        | Chamba                    |
| 9.                    | Chamera III   | 231                        | Chamba                    |
| TOTAL CENTRAL SECTOR  |               | 5480                       |                           |

| 1                    | 2               | 3    | 4       |
|----------------------|-----------------|------|---------|
| STATE SECTOR         |                 |      |         |
| 1.                   | Giri Bata       | 60   | Sirmaur |
| 2.                   | Bassi           | 60   | Mandi   |
| 3.                   | Sanjay          | 120  | Kinnaur |
| 4.                   | Larji           | 126  | Mandi   |
| 5.                   | Shanan          | 110  | Mandi   |
| TOTAL STATE SECTOR   |                 | 476  |         |
| PRIVATE SECTOR       |                 |      |         |
| 1.                   | Malana          | 86   | Kullu   |
| 2.                   | Malana II       | 100  | Kullu   |
| 3.                   | Baspa           | 300  | Kinnaur |
| 4.                   | Karcham Wangtoo | 1000 | Kinnaur |
| 5.                   | Allain Duhangan | 192  | Kullu   |
| 6.                   | Budhil          | 70   | Chamba  |
| TOTAL PRIVATE SECTOR |                 | 1748 |         |
| TOTAL                |                 | 7704 |         |

**Statement-III****Electricity Tariff in Himachal Pradesh w.e.f. 01.04.2013**

| Category | Category of Service                           | Demand Charge                                   | Energy Charge | Consumer Service Charge (Rs./Month) |
|----------|---|---|---------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1        | 2   | 3   | 4             | 5                                   |
| DS       | DOMESTIC SUPPLY (Tariff after GoHP subsidy)   |   |               |                                     |
|          | Life line Consumers (Upto 40 kWh/Month)       |   | 100 Paise/kWh | 30                                  |
|          | Other Consumers (Other than Pre-Paid Metered) |   |               |                                     |
|          | 0-125 kWh/Month                               |   | 130 Paise/kWh | 40                                  |
|          | 126-250 kWh/Month                             |   | 270 Paise/kWh |                                     |
|          | Above 250 kWh/Month                           |   | 395 Paise/kWh |                                     |
|          | Other Consumers (Pre-Paid Metered)            |   | 130 Paise/kWh |                                     |
|          | Connected Load                                | Character of Service                            |               |                                     |
|          | <=50KW  | Standard Supply Voltage (AC 50 Hz)              |               |                                     |
|          | 51 KW upto 2000 KW                            | (1 Phase 0.23 KV or 3 Phase 0.415 KV) OR 2.2 KV |               |                                     |
|          | 2001 KW upto 10000 KW                         | 11 KV or 15KV or 22KV                           |               |                                     |
|          |   | 33 or 66KV                                      |               |                                     |

| 1     | 2  | 3   | 4              | 5   |
|-------|--|---|----------------|-----|
| NDNCS | NON DOMESTIC NON COMMERCIAL SUPPLY                 |   |                |     |
|       | Single Part Tariff for connected load $\leq 20$ KW |   | 500 Paise/kWh  | 70  |
|       | Two part Tariff for connected load $> 20$ KW       | 120 Rs. kVA/Month<br>Character of Service       | 460 Paise/kVAh | 140 |
|       | Connected Load                                     | Standard Supply Voltage (AC 50 Hz)              |                |     |
|       | $\leq 50$ KW                                       | (1 Phase 0.23 KV or 3 Phase 0.415 KV) OR 2.2 KV |                |     |
|       | 51 KW upto 2000 KW                                 | 11KV or 15KV or 22KV                            |                |     |
|       | 2001 KW upto 10000 KW                              | 33 or 66 KV                                     |                |     |
|       | $> 10000$ KW                                       | $\geq 132$ KV                                   |                |     |
| CS    | COMMERCIAL SUPPLY                                  |   |                |     |
|       | Single Part Tariff for connected load $\leq 20$ KW |   | 525 Paise/kWh  | 70  |
|       | Two Part Tariff for connected load $> 20$ KW       |   |                |     |
|       | 20-100 KW  | 90 Rs./kVA/Month                                | 485 Paise/kVAh | 140 |
|       | Above 100 KW                                       | 140 Rs./kVA/Month<br>Character of Service       | 475 Paise/kVAh | 275 |
|       | Connected Load                                     | Standard Supply Voltage (AC 50 Hz)              |                |     |
|       | $\leq 50$ KW                                       | (1 Phase 0.23 KV or 3 Phase 0.415 KV) OR 2.2 KV |                |     |
|       | 51 KW upto 2000 KW                                 | 11KV or 15KV or 22KV                            |                |     |
|       | 2001 KW upto 10000 KW                              | 33 or 66 KV                                     |                |     |
|       | $> 10000$ KW                                       | $\geq 132$ KV                                   |                |     |

|                                      |  |   |                |     |
|--------------------------------------|--|---|----------------|-----|
| SMS                                  | SMALL & MEDIUM INDUSTRIAL POWER SUPPLY (Load not exceeding 100 KW) |   |                |     |
|                                      | Single Part Tariff for connected load $\leq 20$ KW                 |   | 470 Paise/kWh  | 90  |
|                                      | Two Part Tariff for connected load $> 20$ KW                       | 80 Rs. AVA/Month                                | 450 Paise/kVAh | 175 |
|                                      | Peak Load Exemption Charge (PLEC) for load $> 20$ KW               | 60 Rs. AVA/Month                                | 660 Paise/kVAh |     |
|                                      | Peak Load Violation Charge (PLVC) for load $> 20$ KW               | 20 Rs./kVA/day                                  | 990 Paise/kVAh |     |
|                                      | Character of Service   |   |                |     |
|                                      | Connected Load   | Standard Supply Voltage (AC 50 Hz)              |                |     |
|                                      | $\leq 50$ KW   | (1 Phase 0.23 KV or 3 Phase 0.415 KV) OR 2.2 KV |                |     |
|                                      | 51 KW upto 100 KW  | 11 KV or 15KV or 22KV                           |                |     |
| LIPS                                 | LARGE INDUSTRIAL POWER SUPPLY (Load exceeding 100KW)               |   |                |     |
|                                      | HT -1 (connected load upto & including 1 MW)                       |   |                |     |
|                                      | 1. Upto 300 kVAh/kVA of contract demand/month                      | 200 Rs. AVA/Month                               | 450 Paise/kVAh | 400 |
|                                      | 2. Remaining energy during the month                               |   | 475 Paise/kVAh |     |
|                                      | HT -2 (connected load above 1 MW)                                  |   |                |     |
|                                      | 1. Upto 300 kVAh/kVA of contract demand/month                      | 350 Rs. AVA/Month                               | 415 Paise/kVAh | 400 |
| 2. Remaining energy during the month |  | 440 Paise/kVAh                                  |                |     |
|                                      | EHT Supply   |   |                |     |
|                                      | 1. Upto 300 kVAh/kVA of contract demand/month                      | 350 Rs. AVA/Month                               | 405 Paise/kVAh | 400 |

| 1    | 2   | 3                                  | 4               | 5   |
|------|---|------------------------------------|-----------------|-----|
|      | 2. Remaining energy during the month          |                                    | 430 Paise/kVAh  |     |
|      | Peak Load Exemption Charge (PLEC)             |                                    |                 |     |
|      | HT-1  | 60 Rs./kVA/Month                   | 670 Paise/kVAh  |     |
|      | HT-2  |                                    | 620 Paise/kVAh  |     |
|      | EHT   |                                    | 600 Paise/kVAh  |     |
|      | Peak Load Violation Charge (PLVC)             |                                    |                 |     |
|      | HT-1  | 20 Rs./kVA/day                     | 1005 Paise/kVAh |     |
|      | HT-2  |                                    | 930 Paise/kVAh  |     |
|      | EHT   |                                    | 900 Paise/kVAh  |     |
|      | Connected Load                                | Character of Service               |                 |     |
|      | 101 KW upto 2000 KW                           | Standard Supply Voltage (AC 50 Hz) |                 |     |
|      | 2001 KW upto 10000 KW                         | 11 KV or 15KV or 22KV              |                 |     |
|      | >10000KW                                      | 33 or 66 KV                        |                 |     |
|      |   | >=132KV                            |                 |     |
| WIPS | WATER AND IRRIGATION PUMPING SUPPLY           |                                    |                 |     |
|      | Single Part Tariff for connected load <=20 KW |                                    | 100 Paise/kWh   | 50  |
|      | Two Part Tariff for connected load >20 KW     |                                    |                 |     |
|      | LT Supply                                     | 80 Rs./kVA/Month                   | 100 Paise/kVAh  | 150 |

|   |   |                 |     |
|---|---|-----------------|-----|
| HT Supply                                   | 300 Rs./kVA/Month                               | 450 Paise/kVAh  | 225 |
| EHT Supply                                  | 300 Rs./kVA/Month                               | 430 Paise/kVAh  | 300 |
| Peak Load Exemption Charge (PLEC) LT/HT/EHT | 60 Rs./kVA/Month                                | 720 Paise/kVAh  |     |
| Peak Load Violation Charge (PLVC) LT/HT/EHT | 20 Rs./kVA/day                                  | 1035 Paise/kVAh |     |
| Character of Service                        |   |                 |     |
| Connected Load                              | Standard Supply Voltage (AC 50 Hz)              |                 |     |
| <=50 KW                                     | (1 Phase 0.23 KV or 3 Phase 0.415 KV) OR 2.2 KV |                 |     |
| 51KW upto 2000KW                            | 11KV or 15KV or 22KV                            |                 |     |
| 2001 KW upto 10000 KW                       | 33 or 66 KV                                     |                 |     |
| >10000KW                                    | >=132KV   |                 |     |
| BS  |   |                 |     |
| BULK SUPPLY                                 |   |                 |     |
| Two Part Tariff                             |   |                 |     |
| LT Supply                                   | 260 Rs./AVA/Month                               | 485 Paise/kVAh  | 175 |
| HT Supply                                   | 300 Rs./kVA/Month                               | 435 Paise/kVAh  |     |
| EHT Supply                                  |   | 415 Paise/kVAh  |     |
| Character of Service                        |   |                 |     |
| Connected Load                              | Standard Supply Voltage (AC 50 Hz)              |                 |     |
| <=50 KW                                     | (1 Phase 0.23 KV or 3 Phase 0.415 KV) OR 2.2 KV |                 |     |

| 1   | 2   | 3                     | 4                        | 5  |
|-----|---|-----------------------|--------------------------|----|
|     | 51 KW upto 2000 KW  | 11 KV or 15KV or 22KV |                          |    |
|     | 2001 KW upto 10000 KW   | 33 or 66 KV           |                          |    |
|     | >10000KW  | >=132KV               |                          |    |
| SLS | STREET LIGHTING SUPPLY (Single Part Tariff)   |                       | 500 Paise/kWh            | 70 |
|     | LINE MAINTENANCE AND LAMP RENEWAL CHARGES   |                       |                          |    |
|     | (i) Where the bulbs, tubes etc. are to be provided and replaced at the cost of the HPSEBL |                       |                          |    |
|     | Description   |                       | Charge (Rs./Point/Month) |    |
|     | a) Bulbs all Wattage  |                       | 14                       |    |
|     | b) Mercury Vapour Lamps upto 125 Watt   |                       | 40                       |    |
|     | c) Mercury Vapour Lamps 126 Watt to 400 Watt  |                       | 95                       |    |
|     | d) Fluorescent 2 ft. 20 Watt single tube fixture  |                       | 21                       |    |
|     | e) Fluorescent 2 ft. 20 Watt double tube fixture  |                       | 35                       |    |
|     | f) Fluorescent 4 ft. single tube fixture  |                       | 35                       |    |
|     | g) Fluorescent 4 ft. double tube fixture  |                       | 48                       |    |

(ii) When the bulbs/Mercury vapour Lamps/tubes and other accessories are provided by the Public Lighting consumers and only replacement is to be done by the HPSEBL

|  |  |     |
|--|--|-----|
| Description  | Charge (Rs./Point/Month)                           |     |
| Bulbs  | 7  |     |
| Tubes and MVL etc.   | 12   |     |
| Sodium/Neon Vapour lamps or any other fixtures not covered above | 18   |     |
|  | Character of Service                               |     |
| Connected Load   | Standard Supply Voltage (AC 50 Hz)                 |     |
| <=50 KW  | (1 Phase 0.23 KV or 3 Phase 0.415 KV) OR 2.2 KV    |     |
| >50  | 11 KV or 15KV or 22KV                              |     |
| TMS  |  |     |
|  | TEMPORARY METERED SUPPLY                           |     |
| Single Part Tariff for Connected load <=20 KW                    | 750 Paise/kWh                                      | 140 |
| Two Part Tariff ( Connected load > 20 KW)                        | 350 Rs./kVA/Month                                  | 200 |
|  | Character of Service                               |     |
| Connected Load   | Standard Supply Voltage (AC 50 Hz)                 |     |
| <=100KW  | LT (1 Phase 0.23 KV or 3 Phase 0.415 KV) OR 2.2 KV |     |
| 101 KW upto 2000 KW  | 11 KV or 15KV or 22KV                              |     |
| 2001 KW upto 10000KW   | 33 or 66 KV  |     |
| > 10000 KW   | >=132KV  |     |
| RAILWAY TRACTION (AT >=66 KV)                                    | 350 Rs./kV A/Month                                 | 400 |

| 1  | 2  | 3   | 4 | 5    |
|----|--|---|---|------|
|    | LOWER VOLTAGE SUPPLY SURCHARGE (LVSS)—Availing supply at lower voltage than the Standard Supply Voltage. LVSS shall be levied in addition on only the amount of energy charges.  |   |   |      |
|    | STANDARD SUPPLY VOLTAGE  | ACTUALLY AVAILED SUPPLY VOLTAGE                 |   | LVSS |
|    | 11KV or 15KV or 22KV   | (1 Phase 0.23 KV or 3 Phase 0.415 KV) OR 2.2 KV |   | 5%   |
|    | 33 or 66 KV  | 11 KV or 15KV or 22KV                           |   | 3%   |
|    | >=132KV  | 33 or 66 KV                                     |   | 2%   |
|    | HIGHER VOLTAGE SUPPLY REBATE (HVSR)—Availing supply at voltage higher than Standard Supply Voltage. HVSR shall be allowed in addition on only the amount of energy charges.  |   |   |      |
|    | STANDARD SUPPLY VOLTAGE  | ACTUALLY AVAILED SUPPLY VOLTAGE                 |   | HVSR |
|    | LT (1 Phase 0.23 KV or 3 Phase 0.415 KV) OR 2.2 KV   | 11 KV or 15KV or 22KV                           |   | 5%   |
|    | 11 KV or 15KV or 22KV  | 33 or 66 KV                                     |   | 3%   |
|    | 33 or 66 KV  | >=132KV   |   | 2%   |
|    | LOWER VOLTAGE METERING SURCHARGE (LVMS) - Applicable to consumers @  |   |   |      |
| 2% | on the amount of only the energy charges billed in respect of consumers, for whom the metering for maximum demand or energy consumption or both, is done on the lower voltage side of the transformer, instead of higher voltage side at which the supply had been sanctioned by HPSEBL. |   |   |      |
|    | LATE PAYMENT SURCHARGE (LPS)—  |   |   |      |
| 2% | per month or part thereof, on the outstanding amount excluding electricity duty/taxes for all the consumer categories.   |   |   |      |

**PEAK LOAD EXEMPTION CHARGE (PLEC)**—Additional charge for SMS, LIPS & WIPS consumer categories who have been given exemption to run their units during the peak load hours at the rate specified in the relevant category of this schedule of tariff peak load hours of the day.

**PEAK LOAD VIOLATION CHARGE (PLVC)**—Charge for SMS, LIPS & WIPS consumer categories who have been found using load in excess of the exemption, in addition to PLEC at the rate specified in the relevant schedule of tariff for the energy and demand for the days of violation only.

**NIGHT TIME CONCESSION (NTC)**—Applicable to all categories of consumers except PS, SLS & Railway Traction on consumption of energy from 22.00 Hrs. to 06.00 Hrs. with connected load greater than 20 KW. However such consumers must be provided with suitable tri-vector meters capable of recording energy during different times of the day.

**DISTURBING LOAD PENALTY (DLP)**—Applicable to categories DS, NDNCS, CS and WIPS, where there is unauthorized use of mobile welding sets @ 20 Rs./kVA of the load rating of welding set per day, in addition to the energy charges.

**POWER FACTOR SURCHARGE (PFS)**—In case of categories SMS and WIPS if at any time the power factor of consumers having connected load upto and including 20 KW is found to be below 0.90 lagging, a surcharge @ 10% on the amount of energy charges irrespective of the voltage of supply shall be charged from the consumer till such time the consumer has improved his power factor to at least 0.90 lagging by suitable means.

**CONTRACT DEMAND VIOLATION CHARGE (CDVC)**—For categories NDNCS, CS, SMS, LIPS, WIPS, BS, TM & Railway Traction in the event the maximum demand (in KVA) recorded on the energy meter during any consecutive 30 minute block period of the month, exceeds the contract.

**ASSUMED POWER FACTOR**

90%

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*Reference:* HPSEBL/CE(Comm.)SERC-CEA/2013-14/7602, dated 22.07.2013.

**Power shortage in Assam**

615. SHRIMATI NAZNIN FARUQUE : Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to stated:

(a) the details of power cut and insufficiency of electricity in Assam which have become a major issue and not yet solved, as a result, of which many villages of Assam are still not getting electricity facility properly;

(b) whether Government has any plan to establish thermal power plants/power generating plants to meet the crisis in Assam; and

(c) if so, the details thereof along with the steps being taken by Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) : (a) The peak and energy shortage in Assam during the current year 2013-14 (upto November, 2013) is 8.2% and 6.3% respectively. Electricity being a concurrent subject, supply and distribution of electricity in a State to different categories of consumers/sectors including villages comes under the purview of the respective State Government/State Power Utility. Government of India only supplements the efforts of the State Governments by establishing power plants in Central Sector and allocating power therefrom to the States/UTs to mitigate the shortage.

(b) and (c) The capacity addition target of 88,537 MW during Twelfth Plan includes 100 MW capacity addition in the State of Assam in State Sector and 750 MW capacity addition in the state of Assam in Central Sector from which Assam will get share of power. Besides this, Assam will also get share from other Central Sector projects likely to yield benefits during Twelfth Plan period in North-Eastern region. Government has advised the states, including Assam, to tie up for procurement of power to meet their demand, in accordance with their anticipated demand supply scenario.

**Construction of power houses in Rajasthan**

†616. SHRI ASHOK ALI TAK : Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the places in Rajasthan where the construction work of power houses are going on; and

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) the details of the financial assistance given by the Central Government for this purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) : (a) The details of places in Rajasthan where the construction work of power houses are going on are given in the Statement (*See below*).

(b) No financial assistance is being given by the Central Government for construction work of power houses in Rajasthan.

**Statement**

*Details of places in Rajasthan where the construction work of power houses are going on*

| Sl. No.        | Name of Power Project   | Under Construction (Capacity) | District       | Location                                  |
|----------------|---|-------------------------------|----------------|---|
| STATE SECTOR   |   |                               |                |   |
| 1.             | Chhabra Thermal Power Project Unit - 3&4                          | 2×250 MW                      | Baran          | Chhabra Village-Motipura                  |
| 2.             | Kalisindh Thermal Power Project Unit-1 &2                         | 2×600 MW                      | Jhalawar       | Jhalawar Village-Nimoda                   |
| 3.             | Ramgarh Combined Cycle Gas based Thermal Power Project Stage- III | 160 MW 110 (GT)+50(ST)        | Jaisalmer      | Ramgarh                                   |
| 4.             | Chhabra Thermal Power Project Supercritical Unit - 5              | 1×660 MW ( Unit-5)            | Baran          | Chhabra Village-Motipura                  |
| 5.             | Suratgarh Super Thermal Power Project Supercritical Unit -7 & 8   | 2×660 MW                      | Sri Ganganagar | Suratgarh Village-Prabhat Nagar/ Thukrana |
| 6.             | Ramgarh Combined Cycle Gas based Thermal Power Project Stage-IV   | 160 MW 110 (GT)+50(ST)        | Jaisalmer      | Ramgarh                                   |
| PRIVATE SECTOR |   |                               |                |   |
| 1.             | Kawai TPP   | 2×660 MW                      | Baran          | Kawai Village                             |

**Export of power to Bangladesh**

617. SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT : Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has decided to export power to Bangladesh despite the domestic shortage; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons behind this move of Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) : (a) and (b) The export of power is taking place through the electrical grid interconnection called the Bharat-Bangladesh Vidyut Sanchalan Kendra which was inaugurated on 05.10.2013. Government of India is supplying power to Bangladesh under the terms of the Memorandum of Understanding signed in January, 2010 between the two countries.

**Shortage of gas and coal in power plants**

618. SHRIMATI JAYA BACHCHAN : Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether thermal power plants are facing a shortage in supply of gas and coal;

(b) whether this is impacting the power generation capacity of the country;

(c) whether Government has taken any measures to ensure proper supply of fuel to thermal power plants;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) : (a) and (b) During the year 2013-14, as against a domestic coal requirement of 516 Million Tonne (MT), availability of domestic coal was ascertained as 441 MT, leaving a shortfall of 75 MT. In order to meet this shortfall, Power Utilities were advised to import 50 MT coal. In the current year, during April–October, 2013, coal based power plants had a generation growth of 8% over the previous year during the same period. However, power utilities have reported a generation loss of 3.6 BU during April - October, 2013 due to shortage of coal.

As regards, gas based power plants as against a gas requirement of around 96 MMSCMD (Million Metric Standard Cubic Meter per Day) (at 90% PLF), 24 MMSCMD gas is being supplied to the gas-based power stations in the country. Power utilities have reported a generation loss of 23.5 BU during the period April–October, 2013.

(c) to (e) The measures taken to ensure proper supply of fuel to thermal power plants *inter-alia*, are :

- (i) The Cabinet Committee of Economic Affairs (CCEA) in its meeting held on 21st June, 2013 had issued directive to Ministry of Coal/Coal India Limited to sign FSAs for a total capacity of 78000 MW, including tapering linkage which are likely to be commissioned by March, 2015. Power Utilities have signed fuel supply agreement for 157 Units totalling around 71,000 MW upto 27.11.2013.
- (ii) In order to bridge shortfall in availability of domestic coal, Power Utilities are advised to import 50 Million Tonne (MT) coal for the year 2013-14.
- (iii) Ministry of Coal/Coal India Ltd. is being insisted upon to enhance production of domestic coal in the country.

#### **Ownership of hydro power projects in HP**

†619. SHRIMATI BIMLA KASHYAP SOOD : Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Himachal Pradesh (HP) is not getting the full ownership of hydro power stations and hydel projects located in the State whereas all natural resources are property of the State and in principle the full ownership of all the power generating units located in the State should be with State Government irrespective of the fact that amount has been invested by Central Government or by other State Governments;

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereon and by when Himachal Pradesh would get the ownership of all these power stations; and

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

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) : (a) to (c) As per Hydro Policy, 2008, the hydro power projects are in general allotted by the State Government to concerned Project Developer as per the provisions therein, including ownership, etc. contained in the Memorandum of Understanding signed between the State Government and the concerned Project Developer. Ownership/Management of 5 Hydro-Electric Projects in Himachal Pradesh which were under operation/construction prior to re-organization of State of Punjab in 1966, has been decided under the provisions of Punjab Re-organization Act, 1966. These projects are Bhakra Left, Bhakra Right, Dehar and Pong Dam Projects which are under the management/ownership of the Bhakra Beas Management Board. Further, the Shanan Power Project is under management/ownership of Punjab State Power Corporation Limited.

**Connectivity of villages to power grid**

620. DR. GYAN PRAKASH PILANIA : Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of villages in the country which are not yet connected to any power grid, State-wise with special references to Rajasthan;

(b) the total number of villages in which grid connectivity for electrifying through the Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana (RGGVY) is neither feasible nor financially viable; and

(c) the measures Government has taken or proposes to take to connect such villages to the power grid?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) : (a) As per census 2001, the total number of inhabited villages in the country were 5,93,732. Out of these, 4,74,162 villages were electrified and the balance 1,19,570 villages were to be electrified.

Under Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana (RGGVY), 648 projects covering electrification of 1,12,225 un/de-electrified villages (UEV) and 3,83,372 partially electrified villages (PEV), have been sanctioned in the country during Tenth and Eleventh Plan. Cumulatively, as on 15.11.2013, the electrification works in 1,07,752 UE villages and 3,03,406 PE villages have been completed. The State-wise details are given in the Statement-I (*See below*).

Out of 648 projects sanctioned during Tenth and Eleventh Plan, 40 projects were of Rajasthan. The coverage of these 40 projects is electrification of 4,237 UE villages

and 34,449 PE villages. Cumulatively, as on 15.11.2013, the electrification works in 4,155 UE villages and 33,422 PE villages have been completed in the state of Rajasthan.

Government of India has approved continuation of RGGVY under Twelfth Five Year Plan for covering all remaining census villages and habitations having population more than 100.

In addition to 648 projects, 39 projects (5-Madhya Pradesh, 6-Uttar Pradesh and 28-Rajasthan) have been sanctioned under RGGVY during Twelfth Five Year Plan, covering electrification of 93 UE villages and 28576 PE villages.

(b) and (c) The villages in which grid connectivity is neither feasible nor financially viable are considered for electrification under Decentralized Distributed Generation (DDG) component of RGGVY. So far, 586 projects have been sanctioned under DDG for electrification of 1054 villages/hamlets in the country including Rajasthan. Out of these, 10 projects have been sanctioned in Rajasthan covering 10 villages/hamlets. The State-wise list is given in the Statement-II (*See below*).

During Twelfth Plan, DDG can be extended to grid connected areas to supplement availability of power in areas where supply of electricity is less than 6 hours a day.

#### **Statement-I**

*State-wise coverage & achievement of un-electrified villages, intensive electrification of partially electrified villages under RGGVY*

| Sl. No. | State             | Un-electrified Villages |             | Partially Electrified Villages |             |
|---------|-------------------|-------------------------|-------------|--------------------------------|-------------|
|         |                   | Coverage**              | Achievement | Coverage**                     | Achievement |
| 1       | 2                 | 3                       | 4           | 5                              | 6           |
| 1.      | Andhra Pradesh*   | 0                       | 0           | 26628                          | 26628       |
| 2.      | Arunachal Pradesh | 2081                    | 1855        | 1526                           | 1134        |
| 3.      | Assam             | 8241                    | 8069        | 12907                          | 12502       |
| 4.      | Bihar             | 24295                   | 22917       | 18639                          | 5373        |
| 5.      | Chhattisgarh      | 1736                    | 1143        | 16099                          | 13102       |
| 6.      | Gujarat*          | 0                       | 0           | 16350                          | 16280       |
| 7.      | Haryana*          | 0                       | 0           | 6593                           | 4676        |

| 1     | 2                 | 3      | 4      | 5      | 6      |
|-------|-------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| 8.    | Himachal Pradesh  | 95     | 83     | 12734  | 10534  |
| 9.    | Jammu and Kashmir | 234    | 192    | 3247   | 3018   |
| 10.   | Jharkhand         | 18747  | 18117  | 6099   | 5758   |
| 11.   | Karnataka         | 62     | 62     | 25349  | 24740  |
| 12.   | Kerala*           | 0      | 0      | 1272   | 473    |
| 13.   | Madhya Pradesh    | 886    | 627    | 49327  | 26593  |
| 14.   | Maharashtra*      | 0      | 0      | 41921  | 36763  |
| 15.   | Manipur           | 882    | 616    | 1378   | 585    |
| 16.   | Meghalaya         | 1866   | 1705   | 3239   | 2484   |
| 17.   | Mizoram           | 137    | 109    | 570    | 346    |
| 18.   | Nagaland          | 105    | 91     | 1169   | 1078   |
| 19.   | Odisha            | 14728  | 14397  | 29329  | 25742  |
| 20.   | Punjab*           | 0      | 0      | 6580   | 6030   |
| 21.   | Rajasthan         | 4237   | 4155   | 34449  | 33422  |
| 22.   | Sikkim            | 25     | 25     | 413    | 383    |
| 23.   | Tamil Nadu*       | 0      | 0      | 10402  | 9673   |
| 24.   | Tripura           | 148    | 143    | 658    | 623    |
| 25.   | Uttar Pradesh     | 28006  | 27750  | 22973  | 2982   |
| 26.   | Uttarakhand       | 1512   | 1511   | 9263   | 9221   |
| 27.   | West Bengal       | 4202   | 4185   | 24258  | 23263  |
| TOTAL |                   | 112225 | 107752 | 383372 | 303406 |

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

\*\* Includes 1915 un/de-electrified villages, intensive electrification of 53505 partially electrified villages of 72 projects sanctioned during 2011-12 under Phase-II of RGGVY.

**Statement-II**

*State-wise list of the projects sanctioned under DDG alongwith covered villages/hamlets*

| Sl. No | Name of State  | No. of Projects | No. of Villages/<br>Hamlets Covered |
|--------|----------------|-----------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1.     | Andhra Pradesh | 310             | 349                                 |
| 2.     | Bihar          | 48              | 175                                 |
| 3.     | Chhattisgarh   | 19              | 50                                  |
| 4.     | Jharkhand      | 43              | 89                                  |
| 5.     | Karnataka      | 41              | 95                                  |
| 6.     | Madhya Pradesh | 48              | 170                                 |
| 7.     | Meghalaya      | 3               | 3                                   |
| 8.     | Rajasthan      | 10              | 10                                  |
| 9.     | Uttarakhand    | 2               | 10                                  |
| 10.    | Uttar Pradesh  | 62              | 103                                 |
|        | TOTAL          | 586             | 1054                                |

The House re-assembled at twelve of the clock,  
MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN in the Chair.

श्री राजीव प्रताप रूडी (बिहार) : उपसभापति जी ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल (उत्तर प्रदेश) : सर ...(व्यवधान)...

**PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE****Reports and Accounts (2012-13) of various Population Research Centres and related papers**

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD) : Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:—

[Shri Ghulam Nabi Azad]

- (i) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Population Research Centre, Institute for Social and Economic Change (ISEC), Bangalore, for the year 2012-13, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Centre.  
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 9925/15/13]
- (ii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Population Research Centre, The Maharaja Sayajirao University of Baroda, Vadodara, for the year 2012-13, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Centre.  
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 9926/15/13]
- (iii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Population Research Centre, Utkal University, Bhubaneswar, for the year 2012-13, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Centre.  
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 9927/15/13]
- (iv) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Population Research Centre, Centre for Research in Rural and Industrial Development (CRRID), Chandigarh, for the year 2012-13, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Centre.  
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 9928/15/13]
- (v) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Population Research Centre, Panjab University, Chandigarh, for the year 2012-13, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Centre.  
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 9929/15/13]
- (vi) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Population Research Centre, Institute of Economic Growth, Delhi, for the year 2012-13, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Centre.  
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 9930/15/13]

- (vii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Population Research Centre, JSS Institute of Economic Research, Dharwad, Karnataka, for the year 2012-13, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Centre. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 9931/15/13]
- (viii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Population Research Centre, the Gandhigram Institute of Rural Health and Family Welfare Trust, Dindigul, Tamil Nadu, for the year 2012-13, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Centre. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 9932/15/13]
- (ix) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Population Research Centre, Department of Statistics, Gauhati University, Assam, for the year 2012-13, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Centre. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 9933/15/13]
- (x) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Population Research Centre, Department of Economics, University of Lucknow, for the year 2012-13, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Centre. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 9934/15/13]
- (xi) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Population Research Centre, Department of Statistics, Patna University, Bihar, for the year 2012-13, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Centre. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 9935/15/13]
- (xii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Population Research Centre, Gokhale Institute of Politics and Economics, Pune, for the year 2012-13, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Centre. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 9936/15/13]
- (xiii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Population Research Centre, Dr. Harisingh Gour University, Sagar, Madhya Pradesh, for the year 2012-13, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

[Shri Ghulam Nabi Azad]

- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Centre.  
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 9937/15/13]
- (xiv) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Population Research Centre, Himachal Pradesh University, Shimla, for the year 2012-13, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.  
(b) Review by Government on the working of the above Centre.  
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 9938/15/13]
- (xv) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Population Research Centre, Department of Economics, University of Kashmir, Srinagar, for the year 2012-13, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.  
(b) Review by Government on the working of the above Centre.  
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 9939/15/13]
- (xvi) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Population Research Centre, University of Kerala, Kariavattom, Thiruvananthapuram, for the year 2012-13, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.  
(b) Review by Government on the working of the above Centre.  
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 9940/15/13]
- (xvii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Population Research Centre, Mohanlal Sukhadia University, Udaipur, for the year 2012-13, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.  
(b) Review by Government on the working of the above Centre.  
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 9941/15/13]
- (xviii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Population Research Centre, Andhra University, Visakhapatnam, for the year 2012-13, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.  
(b) Review by Government on the working of the above Centre.  
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 9942/15/13]
- (xix) (a) Forty-third Annual Report and Accounts of the Mahatma Gandhi Institute of Medical Sciences, Sevagram, Wardha, Maharashtra, for the year 2012-13, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Institute.  
[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 9943/15/13]

**Report and Accounts (2012-13) of Automotive Research Association of India (ARAI), Pune and related papers**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA) : Sir, on behalf of my colleague, Shri Praful Patel, I lay on the Table, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:—

- (a) Forty-third Annual Report and Accounts of the Automotive Research Association of India (ARAI), Pune, for the year 2012-13, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.  
[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 9903/15/13]

**I. Reports and Accounts (2012-13) of NHDC Ltd., Bhopal and related papers.**

**II. Report and Accounts (2012-13) of the National Hydroelectric Power Corp. Ltd. (NHPC), Faridabad and related papers.**

**III. Report and Accounts (2012-13) of Satluj Jal Vidyut Nigam Ltd. (SJVN), New Shimla and related papers.**

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) : Sir, I lay on the Table—

1. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under subsection (1) of Section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:—

- (I) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the NHDC Ltd. (formerly known as Narmada Hydroelectric Development Corporation Limited), Bhopal, for the year 2012-13, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Corporation.  
[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 9906/15/13]
- (II) (a) Thirty-seventh Annual Report and Accounts of the National Hydroelectric Power Corporation Limited (NHPC), Faridabad, for the year 2012-13, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts

[Shri Jyotiraditya Madhavrao Scindia]

and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.

- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Corporation.  
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 9907/15/13]
- (III) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Satluj Jal Vidyut Nigam Limited (SJVNL), New Shimla, for the year 2012-13, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Company.  
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 9908/15/13]

**I. Reports and Accounts (2012-13) of various Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME) and related papers.**

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA) : Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:—

- (i) (a) Thirteenth Annual Report and Accounts of the Credit Guarantee Fund Trust for Micro and Small Enterprises (CGTMSE), Mumbai, for the year 2012-13, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.  
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 9955/15/13]
- (ii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the MSME-Tool Room (Indo German Tool Room), Aurangabad, for the year 2012-13, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.  
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 9867/15/13]
- (iii) (a) Forty-third Annual Report and Accounts of the MSME—Technology Development Centre (Institute for Design of Electrical Measuring Instruments), Mumbai, for the year 2012-13, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.  
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 9956/15/13]

- (iv) (a) Twenty-first Annual Report and Accounts of the MSME Tool Room (Indo-German Tool Room), Indore, for the year 2012-13, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.  
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 9868/15/13]
- (v) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the MSME—Tool Room (Central Institute of Hand Tools), Jalandhar, for the year 2012-13, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.  
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 9864/15/13]
- (vi) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the MSME—Technology Development Centre (Process and Product Development Centre), Agra, for the year 2012-13, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.  
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 9858/15/13]
- (vii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the MSME—Tool Room (Central Tool Room), Ludhiana, for the year 2012-13, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.  
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 9861/15/13]
- (viii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the MSME—Tool Room (Central Tool Room and Training Centre), Kolkata, for the year 2012-13, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.  
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 9862/15/13]
- (ix) (a) Twenty-first Annual Report and Accounts of the MSME—Tool Room (Central Tool Room and Training Centre), Bhubaneswar, for the year 2012-13, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.  
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 9865/15/13]
- (x) (a) Forty-third Annual Report and Accounts of the MSME—Tool Room (Central Institute of Tool Design), Hyderabad, for the year 2012-13, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

[Shri K.H. Muniyappa]

- (b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.  
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 9863/15/13]
- (xi) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the MSME—Tool Room (Indo-Danish Tool Room), Jamshedpur, for the year 2012-13, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.  
  
(b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.  
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 9866/15/13]
- (xii) (a) Twenty-first Annual Report and Accounts of the MSME—Tool Room (Indo-German Tool Room), Ahmedabad, for the year 2012-13, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.  
  
(b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.  
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 9860/15/13]
- (xiii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the MSME—Technology Development Centre (Electronics Service and Training Centre), Ramnagar, Uttarakhand, for the year 2012-13, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.  
  
(b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.  
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 9857/15/13]
- (xiv) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the MSME—Tool Room (Tool Room and Training Centre), Amingaon, Guwahati, for the year 2012-13, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.  
  
(b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.  
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 9859/15/13]

**I. Notifications of the Ministry of Finance.**

**II. Reports and Accounts (2012-13) of various Authority, Corporation, School, Council, Institutes, Centers, Trust etc. and related papers.**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA) : Sir, I lay on the Table—

I. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Finance (Department of Economic Affairs), under Section 31 of the Securities and Exchange Board of India Act, 1992:—

- (1) No. LAD-NRO/GN/2013-14/18/6384, dated the 19th August, 2013, publishing Securities and Exchange Board of India (Mutual Funds) (Third Amendment) Regulations, 2013.
- (2) No. LAD-NRO/GN/2013-14/19/6422, dated the 26th August, 2013, publishing Securities and Exchange Board of India (Issue of Capital and Disclosure Requirements) (Second Amendment) Regulations, 2013. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 10009/15/13]

II. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under sub-section (3) of Section 20 of the Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority Act, 1999:—

- (1) (a) Annual Accounts of the Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority (IRDA), Hyderabad, for the year 2012-13, and the Audit Report thereon.
- (b) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (a) above. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 10005/15/13]

III. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under Section 29 of the Life Insurance Corporation Act, 1956:—

- (2) (i) (a) Fifty-sixth Annual Report of the Life Insurance Corporation of India (LIC), Mumbai, for the year 2012-13.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Corporation. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 10051/15/13]
- (ii) Forty-third Valuation Report of the Life Insurance Corporation of India as on 31st March, 2013.

IV. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:—

- (3) (i) (a) Twentieth Annual Report and Accounts of the Madras School of Economics (MSE), Chennai for the year 2012-13, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Statement by Government on the Annual Accounts of the above School. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 10050/15/13]
- (ii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the National Council of Applied Economic Research (NCAER), New Delhi, for the

[Shri Namu Narain Meena]

- year 2012-13, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Statement by Government on the Annual Accounts of the above Council.  
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 10002/15/13]
- (iii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Institute for Social and Economic Change (ISEC), Bangalore, for the year 2012-13, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Statement by Government on the Annual Accounts of the above Institute.  
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 10000/15/13]
- (iv) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Centre for Policy Research (CPR), New Delhi, for the year 2012-13, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Statement by Government on the Annual Accounts of the above Centre. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 9999/15/13]
- (v) (a) Twenty-sixth Annual Report and Accounts of the Institute for Studies in Industrial Development (ISID), New Delhi, for the year 2012-13, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Statement by Government on the Annual Accounts of the above Institute.  
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 10001/15/13]
- (vi) (a) Fourteenth Annual Report and Accounts of the Pratichi (India) Trust, Delhi, for the year 2012-13, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Statement by Government on the Annual Accounts of the above Trust. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 9998/15/13]
- (vii) (a) Twentieth Annual Report and Accounts of the Centre for Development Economics (CDE), Delhi School of Economics, Delhi, for the year 2012-13, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

- (b) Statement by Government on the Annual Accounts of the above Centre. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 9997/15/13]
- (viii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the National Institute of Financial Management (NIFM), Faridabad, Haryana, for the year 2012-13, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Statement by Government accenting the, above Report. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 10004/15/13]

**Report and Accounts (2012-13) of the National Institute of Siddha (NIS)  
Chennai and related papers**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI SANTOSH CHOWDHARY) : Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:—

- (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the National Institute of Siddha (NIS), Chennai, for the year 2012-13, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Institute. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 9987/15/13]

**I. Notification of the Ministry of Civil Aviation.**

**II. Report (2011-12) of the Commission of Railway Safety, Lucknow and related papers.**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL) : Sir, I lay on the Table—

I. A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Civil Aviation Notification No. G.S.R. 213 (E), dated the 10th April, 2013, publishing the Aircraft (Amendment) Rules, 2013, under sub-section (3) of Section 14 A of the Aircraft Act, 1934, along with Explanatory Note. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 9799/15/13]

II. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Papers, under Section 10 of the Railways Act, 1989 and Section 13 of the Metro Railway (Operation and Maintenance) Act, 2002:—

- (a) Annual Report of the Commission of Railway Safety, Lucknow, for the year 2011-12.
- (b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.

[Shri K.C. Venugopal]

- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (a) above. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 9798/15/13]

**Report and Accounts (2012-13) of Rashtriya Arogya Nidhi, New Delhi and related papers**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI A.H. KHAN CHOUDHURY) : Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy (in English and Hindi) of the Annual Report and Accounts of the Rashtriya Arogya Nidhi (RAN) (formerly known as National Illness Assistance Fund), New Delhi, for the year 2012-13, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 9988/15/13]

**I. Notifications of the Ministry of Finance.**

**II. Report and Account (2012-13) of Empowered Committee of State Finance Ministers, New Delhi and related papers.**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JESUDASU SEELAM) : Sir, I lay on the Table—

I. 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) S.O. 2522 (E), dated the 21st August, 2013, amending Notification No. S.O. 748 (E), dated the 3rd August, 2001, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.
- (2) S.O. 2523 (E), dated the 21st August, 2013, amending Notification No. S.O. 2467 (E), dated the 14th August, 2013, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.
- (3) S.O. 2560 (E), dated the 22nd August, 2013, amending Notification No. S.O. 2467 (E), dated the 14th August, 2013, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.
- (4) S.O. 2607 (E), dated the 26th August, 2013, amending Notification No. S.O. 2467 (E), dated the 14th August, 2013, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.
- (5) S.O. 2640 (E), dated the 29th August, 2013, amending Notification No. S.O. 748 (E), dated the 3rd August, 2001, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.

- (6) S.O. 2641 (E), dated the 29th August, 2013, amending Notification No. S.O. 2467 (E), dated the 14th August, 2013, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.
- (7) S.O. 2654 (E), dated the 30th August, 2013, amending Notification No. S.O. 748 (E), dated the 3rd August, 2001, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.
- (8) G.S.R. 586 (E), dated the 30th August, 2013, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 291 (E), dated the 23rd July, 1996, to substitute/insert certain entries in the original Notification.
- (9) S.O. 2676(E), dated the 5th September, 2013, regarding laying down of exchange rate of conversion of Foreign Currency into Indian Currency or *vice-versa* for the purpose of assessment of imported and export goods.
- (10) S.O. 2761 (E), dated the 13th September, 2013, amending Notification No. S.O. 748 (E), dated the 3rd August, 2001, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.
- (11) G.S.R. 630 (E), dated the 13th September, 2013, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 185 (E), dated the 17th March, 2012, to insert certain entries in the original Notification.
- (12) S.O. 2802 (E), dated the 16th September, 2013, amending Notification No. S.O. 2676 (E), dated the 5th September, 2013, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.
- (13) S.O. 2814 (E), dated the 19th September, 2013, regarding laying down of exchange rate of conversion of Foreign Currency into Indian Currency or *vice-versa* for the purpose of assessment of imported and export goods.
- (14) S.O. 2891 (E), dated the 23rd September, 2013, publishing corrigendum to Notification No. S.O. 2814 (E), dated the 19th September, 2013.
- (15) G.S.R. 659 (E), dated the 26th September, 2013, amending 36 Customs Notifications, to insert certain entries in the original Notifications.
- (16) S.O. 2961 (E), dated the 30th September, 2013, amending Notification No. S.O. 748 (E), dated the 3rd August, 2001, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.
- (17) S.O. 2997 (E), dated the 3rd October, 2013, regarding laying down of exchange rate of conversion of Foreign Currency into Indian Currency or *vice-versa* for the purpose of assessment of imported and export goods.

[Shri Jesudasu Seelam]

- (18) G.S.R. 678 (E), dated the 10th October, 2013, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 499 (E), dated the 1st July, 2011, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.
- (19) S.O. 3112 (E), dated the 15th October, 2013, amending Notification No. S.O. 748 (E), dated the 3rd August, 2001, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.
- (20) S.O. 3119 (E), dated the 17th October, 2013, regarding laying down of exchange rate of conversion of Foreign Currency into Indian Currency or *vice-versa* for the purpose of assessment of imported and export goods.
- (21) S.O. 3277 (E), dated the 29th October, 2013, amending Notification No. S.O. 748 (E), dated the 3rd August, 2001, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.
- (22) G.S.R. 713 (E), dated the 30th October, 2013, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 575 (E), dated the 13th July, 1994, to insert certain entries in the original Notification.
- (23) S.O. 3297 (E), dated the 31st October, 2013, amending Notification No. S.O. 748 (E), dated the 3rd August, 2001, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.
- (24) S.O. 3397 (E), dated the 7th November, 2013, regarding laying down of exchange rate of conversion of Foreign Currency into Indian Currency or *vice-versa* for of the purpose of assessment of imported and export goods.
- (25) S.O. 3439 (E), dated the 12th November, 2013, amending Notification No. S.O. 748 (E), dated the 3rd August, 2001, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.

[Placed in Library. For 1 to 25 See No. L.T. 10374/15/13]

B. 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, sub-section (2) of Section 38 of the Central Excise Act, 1944 and sub-section (4) of Section 94 of the Finance Act, 1994, along with Explanatory Memoranda:—

- (1) G.S.R. 631 (E), dated the 14th September 2013, publishing the Customs, Central Excise Duties and Service Tax Drawback (Amendment) Rules, 2013.
- (2) G.S.R. 632 (E), dated the 14th September 2013, publishing the All Industry Rates of Duty Drawback with effect from 21st September, 2013.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 9810/15/13]

C. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Finance (Department of Revenue), under sub-section (7) of Section 9A of Customs Tariff Act, 1975, along with Explanatory Memoranda:—

- (1) G.S.R. 581 (E), dated the 29th August, 2013, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 47 (E), dated the 22nd January, 2009, to insert certain entries in the original Notification.
- (2) G.S.R. 582 (E), dated the 29th August, 2013, imposing final safeguard duty at the rate of twenty percent on all imports of Hot Rolled Flat Products of Stainless Steel-304 grade from the People's Republic of China, for the period of 200 days starting from the 4th January, 2013.
- (3) G.S.R. 599 (E), dated the 6th September, 2013, seeking to levy anti-dumping duty at the rates specified therein, on imports of Sodium Perchlorate, originating in, or exported from People's Republic of China for a period of five years.
- (4) G.S.R. 600 (E), dated the 6th September, 2013, seeking to impose anti-dumping duty on import of Zinc Oxide, originating in, or exported from, the People's Republic of China for a period of five years.
- (5) G.S.R. 635 (E), dated the 17th September, 2013, seeking to increase the Basic customs duty (BCD) on jewellery precious metals etc. from 10% to 15% by amending the statutory rate under the provisions of Section 8A of the Customs Tariff Act, 1975.
- (6) G.S.R. 679 (E), dated the 10th October, 2013, seeking to levy anti-dumping duty on imports of Bulk Drug Cefadroxil Monohydrate, originating in, or exported from the European Union for a period of five years.
- (7) G.S.R. 680 (E), dated the 10th October, 2013, seeking to levy anti-dumping duty on imports of ductile iron pipes, originating in, or exported from the People's Republic of China for a period of five years.
- (8) G.S.R. 696 (E), dated the 21st October, 2013, seeking to levy anti-dumping duty at specified rates on imports of Methylene Chloride, originating in, or exported from the European Union, United States of America and the People's Republic of Korea.
- (9) G.S.R. 698 (E), dated the 22nd October, 2013, providing that all imports of vitrified/porcelain tiles falling under CHT 6907 or 6908 or 6914, by M/s. Foshan Qiangbiao Ceramics Co. Ltd., People's Republic of China through M/s. Sheenway Corporation Ltd., Hong Kong shall be finally assessed on payment of anti-dumping duty of Rs. 155 per square meter.

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- (10) G.S.R. 710 (E), dated the 28th October, 2013, seeking to impose definitive anti-dumping duty on imports of 'Paracetamol', originating in, or exported from the People's Republic of China for a period of five years.  
[Placed in Library. For 1 to 10 *See* No. L.T. 9807/15/13]
- (11) G.S.R. 726 (E), dated the 8th November, 2013, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 806 (E), dated the 20th November, 2008, to insert certain entries in the original Notification.
- (12) G.S.R. 732 (E), dated the 12th November, 2013, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 891 (E), dated the 14th December, 2012, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.
- (13) G.S.R. 733 (E), dated the 12th November, 2013, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 285 (E), dated the 3rd May, 2013, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.
- (14) G.S.R. 735 (E), dated the 13th November, 2013, seeking to levy definitive anti-dumping duty on imports of certain goods, originating in, or exported from Switzerland and the People's Republic of China.
- (15) G.S.R. 736 (E), dated the 13th November, 2013, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 565 (E), dated the 30th July, 2008, to insert certain entries in the original Notification.  
[Placed in Library. For 11 to 15 *See* No. L.T. 10371/15/13]

D. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Finance (Department of Revenue), under sub-section (2) of Section 38 of the Central Excise Act, 1944, along with Explanatory Memoranda:—

- (1) G.S.R. 587 (E), dated the 30th August, 2013, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 256 (E), dated the 16th March, 1995, to substitute/insert certain entries in the original Notification.
- (2) G.S.R. 628 (E), dated the 12th September, 2013, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 163 (E), dated the 17th March, 2012, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.
- (3) G.S.R. 666 (E), dated the 1st October, 2013, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 116 (E), dated the 1st March, 1997, to insert certain entries in the original Notification. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 9808/15/13]

E. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Finance (Department of Revenue), under sub-section (4) of Section 94 of the Finance Act, 1994, along with Explanatory Memoranda:—

- (1) G.S.R. 616 (E), dated the 10th September, 2013, amending Notification No. 467 (E), dated the 20th June, 2012, to insert certain entries in the original Notification.
- (2) F. No. 354/182/2013-TRU, dated the 17th September, 2013, seeking to provide exemption from service tax, to the specified taxable services provided, during the period 17th September, 2013 to 31st March, 2014, by the hotels or restaurants in the flood affected State of Uttarakhand.
- (3) G.S.R. 699 (E), dated the 22nd October, 2013, amending Notification No. 467 (E), dated the 20th June, 2012, to substitute/insert certain entries in the original Notification.  
[Placed in Library. For 1 to 3 See No. L.T. 9806/15/13]

II. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:—

- (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Empowered Committee of State Finance Ministers, New Delhi, for the year 2012-13, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Committee.  
[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 10007/15/13]

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#### REPORTS OF DEPARTMENT RELATED PARLIAMENTARY STANDING COMMITTEE ON INDUSTRY

श्री के.सी. त्यागी (बिहार) : महोदय, मैं विभाग संबंधित उद्योग संबंधी संसदीय स्थायी समिति के निम्नलिखित प्रतिवेदन (अंग्रेजी तथा हिन्दी में) प्रस्तुत करता हूँ।

- (i) Two Hundred and Fifty-second Report on Action Taken on the 242nd Report of the Committee on Demands for Grants (2013-14) pertaining to the Ministry of Heavy Industries and Public Enterprises (Department of Public Enterprises);
- (ii) Two Hundred and Fifty-third Report on Action Taken on the 244th Report of the Committee on Demands for Grants (2013-14) pertaining to the Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises;
- (iii) Two Hundred and Fifty-fourth Report on Action Taken on the 248th Report of the Committee on Capacity Addition and Expansion of Manufacturing Facilities of the Madras Fertilizers Ltd.;

[श्री के.सी. त्यागी]

- (iv) Two Hundred and Fifty-fifth Report on Action Taken on the 249th Report of the Committee on Revival and Restructuring of the Fertilizers and Chemicals Travancore Ltd.; and
- (v) Two Hundred and Fifty-sixth Report on Action Taken on the 243rd Report of the Committee on Demands for Grants (2013-14) pertaining to the Ministry of Heavy Industries and Public Enterprises (Department of Heavy Industry).

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : Reports of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Petroleum and Natural Gas. ...(*Interruptions*)... I called for Petroleum and Natural Gas. ...(*Interruptions*)... I called Reports of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Petroleum and Natural Gas. ...(*Interruptions*)... Shri Sabir Ali has to present the Report.

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**REPORTS OF THE DEPARTMENT-RELATED PARLIAMENTARY  
STANDING COMMITTEE ON PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS**

SHRI SABIR ALI (Bihar) : 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 Petroleum and Natural Gas (2013-14):—

- (i) Nineteenth #Report (Fifteenth Lok Sabha) of the Committee on Petroleum and Natural Gas (2013-14) on ‘Allocation and Pricing of Gas’;
- (ii) Twentieth Report on Action Taken by the Government on the recommendations contained in the Thirteenth Report (Fifteenth Lok Sabha) of the Committee on Petroleum and Natural Gas (2011-12) on ‘City Gas Distribution Projects’; and
- (iii) Twenty-first Report on Action Taken by the Government on the recommendations contained in the Sixteenth Report (Fifteenth Lok Sabha) on ‘Demands for Grants (2013- 14)’ of Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas.

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# The Report was presented to the Speaker, Lok Sabha on 18th October, 2013 and to the Chairman, Rajya Sabha on 4th November, 2013.

**OBSERVATION BY THE CHAIR**

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : Now, Report of the Joint Parliamentary Committee to examine matters relating to allocation and pricing of telecom ...(Interruptions)...  
Shri Ananda Bhaskar Rapolu ...(Interruptions)...

DR. NAJMA A. HEPTULLA (Madhya Pradesh) : Sir, I have a point of order. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : Former Deputy Chairman is raising a point of order. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD (Bihar) : Sir, I have a point of order. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : Let me listen to the point of order. ...(Interruptions)... I am ready to listen to that. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD : I have a point of order. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : I am allowing the point of order. ...(Interruptions)...  
Please sit down. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री रवि शंकर प्रसाद : सर, यह बचाने की कोशिश की गई है। ...(व्यवधान)... यह बहुत ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : I am allowing it. Let me listen to it. No, no. ...(Interruptions)... आप लोग बैठिए। ...(व्यवधान)... All of you take your seats. ...(Interruptions)... I will handle it. ...(Interruptions)...

डॉ. नजमा ए. हेपतुल्ला : सर, इन्हें बैठाइए। ...(व्यवधान)... सर, इन्हें बैठाइए। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री एम. वेंकैया नायडु (कर्नाटक) : सर, उनको बैठाइए। ...(व्यवधान)...

DR. V. MAITREYAN (Tamil Nadu) : Sir, first of all, whatever Shri Ananda Bhaskar has said should not go on record. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : I only mentioned the subject. Now listen to me. ...(Interruptions)... After mentioning the subject, I called Hon. Member for point of order because he raised it. ...(Interruptions)... Let me anyhow listen to the point of order. ...(Interruptions)... Let me listen to the point of order. ...(Interruptions)... Please take your seat. ...(Interruptions)... Mr. Shantaram Naik, please take your seat. ...(Interruptions)... You leave it to me. ...(Interruptions)... Please take your seat. ...(Interruptions)... Hon. Members, it is the right of a Member to raise a point of order. That is what I am allowing. ...(Interruptions)... Leave it to me. ...(Interruptions)... I am allowing the point of order. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD : Sir, my point of order is under article 105 of the Constitution read with Rule 258 of the Rules. Under article 105, I have got the right to raise any matter of importance including my freedom to administer a note of dissent. I was a Member of JPC. ...*(Interruptions)*... We have given a strong dissent note. ...*(Interruptions)*... Those really responsible for corruption of Rs .1,76,000 crore have been left out. ...*(Interruptions)*... Evidence has been ignored. ...*(Interruptions)*... It's a \*Report. It is a \* Report. ...*(Interruptions)*... This Report should not be allowed to be presented on the floor of the House. ...*(Interruptions)*... We strongly object to it. ...*(Interruptions)*... Those who, were guilty have been saved. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : Okay. You have made your point. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD : Therefore, I request you not to allow this Report to be tabled. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : You made your point. Now, Hon. LoP. ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE LEADER OF THE OPPOSITION (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY) : Sir, on what my learned colleague, Shri Ravi Shankar Prasad, has said, we invite a ruling from the Chair. Under the powers to correct a note of dissent which is submitted by Members of this House, can the Chairman of any Committee just delete unparliamentary words, correct language or can he alter the substance of that dissent note? If he alters the substance, the Chairman is guilty of breach of privilege. ...*(Interruptions)*... Therefore, I invite a ruling from the Chair. The substance of the dissent note given by Members of this House has been altered by the Chairman. Please give us a ruling whether this is permissible or not. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD : Sir, it is a matter of privilege. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : It is only a point of order. ...*(Interruptions)*... Now, allow me. ...*(Interruptions)*... No discussion on the point of order. ...*(Interruptions)*... Now, I want to react on the issues raised by Shri Ravi Shankar Prasad and the Hon. LoP. ...*(Interruptions)*... I want to give my ruling. ...*(Interruptions)*... Hon. Members, please. ...*(Interruptions)*... I am requesting you. ...*(Interruptions)*... Hon. LoP has certainly raised a valid point regarding the contents of the Report but the Chair is unable to make any comment on that ...*(Interruptions)*... because the Chair has not seen the Report and the Chair does not know what is the contents of the Report. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD : Sir, my dissent note has been ...*(Interruptions)*...

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\*Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : Hon. Members, before I call Shri Ananda Bhaskar Rapolu/Shri Satish Chandra Misra to lay the Report and Minutes of the ...*(Interruptions)*... Please ...*(Interruptions)*... You have not raised a point of order. ...*(Interruptions)*... I only allowed a point of order. ...*(Interruptions)*... No, I cannot. ...*(Interruptions)*... No discussion on ruling. ...*(Interruptions)*... Ruling is final. ...*(Interruptions)*... No discussion on ruling. ...*(Interruptions)*... No discussion on ruling. ...*(Interruptions)*... Before I call Shri Ananda Bhaskar Rapolu/Shri Satish Chandra Misra to lay the Report and Minutes of the Joint Parliamentary Committee to examine matters relating to allocation and pricing of Telecom Licences and Spectrum, as mentioned in today's Revised List of Business. ...*(Interruptions)*... I would like to inform the House that I have received a communication from Shri Ravi Shankar Prasad wherein he has sought my permission to raise certain objections in regard to violation of certain rules during the deliberations in the Committee. ...*(Interruptions)*... In this connection, I would like to refer to the terms of reference contained in the Motion to constitute the Joint Committee, which was adopted by this House on the 1st of March, 2011. ...*(Interruptions)*... One of the terms of reference was that the Joint Committee shall lay a Report to the House ...*(Interruptions)*... There is no provision in the Rules, which permits discussion or raising of objections before laying of a Report which has been duly adopted by a Joint Parliamentary Committee. ...*(Interruptions)*...

I am, therefore, not inclined to allow any debate at this stage of laying of the Report of the Joint Committee. ...*(Interruptions)*... Shri Ananda Bhaskar Rapolu to lay the Report.

...*(Interruptions)*...

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**REPORT OF THE JOINT PARLIAMENTARY COMMITTEE TO EXAMINE  
MATTERS RELATING TO ALLOCATION AND PRICING OF TELECOM  
LICENSES AND SPECTRUM**

SHRI ANANDA BHASKAR RAPOLU (Andhra Pradesh) : Sir, I beg to lay on the Table, a copy (in English and Hindi) of the \*Report and \*Minutes of the Joint Parliamentary Committee to examine matters relating to allocation and pricing of Telecom Licences and Spectrum.

...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : The House is adjourned to meet at 2.00 p.m.

The House then adjourned at twelve minutes past twelve of the clock.

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\*The Report and Minutes were presented to the Speaker, Lok Sabha on 29th October, 2013 and to the Chairman, Rajya Sabha on the same date.

The House reassembled at two of the clock,

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN in the Chair

DR. V. MAITREYAN (Tamil Nadu) : Sir, what happened in the morning  
...(Interruptions)...

श्री रवि शंकर प्रसाद (बिहार) : सर, मैंने रूलिंग मांगी थी। Sir, how can my dissent note be edited? ...(Interruptions)... We have never asked for discussion. मैंने और अरुण जेटली जी ने कहा था कि हमारे डिसेंट नोट को जेपीसी में कैसे एडिट कर दिया गया। हमने उस पर रूलिंग मांगी, लेकिन आपने कह दिया, I will not allow discussion. We did not ask for discussion. ...(Interruptions)... That is not fair. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : I have heard you. Now let me say  
...(Interruptions)...

श्री थावर चन्द गहलोत (मध्य प्रदेश) : सर, प्वाइंट ऑफ ऑर्डर पर पहले से रूलिंग तैयार हो, क्या ऐसा पहले कभी हुआ है? ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : I have heard you. Now let me say  
...(Interruptions)... See, there are two things. Number one is there was a point of order. Hon. LoP and you said why ...(Interruptions)... Please sit down. Let me react to him. I have heard him. The first thing is that you raised a point that in the Report your dissent has been amended or edited. ...(Interruptions)... Just a minute. You said that. Hon. LoP also raised the same point and wanted a ruling from me. What I said is, if I am correct—you can go through the record—what has been raised by Hon. LoP is a valid point. But, however, I am not able to give a ruling because I have not seen the contents; the contents as to whether edited or not edited. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD : Sir, it is my right as a Member of the JPC  
...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : I have not completed. ...(Interruptions)... I have not completed. Let me complete. ...(Interruptions)...

DR. V. MAITREYAN : Sir, give the ruling now. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : I have not completed. Let me complete.  
...(Interruptions)...

DR. V. MAITREYAN : Sir, give the ruling now. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : Let me finish. ...(Interruptions)... Let me finish.  
...(Interruptions)... Let me finish. ...(Interruptions)...

DR. V. MAITREYAN : Sir, are you giving the ruling now? ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : Let me finish. ...*(Interruptions)*... Let me finish. ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. V. MAITREYAN : Sir, are you giving the ruling now? ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI PRASANTA CHATTERJEE (West Bengal) : Sir, you could have postponed it. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : The second point is, when I read out the ruling, that was in response to a written letter given by the Hon. Deputy Leader, Shri Ravi Shankar Prasad. He has given a written letter to the Chairman and what I read out was in response to that letter. That is the procedure. That is over. ...*(Interruptions)*... Whatever I said is the ruling. ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. V. MAITREYAN : Sir, you give the ruling now. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : That is over. ...*(Interruptions)*... Whatever I said is the ruling.

श्री रवि शंकर प्रसाद : सर, आपने मेरे प्वाइंट ऑफ ऑर्डर पर रूलिंग नहीं दी।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : Whatever I said is the ruling there. You see that ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD : Sir, you said that ...*(Interruptions)*... it will not be allowed to be discussed, but you allowed the Report to be tabled. It is a great violation of my right. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : There is no rule for discussion. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD : My dissent note has been deleted. ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. V. MAITREYAN : Sir, now you give your ruling. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : There is no rule for discussion before presenting a Report. ...*(Interruptions)*... There is no rule. What can I do? I am bound by the rules.

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD : I was agitated about my right, Sir. My right as a Member to allow ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : I had allowed your point of order.

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD : But, Sir, you did not give a ruling at all. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : My ruling was that I am not able to comment on your comments because I have not seen the Report.

DR. V. MAITREYAN : Sir, you give your ruling now. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : That is over. I gave the ruling. That is over. I cannot ...(*Interruptions*)... That is over. He can raise new points.

DR. V. MAITREYAN : Then this House ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : Hon. Members, the Report is before you. If you want a discussion, send a notice. You can send a notice. There is no problem. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD : Sir, as the Hon. Deputy Chairman presiding, you are the custodian of the House and also of the dignity of the Members.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : I tried to honour that.

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD : Apart from being a Deputy Leader, I was a Member of the JPC. For the first time, the dissent note in a JPC Report has been amended in material particular, not simple English or anything.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : You can give notice. There is no problem.

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD : I am only saying my dissent note ought to have been allowed to be a part of that Report. That is what I am saying. Therefore, my right has been violated. I seek the protection of ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : In the Rule Book, there is a procedure for that. You raise it as per that procedure. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD : No, Sir.

DR. V. MAITREYAN : We want justice. ...(*Interruptions*)...

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**MOTION FOR ELECTION TO THE NATIONAL BOARD FOR MICRO,  
SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES**

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA) : Sir, I move the following Motion:—

“That in pursuance of clause (d) of sub-section (3) of Section 3 of the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006 (No. 27 of 2006),

read with sub-rule (ii) of Rule 6 of the National Board for Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Rules, 2006, this House do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Chairman may direct, one Member from among the Members of the House, to be a member of the National Board for Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises in the vacancy caused due to the disqualification of Shri Rasheed Masood from the membership of the Rajya Sabha *w.e.f.* 19th September, 2013.”

*The question was put and the motion was adopted.*

...(Interruptions)...

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## GOVERNMENT BILLS

### **The Assam Legislative Council Bill, 2013**

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI KAPIL SIBAL) : Sir, I move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for the creation of Legislative Council for the State of Assam and for matters supplemental, incidental and consequential thereto.

*The question was put and the motion was adopted.*

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL : Sir, I introduce the Bill.

...(Interruptions)...

### **The Readjustment of Representation of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Parliamentary and Assembly Constituencies (Second) Bill, 2013**

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : The Minister of Law and Justice to withdraw the Bill. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल (उत्तर प्रदेश) : यह गलत है, हमें मंजूर नहीं है। ...(व्यवधान)...

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI KAPIL SIBAL) : Sir, I move for leave to withdraw the Readjustment of Representation of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Parliamentary and Assembly Constituencies (Second) Bill, 2013.

*The question was put and the motion was adopted.*

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL : Sir, I withdraw the Bill.

...(Interruptions)...

**STATEMENT REGARDING ORDINANCE****Readjustment of Representation of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Parliamentary and Assembly Constituencies (Third) Ordinance, 2013**

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI KAPIL SIBAL) : Sir, I lay on the Table, a Statement (in English and Hindi) explaining the circumstances which had necessitated immediate legislation by the Readjustment of Representation of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Parliamentary and Assembly Constituencies (Third) Ordinance, 2013.

*...(Interruptions)...*

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**GOVERNMENT BILLS - Contd.****The Readjustment of Representation of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Parliamentary and Assembly Constituencies (Third) Bill, 2013**

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI KAPIL SIBAL) : Sir, I move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for readjustment of seats in the House of the People and in the Legislative Assemblies of the States, and for the readjustment of territorial constituencies therefor, insofar as such readjustment is necessitated by inclusion in, or exclusion from, the lists of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.

*The question was put and the motion was adopted.*

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL : Sir, I introduce the Bill.

*...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : The House is adjourned to meet tomorrow at 11.00 A.M.

The House then adjourned at eight minutes past two of the clock till eleven of the clock on Wednesday, the 11th December, 2013.

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Tuesday  
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[P.T.O.]

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