

(b) and (c) In order to get the black money back to the country, a five pronged strategy has been formulated by the Government as under:—

- (a) Joining the global crusade against 'black money' (for example our action in G-20, Global Forum on Transparency and Exchange of Information for Tax Purposes, Task Force on Financial Integrity and Economic Development, Financial Action Task Force, UN, OECD, etc.);
- (b) Creating an appropriate legislative framework: (Various anti tax evasion measures legislated in existing Act and proposed in the DTC, New DTAAs and TIEAs, amend existing DTAAs);
- (c) Setting up institutions for dealing with Illicit Funds; (10 Income Tax Overseas Units; dedicated computerized Exchange of Information [EOI Unit], FIU);
- (d) Developing systems for implementation (new manpower policy); and
- (e) Imparting skills to the manpower for effective action (constant training for skill development).

Information regarding details of assets and payments received by Indian citizens in several countries have started flowing in, which is now under different stages of processing and investigation. In a large number of specific cases, information has been obtained under DTAA. Directorate of Transfer Pricing has detected mispricing of Rs. 34,145 crore in the last two financial years as against mispricing of Rs. 14,655 crore in earlier five years.

Development of AIIMS like institutions

*124. DR. BHALCHANDRA MUNGEKAR: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has committed in the past to build AIIMS-like institutions in various parts of the country;
 - (b) if so, the details of action taken, so far;
 - (c) the total amount of money released so far;
 - (d) whether the sites have been identified for construction of these institutions;
 - (e) if so, the details of criteria adopted for such identification of the locations;
- and
- (f) whether Government has set any deadline for completion of these projects?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (d) Yes, Sir. The Government has approved setting up of six AIIMS-like institutions in the States

of Bihar (Patna), Chhattisgarh (Raipur), Madhya Pradesh (Bhopal), Orissa (Bhubaneswar), Rajasthan (Jodhpur) and Uttarakhand (Rishikesh) under the first phase of Pradhan Mantri Swasthya Suraksha Yojana (PMSSY).

Construction of Medical Colleges and Hospital Complexes at all the six AIIMS-like institutions in first phase has started and is in full swing. Residential complex at Jodhpur and Raipur has been completed and the work is in progress at remaining sites. An amount of Rs. 847 crore has been released so far.

(e) The sites for setting up AIIMS-like institutions have been identified on the basis of various socio-economic indicators like human development index, literacy rate, population living below poverty line, and *per capita* income, and health indicators like population to bed ratio, prevalence rate of serious communicable diseases, infant mortality rate etc.

(f) The Government has set a deadline to make the medical colleges at six sites to be made functional from Academic Year 2012-13 and hospitals in the year 2013-14.

Drinking water and sanitation schemes in LWE districts

*125. MS. MABEL REBELLO: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that in LWE (Left Wing Extremists) districts there are no treated drinking water projects, even at block level;

(b) the reasons for not having special schemes for clean drinking water and toilets in LWE districts; and

(c) the details of drinking water schemes and toilets constructed in Jharkhand during the last three years, district-wise, block-wise and panchayat-wise and the money spent and population/families covered?

THE MINISTER OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) and (b) The Government of India administers the National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP) under which financial and technical assistance is provided to the States for providing adequate potable drinking water to the rural population including in the LWE districts. As per the NRDWP, the States have to prioritise the coverage of quality affected and partially covered habitations, including those in LWE districts in their Annual Action Plans (AAPs). States are urged to prioritise coverage of habitations in LWE affected districts in their AAPs. As reported by the States, as on 30.6.2011, in the 60 LWE affected districts in the country, there are 9,858 piped clean drinking water schemes constructed and 6,771 schemes under implementation under the National Rural Drinking Water Programme.