

Panchayati-raj institutions. So, I would like to know the names of States; if the Minister has the names readily with him, I would request him to communicate those to us. What action is the Minister taking when the Prime Minister himself has mentioned that so many States are failing and that are not taking the effective steps in the Panchayati-raj system? When are they going to be successful to effectively implement those?

MR. CHAIRMAN: Question Hour is over.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO STARRED QUESTIONS

Salary revision of public sector bank employees

* 161. SHRI AMAR SINGH:

SHRI VARINDER SINGH BAJWA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that revision of pay scales of employees of public sector banks has become overdue;

(b) if so, since when;

(c) what are the specific reasons for delay in the revision of their salaries;

(d) whether Government is aware that a clerk in the Government of India draws higher salary in comparison to the salary drawn by an officer of a public sector bank;

(e) if so, the details thereof;

(f) by when the salaries of the public sector bank employees are proposed to be revised; and

(g) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) and (b) In terms of the 8th Bipartite Settlement, the revision of pay scales of employees of Public Sector Banks (PSBs) has become due with effect from 01.11.2007.

(c) The wage settlement of officers and employees is negotiated by the Indian Banks' Association (IBA) representing the managements of such banks, which have mandated it to negotiate on their behalf, with the major workmen Unions/Associations representing the employees and officers. The wage revision exercise includes revision of pay and allowances, basic service conditions, perquisites and retrial benefits etc. The Unions/ Associations present their Charter of Demands to IBN and thereafter negotiations are held by IBN with the Unions/ Associations to arrive at a settlement. It is a time consuming process to resolve the issues. The wage settlement has been signed on 27.11.2009.

(d) and (e) It is not a matter of fact that a clerk in the Central Government draws higher salary than that of an officer in the bank. The salary of a clerk on induction computes to Rs. 11,909/- after revision, while the salary of an officer in the Bank on the pre-revised scale computes to Rs. 17,550/-. Further, the terms and conditions of service of Central Government employees and Bank employees are entirely different and are regulated in terms of the respective

service conditions. In case of Central Government employees, the pay, allowances and other service conditions are revised after every ten years, on the basis of the recommendations of Pay Commission, While in the case of bank employees, their pay, allowances and other basic service conditions are revised every five years by way of a Bi-partite Settlement (BPS). Further, the pay structures of the Central Government employees and the employees of the Banks are not comparable. Also the Dearness Allowance of Central Government employees is based on Consumer Price Index while Dearness Allowance of the Bank employees is regulated in terms of Industrial Dearness Allowance.

(f) and (g) The agreement for the wage revision has been signed on 27.11.2009.

Maternal deaths

†*167. SHRIMATI MAYA SINGH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of pregnant women in India who died during delivery due to anaemia in the last three years;

(b) the number of deaths per hour of pregnant women in the country;

(c) whether Government has taken any measure to check the death of pregnant women and to what extent the number of deaths has decreased due to this measure; and

(d) the details thereof, State-wise ?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (d) As per the Sample Registration System (SRS) data released by the Registrar General of India (RGI), the Maternal Mortality Ratio (MMR) for the country has come down from 301 per 100,000 live births in the years 2001-03 to 254 per 100,000 live births in the years 2004-06. This translates to approximately 67,000 maternal deaths per year. The state-wise estimates of MMR are given in Statement (See below).

The Report of RGI titled “Maternal Mortality in India: 1997-2003 trends, causes and risk factors”, gives estimates for major causes like Haemorrhage (38%), Sepsis (11%), Hypertensive Disorders (5%), Obstructed Labour (5%), Abortion (8%) and Other Conditions (34%) leading to maternal death. According to this Report, specific estimates on proportion of maternal deaths due to anemia are not available. However, deaths due to anemia are clubbed along with other causes under “Other Conditions”.

Under the Reproductive and Child Health Programme Phase II, launched by the Government of India in the year 2005, key measures which have been taken to improve the quality of maternal care and accelerate the pace of reduction of maternal mortality are:

1. Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY), a cash benefit scheme to promote Institutional Delivery with a special focus on Below Poverty Line (BPL) and SC/ST pregnant women, which has brought about significant increases in institutional delivery.