

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(English Version)

Fourth Session
(Fifteenth Lok Sabha)



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LOK SABHA DEBATES

LOK SABHA

Friday, March 12, 2010/Phalgun 21, 1931 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock.

[MADAM SPEAKER in the Chair]

OBITUARY REFERENCE

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Hon. Members, I have to inform the House of the sad demise of one of our former colleagues, Shri Nanaji Deshmukh.

Shri Nanaji Deshmukh was a member of the Sixth Lok Sabha from 1977 to 1979 representing the Balrampur Parliamentary Constituency of Uttar Pradesh.

Shri Nanaji Deshmukh also served as a nominated member of the Rajya Sabha from 1999 to 2005. An agriculturist by profession, Shri Deshmukh was a well known social worker. He worked for the realization of the dream of total transformation through total development with people's initiative and participation in the villages of Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Maharashtra and Madhya Pradesh.

Shri Deshmukh founded the Saraswati Shishu Mandir, a chain of pre-primary and primary schools spread across India. He was also the founder of the Deen Dayal Research Institute and the Chitrakoot Gramodaya Vishwavidyalaya in Madhya Pradesh. He also served as the first Chancellor of this Vishwavidyalaya which had the distinction of being India's first rural university.

Shri Nanaji Deshmukh was the recipient of the Padma Vibhushan in 1999, National Citizen Award in 2001 and Jeevan Gaurav Puraskar in 2003. He was also bestowed with the Doctor of Letters by several universities for rendering social service.

Shri Nanaji Deshmukh passed away on 27 February, 2010 at Chitrakoot, Madhya Pradesh at the age of 94. We deeply mourn the loss of our friend and I am sure the House would join me in conveying our condolences to the bereaved family.

The House may now stand in silence for a short while as a mark of respect to the memory of the departed.

11.01 hrs.

The Members then stood in silence for a short while.

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Q. No. 221.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA (Bankura): Madam, I have given notice to suspend the Question Hour. Lakhs of people have come to Delhi..... ...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Let the Question Hour go on. You can raise your matter in the Zero Hour. Please let the Question Hour continue. Please do not make the Question Hour a casualty. It is happening everyday.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA (Ghatal): I have also given a notice. ...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: I will give you a chance to raise the matter in the Zero Hour. Please allow the Question Hour to go on.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: We do not want to disrupt the Question Hour. ...(Interruptions)

11.02 hrs.

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

MADAM SPEAKER: Q.No. 221, Shri S. Semmalai.

Renovation and Modernization of Power Plants

+
*221. SHRI S. SEMMALAI:
SHRI JAGDANAND SINGH:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether an increase in the Plant Load Factor (PLF) of several units has been recorded on account of renovation and modernization of power plants in the country during the last three years and the current year;

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

(c) whether any time-bound programme has been envisaged for the renovation and modernization of old power plants for the remaining years of the Eleventh Five Year Plan and also the Twelfth Five Year Plan;

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

(e) the total amount of expenditure likely to be incurred thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) to (e) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) and (b) Yes, Madam, there has been an improvement in Plant Load Factor (PLF) of many of the old thermal power plants identified and taken up for Renovation and Modernization (R&M)/Life Extension (LE)

works during the last three years and the current year. The details of such thermal units (plant-wise and state-wise) where R&M/LE works had been carried out in the past 3 years and the current year and have improved their PLF are given in Annexure-I (A) and (B).

(c) and (d) R&M works are carried out by the concerned power utilities. Based on the discussions held with various stakeholders, Central Electricity Authority (CEA) has prepared a 'National Perspective Plan for R&M and Life Extension & Uprating (LE&U) upto 2016-17' and also revised the guidelines on R&M. In the Perspective Plan, 53 thermal units (7318 MW) for LE works and 76 thermal units (18965 MW) for R&M works for 11th Plan and 72 thermal units (16532 MW) for LE works and 23 thermal units (4971 MW) for R&M work for 12th Plan have been identified. The plant wise and state wise details of these thermal units are given in Annexures-II (A, B, C and D).

(e) The total amount of expenditure likely to be involved during 11th and 12th Plan is given in Annexure-III.

Annexure I (A)

State wise and Plant wise details of Thermal Units along with their PLF before and after completion of Renovation and Modernization (R&M) works during last 3 years and the current year where improvement in PLF have been recorded

1.0 CENTRAL SECTOR

Sl.No.	Name of Utility	Name of Station	Unit No.	Year of Commissioning	Cap. (MW)	PLF % Before R&M		PLF % After R&M		Remarks
						PLF %	Period	2008-09	2009-10 (Feb. '10)	
1.	DVC	Durgapur	3	1966	130	62.00	(2006-08)	—	75.41	—
2.	NTPC	Vindhyanchal	1	1987	210	84.60	2006-07	87.37	94.89	—
3.			6	1991	210	92.50	2006-07	95.00	100.93	
4.		KORBA STPS	2	1983	200	96.70	2006-07	98.93	103.75	
5.			5	1988	500	75.50	2006-07	93.14	93.63	—
6.			6	1989	500	84.10	2006-07	93.96	98.71	—
7.		Ramagundem STPS	3	1984	200	82.70	2006-07	88.66	96.67	—

2.0 State Sector

Sl.No.	Name of Utility	Name of Station	Unit No.	Year of Commissioning	Cap. (MW)	PLF % Before R&M		PLF % After R&M			Remarks	
						PLF %	Period	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09		2009-10 (Feb. '10)
Punjab												
1.	PSEB	Ropar	1	1984	210	78.14	(2005-06)	90.50	87.28	79.06	94.07	-
2.			4	1989	210	86.44	(2005-06)	95.30	87.57	88.79	97.73	-
3.			5	1992	210	92.85	(2005-06)	90.30	93.34	79.39	95.94	-

Annexure I (B)

State wise and Plant wise details of Thermal Units along with their PLF before and after completion of Life Extension (LE) works during last 3 years and the current year where improvement in PLF have been recorded

Sl.No.	Name of Utility	Name of Station	Unit No.	Year of Commissioning	Cap. (MW)	Date of Completion	PLF % Before LE		PLF % After LE		Remarks
							PLF %	Year	2008-09	2009-10 (upto Feb. '10)	
Uttar Pradesh											
1.	UPRVUNL	Obra TPS	1	1968	40	Unit synchronized on 4th May 2009	0	under shut down since June' 1991	-	80.3	-
2.			2	1968	40	Unit synchronized on 2nd February 2009	0	under shut down since Dec.' 2000	-	75.7	-
Haryana											
3.	HPGCL	Panipat TPS	1	1979	110	Unit synchronized on 4th Nov'08	25.37	2007-08	—	92.23	Unit was taken under s/d for LE works on 25.09. 2007 to 4.11.2008
Punjab											
4.	PSEB	Bathinda TPS	1	1974	110	Unit synchronized Feb'2007	66.66	2005-06	82.4	95.4	-

Annexure II (A)

List of Thermal Units to be Completed for Life Extension (LE) works during remaining last two Years of 11th Plan.

1. Central Sector

Sl.No.	Name of Utility	Name of Station	Unit No.	Year of Comm.	Capacity (MW)	Make		LMZ/ KWU	Remarks
						Boiler	TG		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	NTPC	Badarpur	4	1978	210	BHEL	BHEL	LMZ	Scheme finalized. NIT floated in

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
2.	NTPC	Badarpur	5	1981	210	BHEL	BHEL	LMZ	June'08
3.	NTPC	Singrauli STPS	1	1982	200	BHEL	BHEL	LMZ	Scheme under finalization
4.	NTPC	Singrauli STPS	2	1982	200	BHEL	BHEL	LMZ	
5.	NTPC	Korba STPS	1	1983	200	BHEL	BHEL	KWU	Scheme under finalization
6.	NTPC	Ramagundam STPS	1	1983	200	Ansaldo	Ansaldo	KWU	Scheme under finalization
7.	NTPC	Dadri GT	1	1992	131		SIEMENS	—	Scheme finalized
8.	NTPC	Dadri GT	2	1992	131		SIEMENS	—	Scheme finalized
9.	NTPC	Dadri GT	3	1992	131		SIEMENS	—	
10.	NTPC	Auraiya GT	1	1989	111.19		MHI, Japan		Scheme finalized
11.	NTPC	Auraiya GT	2	1989	111.19		MHI, Japan		
12.	NTPC	Auraiya GT	3	1989	111.19		MHI, Japan		
13.	NTPC	Kawas GT	1	1992	106		GE	—	Scheme finalized
14.	NTPC	Kawas GT	2	1992	106		GE	—	
15.	NTPC	Kawas GT	3	1992	106		GE	—	
16.	NTPC	Gandhar GT	1	1994	131		ABB	—	Scheme under advance stage of finalization
17.	NTPC	Gandhar GT	2	1994	131		ABB	-	
Sub Total Central Sector			17		2527		-	-	-

2. State Sector

Sl.No.	State	Name of Utility	Name of Station	Unit No.	Year of Comm.	Capacity (MW)	Make		LMZ/ KWU	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Boiler	TG	10	11

Northern Region

1.	Uttar Pradesh	UPRVUNL	Obra	9	1980	200	BHEL	BHEL	LMZ	Contract agreement signed with BHEL in Feb, 2007. Unit -9 taken under shut down on 2nd November 2008. Unit-9 likely to be synchronized by May' 2010.
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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
2.	Uttar Pradesh	UPRVUNL	Obra	10	1979	200	BHEL	BHEL	LMZ	S/d of unit 10 will be taken after stabilization of unit 9.
3.	Uttar Pradesh	UPRVUNL	Obra	11	1977	200	BHEL	BHEL	LMZ	
4.	Uttar Pradesh	UPRVUNL	Obra	12	1981	200	BHEL	BHEL	LMZ	
5.	Uttar Pradesh	UPRVUNL	Obra	13	1982	200	BHEL	BHEL	LMZ	
6.	Uttar Pradesh	UPRVUNL	Harduaganj	7	1978	110	BHEL	BHEL		LOI issued to BHEL on 25.3.09, advance payment made in June 2009. Draft contract prepared by BHEL has been cleared by UPRVUNL and consultant NTPC. Supply of structure material has started.
7.	Uttar Pradesh	UPRVUNL	Parichha	1	1984	110	BHEL	BHEL	-	Contract has been negotiated with UPRVUNL by BHEL during Oct' 09. LOI with advance awaited.
8.	Uttar Pradesh	UPRVUNL	Parichha	2	1985	110	BHEL	BHEL	-	
9.	Uttar Pradesh	UPRVUNL	Panki	3	1976	105	BHEL	BHEL	-	BHEL has been asked to furnish scope of work. Order will be placed during 11th Plan, completion in 12th Plan.
10.	Uttar Pradesh	UPRVUNL	Panki	4	1977	105	BHEL	BHEL	-	
11.	Uttar Pradesh	UPRVUNL	Anpara	1	1986	210	BHEL	BHEL	KWU	BHEL has been asked to furnish scope of work. Order will be placed during 11th Plan, completion in 12th Plan.
12.	Uttar Pradesh	UPRVUNL	Anpara	2	1986	210	BHEL	BHEL	KWU	
13.	Uttar Pradesh	UPRVUNL	Anpara	3	1988	210	BHEL	BHEL	KWU	
14.	Punjab	PSEB	Bathinda	3	1978	110	BHEL	BHEL	-	Order placed on BHEL on 06.11.2006. S/d for LE works on unit 3 have taken from 14.1.2010, dismantling work started. Unit expected to be recommissioned by Oct'2010. There after Unit#4 will be taken up.
15.	Punjab	PSEB	Bathinda	4	1979	110	BHEL	BHEL	-	
16.	Punjab	PSEB	Ropar	1	1984	210	BHEL	BHEL	KWU	RLA completed, DPR prepared, Order expected to be placed in 2009.10. Completion 12th Plan.
17.	Punjab	PSEB	Ropar	2	1985	210	BHEL	BHEL	KWU	
Western Region										
18.	Gujarat	GSECL	Gandhinagar	1	1977	120	BHEL	BHEL	-	Unit taken under s/d for LE on 12th August'08 and likely to be synchronized by March 2010.
19.	Gujarat	GSECL	Gandhinagar	1	1977	120	BHEL	BHEL	-	LOA awarded to BHEL on 28 May 2007. BHEL has supplied material at site.
20.	Gujarat	GSECL	Gandhinagar	2	1977	120	BHEL	BHEL	-	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
21.	Madhya Pradesh	MPPGCL	Amarkantak Ext.	1	1977	120	BHEL	BHEL	-	Works on 11 packages out of 12 completed. Order for Turbine package placed on NASL in July 07. Completion schedule in 2010-11.
22.	Madhya Pradesh	MPPGCL	Amarkantak Ext.	2	1977	120	BHEL	BHEL	-	
Eastern Region										
23.	Bihar	BSEB	Barauni		6	1983	110	BHEL	BHEL	- Unit #6 has been restored by BHEL under Rashtriya Sam Vikas Yojana. LOA has been awarded to BHEL on 15th Feb., 2010.
24.	Bihar	BSEB	Barauni	6	1983	110	BHEL	BHEL	-	
25.	Bihar	KBUNL	Muzaffarpur	1	1985	110	BHEL	BHEL	-	Unit #2 has been restored under RSVY. LOA is yet to be awarded.
26.	Bihar	KBUNL	Muzaffarpur	2	1986	110	BHEL	BHEL	-	
27.	West Bengal	WBPDCL	Bandel	5	1982	210	AVB	BHEL	LMZ	Taken up under World Bank programme, NIT floated.

Sub Total State Sector

Total of 11th Plan (LE):

Number of Units: 44

Capacity (MW): 6587

Annexure II (B)

List of Thermal units to be completed for renovation and modernization (R&M) works during remaining last two Years of 11th Plan

1. Central Sector

Sl. No.	Name of Utility	Name of Station	Unit No.	Year of Comm.	Capacity (MW)	Make		Remarks
						Boiler	TG	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	NTPC	Unchahar	1	1988	210	BHEL	BHEL	12 packages out of 36 no. completed so far.
2.	NTPC	Unchahar	2	1989	210	BHEL	BHEL	
3.	NTPC	Tanda	2	1989	110	BHEL	BHEL	Schedule compl. 2010-11
4.	NTPC	Tanda	4	1998	110	BHEL	BHEL	Schedule compl. by March'2010
5.	NTPC	Rihand	1	1988	500	BHEL	BHEL	Work in progress, 9 packages out of 29 no. completed so far.
6.	NTPC	Rihand	2	1989	500	BHEL	BHEL	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
7.	NTPC	Farakka Stg-II	4	1992	500	BHEL	BHEL	Scope of work under finalisation by NTPC.
8.	NTPC	Farakka Stg-II	5	1994	500	BHEL	BHEL	
9.	NTPC	Singrauli	1	1982	200	BHEL	BHEL	Schedule completion by March 2010 (117 nos. of packages).
10.	NTPC	Singrauli	2	1982	200	BHEL	BHEL	
11.	NTPC	Singrauli	3	1983	200	BHEL	BHEL	
12.	NTPC	Singrauli	4	1983	200	BHEL	BHEL	
13.	NTPC	Singrauli	5	1984	200	BHEL	BHEL	
14.	NTPC	Singrauli	6	1986	500	BHEL	BHEL	
15.	NTPC	Singrauli	7	1987	500	BHEL	BHEL	
16.	NTPC	NCTPP, Dadri	1	1992	210	BHEL	BHEL	Scope of work finalized by NTPC, likely placement of order in May 2009.
17.	NTPC	NCTPP, Dadri	2	1992	210	BHEL	BHEL	
18.	NTPC	NCTPP, Dadri	3	1993	210	BHEL	BHEL	
19.	NTPC	NCTPP, Dadri	4	1994	210	BHEL	BHEL	
20.	NTPC	Kahalgaon	1	1992	210	BHEL	BHEL	Scope of work under finalization by NTPC.
21.	NTPC	Kahalgaon	2	1994	210	BHEL	BHEL	
22.	NTPC	Kahalgaon	3	1995	210	BHEL	BHEL	
Total Central Sector			22	-	6110	-	-	

2. State Sector

Sl.No.	State	Name of Utility	Name of Station	Unit No.	Year of Comm.	Capacity (MW)	Make		Remarks
							Boiler	TG	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Northern Region									
1.	Uttar Pradesh	UPRVUNL	Anpara'B	4	1993	500	BHEL	BHEL	Scope of work yet to be finalised
2.	Uttar Pradesh	UPRVUNL	Anpara'B	5	1994	500	BHEL	BHEL	
3.	Uttar Pradesh	UPRVUNL	Obra	7	1974	100	BHEL	BHEL	Scope of work yet to be finalised
4.	Uttar Pradesh	UPRVUNL	Obra	8	1975	100	BHEL	BHEL	
Sub Total		—	—	4	—	1200	—	—	—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
5	Delhi	IPGCL	Rajghat	1	1989	67.5	BHEL	BHEL	19 packages out of 55 no. completed so far.
6.	Delhi	IPGCL	Rajghat	2	1989	67.5	BHEL	BHEL	
	Subt Total	—	—	2	—	135	—	—	—
Total Northern Region									
Eastern Region									
7.	Jharkhand	JSEB	Patratu	9	1984	110	BHEL	BHEL	Restoration work being carried out by BHEL,
8.	Jharkhand	JSEB	Patratu	10	1986	110	BHEL	BHEL	
	Subt Total	—	—	2	—	220	—	—	—
9.	West Bengal	DPL	Durgapur	6	1985	110	AVB	BHEL	Work in progress
	Subt Total	—	—	1	—	110	—	—	—
	Total Eastern Region	—	—	3	—	330	—	—	—
	Total State Sector	—	9	1665	—	—	—	—	—
Total of 11th Plan (R&M):									
Number of Units:		31							
Capacity (MW):		7775							

Annexure II (C)

List of Thermal units programmed for life extension (LE) works during 12th Plan

1. State Sector

Sl.No.	State	Name of Utility	Name of Station	Unit No.	Year of Comm.	Capacity (MW)	Make		LMZ/ KWU	Remarks
							Boiler	TG		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Northern Region										
1.	Haryana	HPGCL	Panipat	3	1985	110	BHEL	BHEL	—	Being taken up under world Bank Energy Efficient R&M (EER&M) programme
2.	Haryana	HPGCL	Panipat	4	1985	110	BHEL	BHEL	—	
	Sub Total	—	—	2	—	220	—	—	—	—
3.	Rajasthan	KRVUNL	Kota	1	1983	110	BHEL	BHEL	—	—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
4.	Rajasthan	RRVUNL	Kota	2	1983	110	BHEL	BHEL	—	—
	Sub Total	—	—	2	—	220	—	—	—	—
	Sub Total Northern Region	—	—	4	—	440	—	—	—	—
Western Region										
5.	Gujarat	GSECL	Ukai	3	1979	200	BHEL	BHEL	LMZ	—
6.	Gujarat	GSECL	Ukai	4	1779	200	BHEL	BHEL	LMZ	—
7.	Gujarat	GSECL	Wanakbori	1	1982	210	BHEL	BHEL	KWU	—
8.	Gujarat	GSECL	Wanakbori	2	1983	210	BHEL	BHEL	KWU	—
	Sub Total	—	—	4	—	820	—	—	—	—
9.	Maharashtra	MAHAG ENCO	Nashik	3	1979	210	BHEL	BHEL	LMZ	Taken up under KfW funded EER&M programme. Feasibility study report/DPR under preparation
10.	Maharashtra	MAHAG ENCO	Nashik	4	1980	210	BHEL	BHEL	LMZ	—
11.	Maharashtra	MAHAG ENCO	Koradi	5	1978	210	BHEL	BHEL	LMZ	—
12.	Maharashtra	MAHAG ENCO	Koradi	6	1982	200	BHEL	BHEL	LMZ	Being taken up under World Bank EER&M programme.
13.	Maharashtra	MAHAG ENCO	Bhusawal	2	1979	210	BHEL	BHEL	LMZ	—
14.	Maharashtra	MAHAG ENCO	Bhusawal	3	1982	210	BHEL	BHEL	LMZ	—
15.	Maharashtra	MAHAG ENCO	Chandrapur	1	1983	210	BHEL	BHEL	LMZ	—
16.	Maharashtra	MAHAG ENCO	Chandrapur	2	1984	210	BHEL	BHEL	LMZ	—
17.	Maharashtra	MAHAG ENCO	Parli	3	1980	210	BHEL	BHEL	LMZ	—
	Sub Total	—	—	9	—	1880	—	—	—	—
18.	Chhattisgarh	CSEB	Korba (West)	1	1983	210	BHEL	BHEL	KWU	—
19.	Chhattisgarh	CSEB	Korba (West)	2	1984	210	BHEL	BHEL	KWU	—
	Sub Total	—	—	2	—	420	—	—	—	—
20.	Madhya Pradesh	MPPGCL	Satpura	6	1979	2200	BHEL	BHEL	LMZ	—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
21.	Madhya Pradesh	MPPGCL	Satpura	7	1979	210	BHEL	BHEL	LMZ	—
	Sub Total	—	—	2	—	410	—	—	—	—
	Sub Total Western Region			17		3530				
Southern Region										
22.	Tamil Nadu	TNEB	Tuticorin	1	1979	210	BHEL	BHEL	LMZ	—
23.	Tamil Nadu	TNEB	Tuticorin	2	1980	210	BHEL	BHEL	LMZ	—
	Sub Total	—	—	2	—	440	—	—	—	—
24.	Chhattisgarh	CSEB	Korba (West)	1	1983	210	BHEL	BHEL	LWU	—
25.	Andhra Pradesh	APGENCO	Dr. N.T. TPS (Vijaywada)	1	1979	210	BHEL	BHEL	LMZ	—
26.	Andhra Pradesh	APGENCO	Dr. N.T. TPS (Vijaywada)	2	1980	210	BHEL	BHEL	LMZ	—
	Sub Total	—	—	2	—	420	—	—	—	—
27.	Karnataka	KPCL	Raichur	1	1985	210	BHEL	BHEL	KWU	—
28.	Karnataka	KPCL	Raichur	2	1986	210	BHEL	BHEL	KWU	—
	Sub Total	—	—	2	—	420	—	—	—	—
	Sub Total Southern Region			6	—	1260	—	—	—	—
Eastern Region										
29.	West Bengal	WBPDCL	Kolaghat	1	1990	210	AVB	BHEL	LMZ	—
30.	West Bengal	WBPDCL	Kolaghat	2	1985	210	AVB	BHEL	LMZ	—
31.	West Bengal	WBPDCL	Kolaghat	3	1984	210	AVB	BHEL	LMZ	Taken up under KfW funded EER&M programme.
	Sub Total	—	—	3	—	630	—	—	—	—
	Sub Total State Sector			30	—	5860	—	—	—	—

2. Central Sector

Sl. No.	Name of Utility	Name of Station	Unit No.	Year of Comm.	Capacity (MW)	Make		LMZ/KWU	Remarks
						Boiler	TG		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	NLC	Neyveli M/C	1	1988	210	TE	FT	KWU	—
2.	NLC	Neyveli M/C	2	1987	210	TE	FT	KWU	—
3.	NLC	Neyveli M/C	3	1986	210	TE	FT	KWU	—
	Sub Total	—	3	—	630	—	—	—	—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
4.	DVC	Bokaro 'B'	1	1986	210	ABL	BHEL	LMZ	Taken up under KfW funded EER&M programme. Feasibility study report/DPR under preparation
5.	DVC	Bokaro 'B'	2	1990	210	ABL	BHEL	LMZ	
6.	DVC	Bokaro 'B'	3	1993	210	ABL	BHEL	LMZ	
7.	DVC	Durgapur	4	1982	210	BHEL	BHEL	LMZ	—
	Sub Total	—	4	—	840	—	—	—	—
8.	NTPC	Singrauli STPS	3	1983	200	BHEL	BHEL	LMZ	—
9.	NTPC	Singrauli STPS	4	1983	200	BHEL	BHEL	LMZ	—
10.	NTPC	Singrauli STPS	5	1984	200	BHEL	BHEL	LMZ	—
11.	NTPC	Singrauli STPS	6	1986	500	BHEL	BHEL	KWU	—
12.	NTPC	Singrauli STPS	7	1987	500	BHEL	BHEL	KWU	—
13.	NTPC	Korba STPS	2	1983	200	BHEL	BHEL	KWU	—
14.	NTPC	Korba STPS	3	1984	200	BHEL	BHEL	KWU	—
15.	NTPC	Korba STPS	4	1987	500	BHEL	BHEL	KWU	—
16.	NTPC	Korba STPS	5	1988	500	BHEL	BHEL	KWU	—
17.	NTPC	Korba STPS	6	1989	500	BHEL	BHEL	KWU	—
18.	NTPC	Ramagundam STPS	2	1984	200	Ansaldo	Ansaldo	KWU	—
19.	NTPC	Ramagundam STPS	3	1984	200	Ansaldo	Ansaldo	KWU	—
20.	NTPC	Ramagundam STPS	4	1988	500	BHEL	BHEL	KWU	—
21.	NTPC	Ramagundam STPS	5	1989	500	BHEL	BHEL	KWU	—
22.	NTPC	Ramagundam STPS	6	1989	500	BHEL	BHEL	KWU	—
23.	NTPC	Farakka Stage—I	1	1986	200	BHEL	BHEL	KWU	—
24.	NTPC	Farakka Stage—I	2	1986	200	BHEL	BHEL	KWU	—
25.	NTPC	Farakka Stage—I	3	1987	200	BHEL	BHEL	KWU	—
26.	NTPC	Vindhyachal	1	1987	210	USSR	USSR	LMZ	—
27.	NTPC	Vindhyachal	2	1988	210	USSR	USSR	LMZ	—
28.	NTPC	Vindhyachal	4	1990	210	USSR	USSR	LMZ	—
29.	NTPC	Vindhyachal	5	1990	210	USSR	USSR	LMZ	—
30.	NTPC	Rihand	1	1988	500	ICL (UK)	GEC (UK)	KWU	—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
31.	NTPC	Rihand	2	1989	500	ICL (UK) GEC (UK)		KWJ	—
32.	NTPC	Dadri GT	GT—4	1992	131	SIEMENS—	—		
33.	NTPC	Auraiya GT	GT—4	1989	111.19	MHI, Japan	—	—	
34.	NTPC	Kawas GT	GT—4	1992	106	GE	—	—	
35.	NTPC	Gandhar GT	GT—3	1994	131	ABB	—	—	
36.	NTPC	Faridabad CCPS	GT—1	1999	143	Siemens	—	—	
37.	NTPC	Faridabad CCPS	GT—2	1999	143	BHEL	—	—	
38.	NTPC	Rajiv Gandhi CCPS	GT—1	1998	115	GE	—	—	
39.	NTPC	Rajiv Gandhi CCPS	GT—2	1999	115	BHEL	—	—	
40.	NTPC	Anta GTPS	ST—1	1990	149	ABB	—	—	
41.	NTPC	Auraiya CCPS	ST—1	1989	109	MHI, Japan	—	—	
42.	NTPC	Auraiya CCPS	ST—2	1990	109	MHI, Japan	—	—	
Sub Total		—	35	—	9202.19	—	—	—	—
Sub Total Central Sector			42	10672.19	—	—	—	—	
Total of 12th Plan (LE):		72							
Number of Units:		16532.19							
Capacity (MW):									

Annexure II (D)

List of thermal units programmed for renovation and modernization (R&M) works during the 12th Plan

1. State Sector

Sl.No.	State	Name of Utility	Name of Station	Unit No.	Year of Comm.	Capacity (MW)	Make	
							Boiler	TG
Northern Region								
1.	Punjab	PSEB	Ropar	5	1992	210	BHEL	BHEL
2.	Punjab	PSEB	Ropar	6	1993	210	BHEL	BHEL
Sub Total		—	—	2	—	420	—	—
3.	Haryana	HPGCL	Panipat	6	2001	210	BHEL	BHEL
Total Northern Region		—		3	—	630	—	—
Total State Sector		—		3	—	630	—	—

2. Central Sector

Sl.No.	Name of Utility	Name of Station	Unit No.	Year of Comm.	Capacity (MW)	Make	
						Boiler	TG
1.	NTPC	Unchahar	3	1999	210	BHEL	BHEL
2.	NTPC	Unchahar	4	1999	210	BHEL	BHEL
3.	NTPC	Vindhyachal	7	1999	210	BHEL	BHEL
4.	NTPC	Vindhyachal	8	2000	210	BHEL	BHEL
5.	NTPC	Simhadri	1	2002	500	BHEL	BHEL
6.	NTPC	Simhadri	2	2002	500	BHEL	BHEL
7.	NTPC	Kahalgaoon	4	1996	210	BHEL	BHEL
8.	NTPC	Talcher STPS	1	1995	500	BHEL	BHEL
9.	NTPC	Talcher STPS	2	1996	500	BHEL	BHEL
10.	NTPC	Talcher STPS	3	2003	500	BHEL	BHEL
11.	NTPC	Talcher STPS	4	2003	500	BHEL	BHEL
Sub Total		—	11	—	4050	—	—
12.	NEEPCO	Kathalguri CCGT	GT—1	1995	33.50	Mitsubishi, Japan	
13.	NEEPCO	Kathalguri CCGT	GT—2	1995	33.50	Mitsubishi, Japan	
14.	NEEPCO	Kathalguri CCGT	GT—3	1995	33.50	Mitsubishi, Japan	
15.	NEEPCO	Kathalguri CCGT	GT—4	1995	33.50	Mitsubishi, Japan	
16.	NEEPCO	Kathalguri CCGT	GT—5	1996	33.50	Mitsubishi, Japan	
17.	NEEPCO	Kathalguri CCGT	GT—6	1996	33.50	Mitsubishi, Japan	
18.	NEEPCO	Kathalguri CCGT	ST—1	1998	30.00	BHEL	
19.	NEEPCO	Kathalguri CCGT	ST—2	1998	30.00	BHEL	
20.	NEEPCO	Kathalguri CCGT	ST—3	1998	30.00	BHEL	
Sub Total		—	9	—	291.00		
Total Central Sector			20	—	4341.00		

Total of 12th plan (R&M):

Number of Units: 23

Capacity (MW): 4971

Annexure III

Amount of expenditure likely to be involved during 11th and 12th Plan for R&M/LE of thermal power plants

Plan	Particulars of works	No. of TPS	No. of Units	Capacity (MW)	Estimated cost (Rs. Cr.)
11th Plan	Life Extension works	23	53	7318	12433
	Renovation and Modernization works	21	76	18965	4487
12th Plan	Life Extension works	32	72	16532	28868
	Renovation and Modernization works	8	23	4971	4971

SHRI S. SEMMALAI: Madam Speaker, I thank the hon. Minister for having given the detailed reply. India is the fifth largest energy consumer in the world. At present, India faces an average power shortage of 10 to 12 per cent. To meet the ever rising demand, renovation and modernization of the existing plants is the best way. The plan of the Power Ministry states that around 1,100 mw of old thermal capacity have been retired. Another 8,000 mw is to be retired shortly.

My question to the hon. Minister is this. The States are having inefficient units; they had shut down production; how is the loss in power production and supply going to be compensated to the States – whether the Centre would fully share the cost or it would finance the States to rebuild the thermal stations?

SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI: The hon. Member of Parliament has expressed his concern. The Ministry is carrying on with the National Perspective Plan for Renovation and Modernization and Life Extension Plan. The R&M is going on since 1984; the States have been helped; the State Electricity Boards have been helped by way of interest subsidy for modernization. For the 11th and the 12th Five Year Plans, for making operational units well-equipped and augmented with the latest technology, etc. we are making efforts, with a view to improving performance. In the 11th Five Year Plan, we are going for almost 18965 MW for renovation and modernization, and life extension of 7318 MW. For the 12th Plan, we have worked out a cost of Rs. 28,868 crore for life extension, and for R&M, Rs.4,971 crore. This would be taken care of by the State Electricity Boards and when it would be submitted, we will look into it.

SHRI S. SEMMALAI: My second question is regarding hydro power stations. I understand that for the

11th Plan, a total of 56 hydro power stations, with an installed capacity of about 10,800 MW are supposed to be taken under R&M scheme. Of these 56 hydro power stations, how many have been completed under R&M scheme and how many are from the Centre and the States? When will the remaining hydro power stations be taken up under R&M scheme?

SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI: The main question is regarding Plant Load Factor, which means it is connected with the thermal power plants. But now he is asking a question regarding hydro power plants. He could give a separate notice for this.

But at the same time, I would like state that till the 9th Plan, 33 schemes had been completed, and R&M almost 6,174 MW has been completed and the benefit of almost 1522 MW has come up. In the 10th Plan, almost 32 schemes out of 72 had been programmed and R&M 4337 MW has been completed, by which a benefit of 829 MW is there. In the 11th Plan also, there was a target of 56 on-going projects, out of which R&M of 8 was completed for 950 MW, out of 10,810 MW the benefit was 380 MW.

[Translation]

SHRI JAGDANAND SINGH: Madam Speaker, the Honourable Minister has stated in his reply that large scale renovation and modernization, has taken place during the eleventh five year plan. But, at the national level the net result is that where PLF in the year 2008-09 was 77.2 percent has been reduced to 75.79 percent in 2009-2010. In view of the national scenario it is certain that if we don't push forward our programmes at a fast rate, eventually its impact will not be witnessed across the country and states.

Whereas our demand grew by 5.1 percent in the year 2008-09 the corresponding increase on the supply side was just 3.8 percent. The implication is that we are not making efforts in the field of electricity to increase our supply commensurate with the demand and the agriculture sector is the most affected by it. Agriculture sector is the end beneficiary of power supply and there has been 30 percent shortfall on demand and supply side in the States like Bihar.

Madam, keeping in mind all these things I would like to tell the Honourable Minister that today we are losing as much as 35,000 megawatt due to lower PLF. The working potential per annum or planning thereof is not compatible with our targets. This is why I would like to know from the Honourable Minister whether, in the remaining period of 11th Five Year Plan and while envisaging the 12th Five Year Plan, our Government is desirous of pushing our plant load factor to 100 percent and we will be able to augment PLF to 100 percent carrying forward our efforts with our statutory maintenance, capital maintenance, renovation and modernization. Agriculture sector to which even 25 percent power supply of its demand is not being made available, whether the Government propose to increase the power generation to 100 percent PLF.

SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI: Hon'ble Madam Speaker, Honourable Member has raised concern about lesser PLF during 2008-09. It was due to lesser production of coals. Though our plant load factor was 57 percent in the year 1992 which has now increased to 77 percent in the year 2010. The power generation installed capacity of this country was as low as 1300 megawatt at the time of independence which has now increased to 1.5 lakh mgwt. When the plant is in operation, its renovation and maintenance also takes time. The State Electricity Board continuously keeps the plant in operation to cater to the power-requirement of the State. In case that plant is placed under renovation and modernization, it takes atleast three to six months time. And it takes nearly a year if we want to extend the life of the plant. Honourable Member wants that Plant load factor should be 100 percent, we are also making our efforts to augment it and we have already been able to achieve 77 percent. We have also devised National perspective plan for renovation and modernization—Under this plan we would try our level best to maximize plant load factor through renovation, modernization and life extension.

[English]

SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHURY: Madam, the Minister has already given a detailed answer to the question. Modernisation, renovation and life-extension programmes are continuous programmes undertaken with the objective to improve the Plant Load Factor. I would like to know from the hon. Minister as to what criteria are being followed before identifying the inefficient plant which necessitates renovation and repair work and whether some foreign countries are engaged in the renovation and life-extension programmes of our country.

SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI: Madam, looking to the plant life of 25 years in thermal power plants, after 10 to 15 years, renovation and modernisation has to be taken up. In some of the State Electricity Boards like in the States of Bihar, Jharkhand and Assam, the plant load factor is very low. It is around 9.00 per cent, (BSEB) 16 per cent (BSEB) and in Assam it is only 49 per cent. Considering that, proposals coming up for renovation and modernisation are approved.

The hon. Member has asked whether foreign help is being taken or some collaboration has been entered into. Earlier in 1970s and all, most of our plants were with foreign collaborations. For renovation and modernisation, we had to seek their help because they were the manufacturers and they were the suppliers. Now, NTPC is our prime CPSU which is taking care of it. But at the same time, as asked by the hon. Member we go in for USAID also. We are also taking help of German, Japan and World Bank for modernisation and renovation.

[Translation]

SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN: Madam, I thank you. Through you I would like to draw the attention of Honourable Minister towards power crisis in Bihar. As per reply given by the Minister, very merge amount is being spent on the modernization programme of power plants in Bihar.

Madam, through you, I would like to tell the hon'ble Minister that in Bihar particularly in NTPC located at Kahalgaon, no major project has been put in place since 1995. The Government of India spends large amount in power sector in the western region as compared to our region. There is huge production of coal in our adjoining state Jharkhand but its linkage is not being provided to Bihar Government due to which Bihar Government is not able to install its plants.

I would like to ask the Honourable Minister whether the Government propose to augment the capacity of the power plant located on Jharkhand Border at Kahalgaon taking it as its responsibility.

SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI: Madam Speaker, Honourable Member has expressed concern about Bihar. I too agree with him. Assistance should be provided to Bihar. Transmission of power be it the generation of power in Bihar or in Assam, Gujarat or in Kashmir taking them all in one organic whole we synchroni unallocated quota with allocated quota. Though it is a subject included in the concurrent list, the state should augment the generation of power. Capacity addition is not on much increase in Bihar. As far as Kahalgaon is concerned, the Government of India has sanctioned projects worth 471.80 crore in Barauni and Kanti power plants under Rashtriya Sram Vikas Yojana and work for the generation of 390 megawatt is on the anvil. This work is set to be completed in 30 months. The modernization of these two projects has been assigned to NTPC. Two new projects of NTPC in Bihar are to be set up at Nabinagar. In this way the Government of India is making efforts to modernize and bring in more new projects in Bihar.

SHRI ANANT GANGARAM GEETE: The Honourable Minister has been repeatedly saying that our PLF today is 77 per cent. This is the fact. But the reason behind is that all the new projects have been commenced under new Technology. Particularly NTPC has an important role to play in it. As far as projects in the States are concerned, the current status is that they are running at 45 to 55 percent, it indicates take the concerned state Govt. is indifferent towards the situation. In such condition the States Govts. are not reaping the benefit as they should here been. Old plants of states are in generation at PLR. If these are 45 and 55 percent PLF. That operation could be augmented to 75 percent if they are modernised, new technology be adopted. We can get 20 percent more electricity through modernization.

We can certainly get 20 percent power through modernization—but the State Governments are indifferent. NTPC Projects are being run at hundred percent and even they are moving ahead by two to four percent. As much as 70 percent PLF is entering this sector. The steps being taken by the Union Government to augment the PLF of the projects running at 45 and 55 percent as well to put as end to the indifference of the State Governments in this regard.

SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI: Madam Speaker, honourable Members would like to know how the Central

Government can augment the plant load factor of the state owned plants which are not functioning properly. The Central Govt. should encourage the state govts. in order to augment PLF. Ministry of Power wants that the load factor of State Government owned plant should be increased. For this NTPC wants to take over plants owned by the State Electricity Board of those states but the problems arise after the joint venture. If the entire plant is taken over by the NTPC, it can undertake renovation and modernization at the earliest possible and push it forward by fixing its cost. Even if it enter into a joint venture with State, problems do arise due to financial constraints and managerial troubles. If the State comes forward and expresses its desire, both of them can aid in increasing the plant load factor in renovation, modernization and light expansion as well. We can strive to augment the load factor in Uttar Pradesh, Bihar and in many such states wherein it is low.

[English]

Adulteration in Food Articles

+
*222. SHRI IYARAJ SINGH:
SHRI A.T. NANA PATIL:

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

(a) whether adulteration in milk products, edible oils, vegetables, sweets and other food articles is adversely affecting the health of the people in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the percentage of adulteration in various food articles reported in the country during each of the last three years and the current year, State/UT-wise;

(d) the action taken by the Government against the persons found guilty of involvement in such acts during the said period, State/UT-wise; and

(e) the corrective measures taken or proposed to be taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI): (a) to (e) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) and (b) Adulterated food may affect the health of people depending upon its type and degree. However,

any 'adulteration' as defined in the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act, 1954, is a punishable offence.

(c) The details are given in the Annexure-I enclosed.

(d) The details are given in the Annexure-II enclosed.

(e) Considering the need for a comprehensive approach to food safety in the country, the Parliament

has passed the Food Safety and Standards Act, 2006, integrating the multiplicity of provisions under various food related laws and inter alia regulating the food safety standards, uniform licensing, etc in the country. Further, under the provisions of the said Act, the Government has constituted the Food Safety and Standards Authority of India in September, 2008, to carry out the purposes of the said Act.

Annexure I

Comparative Statement on percentage of adulterated food articles

Sl.No.	Name of the State/U.T.	2006			2007			2008		
		Examined	Adulterated	Percentage	Examined	Adulterated	Percentage	Examined	Adulterated	Percentage
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	Andhra Pradesh	11476	516	4.50	10920	367	3.36	12310	627	5.09
2.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	167	1	0.60	417	5	1.20	390	4	1.03
4.	Assam	1161	69	5.94	1098	86	7.83	1220	84	6.89
5.	Bihar	1764	371	21.03	595	105	17.65	1474	230	15.60
6.	Chandigarh	353	44	12.46	155	15	9.68	121	10	8.26
7.	Chhattisgarh	135	32	23.70	10	4	40	165	39	23.64
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	32	4	12.5	12	0	0	72	7	9.72
9.	Daman and Diu	15	NIL	NIL	8	0	0	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
10.	Delhi	2911	223	7.66	3164	189	5.97	N.A	N.A	N.A
11.	Goa	306	6	1.96	434	6	1.38	341	12	3.52
12.	Gujarat	7111	337	4.74	6132	219	3.57	6004	297	4.95
13.	Haryana	2430	430	17.70	2582	313	12.12	3198	328	10.26
14.	Himachal Pradesh	602	61	10.13	535	81	15.14	713	141	19.78
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	766	109	14.23	1184	176	14.86	N.A	N.A	N.A
16.	Jharkhand	490	55	11.22	731	133	18.19	N.A	N.A	N.A
17.	Karnataka	1575	243	15.43	3588	447	12.46	5111	255	4.99
18.	Kerala	12867	277	2.15	13468	326	2.42	14220	367	2.58
19.	Madhya Pradesh	2372	214	9.022	2423	246	10.15	1782	218	12.23
20.	Maharashtra	15578	1597	10.25	13677	1420	10.38	15093	1382	9.16
21.	Manipur	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	58	1	1.72

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
22.	Meghalaya	70	1	1.43	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
23.	Mizoram	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	N.A	N.A	N.A
24.	Nagaland	127	4	3.15	111	9	8.11	154	5	3.25
25.	Orissa	509	132	25.93	379	92	24.27	N.A	N.A	N.A
26.	Punjab	3090	282	9.13	2327	429	18.44	N.A	N.A	N.A
27.	Rajasthan	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A
28.	Sikkim	49	15	30.61	75	10	13.33	N.A	N.A	N.A
29.	Tamil Nadu	3109	399	12.83	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A
30.	Tripura	515	25	4.85	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
31.	Uttar Pradesh	16309	1740	10.67	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A
32.	Uttarakhand	418	19	4.55	252	34	13.49	N.A	N.A	N.A
33.	West Bengal	844	162	19.19	618	81	13.11	609	89	14.61
34.	Lakshadweep	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A
35.	Puducherry	410	18	4.39	384	4	1.042	N.A	N.A	N.A
Total		87561	7386	8.44	65279	4797	7.35	63035	4096	6.50

Indication : N.A.=Not Available

Note: Data for 2009 and 2010 not available

Annexure II

Comparative Statement regarding prosecution launched under Prevention of Food Adulteration Act, 1954

Sl.No.	Name of the State/U.T.	2006	2007	2008
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	578	416	333
2.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	Nil	Nil	N.A.
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	Nil	2	3
4.	Assam	49	65	72
5.	Bihar	371	105	230
6.	Chandigarh	305	13	10
7.	Chhattisgarh	48	9	Nil
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	4	Nil	7

1	2	3	4	5
9.	Daman and Diu	Nil	Nil	N.A.
10.	Delhi	N.A.	Nil	N.A.
11.	Goa	2	1	3
12.	Gujarat	320	284	266
13.	Haryana	430	313	328
14.	Himachal Pradesh	97	64	47
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	3160	831	N.A.
16.	Jharkhand	Nil	Nil	N.A.
17.	Karnataka	70	116	170
18.	Kerala	N.A.	Nil	Nil
19.	Madhya Pradesh	136	124	Nil
20.	Maharashtra	500	736	632
21.	Manipur	Nil	Nil	Nil
22.	Meghalaya	1	Nil	Nil
23.	Mizoram	Nil	Nil	N.A.
24.	Nagaland	4	7	Nil
25.	Orissa	78	64	N.A.
26.	Punjab	200	312	N.A.
27.	Rajasthan	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
28.	Sikkim	9	5	N.A.
29.	Tamil Nadu	72	N.A.	N.A.
30.	Tripura	18	Nil	Nil
31.	Uttar Pradesh	1167	N.A.	N.A.
32.	Uttarakhand	48	19	N.A.
33.	West Bengal	22	9	19
34.	Lakshadweep	N.A.	Nil	N.A.
35.	Puducherry	6	Nil	N.A.
Total		7695	3495	2120

Indication:

N.A.=

Not Available

SHRI IJYARAJ SINGH: To counter the problem of adulteration in food articles, the Government has in place the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act 1954 and more recently the Food Safety and Standards Act 2006. However it is felt that the punishment meted out and the sentences carried out are not strict enough to act as a deterrent. If one were to look at the comparative statement that has been tabled in the House, the food articles examined in the year 2006 was 87,000; in 2007 it was 65,000 and in 2008 and in 2008 it was 63,000. So, the trend has been going down. If we look at the prosecution carried out under the PFA we find that there were only 7006 prosecutions.

MADAM SPEAKER: Please ask your question.

SHRI IJYARAJ SINGH: So, this trend of prosecution also has been going down. I would like to ask the hon. Minister whether there has been some thought of revising the Act or amend the Act to make it more effective and how does it compare with similar Acts of other countries of the world.

SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI: Madam, Speaker, if one would look at this provision in the new Act, we also have a strict provision as life imprisonment which is really a deterrent. Besides that there are a plenty of other laws under the IPC. The Indian Penal Code is there. So, for instance, if something does not come under the Food Adulteration Act, one can even go and invoke the provisions of IPC.

SHRI IJYARAJ SINGH: Are there adequate food inspectors and food laboratories to carry out inspection and quality check of food items? If there are not, then is there any plan to increase these numbers?

SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI: At the moment there are adequate numbers of inspectors. But we cannot have so many inspectors as we want. The whole idea is self-deterrent also. Under the new provision we have also ensured that the people who are involved in this business also self-regulate themselves because if they do not self-regulate then the punishments are much harsher as I mentioned in my previous answer.

[Translation]

SHRI A.T. NANA PATIL: Madam Speaker, fake and adulterated ghee is used at many places to prepare sweets. Whether it is a fact that whatever samples are collected by the department after conducting raids on the shops of confectioners and sent to laboratories for testing, their reports are received after a long time due to shortage of laboratories in the country resulting in the offenders going scot free? Therefore, I would like to

demand from hon'ble Minister that if an arrangement of a mobile laboratory is made, the samples could be tested well in time and these activities could also be curbed.

Besides, I would also like to mention that besides food items, ban should also be imposed on fake medicines.

[English]

SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI: Madam, whatever recommendations the hon. Member has given one can definitely look into them. But the fact is that at the moment we have enough laboratories. We have got 72 laboratories in the States and we have got 2 laboratories at the Central level. This is a process where it continuously keeps on increasing.

[Translation]

SHRI SHARAD YADAV: Hon'ble Madam Speaker, during last Dussehara festival, there was much hue and cry in the country on the issue of adulteration. I would like to tell hon'ble Minister that lakhs of people are involved in the business of milk in Delhi and other cities. Among them, some have four cows, some have two buffalos and some others have three buffaloes. Infact, the issue regarding adulteration was given wide publicity by media. I would like to say that you should organize a conference of the persons involved in the production of milk. I personally feel that all these incidents might have occurred because sweet finds place in our traditional values. But, I also feel that the manufacturers of chocolates etc. were also responsible for this to a great extent. Adulteration is a very dangerous thing. We have to curb it. You have also enacted a legislation for this purpose. But I would like to know whether the Government would investigate this matter in depth? There are a number of people in this country who are engaged in small professions and earn their livelihood by rearing milch animals. Especially, people belonging to Gujjar community are engaged in this profession in Delhi and its nearby areas. We also have Naagar M.P. with us. If you invite them for a meeting, though I am not fully sure, but the multinationals and the corporate of this country.

MADAM SPEAKER: Shardji, you please ask question.

SHRI SHARAD YADAV: Those engaged in the business of milk, are involved in this to a great extent. They want this business to be paralyzed. Due to this hue and cry and wide publicity, the people engaged in this business especially the poor have suffered badly.

[*English*]

MADAM SPEAKER: It is a suggestion.

SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI: Madam, Speaker, as you rightly pointed out, it is a suggestion. However, I would like to take this opportunity to inform the hon. Members of the House that on two occasions recently, in the last six months, on 22nd June and 13th October, 2009, especially whenever there are festive seasons be it Dusshera or be it Diwali, these things have been reported and so we wrote to all the States and the Union Territories asking them to be more vigilant because at the end of the day the implementing agency is the State Government. As far as the State Governments are concerned, they have been taking action. I can give some figures if that helps. In the State of Haryana 190 samples were taken and 71 were found to be adulterated.

[*Translation*]

SHRI SHARAD YADAV: Madam Speaker, I have asked the hon'ble Minister whether he would investigate the role of multinational companies manufacturing chocolates in this matter?

[*English*]

SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI: As I said, the implementing agency is not the Central Government. It is the State Government which implements it. However, if there are any specific cases which the hon. Member has in mind, I would be very happy to look into them.

[*Translation*]

SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR: Madam Speaker, hon'ble Minister, in the reply to the question, has stated in detail giving relevant figures that 1167 cases have been detected in Uttar Pradesh during the year 2006, 2007 and 2008 under Prevention of Food Adulteration Act, 1954 and action has been taken against them. Uttar Pradesh is the largest state of the country where the cases of adulteration in milk produces, vegetable oils, vegetables, sweets and spices usually come to light every now and then. Shri Laluji is mentioning that there is excessive adulteration in spices today. These issues have been raised during Zero Hour in the House from time to time. A large number of cases have come to light in connection with adulteration in ghee, khoya in Western Uttar Pradesh, National Capital of Delhi and other adjacent districts especially in Agra. It has also been reported that adulteration in the milk is being done by mixing solution of Urea fertilizer into it. A large number of people have also been apprehended for the

same. It has also been reported that the responsible officers of Uttar Pradesh are also involved in these cases. Whenever any action against them was initiated, the same could not be completed. Through you, I would like to know from the Government whether the Government proposes to take any action by identifying these persons or whether the Government is likely to take any action by seeking a detailed report from the State Government in this regard? A number of matters have been raised in this regard during Zero Hour.

[*English*]

SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI: Madam Speaker, I appreciate the spirit of the question put by the hon. Member.

[*Translation*]

That is why we have carried out changes in the law and established Food Safety and Standard Authority of India, 2008 thereunder. So far as the issue related to Uttar Pradesh is concerned, as has been stated by hon'ble Member, I have already mentioned that wherever a state subject is involved, the Central Government can only issue an advisory. The Central Government can only say that such a matter has come to its notice and ask if any action is being taken by the State Government in this regard?

[*English*]

Otherwise, the implementing agency is the State Government. But, I repeat that if there are any specific cases where people have been found guilty and the State Government concerned has not taken any action, then we can certainly find out why action has not been taken. Otherwise, as regards whosoever 4 4 has been arrested and action has been taken, I am sure, the law of the land is taking its course. ...(*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

MADAM SPEAKER: Shri Shailendraji, you please take your seat. Dr. Jyoti Mirdha.

...(*Interruptions*)

MADAM SPEAKER: Please take your seat. Please give opportunity to others to speak.

...(*Interruptions*)

MADAM SPEAKER: She is a new woman member, please allow her to speak.

DR. JYOTI MIRDHA: Madam Speaker, through you, I would like to ask the hon'ble Minister if urea is mixed into the milk. ...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV: Madam Speaker, I would also like to ask something.

MADAM SPEAKER: Let Dr. Mirdha finish her speech first, then only you put forth your views. You can see that she is asking a question.

DR. JYOTI MIRDHA: Hon'ble Speaker Madam, when urea is mixed with milk then it is called maladulteration and when animal fat is mixed with edible oil then it is called adulteration. If some other material or vegetable fat is mixed with Ghee then it is called adulteration. My question is that when the gene of totally unrelated spices are put into the genetically modified foods then should it be construed as adulteration. However, this is not happening in India but suppose country like America which follows substantial equi-balanced formula and says that genetically modified or non-modified food are the same then does India has their foodgrains which is available here.

Whether the provision of marking or something else on the foodgrain imported legally or otherwise exists in the Ministry? I have the suggestion that when they make any policy of such kind which contains Genetically modified foods they should be properly marked so that we may have the choice of accepting or rejecting it.

[English]

SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI: Madam Speaker, this is what precisely the new regime, namely the Food Safety and Standard Act 2006 will take care of. The PFA did not cover new things, like the Genetically Modified food, organic food, health supplements, etc. A lot of new things are coming in the market. I am glad that the hon. Member has asked this question.

The new regime is going to cover all these things. The Ministry of Environment is also looking into the Genetically Modified food. But as far as our Ministry is concerned, the Food Safety and Standard Act, 2006 has a provision to cover the food which the hon. Member has just mentioned.

[Translation]

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV: Madam, this is a serious matter. Hon'ble Shailendra ji has said that it is a case involving the Minister. But Hon'ble Member of that Party refutes the charge. Whether the Central Government will send any investigation team or conduct an enquiry through someone else.

SHRI DARA SINGH CHAUHAN: When there is no such incident then the question of sending Investigation team does not arise.

SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR: No, no, it is not incorrect. How will you prove it? ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Shailendra ji, you sit down. You will be given opportunity.

...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: No, you sit down.

[English]

...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Nothing will go on record.

...*(Interruptions)**

[Translation]

MADAM SPEAKER: Question has been asked, Now, let him answer.

...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: You sit down.

[English]

SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI: Madam Speaker, whatever we have to do, we have to do as per the provisions of the law. At the moment, there is no provision with us where we can send a Central team or something like that to look into their law and order situation.

[Translation]

Mulayam Singh ji has asked a very good question. As I have said earlier also that if you have got any concrete proof with regard to such incidents and no action was taken thereon...*(Interruptions)* Where action has been taken then it takes its own time according to the law and we cannot do anything in this regard.

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Hon. Minister, I think you should address the Chair.

...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

MADAM SPEAKER: Mulayam Singh ji let him speak. Please sit down, why have you stood up?

...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI: If there is a specific complaint, I certainly can look into the matter.

[Translation]

MADAM SPEAKER: Mulayam Singh ji, please take your seat.

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV: Madam, one Minister is already involved therein...(Interruptions) What is the need of it?...(Interruptions) how can it happen? ... (Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Alright, your question been answered.

SHRI LALU PRASAD: Madam, adulteration takes place in all food products ranging from oil to spices, Urea is mixed with Khoya. One day I heard on electronic media about the process of adulteration from the officer of quality control. Who is responsible for it, State Government or Government of India? Much is being said about the adulteration in spices. Not only I but everyone is saying that crushed dried faces of horse and cow-dung is mixed with powdered spices and sold in packets. I am not saying this. I have seen it with my eyes on TV, that is why, I am quoting it here. Electronic media advertising the spices is telling what to eat or not to eat. You do not have to do much but just instruct the health department of Government of India to suggest every State Government to disallow the entry of the packed spices into the market. When such spices is preserved for long, they get spoiled. Our old sil and lodha.....(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: You ask the question.

SHRI LALU PRASAD: You taste the spices crushed on sil and lodha and taste the spoiled spices in the packet. Whether you will give such suggestion?

[English]

SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI: Madam, whether it is *masala*, ghee, milk, curd or whatever the edible product is, we have the law which covers all the edible products. So, we are not talking about anything in particular because anything adulterated is harmful to the health. That is why, again, I repeat Madam, the new provisions of the law, I am very confident, is going to take care of a lot of things because earlier there were multiplicity of the laws. Now, we have streamlined that and they are all going to come under one single regime. So, we are very confident that things are definitely going to be improved.(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Nothing will go on record. Shri Bhupendra Singh.

...(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

MADAM SPEAKER: You should not be displeased so much. You sit down. You will be given the opportunity.

*Not recorded.

[English]

Nothing will go on record.

....(Interruptions)**

[Translation]

MADAM SPEAKER: You will be given the opportunity, you should not be displeased so much. You sit down.

....(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Alright, you will be given the opportunity next time. You sit down.

...(Interruptions)

[English]

Agricultural Loans

*223. SHRI BHOOPENDRA SINGH: Will the Minister for FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the targets fixed and achievements made in the disbursement of agricultural loans during the last three years and the current year;

(b) whether certain alleged irregularities/corrupt practices have been reported or brought to the notice of the Government against some Public Sector Banks (PSBs) in the disbursement of agricultural loans;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (d) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) The targets fixed and achievements made in the disbursement of agriculture credit during the last three years and current year are as under:

(Rs. Crore)

Year	Target	Achievement
2006-07	1,75,00	2,29,400
2007-08	2,25,000	2,54,657
2008-09	2,80,000	3,01,908
2009-10	3,25,000	*2,48,510

Source: National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD)

*Provisional figures till 31st December, 2009

*Not recorded.

It may be observed from the aforesaid table that the targets fixed by the Government for the flow of agricultural credit have been achieved each year, for the last three years.

(b) to (d) Complaints of various types, including complaints on agriculture lending by banks are received by the Government from time to time. During 2009, Government received about 1100 complaints regarding agricultural credit and related issues. The majority of these complaints were relating to the implementation of the Agricultural Debt Waiver and Debt Relief Scheme, Kisan Credit Card issues, etc. These were immediately forwarded to the concerned Bank for redressal as a suitable mechanism exists in all banks for receiving and addressing such complaints from customers/constituents. This mechanism lays specific emphasis on resolving such complaints fairly and expeditiously, regardless of their source. Further, to ensure that the complaint redressal mechanism is effective and for strengthening customer services, the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has issued instructions to all banks for putting in place a four tier institutional arrangement consisting of (i) Customer Service Committee of the Board, (ii) Standing Committee of Executives on Customer Service, (iii) a nodal department/office for customer service at the Head Office and Controlling Offices and (iv) a Customer Service Committee at the branch level.

The Banks have reported that the complaints received are being attended to promptly in line with instructions of the Government and the RBI.

[Translation]

SHRI BHOOPENDRA SINGH: Madam Speaker, Hon'ble Minister has accepted that Government have received around 1100 complaints regarding agriculture loan from the farmers during the year 2009. I would like to know from the Hon'ble Minister as to why the complaints received by the Government have been sent to the concerned bank for investigation against whom the complaints were made? If the banks against whom the complaints have been made do the investigation themselves, how the farmers will get the justice? Whether the Government propose to develop any effective mechanism to redress the complaints of farmers against the banks so that immediate action could be taken on the complaints of farmers and the farmers don't have to depend on the banks? What action is being taken by the Government in this regard?

SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA: Madam, we have got complete redressal system in place. The Government of India received around 1100 complaints and we have sent them to different banks. But, the Reserve Bank of India, in its master circular has detailed four types of mechanism namely, Customer Service Committee of the Board, Standing Committee of Executive on Customer Service, a Nodal Department, office for Customer Service at the head office, and these have been mentioned in our reply. In addition, the Reserve Bank of India has also appointed around 15 Ombudsman in all the major cities, who also receive these complaints. During the period of 11 months in the years 2009 and 2010 they received around 71837 complaints and out of them they have disposed of 68704 complaints. There is a Vigilance Officer in each bank also who conducts such types of investigations. We take follow-up action and also seek reply on some of the serious and important complaints sent by us and this is our well laid out system. In addition to that a system namely 'model policy on grievance redressal in banks' has been defined in IBA also. There is a proposal to display the name of Complaints Redressal Officer in a board on trade every bank. They redress the complaints received by them. The Reserve Bank, Government of India and Banks themselves are very vigilant to take care of such matters.

SHRI BHOOPENDRA SINGH: Madam, hon'ble Minister has accepted that Government have sent all the 1100 complaints received by them. I want to know what action has been taken on these 1100 complaints? Whether the Government have received any information in this regard? Another question which is associated with this issue is that private and public sector banks are not able to meet their targets since there is scarcity of banks in rural areas. I would like to know as to what action is being taken by the Government in this regard; so that number of banks in the rural areas may be increased and what is the plan of the Government to provide hassle free loans to the farmers? What action the Government is taking in this regard?

SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA: Madam, there are two parts of the question of hon'ble Member. One of them is related to the 1100 complaints received by us and as I have submitted we are taking follow up action on the important complaints in our Ministry also, enquiry is being conducted and their reply is being sought. If the complaints are related to corruption they are sent to Vigilance department. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Please take your seat, listen to his reply.

.....*(Interruptions)*

SHRI BHOOPENDRA SINGH: Have you sent any complaint out of these 1100 complaints to Vigilance department?. ...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA: I have no details in this regard right now. If any complaint has been sent to the Vigilance department We will provide you the relevant information, but, follow up action is taken on each complaint on our part. ...(*Interruptions*)

MADAM SPEAKER: It will not be recorded.

...(*Interruptions*)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Please take your seat. You cannot engage yourselves in cross talking. The question hour is going on. You ask your question and let him reply.

...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA: Madam, as far as second question of hon'ble Member is concerned that farmers in rural areas are not being provided the loans. We have given the details in first table itself that the loans are being provided to the farmers to the extent which is higher than the targets fixed for each year. Hon'ble Minister of Finance has stated in his budget speech that for the year 2010-11 a target of Rs. 3,75,000 crore has been fixed for credit. We have achieved more than the targets fixed by us. With regards to scarcity of banks in some areas, the process of financial inclusion is going on. We are trying to open more and more branches of banks. New branches of banks are being opened in the villages having a population of 2000 people through the process of financial inclusion so that the farmers may get maximum amount of loans.

It is obligatory on the part of the banks and the 'Reserve Bank of India', the NABARD and the state level committees to oversee that the maximum loan is disbursed to the farmers. The datas show that how we have provided maximum loan. It is our policy to provide maximum loan in rural areas. We have been achieving the target continuously.

SHRI P.L. PUNIA: Madam, the Central Government have waived off the loan provided to the farmers during the year 2007-08. Rupees 72 thousand crore provided as loan to 4.5 crore families was waived off and farmers got relief. But now-a-days farmers are treated step motherly by the bank. They are not provided loan treating them as negative client. Renewal of Kisan Credit Cards has not been done, bribe is being demanded from them. When loan is taken through Kisan Credit Cards, the

amount against the crop insurance is deduced in advance. But the amount against the crop insurance is not refunded to them even after the crop failure. I want to know from hon'ble Minister through you as to what effective steps are likely to be taken by the Government to curb the exploitation of farmers.

SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA: Madam, I have provided information in detail in the next fifth question relating to loan waiver scheme. We want to tell the hon'ble Member that farmer's loans in huge number have been waived off under the loan waiver scheme. In the budget, which has been presented now, the scheme of one time settlement has been extended upto June 30, 2010. Loan is being provided to the fanners and there is no problem in that. All those farmers whose loans have been waived off are eligible to get fresh loan again.

[*English*]

SHRI M.B. RAJESH: Madam Speaker, some studies have revealed that a major chunk of agricultural loans are going to agro business corporate houses and big farmers. This means small farmers are not getting the benefit of agricultural loans. So, I would like to ask the hon. Minister, through you, as to whether the number of agricultural loans below Rs. 25,000 has come down in the last five years.

[*Translation*]

SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA: Madam, all types of loan are being provided to the farmers through PCC. The loan upto the amount of rupees three lakhs had been provided to the farmers earlier on 6 percent interest and they have been repaying on time. And hon'ble Minister of Finance has proposed in this year's budget that it would be given at the rate of five percent. You had asked about farmers covered under crop insurance scheme. 3.2 crore people have got benefit of it and they have been covered under this scheme. There is no dearth of credit for farmers, they are being provided maximum credit and it is the intention of the Government that it be given. ...(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

MADAM SPEAKER: Shri Dilip Gandhi, in future kindly have patience. I will, always give you a turn. But you should have patience, not behave in the way you behave with impatience. Now you ask your question.

[*Translation*]

SHRI DILIPKUMAR MANSUKHLAL GANDHI: Madam Speaker, the reply which the Minister gave, the complaints which had been received. ...(*Interruptions*)

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER; It is a question being asked. Please listen to this question.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI M.B. RAJESH: Madam, the Minister has not answered to my question. ...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

MADAM SPEAKER: You please sit down, the Minister has given reply to your question.

SHRI DILIPKUMAR MANSUKHLAL GANDHI: I want to know from hon'ble Minister. ...(Interruptions)

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Nothing will go on record except the question and answer.

...(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRI DILIPKUMAR MANSUKHLAL GANDHI: I want to know from hon'ble Minister that whether there are complaints against commercial banks also among the 1100 complaints received? Whether the commercial banks have provided agricultural loans to farmers or not and if there have not provide then whether you have intentions to take action against these banks?

SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA: Madam, hon'ble Member has asked about 1100 complaints, mostly complaints were related to loan waiver. Respective banks should provide loan to them, if they are eligible, if more people are eligible to be covered then they should also be provided loan. Private banks, commercial banks, Government banks should provide loan.

Hon'ble Chairman Sir, they have to provide 19 percent agricultural loan in priority sector and they should do it and if they do not, then the Reserve Bank transfers the amount which hav enot been given by default to the RIDA fundand through RIDA fund Rs. 1,00,000 crore have been provided to the State Government for infrastructure. So, if any bank provide less loan, it does not mean it has got rid of that. Instead, its such attitude tantanmounts to punishment for that bank as that amount of bank is deposited witht he rural development fund. In this way we are making our efforts to achieve our targets. Particularly the rural banks are providing almost 80 percent loan to the priority sector.

Heart, Kidney and Bone Related Diseases

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*224. SHRI DARA SINGH CHAUHAN:
SHRI NITYANANDA PRADHAN:

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

(a) the measures taken or proposed to be taken by the Government for making available treatment relating to heart, kidney and bone diseases at affordablec ost particularly in view of the rising population of the old people in the country;

(b) whether the Government proposes to set up new hospitals with specialized facilities for treatment of these diseases int he country;

(c) if so, the details thereof, State/UT-wise including Bihar;

(d) whether the Government also proposes to equip hospitals with newly-developed Nano-sensosrs devices for the cost-effective and fast diagnosis of heart diseases in the country; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and the time by which it is likely to be done?

[English]

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) Treatment for heart, kidney and bone diseases is provided free of cost to all persons below poverty line and at subsidised rates to others in Government hospitals.

(b) and (c) Yes, Madam. The Government has approved establishment of eight AIIMS-like institutions with super-speciality facilities at Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, Rajasthan, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Uttarakhand, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal.

(d) and (e) At present, there is no proposal with the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare to equip hospitals with nano-sensor devices for diagnosis of heart diseases in the country.

[Translation]

SHRI DARA SINGH CHAUHAN: Madam Speaker, since there is paucity of time, therefore, with your

permission I would like to ask both supplementary questions simultaneously. I would like to bring into the kind notice of Hon'ble Minister through you that heart and kidney ailments are not only common in the aged persons but also away the children and young people of the country. They are being increasingly affected from these ailments due to malnutrition. You have told that facilities are being provided to the poor for treatment of the diseases at affordable rates, but I would like to inform that the poor people come to AIIMS, RML and Safdarjung Hospital from all over the country but they do not even get their registration done in these hospitals. No one is available to take care of them, no doctor is willing to treat them. They are not able to get the card even after standing in queue from dawn to dusk for four days and they do not get the opportunity to get the appointment of the doctor. If fortunately one get admitted in the hospital, he ultimately could not be able to complete the formalities for treatment. When the BPL persons could not get the facility of treatment there, they come to Members of Parliament. The MPs are present here and they all know about it. Therefore, I like to suggest that sufficient fund should be provided for their treatment. It has been limited to Rupees 22 to 24 thousand which is insufficient for any treatment. Treatment of such ailments costs as much as Rupees two to four lakhs and you are providing only Rupees 30 thousand or 50 thousand or 80 thousand. It is insufficient. Therefore, I would like to know from Hon'ble Minister through you that what he is doing in this regard and whether you have made any time bound programme for establishment of AIIMS like hospital in Uttar Pradesh so that the patient may not come to Delhi from all over India and the pressure on the hospitals in Delhi is reduced?

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: Madam, to paunity of time, I would like to give brief answer to the question of the Hon'ble Member. I agree with the Hon'ble Member of Parliament that a lot of people come from all over India for their treatment in particular for the operation of heart and kidney. There is less number of hospitals in comparison to the prevalence of the disease in our country because these cannot be treated or operated in general hospitals as no specialist doctors are available there. Therefore two actions are being taken, first the number of doctors is being increased and secondly the number of super specialists and specialists is being increased.

This time we gave permission for approx four thousand additional specialist and super specialists.
...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI DARA SINGH CHAUHAN: Whether these are on the lines of AIIMS.(*Interruptions*)

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: For creation of AIIMS like hospitals doctors should also be available. I am telling both things. Therefore, first time we are working on both fronts simultaneously i.e. infrastructure and human resources so that the purpose is fulfilled. As far as the establishment of All India Medical Institutes like hospitals, is concenered total 8 hospitals have been sanctioned. Among which construction of hostels etc. in 6 institutes will be completed but the main building, the hospital building and Medical College building.
...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI DARA SINGH CHAUHAN: Please give the details about Uttar Pradesh.

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: Uttar Pradesh is also included in this. First time these hospitals on the line of AIIMS will be ready within one or two years and it will reduce the burden on AIIMS, Delhi and problems of the patients will also be resolved.

At last, through you, I would like to inform the people of our country that the Ministry will provide the required amount to the BPL people for heart and kidney operation
... (*Interruptions*).

SHRI DARA SINGH CHAUHAN: It is not happening.
... (*Interruptions*) Patients to cannot get admission there....
(*Interruptions*)

MADAM SPEAKER: Please take your seat.

... (*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

MADAM SPEAKER: Nothing will go on record.

... (*Interruptions*)*

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[English]

Agricultural Debt Waiver Scheme

*225: SHRI P. VISWANATHAN:
SHRI MAHESHWAR HAZARI:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of the farmers whose loans have been waived off under the Agricultural Debt Waiver Scheme, State-wise/UT-wise and Bank-wise;

(b) whether the Government has fixed any time limit to waive off the loans of farmers covered under the scheme;

(c) if so, the details thereof along with suggestions received from different quarters in this regard;

(d) whether the time limit for the Debt Waiver Scheme has been extended;

(e) if so, the details thereof;

(f) whether complaints against the improper implementation of the said scheme have been received by the Government; and

(g) if so, the details thereof as on date, State-wise and the action taken by the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) to (e) The Agriculture Debt Waiver and Debt Relief Scheme (ADWDRS), 2008 announced by the Government of India was estimated to benefit 3.68 crore farmers with either debt relief or debt waiver to the tune of Rs. 65,000 crore (provisional figures). The scheme was to be implemented by the Scheduled Commercial Banks, Regional Rural Banks, Cooperative Credit Institutions (including Urban Cooperative Banks) and Local Area Banks by 30 June 2008. The part of the scheme for debt waiver to the eligible small and marginal farmers was implemented by the due date.

In the case of small or marginal farmers, the entire 'eligible amount' was waived. In the case of 'other farmers', there was one time settlement (OTS) Scheme under which these farmers were to be given a debt

relief by way of rebate of 25 per cent of the 'eligible amount' subject to the condition that the farmer pays the balance of 75 per cent of the 'eligible amount'. The Government had extended the last date for the OTS for 'other farmers' up to 31st December, 2009. It is now proposed to extend the last date for payment of dues by 'other farmers' upto 30 June 2010 in view of the recent drought in some States and the severe floods in some other parts of the country, as mentioned in the Budget Speech 2010-11.

The guidelines of the Scheme has made the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) the nodal agency for the implementation of the Scheme by the Scheduled Commercial Banks, Local Areas Banks and Urban Cooperative Banks and the National Bank for Agricultural and Rural Development (NABARD), the nodal agency for Regional Rural Banks and cooperatives Credit Institutions.

As per reports received from RBI, the Scheduled Commercial Banks, Local Areas Banks and urban Cooperative Banks have allowed a Debt Waiver of Rs. 18,547 crore to approx. 91 lakh farmer accounts under the Scheme. Further, NABARD has reported that Regional Rural Banks and the Rural Cooperative Credit Structure have disbursed Rs. 24,476 crore against audited claims for debt Waiver to 1.42 crore farmer accounts.

The Bank-wise details for the Scheme as provided by RBI is given in the Statement-I enclosed. The State-wise information provided by NABARD for the Scheme is given in the enclosed Statement-II.

(f) and (g) The guidelines for the Scheme provide for a decentralized grievance redressal mechanism for dealing with complaints right down to the branch level of the banks. Receiving complaints and the redressal thereof by the concerned agencies is a continuous process.

RBI and NABARD have reported that the complaints received regarding the Scheme are mainly of a procedural nature relating to the eligibility of the farmer borrowers, denial of benefit on the ground of ineligibility, and the wrong classifications as 'other farmer'. These complaints are being duly redressed by the lending institutions.

Statement I

Sl.No.	Public Sector Banks	No. of farmer's A/c (in thousands)	Amount (Rs. in crore)
1	2	3	4
1.	State Bank of India	2462.00	5287.97
2.	SB of Bikaner and Jaipur	131.66	402.30
3.	State Bank of Hyderabad	295.10	549.88
4.	State Bank of Indore	161.65	160.48
5.	State Bank of Mysore	70.83	240.84
6.	State Bank of Patiala	37.84	141.18
7.	State Bank of Travancore	117.00	321.45
8.	Allahabad Bank	398.31	1040.80
9.	Andhra Bank	399.10	747.62
10.	Bank of Baroda	218.67	509.56
11.	Bank of India	341.14	646.72
12.	Bank of Maharashtra	88.00	222.66
13.	Canara Bank	471.00	1257.17
14.	Central Bank of India	447.00	974.62
15.	Corporation Bank	42.25	115.26
16.	Dena Bank	27.54	76.92
17.	IDBI Bank	10.89	27.22
18.	Indian Bank	236.23	457.40
19.	Indian Overseas Bank	309.11	574.47
20.	Oriental Bank of Commerce	88.44	375.90
21.	Punjab National Bank	337.19	1139.44
22.	Punjab and Sind Bank	15.32	48.23
23.	Syndicate Bank	292.82	734.54
24.	Union Bank of India	276.99	744.47
25.	United Bank of India	141.29	211.19
26.	UCO Bank	246.97	525.28
27.	Vijaya Bank	48.54	152.97
	Total	7712.84	17686.56

1	2	3	4
Private Sector Banks			
1.	Bank of Rajasthan Ltd.	4.10	5.21
2.	Catholic Syrian Bank Ltd.	1.55	2.73
3.	City Union Bank Ltd.	5.77	10.15
4.	Dhanalkshmi Bank Ltd.	837.56	4.85
5.	Federal Bank Ltd.	18.75	105.69
6.	HDFC Bank Ltd.	0.43	2.90
7.	ICICI Bank Ltd.	473.88	188.54
8.	Karnataka Bank Ltd.	8.99	23.13
9.	Karuru Vysya Bank Ltd.	16.43	34.86
10.	Kotak Mahindra Bank Ltd.	0.19	0.52
11.	Lakshmi Vilas Bank Ltd.	9.68	17.64
12.	Nainital Bank Ltd.	0.99	2.63
13.	Ratnakar Bank Ltd.	1.10	3.00
14.	south Indian Bank Ltd.	4.82	9.66
15.	Tamil Nadu Merc Bank Ltd.	4.15	6.80
16.	Axis Bank Ltd.	6.40	45.53
17.	ING Vysya Bank Ltd.	14.78	38.74
18.	Jammu and Kashmir Bank Ltd.	8.27	21.20
Total		1417.84	523.76
Name of the Local Area Bank			
1.	Subhadra Local Area Bank	0.04	0.11
2.	Coastal Local Area Bank Ltd.	0.06	0.17
3.	Krishna Bhima Samruddhi LAB Ltd.	0.01	0.93
Total		0.11	1.21
Summary			
Public Sector Banks		7712.84	17686.56
Private Sector Banks		1417.84	523.76
Local Area Banks		0.11	1.21
Total		9130.79	18211.53
Urban Co-op banks		NA	335.00
Grand Total		9130.79	18546.54

Statement II*NABARD Statement-amount released under ADWDR Scheme, 2008-as on 9 March 2010*

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl.No.	State	Consolidated Position				
		Debt Waiver	Debt Relief	GRM # Claims	Total refunds	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	81.33	0.00	0.00	0.00	81.33
2.	Andhra Pradesh	448026.53	0.00	27.79	62.64	447991.68
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	472.17	0.00	17.27	0.00	489.44
4.	Assam	9220.29	8.04	0.00	100.30	9128.03
5.	Bihar	114499.71	0.00	0.59	0.00	114500.30
6.	Chhattisgarh	29372.22	6018.24	0.00	0.00	35390.46
7.	Delhi	254.55	0.00	0.00	0.00	254.55
8.	Goa	478.32	0.00	0.14	0.00	478.46
9.	Gujarat	81987.51	0.00	0.00	0.00	81987.51
10.	Haryana	99795.76	7194.72	92.99	6.35	107077.12
11.	Himachal Pradesh	22349.91	0.00	0.00	155.17	22194.74
12.	Jammu and Kashmir	4241.17	0.00	0.00	0.00	4241.17
13.	Jharkhand	18242.34	0.00	0.00	0.00	18242.34
14.	Karnataka	107259.11	0.00	0.00	0.00	107259.11
15.	Kerala	146110.15	0.00	0.00	2.84	146107.31
16.	Madhya Pradesh	140820.65	4556.16	73.17	0.00	145449.98
17.	Maharashtra	419248.74	0.00	0.00	0.00	419248.74
18.	Manipur	2262.53	0.58	15.17	0.00	2278.28
19.	Meghalaya	1296.67	0.00	0.00	0.00	1296.67
20.	Mizoram	1791.08	0.00	0.00	0.00	1791.08
21.	Nagaland	1264.62	0.00	0.00	0.00	1264.62
22.	Orissa	181476.51	0.00	29.51	0.00	181506.02
23.	Puducherry	1516.21	0.00	0.00	0.00	1516.21
24.	Punjab	39104.25	0.00	0.00	0.00	39104.25
25.	Rajasthan	110675.56	0.00	0.00	0.00	110675.56

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
26.	Sikkim	82.69	0.46	0.00	0.00	83.15
27.	Tamil Nadu	19364.78	0.00	0.00	474.58	18890.20
28.	Tripura	4092.02	0.00	25.12	0.00	4117.14
29.	Uttar Pradesh	388430.70	0.00	0.00	0.00	388430.70
30.	Uttarakhand	8210.36	0.00	1.70	0.00	8212.06
31.	West Bengal	75986.63	0.00	0.00	0.00	75986.63
Grand Total		2478015.07	17778.20	283.45	801.88	2495274.84
NABARD			(14205411)	(174389)	(5426)	

figures in bracket indicates Nol of accounts

#GRM - Grievance Redressal Mechanism#

This data pertains to RRBs and the Coopereative Credit Institutions

[Translation]

Increase in Hospitals Beds

*226. SHRI GOVIND PRASAD MISHRA:
SHRI SUDARSHAN BHAGAT:

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

(a) whether the ratio of hospital beds per thousand population in India is very low in comparison to the other developing countries;

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

(c) whether various Government hospitals do not have adequate number of beds in the country;

(d) if so, the details thereof alongwith the number of beds available in such hospitals, State-wise;

(e) whether the Government proposes to formulate any policy in this regard or increase the number of beds in the hospitals; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (f) As per the Central Bureau of Health Intelligence's survey (2008-09), the number of beds in the country is 540330 in 11614 Government hospitals. However, as per the World Health Statistics 2009, there is no global norm for the density of hospital beds in relation to total population. In the European Region, there are 63 hospital

beds per 10,000 population compared with 10 per 10,000 in the African Region. Statistics on hospital bed density are generally drawn from routine administrative records but in some settings only public sector beds are included.

In the Central Government Hospitals viz., Safdarjung Hospital, Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia Hospital and Lady Hardinge Medical College and Associated Hospitals including All India Institute of Medical Sciences (AIIMS), Delhi, Postgraduate Institute of Medical Education and Research, Chandigarh and Jawaharlal Institute of Postgraduate Medical Education and Research, Puducherry are concerned; the number of beds available is given below:

Name of Hospital	Number of Beds
Safdarjung Hospital	1531
Dr. R.M.L. Hospital	1055
Lady Hardinge MC and SK Hospital and KSCH	1247
AIIMS	2336
Postgraduate Institute of Medical Education and Research, Chandigarh	1650
Jawaharlal Institute of Postgraduate Medical Education and Research, Puducherry	1578
Total	9397

Expansion and upgradation of infrastructures including increase in bed strength of hospitals is an ongoing process and the same are undertaken as per the need and available resources.

Transmission and Distribution Losses

*227. SHRI RAJIV RANJAN SINGH *ALIAS* LALAN SINGH:
SHRI BAIDYANATH PRASAD MAHATO:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the support and funds provided to the State Power Utilities so far under the Re-structured Accelerated Power Development and Reforms Programme (R-APDRP) for bringing down the Transmission and Distribution (T and D) losses in the country;

(b) the extent to which the T and D losses in the country have been reduced after implementation of the R-APDRP;

(c) whether the Government proposes to set up a National Electricity Fund to minimize T and D losses in the country; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF POWER (SHRI SUSHILKUMAR SHINDE): (a) Under Part-A of the Restructured Accelerated Power Development and Reforms Programme (R-APDRP), so far 1366 projects at the cost of Rs.4925.15 Crore have been approved for 24 States (Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Goa, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Manipur, Meghalaya, Punjab, Rajasthan, Sikkim, Tamil Nadu, Uttarakhand, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal, Assam, Kerala, Tripura, Jammu and Kashmir). So far Rs. 121 5.65 Crore loans

have been disbursed to the State utilities as first tranche. State wise details of projects sanctioned and loan disbursed are given in the enclosed statement.

(b) The focus of R-APDRP Scheme launched by MOP, GOI in July 7 5 2008 is on actual demonstrable performance by utilities in terms of sustained AT and C loss reduction. The projects under the scheme shall be taken up in two parts: Part-A and Part-B. Part-A of the scheme is dedicated to establishment of IT enabled system for achieving reliable and verifiable baseline data that shall enable evaluation of exact and verifiable AT and C losses in towns where Part-A of the scheme has been executed. As per the time schedule for Part-A schemes, these need to be executed completely within 36 months of sanction in order that complete loan amount is converted to grant. Funding under Part-B of the scheme shall be for regular sub-transmission and distribution projects. The focus of Part-B schemes shall be on AT and C loss reduction on sustainable basis. The AT and C loss reduction under the scheme shall be measured from a year after the year in which first project of Part-A of scheme has been completed and verified by independent agency appointed by MOP. The AT and C loss reduction shall be measured for five years. The result of R-APDRP will be available only after completion of the projects. It is expected that on successful completion of the scheme, the AT and C losses will be reduced to the extent of 15% in the project areas.

(c) and (d) In pursuance of the announcement made in the budget (2008-09) for creation of a National Electricity Fund (NEF) for providing loan to the States for improving their distribution/transmission infrastructure, a Committee under the chairmanship of the Member (Power), Planning Commission was constituted on 29.04.2008.

The matter is under consideration of Ministry of Power.

Statement

Details of Projects sanctioned and Fund released under Part-A of R-APDRP

Sl.No.	State	No of Projects Sanctioned	Sanctioned Project Cost (Rs. Cr.)	Funds released (Rs. in crore)
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	113	388.02	116.40
2.	Bihar	71	194.6	-

1	2	3	4	5
3.	Chhattisgarh	20	122.45	-
4.	Goa	4	110.72	31.47
5.	Gujarat	84	225.36	67.60
6.	Haryana	36	165.63	49.68
7.	Himachal Pradesh	14	81.07	24.00
8.	Jharkhand	30	160.61	-
9.	Karnataka	98	391.14	117.11
10.	Madhya Pradesh	82	228.09	68.40
11.	Maharashtra	130	252.11	48.62
12.	Manipur	13	31.55	-
13.	Meghalaya	9	33.99	-
14.	Punjab	47	272.85	81.85
15.	Rajasthan	87	315.93	94.57
16.	Sikkim	2	26.30	-
17.	Tamil Nadu	110	417.00	125.00
18.	Uttarakhand	31	125.82	37.75
19.	Uttar Pradesh	168	665.50	190.22
20.	West Bengal	62	159.98	47.99
21.	Assam	66	173.18	-
22.	Kerala	43	214.40	64.31
23.	Tripura	16	34.36	10.31
24.	Jammu and Kashmir	30	134.49	40.37
TOTAL		1366	4925.15	1215.65

Cash Reserve Ratio

*228. SHRI JAGDISH SHARMA:
SHRI ANANT KUMAR HEGDE:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has revised the Cash Reserve Ratio (CRR) to regulate liquidity of the banks during the current financial year;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the liquidity infused into/drained out of the banking system as a result of these revisions;

(c) whether banks have registered growth in their credit from revisions of CRR during the said period;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether frequent revisions of CRR has adversely

affected the liquidity of banks and price-rise scenario; and

(f) if so, the reasons for frequent revisions of CRR?

THE FINANCE MINISTER (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) to (f) In its Third Quarter Review of Monetary Policy announced on January 29, 2010, the Reserve Bank of India increased the Cash Reserve Ratio (CRR) by 75 basis points from 5.00 per cent to 5.75 per cent of scheduled banks' net demand and time liabilities (NDTL) in two stages to absorb about Rs.36,000 crores of excess liquidity from the system. The repo rate and the reverse repo rate under the liquidity adjustment facility (LAF) were not changed.

The policy action to raise the CRR was shaped by three important considerations: (i) the consolidating recovery should help to clearly and explicitly shift the stance from 'managing the crisis' to 'managing the recovery'; (ii) even though the inflationary pressures in the domestic economy predominantly stem from the supply side, the consolidating recovery increases the risks of these pressures spilling over into a wider inflationary process; and (iii) strong anti-inflationary measures may undermine the recovery which is yet to fully take hold. The decision to raise the CRR by 0.75 basis points was based on RBI's assessment of the overall macroeconomic situation.

On a year-on-year basis, the bank credit recorded 15.1 per cent growth as on February 12, 2010 as compared with 19.8 per cent growth a year ago. Bank credit growth this year should be seen in the context of improved access of corporate to non-bank sources of funds. Taking into account the increased availability of funds from domestic non-bank and external sources, the Third Quarter Review of Monetary Policy (January 29, 2010) of the Reserve Bank has projected the adjusted non-food credit growth for 2009-2010 at 16 per cent.

Despite increase in the CRR, the banking system continues to be flush with surplus liquidity as reflected in the large amount of funds being placed under the reverse repo window of the RBI on a daily basis. The increase in CRR announced on January 29, 2010 was after a reduction of 400 basis points of net demand and time liabilities in 4 stages between October 11, 2008 and January 17, 2009, effected to mitigate the adverse impact of the global financial crisis on the Indian economy.

[English]

Solar Energy Generation

*229. SHRI ANAND PRAKASH PARANJPE:
SHRI DEVJI M. PATEL:

Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has set an ambitious target of generating 20,000 Mega Watt of solar energy by 2022 under the Jawaharlal Nehru National Solar Mission in the country;

(b) if so, the details of the action plan chalked out for implementation of the Mission and the places identified for the setting up of solar power projects in the country, State-wise;

(c) the present status of solar energy generation and the number of on-going solar power projects in the country, State-wise;

(d) whether the Government proposes to set up solar valleys in the country to augment the solar energy generation in the country; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. Government has launched the Jawaharlal Nehru National Solar Mission to develop solar energy technologies to make solar power competitive to conventional grid power by 2022. The Mission will be implemented in three phases. Government has approved the target to set up 1,100 MW grid connected solar plants, including 100 MW capacity plants as rooftop and small solar plants for the first phase of the Mission till March, 2013. NTPC Vidyut Vyapar Nigam (NVTN), the trading subsidiary of NTPC, is the nodal agency for purchase of 1,000 MW capacity of grid solar power (connected to 33 KV and above grid) from the project developers at a tariff fixed by Central Electricity Regulatory Commission (CERC) for purchase of solar power. NVTN will sign a PPA with each project developer for a period of 25 years as fixed by CERC. For each MW capacity of solar power for which PPA is signed by NVTN, Ministry of Power will allocate to NVTN an equivalent MW capacity from the unallocated quota of NTPC stations. NVTN will bundle this with solar power and sell this power at a rate fixed as per CERC regulations. The utilities will be entitled to use solar power to meet their renewable power obligation (RPO).

100 MW capacity roof top and small grid connected solar power plants will also be supported in the first phase of the Mission. The tariff for purchase of solar power from such solar plants will be fixed by the State Electricity Regulatory Commissions and the Ministry will provide a generation based Incentive for power fed to the grid.

Under the Mission no specific locations have been identified by the Ministry. The project developers are expected to set up solar power plants on build, own and operate basis any where in the country, depending upon the availability of land, solar resource and other facilities

In addition, 200 MW capacity equivalent off-grid solar applications and 7 million square metre solar thermal collector area are also proposed in the first phase of the Mission, till 2012-13. The off-grid applications may be supported through subsidy and/or soft loan at 5% annual interest rate depending up on the category of users.

The Mission will also support research and development to reduce cost, improve efficiency and overall performance of solar energy systems and also for development of new materials and devices.

(c) During 2009-10, four solar power plants of megawatt size capacity have been installed in Karnataka (6 MW), Punjab (1 MW) and West Bengal (1 MW). In addition, two solar plants of 1 MW capacity each in Karnataka and Punjab and three plants of total 142 kW capacity in Delhi have been sanctioned for tail-end grid connection.

(d) and (e) Currently, there is no specific proposal under consideration in the Ministry to set up a solar valley to augment the solar energy generation in the country. However, over a period of time, setting up of a large number of solar power plants in a specific region, on the basis of availability of land, solar resource and other facilities could help in development of solar valleys.

[Translation]

Committee on Fuller Account Convertibility

*230 DR. SHAFIQR RAHMAN BARQ:
SHRI PRABODH PANDA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the current status of implementation of the recommendations of Committee on Fuller Account Convertibility;

(b) the benefits likely to accrue to the economy as a result of implementation of these recommendations, sector-wise;

(c) whether the Union Government has resolved the differences over the issue of implementation of the said recommendations;

(d) if so, the details of each such issue resolved; and

(e) the time by which full convertibility of rupee is likely to be brought about?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) The Committee on Fuller Capital Account Convertibility (also known as the Tarapore Committee) submitted its report to the Reserve Bank of India on July 31st 2006. It recommended specific measures relating to external transactions. These were to be implemented in three phases. Implementation of Phase-1 and Phase-2 measures is almost over and Phase-3 measures are in the process of implementation.

(b) Capital account convertibility is considered to be one of the major features of a developed economy. It helps attract foreign investment. It offers foreign investors added comfort as they can re-convert local currency into foreign currency at anytime they want to and take their money away. At the same time, capital account convertibility makes it easier for domestic companies to tap foreign markets. When there is progressive integration of the domestic economy with the global economy in a Fuller Capital Account Convertibility regime, the interaction of domestic markets with global markets results in enhanced cross-border capital flows. Fuller capital account convertibility benefits financial institutions in areas such as increased diversification, greater access to capital, and a broader range of risk management tools. However, considering the risks involved in opening the Indian economy fully by allowing complete convertibility of the Rupee, the Government and RBI have adopted a calibrated approach.

(c) and (d) The implementation of the recommendations of the Committee on fuller Capital Account convertibility is an ongoing process and actual implementation depends on macro-economic parameters. The Government, in consultation with the RBI, resolves internal differences, if any that come up in the process of implementation.

(e) India has followed a gradualist approach to liberalization of its capital account. Taking lessons from the international experience, the Committee suggested

a number of pre-conditions, attainment of which was considered necessary for the success of the capital account liberalization programme in India. Fiscal consolidation, lower inflation and a stronger financial system were seen as crucial signposts for India. The Committee did not recommend unlimited opening up of the capital account, but preferred a phased liberalization of controls on outflows and inflows. The appropriate policy in this regard also depends on the state of the economy, the level of reserves, the quality of existing prudential regulation, the exchange rate management and the likely persistence of the inflows. The Full convertibility of rupee is our ultimate destination and we are taking gradual steps towards this. However, it is felt that it is not time to jump to that destination at one go now.

[English]

Guarding Interests of Single Women

*231. SHRI PRASANTA KUMAR MAJUMDAR:
SHRI MANOHAR TIRKEY:

Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware of the difficult conditions of single women in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any scheme has been formulated or is proposed to be formulated for protecting the interests of the single women like widows, working women and deserted women; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam; As per 2001 Census, there are 32.30 million widows and 2.34 million divorced and separated women in the country. single women face problems of, non-acceptance, loneliness, security and economic livelihood. This makes them vulnerable to exploitation by the society.

(c) and (d) The Ministry of women and Child Development is implementing following four schemes to protect the interest of single women, widows, working women and deserted women etc:

i. Swadhar and Short Stay Homes for relief and rehabilitation of women in difficult circumstances

- single women who do not have family and societal support, can avail benefits of shelter, food, medical care, training etc., being provided under these schemes;

ii. Working women Hostel Scheme - any single working women can avail the facility of accommodation in these hostels;

iii. Support for Training and Employment Programme (STEP) - Skill Upgradation Training is provided to assetless and Below Poverty Line women including single women.

Apart from these, Ministry of Rural Development has been administering the following three schemes:

(i) Indira Gandhi National Widow Pension Scheme (IGNWPDS) under which pension is provided to a widow in the age groups of 40-64 years and living below poverty line @Rs. 200/- per months;

(ii) Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension Scheme under which a pension of Rs. 200/- per month is provided to the persons above sixty five years of age belonging to BPL including single women; and

(iii) NREGA, under which willing persons including single women are entitled to guaranteed 100 days employment during a year.

Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment has been administering an Integrated Programme for Older Persons (IPOP) which is being implemented since 1992 with the objective of improving the quality of life of senior citizens including women by providing basic amenities like shelter, food, medical care etc.

Gas-based Power Projects

*232. SHRI K. SUDHAKARAN:
SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR SINGH:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of gas-based power projects have not been commissioned, for the want of adequate and regular uninterrupted supply of gas;

(b) if so, the details of such power projects and slippage in capacity addition as a result thereof;

(c) the likely cost and time overrun to be involved in these projects due to non-availability of gas;

(d) the time by which these projects are likely to be commissioned; and

(e) the steps being taken by the Government to ensure the supply of uninterrupted gas to these power projects?

THE MINISTER OF POWER (SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR SHINDE): (a) No, Madam. No gas based power project in the country is awaiting commissioning for want of gas. All the existing gas based power plants and those plants scheduled for commissioning in 2009-10, having pipeline connectivity with KG-D6 and HVJ have been allocated gas by Empowered Group of Ministers (EGoM). EGoM has further decided that these plants could draw additional gas on fallback basis up to a maximum of 12 Million Metric Standard Cubic Meter Per day (MMSCMD), to increase their PLF.

(b) to (d) In view of (a) above, question do not arise.

(e) Government of India has adopted a multi-pronged strategy to augment gas supplies and bridge the gap between supply and demand for the domestic market including that for power sector. These include:-

- (i) Out of total allocations of 91.61 MMSCMD from KG D-6, 43.165 MMSCMD (31.165 MMSCMD on firm basis and 12.00 MMSCMD on fallback basis) has been allocated to power sector by the EGoM. In addition to this, a provision of 10.00 MMSCMD of gas on fall back basis has been made for captive power plants from KG D-6.
- (ii) As regards power projects which are in the pipeline, EGoM has decided that, subject to the availability of gas, necessary allocations from KG-D6 fields will be made to these projects as and when they are ready to commence production.
- (iii) Ministry of Petroleum & Natural Gas (MoP&NG) is taking necessary steps to increase availability of gas from domestic sources by awarding gas blocks for Exploration & Production (E&P) activities in various sedimentary basins of the country under the New Exploration Licensing Policy (NELP).
- (iv) MoP&NG is encouraging import of gas in the form of Liquefied Natural Gas (LNG) and also making efforts for import of gas through international pipelines projects.

(v) In order to explore and produce new sources of natural gas from coal bearing areas, Government of India has formulated a Coal Bed Methane (CBM) Policy providing attractive fiscal and contractual framework for exploration and production of CBM in the country.

(vi) Government of India is encouraging Under Ground Coal Gasification (UGCG) and coal liquification and investment by private entrepreneurs in development of these frontier technologies.

(vii) While allocating RIL gas from KG basin (D-6), the power sector has been given priority.

[Translation]

Hydro Power Generation

*233. SHRI MITHILESH KUMAR:
SHRI GANESH SINGH:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the hydro power projects in the country are generating power as per their generation capacity;

(b) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) the details of the installed hydro capacity and the actual power generation by these projects in the country during each of the last three years and the current year; and

(d) the steps being taken or proposed to be taken by the Government to promote hydro power generation in the country?

THE MINISTER OF POWER (SHRI SUSHILKUMAR SHINDE): (a) and (b) The utilization of installed capacity of hydro power projects is mainly dependent on availability of water/reservoirs level as well as water release requirements. At present out of a total installed hydro generation capacity of 38,144 MW in the country, generating units of about 620 MW are under shut down due to reasons other than the annual/capital maintenance requirements. The details of these projects, reasons for the closure and their expected date of revival are given in the enclosed statement.

(c) The installed generating capacity and power generation by hydro electric power stations upto 3 MW during the last three years and the current year are as given below:

Year	Installed Capacity (Mega Watt)	Generation (Million Unit)
2006-07	34,546	113,359
2007-08	37,002	123,424
2008-09	38,032	113,081
2009-10 (April'09–Feb.'10)	38,144	98,450

(d): The hydro power generation in the country is proposed to be stepped up mainly through new hydro capacity addition. At the end of the 10th Plan, the hydro capacity in the country was approximately 34,546 MW. During the 11th Plan, out of 15,627 MW of hydro capacity (above 25 MW) envisaged to be added, hydro projects aggregating 3,431 MW have already been commissioned and the balance capacity of 12,196 MW is presently under construction. Further, to meet the requirement of additional capacity during the 12th Plan (2012-17), a shelf of 87 candidate hydro projects having aggregate

capacity of 20,334 MW has been prepared.

In addition, the steps taken by the Government to promote hydro power generation in the country include the following:

- National Electricity Policy has been announced in February, 2005, lays emphasis on harnessing hydro potential.
- A 50,000 MW hydro electric Initiative was launched in 2003.
- The minimum qualifying capacity of hydro power plants to be set up in special category States of J and K, Sikkim and the seven States of North East has been reduced from 500 MW to 350 MW to avail mega project benefits.
- Hydro Power Policy has been notified in March, 2008 to give a boost to hydro power development in the country.

Statement

Projects	Reason for the Closure	Expected Date of Return
Ri hand (6x50 MW)	Unit-IV and V of 50 MW each under shut down since Sept., 2008 and 15.11.2006 respectively due to renovation and modernization works	2010-11
Jaldhaka-I (3x9 MW)	All the three units of 9 MW each under shutdown since 08.12.2007 due to renovation and modernization works	31.03.2010
Sabarigiri (6x50 MW)	Whole unit IV got damaged during fire. Rebuilding of Unit awarded on 16.11.2009 and the likely completion date is 31.10.2011	2011-12
Debar (6x165 MW)	Unit- VI of 165 MW under shutdown since 13.02.2010 due to Stator Coil getting burnt	10.03.2010
Kotla (1x29.25 MW) + (2x24.2 MW)	Unit-III of 24.2 MW under shutdown since 01.01.2010 due to runner blade broken.	31.03.2010
Sharavathy (10x103.5 MW)	Unit-VI of 103.5 MW under shutdown since 30.12.2009 due to renovation and modernization works	31.03.2010
Supa DPH (2x50 MW)	Unit-11 of 50 MW under shutdown since 29.11.2009 due to PMG Failure.	31.03.2010
Kopli (4x50 MW)	Unit-V of 50 MW under shutdown since 01.02.2010 due to Repair of Water Conductor System.	02.05.2010
Khandong (3x25 MW)	Unit-1 and II of 25 MW each under shutdown since 01.02.2010 due to Repair of Water Conductor system	02.05.2010

Financial Liabilities of the Government

*234. DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI:
SHRI SARVEY SATYANARAYANA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the liabilities of the Union Government have increased to 62 per cent of the Gross Domestic Product in the year 2008-2009 as against 55 per cent of the Gross Domestic Product in the year 1991-1992;

(b) if not, the facts in this regard;

(c) whether the International Monetary Fund (IMF) has urged the Government to check its increasing liability; and

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

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) and (b) The total liabilities (Internal debt, external debt and other liabilities) of the Union Government have decreased to 56.7% of the Gross Domestic Product in the year 2008-2009 as against 57.6% of the Gross Domestic Product in the year 1991-1992.

(c) and (d) On conclusion of the 2009 Article IV consultation with India, the IMF has issued on its website a Public Information Notice (PIN) dated 4th February 2010 summarizing the views of the Executive Directors at IMF on India. The relevant para of the PIN is extracted below:

"Directors welcomed the authorities' announcement to lower the deficit starting from the next budget. With the recovery becoming entrenched and given India's high debt, they encouraged the authorities to lay out a concrete strategy for reducing debt through durable reforms, which would boost credibility and foster growth. Most Directors considered that anchoring India's medium-term fiscal framework with a debt target would be helpful."

The Government takes its own view and decisions on fiscal issues like liabilities of the Government. For the year 2010-11, the fiscal policy is being guided by the government's commitment in Medium Term Fiscal Policy (MTFP) statement presented before the Parliament in July, 2009 as required under the Fiscal Responsibility

and Budget Management Act. Fiscal deficit was committed to be brought down to 5.5% of GDP in 2010-11 and the same level has been estimated in BE 2010-11. Thus, the government's interttojfp and coming back to the path of fiscal consolidation that had been expressed in last MTFP statement has been fulfilled. Government has laid the MTFP statement in the Parliament in February, 2010 as part of the budget documents further delineating the strategy of the government regarding fiscal consolidation. Fiscal Deficit targets for 2011-12 and 2012-13 have been kept at 4.8% and 4.1% of GDP respectively. Debt targets have been kept at 51.1%, 50% and 48.2% of GDP for 2010-11, 2011-12 and 2012-13 respectively.

[English]

Child Marriages

*235. SHRI JOSE K. MANI:
SHRI VARUN GANDHI:

Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the child marriages are still prevalent in many parts of the county;

(b) if so, the facts in this regard and the reasons therefor;

(c) whether some of the State Governments are registering and legalising the child marriages;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the Union Government has prevailed upon such State Government to observe the provisions of the Prohibition of Child Marriage Act, 2006 in letter and spirit; and

(f) if so, the details thereof and the further corrective measures taken by the Government for the enforcement of provisions of the said Act?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. As per 2001 Census, number of ever married girls below 18 years was 48.7 lakhs. Illiteracy, social customs and concern about security and safety of the girl child, are some of the known reasons for child marriage.

(c) to (f) As per the information available the Government of Rajasthan has under the Rajasthan compulsory Registration of Marriage Act, 2009, provided that in case of parties who have not completed the age of twenty one years, the parents or as the case may be, guardian of the parties, would submit a memorandum within thirty days from the date of solemnization of the marriage to the Registrar within whose jurisdiction the marriage is solemnized or both or any of the parties resides. At the same time, the Government of Rajasthan has framed Rules under the Prohibition of Child Marriage Act, 2006 and has also appointed Child Marriage Prohibition Officers under the Act. The State Government of Rajasthan has been requested to follow the provisions of the Prohibition of Child Marriage Act, 2006 in letter and spirit and that registration of such marriages should not confer any legal status on them.

Housing Schemes

236. SHRI J.M. AARON RASHID:
SHRI BADRUDDIN AJMAL:

Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to State:

(a) whether the Government has made any assessment of the requirement/shortage and actual availability of housing units in the country;

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

(c) the details of the housing schemes implemented in the country and funds allocated and released thereunder alongwith the number of houses constructed during each of the last three years and the current year, scheme-wise and State-wise;

(d) whether the housing schemes run by the Government have been able to meet the housing needs of the people;

(e) if so, the details and the success achieved in this regard alongwith the details of the utilisation of funds allocated thereunder by the State Governments during the aforesaid period, scheme-wise and State-wise; and

(f) the measures taken by the Government to solve the problem of housing and to achieve the targets fixed for the purpose alongwith the requirements of funds in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION AND MINISTER OF TOURISM (KUMARI SELJA): (a) and (b) A Technical Group constituted by the Ministry in 2006 to assess the urban housing shortage has estimated that at the end of the 10th Five Year Plan (2007-08), the total housing shortage in the country was 24.71 million. The State-wise distribution of housing shortage projected by the Technical Groups is given at Statement-I.

(c) to (e) The Central Government has launched several schemes in the recent years to encourage the State Governments to participate in social housing in urban areas. In 2005, the Government launched the Jawaharlal Nehru National urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM), to make provision, inter-alia, of housing and basic services for the urban poor by a holistic and integrated development of slums in specified cities under the Sub Mission Basic Services to the Urban Poor (BSUP) and in other cities and towns under the Integrated Housing and Slum Development Programme (IHSDP). A total of 468 projects under BSUP and 862 projects under IHSDP for construction/upgradation of 10,09,791 and 4,69,757 houses respectively have been approved so far all over the country. The Year-wise and State-wise details of projects and dwelling units are given at Statement-II. Statewise and yearwise details of releases made are annexed as Statement-III. Details of State-wise and Year-wise Central Share Utilization are given at Statement-IV.

In December 2008, another new scheme - Interest Subsidy Scheme for Housing for the Urban Poor (ISHUP) was announced for providing interest subsidy to make housing loans affordable and within the repayment capacity of Economically Weaker Section s(EWS)/ Low Income Group (LIG). The scheme makes available loans upto Rs. 1 lakhs through commercial Banks/Housing Finance Companies for the purposes of construction/ acquisition of houses with an interest subsidy of 5% through the two central Nodal agencies, namely National Housing Bank (NHB) and Housing and Urban Development Corporation Ltd.(HUDCO). A subsidy of Rs. 36,82,887/- has so far been released to NHB for onward release to 531 beneficiaries through the sanctioning bank *i.e.* State Bank of India in the state of Andhra Pradesh. The scheme is a beneficiary driven demand-based scheme and so far, proposal from no other state/union territory has been received from the central nodal agencies.

(f) An investment of Rs. 361318.10 crore is estimated to be required for meeting the housing requirement of 26.53 Million dwelling units during the 11th Plan Period.

The Union Government has formulated the first urban area focused 'National urban Housing and Habitat Policy, 2007 (NUHHP:2007)' to promote sustainable development of habitat in the country with a view to ensuring equitable supply of land, shelter and services at affordable prices to all sections of society. The Policy gives aim, direction and urgency to the efforts at every level to redress the causes behind the shortfall and reach out for "Affordable Housing for All" with special emphasis on vulnerable sections of society such as Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes, Backward Classes, Minorities and the urban poor. Financial and other support is provided to the States towards this target through the schemes detailed above.

Statement I

*Urban Housing Shortage at the end of the
10th Five Year Plan*

The estimated housing shortage of 24.71 million has been divided amongst the States on the basis of the proportion of the number of households in the urban areas of State to the total number of households in the urban India as per the Census of India, 2001. The distribution of the housing shortage amongst the States as on 2007 is as follows:

(dwelling units in million)

State/UTs	Housing Shortage
1	2
Andhra Pradesh	1.95
Arunachal Pradesh	0.02
Assam	0.31
Bihar	0.59
Chhattisgarh	0.36
Goa	0.07
Gujarat	1.66
Haryana	0.52
Himachal Pradesh	0.06

1	2
Jammu and Kashmir	0.18
Jharkhand	0.47
Karnataka	1.63
Kerala	0.76
Madhya Pradesh	1.29
Maharashtra	3.72
Manipur	0.05
Meghalaya	0.04
Mizoram	0.04
Nagaland	0.03
Orissa	0.50
Punjab	0.69
Rajasthan	1.00
Sikkim	0.01
Tamil Nadu	2.82
Tripura	0.06
Uttarakhand	0.18
Uttar Pradesh	2.38
West Bengal	2.04
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.01
Chandigarh	0.08
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.01
Daman and Diu	0.01
Delhi	1.13
Lakshadweep	0.00
Puducherry	0.06
All India	24.71

State/UT-wise breakup of shortage in terms of different income groups is not available.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
26.	Rajasthan	2	277.14	169.20	17337	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
27.	Tamil Nadu	19	830.26	359.67	44021	5	1303.85	587.69	41586	27	193.21	94.44	5711	—	—	—	—
28.	Tripura	—	—	—	—	1	16.73	13.96	256	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
29.	Uttar Pradesh	5	82.13	38.58	4680	7	355.58	162.50	17072	55	1893.13	937.76	46240	—	—	—	—
30.	Uttarakhand	—	—	—	—	4	22.88	18.08	524	4	13.24	9.93	249	1	11.60	8.54	224
31.	West Bengal	45	1169.51	556.54	60312	31	1241.80	610.01	54929	15	881.74	440.87	24872	—	—	—	—
		151	8796.15	44.35.94	441188	114	7926.01	3975.83	296556	187	7829.64	3995.33	201076	7	1046.7	527.42	16207

Rs. in Crores

Integrated Housing & Slum Development Programme (IHSDP)

Sl.No.	State/UT	2006-07				2007-08				2008-09				2009-10			
		No. of Projects Approved	Total Project Cost Approved	Central Share Approved	Total no. of Dwelling unit Approved (new+up-gradation)	No. of Projects Approved	Total Project Cost Approved	Central Share Approved	Total no. of Dwelling unit Approved	No. of Projects Approved	Total Project Cost Approved	Central Share approved	Total No. of Dwelling unit (new+up-gradation)	No. of Projects Approved	Total Project Cost Approved	Central Share Approved	Total no. of Dwelling Unit Approved (new+up-gradation)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
1.	Andhra Pradesh	25	301.92	210.57	25170	32	385.30	300.55	4087	20	451.87	253.45	18639	—	—	18.53	—
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	—	—	—	—	1	9.95	8.66	176	—	—	0.30	—	—	—	—	—
3.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	—	—	—	—	1	0.50	0.45	0	—	—	0.00	—	—	—	—	—
4.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	—	—	—	—	1	5.27	4.74	40	1	9.88	8.90	0	—	—	0.30	—
5.	Daman and Diu	—	—	—	—	1	0.69	0.58	16	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.00	—
6.	Assam	3	12.24	10.79	613	9	26.07	22.32	4780	3	28.76	23.38	1984	1	17.92	13.73	1301
7.	Bihar	7	48.81	36.55	4167	3	31.92	23.21	2333	6	113.39	64.21	3264	—	—	0.00	—
8.	Chhattisgarh	14	176.50	122.01	14846	—	—	—	—	4	49.10	36.82	3076	—	—	0.00	—
9.	Gujarat	8	72.07	51.54	6200	15	155.43	101.59	12205	9	114.58	73.22	6108	6	39.71	17.13	3655
10.	Haryana	15	238.84	182.96	14641	—	—	—	—	3	33.42	26.74	1785	—	—	0.00	—
11.	Himachal Pradesh	—	—	—	—	3	23.44	16.19	816	3	31.90	20.88	800	—	—	0.00	—
12.	Jammu and Kashmir	—	—	—	—	10	42.40	32.23	2654	15	42.60	27.60	3408	12	25.72	24.76	608
13.	Jharkhand	—	—	—	—	1	19.67	15.58	1292	6	123.67	66.65	6576	—	—	5.74	—
14.	Karnataka	5	68.46	41.90	4070	20	171.81	103.86	8983	9	139.38	76.93	4184	—	—	0.00	—
15.	Kerala	15	65.25	50.10	6480	11	71.45	53.85	6411	11	55.50	41.94	5800	—	—	0.24	—
16.	Madhya Pradesh	23	197.17	138.00	14644	10	44.72	33.07	2518	4	28.48	21.88	1708	—	—	0.00	—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
17.	Mizoram	—	—	—	—	1	8.27	6.21	500	7	31.00	23.57	1450	—	—	0.00	—
18.	Manipur	—	—	—	—	2	16.50	12.37	1103	1	10.83	8.33	663	1	1.26	0.32	140
19.	Meghalaya	—	—	—	—	1	21.82	8.97	456	2	19.66	13.46	456	—	—	0.00	—
20.	Maharashtra	15	152.67	120.71	13036	18	229.91	169.42	16720	68	1390.85	840.48	58828	1	30.50	97.88	1488
21.	Nagaland	1	87.74	44.14	2496	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2.39	0.60	265
22.	Orissa	—	—	—	—	15	83.63	59.13	4884	16	184.06	117.20	7709	—	—	6.10	—
23.	Punjab	—	—	—	—	2	42.40	25.55	3938	1	21.01	7.07	720	—	—	1.15	—
24.	Puducherry	—	—	—	—	1	17.03	5.48	432	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.00	—
25.	Rajasthan	17	140.06	110.08	10981	10	186.37	122.24	11526	4	83.37	48.36	3214	5	81.85	49.70	3215
26.	Sikkim	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	19.91	17.92	39	—	—	—
27.	Tamil Nadu	22	146.05	112.56	13931	8	79.61	56.64	6832	52	249.24	162.77	15500	1	20.09	24.83	1443
28.	Tripura	—	—	—	—	1	7.19	6.33	400	2	20.01	17.60	1150	2	16.44	14.11	1565
29.	Uttar Pradesh	8	27.01	22.11	2032	1	4.29	2.78	204	124	771.75	485.32	29733	2	4.00	26.46	181
30.	Uttarakhand	—	—	—	—	2	5.85	2.91	231	—	—	—	—	2	16.41	10.39	456
31.	West Bengal	16	201.20	150.57	12824	44	365.43	260.70	20061	34	377.09	269.77	19706	1	0.64	27.98	75
		194	1938.00	1404.57	145131	223	2046.97	1446.95	113422	406	4391.35	2745.19	196637	36	276.84	357.86	14431

*Rs. 193.41 crore as additional Central Share Approved in 2009-2010, while, projects were approved during 2008-2009.

Statement III

Basic Service to the Urban Poor (Sub Mission II)

Sl.No.	State/UT	2005-06		2006-07		2007-08		2008-09		2009-10	
		Central Share Approved	ACA released								
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1.	Chandigarh (UT)	311.95	62.89	284.34	81.85	250.63	149.83	650.50	211.57	—	234.67
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	—	0.00	—	0.00	3.36	0.84	40.59	0.00	—	10.99
3.	Assam	—	0.00	—	0.00	48.56	12.14	49.04	0.00	—	24.40
4.	Bihar	—	0.00	—	0.00	179.54	44.89	133.22	33.30	—	0.00
5.	Chhattisgarh	—	0.00	312.18	78.05	—	0.00	23.03	0.00	—	0.00
6.	Chandigarh (UT)	—	0.00	396.13	0	—	5	—	94.03	—	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
7.	Delhi	—	0.00	—	0	630.9	157.72	137.83	15.78	—	0
8.	Goa	—	0.00	—	0	4.6	1.15	—	0.00	—	—
9.	Gujarat	—	0.00	497.36	98.68	115.63	86.97	78.75	175.34	—	104.62
10.	Haryana	—	0.00	31.18	4.58	—	3.22	—	15.59	—	—
11.	Himachal Pradesh	—	0.00	7.05	1.76	11.21	2.81	—	0.00	—	—
12.	Jammu and Kashmir	—	0.00	—	0.00	84.88	21.22	49.56	7.47	—	4.92
13.	Jharkhand	—	0.00	—	0.00	132.91	33.23	118.69	9.67	—	1.80
14.	Karnataka	—	0.00	125.40	27.71	147.57	40.53	134.99	21.88	—	56.80
15.	Kerala	—	0.00	47.17	11.84	155.22	38.81	31.18	0.00	—	19.53
16.	Madhya Pradesh	37.38	9.25	206.02	39.54	13.26	18.87	87.59	17.80	—	31.83
17.	Maharashtra	—	0.00	1299.50	287.58	632.62	185.59	834.00	436.48	467.99	174.84
18.	Meghalaya	—	0.00	—	0	23.77	5.94	16.58	0	—	10.09
19.	Manipur	—	0.00	—	0	—	0	43.91	0	—	10.98
20.	Mizoram	—	0.00	—	0	28.91	7.23	51.20	0	—	12.5
21.	Orissa	—	0.00	—	0	48.77	12.19	5.41	1.35	—	005
22.	Punjab	—	0.00	—	0	36.15	9.04	—	0	—	8.32
23.	Puduchery	—	0.00	—	—	32.31	8.08	—	0	50.89	12.72
24.	Sikkim	—	0.00	—	—	2.79	0.7	26.26	0	—	6.56
25.	Nagaland	—	0.00	105.60	15.51	—	26.28	—	11.01	—	0
26.	Rajasthan	—	0.00	169.20	24.85	—	17.45	—	0	—	0
27.	Tamil Nadu	—	0.00	359.67	83.00	587.69	132.15	94.44	57.83	—	59.53
28.	Tripura	—	0.00	—	—	13.96	3.49	—	3.49	—	6.98
29.	Uttar Pradesh	—	0.00	38.58	9.64	162.50	38.66	937.76	235.57	—	49.28
30.	Uttarakhand	—	0.00	—	—	18.08	3.80	9.93	3.20	5.54	0.00
31.	West Bengal	—	0.00	556.54	137.17	610.01	124.99	440.87	211.13	—	75.78
		349.33	72.14	4435.94	901.77	3975.83	1192.80	3995.33	1562.49	527.42	917.44

Integrated Housing and Slum Development Programme (IHSDP)

Sl.No.	Name of State/UT	2006-07		2007-08		2008-09		2009-10			
		Central Share Approved	ACA released	Central Share Approved	ACA released	Central Share Approved	ACA released	Central Share Approved	Enhanced ACA for 2008-09 (Approved in 2009-10)	Total Central Share approved	ACA released
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1.	Andhra Pradesh	210.57	83.33	300.55	172.23	253.45	48.91	—	18.53	18.53	177.31
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	—	0.00	—	0.00	8.66	0.00	—	0.30	0.30	—
3.	Assam	10.79	5.09	22.32	11.46	23.38	7.39	13.73	—	13.73	4.30
4.	Bihar	36.55	8.96	23.21	20.92	64.21	32.10	—	—	0.00	—
5.	Chhattisgarh	122.01	31.26	—	29.74	36.82	0.00	—	—	0.00	40.54
6.	Goa	—	0.00	—	0.00	—	0.00	—	—	—	—
7.	Gujarat	51.54	18.00	101.59	53.52	73.22	33.84	17.13	—	17.13	13.99
8.	Haryana	182.96	49.61	—	41.87	26.74	0.00	—	—	0.00	13.37
9.	Himachal Pradesh	—	0.00	16.19	1.71	20.88	6.39	—	—	0.00	10.44
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	—	0.00	32.23	16.12	27.60	13.80	17.86	6.90	24.76	9.61
11.	Jharkhand	—	0.00	15.58	7.79	66.65	33.33	—	5.74	5.74	—
12.	Karnataka	41.90	14.93	103.86	57.95	76.93	0.00	—	—	0.00	38.46
13.	Kerala	50.10	21.46	53.85	22.46	41.94	47.82	—	0.24	0.24	1.58
14.	Madhya Pradesh	138.00	45.77	33.07	39.77	21.88	10.94	—	—	0.00	4.76
15.	Maharashtra	120.71	55.80	169.42	55.53	840.48	386.79	20.19	77.69	97.88	86.17
16.	Manipur	—	0.00	12.37	0.00	8.33	6.18	0.32	—	0.32	4.48
17.	Meghalaya	—	0.00	8.97	0.91	13.46	3.58	—	—	0.00	6.72
18.	Mizoram	—	0.00	6.21	0.00	23.57	3.77	—	—	0.00	11.12
19.	Nagaland	44.14	9.63	—	12.44	—	0.00	0.60	—	0.60	7.85
20.	Orissa	—	0.00	59.13	14.92	117.20	55.34	—	6.10	6.10	17.92
21.	Punjab	—	0.00	25.55	12.77	7.07	3.54	—	1.15	1.15	—
22.	Rajasthan	110.08	39.26	122.24	67.25	48.36	40.24	45.94	3.76	49.70	38.59
23.	Sikkim	—	0.00	—	0.00	—	0.00	17.92	—	17.92	8.96
24.	Tamil Nadu	112.56	43.37	56.64	34.03	162.77	77.38	3.43	21.40	24.83	42.38
25.	Tripura	—	0.00	6.33	3.17	17.60	0.00	14.11	—	14.11	11.97
26.	Uttar Pradesh	22.11	11.05	2.78	0.00	485.32	256.50	2.68	23.78	26.46	8.52
27.	Uttarakhand	—	0.00	2.91	1.45	—	0.00	10.39	—	10.39	—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
28.	West Bengal	150.57	55.08	260.70	110.00	269.77	227.42	0.15	27.83	27.98	51.76
29.	Delhi	—	0.00	—	0.00	—	0.00	—	—	—	—
30.	Puducherry	—	0.00	5.48	1.35	—	0.96	—	—	0.00	0.43
31.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	—	0.00	4.74	2.37	8.90	0.00	—	—	0.00	1.96
32.	Chandigarh	—	0.00	—	0.00	—	0.00	—	—	—	—
33.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	—	0.00	0.45	0.23	—	0.00	—	—	0.00	—
34.	Lakshadweep	—	0.00	—	0.00	—	0.00	—	—	—	—
35.	Daman and Diu	—	0.00	0.58	0.29	—	0.00	—	—	0.00	0.00
		1404.57	492.60	1446.95	792.24	2745.19	1296.21	164.45	193.41	357.86	613.19

Statement IV*JNNURM - Year-wise details of central share utilisation (Amount in Rs. Crores)*

Sl.No.	Name of the State	BSUP				IHSDP			Total (BSUP+IHSDP)
		2007-08	2008-09	2009-10 (upto Jan)	Total	2008-09	2009-10 (upto Jan)	Total	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andhra Pradesh	82.85	211.57	78.26	372.68	33.80	76.64	110.44	483.12
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.00	0.00	0.84	0.84	—	—	0.00	0.84
3.	Assam	0.00	0.00	12.14	12.14	—	—	0.00	12.14
4.	Bihar	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	—	0.00	0.00
5.	Chhattisgarh	0.00	0.00	78.05	78.05	—	22.12	22.12	100.17
6.	Goa	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	—	0.00	0.00
7.	Gujarat	40.23	147.83	104.62	292.67	—	—	0.00	292.67
8.	Haryana	7.79	7.79	0.00	15.59	—	—	0.00	15.59
9.	Himachal Pradesh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	—	0.00	0.00
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	—	0.00	0.00
11.	Jharkhand	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	—	0.00	0.00
12.	Karnataka	0.00	0.00	62.50	62.40	—	—	0.00	62.50
13.	Kerala	0.00	0.00	11.80	11.80	18.80	1.58	20.38	32.17
14.	Madhya Pradesh	9.96	11.34	26.60	47.90	—	4.76	4.76	52.66

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
15.	Maharashtra	46.36	172.55	132.93	351.84	6.36	11.82	18.18	370.02
16.	Manipur	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	—	0.00	0.00
17.	Meghalaya	0.00	0.00	5.94	5.94	—	—	0.00	5.94
18.	Mizoram	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	—	0.00	0.00
19.	Nagaland	26.40	0.00	0.00	26.40	—	22.07	22.07	48.47
20.	Orissa	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	—	0.00	0.00
21.	Punjab	0.00	0.00	8.32	8.32	—	—	0.00	8.32
22.	Rajasthan	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.81	20.97	23.78	23.78
23.	Sikkim	0.00	0.00	1.40	1.40	—	—	0.00	1.40
24.	Tripura	0.00	0.00	6.98	6.98	—	3.17	3.17	10.15
25.	Tamil Nadu	0.00	15.26	120.57	135.83	9.85	19.97	29.82	165.65
26.	Uttar Pradesh	0.00	35.96	37.88	73.84	12.44	17.15	29.60	103.44
27.	Uttarakhand	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	—	0.00	0.00
28.	West Bengal	9.68	61.40	85.59	156.67	6584	49.37	115.20	271.88
	Total for States:-	223.27	663.69	774.41	1661.38	149.89	249.62	399.52	2060.90
30.	Chandigarh	0.00	0.00	99.03	99.03	—	—	0.00	99.03
	Tota for UTs	0.00	0.00	99.03	99.03	0.00	0.00	0.00	99.03
	Total for States and UTs:-	223.27	663.69	873.45	1760.41	149.89	249.62	399.52	2159.93

No utilization was reported for the years 2006-2007.

Funds Crunch in JNNURM

*237. SHRI BAIJAYANT PANDA:
SHRI P.C. GADDIGOUDAR:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether funds crunch is affecting the implementation of the Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM);

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Planning Commission has also expressed its concern in this regard and has proposed for the private sector participation in the projects under the JNNURM; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the reaction of the Union Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (PROF. SAUGATA ROY): (a) Yes, Madam.

(b) A sum of Rs. 31,500 crore has been allocated as Additional Central Assistance (ACA) for sanctioning of projects under Urban Infrastructure & Governance (UIG) of Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) for the Mission period of seven years, beginning from 2005-06 and Rs. 11,400 crore for sanction of projects under Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme for Small & Medium Town (UIDSSMT). The committed ACA against the above mentioned provision is Rs. 27189.04 crore for UIG and

Rs. 10342.78 crore under UIDSSMT. Some of the States like Andhra Pradesh, Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Chhattisgarh, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, Karnataka, Maharashtra, Meghalaya, Orissa, Puducherry, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Tripura and Uttar Pradesh have either exceeded or almost reached their 7 years allocation under UIG of JNNURM. Only States/UTs like Andaman Nicobar, Bihar, Goa, Haryana, Jharkhand, Lakshadweep, Uttar Pradesh and Nagaland are left with some balance in their 7 year allocation under UIDSSMT. The States are in need of more funds for their urban infrastructure projects but due to non-availability of funds in their 7 years' allocations, it is not possible to commit any further assistance to them.

For Basic Services to Urban Poor (BSUP) & Integrated Housing & Slum Development Programme (IHSDP) components of JNNURM, an amount of Rs. 18141.34 crore was initially allocated by the Planning commission and it was subsequently, on demands from the Ministry of Housing & Urban Poverty Alleviation and the State Governments, increased to Rs. 23184.66 crore by January, 2010. Against this Rs. 19245.64 crore (about 83% of new total allocation) have been committed. The present allocation of funds are not sufficient to cater to the needs of slum development in the country.

(c) and (d) Yes, Madam. Implementation of JNNURM in the first four years has shown that there is huge demand for infrastructure projects for providing basic needs like Water Supply, Sewerage, Solid Waste Management, Storm Water Drainage, City Transport, etc. both from Mission cities (UIG & BSUP) and non-Mission cities (UIDSSMT & IHSDP). The Eleventh Plan document also stresses that there is a substantial need and potential for private sector participation in the Water Supply and Sanitation sectors.

JNNURM aims to leverage and incorporate private sector efficiencies in development, management, implementation and financing of projects, through Public Private Partnership (PPP) arrangements, wherever, appropriate.

Doctors/Nurses Patient Ratio

*238. SHRI S.S. RAMASUBBU:
SHRI R. THAMARASELVAN:

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

(a) the number of doctors/nurses available per thousand population in the rural and urban areas in the country;

(b) whether the number of doctors/nurses is less in the country in comparison to other developing countries of the world;

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

(d) the details of the per capita expenditure incurred on the health services in the country; and

(e) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to improve upon the situation?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) As per information available, the total number of registered allopathic doctors in the country is 5.5 lakhs. The doctor-population ratio works out to 1:2000 approximately. There are around 3.72 lakh nurses in the country and the nurses-population ratio comes to 1:2950.

(b) and (c) As per World Health Organization's World Health Statistics 2009, as regards the number of doctors, India stands at 67th rank amongst around 133 developing countries and in respect of number of nurses, India is at 75th rank.

(d) The total public expenditure on Health (incurred by Central and State Governments) was around 1.1% of GDP during the year 2008-09.

(e) To facilitate setting up more medical colleges and nursing institutions, improve the doctor/nurse-population ratio in general and also correct the urban bias in the availability of doctors/nurses, the Government has taken following steps:

- Rs. 1350 crore have been earmarked for providing financial assistance for strengthening and upgradation of State Government medical colleges.
- Six AIIMS like institutions are being established in under-served States.
- Upgrading 13 existing Government Medical Colleges/Institutions in ten States.
- Under NRHM, over 7.30 lakh Accredited Social Health Activists in States have been positioned to operate as links between the citizens and public health eventuality in the village.

- Liberalization of Medical Council of India's norms/regulations related to land, bed strength, etc. to enable opening up of new medical colleges.
- The ratio of post graduate medical teacher to the student has been relaxed from 1:1 to 1:2 which will result in availability of more medical specialists.
- It has been proposed in the scheme of development of nursing services for upgradation of existing schools of nursing into colleges of nursing.

Slum free India

*239. SHRI NARANBHAI KACHHADIA:
SHRIMATI BHAVANA PATIL GAWALI:

Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has initiated the process of preparing/having a data-base of slums in the country and assisting the State Governments for conducting surveys in this regard;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the funds released for the purpose, State-wise;

(c) the names of the States which have initiated the process of conducting slum surveys and submitted survey reports to the Union Government;

(d) the reasons for such an increase in the slums in the country and the measures taken by the Government to make India slum free;

(e) the details of the schemes implemented by the Government for providing housing and basic amenities to the slum dwellers and the funds allocated and released there under during each of the last three years and the current year, scheme-wise;

(f) whether the Government has finalized the Rajiv Awas Yojana (RAY); and

(g) if so, the details and salient features thereof alongwith the funds allocated thereunder?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION AND MINISTER OF TOURISM (KUMARI SELJA): (a) to (c) The Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation has released funds under the Central Scheme of 'Urban Statistics for HR & Assessments (USHA)' to State Governments for the conduct of slum survey in 394 cities and towns having population above one lakh (as per 2001 Census). Formats for slum survey and household survey have been communicated by the Ministry. The details of funds released to States/Union Territories are at Statement-I. All State Governments to whom funds have been released have initiated action for the conduct of slum surveys, including training in survey methodology and survey operations.

(d) and (e) The reasons for increase in the number of persons living in slums in urban areas in the country including the metros, *inter-alia*, include:

(i) Unanticipated growth in urbanization, largely differing from what was envisaged under the city/town plans, driving residents and migrants to find or create shelters and work spaces outside of planned areas;

(ii) Inability of large sections of urban society, especially the poor, to access land and planned housing in cities and towns, due to the spiraling land prices and lack of supply of affordable housing units; and

(iii) Inadequacy of infrastructure and basic 'services, especially in unplanned and unauthorized settlements inhabited by the urban poor, due to inadequate investment by urban local bodies that does not keep pace with the backlog and growing needs.

With a view to provide housing and basic amenities to slum-dwellers/urban poor, the Government has launched the Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) on 3rd December, 2005. A key objective of the Mission is to provide Additional Central

Assistance to States/Union Territories for augmenting infrastructure in cities and towns along with the provision of shelter and basic infrastructure facilities to slum dwellers/urban poor. The Sub-Mission of Basic Services to the Urban Poor (BSUP) covering 65 select cities and Integrated Housing and Slum Development Programme (IHSDP) covering other cities and towns under JNNURM focus on affordable housing and basic amenities to slum dwellers. The duration of JNNURM is seven years from 2005-06 to 2011-2012.

The Government has recently announced a new scheme called Rajiv Awas Yojana (RAY) for the slum dwellers and the urban poor. This scheme aims at providing Central support to States that are willing to assign property rights to slum dwellers. The Government's effort would be to create a Slum-free India through the implementation of RAY. The scheme is at the stage of formulation of guidelines.

The details of funds allocated and released during each of the last three years and the current year for housing and related infrastructure facilities under BSUP and IHSDP components of JNNURM are at Statement-II.

(f) and (g) Government has constituted an expert Committee in connection with the formulation of the newly-announced Rajiv Awas Yojana (RAY) to make suggestions regarding the strategies, financial pattern and other features of RAY. A Scheme for 'Slum Free City Planning - RAY has recently been approved for undertaking preparatory activities for RAY, including slum survey, slum database, GIS Mapping of slums, M/S and preparation of Slum-free City and State Plans.

Statement I

Sl.No.	Name of State/UT	Funds Released (In lakhs)
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	136
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	2
3.	Assam	23
4.	Bihar	61
5.	Chhattisgarh	28

1	2	3
6.	Goa	5
7.	Gujarat	111
8.	Haryana	64
9.	Himachal Pradesh	3
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	10
11.	Jharkhand	40
12.	Karnataka	85
13.	Kerala	51
14.	Madhya Pradesh	92
15.	Maharashtra	137
16.	Manipur	3
17.	Meghalaya	3
18.	Mizoram	3
19.	Nagaland	2
20.	Orissa	28
21.	Punjab	52
22.	Rajasthan	75
23.	Sikkim	2
24.	Tamil Nadu	106
25.	Tripura	3
26.	Uttar Pradesh	199
27.	Uttarakhand	17
28.	West Bengal	98
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	3
30.	Chandigarh	5
31.	Delhi	10
32.	Puducherry	5
Total		1462

Statement II

(Allocation in Rs. Crores)

Year	JNNURM					
	BSUP		IHSDP		Total	
	Allocation	Release	Allocation	Release	Allocation	Release
2006-07	908.81	901.78	500	492.62	1408.81	1394.40
2007-08	1201.00	1192.80	790.00	792.24	1991.00	1985.04
2008-09	1880.35	1582.92	1113.84	1296.20	2894.19	2879.12
2009-10*	2524.65	543.43	117.58	447.51	3642.23	990.94

*Release figures are up to 31.12.2009

Life Expectancy of Tribals

*240. SHRIMATI INGRID MCLEOD: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has undertaken any study to determine the life expectancy of the tribals in India

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the reasons for the low life expectancy of the tribals; and

(d) the steps taken or proposed to be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI KANTILAL BHURIA): (a) and (b) No Madam. The Ministry of Tribal Affairs has not undertaken any study to determine the life expectancy of tribals in India.

(c) Life expectancy of tribals is a complex interplay of various social, economic and environmental factors. The mortality rates which are used to calculate the life expectancy, are primarily related to the health care and health seeking behaviour of the tribals. Health care is a problem in far flung isolated tribal areas. Lack of food security, sanitation and safe drinking water, poor nutrition and high poverty levels aggravate the poor health status of tribals, in turn impacting the mortality rates.

(d) The Ministry of Health & Family Welfare is the nodal Ministry for implementing various public health programmes/schemes for addressing the health concerns/requirements of the population including the Scheduled

Tribes. A National Rural Health Mission has been launched by the Ministry of Health & Family Welfare with the objective of providing accessible, affordable and accountable quality health services to rural areas with the emphasis on poor and remote areas. Further, the population coverage norms have been relaxed in respect of setting up of Sub Centres, Primary Health Centres and Community Health Centres in far flung, hilly and remote areas. The Ministry of Tribal Affairs supplements the efforts of the nodal Ministry and acts as a gap filler in service deficient areas in various sectors including health. The specific intervention of the Ministry of Tribal Affairs in the area of health, is mainly done through its scheme of providing Grants-in-Aid to Non Governmental Organisations for the welfare of Scheduled Tribes.

Rehabilitation of MSM Enterprises

2495. SHRI NAVJOT SINGH SIDHU:
SHRI SURESH KUMAR SHETKAR:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that sick micro, small and medium enterprises are suffering due to negative approach of the Public Sector Banks (PSBs);

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

(c) whether Government has plans to help such units which may also reduce bad loans against micro, small and medium enterprises;

(d) if so, the details thereof, and

(e) the other steps taken or proposed to be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMONARAIN MEENA): (a) to (e) A Working Group on Rehabilitation of Sick Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs) was constituted by Reserve Bank of India (RBI) under the Chairmanship of Dr. K.C. Chakrabarty to look into the problems being faced by this sector. After examination of the recommendations, banks have been advised to undertake a review and put in place restructuring/rehabilitation policy for revival of potentially viable sick units/enterprises. Further attention of banks was also invited to the guidelines issued by the RBI on MSE debt restructuring in respect of borrowal accounts that showed symptoms of sickness. RBI has also constituted an Empowerment Committees with the Regional Director of the RBI as the Chairman to review various issues relating to MSE sector particularly, the progress in MSE financing and rehabilitation of sick SME units and to coordinate with other banks/financial institutions and the State Government in removing bottlenecks, if any, to ensure smooth flow of credit to the sector. It may be mentioned that 20 out of 27 Public Sector Banks (PSBs) have reported to have put in place their Board's approved One Time Settlement (OTS) policy and RBI is monitoring compliance by the remaining banks. All Scheduled Commercial Banks (SCBs) have also been advised recently to give adequate publicity to the OTS policies.

Besides, SIDBI has been extending Rehabilitation package to its assisted and potentially viable MSME sick units which provides for relief and concessions (in the form of reschedulement, reduction in interest rate, funding of overdue/future interest, waiver, etc.) as well as need based additional financial assistance for their revival on viable lines.

Further, the sickness trend in SIDBI's direct assistance portfolio has shown a declining trend during the last few years as may be seen from the data given below:

Period	Number of sick units	Outstanding (Rs. Crore)
As on March 31, 2006	243	214.05
As on March 31, 2007	220	199.34
As on March 31, 2008	194	136.36
As on March 31, 2009	172	119.17
As on December 31, 2009	163	112.04

Accommodation to Visitors of Commonwealth Games

2496. SHRIMATI MANEKA GANDHI: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) the number of domestic and foreign visitors separately expected during the forthcoming Commonwealth Games, 2010;

(b) whether adequate arrangements have been/are being made to provide accommodation to these visitors;

(c) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the alternative arrangements planned by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI SULTAN AHMED): (a) to (d) The Commonwealth Games during 2006 in Melbourne had attracted 90,000 visitors and it is expected that around one Lakh visitors would come to Delhi for Commonwealth Games - 2010.

The Ministry of Tourism has assessed that approximately 40,000 rooms would be required in the National Capital Region of Delhi to meet the demand of the visitors coming for the Commonwealth Games, Delhi-2010. The Ministry of Tourism is coordinating with various lands owning agencies viz. Delhi Development Authority (DDA) and the Governments of Uttar Pradesh and Haryana for expeditious completion of the ongoing new hotel projects for the Games. Additionally, it is proposed to use 'Bed & Breakfast' establishments and DDA housing flats located at Vasant Kunj and Jasola, which would be furnished and operated by India Tourism Development Corporation (ITDC) for the Games. A 'Task Force' has been constituted in the Ministry of Tourism to monitor the position of accommodation for the Games on a regular basis.

Gas-based Power Project in Andhra Pradesh

2497. SHRI PONNAM PRABHAKAR: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the present status of the gas-based power project at Nedunur in Karimnagar, Andhra Pradesh;

(b) the details of funds released and utilized for the project during the current year; and

(c) the time by which power generation is likely to be started therefrom?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) As reported by Andhra Pradesh Power Generation Corporation Ltd. (APGENCO), presently, due to non-availability of firm allocation of gas, APGENCO has proposed to take up the project with 700 MW initially in Stage-I with Regasified Liquefied Natural Gas (RLNG). The Detailed Project Report is being revised and tender documents are under preparation by APGENCO.

(b) No funds have been released during the current year.

(c) The power generation is likely to start from March, 2013 from Stage-I.

[*Translation*]

2498. SHRI ANJANKUMAR M. YADAV:
SHRI HARISH CHAUDHARY:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the year-wise details of deployment/utilisation of Indian Foreign Exchange reserve during the last three years;

(b) whether losses have been incurred in the process;

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

(d) the remedial measures taken or proposed to be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (d) The main objectives of the Reserve Bank of India's reserve management policy are preserving the long-term value of the reserves in terms of purchasing power, minimising risk and volatility in returns, and maintaining liquidity. In line with the above objectives, India's foreign currency assets are held in major convertible currencies. The reserves are invested in deposits of other country central banks, the Bank for International Settlements (BIS), top-rated foreign commercial banks and in debt instruments of sovereign/sovereign guaranteed and supranational institutions with residual maturity not exceeding 10 years, to provide a strong bias towards capital preservation and liquidity.

The annualized rate of return, net of depreciation, on the multi currency-multi asset portfolio of the RBI and gold declined marginally to 4.2 per cent in 2008-09 from 4.8 per cent in 2007-08.

[*English*]

Shortage/Demand Of Housing For Central Government Employees

2499. SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is huge shortage and demand of housing for the Central Government Employees in the country particularly in National Capital Region (NCR) of Delhi;

(b) if so, whether Central Government Employees Welfare Housing Organization (CGEWHO) has made any survey in this regard;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the CGEWHO is planning to launch new projects to sort out housing shortage for the Central Government Employees in the country particularly in NCR of Delhi; and

(e) if so, the details and the steps taken/being taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION AND MINISTER OF TOURISM (KUMARI SELJA): (a) As per an estimate made by the Ministry of Urban Development, based on the number of eligible applicants waitlisted for their entitled types of Government accommodation as on March 2009, there has been a shortage of around 15,000 housing units of all types put together to attain 100% satisfaction level.

(b) and (c) Central Government Employees Welfare Housing Organization (CGEWHO), an autonomous organization under the Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation which constructs dwelling units on 'no-profit-no loss' basis giving priority to the Central Government employees, both serving and retired, has reported that they had conducted Demand Survey in the year 2009 in 20 stations in the country, excluding National Capital Region (NCR), the details of which are Annexed at Statement.

(d) and (e) CGEWHO has reported that, apart from the on-going housing projects, the position regarding recently announced project and projects under planning is as follows:

Sl.No.	Housing Scheme	Status
1.	Bhubaneshwar	Scheme was announced on 26.12.2009.
	Phase II	and closed (last date for receipt of applications) on 26.2.2010
2.	Mohali	Land acquired; scheme to be announced
	Phase II	after clearance from the statutory authorities.
3.	Chennai	Land acquired; the scheme to be announced after clearance from the Statutory authorities.
	Phase III	
4.	Greater Noida	This Scheme was initiated in 2005 but it is yet to be announced on account of litigation.

Ongoing Housing Projects of CGEWHO are given below:

1. Chennai Phase-II
2. Hyderabad Phase-III
3. Mohali Phase-I
4. Meerut Phase-I
5. Jaipur Phase-II
6. Vishakhapatnam
7. Bhubaneshwar Phase-I

Statement

Demand Survey Conducted by CGEWHO Applications for Dwelling Units

Sl.No.	Name of the Station	Approx. No. of applications received
1	2	3
Category I - Number of application more than 500		
1.	Chandigarh	2241
2.	Pune	1712
3.	Patna	966
4.	Dehradun	952
5.	Nagpur	786
6.	Thiruvananthapuram	629
Category II - Number of applications between 100 to 500		
7.	Mysore	334
8.	Shimla	244
9.	Jabalpur	239
10.	Guwahati	226
11.	Ranchi	195
12.	Vadodra	170
13.	Bhopal	139
14.	Goa	127
Category III - Number of applications less than 100		
15.	Agra	96
16.	Allahabad	90
17.	Indore	73
18.	Raipur	69
19.	Siliguri	62
20.	Jammu	42

Sanction of Loan Amount to States by NCRPB

2500. SHRI RAJENDRA AGRAWAL: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the percentage of migration rate of people of the respective States has been taken into consideration by the National Capital Region Planning Board (NCRPB), while sanctioning the loan amount for implementation of various projects in the cities which come under the ambit of National Capital Region;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons for not considering the migration rate of the people of these, States to National Capital Territory, Delhi in terms of providing financial assistance for implementation of the projects in these States by the Board?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (PROF. SAUGATA ROY): (a) to (c) NCRPB has informed that since the migratory and other population trends have already been considered at the time of preparation and finalization of the Regional Plan, consideration of factors like migration rates etc., at the time of sanction of financial assistance for each individual project is not done.

Tourist Wardens

2501. SHRI E.G. SUGAVANAM: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any proposal to use the services of retired defence personnel as tourist wardens to bolster the security of visiting tourists in the country particularly in Delhi in the wake of forthcoming Commonwealth Games;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the time by which the proposal is likely to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI SULTAN AHMED): (a) to (c) 'Public Order' and 'Police' are State subjects as per the Seventh Schedule of the Constitution of India. Hence the matter is primarily the responsibility of State Governments/Union Territories, including Delhi. In order to ensure safety

and security of tourists, Ministry of Tourism has advised all the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations to deploy Tourist Police in the States/Union Territories. In addition, Ministry of Tourism in consultation with Ministry of Home Affairs, Ministry of Defence, Directorate General of Resettlements and State Governments/Union Territory Administrations, has framed guidelines for formation of Tourist Security Organisation(s) comprising Ex-Servicemen, for the safety and security of tourists. The guidelines have been sent to State Governments & Union Territories including Delhi.

Gender Disparity

2502. SHRI ASADUDDIN OWASI:
SHRI PONNAM PRABHAKAR:
SHRI P. BALRAM:

Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the gender-based disparities have shown a decline in the country during the last decade;

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

(c) the steps being taken by the Government for the removal of gender disparities completely?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) and (b) The Ministry has prepared and brought out a Report on 'Gendering Human Development Indices: Recasting the Gender Development Index (GDI) and Gender Empowerment Measure (GEM) for India. This report is also available on the Ministry's website: www.wcd.nic.in GDI and GEM Indices, computed for India for the year 1996 and 2006 are:

GDI is 0.514 for 1996 & 0.590 for 2006.

GEM is 0.416 for 1996 & 0.497 for 2006.

This shows a decline over the decade in the gender based disparity.

(c) The Ministry is implementing various Schemes/ Programmes for the development and empowerment of women. Details regarding these Schemes are available in the Annual Report of the Ministry as well as on the website of the Ministry at: www.wcd.nic.in.

Unsafe Abortion

2503. SHRIMATI J. SHANTHA:
SHRIMATI MANEKA GANDHI:

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

(a) whether India has the highest number of unsafe abortions in the world as per various surveys undertaken in this regard;

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

(c) whether a large number of maternal deaths are caused in the country on account of the unsafe abortions;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the remedial steps taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (e) There is no National level survey data on the number of unsafe abortions in India. As per survey data on the causes of maternal deaths from the Registrar General of India - Sample Registration System (RGI-SRS) 2001-03, 8% of the maternal deaths in India are abortion-related.

Abortions are regulated under the Medical Termination of Pregnancy Act (MTP Act), 1971. The implementation of the Act is done by the State Governments.

Under the Reproductive and Child Health Programme within the umbrella of the National Rural Health Mission one of the key strategies to reduce the maternal deaths in the country is the provision of safe, affordable and accessible abortion services to women in the public and private sector health facilities. Under this programme, public sector health facilities including District Hospitals, Community Health Centres and Primary Health Centres are being operationalised for providing safe abortion services. Funds are being provided to the states for training of medical officers in safe abortion techniques, and procurement of equipment and drugs etc.

Other measures being implemented are accreditation of private sector health facilities by the states through District level committees for providing safe abortion services and creating awareness among women and

the 'community on' abortion issues through education and counselling by sub-centre ANMs, ASHAs and other health functionaries.

Indecent Presentation of Women

2504. SHRI NARAHARI MAHATO: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been an increase of provocative advertisements by way of the indecent presentation of woman;

(b) if so, whether the National Commission for Women has recommenced amendments in the Indecent Representation of Women (Prohibition) Act, 1986;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) the action so far taken by the Government in this regard; and

(e) the steps taken by the Government to check the violation of Act?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATHI): (a) As per NCRB data, a total number of 1562, 1200 and 1025 cases were registered under the indecent Representation of Women (Prohibition) Act; 1986 during 2006, 2007 and 2008 respectively which indicates declining trend.

(b) to (d) The National Commission for Women (NCW) proposed amendments to the Act to make punishment more stringent and deterrent as also to widen the scope of the act to take into account the more advanced media related technologies that have become available such as internet etc. The recommendations were considered and NCW was requested to finalise and provide their recommendation after carrying out wider consultations, which have since been received.

(e) Government had notified necessary Rules to carry out the provisions of the Act.

Conference on Public-Private Partnership in Housing

2505. SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be Pleased to Refer to the Reply Given to Unstarred Question No. 1510 on November 27, 2009 Regarding

the Public-Private Partnership Model for Housing and State:

(a) whether the reaction of the State Governments in regard to the outcome of the Conference on the Public-Private Partnership in the Housing organized by the National Real Estate Development Council (NREDC), has since been received;

(b) if so, the details of the comments of the State Governments in the matter;

(c) whether any concrete proposals have been finalized with a view to ensure effective implementation of the scheme; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION AND MINISTER OF TOURISM (KUMARI SELJA): (a) and (b) National Real Estate Development Council (NAREDCO) has reported that it has forwarded strategic Report prepared by M/s Knight Frank (India) Private Ltd. on Public Private Partnership in Housing and recommendations of the National Conference on Public-Private Partnership Housing, held in New Delhi on 9th October, 2009 to all State Governments. No comments/proposals from the State Governments have been received either by the Ministry of Housing & Urban Poverty Alleviation or NAREDCO.

(c) and (d) Do not arise.

Acquisition of Land by NCRPB

2506. SHRI SAMEER BHUJBAL: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of rules regarding acquisition of land and rehabilitation under the National Capital Region Planning Board (NCRPB) Act, 1985;

(b) the statutory requirements specified by the NCRPB adhered to before initiation of the Highways and Roads Projects by each State;

(c) the details of such mandatory requirements undertaken by Haryana and Delhi with regard to the Highway connecting Dwarka-Gurgaon-Manesar Complex;

(d) whether there are instances of violation of said rules by the implementing agencies of various projects; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (PROF. SAUGATA ROY): (a) Section 40 of the NCRPB Act, 1985 provides for acquisition of land and determination of rights in relation to land to be made by the Government of the participating State or Union Territory. However, NCR Planning Board Rule, 1985 does not have provision for Land Acquisition and Rehabilitation.

(b) Regional Plan-2021 which is a statutory policy document vide its para 17.4.1 provides for minimum width of green buffers on the either side of right of way for various category of roads which can be increased if required in the respective Master/Development Plans by the State Governments. This provision has to be adhered to by all the concerned Governments.

(c) The NCRPB has informed that while preparing Development Plan of Gurgaon-Manesar Urban Complex-2021, Government of Haryana has made provision of 150m road with 30m wide green belt on either side of the proposed road connecting Dwarka-Gurgaon-Manesar Complex. Regarding Delhi, 80m road has been proposed through green belt in the draft Zonal Development Plan of K-II Zone.

(d) The NCRPB has also informed that no instance of violation of the said rules has been reported to it.

(e) Question does not arise in view of the reply at (d) above.

Human Resources in Real Estate Sector

2507. SHRI SURESH KUMAR SHETKAR: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has urged contractors to look at building up human resources in the real estate sector to be able to cope with the huge boom in the construction that is likely, on account of increasing urbanization in the Tier II and III cities under the Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM);

(b) if so, the details worked out so far in the regard;

(c) the funds earmarked and utilized for said purpose during the Eleventh Five Year Plan, city-wise, especially in Andhra Pradesh; and

(d) the pending issues with the Government in this regard from each State especially from Andhra Pradesh for the remainder of Eleventh Five Year Plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (PROF. SAUGATA ROY): (a) to (d) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Construction of Houses Damaged in Floods

2508. SHRI P. BALRAM: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government provides financial assistance to construct houses damaged in floods;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of financial assistance provided to the State Governments in this regard during the Eleventh Five Year Plan, State-wise;

(d) whether request of the Government of Andhra Pradesh for Financial help to construct the houses on this account especially for the weaker sections like Scheduled Castes (SCs)/Scheduled Tribes (STs) is still pending with the Union Government; and

(e) if so, the reasons therefor and measures taken by the Union Government for release of funds thereunder in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION AND MINISTER OF TOURISM (KUMARI SELJA): (a) to (e) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Shortage of type IV Government Quarters

2509. SHRI RUDRA MADHAB RAY: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware of the acute shortage of Type-IV quarters in Delhi;

(b) if so, the details thereof and remedial measures taken in this regard;

(c) the number of officials eligible for Type-IV accommodation;

(d) the number of vacant Type-IV quarters in Delhi as on date, colony-wise;

(e) the reasons for not allotting the said quarters;

(f) whether the Government has received requests from other pools for allotting Type-IV quarters; and

(g) if so, the details thereof and the decision taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (PROF. SAUGATA ROY): (a) and (b) The current stock position of type IV accommodation is 5300, out of which 5072 houses are occupied by eligible officials. As on date 2200 eligible Government Servants are in the waiting list for allotment of type IV accommodation. Madam, as per the wait list, 2200 eligible officers are waiting for Type-IV accommodation.

(c) Madam, as per the wait list, 2200 eligible officers are waiting for Type-IV accommodation.

(d) 228 Type IV houses are vacant as on date. The details are in Statement enclosed.

(e) Vacation and allotment of quarters are ongoing process. The quarters which fall vacant are allotted in the subsequent allotment.

(f) Yes, Madam.

(g) Requests have been received from R&A.W (Cabinet Sectt.) and Lok Sabha Sectt. These could not be acceded to as there are no surplus quarters for placement.

Statement

Locality-wise Vacant Quarters (Type IV) in Delhi.

Locality	No. of Quarters
1	2
Babar Place	01
Hudco Place	02
Jawahar Market	01
INA Rajya Sabha Pool	01

1	2
Laxmi Bai Nagar	14
Lodi Colony	08
M.B. Road (Pushp Vihar)	01
Mall Road	01
Mayapuri	21
Minto Road	02
Nanak Pura	27
Netaji Nagar	07
North West Moti Bagh	05
P.S. Krishna Nagar	01
Pandara Road	08
Peshwa Road	04
R.K. Puram	100
Rohini	01
Sadiq Nagar	07
Sarojini Nagar	04
Tansen Marg	02
Timarpur	01
Todarmal Road	01
Total	228

Grant to National Institute of Medical Sciences

2510. SHRI RAJIAH SIRICILLA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has received a request from the State Government of Andhra Pradesh for sanction of additional grant for providing extra essential facilities to the National Institute of Medical Sciences, Hyderabad;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the time by which the additional grant is likely to be released?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) Yes. (b) and (c) While approving upgradation plan of NIMS, Hyderabad, Project Management Committee (PMC) in its meeting held on 6.6.2007 observed that the estimated cost of upgradation of the medical college institution exceeds by Rs. 53 Crore over and above the approved outlay due to increase in scope of work. State Government had informed that they would sanction the additional amount to cover the increased cost.

However, a proposal for revised cost estimates for all the 13 upgradation projects under Phase-I of PMSSY was placed before the Expenditure Finance Committee (EFC) on 23.9.2009 which inter-alia suggested that any additionality beyond the sanctioned budget for upgradation projects would be borne by the respective State Governments.

ICDS Schemes

2511. SHRI KODIKUNNIL SURESH: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is no separate provision for meeting the administrative expenses incurred on the centrally-sponsored schemes running through the Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS);

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

(c) whether some of the State Governments including Kerala are not in a position to supervise and monitor the schemes due to lack of administrative staff and funds;

(d) if so, whether some State Governments have requested to provide budget allocation for meeting the administrative expenses;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the action taken/being taken by the Union Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) Scheme is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme. No separate schemes(s) are running through ICDS Scheme. The funds under ICDS include inter-alia, provision for administrative expenses and monitoring and supervision of the Scheme.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

(d) to (f) No such requests have been received.

[Translation]

Issue of Commemorative Coins

2512. SHRI MUKESH BHAIRAVDANJI GADHVI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state the details of commemorative coins issued and also proposed to be issued since 2007?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): The details of Commemorative coins issued since 2007 are as follow:

Sl.No.	Details of Commemorative coins issued
Year 2007	
1.	Golden Jubilee Celebration of Khadi & Village Industries Commission.
2.	150th Anniversary of Lokmanya Bal Gangadhar Tilak.
3.	Platinum Jubilee celebration of Indian Air Force.
Year 2008	
1.	150th Anniversary of First War of Independence.
2.	Birth Centenary of Shahid Bhagat Singh.
3.	Ter-centenary of Gur-ta-Gaddi of Shri Guru Granth Sahibji.
Year 2009	
1.	200th Birth Anniversary of "Louis Braille".
2.	Birth Centenary of Saint Alphonsa.
3.	Birth Centenary of Peraringnar Anna.
4.	Birth Centenary of Dr. Homi Bhabha.
5.	60 Years of Commonwealth Day.
Year 2010	
1.	125th Jayanthi of Dr. Rajendra Prasad.

The details of Commemorative coin proposed to be issued are as under:

1. 150 years of Kuka Movement.
2. Platinum Jubilee of RBI.
3. Mother Teresa birth centenary.
4. 1000 years of Brahadeeswara Temple, Tamil Nadu.

Maternity and Child Care Hospitals

2513. SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether proposals are pending with the Government in regard to providing the basic medical facilities and upgradation of maternity and child care facilities in different States including Himachal Pradesh;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the action taken by the Government in this regard; and

(d) the time by which these proposals are likely to be sanctioned by the Government?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (d) Under National Rural Health Mission (NRHM), the States/UTs prepare their Annual State Project Implementation Plan (SPIP), detailing activities including upgradation of basic medical facilities and maternity and neo-natal hospitals that the States/UTs propose to implement in the coming year based on their local needs and strategies.

The Annual State PIPs are approved on yearly basis. The PIP for an year is usually finalized before or in the beginning of the year to facilitate implementation of the approved work. If any independent proposals are received from the States and found acceptable after examination by this Ministry, the states are requested to include such proposals in the regular PIP or in the Supplementary PIPs.

Prescription of Expensive Medicines by Doctors

2514. DR. VINAY KUMAR PANDEY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether complaints about the prescription of unnecessary and expensive medicines by doctors in Government hospitals are being received by the Government; and

(b) if so, the steps being taken by the Government to deal with the situation?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) Health being a state subject, no such information is maintained centrally. However, in so far as the Central Government hospitals located in Delhi namely, Safdarjung Hospital, Lady 'Hardinge Medical College and Associated Hospitals are concerned, no such complaints have been reported except PR, RML Hospital, New Delhi where two complaints have been reported/ received and appropriate steps taken.

[English]

Loans by Rural Electrification Corporation Limited

2515. SHRI ANANTHA VENKATARAMI REDDY: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Rural Electrification Corporation Limited grants loan for various rural electrification schemes in the States;

(b) If so, the details of such loans sanctioned to the State Governments including Andhra Pradesh for the rural electrification schemes during the last three years and the current year;

(c) whether a number of proposals from the State Governments including Andhra Pradesh are pending for approval with the Union Government in this regard; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the time by which the same are likely to be approved?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) Yes, Madam. Apart from providing loan assistance to desiring States, as part of regular business operations, Rural Electrification Corporation Ltd. (REC) has been designated as a nodal agency for Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana (RGGVY) works.

(b) Details of funds disbursed which includes 10% loan component of REC under RGGVY to various States including Andhra Pradesh in past 3 years, are given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) and (d) Under RGGVY, 573 projects have been sanctioned which are under implementation. The coverage of remaining projects depend upon availability of funds over and above Rs. 33,000 crores provided till now.

Statement

State-wise and Year-wise Amount Disbursed under RGGVY

(Rs. in crores)
(As on 15.02.2010)

Sl.No.	Name of State	During 2006-07	During 2007-08	During 2008-09	During 2009-10	Total (Rs. in crores)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	92.85	266.43	80.58	95.42	535.28
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.00	179.83	92.70	121.45	393.98
3.	Assam	38.74	65.47	510.05	343.56	957.82
4.	Bihar	469.04	746.73	695.90	430.58	2724.22
5.	Chhattisgarh	36.18	50.92	100.08	164.95	358.63
6.	Gujarat	13.36	17.93	52.38	75.66	159.33
7.	Haryana	12.34	24.66	37.10	56.13	130.23
8.	Himachal Pradesh	7.34	0.14	79.28	54.99	141.75
9.	Jharkhand	281.33	595.86	1068.58	632.86	2582.13
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	19.59	29.81	181.17	230.10	460.67

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
11.	Karnataka	86.84	325.43	68.10	67.61	620.57
12.	Kerala	5.03	0.10	0.84	10.59	16.56
13.	Madhya Pradesh	104.66	156.17	185.88	275.65	722.36
14.	Maharashtra	9.82	16.80	139.53	192.98	359.13
15.	Manipur	13.26	5.31	39.36	56.77	114.70
16.	Meghalaya	0.00	19.93	12.20	117.27	149.40
17.	Mizoram	0.00	0.00	78.31	81.03	159.34
18.	Nagaland	4.15	5.39	54.40	59.26	123.20
19.	Orissa	62.41	176.80	994.65	722.62	1959.98
20.	Punjab	0.00	0.00	56.90	0.00	56.90
21.	Rajasthan	86.54	181.18	290.50	83.23	697.98
22.	Sikkim	0.00	0.00	43.74	44.91	88.65
23.	Tripura	0.00	0.00	24.28	32.52	56.80
24.	Tamil Nadu	0.00	100.77	16.76	97.24	214.77
25.	Uttar Pradesh	1542.96	565.26	86.84	132.90	3140.57
26.	Uttarakhand	273.67	137.66	78.53	102.06	651.36
27.	West Bengal	204.71	81.17	623.35	539.47	1564.12
Total		3364.82	3749.75	5691.99	4821.81	19140.43

[Translation]

Special Financial Package for NCR

2516. SHRI JAGDISH THAKOR: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the constituent State/UT Governments and their implementing agencies including the Government of Uttar Pradesh have requested the Union Government to provide special financial package for the National Capital Region;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (PROF. SAUGATA ROY): (a) to (c) While no such specific reference has been received in the Ministry from the constituent State/UT

Governments and their implementing agencies including Government of Uttar Pradesh for special financial package for the National Capital Region (NCR), Government of Haryana has requested for a budgetary provision for financing infrastructure projects within NCR a through a special component plan.

The Regional Plan-2021 notified by the National Capital Region Planning Board (NCRPB) already provides for a mechanism "Special Component Plan" for the NCR.

[English]

Requirement of Semi-skilled Workers for Power Projects

2517. SHRI SANJAY NIRUPAM: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether eight lakh semi-skilled workers will be required for the up-coming Power Projects in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the details of the programmes undertaken by the Government to meet the requirement of large semi-skilled work force in the next few years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) and (b) It has been identified that about 10 lakh additional personnel including 1,60,000 semi skilled workers, 1,50,000 skilled workers and 5,03,500 unskilled and non technical personnel and 2 lakh engineers and supervisors will be required during 11th Plan for upcoming power plants in the country.

(c) (i) Ministry of Power and CEA have taken initiative under "Adopt an ITI" scheme since July, 2007. Under this scheme, the State Government ITIs are being adopted by power sector CPSUs and Private Project developers under Public Private Partnership scheme of the Directorate General of Employment and Training, Ministry of Labour and Employment to invest in augmentation and up-gradation of the training assets of ITIs around their project areas, especially in respect of trades that are relevant to the power industry. CPSUs have adopted 52 ITIs (including 8 new ITIs under construction). The private developers have also adopted 12 ITIs.

(ii) Subsequently, this issue to Manpower requirement and their skill development has been emphasized during the Chief Ministers conference (2007), and recently held Power Ministers Conference held in June, 2009 and November, 2009. State Governments have also been requested to facilitate adoption of ITIs by their State Power utilities.

(iii) Master Skill Development Plan for instructors of ITIs - 100 days training of Master trainers. The Master Skill development *i.e.* Training of trainers is being undertaken to improve the quality of trainers in ITIs.

[*Translation*]

Ayurvedic and Homoeopathic Medicines

2518. SHRI SANJAY SINGH CHAUHAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the ayurvedic and homoeopathic medicines are effective for the treatment of diseases like AIDS, TB and Malaria in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the World Health Organisation (WHO) has found ineffectiveness of these medicines against such diseases;

(d) if so, the details thereof and the reaction of the Government thereto;

(e) whether fake ayurvedic and homoeopathic medicines have been detected in the country; and

(f) if so, the corrective steps taken by the Government to ensure quality of such medicines in the country?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) The Central Council For Research in Ayurveda and Siddha (CCRAS) has developed a coded formulation (AYUSH) - (QOI - 2A) for improvement of quality of life in HIV/AIDS patients. The preclinical studies have been completed and it is proposed to initiate clinical trials in the matter in collaboration with Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR). The CCRAS has also developed a formulation *i.e.* AYUSH-64 for malaria which is already in the market.

Central Council for Research in Homoeopathy (CCRH) has done clinical research studies for the treatment of AIDS and Malaria and found that homeopathic treatment is effective in these diseases.

(c) No.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) and (f) Government has enforced the Drugs and Cosmetics Act 1940 and Rules 1945 there under, throughout the country under which State Drug Licensing Authority of ASU and H drugs are taking action against the Drug manufacturing companies if fake medicine are found in the market.

[*English*]

Supply of Drinking Water in Government Quarters

2519. SHRIMATI USHA VERMA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received representations from various Resident Welfare

Associations (RWAs) of the Government Employees' Residential Colonies and public representatives as regard the inadequate supply of drinking water in the Government quarters;

(b) if so, the details thereof, colony wise; and

(c) the action being taken to ensure regular and adequate supply of drinking water in the Government quarters?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (PROF. SAUGATA ROY): (a) to (c) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Misuse of Duty Concession in SEZs

2520. SHRI P.T. THOMAS: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of instances of violation of duty and tax concessions in Special Economic Zones (SEZs) which come to the notice of the Government alongwith amount involved therein during the last three years; and

(b) the steps taken in this regard thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) and (b) The information is being collected and will be laid down on the Table of the House.

Shortage of Playing Fields

2521. SHRI SANJAY BHOI: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a shortage of playing fields in the country due to grabbing of playing grounds by the builders or diversion of playing space for ornamental parks;

(b) if so, whether the Ministry of Sports has stressed the need for the stopping of such grabbing and ensuring adequate playing ground space in any construction and also urged Ministry of Urban Development in this regard; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (PROF. SAUGATA ROY): (a) The Ministry of Urban Development does not maintain data on playing fields. Provision of playing fields in urban areas is done through the Master Plan which lays down land use. As urban planning is a State subject, it

is for the States to enforce the provisions of their Master Plans.

(b) The Ministry of Sports has written to the Ministry of Urban Development on the subject of policy for reserving space for playgrounds.

(c) Ministry of Urban Development has already issued Urban Development Plan Formulation and Implementation Guidelines for guidance in the matter. These guidelines specify the percentage of open spaces that may be kept aside for recreation. Local parks, play grounds, sports complexes required at various levels like District level and City level have also been specified.

Non-Utilisation of Funds by States under Nutrition Programme

2522. SHRI NILESH NARAYAN RANE: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether some State Governments including Maharashtra have not utilised the funds allocated by the Union Governments under the nutrition programme for the adolescent girls;

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

(c) the steps taken by the Union Government to ensure proper utilisation of funds under the said programme by the State Governments?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) and (b) A sum of Rs. 79.23 crores were released to States under Nutrition Programme for Adolescent Girls during 2008-09. As reported by States Rs. 35.75 crore have been utilized under the scheme during the year. Government of Maharashtra utilized a sum of Rs. 3.41 crore against the allocation of Rs. 6.91 crore under NPAG during 2008-09. Statement indicating the state-wise releases and expenditure under NPAG is available on the web site of the Ministry (www.wcd.nic.in).

(c) The implementation of the scheme is monitored through progress reports furnished by the States and is also reviewed in the review meetings held with State Governments.

Tax-GDP Ratio

2523. SHRI M.B. RAJESH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of countries having a higher tax-Gross Domestic Product (GDP) ratio than India;

(b) whether there has been a decline in the tax-GDP ratio in the current year;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the measures proposed to be taken for raising the tax-GDP ratio?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) Advanced economies like Sweden, United Kingdom and United States collect a higher proportion of their GDP as tax revenue as compared to India.

(b) Yes, Madam. The following statistical table may be referred to in this regard:

Tax Revenue as Proportion of GDP

(in per cent)

	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09 (BE)	2008-09 (Prov.)	2009-10 (BE)
Direct Tax	4.3	4.1	5.1	6.0	6.9	6.1	6.0
(a) Income Tax	1.5	1.5	1.8	2.1	2.6	2.2	1.8
(b) Corporate Tax	2.6	2.7	3.4	3.9	4.3	3.8	4.2
Indirect Tax	5.3	5.4	5.6	5.6	6.1	4.8	4.4
(a) Customs	1.8	1.8	2.0	2.1	2.2	1.8	1.6
(b) Excise	3.1	3.0	2.7	2.5	2.6	2.0	1.7
(c) Service Tax	0.4	0.6	0.9	1.0	1.2	1.1	1.1
Gross Tax Revenue	9.4	9.9	11.1	12.0	13.0	10.9	10.4

(c) The decline in tax-GDP ratio can be broadly attributed to the following factors: (1) global economic melt-down; (2) steps taken by the Government to protect the Indian economy and industry from the impact of global economic meltdown; (3) several tax cuts announced since the year 2008-09, as 'fiscal stimulus packages' to boost the aggregate demand, revive the Indian economy and place it on the path of high growth.

(d) Since the economy shows signs of recovery, carefully moderated steps have been announced by the Government to withdraw certain tax cuts announced earlier as part of the 'fiscal stimulus packages'. For instance, standard rate of Excise Duty which had been reduced to 8% has been increased to 10% w.e.f. 27.02.2010; New taxable services have been introduced to augment service tax revenue.

Further, measures like simplification of tax laws, moderation of tax rates to promote voluntary compliance and increasing tax base, moving away from regime of

exemptions particularly profit linked exemptions, strengthening of tax administration mechanism to minimize tax evasion have been undertaken to enhance collection of direct taxes.

CRF and NCCF Provisions

2524. SHRI ADAGOORU H. VISHWANATH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Calamity Relief Fund (CRF)/National Calamity Contingency Fund (NCCF) provisions take into account permanent reconstruction, drought proofing and mitigation requirements in infrastructure sector damaged in the natural calamities;

(b) if not the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps taken or being taken to provide financial assistance to the States including Karnataka to rehabilitate and reconstruct the infrastructure damaged as a result of the natural disasters?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (c) Funds from Calamity Relief Fund (CRF) and National Calamity Contingency Fund (NCCF) are used for meeting the expenditure for providing immediate relief to the victims of natural calamities mentioned in schemes of CRF and NCCF. Funds from NCCF are used to supplement the balances in States' CRF to undertake relief measures in cases of natural calamities of severe nature, where funds available in the State's CRF are not adequate to provide relief.

Permanent reconstruction and mitigation requirements are met through plan funds. The restoration/ replacement of damaged infrastructure has very often to be planned to new standards, arrived at after detailed analysis of the phenomena that caused the damage which cannot be done as part of immediate relief assistance. Such expenditure is, therefore, met from plan funds.

Duties Collected from Tobacco Products

2525. SHRI S.R. JEYADURAI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of duty collected from each of cigarettes, bidis, chewing tobacco, cigars, gutkha and other tobacco products during each of the last three years;

(b) the details of reliefs extended to tobacco farmers in this regard, if any; and

(c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken by the Government to help such farmers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) The details of Excise and customs duty collected on cigarettes, bid is chewing tobacco, cigars, gutkha and other tobacco products during each of the last three years is as follows:

Basic Excise Duty

(Rs in crore)

Sl.No.	Commodity	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09
1.	Cigars and Cigarettes	7701	8149	9310
2.	Bidis	430	484	488
3.	Chewing Tobacco	421	692	917
4.	Other Tobacco products including Gutkha	697	944	2585

Basic Customs Duty

(Rs in crore)

Sl.No.	Commodity	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09
1.	Cigars and Cigarettes	2.62	2.7	1.34
2.	Bidis	Nil	Nil	Nil
3.	Chewing Tobacco	Nil	Nil	0.3
4.	Other Tobacco products including Gutkha	1.95	3.2	8

(b) Since excise duties are collected from manufacturers and there is no excise duty on farmers, the issue of extending relief to farmers does not arise.

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

Shortage of Power

2526. SHRI M. SREENIVASULU REDDY:
SHRI GORAKHNATH PANDEY:
SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHURY:
SHRI KALIKESH NARAYAN SINGH DEO:
SHRI NARANBHAI KACHHADIA:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Economic Advisory Council (EAC) while highlighting the shortage of power in the country has called for intervention of both the Union and States Governments in the capacity creation and other supportive components of the power sector;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the EAC has also recommended for encouragement to the private sector in the power business and diversifying fuel sources;

(d) if so, the details of the steps taken by the Government in this regard and the response of the private sector thereto; and

(e) the other steps being taken or proposed to be taken by the Government to meet the shortage of power in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) to (c) The Economic Advisory Council to the Prime Minister (EAC) has mentioned in the "Economic Outlook for 2009-10" brought out by the EAC in October, 2009 that without a high order of Government intervention in capacity creation and other supportive components in the electricity business, it will not be possible to make the necessary improvements in the electricity sector, which is so vital for the economy to maintain a high rate of growth of 8 to 9 percent. It also states that it is equally important to facilitate and encourage more private investment in power generation. Most of the capacity now being executed, or in an advanced stage of planning, is coal based. The EAC states in the Economic Outlook that fuel sources should be diversified, particularly with respect to natural gas, using both

domestic and imported natural gas, Liquefied Natural Gas, and develop more nuclear power plants.

(d) and (e) Several measures have been initiated by the Government to address the issue of power shortage and facilitate private investment in the power sector. These include 100% FDI on automatic route in respect of projects relating to electricity generation, transmission and distribution; close and comprehensive monitoring of power projects under construction; initiative for facilitating the development of Ultra Mega Power Projects of about 4000 MW capacity each under the tariff based competitive bidding route using super critical technology; institution of an award scheme for early completion of power projects; stress on augmentation of manufacturing capacity of Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited, and liberalization of Mega Power Policy.

Private Sector has responded to these initiatives and projects amounting to 19797 MW capacity in the private sector are likely to be commissioned with a 'high level of certainty' during the Eleventh Plan period. Out of this, projects with 5290 MW capacity in the private sector have been commissioned so far and balance 14507 MW capacity is likely to be commissioned in the remaining period of Eleventh Plan.

Commissioning of Power Projects

2527. SHRI RAMKISHUN:
DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH:
SHRI N. CHELUVARAYA SWAMY:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of power projects allotted to private companies in the country including Uttar Pradesh and Bihar;

(b) whether all Power projects allotted to private companies in the Eleventh Five year Plan are being commissioned as per schedule in the country;

(c) if so, the details thereof, State/UT wise; and

(d) the time by which these projects are likely to be commissioned?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) As per Section 7 of the Electricity Act, 2003, any generating company may establish, operate and maintain a generating station without obtaining a license if it

complies with the technical standards relating to connectivity with the grid. Therefore, Government of India is not required to allot power projects to private companies in the country including Uttar Pradesh and Bihar.

(b) to (d) Do not arise in view of (a) above.

[Translation]

Assistance to NGOs

2528. SHRI PRATAPRAO GANPATRAO JADHAO:
SHRI D.B. CHANDRE GOWDA:

Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the norms prescribed for providing assistance to Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) engaged in various welfare schemes for women and children;

(b) the details of the funds released by the Union Government to these NSOs and utilized by them during each of the last three years, State-wise, UT-wise and Scheme-wise;

(c) whether the Government is monitoring/auditing the performance of these NGOs;

(d) if so, the findings thereof; and

(e) the details of NGOs blacklisted during the said period, State-wise and Scheme-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) and (b) The guidelines including norms prescribed for providing assistance to Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs) in various welfare schemes for women and children and the State-wise, UT-wise and Scheme-wise break up of funds released to NGOs during last three years are available on the Ministry's website viz. www.wcd.nic.in. These are also given in the Annual Reports (2006-07, 2007-08 and 2008-09) of the Ministry which are available in the Library of Lok Sabha Secretariat.

(c) and (d) The Schemes under which grants are released have inbuilt mechanism of monitoring. Besides, second/final instalments of grants are released on the basis of the progress reports, audited statement of accounts and Utilisation certificate submitted by the NGOs.

(e) The details of NGOs blacklisted may be seen on the Ministry's website www.wcd.nic.in.

[English]

Pesticides in Beverage Products

2529. PROF. RANJAN PRASAD YADAV:
SHRI S. ALAGIRI:
DR. SANJAY SINGH:
SHRI ASHOK KUMAR RAWAT:
SHRI SANJAY BHOI:

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

(a) whether the Government has fixed any limits for caffeine, pesticides and various chemical compounds in the beverage products such as energy and cold/soft drinks, bottled drinking water, etc. under the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act (PFA), 1954;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the mechanism set up by the Government to ensure adherence to these provisions of the Act and the manner in which implementation of such provisions is being monitored;

(d) whether any inquiry has been initiated and cases have been filed against the companies for the violation of such provisions of the PFA Act, 1954;

(e) if so, the details thereof during the last three years and the current year; and

(f) the corrective measures taken or proposed to be taken by the Government for the enforcement of the provisions in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI): (a) and (b) The standards of various food articles including bottled drinking water, cold/soft drinks (carbonated water) have been laid down under PFA Rules, 1955 however, the standards of energy drinks have not been prescribed. The details regarding limit of caffeine in carbonated water and maximum residue level of pesticides in carbonated water and packaged drinking water is provided under PFA Rules, 1955.

(c) to (f) The PFA Act, 1954 and the Rules made there under are implemented by the State/UT Governments who draw regular samples of various food products including carbonated water and take

appropriate action under PFA Rules, 1955, if the samples are found not conforming with the standards under PFA Rules, 1955. No data is maintained centrally.

Warning on Cold/Energy Drinks

2530. SHRI SONAWANE PRATAP NARAYANRAO:
SHRI ASHOK KUMAR RAWAT:

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

(a) whether the Government proposes to make it mandatory; for the manufacturers of cold and energy drinks to mention the names of various chemicals and other ingredients on their labels;

(b) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the Government-also proposes mandatory warnings related to harmful ingredients present in such drinks and the hon'ble Supreme Court has issued orders in this regard;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the other corrective measures proposed to be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI): (a) and (b) The labelling provisions prescribed under PFA Rules require name of ingredients in descending order of their composition by weight or volume as the case may be, given on the label of all packaged food including drinks. It also provides that in case of food additives, the class title shall be used together with specific name or recognised International Numbering System.

However, in case of liquid products marketed in bottle, if such bottle is intended to be reused for refilling, the requirement of list of ingredient shall be exempted, but the nutritional information shall be given on the label. It is also provided that in case of such glass bottles manufactured after 19th March, 2009 the list of ingredients and nutritional information shall be given on the bottle.

(c) to (e) The presence of any ingredient in beverages are regulated by the standards and regulations laid down under PFA Act, 1954 and Rules, 1955. Any violations of these provisions are punishable under the said Act. No direction in this regard have been received from the Hon'ble Supreme Court.

[*Translation*]

Pollution in Hospitals

2531. SHRIMATI DEEPA DASMUNSI:
CHAUDHARY LAL SINGH:

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

(a) whether the children in Metro cities have more than normal lead level in their blood;

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

(c) whether the dangerous paints with high lead level is still being used in schools, playgrounds, buses and other areas accessed by children;

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

(e) whether some foreign countries have proposed to help India in checking the pollution caused by lead and mercury in the air of hospitals in the country; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) A Screening programme carried out by an NGO in Bangalore, Kolkata, Chennai, Vellore, Hyderabad, Delhi and Mumbai between 1997-1999 concluded that over 50% of children below the age of 12 years living in urban areas have un-acceptable blood lead levels of 10 ug/dl or more.

According to a study by Indian Council of Medical Research's National Institute of Occupational Health between 1997-2000, there has been a dramatic fall in the blood lead level after the introduction of unleaded petrol

(c) to (f) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

[English]

Use of Captive Coal Mines for thermal Power Plants

2532. SHRIMATI HARSIMRAT KAUR BADAL: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the guidelines regarding the usage of captive coal mines for the setting up of thermal power plants outside the States, where captive coal mines are located, have been relaxed;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government proposes to relax the guidelines for the usage of coal mines for thermal plants set up in the States which are far at distance from the coal mines; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) to (d) As informed by the Ministry of Coal, coal blocks can be allocated for thermal power plants to be set up both within the State where the coal block is located, as well as in any other State. Therefore, the question of any relaxation does not arise.

[Translation]

Development of Alternative Fuels

2533. SHRI HARISH CHOUDHARY:
DR. SANJAY SINGH:
SHRI MAHESH JOSHI:

Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the achievements made by the Government so far in the promotion and development of alternative fuels like ethanol and bio-diesel in the country; and

(b) the total amount spent by the Government on the research and development of these fuels during the last three years and the current year?

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH): (a) The National

Policy on Bio-fuels is aimed at accelerated promotion and development of bio-fuels such as bio-ethanol and bio-diesel. The Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) have been directed to sell live per cent ethanol blended petrol in the entire country except North-Eastern States, Jammu and Kashmir, Andaman and Nicobar Islands and Lakshdweep. Bio-diesel is currently not being marketed commercially for blending with diesel as the bio-diesel industry is still at nascent stage of development. R and D is also being pursued through different Scientific Agencies on feedstock development, conversion processes and production of ethanol mainly from sugarcane molasses and bio-diesel from Jatropha. Efforts have also been initiated to develop coordinated R and D projects on second generation bio-fuels such as production of ethanol from agricultural wastes/residues and bio-diesel from algae.

(b) The amounts spent by various Ministries/ Departments during the last three years from 2006-07 to 2008-09 is about Rs. 48.98 crore and Rs. 20.37 crore so far during the current year.

[English]

Fake Currency

2534. SHRI SHIVARAMA GOUDA:
SHRI A.T. NANA PATIL:
SHRI HARISH CHOUDHARY:
SHRI A. GANESHAMURTHI:
SHRI MANSUKHBHAI D. VASAVA:
SHRI VARUN GANDHI:
DR. SANJAY SINGH:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cases of fake currency unearthed during the last six months, State-wise;

(b) the value of fake currency seized till date from the persons arrested so far; and

(c) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to curb these unlawful activities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) As per the information furnished by the National Crime Record Bureau (NCRB), the number of cases of fake currency

during the last six months (July to December, 2009) and the value of fake currency seized from the persons arrested during the above period is given in the Statement. The information for January & February, 2010 has not yet been compiled.

(c) The steps taken by the Government to curb circulation of Fake Indian Currency Notes (FICN) in the country include stepping up of vigilance by the Border Security Force and Custom authorities to prevent smuggling of fake notes; dissemination of information on security features through print and electronic media and formation of Forged Note Vigilance Cells in all the Head Offices of the banks. Additional security features have also been incorporated in the bank notes in 2005 to make counterfeiting very difficult. To strengthen the security of bank notes further, incorporation of latest security features is underway. A High Level Committee headed by the Union Home Secretary comprising officials from central agencies and other senior police officials has been constituted to monitor and draw a comprehensive strategy to combat FICN. Similar bodies have also been set up in the States. In addition, Government of India have nominated the Central Bureau of Investigation as the Nodal Agency to monitor investigation of fake currency note cases. The RBI has also strengthened the mechanism for detection of counterfeit notes by the Banks.

Statement

Sl.No.	State/UT	Total no. of cases	Total value of notes seized (in Rs.)
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	216	50,47,500
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	4	1,31,200
3.	Assam	39	20,51,250
4.	Bihar	8	1,11,600
5.	Chhattisgarh	27	9,39,500
6.	Goa	23	8,60,550
7.	Gujarat	109	12,11,250
8.	Haryana	20	3,64,055
9.	Himachal Pradesh	3	47,330

1	2	3	4
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	15	9,23,600
11.	Jharkhand	0	0
12.	Karnataka	39	4,57,110
13.	Kerala	29	7,03,000
14.	Madhya Pradesh	14	5,34,000
15.	Maharashtra	180	32,81,732
16.	Manipur	0	0
17.	Meghalaya	2	3,000
18.	Mizoram	11	6,39,000
19.	Nagaland	2	2,43,800
20.	Orissa	0	0
21.	Punjab	32	48,61,450
22.	Rajasthan	13	1,38,000
23.	Sikkim	1	8,750
24.	Tamil Nadu	139	24,96,880
25.	Tripura	11	6,28,500
26.	Uttar Pradesh	91	32,24,870
27.	Uttarakhand	10	1,97,980
28.	West Bengal	77	66,20,700
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	2	1,500
30.	Chandigarh	1	2,300
31.	Dadra and Nagar	1	600
32.	Daman and Diu	0	0
33.	Delhi	10	2,62,250
34.	Lakshadweep	0	0
35.	Puducherry	1	1,000
Total		1130	3,59,94,237

**Transfer Policy in respect of MOs/
SMOs and CMOs**

2535. SHRIMATI SUSHILA SAROJ: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the transfer policy of the Government in respect of Officers in Central Government Health Scheme (CGHS) Unani Dispensaries/Units in Delhi;

(b) whether the policy is being implemented in letter and spirit;

(c) if not, the reason therefor; and

(d) the steps taken or proposed by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) There is no separate policy in respect of officers in CGHS Unani Dispensaries/Units in Delhi. However, the general transfer policy for all streams of medicines for CGHS Delhi is as under:

1. Transfers to be made every three years from one dispensary to another by the Additional Director of the Zones considering that there is a minimum inconvenience.
2. Incharges of dispensary may be allowed a longer stint of 4 years and there is no sudden dislocation by having the Incharge of the dispensary as well as other doctors moving at the same time.
3. Transfers within different zones can be effected with the approval of the competent authority and in case any Doctor is having any special problem his/her request will be considered/by a committee comprising of Director, CGHS, Addl. DDG (HQ) and Addl. Director (HQ), CGHS.

(b) Yes.

(c) Not, applicable.

(d) Not, applicable.

[Translation]

Setting up of Primary Health Centres

2536. SHRI VIRENDRA KUMAR:
SHRI JAYANT CHAUDHARY:
SHRI KAMAL KISHOR 'COMMANDO':

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

(a) whether the Primary Health Centres have been set up in various States including Madhya Pradesh as per the requirements;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether any scheme have been formulated for the opening up of new Government civil hospitals, community health centres and primary health centres under the National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) in various States including Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh during the next five years; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) The Primary Health Centres are opened on the population norm, case load/work load and distance. As per the Bulletin on Rural Health Statistics, 23458 Primary Health Centres [PHCs] are functioning across the country, as on March, 2008 and 1149 Primary Health Centres [PHCs] are functioning in the State of MP.

(c) and (d) Yes. Government of India has launched the National Rural Health Mission [NRHM] in 2005 to support all State/UT Governments including Madhya Pradesh and UP to rejuvenate the public health system with a goal to provide accessible, affordable and accountable quality health services to the rural population. State/UT Governments project their demand including the opening of new health centres in their respective annual Programme Implementation Plan[PIP] under National Rural Health Mission[NRHM]. These PIPs are examined in this Ministry and funds are released to them as per the recommendations of the National Programme Coordination Committee [NPCC] for utilization. The location and number of the health centres to be opened is decided by the State/UT Governments depending upon their preference and requirement.

[English]

Sector Projects under JNNURM

2537. SHRI SURESH ANGADI:
SHRI R. DHROVANARAYANA:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has sought/proposed to seek World Bank loan assistance for Urban Sector Projects under Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM);

(b) if so, the progress made and the present status thereof;

(c) whether State Governments have been consulted/directed to submit their plans for urban development in this regard; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (PROF. SAUGATA ROY): (a) and (b) The proposal of this Ministry seeking World Bank assistance has been recommended/posed by Department of Economic Affairs to World Bank for International Bank of Reconstruction & Development (IBRD) loan assistance of upto US\$ 1 billion for delivery in World Bank financial year 2011.

(c) and (d) No, Madam.

[*Translation*]

Price Rise of Gold and Silver

*2538. SHRI K.C. SINGH 'BABA':
SHRI DANVE RAOSAHEB PATIL:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a steep rise in the prices of precious Gold and Silver in the country during the past few months;

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

(c) whether the import duty on Gold and Silver has been increased by the Government; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) The rise in price of gold and silver in India in recent months largely reflects the increase in their prices abroad. During the three months of December 2009 to February 2010, gold prices consolidated after touching a high of Rs 18,220/per 10 gram on December 2, 2009 on the back of continuing dollar weakness, seasonal demand and industrial and institutional buying. The gold price, however, declined to Rs 16055/per 10 gram on February 5, 2010. Similarly, silver prices touched a high of Rs 30,140/kg on December 2, 2009. Thereafter, the prices consolidated at the year end and declined to Rs 24,965/kg on February 5, 2010. The movements in the domestic price of gold and silver are broadly in tandem with similar movements in international markets.

(c) and (d) Gold and silver attract specific customs duty. Government has decided to increase the import duty rates on these two metals with effect from 27.2.2010, as per details indicated below:

Sl.No.	Item	From	To
1.	Gold bars, other than tola bars, bearing Manufacturers or refiner's engraved serial number and weight expressed in metric units, and gold coins	Rs. 200 per 10 gram	Rs. 300 per 10 gram
2.	Gold in any form (other than those specified against SI No 1)	Rs. 500 per 10 gram	Rs. 750 per 10 gram
3.	Silver in any form	Rs. 1000 per kg	Rs. 1500 per kg

*[English]***Caesarian Deliveries**

2539. SHRIMATI INGRID MCLEOD:
SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR:
SHRIMATI J. SHANTHA:
SHRI LALJI TANDON:

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

(a) whether the caesarean deliveries have increased from 5 per cent to 65 per cent in the private hospitals as they are more profitable as per a survey conducted by the World Health Organisation (WHO);

(b) if so, the facts and details in this regard;

(c) whether these unwarranted caesarean deliveries pose serious public health problems to both the mother and child;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps taken by the Government to make the expectant mothers aware about the pros and cons of such deliveries?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (e) As per the National Family Health Survey-III (NFHS-III, 2005-06) the percentage of deliveries conducted by caesarean section in the five years preceding the Survey was 8.5%, out of which 27.8.% were conducted in the private sector.

As per the report of a WHO Global Survey on Maternal and Perinatal Health (2007-08), for India, the overall Caesarean Section rate was 17.7%. Separate data on the proportion of caesarean sections in the private sector is not available through this Survey.

Availability of Emergency Obstetric Care, which includes among others Caesarean Section, is a life saving intervention for both mother and child during obstetric emergencies, when indicated.

Under the National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) and the Reproductive and Child Health Programme Phase-II (RCH II), the Government of India seeks to provide quality maternal care which includes early identification and management of complications during pregnancy and child birth by skilled providers, for which one of the interventions is caesarean section. Early identification and timely management of complications also prevents unnecessary caesarean section.

As a part of Ante-natal care, pregnant women and their families are educated and counselled through ANMs/ ASHAs/other health functionaries on various aspects of safe motherhood, including early identification of danger signs and referral to appropriate health facilities for timely management of complications and avoiding unnecessary caesarean sections.

Contribution to CGEIS

2540. SHRI MOHD. ASRARUL HAQUE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to enhance the contribution of Central Government employees towards the Central Government Employees Insurance Scheme (CGEIS).

(b) 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) The 6th Central Pay Commission in para 4.9.4. of its report, has recommended a six fold increase in the rates of contribution to CGEGIS, reduction of categories from four to three and asked Government to take a view on the appointment of the subscription from employees between Insurance fund and Savings fund keeping in view the changes in the average mortality rates. The matter is under consideration of the Government.

Valiathan Committee Report

2541. SHRI SHARAD YADAV:
SHRIMATI YASHODHARA RAJE SCINDIA:

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

(a) whether the Government has received representations from various quarters against the implementation of recommendations made in the Valiathan Committee Report on the functioning of All India Institute of Medical Sciences (AIIMS);

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) No specific representation has been received in the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare.

(b) and (c) In view of the (a) above, does not arise.

Power for All

2542. SHRI SANJAY DINA PATIL:
 SHRI RAMKISHUN:
 SHRI M. SREENIVASULU REDDY:
 SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN:
 DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government has set a goal "Mission 2012:Power for all";
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the steps being taken or proposed to be taken by the Government to make the country self-sufficient in power by this period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) to (c) The National Electricity Policy, 2005 aims to meet the demand for power fully by 2012. It also envisages to increase per capita availability of electricity to over 1000 units by 2012. To achieve these objectives, total capacity addition of about 1,00,000 MW is required during the 10th and the 11th Plan period. Based on the 10th Plan actual capacity addition of 21,180 MW and preparedness of projects & availability of resources, the Planning Commission had fixed a capacity addition target of 78,700 MW during the 11th Plan period to meet the power requirement of the country. CEA in its recent assessment has estimated that a total capacity addition of 62,374 MW is likely with a 'high level of certainty' during the 11th Plan. In addition projects totaling to 12,590 MW have been identified for commissioning on 'best efforts' basis during the Eleventh Plan period.

Apart from capacity addition programme during the Eleventh Plan, some of the other steps taken by the Government to meet the requirement of power are as follows:

- (a) Development of a number of Ultra Mega Power Projects of a capacity 4,000 MW each under international competitive bidding.
- (b) Harnessing surplus captive power into the grid.
- (c) Launch of 50,000 MW hydro initiative for accelerated development of hydro power in the country.

(d) Development of extensive network of transmission system commensurate with the capacity addition programme. Addition of new inter-regional capacities through development of National Grid.

(e) Energy conservation and energy efficiency through Demand Side Management (DSM) and end user initiatives.

(f) Rigorous monitoring of capacity addition of the on-going generation projects.

(g) Renovation, modernization and life extension of old and inefficient generation units.

Credit to Farmers

2543. SHRI B. MAHTAB: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether more than 50 per cent of farmers do not have access to credit from any financial institution; and
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the corrective action taken/being taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) As per National Sample Survey Organisation (NSSO), Situation Assessment Survey of Farmers, 2003, the distribution of debt from Institutional and Non Institutional sources was 57.7% and 42.3% respectively.

Several steps have been taken in the past to reduce the dependence of the farmers, especially the small and marginal farmers on non institutional sources of credit, these inter-alia include:

- (i) On 18 June 2004, the Hon'ble Union Finance Minister announced doubling of agricultural credit during the next three years. The target set for doubling of agricultural credit was achieved well within the time limit prescribed by Government of India (GoI).
- (ii) All Scheduled Commercial Banks and Regional Rural Banks (RRBs) have been advised to achieve the target of additional 250 rural household accounts in each of their rural and semi urban branches every year.

- (iii) The Government of India provides interest subvention on short term crop loans to Public Sector Banks, Regional Rural Banks and Cooperative Credit Institutions on their own funds in order to provide credit to farmers @ 7% for loans upto Rs. 3 lakh and concessional refinance is given by National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) to RRBs and Cooperative Credit Institutions (CCIs) upto a credit limit of Rs. 3 lakh per farmer account so that farmers receive such loans @ 7% per annum. An additional subvention of 1 per cent as an incentive, given to those farmers who repay their short-term crop loans on time, has been provided by Government of India in 2009-10.
- (iv) The budget speech 2010-11 proposes the continuance of the interest subvention scheme for the year 2010-11 as well. Further, an additional 2% interest subvention is proposed to prompt repaying farmers. Thus credit will be available to these farmers at 5%.
- (v) Banks have been advised to make available a basic banking "No Frills" account either with 'nil or very low minimum balance. Norms for opening "No Frills" account have been simplified.
- (vi) Banks have been advised to issue General Credit Cards to eligible beneficiaries without insistence on security, purpose or end use of credit.
- (vii) The Finance Minister, in his Budget Speech for 2008-09, announced a Debt Waiver and Debt Relief Scheme for farmers. In the case of small or marginal farmer, the entire 'eligible amount' was waived. In the case of 'other farmers', there was an OTS Scheme under which farmers were to be given a rebate of 25 per cent of the 'eligible amount' subject to the condition that the farmer pays the balance of 75 per cent of the 'eligible amount'.
- (viii) Government of India has constituted a Task Force in October, 2009 under the Chairmanship of Chairman, NABARD to look into the issue of a large number of farmers, who had taken loans from private money lenders, not being covered under the loan waiver scheme.

Potential of Renewable Energy Sources

2544. SHRI S.D. SHARIQ:
SHRI HARISHCHANDRA CHAVAN:
SHRI NISHIKANT DUBEY:

Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the percentage of energy being generated from renewable energy sources out of the total power generation in the country at present;

(b) whether the Government has made any assessment of the potential of renewable energy sources in the country;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether several proposals from the State Governments including Maharashtra for the grant of financial assistance are pending for approval with the Union Government; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and the time by which these proposals are likely to be approved?

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH): (a) A total grid-interactive power generation capacity of 15,789 MW has been installed from renewable energy sources in the country as on 31.1.2010, which corresponds around 9% of the total power generation capacity installed from all sources in the country.

(b) and (c) Yes, Madam. A potential of around 90,000 MWeq for energy/power generation from different renewable energy sources (excluding solar) in the country has been estimated, as per the details given in the enclosed Statement. The potential for solar energy is estimated for most parts of the country at around 20 MW per square kilometer of open, shadow free area covered with solar collectors.

(d) and (e) Proposals for grant of central financial assistance under the Ministry's schemes/programmes are received on an ongoing basis through State Governments/designated State Nodal Agencies. At times, these proposals are found to be incomplete or not in line with the provisions of the schemes/programmes. Complete proposals in line with the schemes/programmes are considered and approved subject to budget provisions.

Statement*Estimated potential from different renewable energy sources in the country*

Sl.No.	Resource	Estimated Potential (In MWeq.)
1.	Solar Energy	20 MW/sq. km.
2.	Wind Power	48,500 ²
3.	Small Hydro Power (up to 25 MW)	15,000 ³
4.	Bio-Power:	
	Agro- Residues	16,000 ⁴
	Cogeneration - Bagasse Waste to Energy:	5,000 ⁵
	- Municipal Solid Waste to Energy	1,700 ⁶
	- Industrial Waste to Energy	1,000
Total		87,200 ⁷

MWeq. = Megawatt equivalent;

Note: -

- (1) Not all of this potential may be suitable for grid-interactive power for technical and/or economic reasons.
- (2) Potential based on areas having wind power density (wpd) greater than 200 W/m² assuming land availability in potential areas @ 1% and requirement of wind farms @ 12 ha/MW. The lower end of the potential might be suitable for off-grid applications.
- (3) Technically feasible hydro potential of all sites upto 25 MW station capacity,
- (4) Based on surplus agro-residues,
- (5) With new sugar mills and modernization of existing ones, technically feasible potential is assessed at 5000 Mwe.
- (6) With expansion of urban population post census 2001, current technically feasible municipal waste-to-energy potential is assessed at 1700 MWe,

- (7) Estimates do not include potential for solar power that is dependent on future developments that might make solar technology cost-competitive for grid-interactive power generation applications.

Targeting of Tribals

2545. SHRI VIKRAMBHAI ARJANBHAI MADAM: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether tribals in many States including Gujarat were targeted against after they filed their claims for land rights;

(b) if so, the details thereof, especially in Gujarat, during the last four years; and

(c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (DR. TUSHAR CHAUDHARY): (a) No such instances have come to the notice of the Ministry of Tribal Affairs.

(b) and (c) In view of reply to part (a) above, these questions do not arise.

[Translation]

Opening of Bank Branches in Rural Areas

*2546. SHRIMATI JAYSHREEBEN PATEL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the location-wise proposals for opening of bank branches pending with the authorities;

(b) whether preference is given to scheduled areas and if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government for hassle free and smooth opening and functioning of such new branches?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (c) Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has in December 2009, liberalized the extant branch authorization policy and

granted general permission to domestic Scheduled Commercial Banks (other than Regional Rural Banks) to open branches (i) in Tier 3 to Tier 6 centres (with population upto 49,999) and (ii) in rural, semi-urban and urban centres of the North-Eastern States and Sikkim, subject to reporting. Accordingly, these banks are not required to approach RBI for prior permission to open rural branches. The State-wise details of number of proposals pending with RBI as on March 8, 2010.

The decision regarding opening of a branch at a particular centre/location is taken by the banks based on various factors including profitability, viability, availability of infrastructure, etc.

Opening of branches by domestic Scheduled Commercial Banks (other than RRBs) in Tier 1 and Tier 2 centres (centres with population of 50,000 and above as per 2001 Census) continues to require prior permission of the RBI, except in the case of North Eastern States and Sikkim where the general permission would cover semi-urban and urban centres also. RBI while authorising branches at these centres bases its decision on various aspects, including a requirement that banks may plan their annual branch expansion in such a manner, that at least one-third of total number of branches opened in a financial year in Tier 3 to Tier 6 centres are in underbanked districts of underbanked States, as also upon a critical assessment of the bank's performance in financial inclusion, priority sector lending, customer service, etc.

The Government has advised the State Governments to provide the banks assistance in the form of security of the premises, infrastructure and connectivity for opening of bank branches in underbanked areas where there are security concerns.

Sl.No.	Name of the State	Pending proposal
1	2	3
1.	Gujarat	6
2.	Karnataka	Nil
3.	Madhya Pradesh	Nil
4.	Bhubaneswar	Nil

1	2	3
5.	Haryana	Nil
6.	Tamil Nadu	35
7.	Uttaranchal	Nil
8.	Assam	8
9.	Andhra Pradesh	Nil
10.	Rajasthan	Nil
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	25
12.	West Bengal	Nil
13.	Uttar Pradesh	19
14.	Maharashtra	Nil
15.	New Delhi	46
16.	Bihar	Nil
17.	Chhattisgarh	9
18.	Jharkhand	9
19.	Himachal Pradesh	Nil
20.	Thiruvananthapuram	Nil
Total		157

Budget Allocation under RGGVY

2547. KUMARI SAROJ PANDEY: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state the basis on which budget allocation is made to a State under the Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana (RGGVY)?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): Under the Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana (RGGVY) projects are sanctioned on the basis of the Detailed Project Reports (DPRs) submitted by the states to Rural Electrification Corporation (REC) Ltd. the nodal agency for implementation of RGGVY. The projects are approved by the Ministry of Power in conformity with the guidelines of RGGVY. There is no upfront allocation of funds to the States under RGGVY. Funds are released to REC Ltd., which in turn, release the same directly to implementing

agencies on the basis of utilization of earlier installments released as well as compliance of various conditionalities stipulated under RGGVY guidelines.

[*English*]

Vaccine for Influenza A H1N1

2548. DR. MANDA JAGANNATH:
SHRI RADHA MOHAN SINGH:
SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA:
SHRI RAMESH BAIS:
SHRI C. SIVASAMI:
SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR:
DR. BALIRAM:
SHRI K.J.S.P. REDDY:
DR. RAM CHANDRA DOME:

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

(a) whether the Government has asked some international manufacturers for the selling of Influenza A H1N1 vaccines in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the total number of dose of pandemic vaccine imported by the Government so far in the country indicating the names of the countries and companies from where these have been procured;

(d) the progress made in the development of pandemic vaccine by the indigenous manufacturers, the fund allocated to them for the purpose and the time by which these vaccines are likely to be made available in the market;

(e) whether the Government has made an extensive study about the behaviour of H1N1 virus in the country and assessed the safety of the vaccines in the diverse Indian conditions; and

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

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) Yes, Government' of India held discussions with four international manufacturers, namely M/s. Novartis, Switzerland; M/s. Sanofi Pasteur, France; Baxter, USA and GlaxoSmithKline, Belgium.

(c) Government of India purchased 1.5 million doses of Pandemic H1N1 Vaccine from M/s Sanofi Pasteur SA, Lyon, France.

(d) Development of pandemic vaccine by indigenous manufacturers is being encouraged. Four companies (Serum Institute, Pune; Panacea Biotech; Gurgaon and Bharat Biotech, Hyderabad, Zydus Cadila, Ahmedabad) are working on indigenous vaccine. Animal studies have been completed and clinical trials are underway. Indigenous vaccine is expected to be available by April-May 2010. Advance Purchase Agreement has been signed with Serum Institute, Bharat Biotech and Panacea Biotech. Advance of 10 crores each to be provided to these manufacturers.

(e) and (f) Yes. Influenza is a very labile virus and undergoes very frequent minor mutations. Indian Council of Medical Research is conducting constant virological surveillance to identify mutations. 114 isolates of the H1N1 virus has also been studied for change of its behavior to Oseltamivir susceptibility. All the isolates were found sensitive.

Both indigenous as well as the imported vaccine has to undergo safety studies (clinical trials) in different centres before the regulatory authority (Drug Controller General of India) approves it for marketing.

[*Translation*]

Construction of Houses

2549. SHRI DATTA MEGHE:
SHRI HARISHCHANDRA CHAVAN:

Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received proposals for the construction of houses with the financial assistance of World Bank and for the setting up of centres for exhibition of tribal folk art, culture and artefacts; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the response of the Union Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (DR. TUSHAR CHAUDHARY): (a) and (b) As informed by the Ministry of Finance, the National Housing Bank (NHB) through the International Development Association (IDA) support seeks among

other things, to activate and catalyse the financial sector institutions to reach affordable housing credit to the vast low income households. Assistance from the World Bank under the International Development Association/ International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD) window has been sought by NHB for implementing the programme of providing low income housing in the country. A long term loan of up to US \$ 500 million on concessional terms through suitable component of IDA assistance has been requested for the Programme. The proposal has been recommended to the World Bank on 10.12.2009. This Ministry has no information about setting up of exhibition centres with World Bank assistance.

Multi Speciality Hospitals in Rural Areas

2550. SHRI RAKESH SINGH:
SHRI HARISH CHOUDHARY:
SHRI S. ALAGIRI:

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

- (a) whether the multi speciality hospitals and health facilities are available in the rural areas of the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof, State-wise;
- (c) if not, the reasons therefor;
- (d) whether the Government proposes to construct multi speciality hospitals in rural areas;
- (e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the other steps taken or proposed by the Government to reduce the dependency of rural people on the urban hospitals?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (c) The State-Wise list of Sub Centres [SCs], Primary Health Centres [PHCs] and Community Health Centres [CHCs] functioning as on March, 2008 'across the country is enclosed as statement. There is however, no Central Government Multi Speciality Hospital available in rural areas.

(d) No.

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

(f) The primary health care services in rural areas are well connected with District Hospitals and Multispeciality Hospitals through referral system. Under National Rural Health Mission [NRHM], funds are provided to State/UTs to strengthen their health infrastructure, improve the availability of human resource and improve the service delivery. NRHM gives special focus to "18 States including eight NE States, which have weak public health indicators and/or weak infrastructure. State/UT Government access their requirement for upgradation of existing infrastructure and establishment of new health centres etc and incorporate the same under their annual Programme Implementation Plan [PIPs]. Funds are released to all States/UT Governments as per the approval of National Programme Coordination Committee [NPCC] for utilization.

Statement

Number of Sub-Centres, PHCs and CHCs Functioning

(As on March, 2008)

Sl.No.	State/UT	Sub-centre	PHCs	CHCs
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	12522	1570	167
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	592	116	44
3.	Assam	4592	844	103
4.	Bihar	8858	1641	70

	1	2	3	4	5
5.	Chhattigarh	4741		721	136
6.	Goa	172		19	5
7.	Gujarat	7274		1073	273
8.	Haryana	2433		420	86
9.	Himachal Pradesh	2071		449	73
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	1907		375	85
11.	Jharkhand	3958		330	194
12.	Karnataka	8143		2195	323
13.	Kerala	5094		909	107
14.	Madhya Pradesh	8834		1149	270
15.	Maharashtra	10579		1816	407
16.	Manipur	420		72	16
17.	Meghalaya	401		103	26
18.	Mizoram	366		57	9
19.	Nagaland	397		86	21
20.	Orissa.	6688		1279	231
21.	Punjab	2858		484	126
22.	Rajasthan	10742		1503	349
23..	Sikkim	147		24	4
24.	Tamil Nadu	8706		1215	206
25.	Tripura	579		76	11
26.	Uttrakhand	1765		239	55
27.	Uttar Pradesh	20521		3690	515
28.	West Bengal	10356		924	349
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	114		19	4
30.	Chandigarh	14		0	2
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	38		6	1
32.	Daman and Diu	22		3	1

	1	2	3	4	5
33. Delhi		41		8	0
34. Lakshhadweep		14		4	3
35. Puducherry		77		39	4
All India		146036		23458	4276

*[English]***Model Real Estate Bill**

2551. SHRIMATI PARAMJIT KAUR GULSHAN:
SHRI HARIBHAU JAWALE:
SHRI D.B. CHANDRE GOWDA:

Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has finalized the draft of Model Real Estate Bill;

(b) if so, the details and salient features thereof; and

(c) if not, the time by which it is likely to be introduced?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION AND MINISTER OF TOURISM: (KUMARI SELJA): (a) to (c) In order to promote planned and healthy real estate development of colonies and apartments with a view to protecting consumer interest and to facilitate smooth and speedy urban construction, the Ministry of Housing & Urban Poverty Alleviation in consultation with various stakeholders has prepared a draft Model Real Estate (Regulation of Development) Act 200. The draft bill has been put on the website of the Ministry (<http://mhupa.gov.in>). Comments/suggestions on the draft bill were invited from public and other stakeholders including State Governments and Union Territory administrations, business chambers, etc. by 06.11.2009. More than 350 responses have been received.

Further, the Ministry of Urban Development also proposes to introduce a Bill viz. National Capital Territory of Delhi Real Estate Management (Promotion and Regulation) Bill which will be applicable to the National Capital Territory of Delhi.

Promotion of CFLs

2552. DR. SANJEEV GANESH NAIK:
SHRI VARUN GANDHI:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to offer subsidy for the free replacement of the incandescent bulbs with Compact Fluorescent Lamps (CFLs);

(b) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the Government proposes to take steps to engage civil society and private companies to promote the use of CFLs;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) No, Madam.

(b) the Bureau of Energy Efficiency (BEE) - a statutory body under the Ministry of Power - has prepared a nationwide scheme, Bachat Lamp Yojana (BLY), through which private-sector suppliers would provide Compact Fluorescent Lamps (CFLs) at the cost of an incandescent lamp *i.e.* Rs. 15/-. The cost differential would be recovered by the private-sector suppliers through the carbon credits that accrue because of lower CO₂ emissions due to the use of energy efficient CFLs under the Clean Development Mechanism.

Two pilot projects in Andhra Pradesh and Haryana have distributed CFLs. In order to minimize the transaction costs associated with the preparation and registration of a large number of CDM projects, BEE has prepared a Small-Scale Programme of Activities

(SSC-PoA) which will coordinate as the Programme of Activities Managing entity. The PoA has been submitted for registration to the CDM Executive Board. Each individual CDM project developed by the private-sector CFL supplier would be an add-on to this SSC-PoA.

(c) Yes, Madam.

(d) Prior to submission of the SSC-PoA for registration, BEE carried out stakeholder consultations on BLY in Delhi, Bangalore, Guwahati in March-April, 2009 by engaging the civil society, private companies and other stakeholders to promote the scheme.

(e) Does not arise.

Blood Banks

2553. SHRI TATHAGATA SATPATHY:
SHRI DEVJI M. PATEL:

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

(a) whether the Government proposes to open blood banks at sub-division and block levels in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof, State/UT-wise and the budgetary allocation of funds made for the purpose;

(c) whether any proposals have also been received from the State Governments seeking financial assistance for the modernisation of blood banks in the hospitals;

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

(e) the action taken by the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI): (a) and (b) No.

(c) to (e) National AIDS Control Organisation is implementing a scheme for "Modernisation of Blood Banks", whereby one time equipment and annual recurring grant is provided to all blood banks in the public and voluntary/charitable sector hospitals. No such proposal is pending with National AIDS Control Organisation as on date. As and when any proposal is received the same is being taken up for support, if the proposal related to blood banks in the public/voluntary/charitable sector.

[Translation]

Employment Opportunities in Power Sector

2554. SHRI OM PRAKASH YADAV: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has taken steps to generate employment opportunities in the power sector; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) and (b): It has been envisaged that a generation capacity of about 78,700 MW and one lakh circuit kilometers of transmission lines are to be added in the 11th Plan along with its extension and augmentation of requisite sub-transmission and distribution network. This would create direct employment opportunities for 10 lakhs persons which would be required for the construction, operation and maintenance of upcoming power sector projects during the 11th Plan. These additional personnel include 2 lakh engineers and supervisors, 3 lakh skilled and semi skilled workers and 5 lakh unskilled workers and non-technical personnel.

[English]

Tourism Potential

2555. SHRI G.M. SIDDESHWARA: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has conducted any survey in view of the tourism potential of India to attract tourists; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI SULTAN AHMED): (a) and (b) Development and promotion of tourism in States/Union Territories is primarily the responsibility of the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations. However, Ministry of Tourism provides central financial assistance to the States/Union Territories to augment the tourism infrastructure based on the project proposals received from them subject to scheme guidelines, inter-se priority and availability of funds.

To facilitate development of tourism in a systematic and wholistic manner in the country, the Ministry of Tourism had commissioned 20-Year Perspective Plans for States/Union Territories at the beginning of the 10th Five Year Plan. These perspective plans, which give

action plans for tourism development in the short term and long term, were sent to the State/UT Governments to guide them in initiating action for development and promotion of tourism.

Inflow of Foreign Capital

2556. SHRI NAMA NAGESWARA RAO:
SHRI ARJUN MUNDA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the foreign institutional investors have become dominant during the last three years:

(b) if so, the number of foreign institutional investors as per the Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI) till December 2009 and the investment made by those investors in the Indian capital market;

(c) whether the position of controlling stake of indigenous companies is gradually weaving away owing to heavy foreign institutional investment; and

(d) if so, the details thereof, action/steps taken thereon and the results achieved thereof so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) No, Madam. The following data given by Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI) does not suggest that Foreign Institutional Investors (FIIs) have become dominant during the last three years:

Year Ending December	FIIs Holding as % Market Cap (Bombay Stock Exchange)
2007	14%
2008	13%
2009	14%

(b) Does not arise.

However, the number of FIIs registered with SEBI was 1706 (Dec 2009) and total investments made by all FIIs is Rs. 3,13,838 Crore (Dec 2009).

(c) Data given at (a) above does not indicate a big increase in percentage holding by FIIs as a whole.

(d) Does not arise.

[Translation]

Fake Currency in Banks

2557. SHRIMATI MEENA SINGH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether fake currency notes have been found in the coffers of the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) and the State Bank of India (SBI) over the years;

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

(c) the changes in colours of currency notes likely to be introduced in order, to identify fake currency notes; and

(d) the action/steps being taken to prevent circulation of the fake currency notes in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) No fake currency notes were found in RBI. However, during the year 2008-09, 11666 pieces of counterfeit notes were detected by RBI while processing the soiled note remittances received from the currency chests of SBI, SBI has reported detection of 76922 pieces of counterfeit notes at their branches/currency chests during the year 2008-09.

(c) As a part of the ongoing endeavour to stay ahead of the counterfeiters, RBI in consultation with the Currency and Coinage Division of the Department of Economic Affairs, Ministry of Finance makes necessary changes in the designs of the currency notes as and when required.

(d) RBI has taken the following steps to prevent circulation of fake currency notes in the country.

- All Currency chest branches of banks (and, certain identified non-chest branches which are close to international borders or have heavy cash transactions) have been equipped with Note Sorting Machines to detect and curb the circulation of counterfeit notes.
- Forged Note Vigilance Cells have been formed at all the banks to pay focused attention to counterfeiting.
- As a part of the ongoing endeavour to stay ahead of the counterfeiters, new security

features/new designs in the banknotes in all denominations were introduced in 2005-06, incorporating improved anti-counterfeiting design and security features. Further, process has been initiated for issuing new family of bank notes with new/additional features.

- The Reserve Bank regularly conducts training programmes for employees of banks and other organizations handling bulk quantities of cash like Railways etc. as well as police authorities.
- As a part of the public awareness campaign, the Reserve Bank has placed on its web site extensive information on security features of Indian Bank notes. Posters on "Know Your Banknotes" are also displayed at bank branches. A film on 'Know Your Banknotes' got prepared by RBI through Films Division, has been supplied across issue offices/Currency Chest, public utilities, theatres and other media for screening.
- Under the project of Financial Literacy-Consumer Awareness, Reserve Bank of India in collaboration with Ministry of Consumer Affairs has released advertisements under "Jago Grahak Jago" campaign through DAVP in newspapers and Television.
- RBI on November 19, 2009 has instructed all scheduled banks that bank notes in denominations of Rs.100 and above should be reissued by banks over their counters or through ATMs only if these bank notes are duly checked for authenticity/genuineness and fitness by machines. For this purpose, banks should (i) use such machines in all their branches having average daily cash receipts of Rs. 1 crore and above by March 2010 and (ii) use such machines in all their branches having daily average cash receipts between Rs. 50 lakh and Rs.1 crore by March 2011. A directive in this regard under Section 35A of Banking Regulation Act, 1949 has been issued to all scheduled banks.

[English]

Anganwadi Centres

2558. SHRI PURNMASI RAM:
SHRI BHAKTA CHARAN DAS:

Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a gap between the sanctioned and operational Anganwadi Centres (AWCs);

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the steps taken by the Government to operationalise the remaining AWCs;

(c) whether the Government has made budgetary provisions for providing training to Anganwadi workers/helpers and other functionaries under the Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) Scheme; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) and (b) Out of 13.56 lakhs Anganwadi Centres (AWCs)/mini-AWCs sanctioned, about 11.04 lakhs AWCs/mini-AWCs have become operational as on 31.12.2009. Ministry of ICDS Scheme with the State Government/UT Administrations and requesting them to take all required administrative measures for an early operationalisation of sanctioned AWCs/mini-AWCs.

(c) and (d) The budgetary provisions for ICDS (General) includes training component for Anganwadi workers/Helpers/Helpers and other functionaries. A provision of Rs. 100/- crore has been earmarked for training in 2009-10.

[Translation]

Working Women's Hostels

2559. SHRI MAHESH JOSHI:
SHRI NARAHARI MAHATO:
SHRI NRIPENDRA NATH ROY:
SHRI MUKESH BHAIKAVDANJI GADHVI:

Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of working women's hostels in the country, State-wise and location-wise;

(b) whether the Government has received proposals from some of the State Governments for the setting up of more working women's hostels in the country;

(c) if so, the details thereof, State-wise alongwith the action taken thereon:

(d) whether the Government provides financial assistance to State Governments, Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs) for the construction of working women's hostels; and

(e) if so, the details of funds released and utilised by State Governments during each of the last three years and the current year State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) List of working women's hostels in the country, State-wise and location-wise are available on the website of the Ministry www.wcd.nic.in.

(b) and (c) Yes, Madam. Out of 66 proposals recommended and sent by the State Governments under the Scheme in the last 3 years (2007, 2008 and 2009), 3 proposals have been sanctioned and 1 was rejected during the above period. Remaining 57 proposals did not meet the Schematic norms and requirements and

have not been approved. The deficiencies have been communicated to the State Government and applicant organizations. No. of proposals received under the Scheme during the last three years is enclosed as statement-I.

(d) Voluntary Organisations (registered Societies, Public Trusts etc.), and State Government Agencies are eligible to receive financial assistance under the Scheme of assistance for construction/expansion of hostel building for working women with a day care centre for children.

(e) State-wise details of funds released to implementing organisations for construction of Working Women's Hostel during the last three years and the current year is enclosed as statement-II.

Statement I

State-wise status of proposals received under the Scheme of Working Women Hostel during the last three years

Sl.No.	Year Name of State	CM 2007				2008				2009			
		Received	Approved	Rejected	Deficiency Communicated to State Govt.	Received	Approved	Rejected	Deficiency Communicated to State Govt.	Received	Approved	Rejected	Deficiency Communicated to State Govt.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1.	Andhra Pradesh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3.	Assam	1	-	-	1	3	-	-	3	3	-	-	3
4.	Gujarat	1	-	-	1	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
5.	Haryana	3	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6.	Himachal Pradesh	1	-	-	1	2	-	-	2	5	-	-	-
7.	Karnataka	5	1	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8.	Kerala	5	2	-	3	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	3
9.	Madhya Pradesh	2	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10.	Maharashtra	1	1	-	-	4	-	-	4	1	-	-	1
11.	Manipur	4	1	-	3	1	-	-	1	5	-	-	5

	1	2			3			4		5		
12. Mizoram	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
13. Nagaland	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	1	-	-	1
14. Orissa	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15. Punjab	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
16. Rajasthan	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
17. Tamil Nadu	2	1	1	-	4	-	-	4	1	-	-	1
18. Uttar Pradesh	1	1	-	-	2	-	-	2	-	-	-	-
19. Uttranchal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
20. West Bengal	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
21. Puducherry	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	29	8	1	20	18	-	-	18	19	-	-	19

Statement II

State-wise details of funds released to implementing organizations under Working Women's Hostel Scheme during each of the last three years and current year

(Amount in Rupees)
(As on 8.3.2010)

Sl.No.	Name of State	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh		27,34,882		10,78,268
2.	Chandigarh				51,62,369
3.	Haryana		15,90,750		84,450
4.	Himachal Pradesh				5,23,858
5.	Karnataka	9,00,000	43,45,726	18,16,538	27,31,681
6.	Kerala	13,86,000	14,18,126	21,42,619	4,92,439
7.	Madhya Pradesh	60,75,000	60,75,000		

	1	2	3	4	5
8. Maharashtra			23,27,375	77.43,076	26,22,306
9. Manipur			3,82,815	56,11,521	15,95,868
10. Meghalaya					27,60,020
11. Mizoram			3,40,650		
12. Nagaland				26,09,108	26,09,108
13. Tamil Nadu		46,24,525	32,32,375	2,47,706	36,00,000
14. Uttar Pradesh		3,53,250	10,80,000	20,73,510	
15. West Bengal				18,48,000	
16. Delhi		3,06,53,361			5,33,15,860
Total		4,39,92,136	2,40,28,199	2,40,92,078	7,65,76,217

[English]

New Tourism Policy

2560. SHRI HEMANAND BISWAL:
SHRI GHANSHYAM ANURAGI:

Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to introduce a new tourism policy in the country; and

(b) if so, the details and salient features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI SULTAN AHMED): (a) and (b) The latest Tourism Policy of the Government was formulated in 2002 after detailed interactions with the industry associations, concerned Ministries & Departments of Central Government, State Governments and other stakeholders. The main objectives of the policy are to position tourism as a major engine of economic growth and to harness its direct and multiplier effects for employment and poverty eradication in an environmentally sustainable manner.

At present, there is no proposal before the Government to bring out a new tourism policy.

Cases of Swine Flu

2561. SHRI C. RAJENDRAN:
SHRI ADAGOORU H. VISHWANATH:
SHRIMATI JAYAPRADA:
SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR:
SHRI RADHA MOHAN SINGH:
SHRIMATI DEEPA DASMUNSI:
SHRI KABINDRA PURKAYASTHA:
SHRI S.S. RAMASUBBU:
SHRI RAMESH BAIS:
SHRI C. SIVASAMI:
SHRI DUSHYANT SINGH:
DR. THOKCHOM MEINYA:
SHRI SAJJAN VERMA:
SHRI KALIKESH NARAYAN SINGH DEO:
SHRI K.J.S.P. REDDY:
SHRI E.G. SUGAVANAM:
SHRI RAMESH RATHOD:
SHRI SURESH KUMAR SHETKAR:
SHRIMATI J. HELEN DAVIDSON:
SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR:
DR. K.S. RAO:

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

(a) whether the World Health Organisation (WHO) has urged the countries to continue with the high surveillance of the Swine-Flu cases;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the total number of cases of Swine-Flu reported and the number of persons cured or died of the pandemic during the last four months, State/UT-wise;

(d) the remedial action taken and the financial and technical assistance provided to the State Governments so far to check the pandemic, State/UT-wise;

(e) whether the Government proposes to review its policy and to issue fresh guidelines in view of the upcoming Commonwealth Games; and

(f) if so, the details thereof and further measures being contemplated to contain the pandemic?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) Yes. WHO has clarified that the present H1N1 Influenza (swine Flu) is a real Pandemic and all member states should continue surveillance for H1N1 Influenza.

(c) The details are given in the Statement enclosed.

(d) Government of India took a series of action to prevent/limit the spread of pandemic influenza A H1N1 and to mitigate its impact. Entry screening of passengers were carried out at 22 international airports. About 600 laboratory confirmed cases were detected through screening. This limited spread of the disease and gave three months time to put preparedness in place surveillance to detect clusters of influenza like illness is being done through Integrated Disease Surveillance Project. Laboratory network has been strengthened. There are forty five laboratories (24 in Government Sector and 19 in Private Sector) testing the clinical samples. Government of India procured 40 million capsules of which 21 million have been given to the States/UTs which is also used for preventive chemoprophylaxis. Retail sale of Oseltamivir was allowed under Schedule X of Drugs & Cosmetic Act. Three Indian manufacturers of Vaccine are being supported to manufacture H1N1 vaccine. 1.5 million doses of vaccine have been imported

to vaccinate health care workers. Funds were allocated for training of district level teams IMA has been provided funds to train private practitioners. All States were requested to gear up the State machinery, open large number of screening centres and strengthen isolation facilities including critical care facilities at district level. A task force in the I&B Ministry is implementing the media plan. Travel advisory, do's and don'ts and other pertinent information has been widely published to create awareness among public. All such-information is also available on the website: <http://mohfw-h1n1.nic.in>.

(e) and (f) Government has taken action in the context of H1N1 pandemic for mass gathering events such as Haj pilgrimage, Kumbh Mela at Haridwar and Sabri mala pilgrimage in Kerala. The same policy and guidelines for mass gathering events would follow for Commonwealth Games.

Statement

State wise details of cases and deaths of H1N1 from 1-Nov-2009 to 10-Mar-2010

Sl.No.	States	Cases	Deaths
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	22	1
2.	Assam	6	1
3.	Chandigarh(UT)	302	1
4.	Chhattisgarh	41	9
5.	Delhi	5304	75
6.	Goa	12	1
7.	Gujarat	938	254
8.	Haryana	1079	30
9.	Himachal Pradesh	11	5
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	58	1
11.	Karnataka	764	29
12.	Kerala	509	12

1	2	3	4
13.	Madhya Pradesh	76	28
14.	Maharashtra	2034	175
15.	Manipur	1	0
16.	Meghalaya	4	0
17.	Orissa	12	1
18.	Puducherry	40	0
19.	Punjab	135	54
20.	Rajasthan	2156	185
21.	Tamil Nadu	538	0
22.	Uttar Pradesh	851	17
23.	Uttarakhand	54	11
24.	West Bangal	7	0
Total		14945	890

Implementing Agencies under RGGVY

2562. SHRI PAWAN SINGH GHATOWAR:
SHRI KAUSHALENDRA KUMAR:
SHRI RAVINDRA KUMAR PANDEY:
SHRI KAMAL KISHOR "COMMANDO":
SHRI ARJUN CHARAN SETHI:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of various agencies involved in the implementation of the Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana (RGGVY) along with the funds released to these agencies during the last three years and the current year, State-wise;

(b) whether the Government has made any assessment of the performance of these agencies;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government has received complaints against some of these agencies;

(e) if so, the details thereof and the action taken by the Government thereon;

(f) whether the Government proposes to install any Global Positioning System (GPS) and Unique Data Base System to monitor the functioning of these agencies; and

(g) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) The list of agencies involved in the implementation of the Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana(RGGVY), is given in the Statement-I. The State-wise details of funds released to Discom/State Government during the last three years and the current year, are given in at Statement-II.

(b) and (c) An inter-Ministerial Monitoring Committee periodically reviews the progress under RGGVY. Besides, Ministry of Power and Rural Electrification Corporation, the nodal agency for RGGVY, conduct frequent review meetings with all stakeholders; the concerned State Governments, state power utilities and implementing agencies for expeditious implementation of the scheme as per the agreed schedule. The details of are given in progress of RGGVY in various States, Statement-III.

(d) and (e) Representations/suggestions have been received in this Ministry from various quarters which are taken as feedback for improvement/effective implementation of the scheme.

(f) and (g) No, Madam. Already a web enabled monitoring system is in place to facilitate implementing agencies to enter information relating to progress of works under RGGVY.

Statement I

Implementing Agencies under RGGVY

1. Central Power Distribution Co. of A.P. Ltd.
2. Eastern Power Distribution Co.of A.P.Ltd.
3. Northern Power Distribution Co. of A.P.Ltd.
4. Southern Power Distribution Co.of A.P.Ltd.
5. Anakapalle Cooperative (Vishakhapatnam)
6. Cheepurupalli Cooperative (Vizianagaram)

- | | |
|---|--|
| 7. Kuppam Cooperative (Chittor) | 31. Hukeri cooperative (Belgaum) |
| 8. Sircilla Cooperative (Karimnagar) | 32. Kerela State Electricity Board |
| 9. Power Deptt, Government of Arunachal Pradash | 33. Madhya Pradesh Poorva Kshetra Vidyut Vitaran Company Limited |
| 10. Assam State Electricity Board | 34. Madhya Pradesh Kshetra Vidyut Vitaran Company Limited |
| 11. POWERGRID | 35. Madhya Pradesh Kshetra Vidyut Vitaran Company Limited |
| 12. NHPC | 36. Maharashtra State Distribution Electricity Co. Ltd. |
| 13. Bihar State Electricity Board | 37. Power Deptt., Government of Manipur |
| 14. NTPC | 38. Meghalaya State Electricity Board |
| 15. Chhattisgarh State Power Distribution Co. Ltd. | 39. Power Deptt., Government of Mizoram |
| 16. Dakshin Gujarat Vij Co. Ltd. | 40. Power Deptt., Government of Nagaland |
| 17. Madhya Gujarat Vij Co. Ltd. | 41. Punjab State Electricity Board |
| 18. Uttar Gujarat Vij Co. Ltd. | 42. Jaipur Vidyut Vitran Nigam Ltd. |
| 19. Paschim Gujarat Vij Co. Ltd. | 43. Ajmer Vidyut Vitran Nigam Ltd. |
| 20. Uttar Haryana Bijli Vitaran Nigam Limited | 44. Jodhpur Vidyut Vitran Nigam Ltd. |
| 21. Dakshin Haryana Bijli Vitaran Nigam Limited | 45. Power Deptt., Govt. of Sikkim |
| 22. Himachal Pradesh State Electricity Board | 46. Tamil Nadu Electricity Board |
| 23. Jammu and Kashmir Power Development Corporation | 47. Poorvanchal Vidyut Vitran Nigam Ltd., U.P. |
| 24. Jharkhand State Electricity Board | 48. Pashchimanchal Vidyut Vitran Nigam Ltd., U.P. |
| 25. DVC | 49. Madhyanchal Vidyut Vitran Nigam Ltd., U.P. |
| 26. Bangalore Electricity Supply Co. Ltd. | 50. Dakshinanchal Vidyut Vitran Nigam Ltd., U.P. |
| 27. Hubli Electricity Supply Co. Ltd | 51. Uttaranchal Power Corporation Ltd. |
| 28. Gulbarga Electricity Supply Co. Ltd. | 52. West Bengal State Electricity Distribution Co. Ltd. |
| 29. Chamundeshwari Electricity Supply Co. Ltd. | 53. Tripura State Electricity Corp. Ltd. |
| 30. Mysore Electricity Supply Co. Ltd. | |

Statement II*State-wise and Year-wise Amount* Disbursed under RGGVY*(Rs. in crores)
(As on 15.02.2010)

Sl.No.	Name of State	During 2004-05	During 2005-06	During 2006-07	During 2007-08	During 2008-09	During 2009-10	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Andhra Pradesh	0.00	0.00	92.85	266.43	80.58	95.42	535.28
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.00	0.00	0.00	179.83	92.70	121.45	393.98

	1	2	3	4	5		
3. Assam	0.00	0.00	38.74	65.47	510.05	343.56	957.82
4. Bihar	200.24	181.73	469.04	746.73	695.90	430.58	2724.22
5. Chhattisgarh	0.00	6.50	36.18	50.92	100.08	164.95	358.63
6. Gujarat	0.00	0.00	13.36	17.93	52.38	75.66	159.33
7. Haryana	0.00	0.00	12.34	24.66	37.10	56.13	130.23
8. Himachal Pradesh	0.00	0.00	7.34	0.14	79.28	54.99	141.75
9. Jharkhand	0.00	3.50	281.33	595.86	1068.58	632.86	2582.13
10. Jammu and Kashmir	0.00	0.00	19.59	29.81	181.17	230.10	460.67
11. Karnataka	0.00	72.59	86.84	325.43	68.10	67.61	620.57
12. Kerala	0.00	0.00	5.03	0.10	0.84	10.59	16.56
13. Madhya Pradesh	0.00	0.00	104.66	156.17	185.88	275.65	722.36
14. Maharashtra	0.00	0.00	9.82	16.80	139.53	192.98	359.13
15. Manipur	0.00	0.00	13.26	5.31	39.36	56.77	114.70
16. Meghalaya	0.00	0.00	0.00	19.93	12.20	117.27	149.40
17. Mizoram	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	78.31	81.03	159.34
18. Nagaland	0.00	0.00	4.15	5.39	54.40	59.26	123.20
19. Orissa	0.00	3.50	62.41	176.80	994.65	722.62	1959.98
20. Punjab	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	56.90	0.00	56.90
21. Rajasthan	9.33	47.20	86.54	181.18	290.50	83.23	697.98
22. Sikkim	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	43.74	44.91	88.65
23. Tripura	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	24.28	32.52	56.80
24. Tamil Nadu	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.77	16.76	97.24	214.77
25. Uttar Pradesh	639.96	172.65	1542.96	565.26	86.84	132.90	3140.57
26. Uttarakhand	0.00	59.44	273.67	137.66	78.53	102.06	651.36
27. West Bengal	114.49	0.93	204.71	81.17	623.35	539.47	1564.12
Total	964.02	548.04	3364.82	3749.75	5691.99	4821.81	19140.43

*This includes 10% loan component of REC.

Statement III*State-wise Achievement of electrification of villages & households under RGGVY*

Sl.No.	Name of State	Cumulative Achievement (as on 28.02.2010)	
		Un/De-electrified Villages	BPL HH's
1.	Andhra Pradesh	-	2236630
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	227	976
3.	Assam	1808	197241
4.	Bihar	18689	1066268
5.	Chhattisgarh	95	220271
6.	Gujarat	-	273814
7.	Haryana	-	93290
8.	Himachal Pradesh	-	540
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	62	19899
10.	Jharkhand	12115	764114
11.	Karnataka	58	733324
12.	Kerala	-	16121
13.	Madhya Pradesh	89	152602
14.	Maharashtra	-	606603
15.	Manipur	117	4771
16.	Meghalaya	135	17624
17.	Mizoram	-	378
18.	Nagaland	14	4283
19.	Orissa	5863	710583
20.	Punjab	-	19507
21.	Rajasthan	2537	710493
22.	Sikkim	-	-
23.	Tamil Nadu	-	355040
24.	Tripura	-	17159
25.	Uttar Pradesh	27736	845817
26.	Uttarakhand	1475	204669
27.	West Bengal	4048	408448
	National Total	75068	9680465

**Integrated Child Development Services
(ICDS) Scheme**

2563. SHRI MOHAMMED E.T. BASHEER:
SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN:
SHRIMATI DEEPA DASMUNSI:
DR. SANJAY JAISWAL:
SHRI VARUN GANDHI:
SHRI NILESH NARAYAN RANE:

Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the programme being implemented under the Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) Scheme in the country including Bihar;

(b) the details of funds allocated and utilised by the State Governments during each of the last three years and the current year so far;

(c) whether the norms laid down under ICDS Scheme are being flouted;

(d) if so, the corrective action taken by the Government in this regard;

(e) whether the Government proposed to restructure the pre-school education component of ICDS Scheme so as to develop a comprehensive approach towards the early childhood development;

(f) if so, the details thereof; and

(g) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) The Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) Scheme is a Centrally-sponsored Scheme implemented through the State Governments/UT Administrations, including the State of Bihar.

The Scheme provides a package of six services viz. supplementary nutrition, pre-school non-formal education, nutrition and health education, immunization, health check-up and referral services. Three services viz. Immunization, health check-up and referral services are provided in convergence with Public Health Systems.

(b) to (d) The funds are released as per Schematic norms and Statement of Expenditure. In the instances where it is observed that norms are not being followed, attention of State Governments is drawn for taking corrective actions adhere to norms like in provision of kits, construction of AWCs in North-eastern Region etc. The details of funds released by Government of India and utilized by the State Governments during each of the last three years and the funds released for the current year by Government of India are given in the Statement enclosed.

(e) to (g) The Government has increased the norms for pre-school education kits from Rs. 500/- to Rs. 1000/- per Anganwadi Centre, per annum w.e.f. 2009-10 and constituted a Committee for Early Childhood Education to deliberate the matter with different stakeholders and experts.

Statement

Statement Showing State-wise Position of funds released and expenditure reported under ICDS scheme (General) during Year 2006-07 to 2009-10 (Upto 12.11.2009)

Sl.No.	State	2006-07		2007-08		2008-09		2009-10
		Funds Reported	Exp. Reported by States	Funds released	Exp. Reported by States	Funds released	Exp. Reported by States	Funds released
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Andhra Pradesh	21877.67	22404.45	26015.86	24002.05	27163.56	47238.14	31320.06
2.	Bihar	20976.12	15553.64	21909.01	17293.86	17508.23	20764.15	28965.41
3.	Chhattisgarh	4561.5	7046.33	9498.18	8368.37	8992.46	12051.94	14068.71

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
4.	Goa	397.96	427.45	507.00	459.61	406.56	633.18	816.47
5.	Gujarat	12732.62	11487.94	11050.69	11556.23	16491.86	15596.07	11859.55
6.	Haryana	6015.49	5978.89	7115.76	6517.28	8455.60	8798.38	5994.81
7.	Himachal Pradesh	2882.29	3916.30	3802.02	4570.07	8232.21	7159.69	7002.53
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	5410.99	5474.01	8001.09	5184.25	4557.80	8529.92	8282.34
9.	Jharkhand	7845.37	7224.54	9191.01	8939.89	9776.60	9851.86	12697.56
10.	Karnataka	19122.28	14102.68	13934.16	16781.05	19473.26	22474.61	20579.49
11.	Kerala	8115.91	8901.70	9687.99	11289.55	15020.66	13726.91	9603.43
12.	Madhya Pradesh	13002.16	16840.13	26458.36	21567.61	29168.81	24141.32	19973.34
13.	Maharashtra	20433.15	23375.85	25105.71	30090.33	31996.55	27893.15	31780.80
14.	Orissa	12137.96	12095.07	15129.70	13284.55	16934.58	18081.79	17851.18
15.	Punjab	5861.62	5395.16	5316.95	6166.64	9125.15	8709.66	5975.79
16.	Rajasthan	13809.14	12177.37	12885.03	13707.59	19486.76	20226.22	15229.74
17.	Tamil Nadu	12786.6	13598.30	15608.35	15139.28	18163.08	17203.97	17653.51
18.	Uttarakhand	1676.39	2354.33	2690.52	2826.47	4627.72	3259.16	2614.97
19.	Uttar Pradesh	24768.42	31563.80	37189.40	34774.06	54349.16	48226.21	50853.63
20.	West Bengal	17182.73	19578.20	23845.30	23033.08	33616.96	33083.08	36739.78
21.	Delhi	1379.78	1446.65	1569.21	2127.89	3885.71	3246.06	2657.51
22.	Puducherry	195.22	206.27	234.36	174.27	332.37	254.44	222.47
23.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	174.11	185.50	241.55	236.84	299.10	296.05	288.66
24.	Chandigarh	163.41	160.70	189.39	189.39	250.94	232.44	167.92
25.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	62.33	61.80	68.70	65.45	85.87	88.89	102.74
26.	Daman and Diu	56.78	51.87	48.00	48.00	58.81	58.48	43.63
27.	Lakshadweep	38.34	39.60	64.63	44.09	62.87	75.87	31.03
28.	LIC	1200.00	-	200.00	-	670.36	-	691.80
28.	Arunachal Pradesh	3145.86	2483.69	3302.60	2157.44	3395.68	2741.45	3122.59
29.	Assam	16077.475	10442.27	8582.93	10604.3	26088.82	19677.98	20051.88
30.	Manipur	3631.405	1757.33	3203.17	2102.79	2888.69	2966.4	2464.68

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
31.	Meghalaya	2114.925	1313.71	1289.14	1322.85	1817.13	1586.44	2047.16
32.	Mizoram	1573.255	887.48	1210.29	1039.72	1603.55	1612.93	1570.27
33.	Nagaland	2471.215	1456.37	1697.65	1488.51	2527.14	2504.40	2249.96
34.	Sikkim	782.6	286.37	553.31	Not reported	884.29	479.29	375.78
35.	Tripura	4475.41	1560.25	3406.26	2107.77	2975.26	2808.10	3216.18
Total		269138.48	261836.00	310803.27	299261.13	401319.16	408278.63	389167.36

2006-07: The release to NE States includes Rs. 14531.62 lakh for construction of AWCs

2007-08: The release to NE States includes Rs. 5033.00 lakh for construction of AWCs

2008-09: The release to NE States includes Rs. 11237.77 lakh for construction of AWCs

Statement Showing Funds Released And Expenditure Reported By States

(Rs. In Lakh)

Sl.No.	State/UT	2006-07		2007-08		2008-09		Expenditure reported upto
		Releases	Expenditure including State	Releases	Expenditure including State	Releases	Expenditure including State share	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Andhra Pradesh**	9052.04	20830.23	13718.25	31327.83	18994.92	35091.02	31.3.09
2.	Bihar	11828.92	24681.78	19192.72	30395.74	15346.08	53026.76	31.3.09
3.	Chhattisgarh*****	2953.64	7248.28	10452.14	12490.22	5429.43	18362.40	31.3.09
4.	Goa	175.41	303.58	169.52	414.46	123.83	314.62	31.3.09
5.	Gujarat	4297.21	7781.86	3855.01	12173.16	7464.33	13083.58	31.3.09
6.	Haryana	2829.56	7273.83	5216.72	13602.74	5143.00	11513.23	31.3.09
7.	Himachal Pradesh*	629.63	1947.09	1017.58	2585.96	2282.58	4542.58	31.3.09
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	653.20	2811.91	917.69	2306.62	697.98	4326.66	31.3.09
9.	Jharkhand	11154.47	14340.13	6997.88	16645.22	6545.80	18897.10	31.3.09
10.	Karnataka	9407.65	19116.76	9298.19	21537.21	10936.42	24644.90	31.3.09
11.	Kerala	3666.11	7716.88	3979.14	10754.76	5597.50	11847.50	31.3.09
12.	Madhya Pradesh	5770.97	17159.58	18263.25	30328.89	8290.06	27156.38	31.3.09
13.	Maharashtra	8443.33	28713.90	16770.11	36129.80	20646.17	38836.76	31.3.09
14.	Orissa***	6646.40	7977.99	6295.06	19011.50	8729.46	20449.24	31.3.09

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
15.	Punjab*****	3138.07	4016.54	1691.46	4311.06	2282.68	4560.02	31.3.09
16.	Rajasthan	8571.57	15719.44	11067.07	20210.20	10957.94	23694.28	31.3.09
17.	Tamil Nadu	3451.94	6235.00	3521.89	14254.00	5428.14	13752.00	31.3.09
18.	Uttar Pradesh	41902.48	79421.07	47968.74	109749.59	57090.72	108780.47	31.3.09
19.	Uttarakhand	1347.89	2510.00	2367.65	4627.55	1202.36	1062.94	31.3.09
20.	West Bengal	5916.07	16829.56	14392.25	25715.41	16810.60	30208.15	31.3.09
		141836.56	292635.41	197152.32	418571.92	210000.00	464150.59	-
21.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	93.67	387.68	67.45	418.76	108.78	444.01	31.3.09
22.	Chandigarh	154.76	211.75	46.17	155.42	96.87	206.87	31.3.09
23.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	22.59	88.43	96.57	117.19	47.33	121.93	31.3.09
24.	Daman and Diu****	13.74	63.00	-	72	27.48	2.96	30.6.08
25.	Lakshadweep	39.91	77.64	27.75	83.66	50.92	113.96	31.3.09
		324.67	828.50	237.94	847.03	331.38	889.73	-
26.	Delhi	694.29	1692.40	516.47	2988.24	1417.03	4865.10	31.3.09
27.	Puducherry	55.03	343.71	200.64	395.66	82.97	446.19	31.3.09
		749.32	2036.11	717.11	3383.9	1500	5311.29	-
28.	Arunachal Pradesh	879.60	679.84	461.37	1307.54	326.68	880.27	31.3.09
29.	Assam	3711.54	4799.71	3376.61	9098.72	10541.20	9539.82	31.3.09
30.	Manipur	914.32	1778.50	926.30	2295.08	1129.16	2371.87	31.3.09
31.	Meghalaya	1023.42	2092.65	1007.99	2548.10	1362.96	3151.73	31.3.09
32.	Mizoram	488.97	1365.21	535.20	1241.20	766.71	1494.85	31.3.09
33.	Nagaland	1188.711	1798.71	991.99	2191.99	1303.31	2503.31	31.3.09
34.	Sikkim	95.77	521.77	64.68	411.49	95.53	634.95	31.3.09
35.	Tripura	707.69	1711.90	759.54	1487.29	774.40	1906.42	31.3.09
		9010.02	14748.29	8123.68	20581.41	16299.95	22483.22	-
	Total	151920.57	310248.31	206231.05	443384.26	228131.33	492834.83	-

[Translation]

DOTS for Control of Tuberculosis

2564. SHRI GHANSHYAM ANURAGI:
SHRI P.T. THOMAS:
SHRI ARJUN MUNDA:

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

(a) the mortality rate attributed to the prevalence of tuberculosis in the country, State/UT-wise;

(b) whether Directly Observed Treatment Short Course (DOTS) and DOTS Plus services are available throughout the country;

(c) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) the number of DOTS centres in the country and the number of TB patients successfully treated therein during the last three years and the current year, State/UTwise; and

(e) the further measures proposed to be taken by the Government to extent DOTS and DOTS Plus services across the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI): (a) The mortality rates amongst patients of tuberculosis registered under the Programme State-wise/UT-wise is given in the enclosed statement-I.

(b) DOTS is available through-out the country but DOTS Plus services are available in 16 States.

(c) The Revised National TB Control Programme (RNTCP) widely known as DOTS, which is WHO recommended strategy, is being implemented as a 100% Centrally Sponsored Scheme in the entire country. Under the programme, diagnosis and treatment facilities including supply of anti TB drugs are provided free of cost to all TB patients. More than 12,700 microscopy centres have been established in the country. All government hospitals, Community Health Centres (CHC), Primary Health Centres (PHCs), Sub-centres are DOT Centres. In addition, NGOs, Private Practitioners (PPs) involved under the RNTCP, Community Volunteers,

Anganwadi workers, Women Self Groups etc. also function as DOT Providers/DOT Centres.

The Revised Rational Tuberculosis Control Programme (RNTCP) also initiated the DOTS Plus services for the management of Multidrug resistant TB (MDR-TB) in 2007 in the States of Gujarat and Maharashtra. currently these services are available in 10 States Gujarat, Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh, Delhi, Kerala, Haryana, Tamil Nadu, Rajasthan, West Bengal and Orissa.

The initiation of DOTS Plus services by a state requires intensive preparation including establishment of a quality assured Culture and Drug Sensitivity Test(DST) laboratory; identification of DOTS Plus site; training of staff; arrangements for providing daily directly observed treatment (DOT) and measures to ensure treatment adherence. Once the State has fulfilled all the above pre-requisites it is appraised by the Central team, following which the DOTS Plus services are initiated.

(d) There are more than 400,000 DOT Centres in the country.

The number of TB Patients successfully treated amongst total number of patients registered under the Programme for last three years and current year (Registered Patients only) State/UT wise is given in statement II.

(e) DOTS Services have already been provided throughout the country. For DOTS Plus, RNTCP has rolledout a plan for covering all States by the end of 2010.

Statement I

Mortality Rate during Last Three Years State/UT-wise

State	Mortality Rate		
	2006	2007	2008
1	2	3	4
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	5.1%	4.4%	4.0%
Andhra Pradesh	5.3%	5.2%	5.1%
Arunachal Pradesh	3.9%	3.4%	3.4%

1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
Assam	4.7%	4.2%	3.8%	Madhya Pradesh	4.20%	3.9%	3.8%
Bihar	3.9%	3.3%	2.8%	Maharashtra	5.20%	5.4%	5.7%
Chandigarh	2.6%	2.3%	2.6%	Manipur	2.60%	3.2%	3.4%
Chhattisgarh	4.1%	3.7%	3.6%	Meghalaya	4.60%	3.8%	4.4%
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	4.6%	2.1%	4.5%	Mizoram	3.80%	3.4%	3.2%
Daman and Diu	7.5%	3.3%	2.2%	Nagaland	2.70%	2.8%	2.9%
Delhi	2.5%	2.5%	2.5%	Orissa	5.10%	5.1%	5.5%
Goa	4.70%	4.9%	5.7%	Puducherry	7.30%	6.6%	5.0%
Gujarat	5.60%	5.4%	5.4%	Punjab	4.40%	4.4%	4.3%
Haryana	4.40%	4.4%	4.6%	Rajasthan	3.50%	3.6%	3.6%
Himachal Pradesh	4.50%	4.5%	4.0%	Sikkim	3.60%	4.4%	3.7%
Jammu and Kashmir	5.10%	4.0%	3.7%	Tamil Nadu	5.40%	4.8%	5.0%
Jharkhand	3.60%	3.6%	3.8%	Tripura	5.20%	5.1%	4.6%
Karnataka	6.60%	7.2%	7.1%	Uttar Pradesh	3.50%	3.4%	3.5%
Kerala	4.70%	5.0%	4.7%	Uttarakhand	2.70%	2.6%	3.1%
Lakshadweep	0%	0.0%	0.0%	West Bengal	4.60%	4.9%	4.9%
				Total	4.50%	4.4%	4.4%

Statement II

Number of Patients Treated during Last Three Years and Current Year (Registered Patients) State/UT-wise

State	2006		2007		2008		2009
	Registered Patients	Successfully Treated	Registered Patients	Successfully Treated	Registered Patients	Successfully Treated	Registered Patients
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	920	745	775	622	748	656	803
Andhra Pradesh	107131	90654	111304	95707	114624	99360	114074
Arunachal Pradesh	2607	2132	2746	2306	2450	2133	2432
Assam	32311	26559	36766	30701	38454	32307	39910
Bihar	61151	51260	79619	67546	84404	74409	82401

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Chandigarh	2322	2063	2411	2194	2492	2252	2572
Chhattisgarh	28209	24405	27504	23755	27280	23683	27463
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	391	318	390	326	443	366	386
Daman and Diu	280	237	337	283	224	167	326
Delhi	47606	41593	49058	43631	49505	43978	50693
Goa	2036	1518	2104	1723	1996	1708	1897
Gujarat	79821	64454	80399	66665	79365	65684	80575
Haryana	34693	28752	35591	29746	35348	29467	38241
Himachal Pradesh	13303	11529	13611	11881	13618	12036	13743
Jammu and Kashmir	10268	8752	12392	10900	12521	10896	13164
Jharkhand	33035	29170	36133	32064	38395	34140	39539
Karnataka	64842	49143	67630	51995	66159	r.2135	67744
Kerala	2S248	21224	24397	20360	24935	21035	27019
Lakshadweep	16	14	15	14	11	30	24
Madhya Pradesh	74435	61391	80410	67505	80929	67866	83276
Maharashtra	138837	115320	142792	118483	139641	115983	137705
Manipur	4603	3849	4885	4105	4293	3572	4239
Meghalaya	3929	3006	4857	3989	4639	3796	4591
Mizoram	1912	1685	2177	1972	255S	2336	2538
Nagaland	2695	2232	3079	2652	2984	2619	3614
Orissa	44790	37627	49285	41915	51031	43761	52145
Puducherry	1513	1223	1383	1152	1333	1159	1385
Punjab	34537	29135	35875	30482	37076	31951	38641
Rajasthan	107783	93473	111700	97672	112192	97347	111501
Sikkim	1458	1257	1538	1295	3641	1414	1720
Tamil Nadu	87065	72429	86113	73847	84610	73791	82634

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Tripura	2314	2030	2573	2315	2846	2532	2851
Uttar Pradesh	22446S	191729	245106	212264	278044	242037	283317
Uttarakhand	11653	10137	13406	11455	13331	11231	14300
West Bengal	109319	92,948	107226	89916	107213	90979	105816
Total	1397498	1173999	1475587	1253442	1517333	1299296	1533309

Primary Healthcare in Tribal Areas*[English]*

2565. SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government proposes to formulate any scheme for the primary healthcare and treatment of severe the diseases in the tribal areas of the country including Madhya Pradesh;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the time by which the scheme is likely to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (c) No. Government of India has launched the National Rural Health Mission [NRHM] in 2005 to support all State/UT Governments including Madhya Pradesh to rejuvenate the public health system to provide quality and affordable health care to rural and tribal population. Under the Mission, funds are provided to State/UTs to strengthen their health infrastructure, improve the availability of human resource and improve the service delivery. NRHM gives special focus to 18 States including eight NE States, which have weak public health indicators and/or weak infrastructure. Besides, 140 backward districts based on ranking on 13 DLHS III indicators, districts having considerable population of SC/ST and 33 highly left wing affected districts as prepared by Ministry of Home Affairs were selected for high focused planning. The State/UT Governments were asked to take up activities for such districts on priority and incorporate the same under their annual Programme Implementation Plan [PIPs]. Funds are released to all States/UT Governments as per the approval of National Programme Coordination Committee [NPCC] for utilization.

Green Delhi

2566. CHAUDHARY LAL SINGH: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any proposal to make Delhi green by using Israeli Technology, before the forthcoming Commonwealth Games, 2010;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the necessary measures taken/being taken for the early completion of this proposal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (PROF. SAUGATA ROY): (a) No, Madam.

(b) and (c) Questions do not arise in view of the reply at (a) above.

*[Translation]***Loan to MSM Industries**

2567. SHRI RAVINDRA KUMAR PANDEY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of loan disbursed by Private Sector Banks for development of micro, small and medium industries, State-wise and bank-wise during each of the last 3 years;

(b) whether the loans disbursed for micro, small and medium industries are proportionately much lesser than those sanctioned for the big and heavy industries; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) The Bank-wise details of credit flow to micro and small enterprises (MSE) sector on the last reporting Friday of March 2007, 2008 and 2009 by Private Sector Banks is given in statement-I. Further the State-wise data of the loans

outstanding to MSE sector for the years March, 2007 & March 2008 is given in statement-II. Reserve Bank of India (RBI) does not collate data for Medium Enterprises as it does not come under the ambit of Priority Sector Advances.

(b) and (c) RBI has reported that comparative statement on loans disbursed to MSEs vis-a-vis big and heavy industries is not maintained separately.

Statement I

Bank-wise credit flow to Micro and Small Enterprises (MSE) by Private Sector Banks

Sl.No.	Name of the Bank	Balance O/S as on March, 2007 in Crores	Balance O/S as on March, 2008 in Crores	Balance O/S as on March, 2009 in Crores
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Yes Bank	28.26	884.60	1146.53
2.	UTI Bank/Axis Bank	2134.32	5166.44	6548.54
3.	Indus Ind Bank	222.25	3644.88	2973.13
4.	ICICI Bank	322.18	7377.66	6650.01
5.	Development Credit Bank	160.13	655.34	582.66
6.	Centurion Bank	138.07	1786.82	
7.	HDFC Bank	1920.05	7847.15	10905.04
8.	Kotak Mahindra Bank	44.79	3459.60	3197.10
9.	Bank of Rajasthan	284.16	661.07	600.58
10.	Catholic Syrian Bank	315.54	305.72	328.67
11.	City Union Bank	702.61	926.20	1001.74
12.	Karur Vysya Bank	654.62	1151.97	1478.39
13.	Lakshmi Vilas Bank	446.99	529.78	553.76
14.	Ratnakar Bank	69.17	115.23	110.55
15.	Sangli Bank	24.51	-	-
16.	Tamilnad Mercantile Bank	610.08	846.59	84193
17.	Federal Bank	1173.92	3780.63	2628.04

1	2	3	4	5
18.	Karnataka Bank	1217.74	1715.85	1957.37
19.	Nainital Bank	83.62	168.45	194.37
20.	Bharat Overseas Bank	181.87	-	-
21.	South Indian Bank	606.15	738.46	857.90
22.	Lord Krishna Bank	99.89	-	-
23.	Vysya Bank	885.84	-	-
24.	Ing Vysya Bank	-	1516.26	2401.08
25.	Jammu and Kashmir Bank	628.13	2416.52	2610.47
26.	Dhanalakshmi Bank	180.55	272.78	258.10
27.	SBI Comm and Inter Bank Ltd.	-	100.77	99.14

Statement II*State-wise loans outstanding to MSE Sector*

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Total advances to Small Scale Industries by Private Sector Banks, State-wise	
		As on last Friday of March, 2007	As on last Friday of March, 2008
1	2	3	4
1.	Assam	191939	1862614
2.	Meghalaya	848	48778
3.	Mizoram	35031	51603
4.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0
5.	Nagaland	5350	71642
6.	Manipur	0	0
7.	Tripura	83	244344
8.	Bihar	26874	284149
9.	Jharkhand	683537	2804568
10.	West Bengal	3254151	29932135

1	2	3
11.	Orissa	5582978
12.	Sikkim	184421
13.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	9469
14.	Uttar Pradesh	10221341
15.	Uttarakhand	882485
16.	Madhya Pradesh	5872201
17.	Chhattisgarh	2764069
18.	Delhi	32131335
19.	Punjab	9915480
20.	Haryana	7675485
21.	Chandigarh	1777206
22.	Jammu and Kashmir	20833897
23.	Himachal Pradesh	251813
24.	Rajasthan	19730503
25.	Gujarat	21421789

1	2	3	
26.	Maharashtra	26068026	137110633
27.	Daman and Diu	15128	61382
28.	Goa	532592	2062519
29.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	3636	79345
30.	Andhra Pradesh	9003141	30462889
31.	Karnataka	9295888	25453362
32.	Lakshadweep	0	60389
33.	Tamil Nadu	37723961	71155456
34.	Kerala	11304770	27067995
35.	Pondicherry	856365	1270481

[English]

Integrated Scheme for Street Children

2568. SHRI JAGDAMBIKA PAL: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the salient features of Integrated Scheme for the Street Children;

(b) whether the Government has issued guidelines to the State Governments/UT administrations, local bodies, educational institutions and voluntary organisations to implement the said schemes;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) the parameters adopted by the Government to monitor the achievements of voluntary organisations under the said scheme; and

(e) if so, the reasons therefor alongwith the steps taken by the Government to ensure effective implementation of the said scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) Ministry of Women and Child

Development was implementing a scheme namely, 'An Integrated Programme for Street Children' for full and wholesome development of children without homes and family ties up to the financial year 2008-2009. This scheme has been merged under the newly launched centrally sponsored scheme namely, Integrated Child Protection Scheme [ICPS] and the Ministry is implementing this scheme from the current financial year 2009-10.

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

Disclosure by Insurance Companies

2569. SHRI GAJANAN D. BABAR:
SHRI ANANDRAO ADSUL:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Life and Non-life Insurance Companies disclosed their details of financial performance, profile and risk exposure;

(b) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority (IRDA) has issued disclosure norms for such companies;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the measures taken by the Government to implement the aforesaid norms?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (e) The Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority (IRDA) has informed that after consultation with all stake holders they have finalized and issued detailed disclosure norms for life and non-life insurance companies in January, 2010. As per these norms the life and non-life insurance companies while complying with detailed procedural requirements are required, inter-alia, to publish and also display on their websites the Balance Sheet, Profit and Loss Account, Revenue Account, Key Analytical Results, Segmental Reporting, Schedules to Accounts and other forms. These disclosures have to be on quarterly basis on the respective websites and on half-yearly basis in respect of disclosures through the newspapers, Under Section 14(2)(e) of the IRDA Act, 1999 insurance

companies have been directed to ensure compliance with the public disclosure requirement from the period ending on 31st March, 2010.

Malnutrition

2570. SHRI P. KARUNAKARAN:
SHRI NISHIKANT DUBEY:

Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether India has the largest number of children suffering from malnutrition in comparison to other countries of the world;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether a task group on nutrition experts was set up way back in October, 2008 and it has met even as yet; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) and (b) As per National Family Health Survey-3, in 2005-06, the prevalence of underweight children below 5 years of age in the country is 42.5%. There are, however, no authentic and comparable sources of data available for making a comparison with other countries.

(c) and (d) A Task Force to study the problem of Childhood Malnutrition was set up in Planning Commission on 27th December, 2007 under the Chairpersonship of Dr. (Ms.) Syeda Hameed, Member, to study the problem of childhood malnutrition and suggest ways for eliminating them in time bound manner. The Task Force had met twice on 20th February, 2008 and 4th August, 2008 respectively.

[*Translation*]

Village Electrification under RGGVY

2571. SHRI PREMCHAND GUDDU:
SHRI KODIKUNNIL SURESH:
SHRI MITHILESH KUMAR:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the percentage of villages electrified in the country under the Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana (RGGVY) till date, State/UT-wise;

(b) whether in many States the scheme has not been implemented fully till now;

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

(d) whether the Government has issued guidelines to the State Governments in this regard; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) The percentage of villages electrified, State-wise in the country under Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana as on 15th February, 2010 is given in statement.

(b) and (c) In some of the States the progress of RGGVY has been affected due to the following reasons:

- (i) Delay in forest clearance for the land proposals required for execution of the Projects in some States.
- (ii) Delays in land acquisition for 33/11 KV sub-stations by the States.
- (iii) Limited number of good agencies available for execution of turnkey contracts.
- (iv) Delays in issuance of road permit and way bills in some States.
- (v) Very poor upstream rural electricity infrastructure in some States,
- (vi) Delay in finalization of BPL lists by some States.
- (vii) Delay in taking decision to waive state and local taxes on line materials by some States.
- (viii) Difficult terrain in some States.
- (ix) Law and order problem including Maoist Violence in some of the States.

(d) and (e) Yes, Madam. Government has reviewed the working of Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana. For the effective implementation of RGGVY, the following steps have been taken:

- (i) Government of India has set up an inter-Ministerial Monitoring Committee I which periodically meets to sanction projects and review progress of implementation.
- (ii) States have been advised to set up district committees to monitor the progress of rural electrification works. All the states have notified formation of district committees.
- (iii) The States have also been requested by the Ministry to hold monthly meeting under the Chairmanship of Chief Secretary to resolve the bottlenecks in Implementation of RGGVY.
- (iv) The Government of India as also 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 schedules.
- (v) For speedier and effective implementation of projects, their execution has been taken up on turnkey basis.
- (vi) To ensure qualitative execution of rural electrification works, a three tier quality control mechanism has been enforced under RGGVY.
- (vii) Grant amount of BPL connection has been enhanced to Rs. 2200 in XI Plan from Rs. 1500 in X Plan.
- (viii) To take care of the cost escalation, cost norms for village electrification has been revised upward as given Below for XI Plan Projects:

Cost Norms for Village Electrification

1.	Electrification of un-electrified village	Cost (Rs. In lakhs)
	(a) In normal terrain	13
	(b) In hilly, tribal, desert areas	18

Statement

The State-wise percentage of villages where electrification works have reportedly been completed In the country under RGGVY as on 15.02.2010

Sl.No.	State/UT Name (Total No. of Projects)	Electrification of Un-/De-Electrified villages	
		Coverage In No.	Achievement in No.(%)
1	2	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh (26)	0	0
2.	Arunachal Pradesh (16)	2129	227(10.7%)
3.	Assam (23)	8525	1578(18.5%)
4.	Bihar (43)	23211	18502(79.7%)
5.	Gujarat (25)	0	0
6.	Haryana (18)	0	0

1	2	4	5
7.	Chhattisgarh (14)	1132	90(8.0%)
8.	Himachal Pradesh (12)	93	0(0.0%)
9.	Jammu and Kashmir (14)	283	61(21.6%)
10.	Jharkhand (22)	19737	11676(59.2%)
11.	Karnataka (25)	132	58(43.9%)
12.	Kerala (7)	0	0
13.	Madhya Pradesh (32)	806	89(11.0%)
14.	Maharashtra (34)	6	0(0.0%)
15.	Manipur (9)	882	117(13.3%)
16.	Meghalaya (7)	1943	134(6.9%)
17.	Mizoram (8)	137	0(0.0%)
18.	Nagaland (11)	105	14(13.3%)
19.	Orissa (31)	17895	5175(28.9%)
20.	Punjab (17)	0	0
21.	Rajasthan (40)	4454	2420(54.3%)
22.	Sikkim (4)	25	0(0.0%)
23.	Tamil Nadu (26)	0	0
24.	Tripura (4)	160	0(0.0%)
25.	Uttar Pradesh (64)	30802	27736(90.0%)
26.	Uttarakhand (13)	1469	1452(98.8%)
27.	West Bengal (28)	4573	4028(88.1%)
Total of All States (573)		118499	73357(61.9%)

Growth Rate

2572. SHRI KAUSHALENDRA KUMAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the sector-wise growth rate fixed by the Union Government to be achieved during the financial year 2009-10;

(b) the reasons for shortfall/achievement/overshooting of each such target;

(c) the targets fixed for the financial year 2010-11; and

(d) the steps taken or proposed to be taken to achieve the targets for achievement fixed in each sector of the economy?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (d) The Government has not explicitly fixed any yearly targets for sector-wise growth. The Indian economy is estimated to have grown at 7.2 per cent in the year 2009-10 as per the latest data—Advance Estimates (AE) of the Central Statistical Organisation (CSO). The sector-wise growth rates as per the Advance Estimates are given in the table below.

Percentage change in 2009-10 over previous year

	AE
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	-0.2
Mining and quarrying	8.7
Manufacturing	8.9
Electricity, gas and water supply	8.2
Construction	6.5
Trade, hotel, transport and communication	8.3
Financing, insurance, real estate and business services	9.9
Community, social and personal services	8.2
GDP at Factor Cost	7.2

Source: CSO

[English]

Use of Surplus Coal from Captive Blocks

2573. SHRIMATI SUPRIYA SULE:
SHRI SANJAY BHOI:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to permit the companies executing Ultra Mega Power Projects to use the surplus coal from their captive blocks to fuel their other power projects;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the move will substantially boost coal capacity and speed up power projects stuck due to lack of fuel linkages;

(d) if so, whether the Government proposes to provide incentives to power projects, if it helps in reducing tariff for consumers and also helps in the faster development of projects;

(e) if so, the details thereof and the benefits likely to be accrued thereby; and

(f) the extent to which the decision is likely to help the States which were in the need of power and has helped in providing fuel linkages to power projects?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. The Central Government has granted, in-principal, approval to the supply of surplus quantity of coal upto a maximum of 9 million tons per annum from the coal mines of Moher, Moher Amlori extension and Chhatrasal allocated to M/s. Sasan Power Limited, a subsidiary of M/s. Reliance Power Limited, to the thermal power plant of 3960 Mega Watts owned and managed by M/s. Chitrangi Power Private Limited, Chitrangi Tehsil, Singrauli District, Madhya Pradesh, which is also a subsidiary of M/s. Reliance Power Limited for generation of thermal power, subject to the condition that M/s. Reliance Power Limited shall hold minimum of 51% of voting equity share capital of M/s. Chitrangi Power Private Limited at all times during the continuance of the above referred power project and mines.

(c) This would facilitate optimal utilization of the coal reserves and to that extent would support additional power generation capacity.

(d) and (e) In respect of Incentives to the power projects are concerned, the benefits are available to the eligible mega power projects including UMPPs under Mega Power Policy.

(f) The above decision will help Madhya Pradesh to get power from Chitrangi Project. The details in respect of individual projects in other States will depend on the facts of that particular project.

Power Exchanges

2574. SHRI ANANTH KUMAR:
SHRI P. BALRAM:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of power exchanges existing in the country as on date;

(b) whether the Government has received proposals for the setting up of new power exchanges;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) the pattern of share holdings by the Foreign Institutional Investors' in these exchanges;

(e) whether the Central Electricity Regulatory Commission (CERC) proposes to change the norms for the setting up of power exchanges in the country; and

(f) if so, the details thereof along with the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) to (c) There are two Power Exchange at present which are under operation by the name Indian Energy Exchange Limited (IEX) and Power Exchange India Limited (PXI).

(i) IEX is promoted by Financial Technology (India) Limited (FTIL) and Power Trading Corporation of India Limited (PTC) and having other equity partners as M/s. Adani, IDFC, Lanco, Reliance Energy, REC and Tata Power. It was given the in-principle approval for setting up and operating the power exchange vide CERC's Order dated 31.08.2007. Subsequently, the Commission vide order dated 09.06.2008 accorded the approval of byelaws and rules of the exchange submitted by IEX. The Power Exchange was operationalized on 28.06.2008. Later PTC was replaced by PTC India Financial Services Limited and Jindal Power also joined as equity partner.

(iii) The Commission vide order dated 1.07.2009 accorded in principle approval to the NPEX being promoted by NTPC, NHPC, PFC, TCS to set up the power exchange.

(d) There has been no foreign institutional investor having equity shares in these companies up till now.

(e) and (f) CERC has notified Power market Regulations on 20th January, 2010. At present there is no proposal to amend the Power Market Regulations.

Evasion of Service Tax by Drug Companies

2575. DR. BALIRAM: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of service tax evaded by the drug companies during each of the last three years, company-wise; and

(b) the action taken or proposed to be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) and (b) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Post Graduate Medical Colleges

2576. SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA:
SHRI R. THAMARASELVAN:
SHRIMATI YASHODHARA RAJE SCINDIA:
SHRI RUDRAMADHAB RAY:
SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAISI:
SHRI PRADEEP MAJHI:
SHRIMATI PRIYA DUTT:

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

(a) whether there are a limited number of medical colleges in comparison to the requirement which provide post graduate medical degrees in the country;

(b) if so, the number of such colleges in the country along with the post graduate seats therein, State/UT-wise;

(c) whether the Government proposes to increase the number of such colleges to meet the shortage of specialised doctors in the country;

(d) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;

(e) whether proposals have also been received from the State Governments in this regard; and

(f) if so, the details thereof, State/UTwise and the action taken by the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI): (a) to (d) At present, 209 medical colleges are offering Post Graduate (PG) degree/diploma courses. As per information provided by the Medical Council of India (MCI), approximately 23,000 MBBS students pass out every year for which approximately 13505 PG

degree/diploma seats are available. Further National Board of Examination also provides 5,000 seats in various DNB courses. Thus, seats for post graduate and post graduate equivalent are available for more than 75% of students passing out MBBS course throughout the country. State/UT-wise details of post graduate seats are given at Statement enclosed.

In order to facilitate increase of the number of medical colleges and seats in various medical courses, the Central Government has amended the Regulations rationalizing/relaxing the norms in terms of teaching faculty, land requirements, bed strengths, and other infrastructural facilities prescribed in MCI Regulations. Also the Central Government has permitted the medical colleges to apply for starting of a PG course in pre and para clinical subjects at the time of 4th batch of MBBS students.

(e) and (f) In view of the revised norms for teacher student ratio from 1: 1 to 1:2 and information received from various Government medical colleges/PG institutes with regard to teaching faculty etc., approximately 2777 PG seats have been increased in 115 government medical colleges across 21 States/UTs.

Statement

State wise No. of PG Seats in the Country

State		Total Intake
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1381
2.	Assam	250
3.	Bihar	293
4.	Chandigarh	23
5.	Chhattisgarh	54
6.	Delhi	501
7.	Goa	45
8.	Gujarat	1159
9.	Haryana	199
10.	Himachal Pradesh	50
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	231
12.	Jharkhand	127

1	2	3	4
13.	Karnataka	1763	
14.	Kerala	518	
15.	Madhya Pradesh	395	
16.	Maharashtra	1813	
17.	Manipur	67	
18.	Orissa	190	
19.	Puducherry	225	
20.	Punjab	821	
21.	Rajasthan	405	
22.	Tamil Nadu	1499	
23.	Uttar Pradesh	923	
24.	Uttarakhand	71	
25.	West Bengal	502	
Total Intake		13505	

Public-Private Partnership in Health Insurance

2577. SHRI K.P. DHANAPALAN:
SHRI JOSE K. MANI:

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

(a) whether the Government is contemplating partnership with the private sector to provide insurance coverage to the people at a low rate on the lines of the Yashaswini Insurance Scheme in Karnataka;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the profit likely to be earned by the private sector thereby?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) No.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

[Translation]

Rohini Residential Scheme, 1981

2578. SHRI MAHABAL MISHRA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the numbers of the persons which have not been allotted plots by the Delhi Development authority (DDA) under the Rohini Residential Scheme, 1981 till date alongwith the reasons therefor;

(b) the numbers of the complaints particularly from retired senior citizens received in this regard and the action taken thereon;

(c) whether the Government has initiated the process of allotment of plots to the remaining allottees of the said Scheme; and

(d) if so, the progress made in this regard so far and the time by which the plots to remaining allottees are likely to be allotted?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (PROF. SAUGATA ROY): (a) DDA has intimated that 25,298 registrants have not yet been allotted plots in Rohini Residential Scheme, 1981, due to non-availability of anticipated number of plots.

(b) DDA has further informed that complaints/representations have been received from time to time from registrants for allotment of plots, and that record of the complaints/representations so received, has not been compiled.

(c) No, Madam.

(d) DDA has further informed that 16,000 plots, which are under development in five sectors in Rohini, would be allotted to the waiting registrants in a time span of about 18 months, and that the balance, approximately 9,000 waiting registrants, would be allotted plots in about three years time after development of three additional sectors.

Details of generation from the power station and supply to Bihar are us under:

				Figures in MUs
Sl.No.	Description	Kahalgaon-I	Kahalgaon-II	Total
1.	Normative ex-bar generation at 85% PLF	5692	6962	12654
2.	Actual Generation	4130	4742	8872
3.	Share of Bihar	1748	466	2214
4.	Actual Supply to Bihar	1277	318	1595
5.	Shortage In supply to Bihar	471	148	619

Power from Kahalgaon Super Thermal Power Plant

2579. SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the present power generation capacity of Kahalgaon Super Thermal Power Plant of National Thermal Power Corporation Limited (NTPC);

(b) whether the allotted share of power from the project to the State Government of Bihar is not being supplied at present;

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

(d) the action being taken to ensure that the State gets its full share of power?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) to (d) The present generation capacity of Kahalgaon Super Thermal Power Station of NTPC and firm allocation of power from the station to the State of Bihar is as under:

Sl.No.	Station	Capacity (MW)	Allocation to Bihar (MW)
1.	Kahalgaon Super Thermal Power Station, Stage-I	840	256
2.	Kahalgaon Super Thermal Power Station, Stage-II*	1000	66.7
		1840	322.7

*This excludes the commissioned 500 MW unit of Kahalgaon Stage-I I where commercial operation has not commenced owing to shortage In supply of coal.

There has been shortage of coal in this plant. NTPC has taken several measures to get over the shortage in supply of coal to its power stations. The details of measures are as follows:

- NTPC has tied up additional coal for Kahalgaon station from Northern Coalfield Limited (NCL), Singareni Collieries Company Limited (SCCL) and other subsidiaries of CIL and procurement of coal through e-auction and import of coal;
- For augmentation of Railways infrastructure, weekly meetings with Railway Board and monthly meeting are being regularly held; and
- Persuasion with Coal Companies namely ECL, CIL and with the Ministry of Coal, in all forum, for fast track development of linked mines.

Banned Drugs

2580. SHRI YASHBANT LAGURI:
 SHRI GORAKH PRASAD JAISWAL:
 SHRI ANANTHA VENKATARAMI REDDY:
 SHRI PURNMASI RAM:
 SHRI RAJAJIAH SIRICILLA:
 SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAISI:
 SHRI EKNATH MAHADEO GAIKWAD:
 SHRI BHASKARRAO BAPURAO PATIL
 KHATGAONKAR:
 SHRI MADHU GOUD YASKHI:
 SHRI RUDRAMADHAB RAY:

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

(a) whether many blacklisted or banned drugs are being marketed in the country with new names;

(b) if so, the details of such drugs detected and the action taken by the Government thereon;

(c) whether reports have been received by the Government on the adverse effect of diabetic drug Rosiglitazone/Avandia which is banned in many countries;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the corrective steps taken or proposed to be

taken by the Government to ban the marketing of such drugs in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI): (a) and (b) There is no such term - 'blacklisted' in the Drugs and Cosmetics Act and Rules thereunder. However drugs which are prohibited to manufacture and market under Section 26 A of Drugs and Cosmetics Act are not permitted to be marketed in the country under any name. Central Drugs Standard Control Organisation (CDSCO) has not received any such information.

(c) to (e): Earlier in 2007, there were reports of increased risk of heart attack with rosiglitazone. In India, the matter was examined by National Pharmacovigilance Advisory Committee (NPAC) in January, 2008 which recommended incorporation of "Box warning" in the package inserted and other promotional literature 'of formulations containing rosiglitazone. Accordingly all State Drug Controllers were requested to direct manufacturers of rosiglitazone formulation to incorporate the box warning about cardiac risk. In January, 2010 it was reported that one US PDA report concluded that rosiglitazone should be removed from the market.

The safety issues of continued marketing of such drug formulations which have been withdrawn/restricted in some other countries are examined in the contepct of current knowledge by the Drug Technical Advisory Board (DTAB), a statutory body under the Drugs and Cosmetics Act.

[English]

Non-Availability of Medicines in PHCs

2581. SHRI JOSEPH TOPPO: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the maximum Primary Health Centres are out of medicine stock are or the medicines used are not available under the National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) in the country including the State of Assam;

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

(c) the corrective measures taken or proposed to be taken to ensure the availability and supply of medicines to these Health Centres?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (c) No, under National Rural Health Mission[NRHM] funds are released to all State/UT Governments for upgradation of their primary health care infrastructure including ensuring availability of medicines at Sub Centres[SCs], Primary Health Centres[PHCs], Community Health Centres [CHCs] etc. The State/UT Governments incorporate their requirement of funds including for procurement of medicines, in their annual Programme Implementation Plans which are examined in this Ministry. Funds are released to State/UT Governments as per the recommendations of National Programme Coordination Committee [NPCC]. Health being the 'State' subject, public health facilities and associated matters *i.e.* day to day administration including availability of medicines etc. are administrative control of concerned State/UT Governments.

[*Translation*]

Outstanding Loans

2582. SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHURY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of amount of loan given by Union Government outstanding against each State along with interest as on date, State-wise;

(b) the details of the loans written off by the Union Government, State-wise;

(c) whether any special scheme is being formulated by the Government to bring about improvement in fiscal management in future; and

(d) 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) A statement showing amounts of loan and interest outstanding as on 28.2.2010 against each State, and

loans written off from 2005-06 to 2009-10, on account of loans advanced by Ministry of Finance, is enclosed.

(c) and (d) At present, the Debt Consolidation and Relief Facility (DCRF), based on the recommendations of the Twelfth Finance Commission (TFC), is in place to improve the States' fiscal position. This facility has two components—(i) consolidation of central loans (from Ministry of Finance) contracted till 31.3.2004 and outstanding as on 31.3.2005, and (ii) provision of interest relief and grant of debt waiver to States based on their fiscal performance. Under the first component, outstanding loans were consolidated for a period of twenty years, and the interest was reset at 7.5% p.a. Debt waiver is granted to States based on their fiscal performance, for which an assessment is made annually. Benefits under DCRF helped States by easing debt and interest pressures, and also incentivized States to follow the path of fiscal correction.

The Thirteenth Finance Commission has recommended, *inter-alia*, that during its award period 2010-2015, the States are required to eliminate Revenue Deficit and achieve Fiscal Deficit of 3% of their respective Gross State Domestic Product in stages, in a manner that all States would eliminate Revenue Deficit and achieve Fiscal Deficit of 3% of GSDP latest by 2014-15. The Commission has also recommended that the borrowing limits of the States should be fixed by the Centre in line with these targets. The Government has accepted these recommendations in principle.

The Thirteenth Finance Commission has also recommended resetting of interest rate loans from National Small Savings Fund to the States, contracted till the end of 2006-07 and outstanding as at the end of 2009-10 at a lower rate of 9%. The Government has accepted this in principle.

The Commission has also recommended write-off of the Central loans to States administered by ministries other than Ministry of Finance, extension of the debt consolidation scheme recommended by the Twelfth Finance Commission to States that did not avail the benefit till now and has laid down conditions for availing these benefits. The Government has accepted the recommendations of the Commission.

Statement

The details of amount of Loans Outstanding against each States along with interest and Loan Written off by the Union Govt. as on date State-wise

(Rs. in thousands)

Sl.No.	Name of States	Loan outstanding as on 28.2.2010	Interest outstanding as on 28.2.2010	Total Debt Waiver upto 28.2.2010
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	149110837	1051943	25924716
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	3642568	29706	606241
3.	Assam	20596517	157435	4216396
4.	Bihar	86054956	566483	3849345
5.	Chhattisgarh	23748065	172848	3730427
6.	Goa	4128099	32439	2796293
7.	Gujarat	101603529	801851	17897836
8.	Haryana	20693782	152175	3866609
9.	Himachal Pradesh	9327075	67905	1177794
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	17198818	137656	0
11.	Jharkhand	23657065	184989	2099104
12.	Karnataka	99384310	707009	14332987
13.	Kerala	62340414	412408	1024000
14.	Madhya Pradesh	103681163	668154	14522389
15.	Maharashtra	87011253	626253	10199110
16.	Manipur	6475542	104258	1501612
17.	Meghalaya	2840171	23020	447062
18.	Mizoram	3119724	46096	387822
19.	Nagaland	2922321	47478	476088
20.	Orissa	81094421	560361	15275942
21.	Punjab	32068363	1663129	41427020
22.	Rajasthan	72288829	590846	12348053
23.	Sikkim	1516061	17463	0

1	2	3	4	5
24.	Tamil Nadu	82065412	479495	10531133
25.	Tripura	4313037	66956	444979
26.	Uttaranchal	3825182	32162	392371
27.	Uttar Pradesh	191387220	15287224	42554395
28.	West Bengal	128047003	1223436	0
	Total	1424141738	25911176	232029721

[English]

13th Finance Commission

2583. DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH:
DR. SANJEEV GANESH NAIK:
SHRIMATI SUPRIYA SULE:
SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAIISI:
SHRI SANJAY DINA PATIL:
SHRI R. DHARUVANARAYANA:
SHRI P. BALRAM:
SHRI PONNAM PRABHAKAR:
SHRI K.J.S.P. REDDY:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the 13th Finance Commission has submitted its Report;

(b) if so, the main features of the recommendations contained in the said Report and action being taken thereon;

(c) whether the report has suggested new plans for fiscal consolidation for the next five years; and

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

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

(b) The 13th Finance Commission recommendations broadly cover, inter-alia, Goods and Services Tax, sharing of union tax revenue, revised roadmap for fiscal consolidation, grant to local bodies, disaster relief, debt relief to States and grants-in-aid. The report of the 13th Finance Commission together with an Explanatory

Memorandum as to the action taken on the Commission's recommendations was laid on the table of the House on 25.02.2010.

(c) and (d) The 13th Finance Commission has assessed the finances of the Union and States and specified a combined debt target of 68% of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) to be achieved by 2014-15. The Commission has worked out a roadmap for Fiscal Deficit (FD) and Revenue Deficit (RD) for the award period. For the Centre, it has recommended RD to be eliminated and FD to be brought down to 3% of GDP by 2013-14.

For States, the Commission has worked out fiscal roadmap for each state depending on its current deficit and debt levels. The States are required to eliminate RD and achieve FD at 3% of their respective Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) during the Commission's award period in stages, in a manner that all the States would eliminate RD and achieve FD of 3% of GSDP by 2014-15. The Commission has also recommended that the borrowing limits of the States should be fixed by the Centre in line with these targets.

The Government has accepted these recommendations in principle.

Requirement of Coal for thermal power Stations

2584. SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has made any assessment of the requirement of coal for the thermal power stations in the country for the year 2010-11;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to meet the requirement of coal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) and (b) For the year 2010-11, the coal requirement for coal based power stations has been assessed as 452 Million Tonne (MT), as per details given below:

(i) Coal requirement for coal based power plants designed on indigenous coal	440 MT
(ii) Coal requirement for coal based power plants primarily designed on imported coal	12 MT
Total	452 MT

(c) The indigenous coal requirement of 440 MT is proposed to be met with availability of 388 MT from the domestic sources and import of 35 MT of coal (equivalent to 52 MT of domestic coal due to higher calorific value) by the Power Utilities. In addition to this, 12 MT coal is to be imported by the Power Utilities to meet the requirement of power plants primarily designed for use of imported coal as fuel.

Acquisition Of Land For Sabarmati Asram Gaushala Trust, Ahmedabad

2585. SHRI C.R. PATIL: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has received a proposal from the Government of Gujarat for acquiring the land from Sabarmati Ashram Gaushala Trust, Ahmedabad to develop suitable memorial on the Samadhi of late Shri Murarji Desai;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) action taken by the Union Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (PROF. SAUGATA ROY): (a) to (c) A letter was received from Government of Gujarat in April, 2004 requesting CPWD to acquire the land for 'Abhay Ghat' the Samadhi of late Prime Minister Shri Murarji Desai. State Government was informed that land

in question was provided to CPWD by the Department/ Ministry of Culture for executing the work. As such, CPWD had nothing to do in the matter.

The Ministry of Culture has informed that a memorial of Shri Murarji Desai, former Prime Minister named "Abhay Ghat" has been constructed on the banks of river Sabarmati. The land for the memorial was given by Sabarmati Ashram Gaushala Trust, Ahmedabad without any cost. The construction work started in July, 1997 and was completed in March, 1999. The Memorial is being maintained by CPWD. As such, the question of acquiring the land on payment of its cost, does not arise at this stage. The Government of Gujarat has been informed, accordingly.

Shortage of Funds for Projects

2586. SHRI M. RAJA MOHAN REDDY: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether some of the projects under his Ministry are not running as per schedule for the want of funds;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the measures proposed by the Government for the release of required funds and completion of projects in time?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (PROF. SAUGATA ROY): (a) The inter-sa sectorial allocation of Government spending, gets decided by the Government in its collective responsibility. However, the Plan Schemes of the Ministry of Urban Development have not been held up for want of funds.

(b) and (c) In view of (a) above do not arise.

Cervical Cancer

2587. SHRI KABINDRA PURKAYASTHA:
SHRI S.S. RAMASUBBU:
SHRIMATI PRIYA DUTT:

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

(a) whether cases of cervical cancer are on the rise in the country;

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

(c) the steps taken by the Government to contain the spread of the disease;

(d) whether the Government has launched vaccines for the prevention of cervical cancer and proposes to make them available in the health centres across the country free of cost; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) No.

(c) This Ministry is implementing various schemes under the National Cancer Control Programme (NCCP) and releasing the grant-in-aid to the Medical Colleges/Hospitals for creating awareness and upgrading the Medical infrastructure for providing cost effective treatment to the poor and needy patients. In addition 27 Regional Cancer Centres have been recognized in various States/UTs for carrying out research activity and providing treatment to the cancer patients.

(d) and (e) At present there is no proposal to launch vaccines for prevention of cervical cancer.

[*Translation*]

Population Stabilization

2588. SHRI BHAUSAHEB RAJARAM WAKCHAURE: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has formulated schemes for population stabilization in the country;

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

(c) whether funds have been allotted by the World Bank for these schemes; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI): (a) and (b) The following initiatives have been taken in pursuance of the objectives of National Population Policy 2000 under National Rural Health Mission, the second phase of Reproductive Child Health (RCH) and Jansankaya Sthirata Kosh to inter alia

address the unmet need for contraception and for population stabilisation:

(i) **National Family Planning Insurance Scheme** was started since November, 2005 to compensate the sterilization acceptors for failures, complications and deaths and also provides indemnity insurance cover to doctors.

(ii) **Compensation Package for Sterilization was increased** in September, 2007 i.e. in vasectomy from Rs. 800 to Rs. 1500 and tubectomy from Rs. 800 to Rs. 1000 in public facilities and to a uniform amount of Rs. 1500 in accredited private health facilities for all categories in all States for vasectomy.

(iii) **Specific action points/strategies** have been incorporated in the States Project Implementation Plans (PIPs) under NRHM to address the up-gradation of Family Planning Services.

(iv) **Promotion of acceptance of No Scalpel Vasectomy** to ensure male participation.

(v) **Promote IUD 380A** intensively as a spacing method because of its longevity of 10 years and advantages over other IUDs.

(vi) **Fixed day Fixed Place Family Planning Services round the year** encouraged through growing number of 24x7 PHCs and better functioning CHCs and other health facilities under NRHM.

(vii) **Increase the basket of choice** by systematically and carefully introducing new and effective contraceptives in the programme.

(viii) The outreach activities through the institution of ASHAs and Monthly Health and Nutrition Days under NRHM have also helped.

(ix) The Prerna strategy (Responsible Parenthood Practices) of Jansankhya Sthirata Kosh (JSK) aims at promotion of delayed marriage (after the legal age) among girls, by rewarding and publically honouring the women who marry after the legal age and ensure proper spacing in the birth of their children.

(x) The Santushti strategy provides private sector gynaecologists and vasectomy surgeons an opportunity to conduct sterilisation operations in Public Private Partnership (PPP).

- (xi) The JSK Call Centre on Reproductive, Family Planning and Child Health-provides authentic information on issues related to reproductive and child health.

(c) and (d) The amount of external assistance committed by the World Bank to RCH-II Programme during the period from 22nd August 2006 to 30th September, 2010 is US \$360 million.

[English]

Metro Rail Projects

2589. SHRI S. PAKKIRAPPA:
SHRI SARVEY SATYANARAYANA:
DR. BALIRAM:
SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL:
SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR:
SHRI SONAWANE PRATAP NARAYANRAO:
SHRI E.G. SUGAVANAM:
SHRI S.S. RAMASUBBU:
SHRI SANJAY NIRUPAM:
SHRI KODIKUNNIL SURESH:
SHRI ADAGOORU H. VISHWANATH:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details and length of metro rail network in the country at present and targeted to be operationalised for the forthcoming Commonwealth Games, 2010 alongwith expected increase in ridership and revenue earning;

(b) the details of the metro rail projects presently undertaken in the country, their estimated cost alongwith their target dates of completion;

(c) whether the Union Government has received proposals from the State Governments for the setting up metro rail projects in their States during the last three years and the current year;

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

(e) the estimated cost of each project alongwith details of funding pattern between the Union Government and the State Governments;

(f) whether some of the on-going metro rail projects are likely to miss the completion targets; and

(g) if so, the details thereof and the remedial measures being taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (PROF. SAUGATA ROY): (a) to (g) The Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Penalty on Pre-payment of Loans

2590. SHRI BHASKARRAO BAPURAO
PATIL KHATGAONKAR:
SHRI EKNATH MAHADEO GAIKWAD:
SHRI MADHU GOUD YASKHI:
SHRI M.K. RAGHAVAN:
SHRI LALJI TANDON:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether scheduled commercial banks and other financial institutions imposed penalty on pre-payment of loans including home loans;

(b) if so, the details thereof, bank-wise/financial institution-wise and reasons therefor alongwith the action taken/proposed to be taken by the Government in this regard;

(c) the details of such penalty collected by such banks/financial institutions during the last three years;

(d) whether the Government has issued any guidelines regarding the refund of such penalty to customers; 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) to (c) Reserve Bank of India (RBI) have reported that no specific guidelines on foreclosure or pre-payment of charges for loans have been issued to banks. Pre-payment/foreclosure charges are normally levied by banks as pre-payment of loans affects their Asset Liability Management and is reckoned as part of the basic banking services for which banks may levy a reasonable charge. In order to ensure transparency banks are required to ensure that only latest updated information in the prescribed format is placed on their web-site and ensure that the same is easily accessible from the Home Page of their web-sites.

The data reporting system of RBI does not generate information as asked for. However, RBI has reported

that the offices of 15 Banking Ombudsmen have received 7331 complaints under 'Loans/Advances-housing' during the year 2008-09 as compared to 5297 and 757 complaints in the previous years.

(d) and (e) In terms of extant RBI instructions, in the context of granting greater functional autonomy to banks, operational freedom has been given to scheduled commercial banks on all matters pertaining to banking transactions, including pre-payment/foreclosure charges on loans. With effect from September 1999 banks have been given freedom to fix service charges for various types of services rendered by them. While fixing service charges, banks should ensure that the charges are reasonable and not out of line with the average cost of providing these services. Further, in terms of RBI's circular dated February 2, 2007 on 'Reasonableness of bank charges' banks have been advised that they should make basic banking services available at reasonable prices/charges to customers.

In terms of the 'Guidelines of Fair Practice Code for Lenders' banks have been advised by RBI that loan application forms should be comprehensive and should include information about the fees/charges, if any, payable for processing, the amount of such fees refundable in the case of no-acceptance of applications, pre-payment options and any other matter which affects the interest of the borrower, so that a meaningful comparison with other banks can be made and an informed decision can be taken by the borrower.

Cases of Diabetes

2591. SHRI GUTHA SUKHENDER REDDY:
SHRI J.M. AARON RASHID:
SHRI P. KARUNAKARAN:
SHRI MOHAMMED E.T. BASHEER:
SHRI NISHIKANT DUBEY:
SHRIMATI MANEKA GANDHI:
SHRI LALJI TANDON:

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

(a) whether the Government has conducted any study/survey regarding prevalence of diabetes in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the corrective measures taken and assistance provided to the State Governments to check the disease in the country and the achievements made as a result thereof;

(d) whether the Union Government proposes to launch an awareness campaign to educate the people particularly in the rural areas about the hazards of diabetes; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) No recent study has been undertaken by Government of India to find out the number of diabetics' in the country.

(c) The Planning Commission has earmarked Rs. 1660.50 crore in the 11th Five Year Plan for the National Programme for Prevention and Control of Diabetes, Cardio-Vascular Diseases and Stroke (NPDCS and the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare has formulated the National Programme (NPDCS), which has been considered by the Expenditure Finance Committee. NPDCS has been initiated in 10 districts in 10 states on pilot basis.

(d) and (e) One of the major objectives of NPDCS is prevention and control of Non Communicable Diseases (NCDs) including Diabetes through behaviour and lifestyle changes using mass media, interpersonal communication and community based activities.

Cases of Tuberculosis

2592. SHRI N.S.V. CHITTAN:
SHRI S. SEMMALAI:
SHRI NAVEEN JINDAL:
SHRI P.T. THOMAS:
SHRI ASHOK KUMAR RAWAT:
SHRI MITHLESH KUMAR:

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

(a) whether India has the largest number of tuberculosis cases as per the report of World Health Organisation (WHO);

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the number, of such patients reported, cured and died during each

of the last three years and the current year, State/UT-wise;

(c) the details of the initiatives taken for the treatment of the disease including Directly Observed Treatment (DOT) and the new strategies proposed to be launched to reduce the number of T.B. patients including child patients in the country;

(d) whether despite the provisions of free treatment, patients are being made to pay for various tests and X-rays; and

(e) if so, the facts in this regard and the corrective measures being taken by the Government to remedy the situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI): (a) Yes.

(b) As per the latest estimate WHO, in 2009, India accounted for 1.96 million cases, out of 9.27 million cases globally. The details of total patients put on treatment (reported) under Revised National TB Control Programme and patients who successfully treated (cured) and who died during each of last three years and current year (only patients reported), state wise/UT wise are given at statement enclosed.

(c) The Revised National TB Control Programme (RNTCP) widely known as DOTS, which is WHO recommended strategy, is being implemented as a 100%

Centrally Sponsored Scheme in the entire country. Under the programme, diagnosis and treatment facilities including supply of anti TB drugs are provided free of cost to all TB patients. For child patients innovative pediatric patient wise boxes are used in the programme wherein doses of drugs are administered as per weight bands. More than 12,700 microscopy centres have been established in the country. Treatment centres (DOT centres) have been established near the residence of patients to the extent possible. All Government hospitals, Community Health Centres (CHC), Primary Health Centres (PHCs), Sub-centres are DOT Centres. In addition, NGOs, Private Practitioners (PPs) involved under the RNTCP, Community Volunteers, Anganwadi workers, Women Self Groups etc. also function as DOT Providers/DOT Centres. Drugs are provided under direct observation and the patients are monitored so that they complete their treatment.

To further extend reach of programme, the schemes for involvement of NGOs/PPs have been revised. The programme has also launched DOTS-Plus for the management of multi-drug resistance tuberculosis (MDR-TB) since 2007. Till date these services are available in 10 States including Gujarat, Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh, Delhi, Kerala, Haryana, Tamil Nadu, Rajasthan, West Bengal and Orissa.

(d) No.

(e) Does not arise.

Statement

Number of Patients Treated and Died

State	2006			2007			2008			2009
	Registered Patients	Successfully Treated	Deaths	Registered Patients	Successfully Treated	Deaths	Registered Patients	Successfully Treated	Deaths	Registered Patients
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	920	745	47	775	622	34	748	656	30	803
Andhra Pradesh	107131	90654	5681	111304	95707	5772	114624	99360	5844	114074
Arunachal Pradesh	2607	2132	102	2746	2306	92	2450	2133	84	2432
Assam	32311	26559	1504	36766	30701	1561	38454	32307	1458	39910
Bihar	61151	51260	2384	79619	67546	2612	84404	74409	2378	82401

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Chandigarh	2322	2069	60	2411	2194	56	2492	2252	66	2572
Chhattisgarh	28209	24405	1149	27504	23755	1012	27280	236831	979	27463
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	391	318	18	390	326	8	443	366	20	386
Daman and Diu	280	237	21	337	283	11	224	167	5	326
Delhi	47606	41593	1177	49058	43631	1241	49505	43978	1240	50693
Goa	2036	1518	95	2104	1723	103	1996	1708	113	1897
Gujarat	79821	64454	4480	80399	66665	4323	79365	65684	4266	80575
Haryana	34693	28752	1534	35591	29746	1567	35348	29467	1622	38241
Himachal Pradesh	13303	11529	596	13611	11881	607	13618	12036	544	13743
Jammu and Kashmir	10268	8752	521	12392	10900	494	12521	10896	464	13164
Jharkhand	33035	29170	1196	36133	32064	1300	38395	34140	1453	39569
Karnataka	64842	49143	4304	67630	51999	4849	66159	52135	4708	67744
Kerala	25248	21224	1182	24397	20360	1230	24935	21035	1164	27019
Lakshadweep	16	14	0	15	14	0	11	10	0	24
Madhya Pradesh	74435	61391	3130	80410	67505	3121	80929	67866	3052	83276
Maharashtra	138837	115320	7167	142792	118483	7680	139641	115983	7966	137705
Manipur	4603	3849	119	4885	4105	155	4293	3572	147	4239
Meghalaya	3929	3006	181	4857	3989	186	4639	3796	203	4591
Mizoram	1912	1685	73	2177	1972	73	2558	2336	83	2538
Nagaland	2695	2232	72	3079	2652	87	2984	2619	86	3614
Orissa	44790	37627	2276	49285	41915	2529	51031	43761	2787	52145
Puducherry	1513	1223	111	1383	1152	91	1333	1159	67	1385
Punjab	34537	29135	1527	35875	30482	1585	37076	31951	1584	38641
Rajasthan	107783	93473	3815	111700	97672	4069	112192	97847	4087	111501
Sikkim	1458	1257	53	1538	1295	68	1641	1414	61	1720
Tamil Nadu	87065	72429	4682	86113	73847	4140	84610	73791	4189	82634
Tripura	2314	2030	120	2573	2315	130	2846	2532	130	2851
Uttar Pradesh	224465	191729	7822	245106	212264	8456	278044	242037	9639	283317
Uttarakhand	11653	10137	314	13406	11455	346	13331	11231	417	14300
West Bengal	109319	92948	5032	107226	89916	5214	107213	90979	5268	105816
Total	1397498	1173999	62545	1475587	1253442	64802	1517333	1299296	66204	1533309

Expenses on Militancy in Punjab

2593. SHRI PRATAP SINGH BAJWA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Punjab Government has since paid the entire amount with interest due on it in respect of expenditure incurred by that State to meet the problem of militancy;

(b) if so, the details thereof and if not the status of the debt unpaid as on date;

(c) whether the Union Government proposes to waive off the entire amount as a special case; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (d) Central Government provided Special Term Loans of Rs. 5799.92 crore to Government of Punjab for combating terrorism during the period of militancy from 1984-85 to 1993-94. Out of this amount, a sum of Rs. 771.24 crore (principal) and Rs. 1923.43 crore (interest) was paid by the State Government and Rs. 761.46 crore (principal) and Rs. 2156.43 crore (interest) was waived by Gol. Further an amount of Rs. 495.21 crore (principal) was waived on the basis of the recommendations of Tenth Finance Commission. Thus, the outstanding loan (principal) as on 31.03.2000 was Rs. 3772.01 crore.

The loan amount of Rs. 3772.01 crore outstanding against Government of Punjab was written off by Gal vide sanction dated 31.03.2007 and the interest of Rs. 2728.48 crore was also written off vide sanction dated 31.03.2008.

Vector-Borne Diseases in North-East States

2594. DR. THOKCHOM MEINYA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a wide spread prevalence of malaria and other vector borne diseases in the North-East States;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken by the Government for the prevention of these diseases;

(c) whether the Government proposes any special drive to eradicate malaria and other vector-borne diseases in the North-East States; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI): (a) and (b) Malaria is a major public health problem in all the North-Eastern States. Two other vector-borne diseases viz. Acute Encephalitis Syndrome/ Japanese Encephalitis and Dengue have also been reported from some of the North-Eastern States.

The number of cases of Malaria, Acute Encephalitis Syndrome/Japanese Encephalitis and Dengue reported during the last three years in North-Eastern States are given in Statement enclosed.

Government of India through its National Vector Borne Disease Control Programme (NVBDCP) has developed a strategy for prevention and control of vector-borne diseases, which advocates for integrated vector control, early case detection and complete treatment, and behaviour change communication. Government of India provides technical support and also supplements the States by providing funds and commodities as per their annual requirements approved under National Rural Health Mission for carrying out the above stated activities. However, the programme is primarily being implemented through the State Governments.

As there is no specific treatment available for Acute Encephalitis Syndrome/Japanese Encephalitis and Dengue, the strategy mainly consists of early diagnosis and case management. In addition, for prevention and control of Japanese Encephalities, vaccination is also undertaken.

(c) and (d) For effective control of malaria, North-Eastern States have been given additional inputs under the Global Fund supported Intensified Malaria Control Project (IMCP) in the form of human resources and commodities like Rapid Diagnostic Tests (RDTs), Artesunate Combination Therapy (ACT), Arteether injections, Insecticide Treated Nets (ITNS)/Long Lasting Insecticidal Nets (LLINs) and Synthetic Pyrethroid liquid. The project also provides financial support for training, monitoring, mobility and IEC/BCC.

Statement*Number of Malaria cases reported in North-East States during the last three years*

Name of the State	2007	2008	2009 (prov.)
Arunachal Pradesh	32,072	29,146	21,894
Assam	94,853	83,939	91,413
Manipur	1,194	708	1,069
Meghalaya	36,337	39,616	76,759
Mizoram	6,081	7,361	9,399
Nagaland	4,976	5,078	8,489
Sikkim	48	38	42
Tripura	18,474	25,894	24,371
Total	1,94,035	1,91,780	2,33,436

Number of Acute Encephalitis Syndrome/Japanese Encephalitis cases reported in North-East States during the last three years

Name of the State	2007	2008	2009 (prov.)
Assam	424	319	462
Manipur	65	4	6
Nagaland	7	0	9
Total	496	323	477

Number of Dengue cases reported in North-East States during the last three years

Name of the State	2007	2008	2009 (prov.)
Manipur	51	0	0
Nagaland	0	0	25
Total	51	0	25

*[Translation]***Unclaimed Deposits with Banks**

2595. SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL:
SHRI R. DHARUVANARAYANA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

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

(b) whether the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has formulated any policy/scheme for utilization of such funds;

(c) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether the RBI proposed any amendment in the Banking Regulation Act, 1949 in this regard;

(e) if so, the details thereof and the time by which such amendment is likely to be incorporated in the said Act; and

(f) the steps taken/being taken by the Government in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) According to Reserve Bank of India (RBI) the unclaimed deposits lying with Schedules Commercial Banks as on December 31, 2009 are as under:

No. of Accounts	Amount of Unclaimed Deposits
10171368	Rs. 1360.32 crore

The Bank-wise details are given in statements I & II enclosed.

(b) to (f) RBI has not formulated any scheme for utilization of such funds. The amount of unclaimed deposits lies with the respective Banks and is utilised by them for their general business like any other deposits.

It was proposed to amend Banking Regulation (Amendment) and Miscellaneous Provisions Bill, 2003 for inserting a new Section 26A in the Banking Regulation Act, 1949 which deals with the establishment of Depositor Protection Fund. As per the proposed amendment, the amount to the credit of any account in India with a banking company or banking co-operative society which has not been operated upon for a period of ten years or any deposit remaining unclaimed for more than ten years shall be credited to the above Fund within three months from the expiry of the said period often years. The Bill containing the above proposal was introduced in the Lok Sabha in August 2003. The Bill lapsed due to the dissolution of the House. There is no proposal before the Government to amend the law in this regard.

Statement I*Statement showing the Unclaimed Deposits (More than 10 years old) as on 31st December 2009*

Sl.No.	Name of the bank	Current Accounts		Savings Account		Fixed Deposits		Other Deposits			Total Unclaimed Deposits		
		No. of Accounts	Amount	No. of Accounts	Amount	No. of Accounts	Amount	No. of Accounts	Amount	Interest	Incidental Charges	No. of Accounts	Amount
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
State Bank of India & Associates													
1.	State Bank of India	106292	166657863.00	860153	525913743.00	73649	176407696.00	7129	11137301.00	22964439.00	11496055.00	1047223	881584987.00
2.	State Bank of Bikaner and Jaipur	5096	6662909.00	61315	70797403.00	8850	66351868.00	0	0.00	1301996.00	752773.00	75261	144361403.00
3.	State Bank of Hyderabad	15833	15797365.00	56550	38087251.00	13928	31951823.00	0	0.00	205613.00	55408.00	86311	85986644.00
4.	State Bank of Indore	2116	8236164.92	24956	24912780.04	13040	55354322.19	0	0.00	122049.68	41965.00	40114	88583351.83
5.	State Bank of Mysore	5225	19344220.00	93292	186291808.00	14763	49276142.00	9348	6598164.00	44220009.00	7390232.00	122628	300340111.00
6.	State Bank of Patiala	2	3119.00	530	3515259.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	532	3518378.00
7.	State Bank of Travancore	12751	17339524.00	35949	17119176.00	14344	45122434.00	146	680242.00	101879.00	446897.00	63190	79916358.00
SB! GROUP TOTAL		147315	224041164.92	1132747	866637420.04	138574	424464285.19	16623	20415707.00	68915965.68	20153330.00	1435259	1584291232.63
Nationalised Banks													
1.	Allahabad Bank	1130	2568859.00	19243	32020853.00	3030	14187802.00	470	2986167.00	2331570.00	85646.00	23873	54009605.00
2.	Andhra Bank	21434	28139841.00	203495	115919182.00	35782	123722376.00	32792	77677376.00	1443681.00	278964.00	293503	346623492.00
3.	Bank of Baroda	10733	31463539.00	208689	247927259.00	37873	122586900.00	11667	6570325.00	9252025.00	2974534.00	268962	414825514.00
4.	Bank of India	13365	21189815.00	118038	96309963.00	7704	74375310.00	6226	13265497.00	308932.00	175931.00	145333	205273586.00
5.	Bank of Maharashtra	4038	8458816.00	265110	196446901.00	11905	65349877.00	4062	10862095.00	4157180.00	922273.00	285115	284352596.00
6.	Canara Bank	43650	135567660.71	1948560	1767738735.37	25153	64699942.08	249840	215837973.52	0.00	0.00	2267223	2183844311.68
7.	Central Bank of India	13545	31801023.00	268577	260159913.00	53216	286571743.00	14962	29426928.00	2355883.00	931967.00	350300	609383523.00
8.	Corporation Bank	13897	451576000	374413	36097502.00	36944	10628992.00	9002	2686705.00	0.00	0.00	434256	53928959.00
9.	Dera Bank	3497	5000205.00	44349	55292143.00	7134	23802132.00	0	0.00	587368.00	91851.00	54980	84589997.00
10.	Indian Bank	6985	7780372.00	204630	108190885.00	11546	27352659.00	14305	11639210.00	78803.00	2650261.00	237466	152391668.00
11.	Indian Overseas Bank	61790	81169024.00	383743	661554935.00	64612	95929776.00	0	0.00	0.00	13558680.00	510145	82509505500
12.	Oriental Bank of Commerce	3356	40754573.00	43238	151203285.00	17223	295820518.00	1559	2714456.00	3513342.00	38547357.00	65376	455458817.00
13.	Punjab National Bank	13288	189974000.00	434326	1070116000.00	17327	229599000.00	3351	102037000.00	36372000.00	24972000.00	468292	1603126000.00
14.	Punjab and Sind Bank	3267	30981000.00	45888	76624000.00	2624	41484000.00	24602	136462000.00	6000.00	0.00	76381	285557000.00
15.	Syndicate Bank	19999	2573505600	67567	79119415.00	50061	79031336.00	601592	498104623.00	1890.00	26947369.00	739219	655044951.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
16.	Union Bank of India	39077	91988179.00	482033	511798644.00	58999	376629490.00	2492	7001803.00	23687708.00	3508176.00	582601	1007597648.00
17.	United Bank of India	13351	1615831800	160444	200816031.00	15811	10747878.00	0	0.00	11011073.00	5775175.00	189606	232858125.00
18.	Uco Bank	15193	26273083.00	189787	153010703.00	15436	60908459.00	3330	5018987.00	3336539.00	1954863.00	223746	246592908.00
19.	Vijaya Bank	1732	7338137.00	12662	15554930.00	72848	153835369.00	5294	4627626.00	2526.00	142541700	92536	179933171.00
20.	Nationalised Banks	303327	786857260.71	5474812	5835901279.37	545228	2157263559.08	985546	1126918771.52	98446520.00	124800464.00	7308913	9880586926.68
	Other Public Sector Bank												
1.	IDB ILtd.	2014	26447656.00	40629	162888375.00	4438	32144492.00	463	6743000.00	651704.00	0.00	47544	228875227.00
	Public Sector Banks Total	452656	103734601.63	6648188	6865427074.41	688240	2613872336.27	1002632	1154077478.52	168014209.68	144983794.00	8791716	11693753386.51

Statement II

(As on December 31, 2009)

Sl.No.	Name of the bank	Current Accounts		Savings Account		Fixed Deposits		Other Deposits		Total Unclaimed Deposits			
		No. of Accounts	Amount	No. of Accounts	Amount	No. of Accounts	Amount	No. of Accounts	Amount	Interest	Incidental Charges	No. of Accounts	Amount
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Private Sector Banks													
1.	Axis Bank Ltd	4	45859.00	283	4401884.00	1	1491.00	0	0.00	74987.00	0.00	288	4524221.00
2.	The Bank of Rajasthan Ltd.	3136	11742142.00	58044	110829586.00	3332	19046578.00	0	0.00	2868903.00	1515725.00	64512	142971484.00
3.	The Catholic Syrian Bank Ltd.	10552	1356499.09	143970	20526376.74	11520	17348862.06	11899	3471206.07	629579.63	2035361.67	177941	41797161.92
4.	City Union Bank Ltd.	4802	4919601.19	53944	11484768.59	3131	1157587.07	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	61877	17561956.85
5.	Development Credit Bank Ltd.	1229	13477000.00	3983	22710000.00	1879	29542000.00	0	0.00	884000.00	0.00	7091	66613000.00
6.	The Dhankashmi Bank Ltd.	2649	850037.00	47288	3667967.00	0	0.00	249	4331637.00	36373.00	1501.00	58186	8884513.00
7.	The Federal Bank Ltd.	8728	13243599.00	102031	106922443.00	2994	6574508.00	15129	10589031.00	0.00	10773667.00	128882	126555914.00
8.	HDFC Bank Ltd.	63	218181.00	2030	16120331.00	400	2612478.00	7	19998.00	24670.00	827.00	2500	18994831.00
9.	ICICI Bank Ltd.	9063	3836648500	67859	125960384.00	13172	117730735.00	0	0.00	405812.00	537529.00	90094	281925887.00
10.	Indus Ind Bank Ltd.	122	3654592.00	291	4447324.00	259	4333716.00	0	0.00	151401.00	214975.00	672	12372058.00
11.	ING Vysya Bank Ltd.	3583	7186055.00	87753	58162055.00	27760	143661226.00	39078	67718024.00	83585.00	17287.00	158174	276793658.00
12.	The Jammu and Kashmir Bank Ltd.	3016	7281811.59	14292	18140455.17	1874	9614075.23	12364	12041941.93	313203.20	1244.00	31546	47390243.12
13.	The Karnataka Bank Ltd.	1531	8320017.00	42964	64348517.00	4262	21414522.00	8834	5231736.00	2395385.00	286146.00	57591	101424033.00
14.	The Karur Vysya Bank Ltd.	6157	6362388.00	40772	13945538.00	14241	28767980.00	25396	12525168.00	0.00	0.00	86566	61601074.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
15.	Kotak Mahindra Bank Ltd.	0	0.00	0	0.00	109	1309000.00	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	109	1309000.00
16.	The Lakshmi Vilas Bank Ltd.	15172	9072520.00	101642	16064900.00	3591	9547431.00	7202	6349847.00	0.00	0.00	127607	41034698.00
17.	The Nainital Bank Ltd.	531	1227659.00	10038	6462463.00	1677	3115478.00	325	1367276.00	344188.00	111415.00	12571	12405649.00
18.	The Ratnakar Bank Ltd.	1404	2493132.00	16453	6623287.00	3591	7266152.00	0	0.00	100932.00	115245.00	21448	16368258.00
19.	SBI Commercial and International Bank Ltd.	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0.00
20.	The South Indian Bank Ltd.	521	80501.00	L 12390	123014.00	1753	4630990.00	560	314560.00	248851.00	0.00	15224	5397916.00
21.	Tamil Nadu Mercantile Bank Ltd.	11183	2380213400	131855	103340153.00	84806	20522427.00	0	0.00	3106162.00	447770.00	227844	150323106.00
22.	YES Bank Ltd	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0.00
23.	Private Sector Banks Total	8344-6	1542G0212.07	S378S2	714281446.50	180352	443197236 36	129043	123960427.00	11668031.83	16058692.67	1330723	1436248661. B9

Foreign Banks

1.	ABN Amro Bank	81	673907.00	491	4558727.00	2	12977.00	0	0.00	87732.00	65590.00	574	5467753.00
2.	Abu Dhabi Commercial Bank	21	1024944.17	0	0.00	4	43844.00	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	25	1068788.17
3.	American Express Banking Corporation	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0.00
4.	Antwerp Diamond Bank	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0.00
5.	A.B. Bank Ltd	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0.00
6.	Bank International Indonesia	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0.00
7.	Bank of Bahrain and Kuwait	6	28634.00	31	147381.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	735.00	0.00	37	176750.00
8.	Bank of America	604	14871899.00	9	4948740.00	362	8319983.00	0	0.00	221083.00	22367.00	975	28339338.00
9.	Bank of Ceylon	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0.00
10.	Bank of Nova Scotia	23	58767966	31	594944.47	0	0.00	0	0.00	6371 .72	0.00	54	1188995.85
11.	Bank of Tokyo-Mitsubishi	28	878734.00	110	4779724.00	15	2294658.00	96	387942.00	159566.00	137663.00	249	8363161.00
12.	Barclays Bank	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0.00
13.	BMP Paribas	18	594251643	1	60.76	35	1005137.92	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	54	6947715.11
14.	China Trust Commercial	0	000	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0.00
15.	Catyon Bank	5	65705.30	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	35500.00	5	30205.30
16.	Citibank	723	2420652000	2511	28866536.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	1136004.00	0.00	3234	54209060.00
17.	Deutsche Bank	31	1595818.00	0	0.00	2	331055.00	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	33	1926873.00
18.	DBS Bank Ltd	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0.00
19.	First Rand Bank	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0.00
20.	Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corp Ltd	24	1422308.00	178	4567063.00	1558	52232718.00	0	0.00	150626.00	1363200	1760	58359083.00

	1		2		3		4		5				
21.	J.P. Morgan Chase Bank	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0.00
22.	JSCVTB Bank	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0.00
23.	Kiung Thai Bank	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0.00
24.	Masnreq Bank	0	0.00	0	0.00	94	684609.00	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	94	684609.00
25.	Mizuho Corporate Bank	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0.00
26.	Oman International	59	2487727.68	172	2474568.98	0	0.00	0	0.00	65681.44	0.00	231	5027978.10
27.	Societe Generate	0	0.00	0	0.00	3	39707.96	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	3	39707.96
28.	Shinhan Bank	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0.00
29.	Sonali Bank Ltd.	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0.00
30.	State Bank of Maurisies Ltd.	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0.00
31.	Standard Chartered Bank	12749	78284300.00	25961	193793976.00	2753	2962075400	118	250939900	58400200	3464850.00	41601	301327581.00
32.	UBS	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0.00
33.	Foreign Banks Total	14372	132270693.24	29515	244731721.21	4828	94585643.88	214	2897341.00	2411801.16	3739602.00	48929	473157598.49
	All Scheduled Commercial Banks	550474132381	6987.74	7615555	7824440242.12	873420	3156655216.51	1131889	1280935246.52	182094042.67	164782088.67	10171368	13603159646.89

Child Health Centres

2596. SHRI R.K. SINGH PATEL: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of child health centres working in various States, particularly in backward regions during the last three years, State- wise;

(b) the preventive measures taken by these centres to protect children from new diseases,

(c) whether the medicines are available in adequate quantity in all such centres;

(d) if riot, the reasons therefor;

(e) whether the Government proposes to open such new more centres in the States; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) Services for Child Health are provided through district Hospitals, Community Health Centre (CHC), Primary Health Centre (PHC) and Sub Centre (SC). National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) seeks to strengthen these facilities for providing accessible and affordable health care services to the rural masses. Under NRIIM and Reproductive Child Health (RCH) II, States are setting up Special New Born Care Units (SNCU) at District Hospitals, Child Stabilization Units at Community Health Centres (CHC)/ First referral Units (FRU) and New Born Care Corners at Primary Health Centres (PHC). The current status of SNCUs in different States is given at the enclosed statement.

(b) The SNUC provides services for the new born or child requiring special care e.g. care for a newborn sepsis/child suffering from pneumonia, dehydration. It also provides care at birth services like prevention of hypothermia, prevention of infection and management of low birth weight.

(c) and (d) Adequate medicines for child care services are made available at all health centre's i.e. CHCs/PHCs and Sub-centre's (SC) under the NRHM/RCH II programme.

(e) and (f) The States are supported under NRHM/RCH II to establish these Special Newborn Care Units, Child Stabilization Units and New Born Care Corners according to their needs and as projected in their Annual Programme Implementation Plans (PIP).

Statement

States	Number of SNCUs as on 28.2.10
1	2
Bihar	6
Chhattisgarh	0
Himachal Pradesh	0
Jammu and Kashmir	0
Jharkhand	0
Madhya Pradesh	14
Orissa	13
Rajasthan	26
Uttar Pradesh	1
Uttarakhand	2
Andhra Pradesh	32
Goa	2
Gujarat	18
Haryana	0
Karnataka	39
Kerala	18
Maharashtra	40
Punjab	8

1	2
Tamil Nadu	17
West Bengal	9
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1
Chandigarh	1
Dadar and Nagar Haveli	0
Daman and Diu	0
Delhi	9
Lakshwadeep	0
Puducherry	8
Arunachal Pradesh	0
Assam	3
Manipur	0
Meghalaya	0
Mizoram	0
Nagaland	0
Sikkim	0
Tripura	0
Grand total	267

Juvenile Crimes

2597. SHRI JAYWANT GANGARAM AWALE: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the incidents of juvenile crimes are increasing in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government proposes to set up juvenile court in each High Court to deal with such cases;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the Government proposes to take new measures for the welfare of children in the country; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) and (b) As per the information of the National Crime Records Bureau [NCRB]; a total of 21088, 22865 and 24528 cases were registered under the Indian Penal Code [IPG] against juveniles in the country during 2006, 2007 and 2008 respectively, which shows a increasing trend A total of 4729, 4163 and 3156 cases were reoorted under Special and Local Laws [SLL during the said period which shows a decreasing trend. The details are available in the NCRB's website-www.ncrb.nic.in/crinesininidia.htm.

(c) and (d) Under Section 4 of the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2000 as amended in 2006, State Governments/UT Administrations are required to constitute Juvenile Justice Board (JJB) for each district. This is he appropriate authority for the adjudication and disposition of matters relating to children in conflict with law.

(e) and (f) Ministry of Women and Child Development has introduced a new centrally sponsored scheme namely Integrated Child Protection Scheme (ICPS)' in the current financial year 2009-10. The objective is to create a safe and secure environment to comprehensive development of the children who are in need of care and protection and children in conflict with law, in the country. The details of the scheme are available on the Ministry's websiie www.wcd.nic.in.

Energy Conservation Programmes

2598. SHRI PRALHAD JOSHI: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the country's performance in terms of energy conservation is not satisfactory as compared to other countries of the world;

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

(c) the details of the programmes being run by the Government for energy conservation and the extent to which these programmes have succeeded in achieving their objectives?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) and (b) The country's performance in terms of energy conservation is quite satisfactory. As per International Energy Agency (IEA)—Key Energy Statistics (2009), In the year 2006 India's energy Intensity of OOP is 0.15 kgOE per dollar of GDP (expressed in purchasing power parity terms), which is not only lower than the OECD average (0.18 kgOE/GDP-PPP) but also continues to decrease, which is an indication of the country's prudent use of energy.

(c) The Ministry of Power/Bureau of Energy Efficiency have formulated an Action Plan for energy conservation/efficiency during the 11th Five Year Plan particularly through demand side measures. Eight national schemes have been included under this Action Plan. The overall target set by the Government for the 11th Five Year Plan is 10,000 MW of avoided capacity generation.

A brief over view of the various schemes along with the targeted avoided capacity and sanctioned amounts is indicated in the statement enclosed. The schemes are implemented within the framework of the Energy Conservation Act, 2001. The initiatives taken have resulted in an avoided capacity generation of 2127 MW during the last two years i.e. 2007-06 and 2008-09. The fuel savings are nearly 1% of the total fuel use in the country. The target for avoided capacity in the year 2009-10 is 2600 MW.

Statement

Sl.No.	Name of Scheme	Sanctioned amount in Rs. crores	Target (avoided capacity) in MW
1	2	3	4
01.	Bachat Lamp Yojna promotes energy efficient and high quality CFLs in the household sector	48.00	4,000

1	2	3	4
02.	Standards and Labeling Programme develops energy efficiency standards for end-use equipments and provides consumers with an informed choice through the BEE star labels.	47.71	3,000
03.	Energy Conservation Building Code sets minimum energy performance standards for new commercial buildings with a connected load of 500 KW. Energy Efficiency Is also promoted In existing buildings through retrofitting.	13.99	500
04.	Agriculture DSM and Municipal DSM targets replacement of inefficient pump-sets, street lighting etc In the agricultural and municipal areas.	36.29	2000
05.	Energy Efficiency In Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs) to enhance energy efficiency In 25 energy intensive clusters	38.58	500
06.	Capacity Building of State Designated Agencies (SDAs) seeks to enhance their Institutional capacities to facilitate them In the implementation of Energy Conservation Act In the respective states.	49.41	-
07.	State Energy Conservation Fund to ensure susta Inability of energy efficiency implementation at the State level.	70.00	-
08.	Awareness Campaign on Energy Conservation to create awareness amongst general public on the efficacy and virtues of adopting a habit for energy conservation.	86.07	-
Total		390.05	10000

Health Clinic Scheme for Senior Citizens

2599. SHRI LAL CHAND KATARIA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to launch Health Clinic Scheme for senior citizens;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the treatment facility provided to the senior citizens under this scheme;

(d) whether the Government proposes for the fresh recruitment of doctors for this purpose; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (e) The Ministry of Health and Family Welfare has formulated a National Programme for the Health Care of Elderly (NPHCE), for which mandatory clearances are being processed.

One of the major objectives of the proposed programme is to provide easy access to preventive, promotive, curative and rehabilitative services to the elderly at district and sub district level through doctors already available and posting of some new doctors. It also envisages providing referral services to the elderly patients through 80 district hospitals and 8 regional super-speciality hospitals.

*[English]***NPAs of Banks**

2600. SHRI R. DHROVANARAYANA:
DR. SANJAY SINGH:
SHRI IYARAJ SINGH:
SHRI TUFANI SAROJ:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the Non-Performing Assets (NPAs) of Public Sector Banks (PSBs) and major Private Sector Banks during the last three years and as on date alongwith the total advance made by these banks during the said period, bank-wise;

(b) whether a large amount of Non-Performing Assets (NPAs) in PSBs pertain to the Multi National Companies (MNCs) and groups of private companies;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether loans and other benefits extended to some of major and multinational companies inspite of being in default in the payment in connivance with the bank officials;

(e) if so, whether any inquiry conducted in this regard;

(f) if so, the details thereof and the outcome thereof;

(g) whether some PSBs propose to sell a certain share of their NPAs; and

(h) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) The details of Non-Performing Assets (NPAs) of Public Sector Banks (PSBs) and major Private Sector Banks as on March 2007, March 2008, March 2009 and December 2009 are given at Statement enclosed.

(b) and (c) The Data Reporting System of the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) does not collect the requisite information in the manner asked for.

(d) to (f) Although, there is no specific report about the loans and other benefits being extended to some of major and multinational companies inspite of being in default, RBI has prescribed prudential guidelines for the banks on the exposure norms, capital requirements, asset classification and provisioning requirements in accordance with the best international practices. The complexity in Indian banking system is not very high as banks are not allowed to offer exotic structured products and they can carry out both commercial banking and investment banking simultaneously. The banking system in India is very well regulated.

(g) and (h) In terms of RBI Circular DBOD.BP.BC.16/21.04.048/2005-06 dated July 13, 2005, banks are permitted to undertake sale and purchase of NPAs to other banks, Financial Institutions and Non-Banking Financial Companies. In terms of DBOD.BP.BC.96/21.04.048/2002-03 dated April 23, 2003, banks are also permitted to sell their financial assets to Securitisation Companies/Asset Reconstruction Companies. The aforesaid guidelines on sale/purchase of NPAs were issued in order to increase the options available to banks for resolving them and to develop a healthy secondary market for NPAs.

Statement

Net NPAs (in Rupees Crore) Net NPAs to Net Advances and Gross NPAI to Gross Advances

Bank Group	Bank Name	Net NPAs				Gross NPAs to Gross Advances			
		Mar-07	Mar-08	Mar-09	Dec-09	Mar-07	Mar-08	Mar-09	Dec-09
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Public Sector Banks	Allahabad Bank	470	418	437	149	2.61	2.01	1.83	1.78
	Andhra Bank	54	54	80	88	1.41	1.08	0.83	0.87

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	Bank of Baroda	999	1009	970	422	2.89	2.18	1.51	1.73
	Bank of India	603	557	834	1457	2.78	1.95	1.90	3.10
	Bank of Maharashtra	277	254	272	649	3.50	2.57	2.29	3.19
	Canara Bank	1026	898	1350	1721	1.51	1.31	1.58	1.79
	Central Bank of India	878	1060	1063	638	4.95	3.24	2.69	2.71
	Corporation Bank	152	106	144	266	2.05	1.47	1.14	1.32
	Dena Bank	365	215	313	335	4.08	2.47	2.14	1.89
	IDBI Bank Limited	887	925	949	1554	2.20	1.67	1.38	2.07
	Indian Bank	100	96	81	68	1.69	1.24	0.87	0.87
	Indian Overseas Bank	244	339	946	1428	2.32	1.60	2.64	4.23
	Oriental Bank of Commerce	198	518	494	834	3.20	2.31	1.53	1.64
	Punjab & Sind Bank	77	67	78	103	2.43	0.74	0.65	0.85
	Punjab National Bank	801	754	264	842	3.45	2.74	1.77	1.84
	Syndicate Bank	391	621	631	835	3.29	2.97	2.15	2.62
	UCO Bank	1006	1092	813	657	3.47	3.23	2.40	2.16
	Union Bank of India	601	126	193	573	2.94	2.18	1.96	1.97
	United Bank of India	333	306	525	704	3.61	2.70	2.85	2.51
	Vijaya Bank	144	182	292	512	2.29	1.60	1.95	2.53
	State Bank of Bikaner & Jaipur	223	209	253	309	2.23	1.73	1.63	2.01
	State Bank of Hyderabad	59	160	227	97	1.24	0.87	1.11	1.12
	State Bank of India	5217	7252	8850	10201	3.25	3.44	3.26	3.33
	State Bank of Indore	159	134	193	318	1.90	1.45	1.39	2.25
	State Bank of Mysore	66	81	114	228	2.29	1.69	1.42	1.92
	State Bank of Paliyala	217	197	247	527	1.80	1.42	1.31	2.23
	State Bank of Saurashtra	78	111	##	##	1.15	1.45	##	##
	State Bank of Travancore	268	268	188	294	2.16	2.01	1.67	1.96
	Public Sector Banks	15893	18009	20801	25609	2.81	2.34	2.09	2.36

	1	2	3	4	5				
New Private Sector Banks	Axis Bank Ltd.	265	248	327	311	1.19	0.89	1.24	1.51
	Centurion Bank Of Development Credit	142	267	##	##	2.79	3.28	##	##
	HDFC Bank Ltd.	44	27	100	136	5.29	1.55	8.78	11.05
	ICICI Bank Ltd.	203	299	628	533	1.36	1.41	2.00	1.64
	ICICI Bank Ltd.	1987	3476	4488	4178	2.38	4.16	5.65	6.35
	Indus Ind Bank Ltd.	274	291	179	129	3.07	3.04	1.61	1.34
	Kotak Mahindra Bank	217	276	397	468	2.57	2.88	4.31	4.25
	Yes Bank Ltd.	0	8	41	16	0.00	0.11	0.68	0.29
	New Private Sector Bank.	3132	4892	6160	5771	2.10	2.90	3.55	3.39
Old Private Sector Banks	Bank of Rajasthan Ltd.	14	31	57	84	—	—	—	2.84
	Catholic Syrian Bank Ltd.	60	53	88	84	4.26	3.95	4.63	4.48
	City Union Bank Ltd.	37	45	61	72	2.58	1.81	1.80	2.05
	Dhanalakshmi Bank	33	19	29	40	5.06	2.95	1.99	1.75
	Federal Bank Ltd.	65	43	68	137	2.95	2.42	2.57	3.33
	ING Vysya Bank Ltd.	114	103	206	292	1.05	0.79	1.25	1.69
	Jammu and Kashmir Bank Ltd.	194	204	270	55	3.06	2.57	2.64	2.17
	Karnataka Bank Ltd.	116	106	116	234	3.95	3.42	3.66	4.50
	Karur Vysya Bank Ltd.	16	17	26	24	2.82	2.03	1.95	1.69
	Lakshmi Vilas Bank	57	60	65	91	3.57	3.51	2.71	2.78
	Lord Krishna Bank Ltd.	44	##	##	##	7.72	##	##	##
	Nainital Bank Ltd.	0	0	-1	0	1.95	1.85	1.67	2.70
	Ratnakar Bank Ltd.	10	6	5	9	6.81	6.01	2.13	2.54
	SBI Commercial & International Bank Ltd	1	0	0	0	3.28	1.45	1.46	2.06
	Sangli Bank Ltd.	15	##	##	##	29.06	##	##	##
	South Indian Bank Ltd.	78	34	134	57	3.94	1.78	2.18	1.46
	Tamil Nadu Mercantile Bank Ltd.	39	19	21	21	4.54	2.25	1.81	1.61
	Old Private Sector Bank	893	740	1145	1200	3.17	2.26	2.36	2.51

*Data sourced from Off-site Returns submitted by banks (Audited and domestic).Dec-09 data is provisional.

##Since merged with another bank.

[Translation]

Protection of Tribals

2601. DR. CHARAN DAS MAHANT: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of provisions made in the constitution for protection of the identify and culture of Scheduled Tribes and the areas where they settle;

(b) the names of the Scheduled Tribe areas mentioned in 5th Schedule and 6th Schedule of the Constitution alongwith the basis on which they had been determined as such;

(c) whether the formulation of rules required for effective implementation of the Provisions of the Panchayats (Extention to Scheduled Areas) Act is still pending; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor and reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (DR. TUSHAR CHAUDHARY): (a) The Constitution of India provides social, economical and political guarantees to the Scheduled Tribes through various Articles. The details of these Articles is given in Chapter - 6 of the Annual Report of Ministry of Tribal Affairs for the year 2008-09.

(b) The Scheduled Areas mentioned in the Fifth Schedule to the Constitution under Article 244 (1) are such areas as the President may by order declare to be Scheduled Area after consultation with the Governor of that State. The Scheduled Areas have been declared in the States of Andhra Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Rajasthan and Orissa. The Sixth Schedule under Article 244 (2) of the Constitution relates to those areas in the States of Assam, Meghalaya, Mizoram and Tripura which are declared as Tribal Areas and provides for District and Regional Autonomous Council.

The details of Scheduled Areas under Fifth Schedule and Tribal Areas under Sixth Schedule have also been given in the Chapter - 6 of the Annual Report of the Ministry of Tribal Affairs for the year 2008-09.

(c) and (d) As informed by the Ministry of Panchayati Raj "it is for the concerned State Government to frame necessary rules for effective implementation of the provisions of the Panchayat (Extension to the Scheduled Areas) Act. So far, only the Government of Andhra Pradesh has drafted rules for implementation of PESA. However, the rules have not been notified by the State Government. In view of the fact, Ministry of Panchyati Raj have formulated the draft;Model PESA Rules, which have been forwarded to the States on 14.12.2009 for their views/comments".

[English]

Development of Primitive Tribals

2602. SHRI BHAKTA CHARAN DAS: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of programmes carried out for the development of primitive tribal groups during 2007-08, 2008-09 and 2009-2010, State-wise including Orissa; and

(b) the plans in this regard for 2010-11?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (DR. TUSHAR CHAUDHARY): (a) and (b) The state-wise details of activities as approved under the Scheme of Development of Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PTGs) (earlier known as Scheme of Development of Primitive Tribal Groups (PTGs) during 2007-08, 2008-09 and 2009- 10 are given in the enclosedStatement. The funds are released to States/ NGOs as per Conservation-cum-Development Plans, prepared by each State on the basis of baseline surveys/ other surveys for the entire XI Plan period (2007-2012), including 2010-11.

Statement

Details of Programmes carried out for the Development of Primitive Tribal Groups during 2007-08, 2008-09 and 2009-10, State-wise including Orissa

(Rs. In Lakhs)

Sl.No.	Name of the States	Name of Implementing Agency States/NGOs	Amt. Released during 2007-08	Amt. Released during 2008-09	Amt. Released during 2009-10 (As on 10.3.2010)	Activities Covered
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Government of Andhra Pradesh	860.000	985.000	0.000	Drinking water facility, Land development, Irrigation facility, Construction of house Agricultural Training, establishment of nutritional rehabilitation Centres.
2.	Chhattisgarh	Government of Chhattisgarh VISHWAS, Narayanpur, Distt. Bastar	700.000 1.951	615.330 0.000	0.000 10.696	Agriculture, Drinking water, health, livelihood promotions, infrastructure facilities, Fair Price Shop, Computer Training Centre. etc.
		Ramakrishna Mission Ashram, Naryanpur, Distt. Bastar	0.000	0.000	6.893	
3.	Gujarat	Govt. of Gujarat	500.000	1943.220	0.000	Animal husbandry, irrigation facility Vocational Trg., Self drinking water, and insurance coverage, Animal Husbandry, Grinding Mill Mandap decoration service etc.
4.	Karnataka	Government of Karnataka Swami Vivekanada Youth Movement, Mysore Distt.	200.000 0.000	3227.000 19.275	0.000 20.474	Housing. Irrigation land development, Income Generation activities training), (Education, and Infrastructure facilities. Drinking Water, Health activities, Milch animals, Community Hall, Animal Husbandry, Janshree Bima Yojana", brick making training., Land based agriculture training.
5.	Kerala	Government of Kerala	0.000	960.000	10.000	Agricultural Development, Drinking Water & Sanitation facilities infrastructure, education, Housing, Janshree Bima Yojana.
6.	Madhya Pradesh	Government of Madhya Pradesh Sewa Bharathi, Bhopal Bonded Liberation Front, New Delhi	1000.000 31.921 12.661	3754.900 0.00 0.00	5068.000 0.00 0.00	Housing, agriculture, Irrigation, Construction of Roads, Educational Programmes, Mass awareness programmes, Hostels, Mobile Medical service, vocational training etc.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
7.	Maharashtra	Government of Maharashtra Maharogi Sewa Samiti, Warpra, Gadchiroli	497.000 49.776	2007.980 0.00	556.125 28.194	Health Sector, Housing/Land, Education, Culture, Drinking water, Agriculture/horticulture, employment & income generation scheme Infrastructure facilities, 10-Bedded Hospital and Mobile Dispensary.
8.	Orissa	Government of Orissa	1000.000	1243.000	1228.700	Road construction, provision of drinking water, construction of fire proof roof houses, check dams, development of horticulture, skill upgradation, setting up of schools, setting up of mobile medical units, community centres, etc.
9.	Rajasthan	Government of Rajasthan	0.000	1120.490	0.000	Maa badi centre, construction of residential school buildings, Hostel building for sahariyas, kitchen garden & dry stone boundary, sahariya swastha sahayogi, culverts in sahariya bastis.
10.	Tamil Nadu	Government of Tamil Nadu Nilgiris Adiwasi Welfare Association, Kotagiri, Nilgiris	0.000 59.217	673.000 52.870	0.000 61.663	Supply of Milch Animals, construction of houses and provision of infrastructural facilities, Hospitals and 4 Mobile Dispensaries.
11.	Tripura	Government of Tripura	185.000	403.000	461.800	Education, Rubber cultivation, Agricultural (Horticulture & Fish cultivation, construction of check dam & Irrigation, land development), Piggery & Goattery. farming Infrastructure development (construction of house for 125 families, Conservation of culture, Health care awareness campaigns, Janshree Bima Yojna renewal.
12.	West Bengal	Government of West Bengal	300.000	901.740	537.235	Health Sector, Housing/Land, Education, Culture, Drinking water, Agriculture/horticulture, Employment & income generation scheme. Infrastructure facilities.
13.	Uttarakhand	Government of Uttarakhand	0.000	0.000	100.140	Housing Education

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
14.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	Andaman Adim Janjati Vikas Samiti, Andaman and Nicobar Island	149.000	0.000	0.000	Health & Nutrition, Infrastruc- ture, Drinking water & irrigation and Income generation.
15.	Jharkhand	Government of Jharkhand Bharat Sewa Ashram Sangha, Sonari, Jamshedpur	0.000 174.261	1068.000 165.885	0.000 168.595	Handloom/weaving training centre, Socio-economic development, Non-residential school. cap making training, mobile dispensary, carpenter training, Rope making training, Mushroom cultivation.
		Bharat Sevashram Sangha, Pakur, WB	25.645	28.265	49.796	
		Bharat Sevashram Sangh, Barajuri, Via- Ghatsila, Jharkhand	39.460	37.829	50.00	
		Total	5,785.892	19,106.784	8358.311	

Empowerment of Women

2603. SHRI ANTO ANTONY:
SHRI BAIJAYANT PANDA:
SHRI HARI MANJHI:
SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR:

Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has initiated schemes for empowerment of women;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the financial packages provided to various State Governments including Kerala for the purpose; and

(c) the details of funds sanctioned, released and utilized by the State Governments during each of the last three years and the current year so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) Yes, Madam.

(b) and (c) The Government is administering several schemes for social and economic empowerment of women which are as under:

- (i) The Swarnjayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY) is primarily designed to promote self-employment oriented income generating activities for the BPL households in the rural areas. Since inception of the Scheme *i.e.* 1.4.1999, a total number of more than 37 lacs Self Help Groups (SHGs) have been formed under SGSY, out of which 25 lacs (68%) are women SGHs. The fund released to different State Government are given in the Statement enclosed.
- (ii) Support to Training and Employment Programme for Women (STEP) scheme provides skill upgradation training to assetless and marginalized women and also provides adequate linkages for sustained employment of the women beneficiaries.
- (iii) Rashtriya Mahila Kosh (RMK) extends micro credit support for income generation to poor women grouped into Self-Help group in unorganized sector. The cumulative disbursement made under the scheme including last 3 years may be accessed on the web-site of the RMK *i.e.* www.rmknic.in.

Statement*State-wise Physical and financial progress under the SGSY during 2006-07 to 2009-10 (upto Jan'1)*

(Rs. in lacs)

Sl.No.	States/U.T.	2006-07					2007-08				
		Central Allocation	Central Releases	Utilisation	Financial assistance to Women	No. of women Swarozgaris Assisted	Central Allocation	Central Releases	Utilisation	Financial assistance to Women	No. of women Swarozgaris Assisted
1	2	3	4	5	6	8	9	10	11	12	13
1.	Andhra Pradesh	5885.70	5885.67	9010.51	42937.74	621600	8980.19	8962.95	12376.54	28643.56	207466
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	282.45	125.36	215.00	116.29	897	498.44	307.66	198.90	111.28	816
3.	Assam	7339.07	7217.03	9156.20	6399.50	49549	12951.32	13565.96	15080.79	12634.29	66078
4.	Bihar	13998.30	11613.93	15523.33	8594.11	43988	21363.17	10434.17	15114.73	9964.71	47228
5.	Chhattisgarh	3109.61	3093.97	4677.29	4323.62	16091	4744.20	4735.78	6529.53	6864.50	22268
6.	Goa	50.00	50.00	61.50	51.66	453	75.00	65.83	65.99	100.79	569
7.	Gujarat	2216.70	2208.34	2846.60	1922.60	10912	3380.31	3345.82	4351.63	2690.28	13593
8.	Haryana	1304.92	1304.92	1857.92	3788.56	10376	1988.70	1988.71	2685.00	5008.16	14104
9.	Himachal Pradesh	548.73	517.66	630.01	1160.84	3917	837.51	706.32	854.83	1407.05	4926
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	679.13	591.21	864.95	643.37	3477	1036.54	784.51	933.71	638.89	2761
11.	Jharkhand	5278.02	4736.81	6037.02	4259.14	45452	8054.92	7507.84	8138.72	5176.17	35711
12.	Karnataka	4445.01	4185.34	5723.25	9112.42	40094	6781.32	6591.64	9879.54	18265.64	80883
13.	Kerala	1995.54	1985.02	2717.76	3961.78	17357	3042.76	3041.20	3932.09	6788.91	29375
14.	Madhya Pradesh	6664.05	6566.78	9316.78	9411.65	28818	10167.06	9964.64	13182.35	11445.12	35876
15.	Maharashtra	8784.83	8740.87	12608.68	16672.72	70356	13405.01	13117.90	18237.64	25984.26	100712
16.	Manipur	492.01	184.35	218.57	26.38	2783	868.24	180.39	217.54	83.10	2663
17.	Meghalaya	551.23	308.92	366.38	1.98	1738	972.76	449.68	531.38	146.44	1888
18.	Mizoram	127.56	125.14	139.56	1.00	6558	225.10	247.17	256.97	21.50	3808
19.	Nagaland	378.12	234.97	272.37	142.59	2143	667.26	423.41	148.42	22.00	978
20.	Orissa	6729.73	6724.76	8611.11	18645.49	63126	10271.49	10036.46	11694.96	12915.39	77972
21.	Punjab	635.23	633.02	1103.27	1774.72	6319	966.49	922.89	1316.40	2460.02	10214

1	2	3	4	5	6	8	9	10	11	12	13
22.	Rajasthan	3375.71	3222.55	4825.90	8159.07	22582	5149.28	5072.68	6054.31	7211.30	24187
23.	Sikkim	141.22	141.22	211.35	193.39	907	249.22	224.73	282.19	239.59	1111
24.	Tamil Nadu	5204.41	5204.41	7342.13	11356.55	50838	7940.46	7940.45	10807.08	19291.76	146206
25.	Tripura	888.34	1137.37	1205.83	942.16	5728	1567.66	1740.85	2340.01	1372.17	8299
26.	Uttar Pradesh	20152.62	19901.38	26142.53	20951.31	88959	30755.63	29995.93	36606.60	28767.06	107056
27.	Uttarakhand	1061.01	1061.01	1399.53	1739.05	6981	1619.24	1618.59	2004.98	2002.32	7035
28.	West Bengal	7480.75	6201.87	9165.29	4236.81	23741	11414.72	9896.13	12645.70	6044.95	28864
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	25.00	0.00	6.10	1.14	85	25.00	6.25	5.38	0.00	106
30.	Daman and Diu	25.00	0.00	0.50	0.00	0	25.00	0.00	—	0.00	0
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	25.00	12.50	3.09	0.00	8	25.00	0.00	—	0.00	0
32.	Lakshadweep	25.00	0.00	5.07	0.60	6	25.00	0.00	25.33	16.85	65
33.	Puducherry	100.00	100.00	154.19	357.84	1293	150.00	150.00	98.25	241.30	1087
Total		110000.00	104016.37	142419.56	181886.09	1247132	170224.00	154027.54	196597.47	216559.34	1083905

State-wise Physical and financial progress under the SGSY during 2006-07 to 2009-10 (upto Jan'1)

(Rs. in lacs)

Sl.No.	States/U.T.	2006-07					2007-08				
		Central Allocation	Central Releases	Utilisation	Financial assistance to Women	No. of women Swarozgaris Assisted	Central Allocation	Central Releases	Utilisation	Financial assistance to Women	No. of women Swarozgaris Assisted
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1.	Andhra Pradesh	10616.38	10613.51	12387.32	33817.12	188626	10887.00	11412.57	8494.24	20248.57	115072
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	609.20	373.78	178.98	52.70	435	568.00	253.50	92.14	20.60	358
3.	Assam	15829.39	17568.00	18765.16	18903.73	84393	14750.00	12705.49	13695.49	10700.22	51303
4.	Bihar	25255.54	23585.90	20168.92	15015.82	71833	25899.00	12177.95	22395.87	14762.67	74196
5.	Chhattisgarh	5608.59	5608.59	6919.11	8197.82	25403	5752.00	5855.57	5302.38	10748.57	25980
6.	Goa	125.00	81.98	79.43	126.77	618	150.00	75.00	58.49	144.77	634
7.	Gujarat	3996.20	3996.20	5179.56	3441.84	19549	4098.00	3623.39	4655.73	3350.74	19035
8.	Haryana	2351.04	2351.04	2997.98	5826.12	15419	2411.00	2470.78	1838.31	3504.71	9194

1	2	3	4	5	6	8	9	10	11	12	13
9.	Himachal Pradesh	990.11	989.45	1325.12	2461.07	7661	1015.00	731.50	995.10	1763.94	5559
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	1225.40	1084.41	879.40	689.81	3727	1257.00	679.05	411.55	294.65	1714
11.	Jharkhand	9522.53	9374.22	9974.35	12571.95	57230	9766.00	6122.74	9663.36	9205.57	64774
12.	Karnataka	8016.88	8003.12	10414.87	21148.29	84663	8221.00	7937.36	7541.95	15476.02	53485
13.	Kerala	3597.15	3597.15	4721.34	7692.56	31985	3689.00	3810.08	3236.26	6599.05	26935
14.	Madhya Pradesh	12019.50	12018.27	16858.66	13774.02	50664	12325.00	12073.95	9953.40	8603.23	24229
15.	Maharashtra	15848.40	15730.36	21571.10	30997.31	122611	16251.00	16132.98	13573.30	21982.61	84924
16.	Manipur	1061.19	351.58	264.16	360.80	2438	989.00	334.11	191.61	13.15	6647
17.	Meghalaya	1188.92	249.50	245.65	100.76	957	1108.00	507.51	481.30	107.25	1637
18.	Mizoram	275.12	270.99	352.29	139.99	6810	256.00	274.74	211.38	28.70	8300
19.	Nagaland	815.54	635.55	298.29	96.25	1848	760.00	427.74	296.98	166.39	1458
20.	Orissa	12141.96	12132.09	14818.29	27087.80	95643	12453.00	141936.25	9482.99	16350.89	67238
21.	Punjab	1142.58	1130.30	1109.00	1841.35	7943	1172.00	837.90	940.63	1273.21	5077
22.	Rajasthan	6087.48	6087.47	7549.05	8711.60	37970	6243.00	589.71	6029.90	7567.74	24673
23.	Sikkim	304.60	346.24	316.77	266.55	1123	284.00	276.40	261.20	201.81	812
24.	Tamil Nadu	9387.22	9387.24	12055.51	17220.25	1021.28	9627.00	10078.78	9078.75	17974.16	69759
25.	Tripura	1916.04	1897.58	2472.55	1813.43	14034	1785.00	1472.64	1347.63	1180.25	5064
26.	Uttar Pradesh	36359.30	36301.78	40455.09	35075.29	117137	37286.00	35671.39	33825.58	87768.82	101840
27.	Uttarakhand	1914.26	1914.26	2305.16	2729.33	9385	1963.00	1929.80	1731.86	2052.92	6922
28.	West Bengal	13494.48	13066.81	13735.25	9250.89	42880	13839.00	11652.15	14326.03	0127.45	28773
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	25.00	0.00	8.18	5.98	141	25.00	10.43	20.74	6.72	253
30.	Daman and Diu	25.00	0.00	—	0.00	0	25.00	0.00	—	0.00	0
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	25.00	0.00	0.04	2.45	2	25.00	12.50	0.00	0.00	0
32.	Lakshadweep	25.00	12.50	0.00	0.00	0	25.00	0.00	2.30	0.00	7
33.	Puducherry	200.000	200.00	131.41	292.64	1257	250.00	145.72	200.84	400.00	2183
Total		202000.00	198959.87	228539.96	279710.28	1206513	205154.00	177519.68	180337.28	268656.17	888035

**Medical Facilities to Retired/Serving
Government Employees**

2604. SHRI N. CHELUVARAYA SWAMY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the medical facilities provided to retired/serving Government employees in Government and private hospitals;

(b) whether in emergency can they go to any hospital;

(c) whether the Government has received complaints regarding denial of treatment of patients in the Government hospitals;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) Serving employees staying in areas covered by the CGHS are compulsorily covered by the CGHS. Serving employees residing in areas not covered by the CGHS can avail health facilities under Central Services (Medical Attendance) Rules 1994. Retired officials staying in areas covered by the CGHS can become a member of the CGHS by depositing the appropriate subscription amount. As Central Services (Medical Attendance) Rule 1944, is not applicable to retired officials, they are entitled to get a pensioner's CGHS card made by paying the appropriate subscription amount in the CHGS city nearest to their residence. They are also entitled to draw Fixed Medical Allowances as fixed by the Government, in lieu of OPD facilities.

(b) In emergency, a CGHS beneficiary may go to any hospital for treatment and claim reimbursement as per package rate for the treatment in that city.

(c) No.

(d) and (e) Do not arise.

Missing Children

2605. SHRI PRADEEP MAJHI: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has made any study to find out the factors responsible for missing of the children in the Metro cities in the country; and

(b) if so, the details and findings thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) No, Madam.

(b) Does not arise.

[Translation]

Loans in Rural Areas

2606. SHRI HARISHCHANDRA CHAVAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of loans/advances given to small scale industries in each of rural and urban areas during each of the last three years, till date; and

(b) the reason for variation and reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has reported that they do not collate separate data regarding loans and advances to small scale industries in respect of rural and urban areas.

The credit flow to Micro and Small Enterprises (MSB) sector as on the last reporting Friday of March 2007, 2008 and 2009 by Public Sector Banks, Private Sector Banks, Foreign Banks and Scheduled Commercial banks is as under:

(Amt. Rs. in crore)

Year	Public Sector Banks	Private Sector Banks	Foreign Banks	Scheduled Commercial banks	% of SCB Credit to ANBC
2007	102550	13136	11637	127323	7.22
2008	151137	46912	15489	213538	11.64
2009	191307	47916	18138	257361	11.37

*[English]***Single Female Child Family**

2607. SHRI P.R. NATARAJAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has formulated any scheme for encouraging single female child family in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the norms and necessary desirability for availing the benefits of the scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI): (a) No.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Foreign Participation in Ultra Mega Power Projects

2608. SHRI M.K. RAGHAVAN: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to permit foreign participation in the Ultra Mega Power Projects (UMPPs);

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) to (c) The Ministry of Power had launched an initiative for the development of coal based Ultra Mega Power Projects (UMPPs), each of about 4000 MW capacity. Selection of the developers for these projects are being done through international competitive bidding, in which any company including foreign company can participate on its own or in association with Indian company(ies) as 100% FDI through automatic route in power sector is allowed subject to meeting the qualification requirements stipulated in bidding documents.

*[Translation]***Under-Construction Power Plants**

2609. SHRI ASHOK KUMAR RAWAT:
SHRI REWATI RAMAN SINGH:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of under-construction power plants of the National Thermal Power Corporation Limited (NTPC) in the country at present, State/UT-wise;

(b) the quantum of additional power that will be generated after commissioning of these plants;

(c) the names of States which are likely to receive additional power generated therefrom along with their respective share; and

(d) the time by which these power plants are likely to be commissioned?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) to (d) The details of under-construction power projects of NTPC, State/UT-wise with capacity and the likely date of commissioning are given in the enclosed statement-I. The allocation of power from the thermal power generating central stations is generally done on the basis of following guidelines:

(i) 15% capacity is kept at the disposal of the Government of India;

(ii) 10% is allocated to the State in which the project is located;

(iii) 75% of power is allocated to the States in the region including Home State based on their energy consumption and Central Plan Assistance (CPA) during preceding five years with equal weightage to both.

If constituent State(s) in a region does not accept power offered from a central generating station under the above guidelines, then that much quantum of power is offered to other States outside the region.

A list of States, likely to be benefited from the under-construction power projects of NTPC, is enclosed as statement-II.

Statement I*Details of under-construction power plants*

Sl.No.	Project	Capacity (MW)	State/Union Territory	Likely commissioning (Full Load)
1.	Simhadri-II (2x500)	1000	Andhra Pradesh	2010-11
2.	Bongaigaon (3x250)	750	Assam	2011-12
3.	Barh-I (3x660)	1980	Bihar	2012-14*
4.	Nabinagar TPP-JV with Railways (4x250)	1000	Bihar	U-1 and U-2: 201 2-13 U-3 and U-4: 2013-14
5.	Barh-II (2x660)	1320	Bihar	U-1 (660 MW): 2012-13 U-2 (660 MW): 2013-14
6.	Korba-III (1x500)	500	Chhattisgarh	2010-11
7.	Sipat-I (3x660)	1980	Chhattisgarh	U-1 (660 MW): 2010-11 U-2 and 3(1320MW): 2011-12
8.	Indira Gandhi STPP, Jhajjar JV with HPGCL and IPGCL (3x500)	1500	Haryana	U-1 and 2 (1000 MW): 2010-11 U-3 (500 MW): 201 1-1 2
9.	Kol Dam HEP (4x200)	800	Himachal Pradesh	2011-12
10.	Vindhyachal-JV (2x500)	1000	Madhya Pradesh	U-11 (500 MW): 201 1-1 2 U-1 2 (500 MW): 2012-13
11.	Mauda STPP (2x500)	1000	Maharashtra	U-1 (500 MW): 2011-12 U-2 (500 MW): 2012-13
12.	Vallur TPP, Stage-I, Phase-I and Phase-II-JV with TNEB (3x500)	1500	Tamil Nadu	U-1 and 2(1000MW): 2011 12 U-3 (500 MW): 2012-13
13.	NCTPP-II, Dadri (2x490)	490	Uttar Pradesh	U-5 (490 MW-already commissioned In 2009-10) U-6:2011-11
14.	Rihand-III (2x500)	1000	Uttar Pradesh	U-5 (500 MW): 2011-12 U-6 (500 MW): 2012-13
15.	Loharinag Pala HEP (4x150)	600	Uttarakhand	2012-13 (Work under suspension)
16.	Tapovan Vishnugad HEP (4x130)	520	Uttarakhand	2012-13
17.	Farakka-III (1x500)	500	West Bengal	2010-11
TOTAL		17440		

Statement II*Likely Beneficiary States from NTPC's New Projects under Execution*

Sl.No.	Project	Likely Beneficiary States
	Aravali	Delhi, Haryana
	Dadri-II	Uttar Pradesh, Delhi
	Koldam	Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan, Delhi, Punjab, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, J and K, Chandigarh
	Rihand-III	Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Rajasthan, Delhi, Punjab, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, J and K, Chandigarh
	Simhadri-II	Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu, Kerala, Pudduchery
	Vallur	Andhra Pradesh, Kamataka, Tamil Nadu, Kerala, Pudduchery
	Vindhyachal-IV	Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Maharashtra, Gujarat, Goa , Daman and Diu, Dadra and Nagar Haveli
	Sipat-I	Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Maharashtra, Gujarat, Goa, Daman and Diu, Dadra and Nagar Haveli
	Mauda	Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Maharashtra, Gujarat, Goa, Daman and Diu, Dadra and Nagar Haveli
	Korba-III	Chhattisgarh*
	Barh-I	West Bengal, Bihar, Jharkhand, Orissa, Sikkim, Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Rajasthan, Delhi, Punjab, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, J and K, Chandigarh, Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Maharashtra, Gujarat, Daman and Diu
	Barh-II	West Bengal, Bihar, Jharkhand, Orissa, Sikkim, Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Rajasthan, Delhi, Punjab, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, J and K, Chandigarh, Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Maharashtra, Gujarat, Goa, Daman and Diu, Dadra and Nagar Haveli
	Bongaigaon	Assam, Arunachal Pradesh, Mizoram, Manipur, Meghalaya, Tripura, Nagaland
	Nabinagar	Bihar, Railways
	Farakka-III	*
	Tapovan-Vishnugad	*
	Loharinag Pala	*

*Farakka-III, Korba-III, Tapovan-Vishnugad HEPP and Loharinag-Pala HEPP are being presently developed as merchant power plants.

[*English*]

Compensation for Loss of Revenue of CST

2610. SHRIMATI POONAM VELJIBHAI JAT: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

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

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith mode of payment likely to be adopted for the payment of compensation to the States; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor and alternative arrangement made or proposed to be made in regard thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) to (c) The States have demanded that the Centre provide cash compensation to them for CST losses in 2010-11 also. The Centre has asked the Empowered Committee of State Finance Ministers to send proposals in this regard, including the new formula for 2010-11.

Green Initiatives in SEZs

2611. SHRI DUSHYANT SINGH: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has formulated any action plan for green initiatives in the Special Economic Zones (SEZs);

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH): (a) and (b) The Government has formulated draft guidelines for new SEZs for incorporating Green Building designs and development of renewable energy projects.

(c) Does not arise.

Tidal Power Stations

2612. SHRI KUNVARJIBHAI MOHANBHAI BAVALIA: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to set up tidal power stations across the coastline of Gujarat;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the amount sanctioned by the Government for the purpose?

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH): (a) to (c) No, Madam. There is no proposal under consideration of the Ministry of New And Renewable Energy to set up tidal power stations across the coastline of Guajrat. However, the Gujarat Power Corporation Ltd., Gandhinagar is planning to undertake a study on techno-economic feasibility of tidal power generation in the state of Gujarat.

[*Translation*]

Setting up/Upgradation of Medical Colleges

2613. SHRI MURARI LAL SINGH:
SHRI REWATI RAMAN SINGH:
SHRI GANESH SINGH:

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

(a) whether the Union Government has received any proposals from the State Governments for the setting up of medical colleges in their respective States;

(b) if so, the details thereof during the last three years and the current year and the action taken thereon, State/UT-wise including Chhattisgarh;

(c) whether proposals have also been received from the State Governments for the upgradation of medical colleges in their respective States;

(d) if so, the details thereof during the said period and the number of proposals approved by the Government, State/UT wise; and

(e) the number of proposals lying pending for approval and the time by which these are likely to be approved, State/UTwise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI): (a) and (b) Between the year 2006 and 2009) 29 proposals from State Governments/UTs were received

for setting up of medical colleges. The details of the proposal received are enclosed as statement-I. Out of these, 26 proposals were sent to Medical Council of India (MCI) for technical evaluation, 3 proposals returned as incomplete to the applicant. On the recommendations of MCI, permission of the Central government was granted for setting up medical colleges one each in Tamil Nadu, Uttarkhand, Madhya Pradesh and two in Andhra Pradesh. Recommendations from MCI in respect of remaining 21 proposals are awaited for which the last date is 15th May, 2010 for the current academic year.

(c) to (e) Under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme "Strengthening and Upgradation of State Government Medical Colleges (SUSGMGC)" for starting/increasing postgraduate seats, proposals have been received from 65 Government Medical colleges in 18 States. Funds are envisaged to be released to the eligible State Government Medical Colleges during the 11th Plan period.

Under the Pradhari Mantri Swasthya Surakshan Yojna (PMSSY), the Central Government has approved the proposal for upgradation of 13 (thirteen) medical colleges in 1st Phase and 6 (six) medical colleges in 2nd Phase.

List of proposals received during the last three years and the current year, State-wise under SUSGMC and PMSSY is enclosed as statement-II.

Statement I

Details of proposals received during the last three years i.e. 2006-07, 2007-08, 2008-09 and 2009-10

Sl.No.	Name of the State/UT	Number of proposals received			
		2006	2007	2008	2009
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh		3		
2.	Madhya Pradesh		1		
3.	Tamil Nadu	1	2	2	
4.	Uttar Pradesh			3	
5.	Pondicherry		1		
6.	Uttarakhand	1		1	1

1	2	3	4	5	6
7.	West Bengal				2
8.	Delhi				1
9.	Bihar	1			
10.	Gujarat			1	4
11.	Himachal Pradesh			3	
12.	Manipur			1	
Total		3	7	11	8

Statement II

Details of proposals received during the last three years and the current year

Sl.No.	State	Number of Medical colleges Under PMSSY	Number of Medical Colleges under SUSGMC
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2	10
2.	Gujarat	1	1
3.	Jammu and Kashmir	2	2
4.	Jharkhand	1	-
5.	Karnataka	1	1
6.	Kerala	1	1
7.	Maharashtra	2	12
8.	Tamil Nadu	2	1
9.	Uttar Pradesh	3	7
10.	West Bengal	1	1
11.	Rajasthan	-	6
12.	Bihar	-	6
13.	Madhya Pradesh	-	5
14.	Chandigarh	-	1

1	2	3	4
15.	Assam	-	3
16.	Orissa	-	3
17.	Punjab	1	2
18.	Himachal Pradesh	1	2
19.	Haryana	1	1
Total		19	65

[English]

Indo-Bangladesh Co-operation in Power Sector

2614. DR. KRUPARANI KILLI: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether India-Bangladesh has set up a joint venture power plant;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the name of the States in the country to be benefited therefrom?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) to (c) No, Madam. However, it has been agreed in principle that upon establishing the techno-economic feasibility, one coal based power plant would be developed through Joint Venture between Bangladesh Power Development Board (BPDB) and National Thermal Power Corporation (NTPC), subject to approval of the respective Government.

FDI in Power Sector

2615. SHRI GANESHRAO NAGORAO
DUDHGAONKAR:
SHRI ANANTHA VENKATARAMI REDDY:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has allowed 100 per cent foreign direct investment (FDI) in the power sector in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the number of power projects financed through the foreign direct investment in the country including

Andhra Pradesh for which the Government has assured counter guarantee at present;

(d) the total amount of investments, involved in such projects; and

(e) the period up to which such counter guarantee would be valid?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. Government of India has allowed 100% Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) on automatic route for projects of power generation (except automatic energy), transmission, distribution and trading to encourage greater investment in the power sector.

(c) to (e) Government of India's counter guarantee scheme was developed as a transitory measure to boost private investment and in 1994 it was decided to extend counter guarantee to 8 fast track power projects including 3 projects from Andhra Pradesh. However, Government of India has later decided not to give counter guarantee to any other private power projects.

FAR of Hotels/Motels

2616. DR. PRASANNA KUMAR PATASANI: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Master Plan for Delhi 2021 has provided substantial relaxation for the construction of guest houses in terms of road, width, plot size and permissible area to increase the availability of accommodation and also amended it to increase of Floor Area Ratio (FAR) for hotels to meet the accommodation needs for Commonwealth Games 2010;

(b) if so, whether the Government has received representations from Hotel and Motel Association of Delhi to increase the FAR of Motels in and around Delhi to meet requirement of rooms for Commonwealth Games 2010;

(c) if so, the details thereof and the reaction of the Government thereto;

(d) whether, the Government proposes to allow increase of FAR of existing motels in and around Delhi which are star category and meet all security norms and other facilities;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) if not, the reasons for not granting permission to increase FAR of star category of motels in and around Delhi meeting the security norms in spite of shortage of accommodation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (PROF. SAUGATA ROY): (a) The conditions for permitting guest houses in residential premises under Mixed use Regulations has been relaxed in terms area etc. in the Master Plan for Delhi (MPD)-2021. MPD-2021 was modified on 12.8.2008 and 26.2.2009 and FAR of hotels has been enhanced from 150 to 225.

(b) Yes, Madam.

(c) Representations from Motels Welfare Association, Delhi Motel Association, Hotel and Motel Association of Delhi have been received requesting to modify the provisions of the Master Plan of Delhi-2021 (MPD-2021) to allow motels higher FAR, increased ground coverage, to treat motels on similar lines as hotels.

(d) to (f) Hotels and motels are distinctly different activities in terms of land use and permissible development control norms. Motels were a permissible activity in the rural use zone/green belt under MPD-2001 with FAR of 15. Delhi Development Authority (DDA) has reported that as per the provisions of MPD-2021, motels are not provides that existing approved motels may continue in the green belt. Hotel is a commercial activity permitted under MPD-2021, with separate development control norms, which include 40% ground coverage and FAR of 225.

New National Pension Scheme

2617. SHRI ABDUL RAHMAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the comparative magnitude of response received with under New National Pension Scheme during each of the last three years till date;

(b) whether the publicity measures taken in this regard have yielded results;

(c) if so, the details of such measures alongwith the details of increase in number of account holders under the scheme;

(d) whether the Government has assured minimum return to safeguard the subscribers interest; 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) The Central Record/keeping Agency (CRA) which is a record-keeper of the New Pension System (NPS), went live from 1st June, 2008 onwards and the NPS was extended to all citizens from 1st May, 2009. The comparative information in respect of the years 2008-09 and 2009-10 is given as under:

	Number of Subscribers with CRA System			Total
	Central Government	State Government	Unorganized Sector	
As on 31.03.2009	437489	344	0	437833
As on 09.03.2010	595215	161737	3851	760803

(b) and (c) Pension Fund Regulatory and Development Authority (PFRDA) has been creating awareness by disseminating information about the New Pension System (NPS) through media advertisements, press statements, conferences, seminar, interviews etc. As of 9th March, 2010 over 3851 persons have opened NPS accounts voluntarily which is in addition to over 7.56 lakh accounts of Central and State Government servants for whom NPS is mandatory with effect from the date notified by the respective Governments.

(d) and (e) NPS is a defined contribution scheme. The returns on the investment under NPS are market related. Under the NPS, the investment pattern for the government servants is decided by the Government, while in case of others, the subscriber has the option to invest in any of the 3 asset classes managed by the Pension Fund Managers. These are equity, government securities and credit risk bearing fixed income securities, subject to the condition that the investment in equity shall exceed 50 percent.

Outsourcing Manpower

2618. SHRI HARIBHAU JAWALE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has issued any consolidated guidelines in case of Outsourcing of Manpower in the Ministries and Departments;

(b) if so, the details thereof for the last three years; and

(c) whether priority sectors have been identified; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (d) No consolidated guidelines in respect of Outsourcing of Manpower in the Ministries and Departments have been issued by this Ministry. Rule 178-185 (Chapter 6, Part-II) of the General Financial Rules, 2005, however, provide that a Ministry or Department may outsource certain services in the interest of economy and efficiency and it may prescribe detailed instructions and procedures for this purpose without contravening the basic guidelines given in the said rules.

[*Translation*]

Spurious Drugs

2619. SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any demand has been raised before the Government to bring in necessary amendments in the Copyright Act, The Trade Mark Act and The Bureau of Indian Standards Act in order to impose a complete ban on the spurious drugs;

(b) if so, whether any steps have been taken by the Government in support of such a demand;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (d) The term 'Spurious Drugs' is defined under section 17B of the Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940. Under the provision of this Act; any manufacture for sale, or for distribution, or stocking, or exhibition of spurious drugs is completely prohibited.

[*English*]

National Council for Human Resources in Health

2620. DR. SANJAY SINGH:
SHRI S. ALAGIRI:

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

(a) the objectives of the proposed National Council for Human Resources in Health (NCHRH);

(b) whether comments and suggestions have been received from the State Governments and other stakeholders on the proposed Council; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI): (a) to (c) The Ministry has proposed to set up a National Council for Human Resources in Health (NCHRH) as a regulatory body for health sector to reform the current framework and enhance supply of skilled personnel. A Task Force was setup to workout the modalities of setting up the regulatory body to coordinate among various councils.

The Task Force has inter-alia recommended creation of regulatory body in the field medical and paramedical education to achieve the objective of enhancing the supply of skilled human resources in the health sector by bringing in the required reforms in the regulatory framework.

Comments and suggestions have been sought from State Governments and other stakeholders on the recommendations of the Task Force.

Only ten States/UTs have furnished their comments. Remaining States have been requested to expedite their reply.

[*Translation*]

Power Projects in Jharkhand

2621. SHRI YASHWANT SINHA: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the present status of the power projects proposed to be set up in Kodarma, Jharkhand;

(b) whether the Damodar Valley Corporation (DVC) proposes to shift two units of 660 Megawatt proposed to be set up in Kodarma, Jharkhand, elsewhere;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(d) If not, the time by which the said project is likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) Damodar Valley Corporation proposed to set up (i) 1000 (2x500) MW Koderma Phase-I Thermal Power Project (TPP) and (ii) 1320 (2x660) MW Koderma Phase-II Thermal Power Project at Koderma. The Unit-I and Unit-II of Koderma Phase-I TPP are anticipated to be commissioned during September, 2010 and March, 2011 respectively.

(b) and (c) As regards Phase-II of Koderma Thermal Power Project, considering non-availability of water in the TIlaya a Reservoir in Jharkhand after allocation of 150 cusecs water for TIlaya UMPP of Jharkhand Integrated Power Limited (JIPL), the Damodar Valley Reservoir Regulation Committee (DVRRC) in its 115th DVRRC (Special) meeting advised DVC to explore alternate source to meet the requirement of the project. However, in order to match the commissioning of the project with the time frame for bulk tendering projects with phased manufacturing programme as approved by Government of India, DVC requested for relocation of the project from Koderma in Jharkhand to Raghunathpur in West Bengal and the same was agreed to by the Ministry of Power and Planning Commission.

(d) In view of reply to (b) and (c) above, question does not arise.

[English]

Solar Power Equipment

2622. SHRI D.B. CHANDRE GOWDA: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a shortage of solar power equipments in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government proposes to import these equipments; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH): (a) and (b) There is no shortage of solar photovoltaic power equipment in the country to meet present level of demand; however, solar thermal collectors for power generation are not manufactured commercially in the country.

(c) and (d) The solar power projects are installed on build, own and operate basis by the project developers to avail generation based incentive under Ministry's programme. Concessional custom duty on imports of project specific items is available.

AYUSH Proposals

2623. SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL:
SHRI KODIKKUNNIL SURESH:

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

(a) the progress made in the setting up of Panchakarma Hospital, Alleppey in Kerala and the funds allocated for the purpose by the Department of Ayurveda, Yoga &, Naturopathy, Unani, Siddha and Homoeopathy (AYUSH);

(b) whether the Union Government has received any proposal from the State Government of Kerala for the establishment of National Ayurvedic Geriatric Centre in Government Ayurveda College, Thiruvananthapuram;

(c) if so, the details thereof and the funds released or proposed to be released for the purpose;

(d) whether any proposal has also been received for the upgradation of Government Nature Cure Hospitals in Varkala and Ottappalam to the status of Centre of Excellence; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and the action taken by the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) Yes, the State Government of Kerala had submitted a proposal costing Rs. 16,01,98,753/- for upgradation of Panchakarma Hospital at Alappuzha District in Kerala under the "Centre of Excellence" (COE) scheme of the Department of AYUSH. This was not considered favourably by the Project Approval Committee of the Department of AYUSH as the proposal can not be supported under the present provisions of the "COE" scheme.

(b) and (c) Yes, a proposal received from the State Government of Kerala for establishment of the National Ayurvedic Geriatric Centre located in Government Ayurveda College Thiruvanthapuram has been approved for grant-in-aid amounting to Rs. 5.00 crores and Rs. 2.00 crores has been released as first installment.

(d) and (e) Yes, a proposal for development of Government Nature Cure Hospital Varkala as Centre of Excellence was received from the State Government of Kerala under the Central Sector Scheme for "Centre of Excellence" seeking financial assistance of Rs. 545.50 lakhs. This proposal could not be approved as it did not satisfy the eligibility criteria prescribed under the scheme. No proposal regarding the Nature Cure Hospital at Ottappalam has been received in the Department of AYUSH, Government of India.

Installation of Solar Heaters

2624. SHRIMATI PRIYA DUTT: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to install solar water heaters in poor households and Government buildings in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government proposes to set up micro solar power plants in the Government buildings in the country; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH): (a) and (b) The smallest solar water heater for domestic use may cost Rs. 15,000 - 20,000/-. Keeping in view the initial investment, Ministry is promoting solar water heaters in all households by providing loans at 2% to users through various banks and financial institutions. These loans are available to them at 0% in the states of North - East, Sikkim, Himachal Pradesh, Islands, Jammu and Kashmir and in newer States e.g. Uttarakhand, Chhattisgarh and Jharkhand. Capital subsidy is also available to Builders & Developers/Development Authorities/Housing Boards for incorporating solar water heaters in housing complexes. For Government buildings, the Ministry has been suggesting to various Central Ministries/Departments to maximize the use of solar water heaters at their establishments. A few Ministries have already issued necessary Orders in this regard. A number of Municipal Corporations/ Municipalities have also modified their building bye-laws to make the use of solar water heaters mandatory in certain category of buildings. Over 3.30 million sq. m. of collector area has so far been installed in the country for water heating out of which around 70% is in the household sector.

(c) and (d) Micro solar power plants in Government buildings may be useful for lighting and other small power requirements. These systems are, however, expensive at present. The Ministry, is, therefore, encouraging such installations at places where power cuts are high during daytime and diesel is being used to generate electricity. A scheme is under implementation to promote such systems at various establishments including Government buildings wherein part support is available from the Ministry.

[*Translation*]

Setting up of Hospitals in the Country

2625. SHRI RAJU SHETTI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to set up hospitals equipped with specialised facilities at various places in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the time by which these hospitals are likely to be set up?

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

(b) and (c) 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). It is also proposed to set up two more institutions, one each in the State of Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal in the second phase of PMSSY.

Each institution will have a 960 bedded hospital (500 beds for the medial college hospital; 300 beds for Speciality/Super Speciality; 100 beds for ICU/Accident trauma; 30 beds for Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation and 30 beds for Ayush) intended to provide healthcare facilities in 42 speciality/super-speciality disciplines.

Bids for construction of hospital and medical college complex for the six AIIMS-like institutions in the first phase are under process. The timeline for completion of these works is the second half of 2012.

[English]

Project of System Strengthening VII

2626. SHRI S. ALAGIRI: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been a delay in the project of system strengthening VII in the southern region (248 CKM);

(b) if so, the reasons therefor along with the time overruns and the total cost of the project; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government for the completion of the project?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) to (c) Power Grid Corporation of India Ltd. (PGCIL) has implemented System Strengthening VII (SS VII) of Southern Region with an approved project cost of Rs. 279.30 Crore. The Project Completion Schedule was July, 2009.

(A) Scope of the Project:

- (i) Loop in Loop Out (LILO) of 400 kV Madurai - Trichy Line at Karraikudi (98 Ckm) with new 400/220 kV Karalkudi Sub-Station.
- (ii) Loop in Loop Out (LILO) of 400 kV Neelamangala - Talaguppa at Hassan (148 Ckm) with new 400/220 kV Hassan Sub-station.

(B) Status of Project:

- The Transmission Line and Sub-station at Karraikudi as per Sr. A(i) were commissioned in July, 2009 as per Schedule.
- The works for the 400 kV Transmission Line and Sub-station at Hassan as per Sr. A (ii) from PGCIL side were completed in August, 2009.

The delay of one month was on account of stay order from District court due to which the erection works were held up. On vacation of stay in August, 2009, the Transmission Line works were completed. However, the project benefits could not be utilized still, due to non-readiness of 220 kV downstream Transmission line of Karnataka Power Transmission Corporation Limited (KPTCL).

The Central Electricity Authority (CEA) has informed that the matter has been taken up with the KPTCL for expediting the commissioning of the 220 kV down stream lines and to ensure the commissioning of these works by March, 2010.

Cross-Border Power Grid Connectivity

2627. SHRI RAMESH RATHOD: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has signed an agreement with foreign countries for cross-border power grid connectivity during the Eleventh Five Year Plan;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any funds have been allocated for the construction of such grids;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the benefits accrued so far from such grids?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) to (e) Yes, Madam. A Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) between Government of the People Republic of Bangladesh and Government of India on cooperation in power sector was signed on 11th January, 2010. One of the clauses in the MOU stipulates that steps should be taken to establish electrical grid connectivity between the two countries. The interconnection of electricity grids of India and Bangladesh has been planned through about 125 km long 400 KV transmission line between Bharampur (India) and Bheramara (Bangladesh) along with 500 MW HVDC back to back terminals at Bheramara. The total estimated cost of the project is Rs. 869.21 crore. Share of Government of India and Government of Bangladesh is Rs. 160.33 crores and Rs. 708.88 crores, respectively. Power Grid Corporation of India Ltd. will meet the Indian portion of the cost from its own internal resources. Grid connectivity is yet to be completed.

Specialist Services under NRHM

2628. SHRI BISHNU PADA RAY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether under National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) any specialist services are provided;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the District Hospital at Mayabunder, Car Nicobar Community Health Centre at Digilipur, Rangat, Bambooflat and Nancowry in Andaman and Nicobar

Islands are provided with specialist services in terms of Indian Public Health Standards;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(f) the time by which these specialist services are likely to be provided?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) Yes. The NATIONAL RURAL HEALTH MISSION (NRHM) provides for specialist services as per the Indian Public Health Standards for health facilities, details of which are available on the Ministry's website.

(c) to (f) Health being a State subject, the role of the Ministry is limited to providing funding support as per State priority, through the Annual Programme Implementation Plan of NRHM. An amount of Rs. 490 lakh has been approved during 2009-10 for providing specialist and GDMO services in the Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

Procurement of Scarce Resources

2629. SHRI CHANDRAKANT KHAIRE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are plans to create a fund dedicated to procurement of scarce resources like crude oil, gas and coal; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the time frame chalked out for the purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) No, Madam. does not arise.

Implementation of Forest Rights Act, 2006

2630. SHRI ANANDRAO ADSUL:
SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR:
SHRI G.S. BASAVARAJ:

Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has decided to set up a Committee packed with the forest officers to

review the implementation of Forest Rights Act and its impact on forests;

(b) if so, the details of the constituents alongwith its terms of reference;

(c) whether tribal activists have raised thereon and if so, the details thereof;

(d) the reaction of the Union Government thereto; and

(e) the time by which the aforesaid Committee is likely to submit its report?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (DR. TUSHAR CHAUDHARY): (a), (b) and (e) The Ministry of Environment & Forests has constituted a Committee of Experts to study and assess the impacts of the Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006 with regards to the Sustainable Management of Forest Resources, vide their Notification dated 11th February, 2010. A copy of the said Notification giving details of the Composition and Terms of Reference of the committee is enclosed as Statement. The Committee shall submit its report within three months from the date of its constitution.

(c) and (d) Reports to this effect have appeared in the newspapers. The Ministry of Tribal Affairs has, however, not received any written representation or complaint against the constitution of the said Committee.

Statement

Ministry of Environment and Forests

Government of India

NOTIFICATION

New Delhi, the 11th of February, 2010

ESTABLISHMENT OF COMMITTEE TO STUDY THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE FOREST RIGHTS ACT 2006

The Minister of Environment and Forests. Mr. Jairam Ramesh had chaired a meeting of key officials within the Ministry on the 30th of January 2010 to discuss the implementation of the Forest Rights Act 2006. A second meeting was held on the 10th of February 2010 with high level representatives from within the Ministry of Environment and Forests and the Secretary of the Ministry of Tribal Affairs wherein the implications of the Forest Rights Act on sustainable forest management was discussed.

In furtherance of those meetings, it was decided that the Ministry of Environment and Forests, jointly with the Ministry of Tribal Affairs, would constitute a high level committee of experts to look at the issues of implementation, sustainable forest management and the protection/settlement of the rights of forest dwellers in detail.

Therefore, in order to study and assess the impacts of THE SCHEDULED TRIBES AND OTHER TRADITIONAL FOREST DWELLERS (RECOGNITION OF

FOREST RIGHTS) ACT, 2006, with regards to the Sustainable Management of Forest Resources, the Ministry of Environment and Forests in consultation with the Ministry of Tribal Affairs, notify hereby, the Constitution and the Terms of Reference of a Committee as follows:

“The Committee to study and assess the impacts of THE SCHEDULED TRIBES AND OTHER TRADITIONAL FOREST DWELLERS (RECOGNITION OF FOREST RIGHTS) ACT, 2006, with regards to the Sustainable Management of Forest Resources”

Composition of Committee

Sl.No.	Individual and Affiliation	Designation
1.	Dr. Devendra Pandey, Former DG, Forest Survey of India	Chairman
2.	DG, ICFRE, Dehradun	Member
3.	Dr. H.S. Pabla, PCCF (WL), M.P., Bhopal	Member
4.	IGF(EAP), MoEF	Member
5.	Dr. A.K. Jha, Commissioner, Tribal Research & Training Institute, Pune.	Member
6.	Shri A.K. Srivastava, Director, Ministry of Tribal Affairs, New Delhi.	Member
7.	Shri Ashish Kothari, Director, Kalpavrikash	Member
8.	Ms. Harini Nagendra, Ashoka Trust for Research In Ecology and the Environment, Bangalore	Member
9.	DIG (FP). MoEF	Member
10.	Shri R.K. Dogra. ADG (E), ICFRE, Dehradun	Member Secretary

TERMS OF REFERENCE OF COMMITTEE

1. The Committee shall study in detail the implementation of the Forest Rights Act, 2006 and its impact on Forest Management.
2. The Committee shall recommend necessary policy changes in the future management of the forestry sector in India which may be necessary as a consequence of implementation of Forest Rights Act.
3. The Committee shall identify the role of stake holders and beneficiaries in the conservation,

restoration and regeneration of forests. It shall also prescribe measures and guidelines to involve these stake holders in forest restoration and regeneration.

4. The Committee shall identify opportunities for and, recommend measures to ensure convergence of various beneficiary oriented programmes for the forest rights holders taken up by various line departments in the states.
5. The Committee shall define a new role for the Forest Department vis-a-vis the Gram Panchayat for forest conservation and regeneration.

6. Any other matter which the Committee feels is ancillary or incidental to the purposes of its establishment.

The Committee shall have the power to co-opt any specialists that it may feel necessary and in furtherance of the purposes of its establishment.

The Committee shall submit its report within three months from the date of its constitution.

This is issued with the approval of the competent authority in the Ministry of Environment and Forests.

Dr. PB Gangopadhyay,
Additional Director General of Forests
(F.No. 12-1/2006-FP)

[*Translation*]

Targets for Poverty Alleviation

2631. SHRI ANJANKUMAR M. YADAV:
SHRI YASHBANT LAGURI:
SHRI ASHOK KUMAR RAWAT:

Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the targets fixed by the Government for alleviation of urban poverty in the country during the Eleventh Five Year Plan;

(b) whether the Government has made any changes in the targets set in this regard;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government to achieve the targets set and success achieved against them?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION AND MINISTER OF TOURISM (KUMARI SELJA): (a) to (c) The Approach paper to the Eleventh Five Year Plan has mentioned about the reduction of the head count ratio of consumption poverty by 10 percentage points during the 11th Plan. No separate targets for alleviation of urban poverty have been prescribed.

However, under the scheme of Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY), which is the urban poverty alleviation programme of the Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation, targeting urban poor living

below poverty, annual targets for the number of urban poor to be benefited under the scheme are fixed. The physical targets fixed under Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana for the year 2009-10, are as under:

Number of urban poor beneficiaries to be assisted for setting up individual micro enterprises	25000
Number of urban poor beneficiaries to be assisted for setting up Group micro enterprises	25000
Number of urban poor beneficiaries to be assisted through Revolving Fund for Thrift and Credit Activities	50000
Number of urban poor beneficiaries to be provided skill training	200000

(d) The Scheme of Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY) is being implemented through State/UT Governments. The Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation is consistently pursuing with the States/UTs through Review Meetings, capacity building workshops, training programmes, for the success of the scheme. The achievements made so far under the scheme in the current year, as reported by the States/UTs, are as under:

	Target	Achievement*
Number of urban poor beneficiaries assisted for setting up individual micro enterprises	25000	32347
Number of urban poor beneficiaries assisted for setting up Group micro enterprises	25000	14653
Number of urban poor beneficiaries assisted through Revolving Fund for Thrift and Credit Activities	50000	32089
Number of urban poor beneficiaries provided skill training	200000	91019

*As reported upto 31-01-2010

[English]

Projects Financed by NCRPB

2632. SHRI RAJENDRA AGRAWAL:
SHRI KAMLESH BALMIKI:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is an haphazard development in various cities including Meerut and Hapur which come under the ambit of National Capital Region;

(b) if so, the facts in this regard;

(c) the details of projects implemented and financed by the National Capital Region Planning Board (NCRPB) alongwith amount of loan assistance provided to each project during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise and city-wise;

(d) the details of the achievements made by NCRPB in this regard during the said period alongwith the details of utilization of loan assistance by State Governments/ implementing agencies during the said period;

(e) whether the Board has identified any areas of weakness/bottlenecks in bringing about development in the cities under the National Capital Region including Meerut and Hapur; and

(f) if so, the details thereof and the corrective measures taken/to be taken by NCRPB in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (PROF. SAUGATA ROY): (a)

and (b) Based on the information provided by Government of Uttar Pradesh, NCRPB has informed that haphazard development does take place in some parts of the National Capital Region. However, check on haphazard development is done under the provisions of the Uttar Pradesh Urban Planning and Development Act, 1973 and other relevant laws by the Development Authority concerned.

(c) The NCRPB provides loan assistance to constituent State Governments, including the Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi, and their development agencies/Urban Local Bodies for select infrastructure development projects that are according to the policies laid down in the Regional Plan-2021.

The details of loan provided by NCRPB to the State Governments/their implementing agencies for infrastructure development projects along with amount of loan assistance provided to each project during each of last three years and current year state-wise and city-wise is enclosed as Statement.

(d) As informed by NCRPB, an expenditure of Rs. 6323.39 crore has been reported by the State Government/implementing agencies against the 131 ongoing projects for which the NCRPB has released a total loan of Rs. 3327.17 crore. Of this, during the last three years, and upto February, 2010, an amount of Rs. 2264 crore was released to these agencies by the NCRPB against these projects.

(e) and (f) The NCRPB has informed that the major bottleneck in bringing about development in the region is lack of sufficient financial resources. However, NCRPB is making effort to raise additional resources, which is a continuous process.

Statement

(Rs. in Cr.)

Sl.No.	Name of the Projects	Implementing Agency	Date of sanction	Estimated cost (in Cr)	Loan Sanctioned	Loan released upto 2005-06	Loan Release				Total Actural Loan released (till Feb,10)	Expenditure Reported so far
							2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1.	Solid Waste Disposal & Repair of Roads in 16 Towns, Haryana	Haryana Slum Clearance Board	Mar-01	56.56	42.42	21.21	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	21.21	20.98
2.	Providing Master Sewerage Scheme for Trunk Sewer No. 4 Urban Estate, Gurgaon	Haryana Urban Development Authority	Sep-02	24.14	18.00	4.50	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	4.50	16.74

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
3.	Revamping of Sewerage System and Sewage Treatment Works in Faridabad, Haryana	Municipal Corporation of Faridabad (MCF)	Feb-07	103.83	23.36	0.00	0.00	2.34	15.18	0.00	17.52	31.20
4.	Development of Sewerage System and Construction of two STPs at Rohtak town.	PHED Haryana	Feb-06	44.25	33.19	-0.04	6.67	13.28	13.28	0.00	33.19	32.54
5.	Providing sewerage system and STP for Samalkha Town, Haryana	PHED Haryana	Feb-06	8.10	6.08	0.00	1.22	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.22	3.82
6.	Providing sewerage facilities in Palwal, Haryana	PHED Haryana	Feb-06	9.76	7.32	0.00	1.46	0.00	2.93	0.00	4.39	3.46
7.	Providing sewerage system for new colonies in Hodal Town, Haryana	PHED Haryana	Feb-06	11.94	8.95	0.00	1.79	0.00	3.58	3.58	8.95	8.91
8.	Augmentation and Extension of Sewerage Scheme in Sohna town, Haryana	PHED Haryana	Feb-06	5.85	4.39	0.00	0.88	0.00	0.00	1.75	2.63	2.93
9.	Providing Sewerage facilities in Rewari Town, Haryana	PHED Haryana	Feb-06	12.24	9.18	0.00	1.84	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.84	8.35
10.	Extension of Sewerage System in new colonies of Panipat town	PHED Haryana	Feb-06	3.66	2.75	0.00	0.55	0.00	0.00	1.36	1.91	2.89
11.	Providing sewerage system to new approved colonies in Gohana Town, Dist Sonipat, Haryana	PHED Haryana	Feb-06	2.72	2.04	0.00	0.41	0.00	0.82	0.81	2.04	2.44
12.	Extension of sewerage system and treatment of sewage in Bahadurgarh, Dist Jhajjar	PHED Haryana	Oct-07	17.21	12.91	0.00	0.00	4.50	5.29	0.00	9.76	12.20
13.	Extension of sewerage system and treatment of sewage in Beri, Distt. Jhajjar	PHED Haryana	Oct-07	7.08	5.31	0.00	0.00	1.50	0.00	0.00	1.50	0.69
14.	Extension of sewerage system and treatment of sewage in Kalanaur, Rohtak District	PHED Haryana	Oct-07	6.69	5.02	0.00	0.00	2.71	0.00	0.00	2.71	3.43
15.	Extension of sewerage system and treatment of sewage in Bawal, Distt. Rewari	PHED Haryana	Oct-07	6.29	4.71	0.00	0.00	2.12	0.00	0.00	2.12	1.42
16.	Providing sewerage scheme and Treatment Plant for Sampla Town, Distt. Rohtak	PHED Haryana	Oct-07	9.42	7.07	0.00	0.00	2.75	0.00	3.32	5.57	4.48
17.	Extension of sewerage scheme and treatment of sewage in Meham Town, District Rohtak	PHED Haryana	Oct-07	9.65	7.24	0.00	0.00	1.80	0.00	0.00	1.80	2.67
18.	Providing sewerage facilities in village Kosli, Bhakli and Railway station area of Kosli, Distt. Rewari	PHED Haryana	Oct-07	8.70	6.53	0.00	0.00	2.94	0.00	0.00	2.94	0.64
19.	Extension of sewerage system and treatment of sewage in Ganaur, Distt. Sonapat	PHED Haryana	Feb-08	15.08	11.31	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.82	0.00	2.82	2.68
20.	Providing sewerage scheme and Treatment Plant for Kharkhoda Town, Distt. Sonapat	PHED Haryana	Feb-08	6.50	4.88	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.80	0.00	1.80	0.93

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
21.	Augmentation and Extension of Water Supply and Sewerage facilities in various towns of Haryana [8 projects included]	PHED Haryana	Sep-02	71.55	53.66	53.66	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	53.66	71.77
22.	Providing sewerage scheme and Treatment Plant for Gohana Town District Sonipat	PHED Haryana	Jun-09	16.00	9.18	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.75	2.75	0.00
23.	Providing sewerage scheme for various colonies in Sonipat Town	PHED Haryana	Jun-09	8.29	6.22	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.87	1.87	0.00
24.	Infrastructure Development Works (Drainage) in Old Faridabad Zone, Faridabad	MCF	Jun-09	30.65	6.90	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
25.	Integrated Solid Waste Management Project, Faridabad	MCF	Jun-09	76.50	17.20	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
26.	Providing water supply and sewerage for Phases II, III and IV Industrial Model Township Manesar, Gurgaon	Haryana State Industrial and Infrastructure Development Corporation	Mar-04	215.40	161.55	10.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	10.00	136.65
27.	Providing Master Water Supply Scheme of distribution main Zone-3 (Ph-III) Urban Estate, Gurgaon	Haryana Urban Development Authority	Sep-02	23.80	17.85	1.50	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.50	21.33
28.	Augmentation of rural drinking water supply for Mewat region-Phase-I, Haryana, revised in Nov 09	PHED Haryana	Nov 04 revis Nov. 09	300.049	225.36	20.00	59.43	75.00	0.00	45.00	199.43	213.06
29.	Augmentation of drinking water supply for Rohtak district, Haryana	PHED Haryana	Nov-04	21.25	15.93	9.16	6.77	0.00	0.00	0.00	15.93	36.94
30.	Augmentation of drinking water supply for Jhajjar district, Haryana	PHED Haryana	Nov-04	31.22	23.41	13.46	9.95	0.00	0.00	0.00	23.41	32.95
31.	Augmentation of drinking water supply for Gurgaon district (Non-Mewat), Haryana	PHED Haryana	Nov-04	11.72	8.80	5.06	3.74	0.00	0.00	0.00	8.80	11.06
32.	Augmentation of drinking water supply for Rewari district, Haryana	PHED Haryana	Nov-04	18.42	13.81	7.94	5.87	0.00	0.00	0.00	13.81	17.47
33.	Augmentation of drinking water supply for Sonapat district, Haryana	PHED Haryana	Nov-04	34.94	26.19	15.06	11.13	0.00	0.00	0.00	26.19	33.43
34.	Augmentation of drinking water supply for Faridabad district, Haryana	PHED Haryana	Nov-04	19.55	14.70	8.45	5.76	0.00	0.00	0.00	14.21	18.16
35.	Augmentation of drinking water supply for Panipat district, Haryana	PHED Haryana	Nov-04	25.00	18.75	10.78	4.85	0.00	0.00	0.00	15.63	24.40
36.	Augmentation of Water Supply in Rohtak, Haryana	PHED Haryana	Feb-06	59.00	44.25	0.00	8.85	17.70	17.70	0.00	44.25	61.11
37.	Augmentation of Water Supply in Palwal, Haryana	PHED Haryana	Feb-06	20.15	15.11	0.00	3.02	6.04	0.00	6.05	15.11	13.96

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
38.	Augmentation of water supply in Hodal Town	PHED Haryana	Feb-06	4.30	3.23	-0.01	0.64	1.29	0.00	1.30	3.22	1.75
39.	Laying of Internal water distribution system in Rewari town, Haryana	PHED Haryana	Feb-06	5.21	3.91	0.00	0.78	1.56	1.57	0.00	3.91	5.12
40.	Ind water works newly developed area in wester side of Rewari town, Dist. Rewari	PH ED Haryana	Oct-07	16.65	12.49	0.00	0.00	5.62	0.00	0.00	5.62	13.19
41.	Augmentation and Extension of Water Supply in Ganaur, Dist Sonipat	PHED Haryana	Oct-07	27.74	20.80	0.00	0.00	10.40	6.25	0.00	16.65	14.96
42.	Augmentation and Extension of Water Supply in Bahadurgarh, Dist. Jhajjar	PHED Haryana	Oct-07	24.45	18.34	0.00	0.00	3.93	7.92	0.00	11.85	19.32
43.	Augmentation and Extension of Water Supply in Beri, Dist Jhajjar	PHED Haryana	Oct-07	8.25	6.18	0.00	0.00	1.50	3.38	0.00	4.88	3.57
44.	Augmentation and Extension of Water Supply in Kalanaur, Dist Rohtak	PHED Haryana	Oct-07	7.07	5.30	0.00	0.00	2.49	0.00	0.00	2.49	4.44
45.	Augmentation of water supply scheme at Sampla Town (3 Villages) in Rohtak District	PHED Haryana	Oct-07	10.30	7.73	0.00	0.00	2.25	0.00	3.75	6.00	7.10
46.	Augmentation and extension of water supply in Meham Town, District Rohtak	PHED Haryana	Oct-07	12.48	9.36	0.00	0.00	3.00	4.50	0.00	7.50	4.66
47.	Augmentation and Extension of Water Supply in Kharkhoda town, Dist. Sonapat	PHED Haryana	Oct-07	13.91	10.43	0.00	0.00	3.00	4.50	0.00	7.50	9.02
48.	Augmentation of drinking water supply scheme for villages Kosli, Bhakli and railway station area of Dist. Rewari @ 110 LPCD	PHED Haryana	Oct-07	3.72	2.79	0.00	0.00	1.26	0.00	0.00	1.26	1.16
49.	Augmentation of water supply in Gohana Town	PHED Haryana	Nov-08	42.45	25.84	0.00	0.00	0.00	7.36	0.00	7.36	0.00
50.	Water Supply at Sohna Town & Roika Meo Indust.	PHED Haryana	Nov-08	65.34	24.50	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.99	18.70	21.69	13.09
51.	Scheme for Construction of NCR Water Supply Channel in Haryana	PWD (Irrigation), GoH	Jun-09	322.00	112.70	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	45.08	45.08	0.00
52.	Providing distribution pipeline in various approved colonies of Sonapat town in District Sonapat	PHED, Govt. of Haryana	Nov-09	8.51	6.3825	0.00	0	0	0	2.25	2.25	-
53.	Development of Industrial Estate, Ph. IV at Kundli	Haryana State Industrial and Infrastructure Development Corporation	April, 98	122.29	60.37	60.37	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	60.37	56.52
54.	Development of Industrial Zone Sector 34-35, Gurgaon, Haryana	Haryana State Industrial and Infrastructure Development Corporation	Sep-05	366.65	86.00	86.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	86.00	91.44

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
55.	Development of Sector-44/47 (Resd.) at Faridabad	Haryana Urban Development Authority	Mar-01	56.37	42.28	33.53	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	33.53	50.29
56.	Development of Sector-2 (Resd.) at Bahadurgarh	Haryana Urban Development Authority	Mar-01	44.13	24.81	17.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	17.01	30.06
57.	Development of Sector-62 (Residential) at Faridabad	Haryana Urban Development Authority	Oct-03	65.52	47.28	39.81	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	39.81	49.41
58.	Development of Sector-65, Faridabad	Haryana Urban Development Authority	Oct-03	66.33	47.86	40.24	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	40.24	49.31
59.	Development of Sector-27, Gurgaon	Haryana Urban Development Authority	Oct-03	23.91	16.81	12.31	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	12.31	14.57
60.	Development of Sector-28, Gurgaon	Haryana Urban Development Authority	Oct-03	16.25	11.45	8.52	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	8.52	10.83
61.	Urban Renewal Project at Deuba Colony, Faridabad	Municipal Corporation of Faridabad (MCF)	Feb-07	38.96	9.02	0.00	0.00	2.26	6.77	0.00	9.02	21.66
62.	Urban Renewal Project at Babu Nagar, Faridabad	Municipal Corporation of Faridabad (MCF)	Feb-07	25.27	5.85	1.47	0.00	1.46	1.46	0.00	4.39	14.95
63.	Improvement of Jahazgarh Chhuchhakwas Dadri Road (SH20(Km 73.100 to Km 95.150)	PWD (B&R) Haryana	Oct-07	39.37	29.53	0.00	0.00	29.53	0.00	0.00	29.53	11.18
64.	Construction of Road from Northern Bye-pass Rohtak to NH-71 (to be used as slip road), in Rohtak district.	PWD (B&R), Haryana	Jul-07	4.04	3.0327	0.00	0	3.0327	0	0	3.03	3.57
65.	Widening and strengthening of road from NH-71 to NH10 via Singhpura Kalan to Singpura Khurd, Bahujamalpur in Rohtak district	PWD (B&R), Haryana	Jul-07	6.2362	4.6772	0.00	0	4.6772	0	0	3.03	3.57
66.	Constcution of 2 lane Road Over Bridge in lieu of level crossing No. 45-A/T-3 at Km. 60/6-7 near haily Mandi Kulana Road East cabin on Delhi-Rewari Section	PWD (B&R), Haryana	Jul-07	15.3144	5.76	0.00	0	5.76	0	0	5.76	15.83
67.	Construction of 2 lane Road Over Bridge in lieu of level crossing No. 25B at Km. 31/8-9 on Delhi Rewari Railway Line on Gurgaon Daulatabad Section	PWD (B&R) Haryana	Jul-07	16.05	6.043	0.00	0	6.043	0	0	6.04	14.93

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
68.	Construction of 2 lane Road Over Bridge in lieu of level crossing No. 28 on Delhi Rewari Section at crossing of Gurgaon Farrukh Nagar Jhajjar road at Gurgaon.	PWD (B&R) Haryana	Jul-07	18.11	6.81	0.00	0	6.81	0	0	6.81	12.16
69.	Improvement of Gurgaon Farrukhnagar Jhajjar Road (SH 15A) (Km 5.5 to km 45.25)	PWD (B&R) Haryana	Feb-08	92.98	69.74	0.00	0.00	0.00	26.92	0.00	26.92	19.72
70.	Improvement of Rohtak Kharkhoda Delhi Road (SH 18) Km 10.2 to km 40.76)	PWD (B&R), Haryana	Feb-08	73.8	55.35	0.00	0.00	0.00	21.37	0.00	21.37	22.28
71.	Project for widening and Strengthening to 10 Mtr. of Hodal Nuh Pataudi Patauda road km. 0 to 96.20 up NH-71 (MDR No. 132) in Faridabad, Mewat, Gurgaon and Rewari District.	PWD (B&R) Haryana Haryana	Feb-08	239.87	179.90	0.00	0.00	0.00	53.42	89.90	143.32	63.53
72.	Four laning, widening and strengthening of Gurgaon - Nuh - Rajasthan Border (SH-13)(Km 7+200 to 95+890)	PWD (B&R) Haryana	Feb-08	347.97	260.98	0.00	0.00	74.15	0.00	0.00	74.15	63.17
73.	Construction of 2 lanes ROB at Bahadurgarh on L.C No. 23-C in Km 29/2-3 on Delhi Bhatinda Railway line crossing Bahadurgarh Nahara Road in Jhajjar District	PWD (B&R) Haryana	Feb-08	11.32	8.49	0.00	0.00	0.00	8.49	0.00	8.49	9.37
74.	Construction of Bypass in Kharkhoda in Sonapat district	PWD(B&R), Haryana	Jul-07	16.74	12.555	0.00	0	7.533	5.02	0	12.555	14.04
75.	Improvement of MAM NH 10 road by providing widening of carriageway, footpath and drainage from Km 70.100 to 79.200 in MC limit Rohtak	PWD (B&R), Haryana	Oct-07	32.08	24.06	0.00	0.00	8.89	10.61	0.00	19.50	13.61
76.	Improvement of Sam pia Jhajjar Road (SH 20) (Km 44.12 to km 65.46)	PWD(B&R), Haryana	Oct-07	33.9895	25.49	0.00	0.00	10.43	0.00	0.00	10.43	9.76
77.	Improvement of Sonapat kharkhoda Sam pia Road (SH 20) (Km 10.125 to km 43.4)	PWD (B&R), Haryana	Oct-07	54.0622	40.55	0.00	0.00	17.88	0.00	0.00	17.88	8.45
78.	Widening and Up gradation of Rai Nahra Bahadurgarh Road (MDR 138) (Km 0.00 to 37.3960)	PWD (B&R), Haryana	Oct-07	72.31	54.23	0.00	0.00	23.31	0.00	0.00	23.31	24.62
79.	Construction of two lane ROB at I.C no. 58B on Delhi- Bhatinda Railway line and 1 B on Rohtak Gohana Panipat Railway Line at RD 1.20 km of circular road, Rohtak	PWD(B&R), Haryana	Oct-07	28.84	12.38	0.00	0.00	5.40	6.98	0.00	12.38	15.30
80.	Construction of 4 lane RoB at level crossing No. 61A on Delhi- Bhatinda Railway line at Rd. 89.7 Km of Rohtak- Bhiwani road	PWD (B&R), Haryana	Oct-07	36.53	20.86	0.00	0.00	14.86	6.00	0.00	20.86	26.53
81.	Construction of 2 lanes RoB at level crossing no. 59A on Delhi-Bhatinda railway line at Rohtak	PWD(B&R), Haryana	Oct-07	24.6807	10.02	0.00	0.00	6.27	3.75	0.00	10.02	18.65

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
82.	Improvement (4 laning) of Murthal Sonipat Road (SH20) (Km 0.0 to km 10.125)	PWD(B&R), Haryana	Oct-07	27.62	20.72	0.00	0.00	10.81	0.00	0.00	10.81	5.69
83.	Improvement by way of four laning of Rewari Kot Kasim Road upto NH-8, Shahjahanpur Rewari road upto 6 km., Rewari Namaul Road (SH26), Rewari Mohindergarh Road, Rewari Dadri road upto proposed bypass	PWD (B&R), Haryana	Nov-08	106.07	79.55	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.80	63.75	67.55	8.79
84.	Improvement by way of four laning of Jhaliar Dhaur Beri road	PWD(B&R), Haryana	Nov-08	29.34	22.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	0.00	1.00	0.58
85.	Improvement by way of four laning of Dighal Beri Jhazgarh road.	PWD(B&R), Haryana	Nov-08	42.86	32.14	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.40	19.49	20.89	1.84
86.	New construction of roads from Kaluka to NH-8, Sheoraj Majra to Sangwari, Barriawas to NH-8, Rojka to Asadpur, Bikaner to Gurukawas, Rewari Jhaliar road to Rewari Namaul road via Rewari Dadri road	PWD(B&R), Haryana	Nov-08	41.4	31.05	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.80	24.00	25.80	18.04
87.	Two land ROB at Railway crossing no. 19-C on Subana Kosli Nahar Kanina road near Kosli Railway Station at Rewari Hisar Bhatinda Railway line km. 28 112 in Rewari District.	PWD(B&R), Haryana	Nov-08	19.47	7.97	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.00	0.00	3.00	1.02
88.	Proposed 2 lane ROB at level crossing no. 42 at Samalkha Chullana road at RD 1.00 km. in Panipat District	PWD(B&R), Haryana	Nov-08	21.24	8.75	0.00	0.00	0.00	5.25	0.00	5.25	1.54
89.	Improvement of roads from BKP road upto GA road	PWD(B&R), Haryana	Nov-08	53.58	40.26	0.00	0.00	0.00	201	0.00	2.01	0.25
90.	Improvement of roads from Patwal Hathin road to Uttawar Sikrawa to Bhadas road	PWD (B&R), Haryana	Nov-08	60.02	45.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.52	0.00	1.52	0.70
91.	Improvement of Hodal Punjana Nagina Road	PWD(B&R), Haryana	Nov-08	82.12	61.59	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.09	0.00	3.09	0.70
92.	Project for improvement and construction of road in Jhajjar circle of NCR sub Region - Bahadurgarh Chhara Dujana Beri Kalanur road	PWD (B&R), Haryana	Nov-08	128.65	96.49	0.00	0.00	0.00	4.24	0.00	4.24	2.70
93.	Strengthening and Upgradation of Sub-transmission & Distribution Network, Gurgaon	Dakshin Haryana Bijli Vitran Nigam	Mar-02	40.16	30.12	20.67	0.00	4.33	0.00	0.00	25.00	30.51
94.	Strengthening of sub-transmission and distribution network, Bawal, Dharuhera, Pali (Gothra), Buroli, Kosli and Rewari (District Rewari)	Dakshin Haryana Bijli Vitran Nigam	Jun-04	23.05	17.29	8.65	0.00	0.00	8.64	0.00	17.29	23.05
95.	Strengthening of sub-transmission and distribution network, Sohna, Nuh, Ferozepur Jhirka, Taoru, Manesar, Pataudi, Farukhnagar & Badshahour (Distt. Gurgaon)	Dakshin Haryana Bijli Vitran Nigam	Jun-04	14.44	10.83	9.75	0.00	0.00	1.08	0.00	10.83	15.90

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
96.	Loss Minimisation and Strengthening of Distribution system being fed from 132 KV substation Khokhrakot Rohtak, Kalanaur and Sampala under SE 'OP' Circle, UHBVNL, Rohtak by proposing 6 no. 33KV sub stations	Uttar Haryana Bijli Vitran Nigam	Feb-08	12.53	9.40	000	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
97.	Scheme to set up five(5) sub stations with capacity of 33Kv at Bal Bhawan (rohtak), Trtauli, Kharawar, Sam pia Road (Jhajjar) and Dubaldhan	Uttar Haryana Bijli Vitran Nigam	Feb-08	10.2	7.65	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
98.	Creation of power infrastructure in Gurgaon & Bahadurgh, Haryana	Haryana Vidyut Prasaran Nigam	Nov-04	89.91	67.43	53.94	0.00	13.49	0.00	0.00	67.43	90.56
99.	Reinforcement of Power infrastructure in Gurgaon and Rewari districts	Haryana Vidyut Prasaran Nigam	Sep-05	9.27	6.95	2.08	4.87	0.00	0.00	0.00	6.95	10.43
100.	Project for creating power infrastructure in Haryana subregion of NCR	Haryana Vidyut Prasaran Nigam	Jul-07	117.45	8201	0.00	0.00	69.60	0.00	0.00	69.60	99.84
101.	Strengthening of Transmission and Distribution Network in Rohtak Circle by Uttar Haryana Bijli Vitran Nigam Ltd.	Uttar Pradesh Bijli Vitran Nigam	Mar-02	11.11	8.33	7.57	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	7.57	9.46
102.	Scheme for strengthening power infrastructure in NCR area of Haryana - Augmentation of Transmission Works,	Haryana Vidyut Prasaran Nigam	Nov-08	79.43	59.58	0.00	0.00	0.00	24.47	35.11	59.58	35.07
103.	Scheme for HVDS/LVDS & Reallocation of meters under DHBVN in NCR area	Dakshin Haryana Bijli Vitran Nigam	Nov-08	138.47	103.85	0.00	0.00	0.00	41.54	0.00	41.54	27.69
104.	Construction of 200 bedded hospital in Sector-10, Gurgaon (Phase-1)	Haryana Urban Development Authority	Oct-03	12.08	9.06	1.50	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.50	11.43
105.	Strengthening of Municipal Fire Services in 16 Towns, Haryana	Haryana Slum Clearance Board	Mar-01	7.00	5.25	5.25	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	5.25	5.62
106.	Shifting of Milk Dairies from municipal limits in 6 Towns, Haryana	Haryana Slum Clearance Board	Mar-01	13.07	9.80	9.80	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	9.80	6.71
107.	Construction of Medical College with Teaching Hospital at District Mewat, Haryana	Health Dept., Haryana	Jun-09	318.91	239.18	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	50.00	50.00	0.00
108.	Establishment of Polytechnic at Sampla, Rohtak District, Haryana	DTE Technical education, GoH	Jun-09	22.00	13.22	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
109.	Ganga Nagar Residential scheme Phase III	Meerut Development Authority	Oct-91 & Mar-03	0.46	30.18	21.40	0.00	8.78	0.00	0.00	3018	31.29

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
110.	Kalindi Kunj residential scheme, Bulandshahr, UP	Bulandshahr Khurja Development Authority	Nov-04	57.35	33.27	14.18	12.72	6.37	0.00	0.00	33.27	34.63
111.	Ganga Nagar residential scheme, Bulandshahr	Bulandshahr Khurja Development Authority	Nov-04	33.45	25.09	12.02	8.68	0.00	0.00	0.00	20.70	15.20
112.	Anand Vihar Housing Scheme at Hapur	Hapur Plikhua Development Authority	Oct-07	178.40	133.80	0.00	0.00	0.00	50.00	0.00	50.00	133.80
113.	Construction of Modern Bus Station Sahibabad (Kaushambi), Disll. Ghaziabad	U.P. State Road Transport Corporation	Mar-02	16.00	12.00	9.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	9.00	9.11
114.	Transport Nagar Scheme, Bulandshahr, UP	Bulandshahr Khurja Development Authority	Nov-04	33.71	20.65	3.76	3.67	10.36	0.00	0.00	17.79	17.42
115.	Strengthening of Transmission & Distribution Network of Meerut Division by UPPCL	U.P. Power Corporation Ltd.	Mar-02	299.89	224.89	110.40	30.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	140.40	134.24
116.	Integrated Township Project, Patiala	Patiala Urban Development Authority	Sep-02	66.24	49.68	28.80	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	28.80	45.40
117.	Extension & Augmentation of Water Supply, Sewerage & Solid Waste MgmT, Patiala	Patiala Urban Development Authority	Sep-02	59.93	44.95	30.78	14.17	0.00	0.00	0.00	49.55	49.55
118.	Ram Ganga Nagar residential scheme in Bareilly	Bareilly Dev. Authority	Dec-04	99.37	37.00	37.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	37.00	68.92
119.	Selling up of a coal based Thermal Power Project under stage I for 1200 MW (2 x 600 MW) in Hisar District, Haryana	Haryana Power Genration Corporation Ltd.	Feb-07	4258.65	500.00	0.00	135.00	0.00	195.00	0.00	330.00	2241.69
120.	Improvement & Upgradation of Sub transmission of distribution network in Hissar	Dakshin Haryana Bijli Vitran Nigam	Nov-08	40.01	30.01	0.00	0	0	16.5	0.00	16.50	3.35
121.	Augmentation & Extension of Water Supply/Sewerage Scheme in Hissar	PHED Haryana	Sep-02	15.93	11.95	6.60	4.40	0.95	0.00	0.00	11.95	16.49
122.	Kota Therna Power Station(KTPS) extn unit 7, stage V(1x195 MVV) Coal, Based Power Project	Rajasthan Vidyut Prasaran Nigam Ltd.	Oct-07	880.00	160.00	0.00	0.00	80.00	80.00	0.00	160.00	602.42
123.	Water Supply Scheme for Gwalior, Madhya Pradesh	SADA, Gwalior	Nov-04	29.65	22.24	10.00	0.00	12.24	0.00	0.00	22.24	18.73

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
124.	Infrastructure Development of Residential Schemes in SADA, Gwalior	SADA, Gwalior	Nov-09	76.07	42.05	0.00	0	0	0	0	-	-
125.	Establishment of Abattoir and Rendering Plant, Ghazipur	Municipal Corporation Delhi	Nov-04	110.00	60.00	60.00	0.000	0.00	0.00	0.00	60.00	108.78
126.	Construction of MCD Office and Civic Centre, New Delhi	Municipal Corporation Delhi	Dec-04	410.56	250.00	120.00	60.00	70.00	0.00	0.00	250.00	598.42
127.	Transmission Project of RVPN pertaining to the Rajasthan Sub Region of NCR.	Rajasthan Rajya Vidyut Prasaran Nigam Ltd.	Feb-07	47.61	28.36	0.01	6.65	21.70	0.00	0.00	28.36	43.49
128.	220 KV GSS Khushkera and LILO of 220kv Neemrana-Bhiwadi(PG) line at Khushkhera, Alwar.	Rajasthan Rajya Vidyut Prasaran Nigam Ltd.	Nov-08	34.77	26.08	0.00	0.00	0.00	26.08	0.00	26.08	0.00
129.	Feeder Renovation of 55 Nos. 11 KV feeders of Alwar Circle, Rajasthan Sub Region	JVVL	Jun-09	43.80	32.85	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
130.	Scheme for creation of 29 nos. 33/11 KV Sub Station in Alwar Circle, Rajasthan Sub Region	JVVL	Jun-09	39.42	29.56	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.0000
131.	Construction of ROB and approaches on Tijara Phatak in lieu of LC No. 111 on Alwar Rewari Section	UIT Alwar, Govt. of Raj.	Nov-09	25.38	14.61	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.0000
131	Grand Total Projects	—		12344.06	5298.34	1063.13	415.77	705.39	723.05	419.82	3327.17	6323.39

Low Cost Houses by NBCC

2633. SHRI E.G. SUGAVANAM:
SHRI MUKESH BHAIKAVDANJI
GADHVI:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the present status of construction of low cost houses by National Building Construction Corporation (NBCC) Ltd;

(b) the names of cities identified for the construction of the same and the time by which the houses are likely to be constructed;

(c) whether it is proposed to extend the scheme to other parts of the country;

(d) if so, whether the proposals in this regard have also been received from State Governments, particularly from the Government of Gujarat; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and the action taken by the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (PROF. SAUGATA ROY); (a) and (b) At present, National Buildings Construction Corporation Ltd. (NBCC) is executing Low Cost Houses under Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (Basic Services for the Urban Poor) in Dabua Colony and Bapu Nagar in Faridabad, Haryana. Out of the total 3248 no. of dwelling units, 202 no. of dwelling units are complete and occupied, 1482 no. of dwelling units are ready for possession and 1212 no. of dwelling units are nearing completion. In Tripura, 256 no. of dwelling units are ready for occupation. Tura and William Nagar in Meghalaya have been identified for

construction of the Low Cost Houses. However, land is yet to be made available by the State Government to NBCC.

(c) No, Madam.

(d) and (e) Do not arise in view of (c) above.

Monetary Compensation to Acid Victims

2634. SHRIMATI J. SHANTHA: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has finalised the "Prevention of Offences (by Acid) Act, 2008" regarding acid attacks on women and girls as proposed by the National Commission for Women;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has proposed to provide financial assistance to the acid attacks victims; and

(d) if so, the number of victims to whom financial assistance has been provided by the Government including victims of SC/ST/OBC Minority communities during each of the last three years, State-wise, including Andhra Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) No, Madam.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No, Madam.

(d) Does not arise.

Introduction of Plastic Notes

2635. SHRI S.S. RAMASUBBU: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has introduced/decided to introduce plastic notes in various denominations;

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

(c) the time envisaged for putting such notes into circulation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (c) The Government has decided to introduce 1 billion pieces of polymer banknotes in Rs. 10/- denomination on field trial basis at five launch locations in the country. The primary intention behind introduction of polymer notes is to increase the life of banknotes. A final decision will be taken depending on the results of the field trial.

'Distribution of Tax Proceeds'

2636. SHRI SURESH KUMAR SHETKAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the criteria presently followed for the distribution of tax proceeds and that recommended by the 13th Finance Commission; and

(b) the steps being taken by the Union Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) The criteria and weightage for tax devolution of net Central Tax proceeds to State Governments as per the recommendations of the 12th and 13th Finance Commission are as follows:

Recommendations	CRITERIA				
	Population (as per 1971 census)	Area	Fiscal Capacity Distance	Fiscal Discipline	Tax Efforts
Criteria presently followed as per 12th Finance Commission recommendations	25%	10%	50%*	7.5%	7.5%
13th Finance Commission	25%	10%	47.5%	17.5%	—

*12th Finance Commission used income distance parameter with slightly different components.

(b) The Government has accepted the recommendation of the 13th Finance Commission relating to devolution of net proceeds of Central Taxes to State Governments on the basis of the above criteria. The explanatory Memorandum as to action taken has been laid in the Parliament on 25th February 2010. Necessary provisions for devolution of net proceeds of Union Taxes as per the formula suggested by 13th Finance Commission have been made in Budget for 2010-11.

Indo-Bhutan Agreement for Hydro Power Generation

2637. SHRI RUDRAMADHAB RAY:
SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has signed an agreement with the Government of Bhutan regarding hydro power generation;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of distribution of power as per the said agreement and the benefits likely to be accrued from the projects to both the countries;

(d) whether objections have been raised against the proposed investments by the Government in hydro power projects in Bhutan; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) and (b) Ongoing cooperation between India and Bhutan in the hydropower sector is covered under the 2006 Agreement on Cooperation in Hydropower between the two countries and the Protocol to the 2006 Agreement signed in March, 2009 thereof. Under the Protocol, Government of India has agreed to develop 10,000 MWs of hydropower in Bhutan for export of surplus power to India by 2020.

(c) The surplus power from hydropower projects would be purchased by Government of India. Bhutan will get the proceeds from the sale of this power.

(d) and (e) No objection has been received against the investment proposed in hydro power projects in Bhutan.

Potential of Hydro Power Generation

2638. SHRI NARANBHAI KACHHADIA: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of thermal and hydro power potential in Gujarat particularly in the Saurashtra-Kutch Region (SKR) and Surat region;

(b) the details of the potential exploited till date in SKR & Surat, region-wise; and

(c) the investments being made by the Government in these sectors in the entire SKR along with the foreign investments involved therein?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) and (b) CEA has re-assessment the hydro potential of Gujarat at 590 MW (above 25 MW). So far, projects with 550 MW of capacity have already been developed. The details are given below:

Sl.No.	Name of Project	District	Installed Capacity (MW)
1.	Ukai	Surat	4x75=300
2.	Sardar Sarovar CHPH	Bharuch	5x50=250
Total			550

Ukai project falls in the Surat region.

11 thermal projects with an installed capacity of 5202.8 MW are under operation in SKR and Surat region. Further, 8 thermal projects with a capacity of 6582 MW are under construction in these region. Details of these projects are given in the enclosed Statements-I and II respectively.

(c) Planning Commission has approved outlay of Rs. 2304.95 crore for the power sector during the Annual Plans 2007-08, 2008-09 and 2009-10 of Gujarat.

Statement I*Thermal Projects in operation in the Saurashtra Kutch Region (SKR) and Surat Region*

Sl.No	Name of Scheme	District	I.C. (MW)
1.	AKRIMOTA LIG TPS	KUTCH	250
2.	KUTCH LIG TPS	KUTCH	290
3.	SIKKA REP. TPS	JAMNAGAR	240
4.	UKAI TPS	SURAT	850
5.	UTRAN CCPC	SURAT	518
6.	HAZIRA CCPC	SURAT	156.1
7.	MUNDRA TPS	KUTCH	330
8.	ESSAR CCPC	SURAT	515
9.	SURAT LIG TPS	SURAT	250
10.	SUGEN CCPC	SURAT	1147.5
11.	KAWAS CCPC	SURAT	656.2
TOTAL			5202.8

Statement II*Thermal Power Projects under Construction in the Saurashtra Kutch Region (SKR) and Surat Region*

Sl.No.	Nam. of Projects/Location /Implementing Agency	Unit No.	Capacity in (MW)	Sector	Anticipated Date of commissioning
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Surat Lignite TPP Extn.,Ph-II (Mangrol), Distt: Surat, M/s GIPCL	U-3 U-4	125 125	State	03/10 03/10
2.	Sikka TPS Extn., Distt: Jamnagar, M/s GSECL	U-3 U-4	250 250	State	05/12 09/12
3.	Ukai TPS Extn., Distt: Surat M/s GSECL	U-6	490	State	07/11
4.	Mundra TPP, Ph-I, Distt: Kutch M/s Adani Power Ltd.	U-2 U-3 U-4	330 330 330	Private	03/10 05/10 06/10
5.	Mundra TPP Ph-II,	U-1	660	Private	03/11

1	2	3	4	5	6
	Distt:Kutch, M/s Adani Power Ltd.	U-2	660		08/11
6.	Mundra TPP Ph-III, Distt:Kutch, M/s Adani Power Ltd.	U-1 U-2 U-3	660 660 660	Private	06/11 09/11 11/11
7.	Hazira CCPP, Distt:Surat M/s GSEGL	GT ST	222 128	Private	09/10 12/10
8.	Pipavav CCPP, Distt: Amreli, Ph-I, GPPCL	Blk-I Blk-II	351 351	Private	02/11 05/11
	Total		6582		

Construction of Building for Panchakarma Hospital

2639. SHRI KODIKKUNNIL SURESH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has received a proposal from the State Government of Kerala for release of funds for the construction of three storeyed building for Panchakarma Hospital at Alappuzha in Kerala;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the present status thereof; and

(c) the time by which the amount is likely to be released?

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

(b) and (c) The State Government of Kerala had submitted a proposal costing Rs. 16,01,98,753/- for upgradation of Panchakarma Hospital at Alappuzha District in Kerala under the "Centre of Excellence"(COE) scheme of the Department of AYUSH. This was reconsidered favourably by the Project Approval Committee of the Department of AYUSH as the proposal can not be supported under the present provisions of the "COE" scheme.

Compensation to SEBs

2640. SHRI SARVEY SATYANARAYANA: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has compensated the State electricity boards (SEBs) which had to divert industrial power to the farm sector during the Eleventh Five Year Plan;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the demands for compensation from several State Governments in the country including Andhra Pradesh is pending with the Union Government;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the time by which the State Governments are likely to be compensated?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) to (e) Most of the States have restructured their State Electricity Boards (SEBs). However, Electricity Boards in the States of Bihar, Jharkhand, Punjab, Tamil Nadu, Meghalaya, Kerala and Himachal Pradesh are yet to be reorganized. Kerala and Himachal Pradesh have issued notification taking over the Electricity Boards as a step towards reorganizing their SEBs.

Electricity is in the concurrent list and management of State Electricity Boards are looked after by concerned State Governments. Decision to divert industrial power to farm sector or otherwise is taken by the individual SEB/ State Government. Government of India has not directly compensated the Electricity Boards for diversion of Industrial, power to the farm sector. As per available information, no request of any State Government is pending for any compensation regarding diversion of industrial power to the farm sector.

The provision of subsidy by State Government is addressed under section 65 of Electricity Act, 2003 and further by the Tariff Policy under Clause 8.2.1 (3). Sec. 65 of Electricity Act, 2003 provides that where the State Government requires the grant of any subsidy to any consumer or class of consumers, it shall pay in advance and in the manner as may be specified, the amount to compensate the person affected by the grant of subsidy in such manner as the State Commission may direct.

Transaction without PAN

2641. SHRIMATI MANEKA GANDHI: While the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether high value transactions are done without quoting Permanent Account Number (PAN);

(b) if so, the details thereof for each of the last three years; and

(c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken by the Government in regard thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (c) In terms of Reserve Bank of India (RBI) circular dated November 18, 1998, all the banking companies regulated

under the Banking Regulation Act, 1949 are required to obtain PAN or GIR Number of every person on all documents pertaining to time deposit of Rs. 50,000/- and above and a contract of a value exceeding Rs. 10 lakhs for sale and purchase of securities.

RBI have further advised the Banks vide circular dated August 16, 2002, that applicants (whether customer or not) for Demand Draft (DD)/Mail Transfers (MT)/ Telegraphic Transfers (TT)/Travelers' cheques for amount exceeding Rs. 50,000/- should indicate PAN No. on the application.

Loan by World Bank

2642. SHRI ANANTHA VENKATARAMI REDDY: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount of loan received from the World Bank for the development and improvement in the power sector in the country including Andhra Pradesh during each of the last three years and the current year;

(b) whether loans received from the World Bank have been fully utilised;

(c) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether any directions have been issued by the Union Government to the State Governments in this regard; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) to (e) The total amount of loan received from the World Bank for development and improvement in the Power Sector in the country during the last three years and the current year vis-a-vis its utilization is as under:-

Year	Budgetary Estimates (Rs./Cr.)	Revised Estimates (Rs./Cr.)	Actual Utilization (Rs./Cr.)
2009-10	1893.39	1974.91	2063.72 (Till 31.01.2010)
2008-09	867.18	867.18	1538.76
2007-08	773.00	773.00	1133.09
2006-07	518.39	490.00	796.37

The Union Government has advised all executing agencies to monitor the construction milestones of World Bank assisted power projects at the highest level. The executing agencies have also been advised to undertake advance procurement action, wherever feasible, to expedite project implementation.

Production of Gutkha and Bidi

2643. SHRI JOSE K. MANI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to regulate the production of gutkha and bidi in the country and bring it under the ambit of industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has finalised any plan for providing alternative income generating activities for bidi workers; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) Cigars and Cigarettes of Tobacco and manufactured tobacco substitutes are already covered under Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951.

(c) and (d) The Ministry of Labour and Employment has initiated action for rehabilitation of the beedi workers by providing them vocational training in certain courses according to the local market needs for viable alternative sources of livelihood. Out of 9 regions, 8 Regional Welfare Commissioners have initiated the vocational training programmes for beedi workers in their regions.

Ministry of Rural Development has taken up the matter of rehabilitation of bidi rollers in 10 States where bidi rollers are concentrated. The State Governments were advised to work out special projects for developing alternative livelihood options for beedi rollers under Swarnjayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY) and other similar schemes of the Ministry of Rural Development.

Power Generation

2644. SHRI SANJAY NIRUPAM: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has prepared any action plan for additional power generation capacity during the next Five Year Plan Period; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) and (b) Planning Commission has not so far firmed up targets for the 12th Plan. However, at present, capacity aggregating to about 58,600 MW is under execution for likely benefits during the 12th Plan period.

Access to Essential Medicines

2645. SHRI P. BALRAM: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has formulated any Scheme for providing affordable access to the essential medicines for the common man including weaker sections so as to reduce expenditure on illness; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI): (a) and (b) For making available medicines at affordable prices, a campaign by the name of 'Jan Aushadhi' has been launched by the Department of Pharmaceuticals. The aim of this campaign is to ensure making available quality medicine at affordable prices for all, especially the poor and the disadvantaged. Under this campaign, low priced quality unbranded generic medicines are made available through Jan Aushadhi stores which inherently are less priced but are of same and equivalent quality, efficacy and safety as compared to branded generic medicines.

Investigation into Major Money Laundering

2646. SHRI J.M. AARON RASHID: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of complaints received alongwith action taken thereon by each investigating wing of the Ministry during the last one year;

(b) whether cases of money laundering, evasion of tax, violation of External Commercial Borrowings (ECB)/ Foreign Currency Convertible Bond (FCC B) guidelines, etc. against companies have come up before the authorities;

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

(d) the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) to (d) The information is being collected and will be laid down on the Table of the House.

Housing Development

2647. SHRI MUKESH BHAIKAVDANJI GADHVI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has provided financial assistance to the National Housing Bank during the last three years; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) Reserve Bank of India (RBI) provided financial assistance to National Housing Bank (NHB) of Rs. 2000 crore each in the year 2008-09 and 2009-10 under Rural Housing Fund. Further, in terms of package announced on 11.12.2008, RBI allocated a refinance facility of Rs. 4000 crore to NHB in order to provide liquidity support to Housing Finance Companies. This facility is available under the Liquidity Adjustment Facility of RBI for a period of 90 days. The scheme will remain in operation up to 31.3.2010.

Besides above, as per Budget Announcement 2009-10, a provision of Rs. 1000 crore was made for the scheme of 1% interest subvention on housing loans up to Rs. 10 lakhs where the cost of house does not exceed Rs. 20 lakhs. This scheme will remain in the year 2010-11.

Setting up of CGHS Dispensaries

2648. SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR SINGH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the new CGHS dispensaries opened in the country including Delhi during the last three years and criteria therefor;

(b) whether a dispensary has also been opened at Vikas Puri, West Delhi;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) the reasons for discontinuing emergency services at Tilak Nagar dispensary which had been catering to the needs of lakhs of Government servants; and

(e) the steps taken or proposed by the Government for opening up of CGHS dispensary in Vikas Puri and resumption of emergency services at the Tilak Nagar dispensary in the West Delhi?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) CGHS opened a dispensary in Jammu in June 2008. The norm for extension of CGHS to a new city is that the city should have 6,000 or more Central Government employees and pensioners. The present policy of the Government is that there will be no further extension of CGHS to uncovered cities.

(b) and (c) Jankpuri CGHS Dispensary in C4 Block was catering to the needs of residents of Vikaspuri. As Jankapuri dispensary had large number of card holders registered with it, it was decided to identify dispensaries with low attendance and close them down. After closing down the dispensary, the card holders in the dispensary were allocated to nearby dispensaries. During such an exercise, it was decided to close down the dispensary at Koral Bagh by relocating the cards registered in that dispensary to nearby dispensaries and create a dispensary for Vikaspuri, within the existing number of sanctioned dispensaries for Delhi. CGHS issued advertisement in Newspaper in the Delhi, for hiring of accommodation for housing Vikaspuri dispensary, but responses received were not found suitable to run a CGHS dispensary. Hence, Vikaspuri dispensary is functioning from the premises from which Jankapuri dispensary in C4 Block, Janakpuri, is functioning.

(d) and (e) It was observed that the attendance of patients in the night shifts was so low that it was difficult to justify the operation of emergency night shifts. This Coupled with the crunch in the availability of adequate man-power to operate the dispensary in the morning shifts, it was decided to close down operation of emergency night shifts in CGHS dispensaries in phased manner and redeploy the staff in operating the morning shifts. Initially 44 dispensaries were providing emergency services, which was brought down to 20, which has further, now, being reduced to 6.

In case of emergency, CGHS beneficiaries can take treatment in any hospital and claim reimbursement.

Committee on Construction of Uniform Balconies

2649. SHRI SANJAY SINGH CHAUHAN: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is contemplating to constitute any Committee to consider construction of uniform balconies in the flats allotted under the Central Government Employees Welfare Housing Organization (CGEWHO) irrespective of losses;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has changed the construction bylaws in CGEWHO flats particularly in Kendriya Vihar, Sector-82, Noida so as to provide more area for balcony in ground-floor flats in Type 'A' category;

(d) if so, the details in this regard; and

(e) the steps being taken by the Government to provide balcony of uniform size to all allottees of Type 'A' Flats irrespective of floors particularly in Sector 82, Kendriya Vihar, Noida?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION AND MINISTER OF TOURISM (KUMARI SELJA): (a) and (b) No, Madam.

(c) and (d) No, Madam.

(e) Central Government Employees Welfare Housing Organization (CGEWHO) constructs the housing complex as per approved plans by concerned statutory authorities; which is Noida Authority in case of Sector 82, Kendriya Vihar, Noida.

Adventure Tourism

2650. SHRI VARUN GANDHI: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to promote the nature and adventure tourism in India;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government also proposes to use satellite phones and global positioning system (GPS) to ensure that safety standards for tourists in India are at par with the international Standards;

(d) if so, the details thereof and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI SULTAN AHMED): (a) and (b) Development and Promotion of Tourism including Nature

and Adventure Tourism is primarily undertaken by the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations. However, Ministry of Tourism extends Central Financial Assistance (CFA) to the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations for adventure tourism projects/ Events on the basis of proposals received from the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations, subject to availability of funds, inter-se priority and adherence to scheme guidelines.

(c) to (e) The Department of Telecommunications, Ministry of Communications & IT, Government of India issues No Objection Certificate for use of specific type of INMARSAT Satellite Terminals on case to case basis. M/ S Tata Communications provide such satellite based INMARSAT services in the country.

Misleading Claims on Food and Beverage Products

2651. SHRI RAJAJIAH SIRICILLA:
SHRIMATI MANEKA GANDHI:
SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR:

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

(a) whether as per some studies, junk food advertisement is linked to childhood obesity;

(b) if so, whether the Government proposes to lay down norms to check misleading claims of companies on their food and beverage products and also impose penalty in case of any violation of such norms;

(c) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) the details of the cases of misleading claims in the advertisements of these products reported and examined and the action taken against them during the last one year and the current year;

(e) whether the Government proposes to extend such norms in respect of drugs and cosmetics products also; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI): (a) Yes.

(b) and (c) As per provisions of Prevention of Food Adulteration (PFA) Act, 1954 and Rules, 1955 there shall be no advertisement of any food which is misleading or contravening the provisions of the PFA Act, 1954 and Rules made there under. It is also provided that labels are not to contain false or misleading statements. The implementation of the PFA Act, 1954 and Rules, 1955 is entrusted with the States/U.T.s Government and violation of any provisions of the PFA Act 1954 and Rules made there under attracts penal action under the said Act.

(d) The specific data on action taken by the States/U.T.s Government regarding misleading claims in advertisement of food products is not maintained centrally.

(e) and (f) The advertisement of drugs are regulated under the Drugs and Magic Remedies (Objectionable Advertisements) Act, 1954. Under this Act, advertisement of certain drugs for treatment of certain diseases or disorder is prohibited. The Act is administered by the State Governments.

[Translation]

Interest Rate on Loans to Farmers

2652. SHRI GOVIND PRASAD MISHRA:
SHRI KHILADI LAL BAIRWA:
SHRIMATI DEEPA DASMUNSI:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of interest rate is being charged by the scheduled commercial banks from the farmers on the loan disbursed to them;

(b) whether farmers are being given such loans at the concessional rate of interest;

(c) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether loans are being disbursed by the scheduled commercial banks at high rate of interest in the rural areas and the rural people are unable to repay their loans due to such high rate of interest;

(e) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefore alongwith the policy formulated by the Government in this regard and the status of such policy;

(f) whether the Government is contemplating to bring any legislation in this regard; and

(g) if so, the details thereof and the time by which such legislation is likely to be enacted and the Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (e) As per the interest rate policy of Reserve Bank of India, interest rates on loans given by commercial banks (including loans granted to farm sector) have been deregulated since October 1994, except that the interest rate on loans upto Rs. 2 lakh should not exceed the Benchmark Prime Lending Rate(BPLR) of the banks concerned. Commercial banks are, therefore, free to decide their lending rates on loans above Rs. 2 lakh subject to the announcement of BPLR. Banks are also free to lend at sub-BPLR rates to creditworthy borrowers based on an objective and transparent policy, subject to the approval of their Boards. As regards Regional Rural Banks (RRBs) and Co-operative Banks, the interest rates on loans have been completely deregulated.

In order to make credit available at a reasonable cost to the farmers, the Government has announced interest subvention scheme from the year 2006-07 to ensure that the farmer receive short term credit at an interest rate of 7 per cent per annum, with an upper limit of Rs. 3,00,000 on the principal amount. This policy has come into force with effect from Kharif 2006-07. Accordingly, Reserve Bank has advised all Public Sector Banks and RRBs to implement this policy immediately. This Scheme has been continued by Government of India.

For the year 2009-10, the Government has decided to pay an additional subvention of 1 per cent as an incentive to those farmers who repay their short term crop loans on schedule. Thus, the effective interest rate for such farmers has come down to 6 per cent per annum.

For the year 2010-11 it has been announced in the Budget Speech to provide an additional interest subvention of 2% to the prompt paying farmers. This will reduce the effective interest rate charged to such farmers to 5% p.a.

(f) No Sir.

(g) Does not arise.

Faculty Development in Medical Education

2653. SHRI RAJIV RANJAN SINGH ALIAS LALAN SINGH:

SHRI JAGDISH SHARMA:

DR. K.S. RAO:

SHRI ADAGOORU H. VISHWANATH:

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

(a) the ratio of the medical teachers to students in the country;

(b) whether reports have been received regarding the closure of a number of courses including MS and MD Pharma courses in several colleges/institutions of higher medical education, due to shortage of medical teachers in the country;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the corrective measures taken or proposed to be taken by the Government for the development of faculty in the medical education?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI): (a) No such data is maintained centrally.

(b) and (c) In view of gross deficiencies in teaching faculty and clinical material etc., Medical Council of India has recommended to the Central Government for withdrawal of recognition in respect of various Post Graduate (PG) medical degrees in 12 (twelve) medical colleges/institutions.

(c) For the development of faculty in the medical education, the Central Government has revised the teacher students ratio from 1:1 to 1:2 to enable the medical colleges to increase seats in postgraduate medical courses. Also the Central Government has permitted the medical colleges to apply for starting of a PG course in pre and para clinical subjects at the time of admission of 4th batch of MBBS students.

[English]

Health Facilities during Eleventh Five Year Plan

2654. DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has fixed targets to achieve and provide medical health facilities to all especially to poor during the period 2007-12;

(b) if so, the present status thereof; and

(c) the steps being taken to achieve the target fixed for Eleventh Five Year Plan during the next two years?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) With a view to achieve good health for people, especially the poor and the underprivileged, the Eleventh Five Year Plan (2007-2012), inter-alia aims at;

- Reducing Maternal Mortality Ratio (MMR) to 1 per 1000 live births
- Reducing Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) to 28 per 1000 live birth
- Reducing Total Fertility Rate (TFR) to 2.1

The above goals are planned to be achieved by effectively implementing various programmes for providing medical health facilities viz. National Rural Health Mission, strengthening of hospitals and medical colleges and in general by raising the public allocation for health programmes.

(b) According to the Economic Survey 2009-10 published by Government of India, Ministry of Finance, Department of Economic Affairs, the status of the selected indicators is as follows:

- Maternal Mortality Ratio (MMR)-254 per 100000 live births (2004-06)
- Infant Mortality Rate (IMR)-53 per 1000 live births (2008)
- Total Fertility Rate (TFR)-2.7 (2007)

(c) The steps taken by the Government to achieve the targets fixed for the Eleventh Five Year Plan inter-alia include:

- Implementation of programmes for control of communicable and non-communicable diseases
- Effective implementation of National Rural Health Mission
- Mainstreaming of Indian System of Medicine and Homeopathy.

- Making available specialized health care services through strengthening of hospitals.
- Increased public allocations for health programmes

[Translation]

Disinvestment

2655. SHRI DEVJI M. PATEL:
SHRI C. RAJENDRAN:
DR. BHOLA SINGH:
SHRI M.I. SHANAVAS:
SHRI M.B. RAJESH:
SHRI TATHAGATA SATPATHY:
SHRI K.J.S.P. REDDY:
SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR:
SHRI RAMESH RATHOD:
SHRI NAVEEN JINDAL:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to raise around Rs. 32,500 crores through its revived disinvestment programme;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the details of Public Sector Undertakings (PSBs) whose shares are proposed to be disinvested;

(c) whether the Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI) has relaxed their guidelines governing follow on public offer to facilitate the disinvestment drive; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) Disinvestment proceeds have been estimated at Rs. 40,000 crore for the year 2010-2011.

(b) This is an ongoing exercise. No such final list has been prepared.

(c) No Sir.

(d) In view of reply to (c) above, question does not arise.

[English]

Health Insurance Scheme

2656. SHRI S. SEMMALAI:
SHRI SANJAY NIRUPAM:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has assessed the extent of penetration of medical insurance scheme amongst the masses;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the number of persons availing medical insurance schemes in the country as on date, company-wise and zone-wise;

(d) whether the Government is aware of difficulties faced by senior citizens in availing the health insurance policy;

(e) if so, the details thereof;

(f) whether the Government has urged the Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority (IRDA) to entertain the claims of senior citizens and also overseas mediclaims;

(g) if so, the details thereof; and

(h) the action being taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (c) As informed by Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority (IRDA), it is estimated that Health Insurance and other organized forms of payment for health services cover around 15%-16% of people in the country. This includes about 47 million persons covered under ESIS, 4 million under CGHS and Below Poverty Line families covered under Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana (RSBY) scheme (12.6 million smart cards issued under RSBY as on 2nd March, 2010). The IRDA does not maintain company-wise and zone-wise data regarding number of persons availing medical insurance schemes.

(d) to (h) To address the concerns about the availability of health insurance to the senior citizens, IRDA constituted a Committee in April, 2007 under the Chairmanship of Shri K.S. Shastri, former Chairman, National Housing Bank to examine the issues and make recommendations. In pursuance of the recommendations made by the Committee, IRDA has advised all insurers,

inter-alia, to allow entry at least upto 65 years age for health insurance products, premium charged be fair and transparent, to clearly spell out the terms and conditions of the policy etc. Besides this, the IRDA has notified the Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority (Protection of Policyholders' Interest) Regulations, 2002. These Regulations stipulate the duties and obligations of the insurers and policy holders in respect of an insurance contract. In pursuance of these regulations, the companies have set up in-house grievance redressal mechanisms, which are refined from time to time. For grievances relating to settlement of claims, policyholders may also approach the Insurance Ombudsman, IRDA Grievance Cell, Consumer Fora and the Courts.

[Translation]

Anti-Snake Venom and Anti-Rabies Injections

2657. SHRI IYARAJ SINGH:
SHRI GORAKH PRASAD JAISWAL:

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

(a) whether the anti-snake venom injections and anti-rabies injections are unavailable in the district hospitals and primary health centres in the rural areas;

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

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

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (c) As per the information received from National Centre for Disaster Control (NCDC), Delhi, Anti-rabies vaccines are available in adequate quantities for use throughout the country. Besides, 'Health' being the 'State' subject, public health facilities and associated matters i.e. day to day administration including ensuring availability of various medicines etc. are looked after by concerned State/UT Governments.

Under National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) funds are released to all States/UT Governments for a number of approved activities including ensuring availability of medicines at Primary Health Centres (PHCs), Community Health Centres (CHCs) etc. The State/UT Governments incorporate their requirement of funds in their annual

Programme Implementation Plans which - are examined in this Ministry. Funds are released to State/UT Governments as per the recommendations of National Programme Coordination Committee (NPCC) for utilisation.

Incentive Scheme for Capacity Building

2658. SHRI BHOOPENDRA SINGH: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the objective of incentive scheme for capacity building;

(b) the date on which the same was launched;

(c) the amount of the proposals received from Madhya Pradesh in this regard;

(d) the action being taken on the proposals received from Madhya Pradesh and the time by which these will be approved;

(e) whether the Union Government has received proposal from State of Madhya Pradesh for the setting up of project monitoring unit at the state level and the appointment of Project Implementation and Monitoring Consultants at the city level under the UIDSSMT scheme;

(f) if so, the time by which the action is likely to be taken in this regard;

(g) the names of the cities of Madhya Pradesh to which the fund has been released under incentive for preparing DPR included in incentive mentioned in the guidelines under the UIDSSMT scheme; and

(h) the time by which the remaining amount are likely to be released?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (PROF. SAUGATA ROY): (a) and (b) Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme for Small and Medium Towns (UIDSSMT) was launched with effect from 3.12.2005. In accordance with the provisions of para 9 of the Scheme Guidelines, State Level Sanctioning Committee (SLSC) may sanction Additional Central grant up to a maximum of 5% to incentivise implementing agencies as indicated below:

- 1.5% for preparation of Detailed Project Report

- 1.5% for training and capacity building relating to project/scheme.
- 1% for bringing out efficiencies in the projects
- 1% for adoption of innovative approaches and adoption of proven and appropriate technologies

(c) and (d) State of Madhya Pradesh has submitted a proposal for imparting training to the Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) involving expenditure of Rs. 44.48 lakhs for re-imbursement. However, the requisite approval of the SLSC has not been obtained.

(e) and (f) A Project Monitoring Unit for Urban Infrastructure and Governance (UIG) component of Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) was sanctioned to the State of Madhya Pradesh on 26.10.2007. It has been decided that the same PMU will look after the work under UIDSSMT component also. As regards Project Implementing and Monitoring Consultants at city level under UIDSSMT, a set of detailed guidelines for establishing Project Implementation Unit (PIU) has been issued to all the States/UTs under which the SLSC has been empowered to sanction setting up of PIU. No proposal in this regard has been received in the Ministry from the State of Madhya Pradesh so far.

(g) and (h) Incentive for preparing DPR has so far been released to Itarsi, Dabra, Sehore, Ratlam, Shivpuri and Aastha towns. In respect of other towns the requisite documents called for by the Ministry have not been received so far from the State of Madhya Pradesh.

[English]

Spurious Drugs

2659. SHRI P. VISWANATHAN:
SHRI GHANSHYAM ANURAGI:
DR. BALIRAM:
SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJI:
SHRI DATTA MEGHE:

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

(a) whether a large number of fake/spurious and substandard drugs have been recovered across the country;

(b) if so, the details of the value of drugs seized, the companies and the persons found guilty and the action initiated against them during the last one year and the current year, State/UT-wise;

(c) whether the Government proposes to amend the existing laws for providing stringent punishment for involvement in such activities and also set up drug testing centres at various parts of the country;

(d) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor; and

(e) the further measures taken or proposed to be taken by the Government to check, detect and punish manufacturers and traders of fake/spurious and substandard drugs in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI): (a) and (b) These are no reports of large scale detection of spurious or substandard drug in the country. A statement with respect to spurious and substandard drugs is detected in last one year and the current year is enclosed as Statement.

(c) and (d) The Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940 has been amended under Drugs & Cosmetics (Amendment) Act 2008 and it has come in to force since 10th August, 2009. Under this Act stringent penalties for manufacture of spurious and adulterated drugs have been provided. Certain offences have been made cognizable and non-available.

(e) Whistle Blower Scheme has been announced by Government of India to encourage vigilant public participation in the detection of movement of spurious drugs in the country. Under this Scheme the informers would be suitably rewarded for providing concrete information in respect of movement of spurious drugs to the regulatory authorities. Detailed information is available on Central Drugs Standard Control Organisation (CDSCO) website www.cdsc0.nic.in.

Statement

No. of drugs samples declared spurious/sub-standard drugs and value of drugs seized during last year and current year as per the feed back available from the States.

Sl.No.	Year	No. of drugs samples declared sub standard	No. of drugs samples declared spurious	Number of prosecution launched for manufacturing, sale and distribution of spurious	Value of persons arrested for manufacture sale and distribution of spurious drugs	Value of spurious drugs seized (In Rs.)
1.	2008-09	15007	84	57	36	12914780
2.	2009-10	1085	82	27	27	6732800

[Translation]

Core Group in Inflation

2660. SHRI JAGDISH SHARMA:
SHRI NARANBHAI KACHHADIA:
SHRI ANANT KUMAR HEGDE:
SHRI RAJIV RANJAN SINGH ALIAS LALAN SINGH:
SHRI RAMSINH RATHWA:
SHRI BAIDYANATH PRASAD MAHATO:
SHRI NAMA NAGESWARA RAO:
DR. THOKCHOM MEINYA:
SHRI RAMESH RATHOD:
SHRI SURESH KUMAR SHETKAR:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of variation in prices of each of rice, wheat, pulses, vegetables, fruits and milk in 2009-10 from 2008-09 alongwith the reasons therefor;

(b) whether in a Conference of the Chief Ministers held recently in Delhi, the Government has announced

that the illeffects of the inflation is over;

(c) if so, the facts in this regard;

(d) whether a high powered core group of Chief Ministers and Union Ministers was constituted for making suggestion for prices;

(e) if so, the reasons therefor alongwith the composition and the terms of reference of the same; and

(f) the steps taken or proposed to be taken to check inflation in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) The following table gives month-wise Wholesale Price Index (WPI) based year-on-year inflation in rice, wheat, pulses, vegetables, fruits and milk during 2008-09 and 2009-10. The variation in WPI based inflation could be attributed to seasonal factors, base effect of last year and expectation of supply side constraints, especially due to unfavourable south-west monsoon in 2009-10.

WPI based year-on-year inflation in select commodities during 2008-09 and 2009-10 (%)

	Rice (Wt. 2.45%)		Wheat (Wt. 1.38%)		Pulses (Wt. 0.60%)		Vegetables (Wt. 1.46%)		Fruits (Wt. 1.46%)		Milk (Wt. 4.37%)	
	2008 -09	2009-10	2008 -09	2009-10	2008 -09	2009-10	2008 -09	2009-10	2008 -09	2009-10	2008 -09	2009-10
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
April	8.73	14.68	6.82	5.74	-2.38	13.68	5.13	16.40	1.22	5.47	9.01	5.83
May	7.96	16.43	7.19	7.44	-2.89	16.96	0.54	21.03	5.58	-2.91	7.93	6.26

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
June	7.61	17.49	7.69	6.50	-1.30	18.12	1.82	24.53	5.62	2.52	8.30	7.39
July	7.80	16.89	8.18	3.24	1.44	23.02	-4.90	30.60	11.91	2.33	7.55	9.51
August	6.61	17.52	6.95	3.21	6.56	21.14	-8.52	23.31	21.11	1.40	6.50	9.60
September	5.40	20.59	7.81	4.84	8.51	20.85	-2.66	15.95	16.42	6.50	6.96	9.67
October	11.23	14.29	5.02	9.31	8.88	25.08	12.75	7.06	15.79	5.90	7.25	10.03
November	12.57	13.50	3.95	16.88	10.99	42.30	24.35	18.77	14.14	10.19	6.76	13.74
December	15.07	12J3	4.83	12.04	12.59	41.58	7.65	39.22	15.91	9.83	7.40	13.36
January	15.19	12.03	5.27	14.86	13.57	45.64	15.36	11.79	18.63	5.86	8.14	13.99
February	17.12		6.10		16.88		6.55		11.62		7.33	
March	16.74		4.63		10.83		-5.27		7.54		7.43	

Note: Inflation figures for December 2009 and January 2010 are provisional.

(b) to (e) A conference of Chief Ministers to discuss the issues relating to prices of essential commodities was convened by the Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution on 6th February 2010. The conference recognised that insulation of the poor and the vulnerable from adverse price movements was the prime concern of the governments. It also recognised that the responsibility has to be shared by the government at the centre and states on a coordinated basis. The conference recommended constitution of a Standing Core Group of State Chief Ministers and Central Ministers concerned. The Ministry of Agriculture, has initiated the process of constitution of standing core group, with the Finance Minister, Agriculture Minister, Chairman, Prime Minister's Economic Advisory Council and Dy. Chairman Planning Commission from the Central Government and the Chief Ministers of Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra, Gujarat, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Tamil Nadu, West Bengal, Assam, Punjab and Haryana, as members and the following terms of reference as recommended by the conference of deliberating on and recommending measures to:

- (i) Increase agricultural production and productivity (including long term policies for sustained agricultural growth);
- (ii) Reduce the gap between farm gate prices and retail prices;

(iii) Better implementation of and amendment to Essential Commodities Act;

(iv) Ensure better and effective delivery of essential commodities to the vulnerable sections of society;

(v) Augmentation of warehousing and storage capacity (including cold chains);

(vi) Issues relating to inputs viz. seeds/fertilizers etc.

(f) The Government has taken several measures to check inflation in food items which include: reducing import duties to zero- for rice, wheat, pulses, edible oils (crude) and sugar; reducing import duties on refined and hydrogenated oils and vegetable oils; allowed import of raw sugar at zero duty under open general licence (OGL); two million tonnes of wheat and one million tonnes of rice have been allocated to states for distribution to retail consumers over and above normal Public Distribution System allocation; banned export of non-basmati rice, edible oils and pulses (except, kabuli chana) and imposed stock limit orders in the case of paddy, rice, pulses, sugar, edible oils and edible oilseeds.

[English]

Investment by Banks in MF

2661. SHRI ANAND PRAKASH PARANJPE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has expressed its concern over huge investments by banks in the Mutual Funds (MF);

(b) whether the Government has assessed the impact of this venture on the health of banking industry;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the corrective action taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (d) Reserve Bank of India (RBI) had observed that banks' investments in Mutual Funds (MFs) have risen significantly during last few years as they find investments in MFs as an attractive avenue to earn high returns particularly when they have surplus liquidity. Banks' investments in MFs are of two types: investment in equity oriented MF and investment in Debt oriented MFs. As regards banks' investment in equity oriented MFs, banks cannot make investment in them in an unrestricted way as these are reckoned for compliance with capital market exposure ceiling for investments of 20 per cent of their net worth, as on March 31 of the previous year. However, investment in debt oriented MFs are not restricted.

- RBI has specified a limit of 10 percent for investment in unlisted non Statutory Liquidity Ratio (SLR) investments. However, since debt oriented MFs have sizeable investments in unlisted/thinly traded corporate debt instruments, by allowing banks' to have unlimited investment avenues in debt oriented MFs, this instruction may indirectly be circumvented
- Large investment by banks in the Mutual Funds may expose them to liquidity problems as and when the Mutual Funds face redemption pressure during tight market conditions.
- Banks' large investments in such sector lead to slow down in banks lending to the productive sectors towards credit growth.

On the request of RBI, most of the Scheduled Commercial Banks have informed that they have taken necessary steps to act as self regulators and placed Board approved limits on their exposure to debt-oriented MFs. Presently, RBI is reviewing the measures initiated by banks in this regard and also analyzing the movement of funds between banks and MFs.

[*Translation*]

Increase in Government Expenditure

2662. SHRI BAIDYANATH PRASAD MAHATO:
SHRI NAMA NAGESWARA RAO:
CHAUDHARY LAL SINGH:
SHRI M. RAJA MOHAN REDDY:
SHRI ANANT KUMAR HEGDE:
SHRI PURNMASI RAM:
SHRI ARJUN CHARAN SETHI:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government expenditures are on the rise for the last three consecutive budgets;

(b) if so, the percentage rise in each year since 2006-07:

(c) whether the said expenditure are having an adverse effect on the annual growth rate of the country;

(d) if so, the details of assessment made in this regard; and

(e) the details of assessment made regarding the private sector expenditure during the aforesaid period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The total budgeted expenditure along with the increase in percentage over the previous years are given in the table below:

(Rs. in crore)		
Year	Total Expenditure (BE)	Percentage increase over previous year
2006-2007	563991	9.65%
2007-2008	680521	20.66%
2008-2009	750884	10.34%
2009-2010	1020838	35.95%
2010-2011	1108749	8.61%

(c) and (d) To counter the adverse effects of the global economic crisis on Indian economy, an expansionary policy stance in public expenditure was warranted and therefore undertaken in 2008-09 and 2009-10 to boost aggregate demand. Fiscal stimulus in the situation of stress on the macro-economy was in line with international best practices. The fast-paced and broad based nature of recovery has vindicated the policy stance of the Government in the aftermath of the economic crisis. The positive impact of these measures could be seen with Indian economy recording 7 per cent growth in GDP in the first half of 2009-10 and the estimated growth of 7.2 per cent in 2009-10 as per the latest data.

(e) On account of decline in the GDP growth there has been a corresponding decline in the aggregate growth of per capita consumption expenditure after 2007-08. The growth in consumption expenditure in private sector was 9.6% in 2007-08 and 6.8% in 2008-09. However, the overall share of consumption expenditure, both private as well as Government in GDP at market prices, at constant 2004-05 prices, has declined marginally from 70.9 per cent in 2008-09 to 69.6 per cent in 2009-10 (Advance Estimates).

[English]

National Nutrition Mission

2663. SHRI PRASANTA KUMAR MAJUMDAR: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the budgetary allocation and utilisation of funds under the National Nutrition Mission for the years 2008-09, 2009-10 and 2010-11, year-wise;

(b) whether Government is treating funding under National Nutrition Mission as the priority sector lending; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) to (c) Budgetary allocation of Rs. 1(one) crore each was made for National Nutrition Mission during 2008-09, 2009-10 and 2010-11. However, no expenditure has been incurred out of the amount allocated for the Mission.

The National Nutrition Mission is not a specific programme/scheme envisaging or relating to lending.

Doctors in Rural Areas

2664. SHRI K. SUDHAKARAN:
SHRI VIRENDRA KUMAR:
SHRI SANJAY DINA PATIL:
SHRI MOHAMMED E.T. BASHEER:
CHAUDHARY LAL SINGH:
SHRI RAJAJIAH SIRICILLA:
SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA:
DR. K.S. RAO:
SHRI P. LINGAM:
SHRI KISHANBHAI V. PATEL:
SHRI JAYANT GANGARAM AWALE:
SHRI GORAKHNATH PANDEY:
SHRI BHASKARRAO BAPURAO PATIL
KHATGAONKAR:
SHRI E.G. SUGAVANAM:
SHRI R. THAMARASELVAN:
SHRI HEMANAD BISWAL:
SHRI SANJAY BHOI:
SHRIMATI SHRUTI CHOUDHRY:
SHRI GHANSHYAM ANURAGI:
SHRI PRADEEP MAJHI:
PROF. RANJAN PRASAD YADAV:
SHRI RAMKISHUN:
SHRI ANTO ANTONY:
SHRI MANSUKHBHAI D. VASAVA:
SHRI MADHU GOUD YASKHI:
SHRI EKNATH MAHADEO GAIKWAD:
SHRI VIKRAMBHAI ARJANBHAI MADAM:
SHRI REWATI RAMAN SINGH:

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

(a) the total number of doctors working in the county and the number out of them, working in the rural areas State/UT-wise;

(b) the details of the steps taken by the Government so far to remove the disparity in the demand and supply of the trained doctors and to encourage them to work in the rural areas;

(c) whether the Government has made one year mandatory posting in the rural areas for the medical/post medical graduates, before giving them the permanent registration;

(d) if so, the number of medical/post medical degrees given during each of the last two years and the number of doctors out of them posted in the rural areas during the said period;

(e) whether the Government proposes to increase the number of MBBS seats in the Government medical colleges and permit those who are having medical qualifications equivalent to MBBS for carrying the medical practice in the country; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI): (a) As per information available, the total number of doctors is 7,48,757 and as on March, 2008 there were 24,375 doctors at Primary Health Centres and 4279 specialists at Community Health Centres in the country.

(b) to (d) The Sambasiva Rao Committee had recommended that one year rural posting may be made mandatory for the MBBS doctors desirous of pursuing Postgraduate Medical Degree courses. While the Central Government and the Medical Council of India have not made the rural posting mandatory to pursue Postgraduate Medical Degree courses, the following Medical Council of India's Post Graduate Medical Education Regulations have been amended to encourage doctors to serve in the rural areas:

- (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.

(e) MCI Regulations have been recently amended by increasing the ceiling of 150 to 200 and 250 seats for all medical colleges. There is no proposal to permit those who are having medical qualifications equivalent to MBBS for carrying the medical practice in the country.

(f) Does not arise.

Misappropriation of Funds Meant for Investor Education

2665. SHRI A.T. NANA PATIL:
SHRI A. GANESHAMURTHI:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the amounts being spent on Investor Education by National Stock Exchange (NSE) and Bombay Stock Exchange (BSE) during the last three financial years;

(b) the details of grants received by each of the Non Government Organization (NGO) and other bodies during the same period for investing in the education and training;

(c) whether complaints regarding the misappropriation of funds by some NGOs have been received; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the action taken by the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) The amount spent on Investor education during the last three financial years, as reported by National Stock Exchange (NSE) and Bombay Stock Exchange (BSE) is given as under:

	(Rs. in lakhs)		
Stock Exchange	FY 06-07	FY 07-08	FY 08-09
NSE	533.45	315.88	353.87
BSE	1625.48	844.51	598.99

(b) The details of grants received by each of the NGOs and other bodies, as reported by Ministry of Corporate Affairs (MCA) during the same period is enclosed as Statement. SEBI does not provide any grant to NGOs or other bodies for investor education activities. The Investors' Associations recognized by SEBI are eligible for reimbursement of expenses for conducting investor education workshops/seminars and a portion of their capital expenditure. The details of such reimbursements for the last three years are given in the table below:

Financial Year	Workshop/Seminar Expenditure (Rs.) SEBI A/c	Capital Expenditure (Rs.) SEBI A/c
2006-2007	3,23,735.00	2,34,513.00
2007-2008	5,27,409.00	2,52,284.00
2008-2009	7,51,801.00	2,78,158.00

(c) As informed by the Ministry of Corporate Affairs, it has not received any complaints regarding misappropriation of funds by some NGOs. SEBI is reported to have received a complaint against Consumer Guidance Society of India, Mumbai, a SEBI recognized Investors' Association, alleging submission of inflated bills for reimbursement.

(d) The matter was reportedly examined by SEBI and allegation was not established.

Statement*Details of Financial Proposals/Disbursement during the year 2006-2007*

Sl.No.	Name of the NGO	Details of Activity	Released Amount during 2006-07
1	2	3	4
1.	Prime Investors Protection Association & League (PRIME), New Delhi	50% of the operating cost of Rs. 30 lakhs per annum of the web-site, namely, watchoutinvestors. com.	Rs. 15,00,000
2.	Avadh Grameen Vikas Sansthan, U.P., Sultanpur	For conducting 3 investors awareness and protection camps and a two days seminar at block level	Rs. 14,432/- released Second and final installment
3.	Rajkot Saher Jilla Grahak Suraksha Mandai, Rajkot, Gujarat	For conducting seminar on investors education and awareness during the financial year 2004-05	Rs. 4,424/-, released Second and final installment
4.	Rajkot Saher Jilla Grahak Suraksha Mandal, Rajkot, Gujarat.	For organizing Janmashami Lok-Mela-cum-workshop on Investor Bachao in the year 2006 for 7 days from 14-20th August, 2006.	Rs. 40,986/- (Reimbursement of expenses)
5.	Rajkot Saher Jilla Grahak Suraksha Mandal, Rajkot, Gujarat.	For conducting six workshops at six different places during 2006-07	Rs. 1,33,920/-
6.	Assam Institute of Management, Guwahati.	For conducting one day awareness programme for small investors during 2004-05	Rs. 1,612/- released Second and final installment.
7.	Institute for Technology & Management, Warangal.	For conducting four seminars at Vijaywada, Warangal, Karimnagar and Khammam	Rs. 6,383/-
8.	Rajkot Saher Jilla Grahak Suraksha Mandal, Rajkot, Gujarat	For conducting seminar-cum-workshop at Rajkot city	Rs. 639/- (second and final installment)
9.	Prime Investors Protection Association & League (PRIME), New Delhi	50% of the operating cost of Rs. 30 lakhs per annum of the web-site, namely, watchoutinvestors. com	Rs. 15,00,000
10.	M/s. Cheyuta Foundation, Hyderabad	For organizing a one-day seminar, preparation of website and publishing fortnight bulletin under IEPF, F.Y. 2006-07	Rs. 64,000/-
11.	M/s. Eetaram Youth Association, Andhra Pradesh	For organizing 5 one day seminars in different locations during 2006-07	Rs. 1,22,000/-
12.	M/s. Avadh Grameen Vikas Sansthan, U.P.	For conducting 4 investors awareness and protection seminars and a two-day open houses during 2006-07.	Rs. 80,768/-
13.	Mis. Society for Rehabilitation & Development of Rural Workers (SHRVTI), Patparganj	For organizing one-day seminar, one exhibition and printing & distribution of Investor education material during 2006-07	Rs. 96,000/-
14.	M/s. Grama in Vikas Society, Kolar Dist., Karnataka	For conducting 6 one-day Seminars under IEPF	Rs. 1,20,000/-

1	2	3	4
15.	M/s. Mahadev Vikas Samiti, M.P.	For conducting a two-day seminar on investment avenues & safeguards to be taken by the investor under IEPF	Rs. 56,000/-
16.	M/s. Kerala Investor Protection and Education Society, Kochi	For conducting 5 seminars and exhibition, publish a News letter by name "Kerala Investor" and developing website during 2006- 07	Rs. 2,76,000/-
17.	M/s. Karimpur Social Welfare Society, West Bengal	For organizing one-day seminar under IEPF	Rs. 29,200/-
18.	M/s. Kisan Bal Avam Mahila Kalyan Samiti, U.P.	For conducting one two-day investor awareness seminar at Gonda during 2006-07	Rs. 53,000/-
19.	Society for Capital Market Research and Development, Delhi	Research project on Hsusehold Investors under IEPF	Rs. 1,04,359 (Second and final installment)
20.	M/s. Harihar Bahuuddeshiya Sanstha, Wardha, Maharashtra	Meetings in five villages of Seloo Distt. and three seminars	Rs. 500/-only being second and final installment.
21.	XLRI School of Management, Jamshedpur, Jharkhand	For conducting "Investor Mela"	Rs. 34,232/-
22.	Assam Institute of Management, Guwahati	For conducting "Investors Awareness Mela"	Rs. 66,524/-
23.	Society for Capital Market Research and Development, Delhi.	For release function of Survey Reportand compendium of activities under IEPF	Rs. 37,497/-
24.	The Institute of company Secretaries of India (ICSI)	For organizing Investor awareness programmes at 50 places @ of Rs. 30,000/- per programme all over the country	Rs. 12,00,000/ -
25.	PIPAL, New Delhi.	Enhancement in the grant for the year 2006	Rs. 8,91,000/-
26.	PIPAL, New Delhi.	Enhancement in the grant for the year 2005	Rs. 5,38,000/-
27.	PIPAL, New Delhi.	For the website as operating costs for a period of one year	Rs. 21,40,000/-
28.	Midas Touch Investors Assn., New Delhi	For Investor Helpine during the year 2006-07	Rs. 13,84,000/-

TOTAL RELEASED AMOUNT = Rs. 2,61,39,435/-

Details of Financial Proposals/Disbursement during the year 2007-2008 On NGO's

SI.No.	Name of the NGO	Details of Activity	Released Amount during: 2007-08
1	2	3	4
1.	S.K. Public School Samiti, Rajasthan, Sriganganagar	For conducting one seminar under IEPF	Rs. 12,496/-
2.	Institute for Technology & Management, Waranzal	For conducting three one day Investor Education seminars in three centres of A.P.	Rs. 81,840/-
3.	M/s. Shree Jnanodaya Gramin Vidya Trust, Karnataka	For conducting two day investor awareness workshop	Rs. 19,096/-
4.	M/s. Organisation for Rural Development, Tamil Nadu	For conducting two days seminars on Investor Awareness	Rs. 17,160/-
5.	M/s. Harihar Bahuuddeshiya Sanstha, Maharashtra	For conducting two one-day investor awareness seminars	Rs. 26,136/-
6.	M/s. Basti Area Development Council, Orissa	For conducting one- day investor awareness seminar	Rs. 16,016/-
7.	M/s. Society for Emancopating Neo Social Education (SENSE), Tamil Nadu	For conducting two full day seminars	Rs. 17,6001/-
8.	M/s. Arun Institute of Rural Affairs, Orissa	For conducting one full day workshop	Rs. 11,352/-
9.	M/s. Centre for Social Education and Development (CSED), Madurai	For conducting five full day seminars	Rs. 40,200/-
10.	M/s. Surya Rural Development Society, Karnataka	For conducting two full day seminars	Rs. 22,368/-
11.	M/s. Education, Communication and Development Trust (EDUCATOR), Tamil Nadu	For conducting two full day seminars	Rs. 27,360/-
12.	M/s. Development Education and Welfare Institute (DEWI), Tamil Nadu	For conducting a one-day seminar on "Right investment fund education"	Rs. 10,560/-
13.	M/s. Yuga Murti Seva Ashram, Orissa	For conducting one full day workshop	Rs. 11,352/-
14.	M/s. Citizens Association for Rural Development (CARD), Orissa	For conducting one full day workshop	Rs. 11,352/-
15.	M/s. Gania Unnayan Committee, Orissa	For conducting one one full day workshop	Rs. 11,968/-
16.	M/s. Centre for Community Development, Orissa	For conducting one full day workshop under IEPF	Rs. 11,792/-
17.	M/s. Consumer Association of Puducherry, (Puducherry)	For conducting one full day seminar under IEPF	Rs. 11,160/-

1	2	3	4
18.	M/s. Society for Consumers and Investors protection, New Delhi	For conducting three seminars	Rs. 12,089/-
19.	ICSI, New Delhi	For putting up a stall in the Annual Conference of the IOSCO	Rs. 3,53,556
20.	M/s. Society for Consumers and Investors protection, New Delhi	For conducting an extensive survey of Investors & other market intermediaries to construct an Investor Confidence index	Rs. 2,99,200
21.	ICSI, New Delhi	For conducting 33 seminars	Rs. 2,046 2nd and final installment
22.	M/s. ODD Foundation, Bhubaneshwar	For organizing two full day seminars at Khurda District, Orissa	Rs. 21,824
23.	M/s. Rural Development Trust, Tamil Nadu.	For organizing 3 Investors Awareness education programmes	Rs. 20636/-
24.	M/s. Consumer Unity and Trust Society (CUTS). Jaipur, Rajasthan	For conducting the three-phased programme in ten cities of Rajasthan Rajasthan	Rs. 7,11,480/-
25.	My Heart, Bhubaneshwar	For organizing two full day seminars at Baragarh Dist. Orissa	Rs. 23,760/-
26.	Department of Business and Industrial Management,	For organizing a full day seminar	Rs. 2,424/- (2nd and final installment)
27.	Rajkot Saher Jilla Grahak Suraksha Mandal, Rajkot, Gujarat.	For setting up "Investors Bachao" stall in "Janmashami Lok Mela 2007 2007" during 4-9 September, 2007	Rs. 50,800/-
28.	Rajkot Saher Jilla Grahak Suraksha Mandal, Rajkot, Gujarat	For conducting eight full-day seminar-cum-workshops at village level in School Consumer Clubs level in School Consumer Clubs	Rs. 1,63,200/-
29.	Rajkot Saher Jilla Grahak Suraksha Mandal, Rajkot, Gujarat	For conducting 8 seminar-cum-Workshops at Taluka level of Rajkot Distt.	Rs. 1,33,056/-
30.	Midas Touch Investors Association, New Delhi	For Investor Helpline	Rs. 13,84,000/-
31.	ICSI, New Delhi	For organizing 75 programmes on Investor Awareness	Rs. 19,80,000/-
32.	ICSI, New Delhi	For organizing 25 investor awareness programmes (September month)	Rs. 6,60,000/-
33.	ICAI, NOIDA	For organizing 36 investor awareness programmes (September month)	Rs. 8,64,000/-

1	2	3	4
34.	S.K. Public School Samiti, Rajasthan, Sriganganagar	For conducting one seminar under IEPF	Rs. 920/-
35.	PIPAL	For website www.watchoutinvestors.com	Rs. 21,40,000
36.	FEDCOT, Tamil Nadu & Puducherry	For conducting three seminars cum workshops in three districts	Rs. 24,000/-
37.	Kartik Shikshan Sansthan, Kanpur, U.P.	For conducting two-day seminar during 2007-08	Rs. 21,824/-
38.	S.K. Public School Samiti, Sriganganagar, Rajasthan	For conducting one seminar during 2007-08	Rs. 65,472/-
39.	Karimpur Social welfare Society, West Bengal	For conducting a two day seminar during 2007-08	Rs. 43084.80/- or Rs. 43085/-
40.	M/s. Neelkanth Sarvsewa Sansthan, Lucknow	For conducting a two day seminar during 2007-08	Rs. 14,598.40/-
41.	M/s. Bhartiya Mahila Kalyan Samiti, Faizabad Road, Barabanki, Uttar Pradesh.	For conducting a two day seminar during 2007-08	Rs. 12,614.40/-
42.	M/s. TRY, New Selampur Market, Delhi- 53.	For conducting a two day seminar during 2007-08	Rs. 12,416/-
43.	M/s. Seemant Gramin Mahila Vikas Samiti, Uttarakhand.	For conducting one seminar during 2007-08	Rs. 7,680/-
44.	Midas Touch Investors Assn., New Delhi	For the website namely www.investorhelpline.in, during 2007-2008	Rs. 1 3,84,000/-
45.	Midas Touch Investors Assn., New Delhi	For the website namely www.investorhelpline.in, during 2007-2008, enhancement in the grant	Rs. 5,45,000/-
46.	ICSI, New Delhi	For conducting 33 seminars during 2005-06	Rs. 16,678/-
TOTAL RELEASED AMOUNT= Rs. 1,13,30,166.80/-			

Details of Financial Proposals/Disbursement during the year 2008-2009 on NGO's

SI.No.	Name of the NGO	Details of Activity	Released Amount during 2008-09
1	2	3	4
1.	VOICE, New Delhi	For publication of Investors Guidance Booklets during 2004-05	32,000/- Second & final installment
2.	M/s. Development Education and Welfare Institute (DEWI),	For conducting a one day seminar on "Right investment fund education"	Rs. 150/- Tamil Nadu (as Second & final installment)

1	2	3	4
3.	M/s. Rajkot Saher Jilla Grahak Suraksha Mandai, Rajkot, Gujarat	'8' Investor Awareness/ Workshops/ Seminars at Taluka level	Rs. 1,18,272/-
-do-		'4' Investor Awareness Workshops/ Seminars at Jamnagar, Rajkot Municipal Area, Shapar Viraval Industrial Area and Rajkot Rural Area	Rs. 59,136/-
-do-		'8' Investor Awareness Seminars/Workshops at different cities in Rajkot District and Jamnagar District	Rs. 1,18,272/-
-do-		Organisation of 'Investor Bachao Stalls' at Janamashtmi Lok Mela at Rajkot during August 22-31,2008	Rs. 54,208/-
4.	M/s. Midas touch Investors Association, New Delhi	For extension of the project "Investor Helpline" for a further period of 3 years	Rs. 25,66,000/- (50% of the expenses) For the period from 01-07-08 to 30-6-09
5.	PIPAL	For operating and maintaining the website	Rs. 1 5,00,000/-
6.	ICSI	For organizing 50 Investor awareness programmes during 'Investor Awareness Quarter'.	Rs. 1 6,00,000/-
7.	Society for Capital Market Research and Development (SCMRD), New Delhi	Towards the actual cost of printing of booklet	Rs. 17,160/-
8.	PIPAL	For operating and maintaining the website for the period from 01-07-2008 to 31-12-2008	Rs. 1 5,00,000/-
9.	ICAI, NOIDA	For organizing 50 Investor awareness programmes during 'Investor Awareness Quarter'	Rs.16,00,00/-
10.	PIPAL	For operating and maintaining the website	Rs. 35,00,000/-
TOTAL RELEASED AMOUNT= Rs. 1,26,65,198/			

Complaints Against Banks

2666. SHRIMATI SUSHILA SAROJ:
SHRI YASHBANT LAGURI:
SHRI R. DHARUVANARAYANA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number and nature of complaints received against the banks as regards the deficiency in the customer service during current financial year, bank-wise including State Bank of India (SBI) alongwith their present status and action taken thereon;

(b) whether the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has initiated any action against the erring banks;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Banking Ombudsmen has given any decision against the erring banks;

(e) if so, the details thereof alongwith the Government's reaction thereto;

(f) whether Banking Ombudsmen have released any report for appropriate corrective action by the concerned banks; and

(g) if so, the details thereof and the action taken by the RBI there on?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (e) Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has formulated the Banking Ombudsmen (BO) Scheme, 2006 as an alternate grievance redressal mechanism for speedy and cost free resolution of complaints received from the customers against banks for deficiency in banking services offered by them. The offices of 15 Banking Ombudsmen in the country have received 71,857 complaints so far during the current financial year (01.04.2009 to 28.02.2010). Out of these, redressal action has been taken on 68,704 complaints during the period. 3153 complaints are Pending as on 28.02.2010. Bank wise classification of complaints received and disposed off (including State Bank of India) is given in Statement enclosed.

In terms of the BO Scheme, Banking Ombudsmen are empowered to award compensation up to Rs. 1 lakh in the case of credit card related complaints and up to Rs. 10 lakh in the case of other complaints, taking into account the loss of time, expenses incurred, harassment and mental agony suffered by the complainant, in addition to restoration of the actual pecuniary losses suffered in the transactions.

Wherever deficiency in service is established, the office of Banking Ombudsmen has given his verdict against the concerned bank, redressing the grievances

of the complainant. Wherever necessary, Banking Ombudsmen has given monetary compensation also to the complainants under the Scheme.

Further, RBI reserves the right to impose any penalty on a bank under the provisions of Banking Regulation Act, 1949 for violation of any of the guidelines issued by them. During the course of Annual Financial Inspection of banks, RBI also looks into the aspects like implementation of various guidelines. Customer Service Department of RBI also takes up the matter with banks based on various complaints received by them with a view to redress the same.

(f) and (g) Offices of Banking Ombudsmen report to the top management in RBI details of such cases for initiating necessary regulatory action by the concerned regulatory Departments at the Central Office level.

Several such reports were submitted by the Banking Ombudsmen on a variety of systemic issues like trends in credit card complaints, harassment by recovery agents, annually in the fixing of floating interest rates, increasing number of ATM card issues (failed transactions), recovery of foreclosure/prepayment charges, exorbitant charges for not maintaining AQB (average quarterly balance) in the accounts, cheque collection issues, imposing of unreasonable service charges. Such reports are forwarded to the concerned regulatory Department in RBI for issuing guidelines, circulars, as the case may be.

Statement

No	Name of Bank	Complaints received	Complaints Disposed
1	2	3	4
1.	A.P. MAHESH CO-OP. URBAN BANK LTD.	3	2
2.	AB BANK LIMITED	5	5
3.	ABHYUDAYA CO-OP.BANK LTD.BOMBAY	5	5
4.	ABN AMRO BANK N.V.	2079	1955
5.	AHMEDABAD MERCANTILE CO-OP BANK LTD.	3	3
6.	AKOLA URBAN CO-OP BANK LTD.	1	2
7.	ALLAHABAD BANK	697	626
8.	AMANATH CO-OP BANK LTD. BANGALORE	4	4

1	2	3	4
9.	AMERICAN EXPRESS BANKING CORP.	33	31
10.	AMERICAN EXPRESS CARDS	50	62
11.	ANDHRA BANK	712	675
12.	ANDHRA PRADESH GRAMEENA VIKAS BANK	14	18
13.	ANDHRA PRAGATHI GRAMEENA BANK	13	18
14.	ARYAVART GRAMIN BANK	38	37
15.	ASSAM GRAMIN VIKAS BANK	12	11
16.	AXIS BANK LIMITED	1957	1877
17.	BAITARANI GRAMYA BANK	2	1
18.	BALLIA KSHETRIYA GRAMIN BANK	5	6
19.	BANGIYA GRAMIN VIKAS BANK	1	8
20.	BANK OF AMERICA N.T. AND S.A.	3	2
21.	BANK OF BARODA	1498	1422
22.	BANK OF INDIA	1235	1124
23.	BANK OF MAHARASHTRA	285	291
24.	BANK OF RAJASTHAN LTD	165	171
25.	BARCLAYS BANK PLC	1236	1274
26.	BARODA GUJARAT GRAMIN BANK	2	2
27.	BARODA RAJASTHAN GRAMIN BANK	16	15
28.	BARODA UTTAR PRADESH GRAMIN BANK	96	93
29.	BASSEIN CATHOLIC CO-OP BANK LTD.	4	5
30.	BOMBAY MERCANTILE CO-OP BANK LTD.	4	4
31.	CANARA BANK	1819	1524
32.	CATHOLIC SYRIAN BANK LTD	52	49
33.	CAUVERY KALPATHARU GRAMEENA BANK	4	3
34.	CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA	1037	981
35.	CHAITANYA GODAVARI GRAMEENA BANK	4	5
36.	CHHATTISGARH GRAMIN BANK	2	5
37.	CITI BANK N.A	2220	2311
38.	CITIZEN CREDIT CO-OP BANK LTD. MUMBAI	1	1
39.	CITY UNION BANK LIMITED	30	34

1	2	3	4
40.	CORPORATION BANK	366	342
41.	COSMOS CO-OPERATIVE BANK LTD PUNE	19	21
42.	DBS BANK LTD.	6	3
43.	DECCAN GRAMEENA BANK	5	5
44.	DENA BANK	400	404
45.	DENA GUJARAT GRAMIN BANK	3	3
46.	DEUTSCHE BANK (ASIA)	492	458
47.	DEVELOPMENT CREDIT BANK LTD.	84	92
48.	DOMBIVALI NAGARI SAHAKARI BANK LTD.	7	2
49.	ETAWAH KSHETRIYA GRAMIN BANK	4	5
50.	FEDERAL BANK LTD	172	183
51.	GREATER BOMBAY CO-OP. BANK LTD.	6	6
52.	GURGAON GRAMIN BANK	5	4
53.	HADOTI KSHETRIYA GRAMIN BANK	1	1
54.	HARYANA GRAMIN BANK	6	6
55.	HDFC BANK LTD.	6917	6992
56.	HIMACHAL GRAMIN BANK	1	1
57.	HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPN LTD.	3414	3356
58.	ICICI BANK LIMITED	10589	10434
59.	IDBI BANK LIMITED	614	602
60.	INDIAN BANK	635	608
61.	INDIAN MERCANTILE COOP BANK LTD LUCKNOW	1	1
62.	INDIAN OVERSEAS BANK	719	654
63.	INDUS IND BANK LTD	262	263
64.	ING VYSYA BANK LTD	306	306
65.	JAIPUR THAR GRAMIN BANK	13	13
66.	JALGAON JANATA SAHAKARI BANK LTD.	1	1
67.	JAMMU AND KASHMIR BANK LTD	28	28
68.	JHARKHAND GRAMIN BANK	1	1
69.	JPMORGAN CHASE BANK NATIONAL ASSOCIATION	1	1
70.	KALINGA GRAMYA BANK	5	5

1	2	3	4
71.	KALUPUR COMM.CO-OP. BANK LTD.	10	10
72.	KAPOL CO-OPERATIVE BANK LTD. MUMBAI	4	4
73.	KARAD URBAN CO-OP. BANK LTD.	3	2
74.	KARNATAKA BANK LTD	47	42
75.	KARNATAKA VIKAS GRAMEENA BANK	8	7
76.	KARUR VYSYA BANK LTD	112	100
77.	KASHI GOMTI SAMYUT GRAMIN BANK	22	21
78.	KHAMGAON URBAN CO-OP. BANK LTD.	3	1
79.	KOTAK MAHINDRA BANK LTD.	765	746
80.	KSHETRIYA KISAN GRAMIN BANK, MAINPURI	1	2
81.	LAKSHMI VILAS BANK LTD	37	35
82.	LUCKNOW KSHETRIYA GRAMIN BANK	28	31
83.	MADHAVPURA MERCANTILE CO-OP. BANK LTD.	1	1
84.	MADHYA BHARAT GRAMIN BANK	13	14
85.	MAHAKAUSHAL KSHETRIYA GRAMIN BANK	6	5
86.	MARWAR GANGANAGAR BIKANER GRAMIN BANK	12	10
87.	MEWAR AANCHALIK GRAMIN BANK	5	5
88.	MIZORAM RURAL BANK	2	2
89.	NAINITAL BANK LTD.	11	11
90.	NARMADA MALWA GRAMIN BANK	5	4
91.	NEELACHAL GRAMYA BANK	5	5
92.	NEW INDIA CO-OP.BANK LTD.	1	1
93.	NORTH KANARA G.S.B. CO-OP. BANK LTD.	7	4
94.	NORTH MALABAR GRAMIN BANK	13	13
95.	ORIENTAL BANK OF COMMERCE	525	478
96.	OTHERS	1304	1254
97.	PALLAVAN GRAMA BANK	7	8
98.	PANDYAN GRAMA BANK	20	19
99.	PASCHIM BANGA GRAMIN BANK	5	—
100.	PRAGATHI GRAMIN BANK	3	3
101.	PRATHAMA BANK	15	15

1	2	3	4
102.	PRAVARA SAHAKARI BANK LTD.	3	5
103.	PUNJAB AND SIND BANK	175	167
104.	PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK	2400	2166
105.	PURVANCHAL GRAMIN BANK	16	17
106.	RAJASTHAN GRAMIN BANK	25	27
107.	RAJKOT NAGRIK SAHAKARI BANK LTD.	5	5
108.	RATNAKAR BANK LTD	3	3
109.	RUPEE CO-OP. BANK LTD.(PUNE)	5	5
110.	RUSHIKULYA GRAMYA BANK	7	7
111.	SAPTAGIRI GRAMEENA BANK	5	6
112.	SARASWAT CO-OP. BANK LTD.	52	54
113.	SARVA U.P. GRAMIN BANK	21	23
114.	SATPURA NARMADA KSHETRIYA GRAMIN BANK	34	38
115.	SBI COMMERCIAL AND INTERNATIONAL BANK LTD	1	1
116.	SHAMRAO VITHAL CO-OP. BANK LTD.	18	17
117.	SHARDA GRAMIN BANK	9	9
118.	SHREYAS GRAMIN BANK	9	8
119.	SOCIETE GENERALE	2	2
120.	SONALI BANK	2	2
121.	SOUTH INDIAN BANK LTD	118	116
122.	SOUTH MALABAR GRAMIN BANK	35	41
123.	STANDARD CHARTERED BANK	2022	2044
124.	STATE BANK OF BIKANER AND JAIPUR	1254	1223
125.	STATE BANK OF HYDERABAD	580	550
126.	STATE BANK OF INDIA	14278	12781
127.	STATE BANK OF INDIA CARDS	2328	2310
128.	STATE BANK OF INDORE	388	374
129.	STATE BANK OF MAURITIUS LTD	2	1
130.	STATE BANK OF MYSORE	302	281

1	2	3	4
131.	STATE BANK OF PATIALA	394	353
132.	STATE BANK OF TRAVANCORE	556	552
133.	SURGUJA KSHETRIYA GRAMIN BANK	3	2
134.	SUTLEJ GRAMIN BANK	1	1
135.	SYNDICATE BANK	805	771
136.	TAMILNAD MERCANTILE BANK LTD	84	88
137.	THANE JANATA SAHAKARI BANK LTD.	4	5
138.	THE BHARAT CO-OP. BANK (MUMBAI) LTD.	2	—
139.	THE DHANALAKSHMI BANK LTD	32	29
140.	TRIVENI KSHETRIYA GRAMIN BANK	28	32
141.	UCO BANK	676	626
142.	UNION BANK OF INDIA	1171	1152
143.	UNITED BANK OF INDIA	230	168
144.	UTKAL GRAMYA BANK	11	9
145.	UTTAR BIHAR GRAMIN BANK	1	1
146.	VIDHARBHA KSHETRIYA GRAMIN BANK	1	1
147.	VIJAYA BANK	287	271
148.	WAINGANGA KSHETRIYA GRAMIN BANK	2	2
149.	YES BANK LTD.	40	32
Total		71857	68704

Business Report

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

2667. SHRI BAIJYANT PANDA:
SHRI NITYANANDA PRADHAN:
SHRI P.C. GADDIGOUDAR:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the International Financial Corporation (IFC) and the World Bank (WB) report has revealed that India's global ranking in terms of doing business has declined in 2010 vis-a-vis 2009; and

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) The International Finance Corporation (IFC) and the World Bank (WB) have been publishing an annual Doing Business Report which ranks economies on the ease of starting, doing and closing business. This report is based on independent surveys conducted by the IFC/WB. The ranking of India on the ease of doing business in the 2009 & 2010 Reports is as under:

Ease of	Doing Business 2010 rank	Doing Business 2009 rank	Change in rank
Doing Business	133	132	-1
Starting a Business	169	166	-3
Dealing with Construction Permits	175	174	-1
Employing Workers	104	102	-2
Registering Property	93	92	-1
Getting Credit	30	27	-3
Protecting Investors	41	38	-3
Paying Taxes	169	171	+2
Trading Across Borders	94	97	+3
Enforcing Contracts	182	182	0
Closing a Business	138	142	+4

(b) The Doing Business reports are based on independent surveys by the World Bank group and do not warrant a response from the Government.

Tribal Welfare Programmes

2668. SHRI PRABODH PANDA:
SHRI NISHIKANT DUBEY:
SHRI RAMSINH RATHWA:
DR. KIRODI LAL MEENA:
SHRI DEVJI M. PATEL:

Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has formulated special programmes for the tribal adivasi people living in the remote areas in various States including West Bengal;

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

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (DR. TUSHAR CHAUDHARY): (a) to (c) The Ministry of Tribal Affairs supplements the efforts of the line Ministries by implementing various programmes/schemes, including two Special Area Programmes namely, (i) Special Central Assistance to Tribal Sub Plans (SCA to TSP); and (ii) Grants under Article 275(1) of the Constitution of India, for the

development and welfare of Scheduled Tribes living in the country in various States including West Bengal. The details of the Special Area Programmes are at Statement enclosed.

Statement

The details of the various Special Area Programmes under implementation in the Ministry of Tribal Affairs are as under:

(i) Special Central Assistance to Tribal Sub Plans (SCA to TSP):

SCA is provided to 22 TSP States including West Bengal. Funds under this programme are released for employment-cum-income generation activities and the infrastructure incidental thereto, for tribals below the poverty line, thereby raising their economic and social status, including that of the Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups. Funds are also released as an extension of SCA to TSP for the development of 2413 forest villages in 12 States including 170 such villages in the State of West Bengal, in order to provide its inhabitants with basic facilities and services including inter-alia health care, primary education, irrigation, rain water harvesting, safe drinking water, sanitation and approach roads.

(ii) Grants under Article 275(1) of the Constitution of India:

This scheme covers all 22 TSP States and 4 tribal majority States, namely, Arunachal Pradesh, Meghalaya,

Mizoram and Nagaland. Under this scheme, funds are released to the State Governments for raising the level of administration in Scheduled Areas for the welfare of Scheduled tribes. A part of the grant is used for setting up of Eklavya Model Residential Schools, for providing quality education to ST students from classes VI to XII.

Power Projects in Maharashtra

2669. SHRI SANJAY DINA PATIL:
SHRI DANVE RAOSAHEB PATIL:
DR. SANJEEV GANESH NAIK:
SHRIMATI SUPRIYA SULE:
SHRI RAJU SHETTI:
SHRI PRATAPRAO GANPATRAO JADHAO:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the present status of various power projects under construction in Maharashtra along with their power generation capacity;

(b) the details of power projects proposed to be set up in the state during the Eleventh Five Year Plan;

(c) whether the Government proposes to generate 8000 Megawatt of power in the next three years to meet the demand of power in the State; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) and (b) Thermal Power Projects totaling to 16158 MW are presently under construction in the State of Maharashtra, out of which, projects involving 8348 MW of capacity are likely to be commissioned during the Eleventh Plan period. Status of these projects is given at Statement-I and II. No hydro power project, at present, is under construction in Maharashtra.

(c) and (d) Power projects totaling to 14178 MW are likely to be commissioned in the next three years to meet the demand of power in the State of Maharashtra. Details of these projects are given at Statement-III.

Statement I

Power Projects under construction and likely to be commissioned during 11th Plan in Maharashtra

Sl.No.	Project Details	Capacity (MW)	Sector	Expected date of commissioning	Brief Status
1	2	3	4	5	6
A. THERMAL					
1.	Paras TPS Expn. Unit-2 MSPGCL	250	State	03/10	1. Coal firing achieved on 18.02.10. 2. Commissioning (Full Load) is expected in 03/10.
2.	Khaperkheda TPS Expn. Unit-5, MSPGCL	500	State	07/10	Boiler Light Up & Turbine Generator box up expected in 03/10.
3.	Bhusawal Expn. Unit-4&5 MSPGCL	TPS	2x500	State 03/11 05/11	Unit-4 1. Boiler Light Up expected in 07/10. 2. Turbine Generator erection started on 30.04.09.

1	2	3	4	5	6
					Unit-5 1. Boiler Light Up expected in 10/10. 2. Turbine Generator erection start is expected in 02/10.
4.	Mauda TPP, Unit-1 NTPC	500	Central	03/12	Unit-1 1. Boiler erection started in 08/09. 2. Boiler drum lifting is expected in 03/10.
5.	JSW Energy (Ratnagiri) TPP,U-1 to 4 JSW Energy	4x300	Private	05/10 07/10 10/10 12/10	Unit-1 1. Chemical cleaning is in progress. 2. Oil flushing is in progress. Unit-2 Boiler Light Up expected in 03/10. Turbine Generator box up expected in 02/10. Unit-3 Turbine Generator box up is expected in 05/10. Unit-4 1. Boiler Hydro Test expected in 03/10. 2. Turbine Generator box up is expected in 07/10.
6.	Tirora TPP, Ph- I&II,U-1,2&3 Andani Power Ltd.	3x660	Private	05/11 08/11 01/12	Unit-1 1. Boiler Hydro Test expected in 07/10 2. Turbine Generator erection start is expected in 03/10. Unit-2 1. Boiler Hydro Test expected in 10/10. 2. Turbine Gnerator erection start is expected in 07/10.

1	2	3	4	5	6
					Unit-3
					1. Boiler erection start expected in 03/10.
					2. Turbine Generator erection start expected in 11/10.
7.	Bela Thermal Power Project Unit-1 M/s Ideal Energy Projects Limited (IEPL)	1x270	Private	12/11	Unit-1 1. Boiler material supply started from 29.11.09. 2. Boiler erection start is expected in 02/10. 3. Turbine Generator excavation started on 27.01.10 and expected to be completed by 03/10.
8.	Amravati TPP, U-1&2 M/s Indiabulls Power Ltd. (formerly known as Sophia Power Ltd.)	2x660	Private	11/11 02/12	1. Zero date of the project is 07/09. 2. Design and Engineering is in progress. 3. The orders for main plant civil and Structural work, Colling Tower and Chimney have already been placed.
9.	Warora TPP U-1 to 4 M/s Wardha Power Company Ltd.	4x135	Private	2010-11	1. Boiler Drum lifting completed for the all four units. 2. Boiler Hydro Test for First two units already completed and for remaining two units is expected by 03/10. 3. Boiler Light Up for first unit completed. 4. Turbine Generator box up completed for unit-1.

1	2	3	4	5	6
10.	Bhadravati TPP, U-1&2 M/s Central Power Project co. Ltd.	2x334	Private	2011-12	1. Main Plant order has already been placed. 2. Work at site is in progress.
11.	Gupta Power, TPP, Ph-I M/s Gupta Energy Pvt. Ltd.	2x60	Private	2010-11	Boiler and Turbine Generator erection for both the units is under progress.
B. HDYRO There is no hydro project under construction in Maharashtra.					
Total		8348			

Statement II*Power Projects under construction and likely to be commissioned during 12th Plan in Maharashtra*

Sl.No.	Project Details	Capacity (MW)	Sector	Expected date of commissioning	Brief Status
1	2	3	4	5	6
A. THERMAL					
1.	Chandrapur TPS Expn. Unit-1&2 MSPGCL	2x500	State	07/12 10/12	1. Zero date of the project is 09.02.09. 2. Design and Engg. is in progress. 3. Order for all the Balance of Plants on EPC basis placed. 4. BHEL supply of Boiler material started.
2.	Parli TPP Expn. Unit-8 MSPGCL	250	State	2012-13	1. Zero date of the project is 20.01.09. 2. All required clearances are available. 3. Order for all Balance of Plants is yet to be placed.

1	2	3	4	5	6
3.	Mauda TPP, Unit-2 NTPC	500	Centra	09/02	1. Commencement of foundation Work Started in 11/09. 2. Boiler erection start is expected in 04/10.
4.	Koradi TPP, Expn. Project U-1,2&3 MSPGCL	3x660	State	2013-15	1. Zero date of the project is 23.09.09. 2. All required clearances are available. 3. Order for all Balance of Plants is yet to be placed.
5.	Lanco Mahanadi TPP, U-1&2 (Lanco Mahanadi Power Private Ltd.)	2x660	Private	2012.13	1. Order has been placed. 2. Work at site is in progress.
6.	GMR Energy (EMCO Energy Ltd.), U-1&2	2x300	Private	2012-13	1. Soil investigation is in progress. 2. Civil works are in progress.
7.	Vidharbha Power U-1 M/s Vidharbha Industries Power Ltd.	1x300	Private	2012-13	1. Order has been placed. 2. Work at site is in progress.
8.	Gupta Power, TPP, Ph-II M/s Gupta Energy, Pvt. Ltd.	2x270	Private	2012-13	Boiler and Turbine Generator erection for both the units is under progress.
9.	Nasik TPP, M/s Indiabulls Power Ltd.(Formerly know as Sophia Power Ltd.)	2x660	Private	2012-13	1. Zero date of the project is 11/09. 2. Design and Engineering is in progress.

B. HYDRO There is no hydro project under construction in Maharashtra.

Total	7810
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Statement III

Power Projects under construction and likely to be commissioned during next three years in the state of Maharashtra

Sl.No.	Project Details	Capacity (MW)	Sector	Expected date of commissioning	Brief Status
1	2	3	4	5	6
A. THERMAL					
1.	Paras TPS Expn. Unit-2 MSPGCL	250	State	03/10	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Coal firing achieved on 18.02.10 Commissioning (Full Load) is expected in 03/10.
2.	Khaperkheda TPS Expn. Unit-5, MSPGCL	500	State	07/10	Boiler Light Up and Turbine Generator box up expected in 03/10.
3.	Bhusawal TPS Expn. Unit-4 & 5 MSPGCL	2x500	State	03/11 05/11	Unit-4 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Boiler Light Up expected in 07/10. Turbine Generator erection started on 30.04.09. Unit-5 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Boiler Light Up expected in 10/10. Turbine Generator erection start is expected in 02/10.
4.	Mauda TPP, Unit-1 NTPC	500	Central	03/12	Unit-1 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Boiler erection started in 08/09. Boiler drum lifting is expected in 03/10.
5.	JSW Energy (Ratnagiri) TPP, U-1 to 4 JSW Energy	4x300	Private	05/10 07/10 10/10 12/10	Unit-1 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Chemical cleaning is in progress. Oil flushing is in progress. Unit-2 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Boiler Light Up expected in 03/10. turbine Generator box up expected in 02/10. Unit-3 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Turbine Generator box up is expected in 05/10.

1	2	3	4	5	6
					Unit-4
					<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Boiler Hydro Test expected in 03/10. Turbine Generator box up is expected in 07/10.
6.	Tirora TPP, Ph-II&II, U-1,2,&3	3x660	Private	05/11	Unit-1
	Adani Power Ltd.			08/11	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Boiler Hdyro Test expected in 07/10. Turbine Generator erection start is expected in 03/10.
				01/12	Unit-2
					<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Boiler Hydro Test expected in 10/10. Turbine Generator erection start is expected in 07/10.
					Unit-3
					<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Boiler erection start expected in 03/10. Turbine Generator erection start expected in 11/10.
7.	Bela Thermal Power Project Unit-1	1x270	Private	12/11	Unit-1
	M/s Ideal Energy Projects Limited (IEPL)				Boiler material supply started from 29.11.09.
					<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Boiler erection start is expected in 02/10. Turbine Generator excavation started on 27.01.10 and expected to be completed by 03/10.
8.	Amravati TPP, U-1&2	2x660	Private	11/11	Zero date of the project is 07/09. Design and Engineering is in progress.
	M/s Indiabulls Power Ltd. (Formerly Power Ltd.)			02/12	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The orders for main plant civil and Structural work, Cooling Tower and Chimney have already been placed.

1	2	3	4	5	6
9.	Warora TPP U-1 to 4 M/s Wardha Power Company Ltd.	4x135	Private	2010-11	Boiler Drum lifting completed for the all four units. Boiler Hdyro Test for First two units already completed and for remaining two units is expected by 03/10. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Boiler Light Up for first unit completed. • Turbine Generator box up completed for unit-1.
10.	bhadravati TPP, U-1&2 M/s Central Power Project Co. Ltd.	2x334	Private	2011-12	Main Plant order has already been placed. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Work at site is in progress.
11.	Gupta Power, TPP, Ph-M/s Gupta Energy Pvt. Ltd.	2x60	Private	2010-11	Boiler & Turbine Generator erection for both the units is under progress.
12.	Chandrapur TPS Expn. Unit-1&2 MSPGCL	2x500	State	07/12 10/12	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Zero date of the project is 09.02.09. • Design and Engg. is in progress. • Order for all the Balance of Plants on EPC basis placed. • BHEL supply of Boiler material started.
13.	Parli TPP Expn. Unit-8 MSPGCL	250	State	2012-13	Zero date of the project is 20.01.09. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All required clearances are available. • Order for all Balance of Plants is yet to be placed.
14.	Mauda TPP, Unit-2 NTPC	500	Central	09/12	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Commencement of foundation Work started in 11/09. • Boiler erection start is expected in 04/10.

1	2	3	4	5	6
15.	Lanco Mahandai TPP, U-1&2 (Lanco Mahanadi Power Private Ltd.)	2x660	Private	2012-13	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Order has been placed. • Work at site is in progress.
16.	GMR Energy (EMCO Energy Ltd.), U-1&2	2x300	Private	2012-13	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Soil investigation is in progress. • Civil works are in progress.
17.	Vidharbha Power U-1 M/s Vidharbha Industries Power Ltd.	1x300	Private	2012-13	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Order has been placed. • Work at site is in progress.
18.	Gupta Power TPP, Ph-II, M/s Gupta Energy Pvt. Ltd.	2x270	Private	2012-13	Boiler and Turbine Generator erection for both the units is under progress.
19.	Nasik TPP, M/s Indiabulls Power td. (Formerly known as Sophia Power Ltd.)	2x600	Private	2012-13	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Zero date of the project is 11/09. • Design and Engineering is in progress.

B. HYDRO There is no hydro project under construction in Maharashtra.

Total	14178
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Provision to Deal with Non-performing Loans

2670. SHRI FRANCISCO COSME SARDINHA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has instructions to deal with non-performing loans with regard to Agriculture Debt Relief and Debt Waiver (ADRDW) Scheme;

(b) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether some banks like State Bank of India (SBI) are not making provisions in this regard and if so, the details thereof and reasons therefor bank-wise; and

(d) the action taken or proposed to be taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) The Agricultural Debt Waiver and Debt Relief Scheme (ADWDRS), 2008, covered all direct agricultural loans extended by Scheduled Commercial Banks (SCBs), Regional Rural Banks (RRBs), Co-operative Credit Institutions (CCIs) and Local Area Banks (LABs), which were disbursed between March 31, 1997 and March 31, 2007, becoming overdue on December 31, 2007 that remained unpaid until February 29, 2008. This also included loans to farmers, which had become Non-performing Asset (NPA) in the books of the lending institutions. After extending the benefit of waiver/relief as per the Scheme, the lending institutions are required to treat the amounts receivable from Government of India on account of the scheme as performing assets. The beneficiaries of the scheme were also made eligible for fresh finance as per the conditions laid down in the scheme.

(c) and (d) No, Sir. All lending institutions are generally following the extant guidelines of RBI on the issue.

Cases of Leprosy

2671. SHRI B. MAHTAB:
 SHRI RUDRAMADHAB RAY:
 SHRI CHANDRAKANT KHAIRE:
 SHRI MADHU GOUD YASKHI:
 SHRI EKNATH MAHADEO GAIKWAD:
 SHRI GUTHA SUKHENDER REDDY:
 DR. SANJEEV GANESH NAIK:
 SHRIMATI SUPRIYA SULE:
 SHRI ANANDRAO ADSUL:
 SHRI NISHIKANT DUBEY:
 SHRI D.B. CHANDRE GOWDA:
 SHRI GAJANAN D. BABAR:

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

(a) whether as per the report of World Health Organisation (WHO), India continues to record highest number of Leprosy cases in the world:

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

(c) the number of such cases reported in the country during each of the last three years and the current year, State/UT-wise;

(d) whether the funds allocated by the Union Government for the eradication of leprosy have been fully utilised by the State Governments;

(e) if so, the details thereof during each of the last three years and the current year, State/UT-wise and if not, the reasons therefor;

(f) whether the Government has set up any target for the elimination of leprosy from the country; and

(g) if so, the details thereof and the further steps proposed to be taken to eliminate the disease from the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI): (a) and (b) Yes. As per the latest report of WHO, in the year 2008, out of total 2,49,007 new cases recorded globally, 1,34,184 were from India. Thus India accounted for almost 54% of global new cases in 2008. Being a populous country, India has been reporting the highest number of leprosy cases. However, the number of new cases reported by India shows a declining trend after introduction of Multi-Drug Therapy (MDT). The total number of cases has reduced from 4.82 lakhs in 1983-84 to 1.34 lakhs in 2008-09.

(c) The number of new leprosy cases reported in the country during last 3 years & current year is given below:

Year	No. of new leprosy cases
2006-07	1,39,252
2007-08	1,37,685
2008-09	1,34,184
2009-10	1,04,503 (upto Dec. 2009)

The state-wise details are enclosed at Statement-I.

(d) Funds released to State Governments under National Leprosy Eradication Programme are being mostly utilized by the States/UTs.

(e) Funds allocated & Expenditure reported by the States/UTs in last three years and current year are as follows:

(Rs in crores)		
Year	Allocation	Expenditure
2006-07	37.25	32.57
2007-08	22.65	22.82
2008-09	37.32	29.44
2009-10	24.81	16.70 (upto Dec. 09/Jan. 2010)

The state-wise details are enclosed at Statement-II.

(f) The National Health Policy, 2002 had set the target of achieving elimination of leprosy as a public health problem (*i.e* Prevalence Rate of <1 case per 10,000 population) by December 2005.

(g) The goal of elimination of leprosy as set by National Health Policy has already been achieved in December 2005 at the national level.

Statement I

*National Leprosy Eradication Programme
State-wise Number of New cases detected*

Sl.No.	State/UT	Number of new cases detected			
		2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10 upto (Apr. to Dec. 09)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	9443	10047	9546	7345
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	59	45	38	20
3.	Assam	1067	1268	1192	899
4.	Bihar	21350	19041	20086	16756
5.	Chhattisgarh	6047	7808	7994	6054
6.	Goa	146	156	117	67
7.	Gujarat	7652	7228	7581	4981
8.	Haryana	502	379	451	273
9.	Himachal Pradesh	198	246	207	121
10.	Jharkhand	7672	6799	5181	4180
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	264	209	205	123
12.	Karnataka	4299	4522	4411	3473
13.	Kerala	870	778	827	678
14.	Madhya Pradesh	5274	6058	6309	4354
15.	Maharashtra	11189	12397	14274	11634
16.	Manipur	44	54	38	25
17.	Meghalaya	26	14	17	11
18.	Mizoram	20	26	21	8
19.	Nagaland	51	54	65	59
20.	Orissa	5088	5685	6381	4916
21.	Punjab	960	964	933	653
22.	Rajasthan	1263	1201	1177	918
23.	Sikkim	19	27	29	15
24.	Tamil Nadu	5316	5511	5022	4066
25.	Tripura	65	85	66	37
26.	Uttar Pradesh	32413	31028	27577	22109

1	2	3	4	5	6
27.	Uttarakhand	763	763	667	466
28.	West Bengal	13593	13551	11891	8940
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	35	18	25	14
30.	Chandigarh	223	190	37	20
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	131	150	121	131
32.	Daman and Diu	7	2	10	1
33.	Delhi	3146	1331	1631	1109
34.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	2
35.	Puducherry	57	50	57	45
Total		139252	137685	134184	104503

Statement II

*National Leprosy Eradication Programme
Details of Release and Expenditure for the year 2006-07 to 2009-10*

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl.No.	Name of State/UTs	2006-07		2007-08		2008-09		2009-10	
		Release	Expenditure	Release	Expenditure	Release	Expenditure	Release	Expenditure April 09 to (Dec. 09/Jan.2010)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andhra Pradesh	176.98	140.81	178.74	170.12	183.71	205.97	193.54	127.81
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	57.23	60.67	64.75	36.02	56.61	77.29	73.95	24.52
3.	Assam	84.46	119.64	34.77	46.84	122.45	52.90	72.00	67.85
4.	Bihar	98.09	134.90	167.72	134.56	0.00	12.78	0.00	35.90
5.	Chhattisgarh	179.20	186.12	141.63	69.83	160.00	149.95	62.91	40.13
6.	Goa	5.87	7.40	8.02	4.52	9.54	6.64	7.67	7.14
7.	Gujarat	151.60	129.17	139.48	104.75	315.94	128.43	162.16	79.69
8.	Haryana	52.66	46.92	42.59	52.34	122.10	49.32	64.50	24.87
9.	Himachal Pradesh	68.00	51.27	13.77	43.96	74.97	38.77	17.75	23.30
10.	Jharkhand	40.19	42.47	36.52	32.03	26.76	35.00	32.00	17.14
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	66.47	95.92	75.04	56.62	164.90	114.03	0.00	35.69
12.	Karnataka	98.65	126.81	135.73	107.45	121.03	153.10	126.62	89.03

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
13.	Kerala	61.67	53.90	7.57	14.65	33.70	31.11	47.18	90.02
14.	Madhya Pradesh	30.04	237.17	42.36	126.29	272.54	170.76	59.50	102.09
15.	Maharashtra	273.28	267.96	231.08	156.08	290.60	303.21	256.13	127.00
16.	Manipur	23.46	47.63	31.09	22.48	42.12	44.95	46.20	20.10
17.	Meghalaya	18.82	13.58	20.87	17.24	31.17	29.40	30.70	14.77
18.	Mizoram	37.78	34.81	10.92	12.23	51.57	25.93	40.67	22.39
19.	Nagaland	43.72	43.43	38.09	37.67	51.11	65.93	51.70	39.44
20.	Orissa	121.18	219.03	50.00	107.55	181.19	135.75	97.00	51.52
21.	Punjab	49.67	42.21	21.49	63.29	121.45	90.17	66.00	37.59
22.	Rajasthan	123.32	109.48	38.93	82.00	148.25	142.06	142.33	106.82
23.	Sikkim	21.17	21.31	20.76	19.65	26.02	23.73	2472	15.81
24.	Tamil Nadu	186.45	148.76	73.41	91.64	222.70	132.70	93.58	93.23
25.	Tripura	13.50	15.96	0.31	3.47	3.40	7.23	30.05	9.22
26.	Uttar Pradesh	46.68	82.57	23.06	54.38	46.45	38.00	451.55	212.43
27.	Uttarakhand	492.76	463.25	424.50	380.57	520.33	421.13	47.00	23.47
28.	West Bengal	306.65	237.69	105.47	169.13	226.97	174.76	133.00	75.63
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1.21	4.76	0.13	4.99	8.30	6.86	0.00	3.11
30.	Chandigarh	4.65	6.30	7.97	4.97	7.62	9.57	13.00	8.47
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	4.10	6.89	10.37	4.98	10.00	10.40	12.32	5.66
32.	Daman and Diu	4.75	7.58	0.00	6.69	0.00	2.01	1.50	0.93
33.	Delhi	50.16	40.02	40.68	36.26	70.84	47.67	10.00	26.06
34.	Lakshadweep	0.50	0.78	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.91
35.	Puducherry	7.74	9.57	6.80	6.85	6.12	6.00	13.55	8.95
Total		3002.66	3256.76	2264.62	2282.10	3732.46	2943.51	2480.78	1669.69

Implementation of Tribal Rights Act

2672. SHRI VIKRAMBHAI ARJANBHAI MADAM:
 DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH:
 SHRI SAJNAY DINA PATIL:
 SHRI KISHANBHAI V. PATEL:
 SHRI DATTA MEGHE:
 CHAUDHARY LAL SINGH:

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA:
 SHRI GORAKHNATH PANDEY:
 SHRI R.K. SINGH PATEL:
 SHRI HARISHCHANDRA CHAVAN:
 SHRI M. VENUGOPALA REDDY:

Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of State Governments found to have not taken proper care for implementation of the Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006 alongwith action taken or proposed to be taken in regard thereto;

(b) whether the Tribal lands have been transferred, in violation of rules, to the various industries and whether tribals are being uprooted from their original sites of dwelling in the name of development in the country;

(c) if so, the details thereof, State-wise along with reasons therefor; and

(d) the steps taken/being taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (DR. TUSHAR CHAUDHARY): (a) As per the information available with the Ministry of Tribal Affairs, the States have progressed in varying degrees in implementation of the Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of forest Rights) Act, 2006. While the States like Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Chhattisgarh, Gujarat, Jharkhand, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Orissa, Rajasthan, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal have established the prescribed structures and procedures, have received a large number of claims and have started distributing the title deeds, other States, because of various reasons, are still to catch up. As per the information collected till 28th February 2010, more than 27.16 lakh claims have been filed and more than 7.59 lakh titles have been distributed. More than 36 thousand titles were ready for distribution.

The Ministry of Tribal Affairs has been interacting with all the State Governments and Union Territory Administrations urging them to expedite implementation of the Act. Review meetings with the concerned officers of the State Governments and Union Territory Administrations are being held at regular intervals. The officers of the Ministry are also visiting the States to assess and guide the pace of implementation. The Ministry has recently advised and is pursuing all the State/UT Governments to ensure completion of the work relating to vesting of forest rights at the earliest.

(b) No such cases have come to the notice of the Ministry of Tribal Affairs.

(c) and (d) In view of reply to part (b) above, these questions do not arise.

[Translation]

Solar Plates

2673. SHRIMATI JAYSHREEBEN PATEL: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the efficiency of solar plates have increased as a result of use of nano technology; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH): (a) and (b) Nano technology has potential to improve the efficiency of solar cells/modules. However, globally the nano technology based solar cells/modules are still under different stages of development and it might take some more time before large scale commercial production can start.

Delay in Commissioning of Power Projects

2674. KUMARI SAROJ PANDEY:
SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN:
SHRI S. PAKKIRAPPA:
SHRI KALIKESH NARAYAN DEO:
SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL:
SHRI SARVEY SATYANARAYANA:
SHRI S.R. JEYADURAI:
SHRI MAHENDRASINH P. CHAUHAN:
SHRI HARISHCHANDRA CHAVAN:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of power projects proposed to be commissioned during the Tenth Five Year Plan in the country Including Karnataka has not been commissioned so far;

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

(c) the details of functioning and under construction power projects in the country along with the power generation capacity and estimated cost Involved therein, State/UT-wise;

(d) the details of power projects where construction work has been pending or has been delayed, State/UT-wise; and

(e) the steps being taken or proposed to be taken by the Government for starting the work on pending projects and for timely commissioning of these projects?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) and (b) Details of thermal and hydro power projects which were targeted for commissioning during the Tenth Five Year Plan but are yet to be commissioned are given in the statements I & II, respectively.

Nuclear power project, Kudankulam U-1 (1000 MW), Tamil Nadu, targeted for commissioning in the Tenth Plan is likely to be commissioned in March, 2011. The project has been delayed due to delay in supply of materials/equipments from Russian federation.

(c) Details of power projects functioning during the current year in the country are given at statement-III. Further, State-wise details of thermal, hydro and nuclear power projects presently under construction in the country are indicated in statement-IV, V and VI, respectively.

(d) Details of thermal, hydro and nuclear power projects where construction work has been pending or has been delayed are indicated in statement-VII, VIII and IX, respectively.

(e) The following steps have been taken by the Government to ensure that the projects are commissioned as per the schedule:

(a) Monitoring mechanism In the Ministry has been strengthened. The progress of generation projects for completion during 11th Five Year Plan is reviewed periodically by the Central Electricity Authority, Ministry of Power and Power Projects Monitoring Panel (PPMP). An Advisory Group under the chairmanship of Hon'ble Minister of Power with retired power secretaries amongst others has been set up to suggest ways and means to achieve the 11th Plan capacity addition targets.

(b) Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited (BHEL) is a major Indigenous manufacturer for main plant equipment in Public Sector. BHEL has enhanced its capacity to deliver 10,000 MW of main plant equipment per annum, have put in place an action plan to enhance capacity to

deliver 15,000 MW per annum by March,2010 and may raise this capacity upto 20000 MW by March,2012 depending upon the market demand.

- (c) The Issue of supply of equipments by BHEL has been discussed In the Committee of Secretaries chaired by the Cabinet Secretary on December 8,2009. In pursuance of the decision taken In the meeting, a Group under the Chairmanship of Sec rotary (Heavy Industry) to finalise a Joint action plan which would lay down the schedule/timeframe for completion of projects as per targets , has been set up. Members of the Group Include Secretary (Power), Chairperson, CEA, CMD, NTPC and CMD, BHEL.
- (d) A Joint Venture Agreement has been signed between NTPC Ltd. and BHEL to take up work related to Engineering, Procurement and Construction (EPC) for power plants and other Infrastructure projects.
- (e) M/s L and T has already formed a Joint Venture Company with MHI, Japan for manufacture of supercritical steam generator and steam turbine generators in India.
- (f) All stakeholders have been sensitized towards enlarging the vendor base so as to meet the Balance of Plants (BoP) requirements.
- (g) To overcome the shortage of skilled manpower, 'Adopt an ITI' Initiative has been taken up.
- (h) Periodical meetings are held with concerned Ministries viz. Ministry of Coal, Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas and Ministry of Environment and Forest and at other forums at highest level to sort out the Inter ministerial Issues with regard to availability of fuel and grant of Environment and Forest clearance to generation projects.

In addition to this, to ensure that the capacity addition targets are realized and projects are commissioned as per schedule, an Accountability System has been put In place for the Eleventh Plan central sector power projects scheduled for commissioning during the Eleventh Five Year Plan period.

Statement I**Thermal Projects Slipped from Original 10th Plan Target but Not Yet Commissioned**

Sector, State	Project Name	Impl. Agency	Unit No.	Cap. (MW)	Anticipated Comm. Date	Reasons for Delay
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Central Sector						
Bihar	Barh STPP	NTPC	U-1	660	3/2013	- Resolution of contractual issues with M/s TPE & M/s Power Machines, Russia - Finalisation of Boiler erection agency.
North K Pura	TPP	NTPC	U-1	660	12th Plan	- Main Plant order not yet placed. - NTPC is yet to finalize location and size of the plant.
Chhattis. Sipat	STPP-I	NTPC	U-1&2	1320	12/10 & 6/11	- Supply to TG integral piping and HP hangers by M/s Powermachines, Russia.
Jharkhand	Chandapura TPS Extn.	DVC	U-8	250	3/10	- Delayed handing over of site by DVC to BHEL, - Law and order problem - Delay in supply of boiler and TG material by BHEL
Maithon RBC TPP	DVC & Tata Power		U-1 to 2	1050	2/11 & 6/11	- Delay in placement of main Plant order.
Rajasthan	Barsingsar Lignite TPP	NLC	U-1&2	250	3/10	- Readiness of Ash Handling System. - Erection of balance boiler material and TG material.
TN	Neyveli TPS-II Exp.	NLC	U-1&2	500	11/10	- Slow Progress of erection works due to contractual issues, incorrect work assessment, shortage of high pressure welders.
Tripura	Monarchak CCPP	NEEPCO	GT+ST	500	12th Plan	The Original project has been abandoned and instead a 726 MW gas based project is being set up by ONGC at the same location.
TOTAL (CENTRAL SECTOR) :				5190		
State Sector						
Assam	Lakwa WH	APGCL	ST	38	4/10	- Readiness of EOT crane to be supplied by BHEL at site, - Readiness of DM Plant (Building work is in progress) - Slow progress of civil works

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Jharkhand	Tenughat TPP-II	TVNL	U-3	210	—	- Project authorities have dropped the project from 10th Plan and also included in 11th Plan.
Meghalaya	Bymihat DGPP	Govt. of Meghalaya	DGs	24	—	—Do—
	Mendipathar DGPP	Govt. of Meghalaya	DGs	24	—	—Do—
Pondich.	Karacikal CCPP	PPCL	GT+ST	100	—	- Project authorities have dropped the project from 10th Plan and also included in 11th plan
Rajasthan	Mathania ISCC	RRECL	Gts+ST	140	—	—Do—
UP	Anpara-C TPS	UPRVUNL	U-1	500	1/11	- The project was envisaged earlier as state project but subsequently now being implemented as a private sector project.
TOTAL (STATE SECTOR) :				1036		
Private Sector						
AP	Konaseema CCPP	Konaseema OPL	GTs+ST	445	4/10	- Non availability of gas.
	Ramagundem TPP	BPL Power Project	U-1&2	520	—	- Consequent to the termination notice issued by APTRANSCO, GoAP have decided to get this project implemented by APGENCO. Accordingly, GOAP requested Ministry of Coal for transfer of coal linkage from BPL to APGENCO. The project not included in 11th Plan.
Bihar	Bhita TPP		—	U-1	135	- Project authorities have dropped the project from 10th Plan and also included in 11th plan.
Gujarat	Jamnagar TPP	Reliance Power Ltd.	U-1&2	500	—	-DO-
Karnataka	Kaniminike CCPP	Peenya Power Co.	GT+ST	107.6	—	-DO-
Karnataka	Hassan CCPP	Hassan Power Co.	GT+ST	189	—	-DO-
MP	Bina TPP	Bina Power Supply Co. Ltd.	U-1&2	578	—	-DO-
Punjab	Goindwal TPP	GVK Power Ltd.	U-1&2	500	12th Plan	- Project awarded to GVK Power Ltd. In the month of May 1998 of and is not included in the 11th plan.
TOTAL (PRIVATE SECTOR) :				2974.6		
TOTAL :				9200.6		

Statement II*Details of Hydro Projects which have slipped from Tenth Plan & yet to be commissioned*

Sl. No.	Project Name/ Executing Agency/ State	No. of units x Rating=MW	Capacity Slipped (MW)	Reasons for slippage
1	2	3	4	5
Central Sector				
1.	Sewa-II	3x40=120	120	- There were initial delays in approval. The project is getting delayed due to delay in HRT works due to poor geology conditions. Performance of sub contractor of M/S GIL was poor and hence removed in April, 2006 - Leakage in HRT at the time of filling of water conductor system.
2.	Teesta Low Dam-III NHPC West Bengal	4x33 = 132	132	- Initial delay in obtaining Forest clearance & approval. - Power house hill slope stabilization failure. - Frequent interruption by local people. - Flash floods in year 2007 & may, 2009.
3.	Teesta LD-IV NHPC West Bengal	4x40 = 160	160	- Delay in approval & forest clearance (ap proval accorded on 30.09.2005 & final MOEF clearance accorded on 30.03.2006). - Frequent interruption by local people. - Flash floods in year 2007 & may, 2009.
4.	Koteshwar THDC Uttaranchal	4x100 = 400	400	- Rehabilitation affecting progress of civil works. - Poor geology & slope failure in Power House & Intake area.
5.	Rampur SJVNL Joint Venture H.P	6x68.67 = 412	412	- MOU between HP Govt. and SJVNL signed on 20.10.04. - E&F clearmace obtained on 31.03.06 & 7.4.06 respectively. - Poor geology in HRT.
6.	Tehri PSS THDC Uttaranchal.	4x250 = 1000	1000	- CCEA clearance accorded on 18.07.2006. - Award of works under litigation.
7.	Bav-II NHPC Mah.	37	37	- Not yeat sanctioned. - High cost of the project.
8.	Tuirial NEEPCO Mizoram	2x30=60	60	- Agitation by local people. - Under consideration of revival.
Sub-total (C.S)			2321	
State Sector				
9.	Bhavani Barrage II TNEB TN	2x15=30	30	- Delay in award of works.
10.	Bhavani Barrage-III TNEB TN	2x15=30	30	- Delay in award of works.

1	2	3	4	5
11.	Myntdu MeSEB Meghalaya	2x42=84	84	- Delay in award of works - Heavy rain & sudden flood in October, 2009.
12.	Kuttiyadi Extn. KSEB Kerala	2x50=100	100	- Delay in Forest clearance of 1.6 Ha. Land of penstock. (Forest clearance obtained on 4.12.2006). Delay in erection of penstock.
13.	Kashang-1 HPSEB H.P.	2x33=66	66	- Resource constraints with the State Government. Delay in award of civil works. (awarded in February, 2009).
14.	Shahpurkandi PSEB Punjab	2x40+2x40 +1x8=168	168	- Resource constraints with State Government
15.	Bairabi Power Deptt. Mizoram	2x40 = 80	80	- Resource constraints with State Government
Sub-total (S.S)			558	
Private Sector				
16.	Maheshwar MHPCL M.P.	10x40=400	400	- Change in executing agency. - Delay in Financial Closure. (obtained on 29.09.2006).
17.	Dhamwari Sunda DHPCL H.P.	2x35=70	70	- Project is under litigation
Sub-total (P.S.)			470	
Total All India (C.S.+S.S.+P.S.)			3349	

Statement III*Details of Source wise and statewise power generation in the country during April 2009-Feb-2010*

Region	State	Sector	Category	Station	Capacity	Program	Actual	Actual LYr	PLF
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
NR	STATE	THERMAL		PRAGATICCPP	330.4	2186	2221.81	2203.3	
				I.P.CCPP	270	1580	1381.17	1157.2	
				I.P. TP.S.	247.5	322	447.9	854.82	22.58
				RAJGHAT TPS	135	825	560.49	803.11	8.19
	PVT	THERMAL	RITHALA CCPP	0	143	0	0		
	STATE	THERMAL	YAMUNA NAGAR TPS	600	4134.4	3981.43	3016.31	82.78	
			RAJIV GANDHI TPS	0	0	16.52	0		

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
				FARIDABAD TPS.	110	298.5	360.82	454.94	40.92
				PANIPAT TPS	1360	8781.67	9402.13	8685.41	86.24
			HYDRO	WESTERN YAMUNA CANAL	62.4	0	222.49	271.27	
	HIMACHAL PRADESH			ANDHRA HPS	16.95	0	37.32	70.73	
				BINWA HPS	6	0	22.46	25.86	
				GHANVI HPS	22.5	0	66.23	79.77	
				GAJ HPS	10.5	0	33.18	37.49	
				BASSI HPS	60	206	170.53	217.43	
				THIROT HPS	4.5	0	7.62	6.72	
				GIRI BATA HPS	60	210	105.87	237.72	
				SANJAY HPS	120	561	600.67	583.89	
				LARJI HPS	126	565	568.93	620.26	
				BANER HPS	12	0	29.03	37.3	
				KHAULI HPS	12	0	30.14	39.62	
	PVT		HYDRO	BASPA HPS	300	1169	1266.65	1264.2	
				MALANA-II HPS	0	50	0	0	
				ALLAIN DUHANAN HPS	0	110	0	0	
				MALANA HPS	86	339	290.08	343.8	
	STATE		THERMAL	PAMPORE GPS (Liq.)	175	0	14.47	0.28	
			HYDRO	MOHRA HPS	9	0	0	0	
				STAKNA HPS	4	0	4.72	5.87	
				SEWA-III HPS	9	0	5.13	7.66	
				UPPER SINDH-II HPS	105	263	217.94	316.19	
				GANDHARBAL HPS	15	0	16.41	19.72	
				PAHALGAM HPS	4.5	0	7.26	5.23	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
				CHENANI HPS	30.64	0	51.06	54.24	
				BAGLIHAR HPS	450	2486	2513.81	511.98	
				LOWER JHELUM HPS	105	407	354.65	465.08	
				KARGIL HPS	3.75	0	7.51	7.47	
				UPPER SINDH-I HPS	22.6	0	8.87	0	
	PUNJAB		THERMAL	GH TPS II (LEH.MOH)	500	3186	3626.04	1732.49	90.47
				ROPAR TPS	1260	8440	9241.06	8822.54	91.49
				GH TPS (LEH.MOH.)	420	2930	3182.88	3217.81	94.54
				GND TPS (BHATINDA)	440	2123	2564.64	2627.21	72.71
			HYDRO	RANJIT SAGAR HPS	600	1442	987.51	1437.83	
				SHANAN HPS	110	499	474.71	511.02	
				ANANDPUR SAHIB HPS	134	662	625.5	696.43	
				U B D C HPS	91.345	0	304.42	325.61	
				MUKERIAN HPS	207	955	866.13	984.01	
	RAJASTHAN		THERMAL	GIRAL TPS	250	1010.6	539.99	397.9	24.94
				KOTA TPS	1240	8087.4	8134.33	7903.77	88.57
				DHOLPUR CCPP	330	2050.75	2195.63	2096.86	
				SURATGARH TPS	1500	9386	8702.17	8823.68	82.69
				RAMGARH CCPP	113.8	386.6	320.07	317.65	
				CHHABRA TPP	250	551	161.86	0	
	PVT		THERMAL	JALIPA KAPURDI TPP	135	1242	161.05	0	37.8
	STATE		HYDRO	MAHI BAJAJ HPS	140	176	81.82	110.41	
				R P SAGAR HPS	172	369	143.71	316.69	
				SURATGARH HPS	4	0	0	0.03	
				JAWAHAR SAGAR HPS	99	279	116.58	229.01	
				ANNOPGARH HPS	9	0	2.67	4.66	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
				RMC MANGROL HPS	6	0	2.67	4.63	
	UTTAR PRADESH		THERMAL	HARDUGANJ TPS	220	843	729.99	717.37	40.97
				PARICHHA TPS	640	3555	3378.55	2865.43	65.86
				PANKI TPS	210	1095	1113.25	1204.44	66.13
				OBRA TPS	1372	5284	4745.06	4771.97	43.29
				ANPARA TPS	1630	9969	10815.37	10784.03	82.77
	PVT		THERMAL	ROSA TPP Ph-1	300	0	8.04	0	
	STATE		HYDRO	MATATILLA HPS	30.6	120	90.84	127.94	
				OBRA HPS	99	231	150.57	148.7	
				U.G.CANAL HPS	15.6	0	20.54	20.56	
				RIHAND HPS	300	595	369.91	387.67	
				KHARA HPS	72	332	238.27	331.01	
				EY.CANAL	5	0	5.36	9.72	
				SHEETLA HPS	3.6	0	1.87	1.96	
	UTTARAKHAND			CHILLA HPS	144	747	678.82	725	
				MOHAMMADPUR HPS	9.3	0	38.2	40.34	
				MANEBHALI-II HPS	240	743	558.36	814.51	
				DHALIPUR HPS	51	212	152.79	218.87	
				CHIBRO (YAMUNA) HPS	240	743	558.36	814.51	
				MANERI BHALI-I HPS	90	418	419.05	379.24	
				KULHAL HPS	30	146	106.92	145.36	
				RAMGANGA HPS	198	215	154.35	292.36	
				KHODRI HPS	120	347	261.85	368.61	
				KHATIMA HPS	41.4	148	140.95	134.33	
				PATHRI HPS	20.4	0	72.99	89.54	
				DHAKRANI HPS	33.75	146	100.09	142.93	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
		PVT	HYDRO	VISHNU PRAYAG HPS	400	1719	1914.28	1983.27	
		CENTRAL	THERMAL	BADARPUR TPS	705	5015	4749.35	5013.71	84.04
	HARYANA			FARIDABAD CCPP	431.59	2669	2920.03	2222.6	
	HIMACHAL PRADESH		HYDRO	NATHPA JHAKRI HPS	1500	6166	6722.2	6376.59	
				CHAMERA-II HPS	300	1352	1297.66	1325.27	
				BAIRA SIUL HPS	198	700	545.6	637.72	
				CHAMERA-I HPS	540	2019	1929.79	2061.68	
	JAMMU AND KASHMIR			DULHASTI HPS	390	1795	2140.87	2103.25	
				SALAL HPS	690	2887	2846.57	2871.01	
				URI-I HPS	480	2322	2359.77	2678.03	
				SEWA-II HPS	0	35	0	0	
	PUNJAB			GANGUWAL HPS	77.65	1010	505.12	443.34	
				BHAKRA H P S	1325	4782	4190.55	5083.08	
				DEHAR H P S	990	2880	2780.23	2999.95	
				PONG H P S	396	1230	925.47	1303.03	
				KOTLA HPS	77.65	0	402.14	531.27	
	RAJASTHAN		THERMAL	BARSINGSAR LIGNITE	0	248	1.76	0	
				ANTA CCPP	419.33	2540	2720.76	2251.6	
			NUCLEAR	RAJASTHAN A.P.S.	960	4381	2992.48	48.23	
	UTTAR PRADESH		THERMAL	DADRI (NCTPP)	1330	6454	7028.57	6662.23	98.94
				AURAIYA CCPP	663.36	3828	4143.06	3331.5	
				SINGRAULI STPS	2000	14187	14712.78	14395.44	91.77
				DADRI CCPP	829.78	4828	5041.8	4754.9	
				RIHAND STPS	2000	14060	15256.78	15481.35	95.16
				UNCHAHAHAR TPS	1050	7548	8146.47	7824.5	96.79
				TANDA TPS	440	2948	3304.12	3107	93.68

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
			NUCLEAR	NARORA A.P.S.	440	1250	718.17	663.68	20.36
	UTTARAKHAND		HYDRO	TANAKPUR HPS	94.2	412	451.02	414.8	
				TEHRI ST-1 HPS	1000	2590	1869.09	2962.83	
				DHAULI GANGA HPS	280	1051	1092.15	1089.94	
		NR TOTAL			39083.6	197610.9	196661.6	191320.7	
WR	PVT		THERMAL	KORBA EAST V	500	3220	3472.4	3348.29	86.64
				KORBA-II	200	1364	1283.62	1305.21	80.07
				KORBA-WEST TPS	840	5210	5898.42	5786.5	87.6
				KORBA-III	240	1502	1412.45	1509.59	73.42
	PVT		THERMAL	PATHADI TPP	300	1479.8	1319.95	0	
				OP JINDAL TPS	1000	6469.5	7456.52	5663.25	93.02
	STATE		HYDRO	HASDEOBANGO HPS	120	295	251.37	238.69	
				GANGREL HPS	10	0	24.66	29.44	
				SIKASAR HPS	7	0	0	0	
	PVT		THERMAL	GOA GT (Liq.)	48	303.64	287.21	291.15	
	STATE		THERMAL	DHUVARAN CCPP	218.62	1449	1220.76	1092.06	
				UTRAN CCPP	518	1350	1608.99	790.74	
				KUTCH LIG. TPS	290	1581	1073.89	1184.48	55.57
				WANAKBRI TPS	1470	9685	9922.42	10056.45	84.21
				UKAI TPS	850	4588	4355.9	4356.26	63.93
				GANDHI NAGAR TPS	870	4731	5414.08	5397.22	77.63
				SIKKA REP TPS	240	1232	1250.49	1264.82	65
				DHUVARAN TPS	220	1198	456.74	1126.71	25.9
				HAZIRA CCPP	156.1	1046.42	1011.48	900.1	
				AKRIMOTA LIG TPS	250	1238	1270.41	954.13	63.39

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
		PVT	THERMAL	SUGEN CCPP	1147.5	3671	5864.46	56.77	
				ESSAR CCPP	515	1833	1534.43	1515.16	
				TORR POWER AEC	60	442.26	416.14	964.31	88.52
				GIPCL GT IMP	0	290.95	253.25	964.94	
				TORR POWER SAB	340	2453.77	2584.92	2640.83	96.4
				BARODA CCPP	160	1199.15	960.04	1017.32	
				PEGUTHAN CCPP	655	4720.85	4215.97	3640.93	
				MUNDRA TPS	330	594	1371.16	0	88
				SURAT LIG. TPS	250	1799	1651.77	1564.91	82.42
				VATWA CCPP	100	702.85	729.06	583.35	
		STATE	HYDRO	S SAROVAR CHPH HPS	250	410	485.01	298.12	
				S SAROVAR RBPH HPS	1200	2944	1761.95	1906.06	
				UKAI HPS	300	650	293.24	396.77	
				UKAI LBC HPS	5	0	14.94	24.6	
				KADANA HPS	240	253	112.88	78.2	
	MADHYA PRADESH		THERMAL	AMARKANTAK EXT TPS	450	1712	1648.46	914.66	45.7
				SATPURA TPS	1142.5	6883	5930.44	6616.72	64.75
				SANJAY GANDHI HPS	1340	7920	6956.84	6998.47	64.77
			HYDRO	GANDHI SAGAR HPS	115	330	124.24	104.34	
				BARGI HPS	90	463	173.06	391.46	
				PENCH HPS	160	295	370.84	172.6	
				BANSAGAR TONS-IV HPS	20	0	5.01	41.69	
				BIRSINGHPUR HPS	20	0	21.14	42.27	
				RANI AVANTI BAI LODHI	10	0	0	0	
				BANSAGAR TONS-II HPS	30	113	52.25	76.89	
				BANSAGAR TONS-III HPS	60	90	80.05	92.27	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
				BANSAGAR TONS-1 HPS	315	955	718.49	1149.3	
				MADHIKHERA HPS	60	74	15.56	110.38	
				RAJGHAT HPS	45	90	97.61	134.2	
	PVT		HYDRO	TAWA HPS	13.5	0	0	0	
	STATE		THERMAL	NASIK TPS	880	5370	4930.2	5038.18	69.89
				BHUSAWAL TPS	475	2810	2780.84	2741.35	73.03
				KORADI TPS	1040	6156	4591.73	5263.6	55.08
				NEW PARLI TPS	500	2016	1301.55	982.64	62.42
				CHANDRAPUR (MAHARASHTRA)	2340	14495	13323.21	13637.23	71.03
				KHAPARKHEDA TPS-II	840	5738	5484.72	5868.64	81.45
				URAN CCPP	912	3551	4690.91	4029.35	
				PARAS TPS	55	351	211.53	316.14	47.98
				PARLI TPS	670	4264	3776.89	3619.26	70.32
				PARAS EXP	250	1680	1361.43	900.22	67.94
	PVT		THERMAL	TROMBAY CCPP	180	1266	1274.05	923.01	
				DAHANU TPS	500	3828	4084.62	4030.3	10.91
				TROMBAY TPS	1400	8311.76	7969.61	8026.86	71.02
	STATE		HYDRO	VAITARNA HPS	60	120	95.54	146.83	
				BHIRA TAIL RACE HPS	80	72	88.18	63.95	
				BHATSA HPS	15	0	76.44	65.23	
				KANHER HPS	4	0	8.51	6.01	
				BHATGARH HPS	16	0	38	37.27	
				KOYNA-II HPS	320	0	59.54	262.33	
				KOYNA-I HPS	280	1198	710.83	705.61	
				PAITHON HPS	12	0	12.79	14.21	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
				RADHANAGRI HPS	4.8	0	11.23	6.43	
				WARNA HPS	16	0	41.48	34.66	
				DUDH GANGA HPS	24	0	46.48	59.69	
				KOYNA-III HPS	320	0	1465.93	854.26	
				DIMBHE HPS	5	0	7.73	14.59	
				KHADAKWASLA (VARSA GON)	8	0	17.88	29.9	
				TILLARI HPS	60	109	128	126.06	
				SURYA HPS	6	0	7.23	14.27	
				VEER HPS	9	0	28.47	37.19	
				KHADAKWASLA (PANSHET)	8	0	17.87	31.86	
				KOYNA DPH HPS	36	80	83.31	106.52	
				GHATGHAR HPS	250	373	132.63	87.8	
				KOYNA-IV HPS	1000	1515	694.47	804.51	
				DHOM HPS	2	0	4.09	6.71	
				UJJAINI HPS	12	0	24.35	31.92	
				PAWANA HPS	10	0	9.39	14.6	
				ELDARI HPS	22.5	0	5.02	14.78	
				MANIKDOH HPS	6	0	1.76	5.16	
	PVT		HYDRO	KHOPOLI HPS	72	230	240.2	260.33	
				BHANDARDHARA HPS ST-I	12	0	17.88	0	
				BHIRA HPS	150	826	325.42	173.07	
				BHIRA PSU HPS	150	0	504.51	354.13	
				BHIVPURI HPS	75	274	270.99	260.39	
				BHANDARDHARA HPS ST-II	34	51	54.62	57.77	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
		CENTRAL	THERMAL	KORBA STPS	2100	14963	16437.8	16081.71	97.65
				BHILAI TPS	500	1177.65	1882.3	12.34	70.28
				SIPAT STPS	1000	7044	7418.86	4001.35	92.55
	GUJARAT			KAWAS CCPP	656.2	3647	3877.63	3064.8	
				GANDHAR CCPP	657.39	3643	4090.01	3727.5	
			NUCLEAR	KAKRAPARA	440	913	967.41	1183.27	27.43
	MADHYA PRADESH		THERMAL	VINDHYACHAL STPS	3260	23164	25133.03	24145.5	96.18
			HYDRO	OMKARESHWAR HPS	520	978	862.93	757.59	
				INDIRA SAGAR HPS	1000	2220	1925.75	1488.67	
	MAHARASHTRA		THERMAL	RATNAGIRI CCPP II	740	2945	2799.36	1989.64	
				RATNAGIRI CCPP III	740	2947	2327.5	1821.66	
				RATNAGIRI CCPP I	740	2926	2188.06	1000.79	
			NUCLEAR	TARAPUR	1400	6144	7194.55	5673.74	64.11
	WR TOTAL				44646.11	226227.6	225552.3	202267.4	
SR	STATE		THERMAL	RAYALASEEMA TPS	840	5980.26	5742.64	6112.42	85.29
				RAMAGUNDEM-B TPS	62.5	416.4	464.81	420.83	92.78
				Dr. N.TATA RAO TPS	1760	10022.35	9582.27	9399.37	87.98
				KOTHAGUDEM TPS (NEW)	500	3445.5	3657.11	3307.06	91.25
				KOTHAGUDEM TPS	720	4742.08	4459.07	4042.48	79.28
				KAKATIYA TPS	0	0	0	0	
	PVT		THERMAL	KONDAPALLI CCPP	350	2353	2496.98	2093.99	
				KONDAPALLI EXTN CCPP	233	0	247.52	0	
				GAUTAMI CCPP	464	1603.58	2805.08	23.6	
				JEGURUPADU CCPP	455.4	2945	3069.93	1212.71	
				LVS POWER DG	36.8	0	216.81	0	
				KONASEEMA CCPP	280	1537.92	756.36	0	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
				GODAVARI CCPP	208	1370	1445.25	1280.41	
				PEDDAPURAM CCPP	220	1451	1379.48	882.06	
				VEMAGIRI CCPP	370	2108	2712.02	570.88	
	STATE		HYDRO	PRIYADARSHNI JURALA	117	407	238.94	123.39	
				TB DAM HPS	36	177	99.48	93.98	
				NAGARJUN SGR TPD	0	0	0	0	
				UPPER SILERU HPS	240	452	188.59	554.34	
				MACHKUND HPS	114.75	682	556.38	572.55	
				DONKARAYI HPS	25	0	29.68	117.08	
				LOWER SILERU HPS	460	1039	517.62	1238.78	
				HAMPI HPS	36	0	72.29	97.26	
				SRISAILAM HPS	770	1670	1129.36	1630.58	
				NIZAM SAGAR HPS	10	0	2.38	19.87	
				POCHAMPAD HPS	27	84	1.93	59.16	
				SMALL HYDRO	15	0	7.53	11.49	
				SINGUR HPS	15	0	4.35	5.73	
				NAGARJUN SGR HPS	815.6	1547	1160.46	1050.4	
				PENNA AHOBILAM HPS	20	0	4.65	1.91	
				NAGARJUN SGR LBC HPS	60	89	30.72	86.24	
				NAGARJUN SGR RBC HPS	90	161	115.97	170.46	
				SRISAILAM LB HPS	900	2046	1179.76	1680.25	
	PVT		HYDRO	GUNTUR HPS	3.75	0	0	0	
	STATE		THERMAL	BELLARY TPS	500	2983.2	2511.91	892.34	62.67
				RAICHUR TPS	1470	9859	9395.68	9504.7	79.74
				YELHANKA (DG)	127.92	180.8	465.12	416.68	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	PVT		THERMAL	BELLARY DG	25.2	105	130.7	110.79	
				TANIR BAVI CCPP (Liq.)	220	0	364.48	649.14	
				BELGAUM DG	81.3	302	342.1	392.11	
				TORANGALLU TPS	860	3069.4	4090.21	1200.66	78.66
	STATE		HYDRO	JOG HPS	139.2	230	312.26	275.69	
				MALLARPUR HPS	9	0	0	0	
				ALMATTI DPH HPS	290	617	516.22	431.01	
				SHIMSAPURA HPS	17.2	0	77.72	37.97	
				KALINADI HPS	855	2354	2104.46	2912.98	
				BHADRA HPS	39.2	61	46.25	66.79	
				KODASALI HPS	120	299	281.97	326.73	
				LIGANAMAKKI HPS	55	230	252.49	209.36	
				SIVASAMUNDRUM HPS	42	238	274.67	304.67	
				MUNIRABAD HPS	28	76	90.64	87.52	
				VARAHI HPS	460	965	1048.6	1038.51	
				SHARAVATHY HPS	1035	4544	4629.13	4741.11	
				GHATPRABHA HPS	32	98	81.15	95.81	
				MANI DPH HPS	9	0	23.97	12	
				KALINADI SUPA HPS	100	363	326.78	454.66	
				KADRA HPS	150	324	324.5	345.95	
				GERUSUPPA HPS	240	480	500.15	491.53	
	PVT		HYDRO	MANDAGERE HPS	3.5	0	8.59	7.16	
				SHIVAPURA HPS	18	0	61.53	83.43	
				SHAHPUR HPS	6.6	0	14.08	20.63	
				MANJANADHA	0	0	11.53	0	
				MADHAVAMANTRI HPS	4.5	0	21.49	22.07	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
				CHAYADEVI HPS	24	0	48.34	48.88	
				NERIA HPS	9	0	20.36	20.43	
				HARANGI HPS	9	0	27.81	14.09	
				NARAYANPUR HPS	11.6	0	40.84	39.68	
	STATE	THERMAL		KOZHIKODE DG	128	505.3	311.65	391.15	
				BRAMHAPURAM DG	106.6	167	195.85	189.6	
	PVT.	THERMAL		COCHIN CCPP (Liq.)	174	734	485.83	740.61	
				KASARGODE DG	21.84	0	62.88	88.62	
	STATE	HYDRO		KUTTIYADI ADDL EXTN	0	0	0	0	
				PEPPARA HPS.	3	0	5.56	6.94	
				PORINGALKUTTU HPS.	32	219	152.31	121.64	
				NARIMANGLAM EXT HPS	25	272	0	0	
				NARIAMANGLAM HPS	45	0	322.5	303.53	
				IDUKKI HPS	780	2083	1723.69	1946.44	
				MALANKARA HPS	10.5	0	22.77	31.3	
				LOWER PERIYAR HPS.	180	544	508.68	468.14	
				MADHUPATTY HPS	2	0	1.08	3.23	
				SABARIGIRI HPS	300	1202	1234.54	843.16	
				PALLIVASAL HPS	37.5	209	221.03	179.26	
				PANNIAR HPS	30	117	120.4	0	
				CHEMBUKADAVU HPS	3.75	0	8.27	10.05	
				KUTTIYADI HPS	125	594	594.13	551.77	
				KALLADA HPS	15	0	52.48	39.29	
				PORINGALKUTTU LBC HPS	16	0	100.6	100.75	
				KAKKAD HPS	50	205	202.18	157.74	
				SHOLAYAR HPS	54	208	203.56	187.3	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	1
				URMI HPS	3.75	0	11.57	11.79	
				IDAMALAYER HPS	75	346	292.38	278.43	
				SENGULAM HPS	48	155	147.81	143.69	
	PVT		HYDRO	KUTHUNGAL HPS	21	0	34.24	38.4	
				MANIYAR HPS	12	0	31.68	23.58	
	STATE		THERMAL	LAKSHDWEEP DG	9.97	0	25.47	25.63	
	PUDUCHERRY		KARAIKAL CCPP	32.5	235.6	210.18	235.72		
	TAMIL NADU			NORTH CHENNAI TPS	630	4270	4466.31	4304.54	88.44
				BASIN BRIDGE GT (Liq.)	120	222	79.52	150.89	
				METTUR TPS	840	5900	5810.87	5881.06	86.3
				KOVIKALPAL CCPP	107	722	483.45	655.51	
				VALUTHUR CCPP	186.2	881	1001	860.36	
				ENNORE TPS	450	2030	1338.23	1787.21	37.1
				TUTICORIN TPS	1050	7520	6452.36	7115.01	
				KUTTALAM CCPP	100	600	593.87	660.78	
				NARIMANAM GPS	10	0	0	0	
	PVT		THERMAL	SAMAYANALLUR DG	106	660	407.75	601.29	
				KARUPPUR CCPP	119.8	785	640.58	741.87	
				B. BRIDGE D.G	200	1292	1020.35	1235.68	
				VALANTARVY CCPP	52.8	372	307.29	310.33	
				PNALLUR CCPP	330.5	2047	2046.62	1913.82	
				NEYVELI TPS(Z)	250	1842	1610.79	1652.54	80.38
				SAMALPATTI DG	105.7	657	414.15	611.36	
	STATE		HYDRO	ALIYAR HPS	60	136	170.96	149.5	
				SERVALAR HPS	20	0	23.98	33.27	
				VAIGAI HPS.	6	0	10.02	23.93	
				BHAWANI KATTAL	30	90	72.24	99.07	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
				KODAYAR HPS	100	235	247.73	243.69	
				KUNDAH HPS	555	1464	1501.55	1568.26	
				MOYAR HPS	36	110	191.99	119.74	
				PYKARA HPS	59.2	115	68.84	63.91	
				SHOLAYAR HPS	95	273	343.89	295.47	
				METTUR TUNNEL HPS	200	0	378.06	447.17	
				SATHNUR DAM HPS	7.5	0	1.8	10.2	
				PAPANASAM HPS	28	98	124.29	133.17	
				PARSON'S VALLEY HPS	30	36	57.15	35.62	
				LOWER BHAVANI HPS	8	0	53.27	75.44	
				METTUR DAM HPS	40	463	82.38	90.05	
				SURULIYAR HPS	35	98	92.54	92.5	
				KADAMPARI HPS	400	230	490.21	269.71	
				PYKARA DAM HPS	2	0	0	0	
				PERIYAR HPS	140	425	394.65	453.34	
				PYKARA ULTMATE HPS	150	165	504.78	357.96	
				LOWER METTUR HPS	120	366	290.83	392.96	
				SARKARPATHY HPS	30	110	104.4	111.78	
		CENTRAL THERMAL		SIMHADRI	1000	7055	7745.79	7754.34	96.63
				RAMAGUNDEM STPS	2600	18573	19620.83	19531.04	94.14
	KARNATAKA		NUCLEAR	KAIGA	660	2730	2940.48	2455.74	55.58
	KERALA		THERMAL	R.GANDHI CCPP (Liq.)	359.58	1952	2187.84	1790.4	
	TAMIL NADU			NEYVELI TPS-II	1470	8731	9623.19	8026.72	81.67
				NEYVELI (EXT) TPS	420	2490	2835.14	2810.02	84.21
				NEYVELI TPS-II EXP	0	0	0	0	
			NUCLEAR	MADRAS A.P.S.	440	1700	1862.02	1322.83	52.79
	SR TOTAL				33946.71	162141.3	162516.5	149601.6	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
ER		STATE	THERMAL	AND NICOBAR DG	40.05	0	67.17	64.25	
		PVT	THERMAL	BAMBOOFLAT DG	20	0	123.84	117.74	
		STATE	HYDRO	KALPONG HPS	5.25	0	10.2	9.46	
	BIHAR		THERMAL	BARUNI TPS	310	330	228.84	63.68	9.07
			HYDRO	SONE WEST CANAL HPS	6.6	0	11.25	15.93	
				KOSI HPS	20	0	0	3.5	
				E.G. CANAL HPS	15	0	10.58	19.03	
				SONE EAST CANAL HPS	3.3	0	6.04	9.45	
	JHARKHAND		THERMAL	TENUGHAT TPS	420	2010	1928.44	1967.73	57.28
				PATRATU TPS	770	2283	1055.38	911.6	16.41
		PVT	THERMAL	JOJOBERA TPS	360	1834	2150.92	1959.67	74.54
		STATE	HYDRO	SUBERNREKHA HPS	130	147	113	234.85	
	ORISSA		THERMAL	IB VALLEY TPS	420	2965.94	2656.97	2901.96	78.92
		PVT	THERMAL	ICCL IMP	0	220	258.55	224.48	
				NALCO IMP	0	183	90.52	188.54	
		STATE	HYDRO	HIRAKUD HPS	320	698	386.92	538.17	
				BALIMELA HPS	510	1090	726.85	905.82	
				UPPER KOLAB HPS	320	698	386.92	538.17	
				RENGALI HPS	250	797	511.92	856.99	
	SIKKIM		THERMAL	RANIPOOL DG	1	0	0.01	0	
				GANGTOK DG	4	0	0.07	0.13	
			HYDRO	RONGLI	0	0	0	0	
				MOYANCHU HPS	4	0	6.42	5.07	
				LLAGYAP HPS	12	0	23.47	32.3	
				SMALL HYDRO	8	0	8.92	5.83	
				U.RONGCHU HPS	8	0	0.52	0	
	WEST BENGAL		THERMAL	SILIGURI GT (LIQ.)	20	0	0	0	
				KASBA GT (LIQ.)	40	0	0	0	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	1
				SANTALDIH TPS	730	3060	1239.66	1472.94	21.18
				KOLAGHAT TPS	1260	7041	6643.9	6195.52	65.78
				BANDEL TPS	450	2240	1808.33	2289.24	50.13
				SAGARDIGHI TPS	600	3809	3032.2	1790.04	63.04
				HALDIA GT (LIQ.)	40	0	0	0	
				BAKRESWAR TPS	1050	6109	6386.94	4849.68	77.33
				D.P.L. TPS	690	3552	2605.47	2786.52	46.92
	PVT.		THERMAL	TITAGARH TPS	240	1712	1717.54	1757.31	89.28
				NEW COSSIPORE TPS	160	341	357.88	402.14	27.9
				SOUTHERN REPL. TPS	135	968	1002.28	1018.46	92.62
				DISHERGARH TPS	18	0	23.1	29.63	
				CHINAKURI TPS	30	0	132.39	99.31	
				BUDGE BUDGE TPS	750	4434	3928.79	4018.13	93.72
	STATE		HYDRO	TEESTA CANAL FALLS	67.5	0	31.05	72.11	
				JALDHAKA HPS ST-I	27	81	0	0	
				RAMMAN HPS	4	0	0	0	
				MASSANJORE HPS	4	0	0	0	
				JALDHAKA HPS ST-II	8	0	0	0	
				PURULIA PSS HPS	900	610	785.91	612.17	
	CENTRAL		THERMAL	MUZAFFARPUR TPS	220	520	411.95	179.95	23.36
				KAHALGOAN TPS	2340	13080	10013.31	8188.13	64.65
	JHARKHAND			MAITHON GT (LIQ.)	90	0	0	0	
				BOKARO 'B' TPS	630	3718	3173.05	3131.21	62.83
				CHANDRAPURA(DVC)	1000	3661	2144.68	2268.85	33.34
			HYDRO	MATHON HPS	63.2	156	93.64	183.2	
				PANCHET HPS	80	163	83.43	216.26	
				TILLAYA HPS	4	0	7.95	19.65	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	1
	ORISSA		THERMAL	TALCHER (OLD) TPS	470	3076	3311.64	3389.05	87.9
				TALCHER STPS	3000	21498	21544.24	20264.41	89.59
	SIKKIM		HYDRO	TEESTA V HPS	510	2425	2473.81	1782.83	
				RANGIT HPS	60	319	314.68	320.25	
	WEST BENGAL		THERMAL	MEJIA TPS	1340	9109	6192.3	6760.68	57.65
				FARAKKA STPS	1600	10939	9284.05	9708.42	72.39
				DURGAPUR TPS	340	1990	1884.19	1719.12	69.13
	ER TOTAL				23601.4	120499.9	103179.1	99777.22	
NER	STATE		HYDRO	NURANG HPS	6	0	8.65	14.24	
				TAGO HPS	4.5	0	3.48	4.95	
				KAMBANG HPS	4	0	0	0	
				SIPPI HPS	4	0	4.11	1.23	
	ASSAM		THERMAL	NAMRUP WHP	22	65.5	73.79	75.27	41.84
				LAKWA GT	120	684.4	694.2	608.45	72.17
				NAMRUP GT	73	401.1	391.07	333.67	66.83
				NAMRUP ST	24	82.8	34.27	103.81	17.81
				CHANDRAPUR(ASSM) TPS	60	0	0	0	0
		PVT	THERMAL	DLF ASSAM GT	24.5	0	74.41	88.15	
		STATE	HYDRO	KARBI LANGPI HPS	100	440	394.9	410.64	
	MANIPUR		THERMAL	LEIMAKHONG DG	36	0	0.27	0	
	MEGHALAYA		HYDRO	UMTRU HPS.	11.2	0	45.99	40.31	
				UMIAM HPS ST-III	18	0	0	0	
				UMIAM HPS ST-IV	60	210	40.65	40.31	
				KYRDEMKULAI HPS	60	152	132.3	150.87	
				MYNTDU(LESHKA) ST-1 HPS	0	22	0	0	
				UMIAM HPS ST-I	36	120	288.58	254.99	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	MIZORAM		THERMAL	BAIRABI DG	22.92	0	0	2.51	
	NAGALAND		HYDRO	LIKIM RO HPS.	24	0	67.79	71	
	TRIPURA		THERMAL	ROKHIA GT	90	308	400.32	409.89	
				BARAMURA GT	37.5	162.5	162.35	145.89	
			HYDRO	GUMTI HPS	15	0	45.93	49.15	
		CENTRAL	HYDRO	RANGANDHI HPS	405	1426	966.51	1528.89	
	ASSAM		THERMAL	KATHALGURI CCPP	291	1522	1616.7	1659.31	
			HYDRO	KOPILI HPS	225	972	769.72	965.2	
	MANIPUR			LOKTAK HPS	105	417	348.68	477.42	
	MEGHALAYA			KHONDONG HPS	50	267	149.43	187.16	
	NAGALAND			DOYANG HPS	75	222	179.06	234.62	
	TRIPURA		THERMAL	AGARTALA GT	84	556	607.28	608.44	
	NER TOTAL				2087.62	8030.3	7500.44	8502.08	

Statement IV*Details of 11th Plan Thermal Projects which are under Construction*

AS ON: 10-Mar-2010

Sector State	Project Name	Impl. Agency	Est. Project (Rs. in Lakhs)	Unit No.	Cap. (MW)	Anticipated Comm. Date
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
AP	Simhadri STTP Extn.	NTPC	503853	U-3	500	01/2011
				U-4	500	03/2011
Assam	Bongaigaon TPP	NTPC	437535	U-1	250	07/2011
				U-2	250	01/2012
				U-3	250	04/2012
Bihar	Barth STPP-II	NTPC	—	U-1	660	03/2013
Bihar	Nabi Nagar TPP	NTPC	535200	U-1	250	04/2012

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
				U-2	250	06/2012
				U-3	250	10/2012
Chhattisgarh	Korba STPP	NTPC	244849	U-7	500	10/2010
Chhattisgarh	Sipat-I	NTPC	832339	U-1	660	12/2011
				U-2	660	06/2010
				U-3	660	12/2011
Haryana	Indira Gandhi TPP	APCPL	829300	U-1	500	09/2010
				U-2	500	03/2011
				U-3	500	08/2011
Jharkhand	Bokaro TPS "A" Exp.	DVC	231300	U-1	500	07/2012
Jharkhand	Chandrapura TPS Extn.	DVC	206645	U-8	250	03/2011
Jharkhand	Kodarma TPP	DVC	431300	U-1	500	09/2010
				U-2	525	03/2011
Jharkhand	Maithon RB TPP	DVC	445500	U-1	525	02/2011
				U-2	525	06/2011
Maharashtra	Mauda TPP	NTPC	545928	U-1	500	03/2012
				U-2	500	09/2012
MP	Vindhyachal TPP-IV	NTPC	591500	U-11	500	03/2010
Rajasthan	Barsingsar Lignite	NLC	162609	U-1	125	03/2010
				U-2	125	06/2010
TN	Neyveli TPS-II Exp.	NLC	245357	U-1	250	11/2010
				U-2	250	03/2011
TN	Tuticorin JV	NLC	490954	U-1	500	04/2012
				U-2	500	02/2013
TN	Vallur TPP	NTECL	555278	U-1	500	10/2011
				U-2	500	12/2011
Tripura	Tripura Gas	ONGC	342900	Module-1	363	07/2012
				Module-2	363	12/2012

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
UP	NCP Project St-II, U-6	NTPC	513533	U-6	490	07/2012
UP	Rihand TPP-III	NTPC	591500	U-5	500	03/2012
WB	Durgapur Steel TPS	DVC	445700	U-1	500	09/2010
				U-2	500	02/2011
WB	Farakka STPS-III	NTPC	257044	U-6	500	02/2011
WB	Mejia TPS Extn	DVC	467689	U-1	500	06/2010
				U-2	500	08/2010
WB	Raghunathpur TPP, Ph-I	DVC	412200	U-1	600	02/2011
				U-2	600	05/2011
	Sub Total:				21586	
STATE SECTOR						
AP	Kakatiya TPP	APGENCO	296000	U-1	500	06/2010
AP	Kakatiya TPP Extn	APGENCO	296000	U-1	500	07/2012
AP	Kothagudem TPP-VI	APGENCO	220300	U-11	500	03/2011
AP	Rayalseema TPP St-III	APGENCO	109000	U-5	210	11/2010
Assam	Lakwa Waste Heat Unit	APGCL	23640	ST	37.2	03/2012
Assam	Namrup CCGT	APGCL	10000	GT	70	04/2012
				ST	30	05/2012
Chhattisgarh	Korba West St-III	CSEB	230934	U-5	500	05/2012
Chhattisgarh	Marwa TPP	CSEB	549938	U-1	500	09/2012
				U-2	500	11/2012
Delhi	Pragati CCGT-III	PPCL	519581	GT-1	250	04/2010
				GT-2	250	06/2010
				GT-3	250	08/2010
				GT-4	250	09/2010
				ST-1	250	08/2010
				ST-2	250	12/2010

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Gujarat	Hazira CCPP Extn.	GSECL	115200	GT	223	09/2010
				ST	128	12/2010
Gujarat	Pipavav CCPP	GSECL	249834	Block-1	351	02/2011
				Block-2	351	08/2011
Gujarat	Sikka TPP Extn.	GSECL	230000	U-3	250	05/2012
				U-4	250	09/2012
Gujarat	Ukai TPP Extn.	GSECL	221800	U-6	490	07/2011
Haryana	Rajiv Gandhi TPS, Hiss	HPGCL	433738	U-1	600	03/2010
				U-2	600	03/2010
Karnataka	Bellary TPP St-II	KPCL	226100	U-2	500	05/2011
Karnataka	Raichur U-8	KPCL	104600	U-8	250	05/2010
Maharashtra	Bhusawal TPS Expn.	MSPGCL	412400	U-4	500	02/2011
				U-5	500	03/2011
Maharashtra	Khaperkheda TPS Exp	MSPGCL	217000	U-5	500	09/2010
Maharashtra	Paras TPS Expn, U-2	MSPGCL	122400	U-2	250	03/2012
MP	Malwa TPP	MPGENCO	675000	U-1	500	05/2012
				U-2	500	09/2012
MP	Satpura TPP Extn	MPPGCL	131850	U-1	250	04/2012
				U-2	250	07/2012
Rajasthan	Chhabra TPS	RRVUNL	23500	U-2	250	03/2010
Rajasthan	Kalisindh TPS	RRVUNL	460000	U-1	600	05/2012
TN	Mettur TPP Ext	TNEB	355004	U-1	600	05/2011
TN	North Chennai Extn, U-1	TNEB	309529	U-1	600	05/2011
TN	North Chennai Extn, U-2	TNEB	271875	U-2	600	11/2011
UP	Anpara-D	UPRVUNL	267939	U-1	500	08/2011
UP	Anpara-D	UPRVUNL	267939	U-2	500	06/2012
UP	Harduaganj Ext	UPRVUNL	260500	U-8	250	12/2010
				U-9	250	01/2011

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
UP	Parichha Extn	UPRVUNL	235600	U-5	250	07/2010
				U-6	250	12/2010
WB	Santaldih TPP Extn Ph-II	WBDCL	100000	U-6	250	09/2010
		Sub Total			17240.2	
PRIVATE SECTOR						
AP	Konaseema CCPP	Konaseema gas Power Ltd.	180400	ST	165	04/2010
AP	Lanco Kondapalli Ext. Ph-II	Lanco Kondapalli	118800	ST	133	05/2010
Chhattisgarh	Lanco Amarkantak TPS Ph-1, U-2	Lanco Amarkantak Power Pvt. Ltd.	134004	U-2	300	03/2010
Delhi	Rithala CCPP	NDPL	25648	GT-1	108	04/2010
				GT-2	35.75	05/2010
				ST	36.5	07/2010
Gujarat	Mundra TPP Ph-1(U-1&2)	Adani Power Ltd.	228000	U-2	330	03/2010
Gujarat	Mundra TPP Ph-I(U-3&4)	Adani Power Ltd.	207000	U-3	330	05/2010
				U-4	330	06/2010
Gujarat	Mundra TPP Ph-II	Adani Power Ltd.	579600	U-1	660	03/2011
				U-2	660	08/2011
Gujarat	Mundra TPP Ph-III	Adani Power Ltd.	896000	U-1	1980	06/2011
				U-2	660	09/2011
				U-3	660	11/2011
Gujarat	Mundra Ultra Mega TPP	Tata Power Co.	640000	U-1	800	09/2011
				U-2	800	03/2012
Karnataka	Udupi TPP	UPCL	429900	U-1	507.5	07/2010
				U-2	507.5	11/2010
Maharashtra	JSW Ratnagiri TPP	JSW Energy (Ratnagiri) Ltd.	450000	U-1	300	04/2010

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
				U-2	300	06/2010
				U-3	300	09/2010
				U-4	300	12/2010
Maharashtra	Tirora TPP Ph-I	Adani Power Ltd	926300	U-1	1980	05/2011
				U-2	660	08/2011
Maharashtra	Tirora TPP Ph-II	Adani Power Ltd		U-1	660	11/2011
MP	Sasan UMPP	Reliance Power Ltd.	1584000	U-1	660	12/2011
Orissa	Sterlite TPP	Sterlite Energy Ltd.	766900	U-1	600	08/2010
				U-2	600	05/2010
				U-3	600	11/2010
				U-4	600	02/2011
Rajasthan	Jallipa-Kapurdi TPP	Raj West Power Ltd. (JSW)	507500	U-2	135	04/2010
				U-3	135	05/2010
				U-4	135	07/2010
				U-5	135	09/2010
				U-6	135	11/2010
				U-7	135	01/2010
				U-8	135	03/2011
UP	Anpara-C	Lanco Anpara Power Pvt. Ltd.	411480	U-1	600	01/2011
				U-2	600	05/2011
UP	Rosa TPP Ph-1	Rosa Power Supply Co.Ltd.-Reliance Energy	264193	U-2	300	03/2010
UP	Rosa TPP Ph-II	Reliance Power Ltd.	250000	U-3	300	04/2011
				U-4	300	07/2011
Sub Total:					19608.25	
Total(Thermal)					58434.45	

Statement V

*Hydro Electric Projects—Under Execution in the Country
(Excluding projects under Ministry of New & Renewable Energy)*

Sl. No.	Name of Scheme	State	I.C. ——— (No. x MW)	Cap. Under Execution (MW)	Comm. Latest	Latest Cost (Rs. Crores)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Central Sector						
1	Parbati St. II (NHPC)	H.P.	4x200	800.00	12th Plan	3954.00
2	Chamera-III (NHPC)	H.P.	3x77	231.00	2010-12	1584.00
3	Parabati-III (NHPC)	H.P.	4x130	520.00	2011-12	2217.00
4	Kol Dam (NTPC)	H.P.	4x200	800.00	2011-12	4527.15
5	Rampur (SJVNL)	H.P.	6x68.67	412.00	12th Plan	2047.03
6	Uri-II (NHPC)	J&K	4x60	240.00	2010-12	1725.00
7	Sewa-II (NHPC)	J&K	3x11	120.00	2011-12	1018.98
8	Chutak (NHPC)	J&K	4x11	44.00	2011-12	802.00
9	Nimoo Bazgo (NHPC)	J&K	3x15	45.00	2011-12	796.00
10	Kishanganga (NHPC)	J&K	3x110	330.00	12th Plan	3642.04
11	Koteshwar (THDC)	Uttarkhand	4x100	400.00	2010-12	2466.96
12	Loharinagpala (NTPC)	Uttarkhand	4x150	600.00	12th Plan	2895.10
13	Tapovan Vishnugad (NTPC)	Uttarkhand	4x130	520.00	12th Plan	2978.48
14	Teesta Low Dam-III (NHPC)	W.B.	4x33	132.00	2010-11	1279.40
15	Teesta Low Dam-IV (NHPC)	W.B.	4x40	160.00	2011-12	1061.38
16	Subansiri Lower (NHPC)	Ar. Pr.	8x250	2000.00	12th Plan	7452.00
17	Kameng (NEEPCO)	Ar. Pr.	4x150	600.00	12th Plan	3253.22
18	Pare (NEEPCO)	Ar. Pr.	2x55	110.00	12th Plan	573.99
Sub-total (Central Sector) :				8064.00		

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
State Sector						
19	Uhl-II	H.P.	3x33.33	100.00	12th Plan	431.56
20	Swara Kuddu	H.P.	3x36.6	110.00	12th Plan	727.71
21	Kashang-I	H.P.		65.00	12th Plan	478.02
22	Baglihar-II	J&K	3x150	450.00	12th Plan	-
23	Priyadarshni Jurala	A.P.	6x39.1	117.00	2010-11	547.00
24	Nagarujana Sagar TR	A.P.	2x25	50.00	2010-12	464.70
25	Pulichintala	A.P.	4x30	120.00	2010-12	380.00
26	Lower Jurala	A.P.	6x40	240.00	12th Plan	908.34
27	Kuttiyadi Addl. Ext.	Kerala	2x50	100.00	2010-11	168.28
28	Pallivasal	Kerala	2x30	60.00	12th Plan	268.02
29	Thottiyar	Kerala	40.00	40.00	12th Plan	136.79
30	Bhawani Barrage II	T.N.	2x15	30.00	2011-12	400.59
31	Bhawani Barrage III	T.N.	2x15	30.00	2011-12	396.59
32	Myntdu	Meghalaya	2x42	84.00	2010-11	965.93
32a	Myntdu Addl. Unit	Meghalaya	1x42	42.00	2011-12	-
33	New Umtru	Meghalaya	2x20	40.00	2011-12	194.30
Sub-total (Sector Sector) :				1678.00		
Private sector						
34	Allain Duhangan	H.P.	2x96	192.00	2010-11	922.35
35	Karcham Wangtoo	H.P.	4x250	1000.00	2011-12	5909.59
36	Budhil	H.P.	2x35	70.00	2010-11	418.80
37	Malana-II	H.P.	2x35	100.00	2010-11	598.00
38	Sorang	H.P.	2x50	100.00	2010-12	586.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
39	Tidong-I	H.P.	100.00	100.00	12th Plan	543.15
40	Shrinagar	Uttarakhand	4x82.5	330.00	2011-12	2069.00
41	Phata Byung	Uttarakhand	2x38	76.00	12th Plan	543.15
42	Singoli Bhatwari	Uttarakhand	3x33	99.00	12th Plan	-
43	Maheshwar	M.P.	10x40	400.00	2011-12	2449.20
44	Chujachen	Sikkim	2x49.5	99.00	2010-11	651.50
45	Teesta St. III	Sikkim	2x49.5	1200.00	2011-12	5705.55
46	Teesta St. VI	Sikkim	6x200	500.00	12th Plan	3283.08
47	Rangit-IV	Sikkim	3x40	120.00	12th Plan	726.16
48	Jerethang Loop	Sikkim	96.00	96.00	12th Plan	
49	Bhasmey	Sikkim	54.00	54.00	12th Plan	
Sub-total (Private Sector) :				4536.00		
Total:				14278.00		

Statement VI*List of Nuclear Projects under Construction for Commissioned during 11th Plan*

Sl.No.	Plant Name	Agency	Benefits 11th Plan (2007-12)	Month of Comm.
1.	RAPP U6	NPC	220	Mar. 10
2.	LAIGA U-4	NPC	220	Dec. 10
3.	KUDANKULAM U 1	NPC	1000	Mar. 11
4.	KUDANKULAM U 2	NPC	1000	July. 11
5.	PFBR(Kalapakkam)	NPC	500	Mar. 12
TOTAL NUCLEAR(UNDER CONSTRUCTION)			3160	

Statement VII*Thermal Power Project Likely to Slip from 11th Plan Original Target due to Delay in Construction Work*

Sector State	Project Name	Impl. Agency	Order Date	Unit No.	Cap. (MW)	Ant. Comm. Date (@)	Reasons for Slipping	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
CENTRAL SECTOR								
Bihar	Barh STPP-I	NTPC	03/2005	U-1	660	03/2013	Contractual issues (dispute between Powermachines Russia	
				U-2	660	09/2013		
				U-3	660	03/2014		
	Barh STPP-II	03/2008	U-1	660	03/2013	Delay in placement of main plant order. Order was placed in 03/08.		
			Nabi Nagar TPP	01/2008	U-1		250	04/2012
				U-2	250		06/2012	- Zero data not yet finalised. - Land for the projects to be acquired.
U-3	250	10/2012						
	Jharkhand	Bokaro TPS "A"Exp. DVC	06/2008	U-1	500	07/2012	- Underground CW channel to be dismantled for start of work boiler foundations.	
Maharsashtra	Maud TPP	NTPC	11/2008	U-2	500	09/2012	Delay in placement of order for main plant. Order was placed in 11/08.	
TN	Tuticorin JV	NLC	01/2009	U-1	500	04/2012	Delay in placement of order for main plant. Order was placed in 01/09.	
				U-2	500	02/2013		
Tripura	Tripura Gas	ONGC	06/2008	Module 1	375	07/2012	- Orders for main plant civil works and logistics to be placed by BHEL. - Forest clearance from MOE&F for erection of transmission lines is awaited. - Widening of roads for transportation of heavy equipments	
				Module-2	375	12/2012		
				Sub Total :		6140		

1	2	3	4	5	6	8	
STATE SECTOR							
AP	Kakatiya TPP Extn	APGENCO	10/2008	U-1	500	07/2012	Delay in placement of order of main plant. Order was placed in 10/08.
Chhattisgarh	Korba West St-III.	CSEB	04/2008	U-5	500	05/2012	Delay in placement of order for main plant. Order was placed in 04/08.
Marwa TPP			03/2008	U-1	500	09/2012	Delay in placement of order for main plant. Order was placed in 03/08.
				U-2	500	11/2012	
Gujarat	Sikka TPP Extn.	GSECL	04/2007	U-3	250	05/2012	- Construction work held up in want of conditional environment clearance by MOE&F. - Orders for BOPs are yet to be finalised.
				U-4	250	09/2012	
MP	Malwa TPP	MPGENCO	12/2008	U-1	500	05/2012	- Delay in placement of order of main plant. Order was placed in 12/08. - Orders of BOPs to be finalised.
				U-2	500	09/2012	
MP	Satpura TPP Extn	MPPGCL	03/2008	U-2	250	07/2012	- Delay in placement of order for main plant. - Coal linkage not available. - Civil works yet to commence. - Orders of BOPs to be placed.
Rajasthan	Kalisindh TPS	RRVUNL	07/2008	U-1	500	05/2012	- Delay in placement of order for main plant. Order was placed in 07/08. - Orders for BOPs to be finalised.

1	2	3	4	5	6	8	
UP	Anpara-D	UPRVUNL	10/2007	U-2	500	06/2012	Agency for civil works to be finalised.
Sub Total:					4750		
Total (11th Plan):					10890		

Note: @Anticipated schedules are subject to resolution for the issues indicated against each project

Statement VIII

*Hydro Electric Projects where construction work has been pending/ works yet to start
(Excluding Renewables under MNES)*

Sl. No.	Name of Scheme	State	Capacity (No. x MW)	Benefits MW	Comm. Latest	Remarks
Under litigation/under Hold						
Central Sector						
1.	Tehri PSP (THDC)	Uttarakhand	4x25	1000.00	2014-15	Sub-Judice
2.	Tuirial (NEEPCO)	Mizoram	2x30	60.00	-	Under consideration for revival by Govt.
State Sector						
3.	Athirapli	Kerala	2x80 + 2x1.5	163.00	-	Sub-Judice
4.	Balimela Dam Toe PH	Orissa	2x30	60.00	-	Inter-state issue
Private Sector						
5.	Dhamwari Sunda	H.P.	2x35	70.00	-	Sub-Judice
Total:				1353.00		

Statement IX

Nuclear power projects under construction but delayed

Sl.No.	PLANT NAME	AGENCY	Cap.(MW)	Ant. Comm. Date	Reasons for Delay
2	KAIGA U-4	NPC	220	Dec. 10	Shortage of fuel
3	KUDANKULAM U 1	NPC	1000	Mar. 11	Delay in supply of materials/equipments from Russian-Federation.
4	KUDANKULAM U 2	NPC	1000	July. 11	
Total			2220		

*English]***Interest Rate on Savings**

2675. DR. MANDA JAGANNATH:
SHRI BHAUSAHEB RAJARAM
WAKCHAURE:
SHRI R.K. SINGH PATEL:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the interest rates on various savings schemes including fixed deposits with banks have been slashed by the government during the last three years;

(b) if so, the details thereof, scheme-wise alongwith reasons therefor;

(c) whether such reduction has adversely impacted the amount deposited under such saving schemes considering the inflation rate is much higher than the interest rates on the saving schemes;

(d) if so, the details thereof alongwith the correlation between inflation rate and interest rate;

(e) whether any parity is maintained between interest on advances and deposits; and

(f) 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) The interest rate on small savings schemes have remained unchanged since March 1,2003. However, so far as fixed deposits with banks is concerned, with effect from October 22, 1997, RBI has given the freedom to scheduled commercial banks to fix their own interest rates on domestic term deposits of various maturities with the prior approval of their respective Board of Directors/Asset Liability Management Committee (ALCO).

However, RBI does regulate interest rates on savings bank accounts and the savings bank interest rate is

currently fixed at 3.5% per annum, remaining unchanged since March 1, 2003.

In response to reduction in key policy rates of the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) and the emerging economic situation, banks have reduced interest on deposits since October, 2008.

(c) and (d) Despite reduction in interest rates on bank deposits these have continued to grow. According to the latest information of the RBI, during the current financial year upto February 12,2010, aggregate deposits of scheduled commercial banks increased by Rs. 6.1 lakh crores recording a growth of 16.6% on year-on-year basis.

(e) and (f) No strict parity is maintained between interest rates on deposits and advances. However, since deposits constitute the bulk of loanable funds of banks, broadly speaking, if interest rates on deposits are reduced this is expected to translate into reduction in lending rates over a period of time. For instance, between September, 2008 and February, 2010 term deposits of more than one year of major banks were reduced from 8.75% - 10% to 6% - 7.5%. During the same period, prime lending rates of five major banks also declined from 13.25% - 14% to 11% - 12%.

Opening of Outlets for Selling Medicines in Government Hosptials

2676. PROF. RANJAN PRASAD YADAV:
SHRI RAKESH SINGH:

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

(a) whether the Government proposes to open outlets in Government hospitals tor selling medicines and other products;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government also proposes to ensure the availability of quality products at affordable rates for patients at these outlets; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (d) Health being a state subject, no such information is maintained centrally. However, in so far as the Central Government hospitals located in Delhi namely, Safdarjung Hospital, Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia Hospital and Lady Hardinge Medical College & Associated Hospitals are concerned, the space has been earmarked to open outlets in order to make available generic drugs at reasonable and affordable prices.

[Translation]

Reforms in Power Sector

2677. SHRI GANESH SINGH:

SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of reform programmes being run in the power sector in the country along with their achievements made during the last three years and the current year;

(b) whether the schemes aimed at augmenting power generation are not proving successful despite the fact that comprehensive reform programmes are going on in the power sector;

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

(d) the salient features of Electricity (Amendment), Act, 2007 along with its contribution in bringing about reforms in the power sector; and

(e) the amount of funds proposed to be allocated for the implementation of these programmes in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) to (e): (I)
Reform and Restructuring of Power Sector

With the enactment of Electricity Act, 2003 Government has initiated various reforms and restructuring of Power Sector in India. The status of reforms are as under:

- The formation of State Electricity Regulatory Commissions (SERC). All the states including Delhi have constituted SERCs except Arunachal Pradesh and two Joint Electricity Regulatory Commissions (JERC) are functioning. One JERC has been constituted for all the Union Territories and Goa except Delhi and other JERC constituted for Mizoram and Manipur.
- The unbundling of State Electricity Boards in 14 states (out of 21 SEBs) have been completed. In addition, Tripura has corporatized their Electricity Department.
- Special Courts in 23 States including Delhi have been setup to deal with the theft of electricity.
- In 22 states the Consumer Grievances Redressal fora have been constituted
- In 22 States Ombudsman have been appointed.
- National Tariff Policy and National Electricity Plan have been formulated.
- Definition of theft has been expanded to cover use of tampered meters and use of electricity for unauthorized purpose by amending Section 135 of the Electricity Act, 2003. Theft has been made explicitly cognizable offence and non-bailable by insertion to new sections 151A and 151B.
- To increase competition and private sector participation, Standard Bidding Documents have been issued.
- CERC has issued regulations for inter state open access transmission and SERCs have issued regulations for intra-state open access.

The schemes aimed at augmenting power generation are successful and are in line with the capacity addition target fixed by Planning Commission.

The Planning Commission had fixed a capacity addition target of 78,700 MW during the 11th Plan to meet the power requirement of the country. Based on

the Inputs provided by the project developers and suppliers, CEA has assessed a total capacity of 62,294 MW is likely with a high level of certainty during 11th Plan. A capacity of 20,352 MW has already been commissioned till 12.02.2010 and a capacity aggregating to 41,942 MW is likely to be commissioned with a high level of certainty during the balance period of 11th Plan. In addition, projects totaling to 12,550 MW are being attempted for commissioning on best efforts basis during the 11th Plan.

Following measures have been taken/are being taken by the Government to augment power generation in the country:

- (i) Rigorous monitoring of capacity addition of the on-going generation projects.
- (ii) Coordinated operation and maintenance of hydro, thermal, nuclear and gas based power stations to optimally utilize the existing generation capacity.
- (iii) Arranging import of coal to meet the shortfall in coal supplies to thermal power stations from indigenous sources.
- (iv) Allocation of gas from KG Basin (D6) has been made for gas based power stations in the country.
- (v) Tapping of surplus power from captive power plants.
- (vi) Development of Ultra Mega Power Projects of 4000 MW each to reap benefits of economies of scale.
- (vii) Renovation, modernization and life extension of old and inefficient generation units.
- (viii) Strengthening of sub-transmission and distribution network through Acceleration Power Development and Reforms Programme (APDRP) as a major step towards loss reduction.

The Govt. has issued standard Bid Documents for procurement of power through tariff based competitive

bidding route and four Ultra Mega Power Projects (UMPPs) viz. Mundra UMPP (5x800 MW) in Gujarat, Sasan UMPP (6x660 MW) in Madhya Pradesh, Krishnapatnam UMPP (5x800 MW) in Andhra Pradesh and Tilaiya UMPP (6x660 MW) in Jharkhand have already been awarded viz. Mundra to M/s Tata Power Company and Sasan, Krishnapatnam and Tilaiya to M/s Reliance Power Limited.

(ii) Open Access:

Section 42 of Electricity Act, 2003 provides for introduction of open access in distribution and permits the consumers or class of consumers to receive supply of electricity from a person other than the distribution licensee of his area of supply. So far 23 Regulatory Commissions have issued open access regulations.

(iii) The salient features of Electricity Amendment Act, 2007 are as under:

- A new Section for Section (6) of Electricity Act, 2003 has been substituted with joint responsibility of State Government and Central Government in Rural Electrification. The concerned State Government and Central Government shall jointly endeavour to provide access for electricity to all areas including villages and hamlets through rural electricity infrastructure and electrification of households.
- Section 9 of the Electricity Act, 2003 has been amended with a proviso that no license shall be required under this Act for supply of electricity generated from a Captive Generating Plant to any licensee in accordance with the provisions of this Act and the Rules and Regulations made thereunder and to any consumer subject to the regulations made under sub-section 2 of Section 42.
- Section 42 has been amended by deletion of the provision for "elimination" of cross-subsidies. Cross Subsidies shall be reduced in the manner as may be specified by State Commission.

- Section 50 has been substituted with a new section which contains provisions for specifying electricity supply code by State Commissions.

(iv) Restructured Accelerated Power Development and Reforms Programme (RAPDRP)

Government of India has launched Restructured Accelerated Power Development and Reforms Programme (RAPDRP) with the objective of reducing AT and C losses to 15%. Under this scheme the total outlay of the scheme is Rs.51,577 crores. There are two parts of the Scheme. Part A of the scheme envisages establishment of baseline data, AMR adoption of IT facilities etc. and loan will be given to various SEBs/ Distribution Companies and Government proposed to invest Rs. 10,000 crores. Initially It will be given as loan and entire amount will be converted into grant subject to certain conditions.

Part (B) of the Scheme is for System Improvement projects and Government proposes to Invest Rs.40,000 crores which include renovation, modernization and strengthening of 11 kV level Substations, Transformers/ Transformer Centers, Re-conductor ing of lines at 11 kV level and below, Load Bifurcation, feeder separation, load Balancing, HVDS (11 kV), Aerial Bunched Conductor ing in dense areas, replacement of electromagnetic energy meters with tamper proof electronic meters, Installation of capacitor banks and mobile service centers etc. In exceptional cases, where sub-transmission system is weak, strengthening at 33 kV or 66 kV levels may also be considered. Under this 25% will be given as loan and 75% would have to be arranged by SEBs/DISCOMs from financial institutions/ their own resources. The 50% of the amount will be converted into grant in case the Utilities are able to reduce the loss to 15% on sustainable basis.

Under part (A), projects of APDRP so far 1366 projects at the cost of 4925.15 crores has been approved to 24 States.

(v) Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana (RGOVY)

The Government of India has also launched a Scheme 'Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana of Rural Electricity Infrastructure and Household Electrification' on 4th April, 2005 for the attainment of the National Common Minimum Programme (NCMP) goal for providing access to electricity to all households. The scheme aimed at electrification of 1.25 lakh unelectrified villages and electrification of 2.34 crore BPL households.

As on 28.2.2010, 573 projects at an estimated cost of 26353.51 Crore in 546 districts of 27 States, covering 1.18 lakh unelectrified villages and 2.46 crore BPL households have been sanctioned by REC. So far, 75,068 un-electrified villages and 96.80 lakh BPL households have been electrified.

[English]

Purchase of Gold from IMF

2678. SHRIMATI PARAMJIT KAUR GULSHAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether appreciation in price of gold has effected the International Monetary System and Indian economy;

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

(c) whether buying of gold from International Monetary Fund (IMF) has resulted in soaring price of the metal; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (d) In recent years, gold prices have risen in the international market due to gold's "safe haven" status during the global financial turmoil/crisis. The Reserve Bank of India

(RBI) purchased 200 metric tonnes of gold from the International Monetary Fund (IMF), under the IMPs limited gold sales programme, as part of the foreign exchange reserves management operations. This was an official sector off-market transaction executed over a two week period during October 19-30, 2009 at market based prices. As the purchase of gold from the IMF formed part of monetary gold held by the RBI, demand and supply conditions in the domestic gold market were not affected.

[*Translation*]

Health Facility in Hilly Areas

2679. SHRI VIRENDER KASHYAP: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is contemplating to lay down any special norms in health sector for hilly States as against the plains;

(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) No.

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

(c) There are already different norms for opening health centres in plain areas and hilly areas. The health centres are opened on the following norms of population, case load/work load and distance:

Centre	Population Norms	
	Plain Area	Hilly/Tribal area
Sub-Centre	5000	3000
Primary Health Centre	30,000	20,000
Community Health Centre (CHC)	1,20,000,	80,000

Besides, the weightage on population while allocating the funds is 1.5 in the case of hilly states which effectively means that more funds are allocated to hill states.

[*English*]

Integrated Child Protection Scheme

2680. DR. SANJEEV GANESH NAIK:
SHRIMATI SUPRIYA SULE:

Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with the State Government to implement the centrally sponsored Integrated Child Protection Scheme (ICPS);

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to ensure proper implementation of the said scheme throughout the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) to (c) Yes, Madam. So far the Ministry of Women and Child Development has signed Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with 14 States namely, Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Chhattisgarh, Goa, Gujarat, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Manipur, Nagaland, Orissa, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Tripura and West Bengal for implementation of this scheme.

Orientation meetings have been held with all States/ Union Territory Administrative to sensitize them to the various aspects of the scheme and Rs. 12.81 crores have been released to four (4) State Governments, namely Andhra Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Manipur and Nagaland for implementing the scheme. In addition, Rs. 9.33 crores has been released to Childline India Foundation for running the Childline projects in the country. National Institute of Public Cooperation and Child Development (NIPCCD) has been conducting workshops for various stakeholders from time to time.

Implications of Introduction of GST

2681. SHRI TATHAGATA SATPATHY:
 SHRI AMARNATH PRADHAN:
 SHRI BHOOPENDRA SINGH:
 SHRI SARVEY SATYANARAYANA:
 DR. VINAY KUMAR PANDEY:
 SHRI PONNAM PRABHAKAR:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the date by which the Goods and Service Tax (GST) would come into effect;

(b) whether the Government has studied the implications of post-GST;

(c) if so, the complete detail thereof; and

(d) the report so far prepared by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) It shall be the endeavour of the Government of India to persuade the State Governments and the Empowered Committee of State Finance Ministers to reach a consensus to that the GST can be introduced with effect from 1st April 2011.

(b) and (c) The decision of Goods and Services Tax (GST) is still under finalization. The implications can be assessed only after the basic design is finalized.

(d) Empowered Committee of State Finance Ministers(EC) has prepared and released the First Discussion paper on 'Goods and Services Tax in India' in November 2009. The Central Government has sent its comments on this Discussion Paper to the EC on 1st January 2010. A Joint Working Group of officers of Central Government, State Governments and Empowered Committee of State Finance Ministers has been constituted to prepare draft of the Constitutional amendments, Central GST legislation, model State GST legislation and related rules.

Pending Projects Proposals under JNNURM

2682. SHRI G.M. SIDDESHWARA:
 SHRI SANJAY NIRUPAM:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether some of the projects proposals submitted by the State Government under the Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) during the last three years are still lying pending with the Union Government for clearance;

(b) if so, the details of such projects proposals along with the reasons for their pendency, State-wise;

(c) the action taken by the Union Government for the clearance of such pending projects proposals and release of funds thereunder;

(d) whether the Union Government has received any proposals from State Governments including Maharashtra and Karnataka to increase the outlay earmarked under JNNURM; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and the reaction of the Union Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (PROF. SAUGATA ROY): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. Details as are given in the Statement enclosed.

(c) Detailed Project Reports (DPRs) submitted by the State found in conformity with the guidelines of Urban Infrastructure & Governance (UIG) of Jawaharlal Nehru Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) are considered by the Central Sanctioning and Monitoring Committee (CSMC) for approval subject to their technical appraisal and availability of funds.

(d) and (e) Some State Governments have requested for increase in outlay. The matter relating to enhancement of Mission allocation under JNNURM is under examination.

Statement

Sl.No.	Name of the States	Name of the Projects	Date of receipt of the Detailed Project Report (DPR)	Estimated Cost (Rs. in crore)	Status
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Augmentation of Water Supply to Hyderabad Urban Agglomeration (HUA) from River Godavari-Godavari drinking Water Supply Scheme Phase-I	28.08.09	3375.00	Sent to Technical Appraisal Agency for appraisal on 01.09.2009.
2.	Andhra Pradesh	Water supply Distribution Network in Seringampally,	26.10.2009	406.17	Sent to Technical Appraisal Agency for appraisal on 26.10.2009.
3.	Andhra Pradesh	"Transmission Pipelines from Ghanpur MBR to existing distribution service reseservoirs of HMWS&SB in GHMC area under MAKHSS projects (GDWSP Phase-I)	23.10.2009	350.00	Sent to Technical Appraisal Agency for appraisal on 26.10.2009.
4.	Andhra Pradesh	Sewerage System to Gajuwaka and Malkapuram areas in Greater Municipal Corporation	22.02.2010	496.17	Sent to Technical Appraisal Agency for appraisal on 24.10.2010.
5.	Karnataka	City Mobility Service Centre and Infrastructure centre in Bannimantap in Mysore	28.01.2010	11.51	Sent to Technical Appraisal Agency for appraisal on 03.02.2010.
6.	Karnataka	City Mobility Service Centre at Vijayanagara 3rd stage in Mysore	28.01.2010	8.35	Sent to Technical Appraisal Agency for appraisal on 03.02.2010.

1	2	3	4	5	6
7.	Kerala	Sewerage Scheme to Kochi city-Phase-I-Central Zone	10.02.2010	117.49	Sent to Technical Appraisal Agency for appraisal on 12.02.2010.
8.	Maharashtra	Underground sewerage improvement for Ulhasnagar	22.11.2008	257.22	Sent to Technical Appraisal Agency for appraisal on 06.01.2010.
9.	Punjab	Providing Water supply scheme to balance area at Amritsar (Phase-II)	20.10.2009	30.69	Sent to Technical Appraisal Agency for appraisal on 21.10.2009.
10.	Uttarakhand	Solid Waste Management in Nainital	11.01.2010	12.69	Sent to Technical Appraisal Agency for appraisal on 12.01.2010.
11.	Uttarakhand	DPR on Parking and Road widening at Tallital and Mallital	12.01.2010	42.12	Sent to Technical Appraisal Agency for appraisal on 13.01.2010.
12.	Uttarakhand	Subways at Clock towers junction, Chakrata Road	09.02.2010	10.28	Sent to Technical Appraisal Agency for appraisal on 17.02.2010.
13.	Uttar Pradesh	Storm Water Drainage	03.07.2007	96.23	Sent to Technical appraisal Agency for appraisal on 05.02.2009.
14.	West Bengal	Kolkata Bus Rapid Transit Scheme	17.02.2010.	368.34	Sent to Technical Appraisal Agency for appraisal on 17.02.2010.

Cases of Cancer

2683. SHRI NILESH NARAYAN RANE:
SHRI ANTO ANTONY:
SHRI RAMEN DEKA:

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

(a) the total number of cancer patients detected, cured and died during each of the last three years and the current year, State/UT-wise;

(b) the funds allocated to the State Governments

and utilised by them and the number of patients benefited under the National Cancer Control Programme (NCCP) during the said period, State/UTwise;

(c) whether any assessment has been made by the Government to ascertain the success of implementation of NCCP in the country;

(d) if so, the details thereof and the achievements made against the target fixed during the said period; and

(e) the further measures being taken by the Government to contain the spread of cancer in the country?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) According to a Report of the Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR), based on Population Cancer Registry the number of new cancer cases occurring every year in India is estimated to be about 9 lakhs. The information on new cancer patients, cure rates and deaths due to cancer is not centrally maintained.

(b) National Cancer Control Programme (NCCP) is a centrally sponsored plan scheme. Grant to State Medical Colleges/Institutions are released on receipt of complete proposals and on the recommendation of the Standing Committee headed by Director General of Health Services. The allocation for the NCCP for the last three years is as under:-

Year	Allocation
2007-08	110 crore
2008-09	105 crore
2009-10	120 crore

Funds are not allocated to State Government directly under NCCP.

(c) and (d) Evaluation of NCCP was carried out in 2002 and the revised NCCP is in operation since 2005.

The main aim of the NCCP is to reduce the incidence, morbidity and mortality of cancer and to improve the quality of life of cancer patients in a defined population, through the systematic implementation of evidence based interventions and prevention, early detection, diagnosis, treatment and palliative care.

(e) This Ministry is implementing various schemes under the National Cancer Control Programme (NCCP) and releasing the grant-in-aid to the Medical Colleges/Hospitals for creating awareness and upgrading the Medical infrastructure for providing cost effective treatment to the poor and needy patients. In addition 27 Regional Cancer Centres have been recognized in various States/UTs for carrying out research activity and providing treatment to the cancer patients.

Infrastructure Financing

2684. SHRI NAMA NAGESWARA RAO: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has created a new category of non-banking finance companies as infrastructure finance companies (IFCs) and extended more sops to the companies falling under this category;

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

(c) the steps taken to encourage large inflows into infrastructure; and

(d) the extent to which additional funds are expected to be made available to the infrastructure sector thereby?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) Yes, RBI has created a new category of NBFCs as Infrastructure Finance Companies (IFCs). Certain concessions have been extended to IFCs subject to their fulfilling the eligibility criteria of an IFC.

(b) IFCs have been granted concessions to exceed the concentration of credit norms under NBFC (Prudential Norms) Directions, 2007 as under:

(i) in lending to:

(a) any single borrower by ten percent of its owned fund; and

(b) any single group of borrowers by fifteen percent of its owned fund;

(ii) in lending and investing (loans/investments taken together) by

(a) five percent of its owned fund to a single party; and

(b) ten percent of its owned fund to a single group of parties.

This has been allowed in view of the critical role played by them in providing credit to the Infrastructure sector.

(c) and (d) Government has enhanced the Plan outlay for infrastructure development to Rs. 1,73,552 crores in BE 2010-11. Government had established India Infrastructure Finance Company Limited (IIFCL) to provide long term financial assistance to infrastructure projects. Disbursements of IIFCL to Infrastructure projects are expected to touch Rs. 9000 crores by March 2010 and Rs. 20,000 crores by next Financial year. Creation of IFC by RBI as a separate category of NBFC is expected to encourage financing to infrastructure.

Irregularity in Cooperative Banks

2685. SHRI JAYANT CHAUDHARY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Cooperative Banks in the country state-wise including Uttar Pradesh;

(b) the amount of losses suffered/profits made by these banks during the last three years;

(c) whether any irregularities in the working of these banks have come to the notice of Government; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the action taken thereon, bank-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has reported that as on December 30, 2009, 31 State Co-operative Banks (SCBs) and 371 District Central Co-operative Banks (DCCBs) were functioning in the country out of which 1 SCB and 50 DCCBs are in Uttar Pradesh. The working results of Cooperative banks for the last three years as furnished by the National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) are given in the Statement enclosed.

(c) and (d) RBI regulates all rural co-operative banks (State Co-operative Banks and District Central Co-operative Banks) functioning in the country. The NABARD inspects these banks under the Banking Regulation Act 1949 (as applicable to Co-operative

Societies). Some of the common deficiencies observed during inspection of SCBs/DCCBs include non-compliance with minimum capital requirements and erosion affecting deposits, improper application of Income Recognition Asset Classification (IRAC) norms resulting in inflated profit/reduced losses, shortfall in provision, poor quality of loan appraisal, persistent operational deficiencies, defective documentation, inadequate financial margins/high cost of management/adverse working results.

Based on inspection findings, the position of these banks is monitored by RBI constantly on an on-going basis. The actions, as appropriate, are initiated against the weak/errant SCBs/DCCBs under various provisions of the Banking Regulation Act, 1949 in consultation with NABARD from the to time by observing due process. As on date, 10 banks (2 SCBs and 8 DCCBs) have been placed under various directions as per the provisions of the Banking Regulation Act, 1949 (AACS). The directions differ from bank to bank and included prohibition from accepting fresh deposits, allowing withdrawal of deposits only up to certain limit, prohibiting granting of loans and advances to certain areas, etc.

Statement

Working Results for Cooperatives All India

(Rs. in crore)

Agency	2005-06		2006-07		2007-08	
	Profit	Loss	Profit	Loss	Profit	Loss
SCBs	403.46 (26)	32.44 (5)	328.73 (27)	44.16 (4)	270.52 (26)	49.49 (5)
DCCBs \$	1119.52 (276)	924.70 (90)	731.92 (271)	780.06 (98)	872.90 (261)	926.31 (108)

Source: NABARD

Remarks: The figures indicated in bracket show the number of SCBs, DCCBs, \$ As per the reported data.

Working Results for Cooperatives in Uttar Pradesh

(Rs. in crore)

Agency	2005-06		2006-07		2007-08	
	Profit	Loss	Profit	Loss	Profit	Loss
SCBs	31.41	—	31.87	—	32.06	—
DCCBs \$	45.37 (24)	164.74 (26)	23.38 (22)	168.97 (28)	49.20 (24)	186.83 (26)

Source: NABARD

Remarks: The figures indicated in bracket show the number of SCBs, DCCBs, \$ As per the reported data.

Janani Suraksha Yojana

2686. SHRIMATI HARSIMRAT KAUR BADAL:
SHRI BHAKTA CHARAN DAS:
SHRI K.J.S.P. REDDY:

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

(a) the targets set and achievements made so far under the Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY);

(b) the funds allocated under the JSY during each of the last three years and the current year;

(c) whether the Government has received requests from various State Governments in the country including Punjab to increase the assistance Provided to individual beneficiary mother under JSY and National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) for institutional deliveries; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and action taken by the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) No targets are fixed by Union of India under the Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY). The number of institutional deliveries under JSY during last three years is as under:-

(In lakhs)

2006-07	2007-08	2008-09
31.58	73.30	85.30

(b) The year-wise funds allocated under the JSY during last three years and the current year is as under:

(Rs. in Crores)

2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
135.51	250.00	1281.47	1515.40

(c) No.

(d) Does not arise.

New Pay Scales to Retired Private Secretaries

2687. SHRI PURNMASI RAM: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has decided to give new pay scales to retired Private Secretaries;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the time from when the new pay scales will be effective?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (c) Vide Department of Expenditure's Office Memorandum dated 13.11.2009, with effect from 1.1.2006, the grade pay of Rs. 4600 in the pay band PB-2 was granted to the posts that existed in the pre-revised scale of Rs. 6500-10500 as on 1.1.2006. Those Private Secretaries who were in the pre-revised scale of Rs. 6500-10500 and had retired between 1.1.2006 and the date of issue of the Office Memorandum are also covered by this O.M.

[*Translation*]

Violation of MCI Norms

2688. SHRI HARISH CHOUDHARY:
SHRI RAJAIHA SIRICILLA:
SHRI MADHU GOUD YASKHI:
SHRI EKNATH MAHADEO GAIKWAD:
SHRI ANJANKUMAR M. YADAV:
SHRI VISHWA MOHAN KUMAR:
DR. KIRODI LAL MEENA:
SHRI VITTHALBHAI HANSRAJBHAI
RADADIYA:
SHRI D.B. CHANDRE GOWDA:

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

(a) the mechanism established by the Medical Council of India (MCI) to ensure compliance of its norms by medical colleges in the country;

(b) whether complaints have been received against some medical colleges for their involvement in various kinds of irregularities and fraudulent activities;

(c) if so, the details thereof during the last three years and the current year, State/UT-wise and the action taken by MCI against these colleges and officials found guilty;

(d) whether MCI has recently issued show cause notices to some medical colleges for failing to adhere to its norms;

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

(f) the steps taken by the Government to derecognise such colleges without affecting the future of the students?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI): (a) Medical Council of India (MCI) carries out inspection of medical colleges as per the provisions of

Indian Medical Council Act, 1956 and Regulations made thereunder to ensure compliance of its norms.

(b) and (c) On the complaint against the medical colleges, MCI conducts inspection of the colleges to verify the facilities there and sends its report to the Central government for necessary action. As per information provided by MCI, 13 complaints have been received against some medical colleges between 2008 and 2010. The details of complaints received, State-wise, are as under:

Sl.No.	Name of the State	Number of complaints
1.	Andhra Pradesh	3
2.	Rajasthan	1
3.	Punjab	2
4.	Madhya Pradesh	5
5.	Pondicherry	1
6.	Uttar Pradesh	1
7.	Tamil Nadu	2

(d) to (f) In view of the gross deficiencies noted by MCI during periodic inspections, MCI has issued show cause notices to 14 medical colleges and sought the compliance report. On receiving the compliance report from college authorities, MCI verifies the compliance report and submits its report/recommendations to the Central Government for appropriate decision.

Financial Assistance to State Implementing Agencies

2689. SHRIMATI BHAVANA PATIL GAWALI: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has formulated any scheme for providing financial assistance to State implementing agencies engaged in electrification of remote villages and habitation through renewable energy sources;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the percentage upto which the Central assistance is provided to meet the cost of setting up of renewable energy projects;

(d) the outlay approved by the Government for the scheme during the Eleventh Five Year Plan; and

(e) the time by which the Government proposes to provide electricity through the renewable energy sources to all the rural households in the country?

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH): (a) to (c) The Ministry of New and Renewable Energy is implementing Remote Village Electrification Programme for providing financial support to state identified implementing agencies for electrification of those remote unelectrified census villages and unelectrified hamlets of electrified census villages where grid extension is either not feasible or not cost effective and which are not taken up under the Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana for electrification through conventional energy. Such villages/hamlets are provided basic facilities for lighting/ electricity through various renewable energy sources. Central Financial Assistance of up to 90% of the project costs, subject to pre specified maximum amount for each technology, is provided for approved projects for coverage under the programme.

(d) The financial outlay for the programme has been approved at Rs.867.89 crores for the Eleventh Five Year Plan.

(e) The time of completion depends upon the state governments identifying all the remote villages and submitting proposals for support.

Promotion of Indian System of Medicine

2690. SHRI GHANSHYAM ANURAGI:
SHRI BHAUSAHEB RAJARAM
WAKCHAURE:
SHRIMATI CHANDRESH KUMARI:

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

(a) whether the Union Government has received proposals from the State Governments for the setting up of Ayurvedic, Unani and Homoeopathic Institutes and Research Centres in their respective States;

(b) if so, the details thereof during the last three years and the current year, State/UT-wise and location-wise;

(c) the number of proposals out of them cleared and lying pending for approval;

(d) whether some of the developing countries have also expressed their wish to begin A.yurvedic and Homoeopathic courses in their countries;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the steps taken or proposed to be taken by the Government to promote and strengthen the Indian System of Medicine inside as well as outside the country?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (c) Yes. Position of the proposals received from the State Government for granting permission to open new Ayurvedic and Homoeopathy institutes are enclosed as statement-I. Besides position of proposals received from State Governments for sanction of financial assistance under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of "Development of AYUSH Institutions" for setting up and upgradation of Colleges are given in statement-II.

(d) Yes.

(e) The Department has received requests from SAARC and ASEAN regions seeking cooperation from the Deptt of AYUSH for Ayurveda and Homoeopathic education. These requests have been incorporated in the MOUs proposed with SAARC and ASEAN.

(f) Various measures have been taken up for promotion of Indian System of Medicine within the Country and outside it. These interalia includes organization of International Courses both within and outside the Country, National Campaigns of different systems. Designing of International Courses on Ayurveda, Faculty exchange programmes, printing and Publication of books, materials, research data, brochures, organization of Arogya and other Health Melas, Audio Visual publicity, conferences, debates etc.

Statement I

Proposals received and Action Taken for setting up of New Colleges

System	State	College	Year of application	Status
Ayurveda	Tamil Nadu	Government Ayurveda College, Nagercoil	2007, 2008, 2009	Disapproved Disapproved Approved in 2009
		Govt. of NCT, Delhi	The Ch. Brahm Prakash Ayurvedic Charak Sanshan	2008 2009
Homoeopathy	Jharkhand	Government Homoeopathy College, Godda	2007	Approved in 2009

Statement II

Details of proposals received, approved and funds sanctioned during 2007-08 to 2009-10 for setting up and upgradation of AYUSH Medical Colleges under Centrally Sponsored Scheme for "Development of AYUSH Institutions"

Sl.No.	Name of State	Name of College/Institution	Amount Released (Rs. in lakh)
1	2	3	4
2007-08		Ayurveda	
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Dr. BRKR Government Ayurveda College, Hyderabad	18.00
2.	Andhra Pradesh	Dr. BRKR Government Ayurveda College, Hyderabad	100.00

1	2	3	4
3.	Andhra Pradesh	Dr. BRKR Government Ayurveda College, Hyderabad	150.00
4.	Andhra Pradesh	Dr. NRS Government Ayurveda College, Vijayawada	100.00
5.	Andhra Pradesh	Dr. NRS Government Ayurveda College, Vijayawada	69.15
6.	Assam	Govt. Ayurveda College, Guwahati, Assam	82.98
7.	Bihar	Niteshwar Ayurved College and Hospital, Muzaffarpur, Bihar	12.00
8.	Chhattisgarh	Bihar Government Ayurveda College, Raipur	186.79
9.	Gujarat	Govt. Akhandanand Ayurveda College, Ahmedabad	6.04
10.	Gujarat	Govt. Akhandanand Ayurveda College, Ahmedabad	10.99
11.	Himachal Pradesh	Rajiv Gandhi PG Government Ayurveda College, Paprola	84.07
12.	Himachal Pradesh	Rajiv Gandhi PG Government Ayurveda College, Paprola	117.69
13.	Himachal Pradesh	Rajiv Gandhi PG Government Ayurveda College, Paprola	135.00
14.	Karnataka	Government Taranath Ayurveda College, Bellaray	62.00
15.	Karnataka	Government Taranath Ayurveda College, Bellaray	100.00
16.	Karnataka	Govt. Ayurveda Medical College, Bangalore	19.08
17.	Karnataka	Govt. Ayurveda Medical College, Mysore	125.80
18.	Karnataka	Shri B.M. Kankanawadi Ayurved Mahavidyalaya, Belgaum	120.00
19.	Karnataka	Shri Dharmasthala Manjunatheswara Ayurvedic College, Udupi	300.00
20.	Kerala	Government Ayurveda College, Tripunithura	11.84
21.	Kerala	Government Ayurveda College, Tripunithura	26.61
22.	Kerala	Government Ayurveda College, Tripunithura	112.00
23.	Kerala	Government Ayurveda College, Tripunithura	9.64
24.	Kerala	Govt. Ayurveda College, Kannur	70.53
25.	Kerala	Govt. Ayurveda College, Kannur	72.28
26.	Kerala	Govt. Ayurveda College, Thiruvananthapuram	40.50
27.	Kerala	Vaidyaratnam PS Varier Ayurveda College Kottakkal	45.42
28.	Madhya Pradesh	Govt. Ayurveda College, Gwalior	178.02
29.	Madhya Pradesh	Pt. Khusilal Sharma Govt. Auto Ayurveda Mahavidyalaya, Bhopal	90.00
30.	Maharashtra	Ayurved College and Shree Eknath Ayurved Rugnalaya, Shevgaon	12.00

1	2	3	4
31.	Maharashtra	College of Ayurveda and Research Centre, Akurdi, Pune	12.00
32.	Maharashtra	Grameen Ayurved Mahavidyalaya, Patur, Akola	12.00
33.	Maharashtra	Karamvir VT Randhir Ayurved College, Dhule	12.00
34.	Maharashtra	Karamvir VT Randhir Ayurved College, Dhule	12.00
35.	Maharashtra	RJVS Bhaisaheb Sawant Ayurved Mahavidyalaya, Sawantwadi	12.00
36.	Orissa	Indira Gandhi Memorial Ayurvedic Medical College and Hospital, Bhubaneshwar	12.00
37.	Orissa	Mayurbhanj Ayurved Mahavidyalaya, Mayurbhanj	12.00
38.	Rajasthan	MMM Govt. Ayurveda College, Udaipur	150.00
39.	Rajasthan	Rajasthan Ayurved University, Jodhpur	10.00
40.	Uttar Pradesh	Government Ayurveda College, Lucknow	200.00
Total			2908.43
2008-09			
41.	Andhra Pradesh	A.L. Govt. Ayurveda Medical College, Warangal	69.00
42.	Assam	Government Ayurveda College, Guwahati	179.00
43.	Gujarat	Govt. Ayurveda College, Vadodara	160
44.	Himachal Pradesh	Rajiv Gandhi PG Government Ayurveda College, Paprola	150.00
45.	Himachal Pradesh	Rajiv Gandhi PG Government Ayurveda College, Paprola	200.00
46.	Karnataka	Shri D.G.M. Ayurveda College, Gadag	133.21
47.	Kerala	Government Ayurveda College, Tripunithura	200.00
48.	Kerala	Vaidyaratnam Ayurveda College, Ollur	100.00
49.	Kerala	Vaidyaratnam PS Varier Ayurveda College, Kottakkal	300.00
50.	Madhya Pradesh	Government Ayurveda College and Hospital, Jabalpur	100.00
51.	Madhya Pradesh	Govt. Auto Ashtang Ayurveda College, Indore	75.00
52.	Maharashtra	Ayurved Prasarak Mandal's Ayurved Mahavidyalaya, Sion Mumbai	100.00
53.	Maharashtra	Govt, Ayurveda College, Vazirabad, Nanded	278.00
54.	Maharashtra	IR.A. Podar Ayurved Medical College, Mumbai	130.00

1	2	3	4
55.	Maharashtra	Shri Gurudeo Ayurveda College, Amravati	120.00
56.	Orissa	Gopabandhu Ayurveda Mahavidyalaya, Puri	173.371
57.	Rajasthan	Shri Bhanwar Lal Dugar Ayurved Vishwa Bharti Gandhi Vidya Mandir, Churu	140.00
Total			2607.58

2009-10

58.	Andhra Pradesh	A.L. Govt. Ayurveda Medical College, Warangal	69.00
59.	Karnataka	Shri D.G.M. Ayurveda College, Gadag	66.79
60.	Karnataka	Sri Dharmasthala Manjunatheshwara College of Ayurveda, Udupi	163.49
61.	Maharashtra	Ashtang Ayurveda Mahavidyalaya, Pune	90.00
62.	Maharashtra	D.M.M. Ayurveda Mahavidyalaya, Yavatmal	170.00
63.	Maharashtra	Seth Chandanmal Mutha Aryangla Vaidyak Mahavidyalaya, Satara	90.0
64.	Maharashtra	Sri Ayurved Mahavidyalaya, Nagpur	240.00
65.	Maharashtra	Tilak Ayurveda Mahavidyalaya, Pune	350.00
66.	Uttar Pradesh	Government Ayurveda College, Varanasi	170.00
67.	Uttarakhand	Gurukul Kangri Rajkiya Ayurveda College, Haridwar	118.00
Total			1458.28

2007-08**Siddha**

1.	Tamil Nadu	Govt. Siddha Medical College, Palayamkottai	270,00
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2008-09

2.	Tamil Nadu	Arignar Anna Government Hospital of Indian Medicine, Chennai	80.00
3.	Tamil Nadu	Arignar Anna Government Hospital of Indian Medicine, Chennai	100.00
4.	Tamil Nadu	Government Siddha Medical College Hospital, Palayamkottai	70.00
5.	Tamil Nadu	Government Siddha Medical College Hospital, Palayamkottai	100.00
6.	Tamil Nadu	Govt. Siddha Medical College, Chennai	200.00
Total			820.00

1	2	3	4
	2007-08	Unani	
1.	Madhya Pradesh	Government HSZH Unani Medical College, Bhopal	62.00
2.	Maharashtra	ZVM Unani Medical College and Hospital, Pune	30.31
3.	New Delhi	Jamia Hamdard, New Delhi	140.00
	Total		232.31
	2008-09		
4.	Andhra Pradesh	Dr. Abdul Haq Unani Medical College, Kumool	152.64
5.	Andhra Pradesh	Govt. Nizamia Tibbia College, Hyderabad	190.00
6.	Tamil Nadu	Government Unani Medical College, Chennai,	92.50
7.	Uttar Pradesh	State Takmii Ut Tib College and Hospital, Lucknow	100.00
8.	Maharashtra	ZVM Unani Medical College, Pune	38.50
	Total		573.64
	2007-08	Yoga and Naturppathy	
1.	Tamil Nadu	Government Yoga and Naturopathy College, Chennai	90
	2008-09 & 2009-10	Nil	
	2007-08	Homoeopathy	
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Dr. A.R. Govt. Homoeo Medical College Rajahmundry	72.05
2.	Andhra Pradesh	JSPS Government Homoeopathy Medical College, Ramanthapur	200.00
3.	Assam	J.K. Saikia Homoeopathic Medical College Jorhat	50.00
4.	Assam	J.K. Saikia Homoeopathic Medical College Jorhat	3.98
5.	Kerala	Dr. Padiar Memorial Homoeopathic Medical College, Ernakulam	47.00
6.	Kerala	Government Homoeopathy Medical College, Kozhikode	62.00
7.	Maharashtra	P.O. Jain Homoeo Medical College and Hospital Parbhani	12.00
8.	Maharashtra	Panchasheel Homoeopathic Shikshan Prasarak Mandal's HMC and Hospital, Khamgaon	12.00

1	2	3	4
9.	Maharashtra	Purushottam Das Bagla Homoeo Medica College, Arawat	12.00
10.	Maharashtra	Vamanrao Ithape Homoeo Medical College and Hospital, Sangamner	12.00
11.	Maharashtra	Vengurla Homoeo Medical College and Hospital, Vengurla	12.00
12.	Maharashtra	YMT Homoeo Medical College and Hospital, Navi Mumbai, Kharghar	12.00
13.	Orissa	Dr. A.C. Homoeo Medical College Bhubaneshwar	95.45
14.	Orissa	Dr. A.C. Homoeo Medical College Bhubaneshwar	76.02
15.	Grissa	Utkalmani HMC and Hospital, Rourkela	62.00
16.	Punjab	Homoeo Medical College, Abohar	12.00
17.	Rajasthan	Bharatiya HMC and Hospital, Bharatpur	12.00
18.	Uttar Pradesh	State KGK Homoeopathic Medical College and Hospital, Muradabad	59.72
19.	West Bengal	Pratap Chandra Memorial Homoeo Medical College and Hospital, Kolkata	12.00
Total			836.22
2008-09			
20.	Andhra Pradesh	Dr. A.R. Govt. Homoeo Medical College, Rajahmundry	27.95
21.	Delhi	Nehru Homoeo Medical College and Hospital, New Delhi	11.83
22.	Kerala	Dr. Padiar Memorial Homoeopathic Medical College, Ernakulam	100.00
23.	Orissa	Biju Patnaik Homoeo Medical College and Hospital, Berhampur	69.00
24.	Orissa	Utkalmani HMC and Hospital, Rourkela	60.00
Total			268.78
2009-10			
25.	Kerala	N.S.S. Homoeo Medical College, Kottayam	170.00
Total			170.00

Insulation of Transmission Lines

2691. SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government provides financial assistance to the States for insulation of the transmission lines passing through forest areas;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any proposal has been received by the Union Government for Insulation of transmission lines passing through the forest areas in Madhya Pradesh; and

(d) if so, the details thereof along with the time by which the said proposal is likely to be approved?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) and (b) No, Madam. Ministry of Power does not provide any financial assistance to the States for insulation of the transmission lines passing through forest areas.

(c) and (d) No, Madam.

Review of Power Generation

2692. SHRI RAVINDRA KUMAR PANDEY:
SHRI VISHWA MOHAN KUMAR:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has reviewed the power generation and its distribution in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the details of power generation and supply by Damodar Valley Corporation and each of its ancillaries during the last three years and the current year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) and (b)

The status of electricity generation in the country is reviewed on regular basis in CEA/MOP. During the current Financial Year 2009-10 (April, 2009 to February, 2010), the electricity generation in the country (including import of power from Bhutan was 700.73 Billion Unit (BU), which was 20.15 BU (2.7%) short of the target of 720.88 BU. However, the actual generation represented a growth of 6.37% as compared to the actual generation of 658.74 BU during the corresponding period of last year.

The distribution of electricity in a State/UT is under the purview of the concerned State Government/UT administration/Power Utilities. However, to improve the electricity distribution system in the country, Government of India has launched two centrally sponsored schemes, namely, Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutkaran Yojana (RGGVY) and Restructured Accelerated Power Development and Reforms Programme (R-APDRP).

The objective of the RGGVY is to electrify over one lakh un-electrified villages and to provide free electricity connections to 2.34 crore rural BPL households.

The focus of R-APDRP is on actual, demonstrable performance in terms of Aggregate Technical and Commercial (AT and C) loss reduction. Projects under the scheme are to be taken up in two parts while part-A includes the projects for establishment of base line data and IT applications for energy accounting/auditing and IT-based consumers service centres, part-B includes the regular distribution system strengthening projects.

(c) Statement-I indicating the details of power generation by DVC's plants during the last three years and the current year (April, 2009 to February, 2010) is enclosed. Statement II indicating the supply of power to its firm consumers during the last three years and the current year (April, 2009 to January, 2010) is enclosed.

Statement I

Details of Station-wise power generation of DVC stations during the years 2006-07, 2007-08, 2008-09 and 2009-10 (April, 2009 to February, 2010)

Sl.No.	Name of the Gen. Stations	Capacity (MW) (As on 1/3/10)	Generation (MU)			
			2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10 (upto 02/10)
1.	Bokaro Thermal-B	630	3304	3930	3452	3173
2.	Chandrapura TPS	1000	2145	2388	2503	2145
3.	Durgapur TPS	340	2063	1659	1922	1884
4.	Mejia TPS	1340	6236	6827	7445	6192
5.	Malthon GT	90	-	-	-	-
6.	Malthon Hydrel	63.2	175	213	189	94
7.	Panchet Hydrel	80	164	216	223	83
8.	Tilaiya Hydrel	4	18	23	20	8
Total		3547.2	14105	15256	15754	13579

Statement II

Supply of power to Firm Consumers of DVC during the last three years and the current year (upto January, 2010)

Name of Consumers Category-wise	Supply to Firm Consumers (MU)			
	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10 (upto 01/10)
1	2	3	4	5
Traction (Indian Railways)	533	545	574	508
Steel				
(a) SAIL	1279	1466	1468	1250
(b) TISCO	346	238	401	349
(c) Other Steel	2619	3694	4030	4012
TOTAL Steel	4244	5398	5899	5611
Coal				
(a) Coal India	1346	1408	1416	1177
(b) Other coal	143	155	157	165

1	2	3	4	5
TOTAL Coal	1489	1563	1573	1343
Pvt. Licensee (DPSC)	670	710	727	568
JSEB	2688	2970	3040	2600
WBSEDCL	684	714	634	505
MISC. and OTHERS	465	484	453	376
TOTAL Firm Sale	10773	12384	12901	11512

[English]

Rajiv Gandhi National Creche Scheme

2693. SHRI JAGDAMBIKA PAL:
SHRI KAUSHALENDRA KUMAR:

Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has made any assessment of the growing need of creches for children of working mothers in organized sector;

(b) if so, the number of creches sanctioned and set up under the Rajiv Gandhi National Creche Scheme during the last three years and the current year so far, State-wise;

(c) whether the Government proposes to promote creches in the organized sector beyond the coverage of said Scheme;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) the details of funds allocated and utilized by the

State Government and Non-Governmental Organizations alongwith the budgetary provisions made in this regard during the said period; and

(f) the mechanism adopted to monitor the scheme by the Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) to (e) The Rajiv Gandhi National Creche Scheme for the Children of Working Mothers is being implemented in the unorganized sector through 3 mother organizations. The State-wise details of the creches sanctioned and set up during the financial years 2006-07 and 2007-08 are at Statement-I. No new creches were sanctioned during the financial years 2008-09 and 2009-10. The details of the funds allocated and funds utilized are at Statement-II.

There is no proposal for expanding this Scheme to the children of working mothers in the organized sector.

(f) As per the provisions of the Scheme, monitoring of creches is done through independent identified agencies like Schools of Social Work, Women's Studies Centres and other reputed agencies.

Statement I

Number of Creches sanctioned and created year wise and State wise

Sl.No.	Name of the State/UT	2006-07		2007-08	
		No. of Creches sanctioned	No. of Creches created	No. of Creches sanctioned	No. of Creches created
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	743	743	555	555
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	55	55	96	96

1	2	3	4	5	6
3.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	8	8	5	5
4.	Assam	359	359	290	290
5.	Bihar	437	437	244	244
6.	Chandigarh	18	18	20	20
7.	Chhattisgarh	418	418	279	279
8.	Delhi	137	137	219	219
9.	Goa	24	24	8	8
10.	Gujarat	237	237	262	262
11.	Haryana	145	145	105	105
12.	Himachal Pradesh	123	123	29	29
13.	Jammu and Kashmir	389	389	225	225
14.	Jharkhand	480	480	382	382
15.	Karnataka	624	624	153	153
16.	Kerala	363	363	126	126
17.	Lakshadweep	50	50	8	8
18.	Madhya Pradesh	653	653	320	320
19.	Maharashtra	380	380	565	565
20.	Manipur	158	158	65	65
21.	Meghalaya	30	30	33	33
22.	Mizoram	29	29	59	59
23.	Nagaland	103	103	140	140
24.	Orissa	291	291	183	183
25.	Puducherry	34	34	13	13
26.	Punjab	223	223	—	—
27.	Rajasthan	499	499	352	352
28.	Sikkim	58	58	13	13
29.	Tamil Nadu	469	469	15	15
30.	Tripura	109	109	63	63
31.	Uttar Pradesh	545	545	584	584
32.	Uttarakhand	331	331	96	96
33.	West Bengal	418	418	201	201
	Total	8940	8940	5708	5708

Statement II

(Rs. in crore)

Financial year	Funds sanctioned	Funds utilized
2006-07	94.19	69.66
2007-08	97.25	78.19
2008-09	86.96	67.49
2009-10	77.55	Not applicable

Cases of Pilferage and Corruption

2694. SHRI GAJANAN D. BABAR:
SHRI ANANDRAO ADSUL:

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

(a) whether several cases of pilferage and thefts in procuring consumables for Government hospitals reported in the recent past;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the measures taken by the Union Government to check such cases?

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. However, in so far as the Central Government hospitals located in Delhi namely, Safdarjung hospital, Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia Hospital and Lady Hardinge Medical College and Associated Hospitals are concerned, three cases of the theft of consumables have been reported in Safdarjung Hospital and FIR has been lodged by the hospitals authorities in these cases. Similarly, a case of theft from stores was reported in Lady Hardinge Medical College and complaint was lodged with the Police. No such case has been reported in Dr. RML Hospital, New Delhi.

(c) Security instructions re-iterating the preventive steps such as posting of security guard, surprise checks on regular intervals have been issued by the respective hospital authorities.

Power Generation by NTPC

2695. SHRI P. KARUNAKARAN:
SHRI BHAUSAHEB RAJARAM WAKCHAURE:
SHRI AMARNATH PRADHAN:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the total power generation by National Thermal Power Corporation Limited (NTPC) at present;

(b) whether the NTPC proposes an expansion plan to increase power generation capacity from 30000 MW to 75000 MW;

(c) if so, whether the NTPC has set a target for power generation during the Twelfth Five Year Plan;

(d) if so, the details of the power plants proposed to be set up during the said period to achieve the targets set, State/UT-wise;

(e) whether the NTPC proposes to invest Rs. 225000 crores in the next seven years in capacity expansion; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) There has been a generation of 198695 MUs of electricity by NTPC during 2009-10 (April'09 to February'10). Station-wise details are given at Statement-I.

(b) to (f) Presently, NTPC has an installed capacity of 31,134 MW which includes power stations under joint venture (with other entities) totaling capacity of 2294 MW. Projects, of the total capacity of 17,440 MW, are under construction, the State-wise details of which are

given Statement-II. Projects, of the total capacity of 11,727 MW, which are either at pre-award stage or for which Feasibility Report are approved, the State-wise details of which are given in Annex-II. NTPC has a corporate vision to become a 75000 MW company by 2017. However, it

will depend on availability of land, various clearances and fuel linkages.

To achieve the vision of 75,000 MW, NTPC may require funding to the tune of Rs. 2,25,000 crores.

Statement I

Details of NTPC'S Projects which are under Construction

Sl.No.	Name of the Project	State	Capacity (MW)	Fuel Type
1.	Simhadri-II	Andhra Pradesh	1000 (2x500)	Coal
2.	Bongaigaon	Assam	750 (3x250)	Coal
3.	Barh-I	Bihar	1980 (3x660)	Coal
4.	Barh-II	Bihar	1320 (2x660)	Coal
5.	Nabinagar - JV with Railways	Bihar	1000 (4x250)	Coal
6.	Sipat-I	Chhattisgarh	1980 (3x660)	Coal
7.	Korba-III	Chhattisgarh	500	Coal
8.	Indira Gandhi STPP, Jhajjar - JV with HPGCL and IPGCL	Haryana	1500 (3x500)	Coal
9.	Koldam	Himachal Pradesh	800 (4x200)	Hydro
10.	Vindhyachal-IV	Madhya Pradesh	1000 (2x500)	Coal
11.	Mouda-I	Maharashtra	1000 (2x500)	Coal
12.	Vallur Stage-I, Ph-I - JV with TNEB	Tamil Nadu	1000 (2x500)	Coal
13.	Vallur Stage-I, Ph-II - JV with TNEB	Tamil Nadu	500	Coal
14.	Loharinag Pala	Uttarakhand	600 (4x150)	Hydro
15.	Tapovan Vishnugad	Uttarakhand	520 (4x130)	Hydro
16.	NCTPP-II*	Uttar Pradesh	490 (1x490)	Coal
17.	Rihand-III	Uttar Pradesh	1000 (2x500)	Coal
18.	Farakka-III	West Bengal	500	Coal
Total		17440		

*One unit of 490 MW of NCTPP already commissioned in 2009-10

Statement II*NTPC's Basket of New Projects at pre-award stage/Feasibility Report approved*

Sl.No.	Project	State	Capacity (MW)	Fuel/Type
1.	Muzaffarpur Exp. - JV With BSEB	Bihar	390 (2X195)	Coal
2.	Nabinagar - JV With BSEB	Bihar	1980 (3X660)	Coal
3.	Solapur	Maharashtra	1320 (2X660)	Coal
4.	Mouda-II	Maharashtra	1320 (2X660)	Coal
5.	Lata Tapovan - By NHL*	Uttarakhand	171 (3X57)	Hydro
6.	Rammam-III - By NHL*	West Bengal	120 (3X40)	Hydro
7.	Rupsiyabagar Khasiyabara	Uttarakhand	261 (3X87)	Hydro
8.	Meja - JV With UPRVUNL	Uttar Pradesh	1320 (2X660)	Coal
9.	Singrauli-III	Uttar Pradesh	500 (1x500)	Coal
10.	Wind Energy	Location to be decided based on selected bid	100	Renewable
Total			7482	
II. FR Approved				
1.	Kudgi-I	Karnataka	2400 (3X800)	Coal
2.	Vindhyachal-V	Madhya Pradesh	500 (1X500)	Coal
3.	Gurditiwala HEPP	Punjab	2	Hydro
4.	Anta Solar	Rajasthan	15	Solar
5.	Tanda-II	Uttar Pradesh	1320 (2X660)	Coal
6.	Singrauli CW HEPP	Uttar Pradesh	8	Hydro
Total			4245	

*[Translation]***Setting up of Patient Welfare Committees**

2696. SHRI JAGDANAND SINGH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to set up Patient Welfare Committees at State, district, block and village level in each State under the National Rural Health Mission (NRHM);

(b) if so, the details of the constitution of such committees, State-wise;

(c) whether many States are lagging far behind the set targets due to non-execution of the decentralised system between the years 2005-08.

(d) if so, the details thereof; land

(e) the details of the efforts being made to achieve the targets during the current year?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (e) A management structure called Rogi Kalyan Samiti [RKS]/ Patient Welfare Committee/Hospital Management Committee [HMC] has been approved under National

Rural Health Mission [NRHM] for facilities up to PHCs. Funds are released to all State/UT Governments under NRHM for constitution of said RKSs as per their

requirement incorporated in their annual PIPs. A State-wise statement showing the number of RKSs constituted at various levels as on 31.1.20010 is enclosed.

Statement

Number of Rogi Kalyan Samitis

Sl.No.	Name of State	DHS	CHC	Other than CHC at or Above Block Level but below District Level	PHC	Other Health Facilities above SC but below Block Level (may include APHC etc.)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Bihar	29	52	22	415	NA
2.	Chhattisgarh	16	138	26	695	57
3.	Himachal Pradesh	12	73	35	445	0
4.	Jammu and Kashmir	14	87	NA	375	0
5.	Jharkhand	24	170	36	254	0
6.	Madhya Pradesh	50.	278	56	860	0
7.	Orissa	32	231	101	117	963
8.	Rajasthan	33	368	19	1503	0
9.	Uttar Pradesh	71	438	0	470	2680
10.	Uttrakhand	18	53	18	35	0
11.	Arunachal Pradesh	NA	NA	NA	79	NA
12.	Assam	NA	NA	13	844	NA
13.	Manipur	NA	NA	1	73	4
14.	Meghalaya	NA	NA	0	99	0
15.	Mizoram	NA	NA	2	56	5
16.	Nagaland	NA	NA	NA	124	4
17.	Sikkim	NA	NA	NA	24	NA
18.	Tripura	NA	NA	11	78	NA

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
19.	Andhra Pradesh	16	168	66	1570	7
20.	Goa	2	3	0	9	0
21.	Gujarat	23	273	23	897	NA
22.	Haryana	21	91	25	336	2465
23.	Karnataka	19	176	148	2193	516
24.	Kerala	14	245	66	839	NA
25.	Maharashtra	23	361	85	1805	0
26.	Punjab	20	114	36	341	0
27.	Tamil Nadu	27	257	234	1165	0
28.	West Bengal	1	34	8	92	NA
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	3	4	0	19	0
30.	Chandigarh	1	2	0	0	0
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1	1	NA	0	NA
32.	Daman and Diu	2	1	1	3	0
33.	Delhi	0	0	0	0	0
34.	Lakshwadeep	2	3	0	4	0
35.	Puducherry	4	4	0	39	0

Production of Vaccines

2697. SHRI KAUSHALENDRA KUMAR:
SHRI S. SEMMALAI:
SHRI VIRENDER KASHYAP:
SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR:

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

(a) whether there is shortage of vaccine for the Universal Immunization Programmes in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the corrective measures taken or proposed to be taken by the Government in this regard;

(c) whether the Government has issued any direction to use the vaccines manufactured by the three vaccine

production units at Kasauli, Coonoor and Chennai whose manufacturing licenses were suspended by the Drugs Controller General (India);

(d) if so, whether this has been done in compliance with the rules laid down by the Central Drugs Standard Control Organisation (CDSCO) in this regard;

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

(f) the time by which the Government proposes to revive and restart production of vaccines in these units?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) No. There is no shortage of vaccine for the Universal Immunization Programme in the country.

(b) Not applicable in view of the reply to part (a) above.

(c) to (f) Yes. Ministry of Health and Family Welfare vide order dated 26.02.2010 has revoked the order which suspended licenses to manufacture vaccines by Central Research Institute, Kasauli, BCG Vaccine Laboratory, Guindy and Pasteur Institute of India, Coonoor. These Institutes have also been ordered to ensure that the production line is made fully compliant with GMP standards within three years from the date of the issue of the order.

[English]

Schedule Y Requirements for Biotech Drugs

2698. DR. BALIRAM: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the requirements and guidelines for approval of new drugs in the country;

(b) whether the office of Drugs Controller General (India) is adhering to Schedule Y requirements while granting marketing permissions for new biotech drugs;

(c) if so, the details thereof and if not, reasons therefor;

(d) whether Insulin formulation of Multinational Generics Biotechnology Corporation was approved without any clinical trials in the country; and

(e) if so, the reasons therefor and the action taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI): (a) As per the Drugs and Cosmetics Act, the applicants for the new drugs under Rule 122E are required to apply to the Drugs Controller General India as per requirements given under rule 122A, *i.e.* applications for the permission to import new drug and 122B, *i.e.* application to manufacture new drugs other than the drugs classified under C and C1 wherein the applicants are required to submit the data as per Schedule Y including on clinical trials and results thereof.

(b) and (c) Yes, as per Drugs and Cosmetics Act and rules there under.

(d) and (e) The insulin formulation of M/s generics Biotechnology was approved with the condition to conduct their Post marketing Surveillance studies, by the Licensing authority, under rule 21(b) of Drugs and Cosmetics Act. There after due to the news report raising concern about the phase of clinical trial, the import permission of the said formulation was put on 'hold' for review. Permission to evaluate safety and efficacy of the said formulation was granted to M/s Shreya Life Sciences, the authorized agent of M/s Generics Biotechnology in India.

Stake in NABARD

2699. SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are plans to reallocate existing shares/portfolios in the National Bank for Agriculture and Rural development (NABARD);

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the details of consultation carried out in this regard; and

(c) the steps taken to ensure that the interests of farmers is not tempered with in the process?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. The Government of India (Gol), in consultation with the Reserve Bank of India (RBI), has decided to take-over 72.5% of the overall shareholding in the National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD), presently held by RBI, thus taking Gol's holding in NABARD to 100%. The transfer of RBI shareholdings in NABARD to the Gol is in line with the recommendations of the Narsimhan Committee on Banking Sector Reforms that it was inconsistent with the principles of effective supervision that the regulator was also the owner of a financial entity.

The Gol has already made a Budget provision of Rs. 1,450 crore during 2009-10 for the above purpose.

(c) The take over of RBI share holding in NABARD will not have any bearing on the working of NABARD as it will continue to work towards the fulfillment of the interest of rural sector, especially farmers.

*[Translation]***Tourist Guides**

2700. SHRIMATI DEEPA DASMUNSI: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether any assessment has been made by the Government as regard the requirement of Licenced Tourist Guides for Delhi and other North Indian States in view of the Commonwealth Games, 2010;

(b) whether arrangements have been made for the millions of tourists likely to visit the monuments situated in Delhi and the entire North India;

(c) if so, the details thereof and whether sufficient number of Licenced Tourist Guides are available in the country; and

(d) if not, the efforts being made by the Government to meet the expected requirement of Licenced Tourist Guides in the country for the upcoming Commonwealth Games, 2010?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI SULTAN AHMED): (a) to (d) Ministry of Tourism, Government of India revised its guidelines for grant of guide licenses to Regional Level Guides in 2007, with the objective to ensure quality guides and to meet the increasing demand. Thereafter, applications were invited and examinations were also conducted for selection of candidates for training in 2007. The matter became sub-judice and finally the stay was vacated, recently. However, in the year 2009-10, 602 Regional Level Guides have been trained by Indian Institute of Tourism and Travel Management (IITTM).

*[English]***Sports Complexes**

2701. SHRI NARAHARI MAHATO: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of Delhi Development Authority's (DDA's) sports complexes presently in Delhi, particularly in Dwarka;

(b) the types of games facilities available in these sports complexes;

(c) whether there is any plan to construct new sports complexes in Delhi particularly in Dwarka;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the time by which the same are likely to be constructed and operationalised?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (PROF. SAUGATA ROY): (a) DDA has informed that there are 14 Sports Complexes in Delhi under its management, namely, (i) Siri Fort Sports Complex (ii) Saket Sports Complex (iii) Netaji Subhash Sports Complex (iv) Vasant Kunj Sports Complex (v) Hari Nagar Sports Complex (vi) Paschim Vihar Sports Complex (vii) Dwarka Sports Complex (viii) Major Dhyan Chand Sports Complex (ix) Rohini Sports Complex (x) Rashtriya Swabhiman Khel Parisar (xi) Poorv Delhi Khel Parisar (xii) China Sports Complex (xiii) Yamuna Sports Complex & (xiv) Saba Gang Nath Sports Complex (mini Sports Complex).

(b) Badminton, Gymnastics, Swimming, Basketball, Hockey, Volleyball, Billiards/Snooker, Horse Riding, Table Tennis, Carrom/Chess, Taekwondo/Karate, Tennis, Lawn Bowls, Cricket, Croquet, Air/Pistol Shooting & Golf.

(c) to (e) DDA has informed that it intends to develop four (4) new Sports Complexes; one at Narela and three at different places at Dwarka. No time frame for the completion/operationalisation in view of the procedural requirements involved.

Medicinal and Aromatic Plants

2702. SHRI P.C. GADDIGOUDAR:
SHRI ANANTH KUMAR:
SHRI N.S.V. CHITTHAN:
SHRI SAJJAN VERMA:
SHRI S. SEMMALAI:
SHRI VIRENDER KASHYAP:
SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR:
SHRI ANJANKUMAR M. YADAV:
SHRI ANANDRAO ADSUL:

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

(a) the list of the endangered species of the medicinal and aromatic plants in the country and the reasons for these plants falling in the endangered category;

(b) the steps taken by the Government to extend credit and subsidy facilities to individuals for taking up

cultivation of these medicinal plants in the country along with the proposals received from the State Governments in this regard;

(c) whether the Government proposes to establish Central Herbal Garden in every State and also constituted a committee for cultivation of these plants along the sides of National Highways in the hilly areas;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether any proposal is also under consideration of the Government to procure medicinal plants through Medicinal Plant Farms and Herbal Medicine Corporation Ltd. and to fix Minimum support Price (MSP) for it; and

(f) if so, the details thereof and the guidelines issued to the State Governments in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) The list of the threatened species of the medicinal and aromatic plants in the country is given in the Statement enclosed. The reasons of these plants falling in the endangered category are (i) anthropogenic *i.e.* over - exploitation including open source collection of these plants to meet the demand of industries; and (ii) habitat degradation due to change in land-use pattern.

(b) National Medicinal Plants Board had implemented Contractual Farming scheme since the year 2002-03 under which financial assistance was provided to farmers/growers for cultivation of identified medicinal plants in the form of subsidy @30% of the project cost to a maximum of Rs. 9.00 lakhs. This scheme continued till the year 2007-08. A new "Centrally Sponsored Scheme of National Mission on Medicinal Plants" is being implemented w.e.f. 2008-09 with a total outlay of Rs. 630.00 crores during the 11th plan. Its implementation is being done in a mission mode in selected clusters through growers' cooperatives, self help groups, producer companies, etc. with backward and forward linkages for nurseries, post-harvest management, marketing and quality certification.

(c) and (d) No. However, a Core Group was constituted by the National Medicinal Plants Board for finalization of an Action Plan for plantation of medicinal plants along the National Highways. The Core Group suggested that plantation and commercial exploitation of medicinal plants is not advisable along the Highways.

(e) No.

(f) Does not arise.

Statement

List of Threatened Medicinal Plants

Aconitum balfourii, Aconitum chasmanthum. Aconitum deinorrhizum. Aconitum falconeri var latilobum, Aconitum ferox, Aconitum heterophyllum, Acorus gramineus, Allim stracheyi, Angelica glauca, Anogeissus sericea var, numularia, Aquillaria mallaccensis, Aristolochia bracteolata, Aristolochia indica, Arnebia benthamii, Atropa acuminata, Berberis affinis, Berberis apiculata, Berberis aristata, Bergenia stracheyi, Capparis pachyphylla. Carum villosum, Colchicum luteum, Coptis teets, Coscinium fenestratum, Dactylorhiza hatagirea, Dioscorea deltoidea, Elaecarpus prunifolius, Ephedra gerardinana, Gentiana kuroo, Gloriosa superba, Hedychium spciatum, Hyoscyamus niger, Hydnacarpus macrocarpa, Iphigenia indica, Iphigenia pallida, Iphigenia stellata, Kalachoe roseus, Medhuca insignis, Meconopsis betonicifolia, Nardostachys grandiflora, Panax pseudoginseng, Picrohiza kurrooo, Podophyllum hexandrum, Pterocarpus santalinus, Raouvlfia serpentina, Rheum emodi, Saussurea bracteata, Saussurea costus, Saussurea gnaphalodes, Swertia chirayita, Taxus wallichiana, Taxocarpus kurzii, Urginea indica and Urginea maritime.

"Service Charges by Banks and Post Offices"

2703. SHRI M. RAJA MOHAN REDDY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the post offices and banks are charging 2 per cent Service Charges for operating the accounts of National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (NREGA) workers; and

(b) if so, the details in this regard and the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) Post offices are not charging any service charge for operating the accounts of National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (NREGA) workers.

Regarding service charges of banks, in terms of extant guidelines issued by Reserve Bank of India (RBI), in the context of granting greater functional autonomy to banks, operational freedom has been given to all scheduled commercial banks including private sector banks, on all matters pertaining to banking transactions. With effect from September, 1999 banks have been given the freedom to fix service charges for various types of

services rendered by them. While fixing service charges, banks should ensure that the charges are reasonable and not out of line with the average cost of providing these services. In order to ensure transparency, banks have also been advised to display and update on their websites the details of various service charges in a prescribed format. Further, vide RBI's circular dated February 2, 2007, banks have been advised that they should make basic banking services available at reasonable prices/charges to customers. Banks have also been advised to ensure that customers are made aware of the service Charges upfront and changes in the service charges are implemented only with prior notice to customers.

[Translation]

Treatment of AIDS

2704. SHRI BHAUSAHEB RAJARAM
WAKCHAURE:
SHRI G.M. SIDDESHWARA:

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

(a) the total number of AIDS patients in the country alongwith number of patients who died of the disease during the last three years and the current year, State/ UT-wise;

(b) the steps taken or proposed to be taken by the Government to control the disease and the achievements made so far as a result thereof;

(c) the number of Government Hospitals providing treatment to AIDS patients in the country, State/UT-wise;

(d) whether the Government has identified some hospitals in the country for providing free second line treatment to the AIDS patients;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) other steps being taken by the Government to contain the disease particularly among migrants who carry high risk of getting infected with HIV virus?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI): (a) A total of 4,19,982 AIDS patients have been registered during the last 3 years and current year (till January 2010). Total number of deaths reported

during this period is 56427. State wise number of AIDS patients and reported deaths is given in statement-I

(b) A comprehensive National AIDS Control Programme phase-3 (2007-12) being implemented to prevent and control HIV/AIDS in the country. Mai activities being undertaken include:

- (i) Targeted interventions for high risk population
- (ii) Counseling and testing for HIV
- (iii) Prevention of mother to child transmission
- (iv) Blood safety programme
- (v) Public awareness through multi-media
- (vi) Management of sexually transmitted infections
- (vii) Care, support and treatment of AIDS patients.

Target and achievements for major activities is given in statement-II.

(c) At present 239 Anti-retroviral Treatment (ART) centres have been set up to provide free treatment. State-wise number of ART centres is given in statement III.

(d) and (e) 10 Centres of Excellence have been established for provision of free second line ART to eligible AIDS patients. These are:

1. Government Gandhi General Hospital, Hyderabad
2. PGI of Medical Education and Research, Chandigarh
3. Maulana Azad Medical College, New Delhi
4. B.J. Medical College, Ahmedabad
5. Bowring and Lady Curzon Hospital, Bangalore
6. School of Tropical Medicine. Kolkata
7. Sir JJ. Hospital, Mumbai
8. Govt. Hospital of Thoracic Medicine, Tarnbaram
9. Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi
10. Regional Institute of Medical Sciences, Imphal

(f) Strategy to provide services to migrants include risk reduction messages and counselingj treatment of Sexually transmitted infections and provision of condoms. Currently 2.8 lakh migrants have been covered under the programme.

Statement I*State-wise number of AIDS patients and reported deaths*

Sl. No.	State/UT	AIDS Patients	Deaths Reported due to AIDS
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	87336	12879
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	47	7
3.	Assam	1272	148
4.	Bihar	7116	375
5.	Chandigarh	3062	400
6.	Chhattisgarh	2340	186
7.	Delhi	9825	1133
8.	Goa	1348	290
9.	Gujarat	20066	2079
10.	Haryana	2439	682
11.	Himachal Pradesh	1294	174
12.	Jammu and Kashmir	940	139
13.	Jharkhand	2186	436
14.	Karnataka	54378	9166

1	2	3	4
15.	Kerala	6257	1011
16.	Madhya Pradesh	5840	1099
17.	Maharashtra	98578	10371
18.	Manipur	8383	773
19.	Meghalaya	100	11
20.	Mizoram	805	112
21.	Nagaland	1414	204
22.	Orissa	3214	790
23.	Pondichery	869	0
24.	Punjab	6262	910
25.	Rajasthan	10500	2127
26.	Sikkim	63	21
27.	Tamil Nadu	58983	7074
28.	Tripura	171	22
29.	Uttar Pradesh	15939	2225
30.	Uttaranchal	794	120
31.	West Bengal	8156	963
Total		419982	56427

Statement II*Progress made under National AIDS Control Programme Phase-III (NACP-III)*

Sl.No.	Indicators	NACP-II 2012	
		Target	Achievements (till Feb. 2010)
1	2	3	4
1.	Setting new core group targeted interventions	2,100	1290
2.	Set up new bridge population targeted interventions		
3.	Treat new STI Cases (lakh)	150/yr	160.7**
4.	Set up new Blood Component Separation Units	162	131

1	2	3	4
5.	Setup new District Level Blood Banks	39	10
6.	Treat persons living with HIV/AIDS with ARV drugs	3,00,000 by 2012	3,00,702
7.	ART Centres	250	239
8.	Community Care Centres	350	287
9.	Integrated Counselling and Testing Centres	4,955	5,140
10.	Mothers Counselling and tested at ICTC (lakh)	75/yr	129.59**
11.	Persons Counselling and tested at the ICTC (lakh)	220/yr	165.58**

**3 years.

Statement III*List of Existing ART centres: January, 2010*

Sl.No.	State	District	ART Centre
1	2	3	4
1.		Chennai	Govt. Hospital for Thoracic Medicine
2.		Chennai	Madras Medical College
3.		Madurai	Government Medical College
4.		Namakkal	Government Hospital
5.		Chennai	Kilpouk Medical College
6.		Salem	Medical College
7.		Tirunelveli	Medical College
8.		Coimbatore	Coimbatore Medical college
9.		Theni	Theni Medical college
10.		Thanjavur	Thanzavur Medical College
11.		Vellore	Vellore Medical college
12.		Konniyakumari	Medical College
13.		Tiruchirappalli	Trichy Medical college
14.		Chennai	Institute of Obstetrics A Gynecology MMC
15.		Sharmapuri	District Hospital
16.		Virudhunagar	District Hospital
17.		Viluppuram	District Hospital

1	2	3	4
18.	Tamil Nadu	Karur	District Hospital
19.		Dindigul	Govt. District Headquarters Hospital, Dindugal
20.		Perambalur	ART Centre, 6bvt Hospital, Perambalur
21.		Chennai	Institute+D49e of Child Health
22.		Ariyalur	Govt. District Headquarters Hospital, Krishnagiri
23.		Toothukudi	Tuticorin Medical College Hospital, Tuticorin
24.		Tiruvanamalai	Govt. District Headquarters Hospital, Thiruvannamal
25.		Thiruvallur	Govt. District Headquarters Hospital, Thiruvallur
26.		Cuddalore	Govt. District Headquarters Hospital, Cudallore
27.		Vellore	CMC Vellore+D51
28.		Chennai	Stanley Medical College
29.		Nagapatinim	Nagapattinam District Headquarters Hospital
30.		Erode	Erode District Headquarters Hospital
31.		Sivaganga	Stvagangai Medical College and Hospital
32.		The Nilgiris	Nilgiris District Headquarters Hospital
33.		Iamanathapuram	Ramanathapuram District Headquarters Hospital
34.		Cancheepuram	Govt. Medical College and Hospital, Chengalpattu
35.		Thiruvarur	Govt. Medical College and Hospital
36.		Idukkottai	Govt. District Hospital
37.		Mumbai	Sir J.J. Hospital
38.		Mumbai	KEM Hospital
39.		Mumbai	BLY Nair Hospital
40.		Mumbai	TMS Sion Hospital
41.		Sangli	Government Medical College, Sangli
42.		Akola	Medical college, Akola
43.		Pune	B.J. Medical College
44.		Yavatmal	Medical College, Yawatmal
45.		Nagpur	Govt. Med. College, Nagpur

1	2	3	4
46.		BEED	Medical College, Ambejogai
47.		Pune	NARI, Pune
48.		Kolhapur	RCSM Government Medical College
49.		Aurangabad	Medical College, Aurangabad
50.		Solapur	Govt. Medical College, Solapur
51.		Dhule	Medical College, Dhule
52.		Nanded	Govt. Medical College
53.	Maharashtra	Latur	Civil Hospital and Govt. Medical College
54.		Chandrapur	BILT, Chandrapur
55.		Chandrapur	District Hospital Art Centre, Chandrapur
56.		Mumbai	Godrej Mumbai
57.		Thane	Vithal Sayanra General Hospital, Thane
58.		Nashik	Civil Hospital, Nashik
59.		Ahmadnagar	District Civil Hospital, Ahmednagar
60.		Satara	District Civil Hospital, Satara
61.		Ratnagiri	District Civil Hospital, Ratnagiri
62.		Wardha	ART Centre Civil Hospital, Wardha
63.		Parbhani	Civil Hospital, Parbhani
64.		Jalgaon	Civil Hospital, Jalgaon
65.		Osmanabad	Osmanabad District Hospital
66.		Sangli	Jharati Vidyapeeth-Sangli
67.		Raigarh	Reliance DAH Patalganga
68.		Pune	AFMC Pune
69.		Nagpur	IGMC Nagpur
70.		Mumbai	NMMC Vashi
71.		Jalna	Jalna District Hospital
72.		Bhandara	Bhandara District Hospital+D126
73.		Pune	Sajaj Auto ITD YCMH Pimpri

1	2	3	4
74.		Nandurbar	Nandurbar ART Center
75.		Gadchiroli	Gadchiroli ART Center
76.		Mumbai	L&T Health Centre
77.		Mumbai	LTMG Sion Hospital, Regional Pediatric ART Centre
78.		Hyderabad	Osmania Medical College, Hyderabad
79.		Guntur	Govt. Medical College, Guntur
80.		Visakhapatnam	Sovt. MC (King George Hospital), Vizag
81.		Anantapur	GGH, Anantapur
82.		Krishna	GGH, Vijayawada
83.		Cuddapah	RIMS, Kadapa
84.		Chittoor	SVRR GGH, Triupati Chittoor
85.		Vakasam	Government District Hospital, Ongole
86.		East Godavari	GGH, Kakinada, East Godavari
87.		Rangareddi	Gandhi Med College, Secunderabad
88.		Warangal	Medical College, Warangal
89.		Karimnagar	Govt. District Hospital, Karimnagar
90.		Hyderabad	Govt. Gen. Chest Hospital, Hyd
91.		Nizamabad	District Head Quarters Hospital, Nizamabad
92.		West Godavari	District Head Quarters Hospital, Eluru
93.	Andhra Pradesh	Srikakulam	District Head Quarters Hospital, Srikakulam
94.		Khammam	District Head Quarters Hospital, Khammam
95.		Mahbubnagar	District HQ Hospital, Mehboobnagar
96.		Kurnool	Government General Hospital, Kurnool
97.		Nellore	District Head Quarters Hospital, Nellore
98.		Nalgonda	District HQ Hospital, Nalgonda
99.		Vizianagaram	Government Medical College
100.		Medak	District Headquarter Hospital, Medak

1	2	3	4
101.		Adilabad	District HQ Hospital, Adilabad
102.		Hyderabad	Nillofer Hospital
103.		East Godavari	Rajahmundry Art Centre
104.		Guntur	Area Hospital, Tenali
105.		Visakhapatnam	Art Center Anakapalli
106.		Chittoor	District Hospital Chittoor
107.		Hyderabad	DH. King Koti, Hyderabad
108.		Krishna	DH, Machilipatnam, Krishna
109.		Bangalore	Bowring and Lady Curzon Hosp., Bangalore
110.		Mysore	Mysore Medical College
111.		Bellary	VIMS, Bellary
112.		Dharwad	KIMS Art Centre, Hubli
113.		Raichur	District Hospital, Raichur
114.		Davanagere	District Hospital, Davangeri
115.		Chikmagalur	District Hospital, Manglore
116.		Bijapur	District Hospital, Bijapur
117.		Gulbarga	District Hospital, Gulburga
118.		Belgaum	District Hospital, Belgaon
119.		Kolkar	District Hospital, Kolar
120.		Bagalkot	District Hospital, Bagalkot
121.		Bangalore	IG Inst. of Child Health, Bangalore, (IGICH)
122.		Koppal	District Hospital, Koppat
123.		Chamarajanagar	District Hospital, Chamrajnagar
124.		Mysore	District Hospital, Hassan
125.	Karnataka	Gulbarga	Voluntary Counseling and Art Center, Wadi
126.		Dakshina Kannada	District Hospital, Chikmagalur

1	2	3	4
127.		Uttara Kannada	District Hospital, Korwar
128.		Udupi	District Hospital, Udupi
129.		Bidar	District Hospital, Bidar
130.		Tumkur	District Hospital, Tumkur
131.		Havert	District Hospital, Haveri
132.		Shimoga	District Hospital, Shimoga
133.		Bangalore	St. John Hospital
134.		Bangalore	Victoria hospital
135.		Bangalore	KIMS Bangalore
136.		Wandya	District Hospital Art Center, Mandya
137.		Godag	District Hospital Art Center, Godag
138.		Chitradurga	District Hospital, Chitradurga
139.		Kodagu	District Hospital, Kodagu
140.		Ramanagaram	District Hospital, Ramanagara
141.		Chikballapur	District Hospital, Chikballapur
142.		Thoubal	District Hospital Thoubal
143.		Imphal West	RIMS Hospital, Imphal West
144.		Imphal East	J.N. Hospital, Imphal East
145.	Manipur	Ukhrul	District Hospital, Chandel
146.		Ukhrul	District Hospital, Ukhrul
147.		Churachandpur	District Hospital, CHURACHANDPUR+D175
148.		Imphal East	J.N. Regional Pediatric Art Centre, Imphal East
149.	Nagaland	Dimapur	District Hospital, Dimapur
150.		MOKOKCHUN6	ART Centern, Imkongliba Memorial Hospital
151.		Cohimc	Maga Hospital Authority, Kahuna
152.		Tuensang	Civil Hospital, Tuensang

1	2	3	4
153.	Delhi	New Delhi	RML Hospital, New Delhi
154.		Central	LNJP Hospital, New Delhi
155.		NEW DELHI	AIIMS, New Delhi
156.		WEST	DDU Hospital, New Delhi
157.		NORTH EAST	STB Hospital, Delhi
158.		South	LRS institute of TS, New Delhi
159.		South	Safdarjung Hospital
160.		NEW DELHI	Calawati Saran Children Hospital
161.		NORTH	Dr. Baba Saheb Ambedkar Hospital
162.	Chandigarh	Chandigarh	PGIMER
163.	Rajasthan	Jaipur	SMS Hospital, Jaipur
164.		Bikaner	Bikaner, SP Medical College
165.		Fodhpur	SN Medical College, Jodhpur-D226
166.		Udaipur	RNT Medical College, Udaipur
167.		Kota	Medical College
168.		Ahmedabad	B.J. Medical College, Ahmedabad
169.		Surat	Govt. Medical College, Majura Gate, Surat
170.		Rajkot	Pandit Din Dayal Upadhyay Hospital Rajkot
171.		Bhavnagar	Medical College, Bhavnagar
172.		Aehsana	Medical College, Masahana
173.	Gujarat	Surat	Mora Chariyasi, Reliance HIV and TB Control Center
174.		Vadodara	SSG Hospital Art Center
175.		Surendranagar	Mahatma Gandhi Smruti (MSS) Hospital Surendranagar
177.		Bhavnagar	Sir T. Hospital
178.		Surat	BJ Medical College
179.		Jamnagar	CG Hospital Jamnagar

1	2	3	4
180.		Medinipur	Medinapur Medical College, Medinapur
181.		Kolkata	School of Tropical Medicine
182.		Darjiling	North Bengal Medical College, Siliguri
183.	West Bengal	Bardhaman	Medinapur Medical College, Burdwan
184.		Kolkata	R.G. Kar Medical College
185.		Kolkata	Medical College, Regional Pediatric Art Centre
186.		Maldah	Malda District Hospital
187.		Varanasi	Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi
188.		Lucknow	KGMC, Lucknow
189.		Allahabad	MLN Medical College, Allahabad
190.		Meerut	LLRM Medical College
192.	Uttar Pradesh	Aligarh	JN Medical College, Aligarh
192.		Gorakhpur	BRD Medical College, Gorakhpur
193.		Jhansi	MLB Medical College
194.		Etawah	ART Centre, UP RIMS and R, Saifai
195.		Agra	SN Medical College Hospital
196.	Goa	North Goa	Government Medical College, Bambolim
197.	Kerala	Thiruvananthapuram	Hospital Trivandrum
198.		Kottayam	Medical College Kottayam
199.		Palakkad	USHUS District Hospital
200.		Kozhikode	ART Centre, Kozhikode
201.		Thrissur	ART Centre, Thrissur
202.		Ernakulam	General Hospital
203.		Alappuzha	Medical College Allepy
204.	Himachal Pradesh	Shimla	IGMC, Shimla
205.		Hamirpur	ART Center RH Hamirpur

1	2	3	4
206.	Pondicherry	Pondicherry	Govt. General Hospital
207.	Bihar	Muzaffarpur	SKMCH, Muzaffarpur
208.		Patna	PMCH, Patna
209.		Darbhanga	Darbhanga Med col. Loheriasarai, Darbhanga
210.		Bhagalpur	JLN Medical College, Bhagalpur
211.	Madhya Pradesh	Indore	MY Hospital, Indore
212.		Tabalpur	Medical College, Jabalpur
213.		Bhopal	Gandhi Medical College, Bhopal
214.		Ujjain	RDG Medical College Ujjain (M.P)
215.	Assam	Kamrup	Guwahati Medical College Hospital
216.		Dibrugarh	AMC, Dibrugarh
217.		Cachar	Silchar Medical College and Hospital
218.	Arunachal Pradesh	Papum Pare	ART Centre, General Hospital, Naharlagun
219.	Mizoram	Aizawl	Civil Hospital, Aizawal
220.		Talandhar	Civil Hospital, Jalandhar
221.		Patiala	Medical Collage, Patiala
222.	Punjab	Ludhiana	Lord Mahavir Civil Hospital
223.		Gurdaspur	Civil Hospital, Pathankot
224.		Amritsar	GMC, Amritsar
225.	Sikkim	East	STNM HOSPITAL
226.	Jharkhand	Ranchi	RIMS, Ranchi
227.		Singhbhum	MSM Medical College, Jamshedpur
228.	Haryana	Rohtak	SIMS
229.	Uttaranchal	Dehradun	Doon Hospital
230.	Tripura	West Tripura	Agartala
231.		Jammu	Govt. Medical College
232.		Srinagar	Sher-i-Kashmir Institute of Medical Sciences (SKI)

1	2	3	4
233.	Chhattisgarh	Raipur	Govt. Medical Collate, Art Center, Raipur
234.		Durg	Art Centre, District Hospital
235.	Orissa	Cuttack	SCB Medical College Cuttack
236.		Ganjam	MKCG Medical College and Hospital, Berhampur
237.		Sambalpur	V.S.S. Medical College. Art Centre
238.		Koraput	Bilrt Art Centre DHH
239.	Meghalaya	East Khasi Hills	Shillong

*[English]***Medicines for the Common Man**

2705. SHRI S. PAKKIRAPPA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to develop various forms of medicines as an affordable health tool for the common man;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the funds earmarked for this purpose, State-wise; and

(d) the present status thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI): (a) and (b) A campaign by the name of 'Jan Aushadhi' has been launched by the Department of Pharmaceuticals. The aim of this campaign is to ensure making available quality medicine at affordable prices for all, especially the poor and the disadvantaged. Under this campaign, lowpriced quality unbranded generic medicines are made available through Jan Aushadhi stores which inherently are less priced but are of same and equivalent quality, efficacy and safety as compared to branded generic medicines.

(c) and (d) At present 280 medicines are being supplied in the 43 Jan Aushadhi Stores opened in the states of Punjab, Haryana, Rajasthan, Delhi, Uttarakhand, Chandigarh, Andhra Pradesh and Orissa.

*[Translation]***Appointment of Staff on Contract Basis**

2706. SHRI MAHESHWAR HAZARI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to replace hundreds of existing staff appointed under the aid from UNICEF, World Health Organisation (WHO) etc. with new staff on contract basis;

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

(c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken by the Government for continuation of existing staff?

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

(b) A review was done by the Ministry on the engagement of staff on contractual basis through various Funding Agencies i.e. UNICEF, WHO, etc. Based on the review report., detailed guidelines have been laid down for appointment of contractual staff. These require a transparent appointment procedure and a well defined TOR with deliverables which will be followed for engagement of staff including those positions funded by UNICEF, WHO etc.

(c) The existing staff who fulfil the conditionality of new guidelines and qualify in the selection process will be engaged.

Employment Scheme for Widows

2707. SHRI GORAKHNATH PANDEY: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any scheme for providing employment to the children of a widow;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether the Government proposes to launch any new scheme other than widow pension for the widows in rural areas so as to provide employment to the widow; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) No, Madam.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Under the Ministry there are two shelter based schemes, namely, Swadhar and Short Stay Homes in which children of the widows up to age of 18 years having no societal and economic support can stay with their mothers and avail the benefits of shelter, food and medical care etc. Also to cover the children of the widows, there are two other schemes namely, Integrated Child Protection Scheme and Scheme for Welfare of Working Children in Need of Care and Protection.

(d) and (e) No, Madam, However, this Ministry is administering the scheme namely Support to Training and Employment Programme for Women (STEP) under which skill upgradation training is provided to assetless and marginalized women including widows to facilitate sustainable employment for them.

[English]

Recommendations of CCFS

2708. DR. ARVIND KUMAR SHARMA:
SHRI A. GANESHAMURTHI:

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

(a) whether the Government has made any assessment of the financial impact on industries caused by long delays in issue of final notification covering matters approved by the Central Committee for Food Standards (CCFS);

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

(c) the details of the issues discussed by CCFS during their recent meetings including the sittings held during February 2008 and August 2008;

(d) the recommendations made by CCFS after such meetings and the action taken by the Government thereon;

(e) whether notifications have been issued on the recommendations which are accepted by the Government; and

(f) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor and the time by which notifications are likely to be issued by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI): (a) and (b) No.

(c) The issues having implications for public health discussed by CCFS in its meetings held in February, 2008 and August, 2008 are relating to report of its Technical Sub Committees namely.-

- Oils and Fats
- Methods of analysis and sampling
- Food additives and contaminants,
- Pesticide residues
- Nutrition, foods for special dietary uses, infant foods/infant milk substitutes
- Standards for Iron Fortified Iodised Salt (Double Fortified Salt) under PFA Rules, 1955.
- Delegation of power/functions of the CCFS to its Sub Committee on Pesticide and Veterinary Drugs under section 3(5) of Prevention of Food Adulteration Act, 1954.

(d) to (f) Based on the recommendations of CCFS seven draft notifications were published in the gazette of India for public comments as required under section 23(1) of the PFA Act, 1954. The draft Rules regarding Nutrition and infant foods has not been published yet due to longer Consultation process.

Wage Revision of Insurance Employees

2709. DR. KIRIT PREMJBHAI SOLANKI:
SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has given any assurance to the employees of Life Insurance and General Insurance Corporations regarding wage revision; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the time by which the wages are likely to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) As per the Life Insurance Corporation of India Act, 1956 and General Insurance Business (Nationalization) Act, 1972 the Central Government is empowered to consider and notify the revision of wages of various classes of employees of public sector insurance companies. For this purpose the Life Insurance Corporation of India (LIC) and Public Sector General Insurance Companies in consultation with various employees Unions/Associations submits a detailed proposal for wage revision to the Central Government. Presently, the consultation process is underway and LIC/Public Sector General Insurance Companies are yet to submit their respective proposals to the Government.

Health Insurance Scheme

2710. SHRI MILIND DEORA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has launched any health insurance scheme for all;

(b) if so, the details thereof and if not the reasons therefor;

(c) whether insurance scheme for Below Poverty Line (BPL) is in operation;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the total expenditure incurred/likely to be incurred on both insurance schemes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) There is no single Health Insurance Scheme mandated by Government of India covering all citizens of India. However, different Health Insurance Policies are available

in the market with Public and Private Sector Insurance Companies including those sponsored by the Government catering to the needs of various segments of the population.

(c) and (d) Yes, Madam. The Universal Health Insurance Scheme (UHS) and Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana (RSBY) are under implementation for the BPL families and workers belonging to unorganized sector. The salient features of these Schemes are as under:

- (i) The Universal Health Insurance Scheme covers hospitalization benefits upto a limit of Rs. 30,000/- for a BPL family on floater basis. The premium is Rs. 300 for an individual, Rs. 450 for a family of five members and Rs.600 for a family of seven members (with Government of India subsidy of Rs. 200 for an individual, Rs. 300 for a family of five and Rs. 400 for a family of seven. 1,78,186 policies covering 18,72,283 persons have been issued upto 31st December, 2009.
- (ii) The Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana provides smart card based cashless health insurance cover of Rs. 30,000 per annum per family on a floater basis to BPL families (a unit of five) in unorganized sector. The scheme is presently being implemented in 22 States/Union Territories and more than 1.3 crore smart cards have been issued.

(e) The expenditure on subsidy released by the Government for UHS and RSBY during the year 2009-10 is likely to be Rs. 28 crore and Rs. 315 crore respectively.

Credit Rate to MSME Industry

2711. SHRI RAVNEET SINGH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has formulated any scheme for creation of a special fund and facilitating flow of credit at reasonable rate to the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME) sector;

(b) If so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the MSME sector has urged for a lending rate upto 8 per cent in view of the sluggishness in this sector;

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

(e) the other steps taken/being taken by the Government for meeting the credit requirement of MSM Enterprises sector in the country including Punjab?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) In the Budget announcement for the year 2009-10, Finance Minister had provided a Special Fund of Rs. 4000 crore out of Rural Infrastructure Development Fund (RIDF) to facilitate the flow of credit at reasonable rates through Small Industrial Development Bank (SIDBI). This fund was to incentivize the banks and State Financial Corporations (SFCs) to lend to Micro & Small Enterprises (MSEs) by refinancing 50% of their incremental lending to MSEs.

(c) and (d) Credit is available for MSMEs as there is adequate liquidity in the Banking System. However, the major source of complaints of MSME Associations relates to cheaper credit to MSMEs. RBI has deregulated the interest rates on advances above Rs. 2 lakh with effect from October 18, 1994 and the rates of interest on such advances are determined by the banks themselves subject to BPLR and Spread guidelines. For credit limits up to Rs. 2 lakh, banks should charge interest not exceeding their BPLR.

(e) To minimize the impact of Global financial crisis, Government of India had announced two stimulus packages on 7th December, 2008 & 2nd January, 2009 under which a number of measures were announced for various industries apart from a Line of Credit of Rs. 7000 crore to SIDBI to support incremental lending, either directly to MSMEs or indirectly via Banks, NBFCs and SFCs.

Further, Banks have initiated establishing SME HUB, SME HELPLINE, SME CARE Centres etc. Banks are giving composite loans to MSME through Single Window. All the Banks have adopted MSE Code. Banks have put in place Debt Restructuring Mechanism; and also introduced Non-discretionary OTS Scheme, collateral free lending etc. As most of the Banks have tie-ups with insurance companies, they are also able to provide insurance services through branch outlets.

Besides, to resolve a number of issues which affect the growth of MSME Sector, Prime Minister constituted a high level task force which held detailed discussions

with all stake holders and drew up an agenda for action. A high level council on micro and small enterprises is to monitor the implementation of the recommendations and agenda for action.

Short Term Co-operative Credit Structure

2712. SHRI A. SAMPATH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has plans/suggestions to improve the short-term co-operative credit structure in the States;

(b) if so, the details thereof and action taken so far in this regard;

(c) the details of consultations conducted in this regard and inputs incorporated therefrom; and

(d) the time by which the benefits will accrue to the co-operative sector?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (d) The Government of India (GoI) constituted a task force in 2004 under the chairmanship of Prof. A. Vaidyanathan for suggesting an implementable plan for the revival of the cooperative credit institutions. Based on the recommendations of the Vaidyanathan Task Force-I Report, the Government in January, 2006 formulated a revival package for the Short Term Co-operative Credit Structure (STCCS). The package envisaged financial assistance for wiping the accumulated losses as on 31 March, 2004, subject to legal and institutional reforms. The total size of the Package is Rs. 13,597 crores to be shared by GoI, State Governments and the Cooperative Credit Structure (CCS). The package also envisaged training and capacity building, introduction of Common and Standard accounting and monitoring systems and computerization.

Twenty five States have so far executed MoUs with GoI and NABARD for implementing the Revial Package. They are, Andhra Pradesh, Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Gujarat, Haryana, Jammu and Kashmir, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Rajasthan, Orissa, Punjab, Sikkim, Tamil Nadu, Tripura, Uttarakhand, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal. These States cumulatively cover more than 96% of the STCCS units in the country.

So far, an aggregate amount of Rs. 7561.39 crore has been released by Government of India to various States through NABARD, the implementing agency.

Writing off Unrecovered Loans

2713. RAJKUMARI RATNA SINGH:
SHRI MANSUKHBHAI D. VASAVA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has instructed the Scheduled Commercial Banks to write off unrecovered loans of individuals;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the loss incurred by banks, bank-wise;

(c) whether any complaint received by Government regarding irregularities in writing off of unrecovered loans; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and corrective measures taken/being taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) There are no Reserve Bank of India (RBI) guidelines mandating the write off of un-recovered loans of individuals by the banks. Credit related matters have been deregulated by RBI, and banks are free to frame their own credit and recovery policies, with the approval of their Board of Directors. Banks have a menu of options to recover their NPAs like compromise/One-Time Settlement, filing legal suits before civil courts/DRTs, Lok Adalats, invoking the provision of SARFAESI Act, sale of NPAs to Securitisation Companies/Reconstruction Companies, other banks/FIs/NBFCs etc. However, after examining/exhausting all the avenues of recovery, if banks feel that there is no scope of further recovery, they may as a last resort, classify the account as a Loss Asset and make necessary provisions or may chose to write it off, in terms of their Board-approved Recovery policies.

(c) and (d) The Scheduled Commercial Banks, in general and PSBs in particular, have a robust internal grievance redressal mechanism. Various instructions have been issued to banks from time to time in this respect. Further, as and when any such issue comes to the notice of the Government, the matter is taken up with the concerned bank for appropriate remedial and corrective action.

Electronic Transfer of Funds

2714. SHRI P. KUMAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government awarded contact for electronic transfer of funds in rural areas to ICICI bank though the bank have few branches in such areas;

(b) if so, whether CAG has raised objections to the manner the Government awarded this contract to the said bank;

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

(d) whether the Government have consulted States for such selection of bank; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and corrective measures taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (e) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Cancer Cases and Upgradation of Oncology Wings

2715. SHRI RAMEN DEKA:
SHRI JAYWANT GANGARAM AWALE:
SHRI P.R. NATARAJAN:
SHRI REWATI RAMAN SINGH:

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

(a) whether excess utilisation of pesticides in the agricultural and farming operations and high level of nitrate and other chemicals in the ground water are causing a large number of cancer cases in the country;

(b) if so, whether any study/research has been conducted in this regard;

(c) if so, the outcome thereof and the corrective measures being taken by the Government to improve the situation;

(d) whether the Government proposes to upgrade and modernise Oncology Wings in the hospitals in various States including Uttar Pradesh for the treatment of cancer and proposals have also been received in this regard;

(e) if so, the details thereof, State/UTwise;

(f) whether any proposal is also under consideration of the Government to enlist cancer medicines in the list of scheduled medicines; and

(g) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (c) As per International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC), Lyon, France's monograph on the evaluation of carcinogenic risks to humans, evidence is inadequate in humans and experimental animals for the carcinogenicity of nitrate in food or drinking water.

(d) and (e) Under the existing National Cancer Control Programme (NCCP), the Central Government is supplementing the efforts of the State Government by providing financial assistance to Government Medical Colleges/Institutions. Financial assistance up to Rs. 3.00 crore is provided for setting up Radiotherapy Units in Government Medical Collages/Hospitals including the State of Uttar Pradesh. The state-wise distribution of Oncology wing supported under NCCP in India is enclosed as Statement.

(f) and (g) There is no proposal to enlist cancer medicines in the list of scheduled medicines.

Statement

State-wise list of Oncology Wing

Sl.No.	Name of the States/UTs	No. of Oncology Wing
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	6
2.	Assam	4
3.	Bihar	1
4.	Chandigarh	2
5.	Chhattisgarh	1
6.	Delhi	1
7.	Goa	1
8.	Gujarat	3
9.	Haryana	2
10.	Himachal Pradesh	1

1	2	3
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	3
12.	Jharkhand	2
13.	Karnataka	5
14.	Kerala	10
15.	Madhya Pradesh	5
16.	Maharashtra	2
17.	Manipur	1
18.	Meghalaya	1
19.	Mizoram	1
20.	Nagaland	1
21.	Orissa	3
22.	Puducherry	1
23.	Punjab	3
24.	Rajasathan	10
25.	Tamil Nadu	8
26.	Tripura	1
27.	Uttarakhand	1
28.	Uttar Pradesh	5
29.	West Bengal	8

[Translation]

Functioning of NRHM

2716. SHRI ARJUN ROY:
SHRI PONNAM PRABHAKAR:

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

(a) whether most of our villages are outside the purview of medical advancement;

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

(c) the corrective steps taken by the Government in this regard;

(d) whether in many States the National Rural Health Mission (NHRM) is not functioning properly/satisfactorily; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (e) The Government of India has launched the National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) in 2005 to support all State/UT Governments to rejuvenate the public health system with a goal to provide accessible, affordable and accountably quality health services to the remotest and rural regions. Under the Mission, funds are provided to State/UTs, as per their priorities, to strengthen their health infrastructure, improve the availability of human resource and improve the service delivery. All the states are getting assistance under NRHM. Health being the 'State' subject, the implementation of the policies at the ground level and day to day administration is the responsibility of the concerned State/UT Governments.

[English]

Strengthening of Primary Health Centres

2717. SHRI BAL KUMAR PATEL: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Primary Health Centres (PHCs) are being strengthened under the National Rural Health Mission (NRHM);

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the PHCs of single doctor are being upgraded with two doctors by posting one AYUSH practitioners;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the number of PHCs upgraded in the country, State-wise including Uttar Pradesh?

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

(b) Under National Rural Health Mission (NRHM), funds are provided to State/UTs to upgrade their primary health care system including strengthening of Primary Health Centres (PHCs). The State/UT Governments project the demands including for strengthening of PHCs, in their respective annual Programme Implementation Plan (PIP) under National Rural Health Mission (NRHM). These PIPs are examined in this Ministry and funds are released to them as per the recommendations of the National programme Coordination Committee (NPCC) for

utilization. Besides, an amount of Rs. 25,000, Rs. 50,000 & Rs. 1,00,000/ is granted as Untied Fund, Annual Maintenance Grant and Rogi Kalyan Samiti Fund respectively for each PHC incorporated by State/UT in their annual PIP under NRHM.

(c) and (d) Yes. NRHM also envisages co-location and mainstreaming of AYUSH. Respective State/UT Governments appoint AYUSH doctors on contract to provide choice to people as also to meet the need of doctors to manage National Health Programmes at PHCs.

(e) A total of 8324 PHCs are functioning on 24x7 basis across the country as per State Data Sheet updated upto 31/01/2010.

[Translation]

Screening Test for Foreign Medical Graduates

2718. SHRI REWATI RAMAN SINGH:
SHRI ABDUL RAHMAN:

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

(a) whether it is mandatory for the foreign medical graduates to qualify a screening test for getting provisional or permanent registration with the Medical Council of India (MCI);

(b) if so, the details thereof and the rational behind this;

(c) whether the Government proposes to give relaxation to these medical graduates from appearing in the screening test to meet the shortage of doctors in the country; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI): (a) and (b) An Indian student who graduates from a Medical Institution abroad has to follow the procedure to get permanent registration, entitlement for practice and further studies in India:

- (i) Obtain eligibility certificate issued by the Medical Council of India at the time of admission;
- (ii) Appear for Screening test conducted by National Board of Examinations;

- (iii) On successful completion of Screening Test, provisional registration for internship training is awarded by the Medical Council of India;

After completion of internship training, permanent registration is granted by the Medical Council of India.

- (c) and (d) At present, there is no proposal in this regard.

[*English*]

Loan to Farmers

2719. SHRI BALI RAM JADHAV: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government has identified bad debt/potential Non-Performing Assets (NPAs) in banks in connection with lending to farmers;

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

- (c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) The Agricultural Debt Waiver and Debt Relief Scheme (ADWDRS), 2008, covered all/direct agricultural loans extended by Scheduled Commercial Banks (SCBs), Regional Rural Banks (RRBs), Co-operative Credit Institutions (CCIs) and Local Area Banks (LABs), which were disbursed between March 31, 1997 and March 31, 2007, becoming overdue on December 31, 2007 that remained unpaid until February 29, 2008. This also included loans to farmers which had become Non-performing Asset (NPA) in the books of the lending institutions. After extending the benefit of waiver/relief as per the Scheme, the lending institutions are required to treat the amounts receivable from Government of India on account of the scheme as performing assets. The beneficiaries of the scheme were also made eligible for fresh finance as per the conditions laid down in the scheme.

(b) and (c) The Government of India has, so far, released Rs. 40,000 crore for implementation of ADWDRS for reimbursing the claims of lending institutions. Out of this, around Rs. 28,000 crore was passed on to the National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) for reimbursing the claims of RRBs & CCIs (excluding Urban Cooperative Banks) and Rs. 12,000

crore for reimbursement of claims of Local Area Banks, Public Sector banks, Private Sector Banks and Urban Co-operative banks proportionately.

Loans Given by Nationalised Banks

2720. SHRI ADAGOORU H. VISHWANATH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) the total amount of loans given by the Nationalised Banks in the State of Karnataka during each of the last three financial years till March, 2009;

- (b) the percentage of loans given to members of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes out of the above; and

- (c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken to ensure that a fair share of loans disbursed by the banks go to these sections?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) The nationalized banks have granted total loans of Rs. 21,999 crore, Rs. 25,932 crore and Rs. 25,463 crore in the State of Karnataka during the years 2006-07, 2007-08 and 2008-09, respectively.

(b) The Management Information System, of the State Level Bankers Committee (SLBC), Karnataka does not generate the information in the desired manner. However, out of the total outstanding loans, the percentage of loans outstanding to the Scheduled Castes (SCs) and Scheduled Tribes (STs) in the State stood at 2.36% in 2006-07, 3.83% in 2007-08 and 3.42% in 2008-09.

(c) The flow of credit to SC/STs in respect of all Government sponsored schemes is reviewed in the SLBC meetings and the member Banks are advised to achieve the target of lending to SC/STs. The Lead District Managers at the district level are reviewing the progress in lending to SC/STs under various schemes and are taking corrective steps. In order to ensure that a fair percentage of bank loans are disbursed to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, the following steps have been taken by Reserve Bank of India:

- Banks have been advised to help the poor illiterate borrowers in filling up the forms and completing other formalities so that they are

able to get credit facility within a stipulated period from the date of receipt of applications.

- Banks have been advised not to insist on deposits while considering loan applications under Government sponsored poverty alleviation schemes/self-employment programmes from borrowers belonging to SCs/STs.
- All necessary institutional support is to be provided by banks to the National SC/ST Finance and Development Corporation to enable the institution to achieve the desired objectives. The circulars issued in this regard are consolidated on a yearly basis.
- Banks have been advised to indicate clearly the reason for rejection of application on the form itself so that the sponsoring agency would take necessary action. Banks have also been advised to contact illiterate borrowers and explain to them the salient features of the schemes as also the advantages that will accrue so as to minimize the rate of rejection of applications.
- The rejection of applications in respect of SCs/STs has to be done at higher level instead of at the branch level. Further, reasons for rejection of applications have to be clearly indicated on the applications forms. The register of rejection of applications maintained by banks is to be made available to the inspecting officers.
- Banks have been advised to set up training institutes in the lines of Rural Development and Self Employment Training Institute "RUDSETI" jointly with the State Governments by utilizing their existing infrastructures of ITIs, SISIs. Sensitization programmes are being conducted by banks to train the SC/ST beneficiaries.

[Translation]

Sale of Banned Medicines

2721. SHRI ANANT KUMAR HEGDE:
SHRI RAJIV RANJAN SINGH ALIAS LALAN SINGH:
SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR:

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

(a) whether a large number of medicines are being sold in the country which are banned in other countries because of their adverse side effect on health;

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

(c) whether Drug Technical Advisory Board (DTAB) is examining the matter;

(d) if so, the names of the medicines which are under examination indicating the name of their manufacturers; and

(e) the time by which a final decision is likely to be taken to ban the use of such drugs in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI): (a) to (c) The Drug Technical Advisory Board (DTAB), a statutory body under the Drugs and Cosmetics Act examines the safety issues related to continued marketing of certain drug formulations, in context of current knowledge, which have been withdrawn/restricted in some other countries. Certain drugs or formulations withdrawn in one or some countries are continued to be marketed in India after examination by the Expert Committees set-up under DTAB, and wherever necessary, restrictions are imposed on their use for certain indications only. These are based on the risk assessment process which includes disease pattern in the country, indications and dosage of the drug permitted, availability of safe substitutes and overall safety profile of the drug.

(d) and (e) Safety issues of continued marketing of certain drug formulation such as nimesulide, Gatifloxacin, Tegaserod, rosiglitazone etc, in context of current knowledge, which have been withdrawn/restricted in some other countries are under examination by Drug Technical Advisory Board (DTAB). Details of companies who are manufacturing these drugs are not available with Central Drugs Standard Control Organisation (CDSCO) as the manufacturing licence is granted by State Licencing Authority. However as per available information nimesulide is marketed by Dr. Reddys Labs, Piramal Lifesciences, Alembic etc., Gatifloxacin by Aristo Pharma, Torrent Pharm, Piramal, Cipla Ltd etc., Tegaserod by Emcure, Torrent, Intas etc., rosiglitazone by Dr. Reddys, Torrent, Emcure, Cipla etc.

DUAC Objection on New Delhi Railway Station-IGI Airport Express Link

2722. SHRIMATI MEENA SINGH: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Delhi Metro Rail Corporation (DMRC) has started work on High Speed Express link from New Delhi Railway Station to Ihdira Gandhi International (IGI) Airport Express Link without obtaining the required permission from the Delhi Urban Arts Commission (DUAC);

(b) if so, the facts in this regard;

(c) the action being taken/to be taken in the matter; and

(d) the steps being taken by the Government to deal with and avoid such situation in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (PROF. SAUGATA ROY): (a) to (d) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

ATM in Bank Branches

2723. SHRI OM PRAKASH YADAV:
SHRI KALIKESH NARAYAN SINGH DEO:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of branches of Banks including State Bank of India across the country in which Automated Teller Machine (ATM) facility has been provided;

(b) whether any proposal or study for providing ATM facility by banks in Bihar is pending with the Ministry; and

(c) if so, the time by which all the bank branches are likely to be equipped with the ATM machine?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) The data reporting system of Reserve Bank of India does not generate information in the manner asked for. However, the details of Bank-wise and State-wise Automated Teller machines (ATMs) installed in the country including the State of Bihar as on 30th September, 2009 are given in the enclosed statement.

(b) and (c) As per the extant policy, banks are not required to obtain the prior permission from Reserve Bank of India for installing both On-site ATMs (ATMs within the premises of the branches) and Off-site ATMs (ATMs which are installed on a stand-alone basis outside the branch premises). Decision regarding installation of ATMs (both On-site ATMs and Off-site ATMs) can be taken by the respective banks themselves taking into account, various factors including viability, profitability, availability of infrastructure etc.

Statement

State-wise Deployment of ATMs as on September 30, 2009

Sl.No.	Bank Name	Andaman and Nicobar	Andhra Pradesh	Arunachal Pradesh	Assam	Bihar	Chandi-garh	Chhattis-garh	Dadar and Nagar Haveli	Daman and Diu	Delhi	Diu	Goa	Gujarat	Maryana	Himachal Pradesh	Jammu and Kashmir	Jhar-khand	Karna-taka
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20

Scheduled Commercial Banks

Public Sector Banks

Nationalised Banks

Bank Name

1.	Allahabad Bank	0	6	0	4	8	3	3	0	0	17	0	0	3	5	0	1	12	5
2.	Andhra Bank	0	579	0	0	1	3	2	0	0	23	0	3	9	5	0	0	1	38
3.	Bank of Baroda	1	46	0	7	11	5	15	3	2	94	0	10	245	24	5	2	15	39
4.	Bank of India	0	31	0	1	15	4	8	0	0	34	0	12	51	9	0	2	23	26

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
5.	Bank of Maharashtra	0	12	0	0	0	3	4	0	0	21	0	7	16	10	1	0	0	14
6.	Canera Bank	2	119	0	7	30	15	9	1	0	138	0	18	36	48	6	4	21	396
7.	Central Bank of India	0	28	0	4	17	7	9	0	0	36	0	3	28	11	0	1	7	6
8.	Corporation Bank	0	77	0	1	5	5	8	0	0	95	0	24	59	32	3	1	4	293
9.	Dena bank	0	11	0	0	2	2	9	0	1	18	0	4	125	11	3	0	0	20
10.	Indian Bank	0	75	0	8	3	3	1	0	0	37	0	2	26	10	1	1	1	34
11.	Indian Overseas Bank	0	81	0	2	4	9	0	0	0	41	0	7	26	10	0	2	1	20
12.	Oriental Bank of Commerce	0	97	0	4	9	14	8	0	1	88	0	6	34	51	8	5	3	44
13.	Punjab and Sindh Bank	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	22	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0
14.	Punjab National Bank	0	50	0	16	142	43	48	0	0	350	0	4	60	197	76	37	19	41
15.	Syndicate Bank	3	129	1	5	12	4	2	0	0	74	0	11	37	37	02	1	10	266
16.	UCO Bank	0	17	0	17	8	7	10	0	0	26	0	1	15	7	7	2	13	18
17.	Union Bank of India	0	171	0	38	31	12	33	1	2	80	0	14	129	54	13	2	36	116
18.	United Bank of India	0	1	0	21	4	1	1	0	0	10	0	1	2	0	0	0	11	2
19.	Vijaya Bank	0	44	2	3	0	3	2	0	0	18	0	1	20	5	2	0	1	113
State Bank Group																			
20.	State Bank of India	22	1230	26	524	474	152	259	8	15	515	5	90	1030	225	99	86	291	754
21.	State Bank of Bikaner and Jaipur	0	2	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	16	0	0	4	7	0	0	0	2
22.	State Bank of Hyderabad	0	535	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	0	0	3	3	0	0	0	357
23.	State Bank of Indore	0	2	0	0	0	1	21	0	0	7	0	0	5	3	0	0	0	1
24.	State Bank of Mysore	0	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	378
25.	State Bank of Patiala	0	2	0	0	1	24	1	0	0	32	0	0	7	114	48	2	1	4

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
60.	Bank of Bahrain & Kuwait	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
61.	Bank of Ceylon	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
62.	Bank of Nova Scotia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
63.	Bank of Tokyo Mitsubishi UFJL	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
64.	Barclays Bank	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
65.	BNP Paribas	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
66.	Chi Trust Commercial Bank	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
67.	Cho Hung Bank	0	23	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	65	0	0	10	34	1	0	0	141
68.	City Bank	0	23	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	65	0	0	10	34	1	0	0	141
69.	Caylon Bank	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
70.	Deutsche Bank	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
71.	DBS Ltd.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
72.	HSBC	0	11	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	14	0	0	2	6	0	0	0	21
73.	ING Bank N.V.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
74.	JP Morgan Chase Bank	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
75.	Krung Thai Bank Public Company Ltd.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
76.	Mashreqbank psc	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
77.	Mizuho Corporate Bank Ltd.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
78.	Oman International Bank SAO	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
79.	Societe Generale	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
80.	Sonali Bank	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
81.	Standard Chartered Bank	0	9	0	2	2	5	0	0	0	46	0	0	9	13	0	0	0	23

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
82.	State Bank of Mauritius Ltd.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
83.	UFJ Bank Ltd.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total		0	47	0	2	3	6	1	0	1	173	0	0	26	60	1	0	0	213
Grand Total		44	4742	36	789	912	469	604	36	39	3218	5	356	3153	1563	36	409	678	427

-Conti...

Sl.No.	Bank Name	Kerala	Laksha- dweep	Madhya Pradesh	Mahara- shtra	Manipur	Meghalaya	Mizoram	Nagaland	Orissa	Puducherry	Punjab	Rajasthan	Sikkim	Tamilnadu	Tripura	Uttar Pradesh	Uttaran- chal	West Bengal	Total
1	2	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39

Scheduled Commercial Banks**Public Sector Banks****Nationalised Banks****Bank Name**

1.	Allahabad bank	1	0	11	12	0	0	0	0	7	0	7	7	0	11	0	63	5	20	211
2.	Andhra Bank	7	0	4	38	0	0	0	0	24	1	1	2	0	41	0	8	0	8	798
3.	Bank of Baroda	25	0	42	170	0	3	0	0	15	1	21	86	1	64	1	164	20	61	1198
4.	Bank of India	10	0	41	63	0	0	0	0	13	1	8	9	0	41	0	33	1	30	566
5.	Bank of Maharashtra	1	0	13	101	0	0	0	0	2	1	11	5	0	7	0	14	1	11	345
6.	Kenara Bank	189	0	37	252	0	0	0	0	15	4	57	18	0	410	2	219	12	51	2011
7.	Central Bank of India	12	0	31	62	0	0	0	0	7	1	7	12	1	35	0	47	3	25	400
8.	Corporation Bank	46	0	19	109	0	1	0	0	10	1	20	16	1	104	0	65	5	34	1038
9.	Dena Bank	4	0	22	88	0	0	0	0	4	1	8	7	0	19	0	23	5	7	392
10.	Indian bank	39	0	7	57	0	0	0	0	12	15	5	9	0	410	0	19	1	24	800
11.	Indian Overseas Bank	39	0	4	30	0	0	0	0	15	10	14	12	0	253	0	30	2	24	636
12.	Oriental Bank of Commerce	9	0	32	87	0	1	0	0	13	0	110	41	2	41	1	101	29	38	877

1	2	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39
30.	Catholic Syrian Bank Ltd.	73	0	0	12	0	0	0	0	1	1	3	1	0	30	0	1	0	2	142
31.	City Union Bank Ltd.	5	0	1	8	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2	0	96	0	1	0	0	147
32.	Dhanalaxmi Bank Ltd.	37	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	12	0	0	0		0	1	73
33.	Federal Bank Ltd.	415	0	3	49	0	0	0	0	3	3	3	3	0	46	0	11	1	10	670
34.	ING Vysya Bank	17	0	4	57	0	0	0	0	6	1	4	6	0	29	0	20	2	11	356
35.	Jammu and Kashmir Bank	0	0	2	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	1	0	5	0	6	0	0	282
36.	Karnataka Bank Ltd.	3	0	2	18	0	0	0	0	2	1	2	3	0	14	0	2	8	6	187
37.	Karur Vysya Bank Ltd.	50	2	12	0	0	0	0	3	3	3	2	0	0	188	0	1	0	1	333
38.	Lakshmi Vilas Bank Ltd.	2	0	0	9	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	89	0	0	0	0	130
39.	Lord Krishna Bank	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
40.	Nainital Bank Ltd.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
41.	Ratnakar Bank Ltd.	0	0	0	7	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9
42.	Sangli Bank Ltd.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
43.	SBI Comm. & Int. Bank Ltd.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
44.	South Indian Bank Ltd.	157	0	2	20	0	0	0	0	1	2	3	2	0	45	1	4	1	4	309
45.	Tamilnadu Mercantile Bank Ltd.	1	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	114	0	1	0	0	135
New Private Sector Banks																				
46.	Development Credit Bank Ltd.	0	0	0	60	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	3	110
47.	HDFC Bank Ltd.	163	0	71	618	0	3	0	0	48	5	241	114	5	291	1	205	25	177	3573

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
66. Chi Trust Commercial Bank	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
67. Cho Hung Bank	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
68. City Bank	1	0	2	132	0	0	0	0	2	1	4	3	0	32	0	10	0	6	469
69. Caylor Bank	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
70. Deutsche Bank	0	0	0		8	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	5	0	3	0	32
71. DBS Ltd.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
72. HSBC	3	0	1	42	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	15	0	4	0	0	26	150
73. ING Bank N.V.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
74. JP Morgan Chase Bank	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
75. Krung Thai Bank, Public Company	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
76. Mashreqbank PSC	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
77. Mizuho Corporate Bank Ltd.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
78. Oman International Bank SAO	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
79. Societe Generale	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
80. Sonali Bank	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
81. Standard Chartered Bank	2	0	3	56	0	0	0	0	1	0	6	3	0	23	0	15	0	22	240
82. State Bank of Mauritius Ltd.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
83. UFJ Bank Ltd.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	7	0	6	267	0	0	0	0	3	1	12	1	0	93	0	35	0	63	1030
Grand Total	2768	4	1889	6343	26	68	26	32	1342	154	1971	1827	55	5314	35	3501	584	2622	50224

*[English]***Agricultural Credit**

2724. SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAISI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of targets set and achievement made by Government in agricultural credit during each of 2008-09 and 2009-10 alongwith targets set for 2010-11;

(b) the reasons for not meeting the targets;

(c) whether an over all assesement of the impact of agricultural credit has been conducted;

(d) if so, the details thereof and if not the reasons therefor; and

(e) the steps taken or being taken to meet the targets set for agricultural credit in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) The details of targets and achievements for the year 2008-09 and 2009-10 (upto December 31, 2009) alongwith target set for 2010-11 is as under:

(Rs. in crore)

Year	Target	Achievement
2008-09	2,80,000	3,02,908 (107.76)
2009-10	3,25,000	2,48,510 (76.46)
2010-11	3,75,000	—

(figures shown in the bracket shows percentage of achievement against the target)

It may be seen from the above table that the banks have achieved the target during 2008-09.

(c) to (e) The Central Government, the State Governments through the State Level Bankers' Committee (SLBC) mechanism and National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) monitor the flow of credit to the agriculture sector to ensure that the targets are achieved.

12.00 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE*[English]*

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): I beg to lay on the Table:-

- (1) A copy of the Detailed Demands for Grants (Hindi and English versions) of the Parliament, Secretariats of the President and Vice-President, for the year 2010-2011.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 1886/15/10]

- (2) A copy of the Detailed Demands for Grants (Hindi and English versions) of the Ministry of Finance, for the year 2010-2011.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 1887/15/10]

- (3) A copy of the Outcome Budget (Hindi and English versions) of the Ministry of Finance, for the year 2010-2011.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 1888/15/10]

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): I beg to lay on the Table:-

- (1) A copy of the Detailed Demands for Grants (Hindi and English versions) of the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, for the year 2010-2011.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 1889/15/10]

- (2) A copy of the Outcome Budget (Hindi and English versions) of the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, for the year 2010-2011.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 1890/15/10]

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH): I beg to lay on the Table:-

- (1) A copy of the Detailed Demands for Grants (Hindi and English versions) of the Ministry of New and Renewable Energy, for the year 2010-2011.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 1891/15/10]

- (2) A copy of the Outcome Budget (Hindi and English versions) of the Ministry of New and Renewable Energy, for the year 2010-2011.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 1892/15/10]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (PROF. SAUGATA ROY): On behalf of Shri S. Jaipal Reddy, I beg to lay on the Table:-

- (1) A copy of the Detailed Demands for Grants (Hindi and English versions) of the Ministry of Urban Development, for the year 2010-2011.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 1893/15/10]

- (2) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Rajghat Samadhi Committee, New Delhi, for the year 2008-2009, alongwith Audited Accounts.

- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Rajghat Samadhi Committee, New Delhi, for the year 2008-2009.

- (3) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (2) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 1894/15/10]

- (4) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of Section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:-

- (i) Review by the Government of the working of the Kolkata Metro Rail Corporation Limited, Kolkata, for the year 2008-2009.
- (ii) Annual Report of the Kolkata Metro Rail Corporation Limited, Kolkata, for the year 2008-2009, alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 1895/15/10]

- (5) (i) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Delhi Development Authority, New Delhi, for the year 2008-2009, together with Audit Report thereon.

- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Delhi Development Authority, New Delhi, for the year 2008-2009.

- (6) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (5) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 1896/15/10]

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION AND MINISTER OF TOURISM (KUMARI SELJA): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Detailed Demands for Grants (Hindi and English versions) of the Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation, for the year 2010-2011.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 1897/15/10]

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Detailed Demands for Grants (Hindi and English versions) of the Ministry of Water Resources, for the year 2010-2011.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 1898/15/10]

[Translation]

THE MINISTER OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI KANTILAL BHURIA): Madam Speaker, I beg to lay on the Table:

- (1) A copy of the Detailed Demands for Grants (Hindi and English versions) of the Ministry of Tribal Affairs, for the year 2010-11.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 1899/15/10]

- (2) A copy of the Outcome Budget (Hindi and English versions) of the Ministry of Tribal Affairs, for the year 2010-2011.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 1900/15/10]

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): On behalf of Shri Prithviraj Chavan, I beg to lay on the Table:-

(1) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions):

- (i) Outcome Budget of the Department of Science and Technology, for the year 2010-2011.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 1901/15/10]

- (ii) Outcome Budget of the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research, for the year 2010-2011.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 1902/15/10]

- (iii) Outcome Budget of the Department of Space, for the year 2010-2011.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 1903/15/10]

- (iv) Outcome Budget of the Ministry of Earth Sciences, for the year 2010-2011.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 1904/15/10]

- (v) Outcome Budget of the Department of Bio-Technology, Ministry of Science and Technology, for the year 2010-2011.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 1905/15/10]

- (vi) Detailed Demands for Grants of the Department of Space, for the year 2010-2011.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 1906/15/10]

- (vii) Detailed Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Earth Sciences, for the year 2010-2011.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 1907/15/10]

- (viii) Detailed Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Science and Technology, for the year 2010-2011.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 1908/15/10]

- (ix) Detailed Demands for Grants of the Department of Atomic Energy, for the year 2010-2011.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 1909/15/10]

- (x) Detailed Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions and Union Public Service Commission, for the year 2010-2011.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 1910/15/10]

- (2) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under clause (3) of Article 320 of the Constitution:

- (i) The Union Public Service Commission (Exemption from Consultation) Amendment Regulations, 2010 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 12(E) in Gazette of India dated 6th January, 2010.

- (ii) G.S.R. 57(E) published in Gazette of India dated 3rd February, 2010 containing corrigendum to the Notification No. G.S.R. 727(E) dated 7th October, 2009.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 1911/15/10]

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): I beg to lay on the Table:

- (1) A copy of the Detailed Demands for Grants (Hindi and English versions) of the Ministry of Women and Child Development, for the year 2010-2011.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 1912/15/10]

- (2) A copy of the Outcome Budget (Hindi and English versions) of the Ministry of Women and Child Development, for the year 2010-2011.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 1913/15/10]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): I beg to lay on the Table:-

- (1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Raja Rammohan Roy Library Foundation, Kolkata, for the year 2008-2009, alongwith Audited Accounts.

- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the

working of the Raja Rammohan Roy Library Foundation, Kolkata, for the year 2008-2009.

- (2) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 1914/15/10]

- (3) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Delhi Public Library, Delhi, for the year 2008-2009, alongwith Audited Accounts.

- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Delhi Public Library, Delhi, for the year 2008-2009.

- (4) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (3) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 1915/15/10]

- (5) A copy each of the following statements (Hindi and English versions) showing Action Taken by the Government on the assurances, promises and undertakings given by the Minister during various sessions of Eighth, Ninth, Tenth, Eleventh, Thirteenth, Fourteenth and Fifteenth Lok Sabha:-

EIGHTH LOK SABHA

1. Statement No. XXXV Eighth Session, 1987

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 1916/15/10]

NINTH LOK SABHA

2. Statement No. L Second Session, 1990

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 1917/15/10]

TENTH LOK SABHA

3. Statement No. XLVI Fourth Session, 1992

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 1918/15/10]

4. Statement No. XXXI Fifteenth Session, 1995

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 1919/15/10]

5. Statement No. XXIV Sixteenth Session, 1996

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 1920/15/10]

ELEVENTH LOK SABHA

6. Statement No. XXXVIII Third Session, 1996

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 1921/15/10]

THIRTEENTH LOK SABHA

7. Statement No. XLIII Second Session, 1999

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 1922/15/10]

8. Statement No. XLVIII Third Session, 2000

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 1923/15/10]

9. Statement No. XXVIII Fifth Session, 2000

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 1924/15/10]

10. Statement No. XXXIV Ninth Session, 2002

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 1925/15/10]

11. Statement No. XXXI Tenth Session, 2002

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 1926/15/10]

12. Statement No. XXVII Eleventh Session, 2002

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 1927/15/10]

13. Statement No. XXVIII Twelfth Session, 2003

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 1928/15/10]

14. Statement No. XXV Thirteenth Session, 2003

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 1929/15/10]

15. Statement No. XXIV Fourteenth Session, 2004

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 1930/15/10]

FOURTEENTH LOK SABHA

16. Statement No. XXI Second Session, 2004

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 1931/15/10]

17. Statement No. XIX Third Session, 2004
[Placed in Library, See No. LT 1932/15/10]
18. Statement No. XIX Fourth Session, 2005
[Placed in Library, See No. LT 1933/15/10]
19. Statement No. XVII Fifth Session, 2005
[Placed in Library, See No. LT 1934/15/10]
20. Statement No. XVI Sixth Session, 2005
[Placed in Library, See No. LT 1935/15/10]
21. Statement No. XV Seventh Session, 2006
[Placed in Library, See No. LT 1936/15/10]
22. Statement No. XIII Eighth Session, 2006
[Placed in Library, See No. LT 1937/15/10]
23. Statement No. XII Ninth Session, 2006
[Placed in Library, See No. LT 1938/15/10]
24. Statement No. XI Tenth Session, 2007
[Placed in Library, See No. LT 1939/15/10]
25. Statement No. IX Eleventh Session, 2007
[Placed in Library, See No. LT 1940/15/10]
26. Statement No. VIII Twelfth Session, 2007
[Placed in Library, See No. LT 1941/15/10]
27. Statement No. VI Thirteenth Session, 2008
Placed in Library, See No. LT 1942/15/10]
28. Statement No. IV Fourteenth Session, 2008
[Placed in Library, See No. LT 1943/15/10]
24. Statement No. III Fifteenth Session, 2009
[Placed in Library, See No. LT 1944/15/10)]

FIFTEENTH LOK SABHA

30. Statement No. II Second Session, 2009
[Placed in Library, See No. LT 1945/15/10)]

31. Statement No. I Third Session, 2009
[Placed in Library, See No. LT 1946/15/10]
- (6) A copy of the Detailed Demands for Grants (Hindi and English versions) of the Ministry of Planning, for the year 2010-2011.
[Placed in Library, See No. LT 1947/15/10]
- (7) A copy of the Outcome Budget (Hindi and English versions) of the Planning Commission, for the year 2010-2011.
[Placed in Library, See No. LT 1948/15/10]
- (8) A copy of the Detailed Demands for Grants (Hindi and English versions) of the Ministry of Culture, for the year 2010-2011.
[Placed in Library, See No. LT 1949/15/10]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): On behalf of Shri S.S. Palanimanickam, I beg to lay on the Table:-

- (1) A copy of the Report (Hindi and English versions) on Trend and Progress of Housing in India 2006.
[Placed in Library, See No. LT 1950/15/10]
- (2) A copy of the Coinage of the One Hundred Rupees and Five Rupees coined to commemorate the occasion of "125 Birth Anniversary of Dr. Rajendra Prasad" Rules, 2010 (Hindi and English versions) published in the Notification No. G.S.R. 87(E) in Gazette of India dated the 19th February, 2010 under sub-section (3) of Section 21 of the Coinage Act, 1906.
[Placed in Library, See No. LT 1951/15/10]
- (3) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under Section 27 of the Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority Act, 1999:-
- (i) The Insurance Regulatory Development Authority (Regulations of Licensing, Professional Requirements and code of Conduct of Insurance Surveyor and Loss Assessors Regulations, 2000) published in Notification No. F. No. IRDA/Notification/

2/49/2009 in Gazette of India dated the 7th January, 2010.

- (ii) The Insurance Regulatory Development Authority (Regulations of Licensing, Professional Requirements and code of Conduct of Insurance Surveyor and Loss Assessors Regulations, 2000 published in Notification No. F. No. IRDA/Notification/2/50/2009 in Gazette of India dated the 7th January, 2010.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 1952/15/10]

- (4) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under Section 74 of the Prevention of Money Laundering Act, 1999:-

- (i) The Prevention of Money-laundering (the manner of forwarding a Copy of the Order of Provisional Attachment of Property along with the Material, and Copy of the Reasons along with the Material in respect of Survey, to the Adjudicating Authority and its period of Retention) Amendment Rules, 2009 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 18(E) in Gazette of India dated the 7th January, 2010, together with an explanatory memorandum.

- (ii) The Prevention of Money-laundering (Forms, Search and Seizure and the Manner of Forwarding the Reasons and Material to the Adjudicating Authority, Impounding and Custody of Records and the Period of Retention) Amendment Rules, 2009 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 19(E) in Gazette of India dated the 7th January, 2010, together with an explanatory memorandum.

- (iii) The Prevention of Money-laundering (the manner of forwarding a Copy of the Order of Retention of Seized Property along with the Material to the Adjudicating Authority and the period of its Retention) Amendment Rules, 2009 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 20(E) in Gazette of India dated the 7th January, 2010, together with an explanatory memorandum.

- (iv) The Prevention of Money-laundering (Maintenance of Records of the Nature and Value of Transactions, the Procedure and Manner of Maintaining and Time for Furnishing Information and Verification and Maintenance of Records of the Identity of the Clients of the Banking Companies, Financial Institutions and Intermediaries) Amendment Rules, 2010 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 76(E) in Gazette of India dated the 12th February, 2010, together with an explanatory memorandum.

- (v) The Financial Intelligence Unit-India, Ministry of Finance, Senior Technical Officer (Group 'A') Recruitment Rules, 2010 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 29(E) in Gazette of India dated the 13th January, 2010, together with an explanatory memorandum.

- (vi) The Financial Intelligence Unit-India, Ministry of Finance, Additional Director (Group ('A') Recruitment Rules, 2010 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 30 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 13th January, 2010, together with an explanatory memorandum.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 1953/15/10]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Telecommunication Mobile Number, Portability (Amendment) Regulations, 2010 (Hindi and English versions) published in the Notification No. 116-1/2010-MN in Gazette of India dated the 29th January, 2010 under Section 37 of the Telecom Regulatory Authority of India Act, 1997.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 1954/15/10]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): I beg to lay on the Table:

- (1) A copy of the Detailed Demands for Grants (Hindi and English versions) of the Ministry of Power, for the year 2010-2011.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 1955/15/10]

- (2) A copy of the Outcome Budget (Hindi and English versions) of the Ministry of Power, for the year 2010-2011.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT 1956/15/10]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI): I beg to lay on the Table:-

- (1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the International Institute for Population Sciences, Mumbai, for the year 2008-2009, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the International Institute for Population Sciences, Mumbai, for the year 2008-2009.
- (2) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT 1957/15/10]

- (3) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Institute of Health and Family Welfare, New Delhi, for the year 2008-2009.
- (ii) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the National Institute of Health and Family Welfare, New Delhi, for the year 2008-2009, together with Audit Report thereon.
- (iii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the National Institute of Health and Family Welfare, New Delhi, for the year 2008-2009.

- (4) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (3) above.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT 1958/15/10]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI SULTAN AHMED): I beg to lay on the Table:-

- (1) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of Section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:-

- (a) (i) Review by the Government of the working of the Ranchi Ashok Bihar Hotel Corporation Limited, Patna, for the year 2008-2009.
- (ii) Annual Report of the Ranchi Ashok Bihar Hotel Corporation Limited, Patna, for the year 2008-2009, alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT 1959/15/10]

- (b) (i) Review by the Government of the working of the Puducherry Ashok Hotel Corporation Limited, Puducherry, for the year 2008-2009.
- (ii) Annual Report of the Puducherry Ashok Hotel Corporation Limited, Puducherry, for the year 2008-2009, alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT 1960/15/10]

- (c) (i) Review by the Government of the working of the Assam Ashok Hotel Corporation Limited, Guwahati, for the year 2008-2009.
- (ii) Annual Report of the Assam Ashok Hotel Corporation Limited, Guwahati, for the year 2008-2009, alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

- (2) Two statements (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at item No. (a) and (c) of (1) above.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT 1961/15/10]

- (3) A copy of the Detailed Demands for Grants (Hindi and English versions) of the Ministry of Tourism, for the year 2010-2011.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT 1962/15/10]

(4) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Institute of Hotel Management Catering Technology and Applied Nutrition, Srinagar, for the year 2008-2009, alongwith Audited Accounts.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Institute of Hotel Management Catering Technology and Applied Nutrition, Srinagar, for the year 2008-2009.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 1963/15/10]

(5) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Institute of Hotel Management Catering Technology, Thiruvananthapuram, for the year 2008-2009, alongwith Audited Accounts.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Institute of Hotel Management Catering Technology, Thiruvananthapuram, for the year 2008-2009.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 1964/15/10]

(6) A copy of the Outcome Budget (Hindi and English versions) of the Ministry of Tourism, for the year 2010-2011.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 1965/15/10]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI D. NAPOLEON): I beg to lay on the Table:-

(1) A copy of the Detailed Demands for Grants (Hindi and English versions) of the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment, for the year 2010-2011.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 1966/15/10]

(2) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:-

(i) Review by the Government of the working of the National Safai Karamcharis Finance and Development Corporation, New Delhi, for the year 2008-2009.

(ii) Annual Report of the National Safai Karamcharis Finance and Development Corporation, New Delhi, for the year 2008-2009, alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

(3) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (2) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 1967/15/10]

(4) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Pandit Deendayal Upadhyaya Institute for the Physically Handicapped, New Delhi, for the year 2007-2008, alongwith Audited Accounts.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Pandit Deendayal Upadhyaya Institute for the Physically Handicapped, New Delhi, for the year 2007-2008.

(5) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (4) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 1968/15/10]

12.05 hrs.

MESSAGE FROM RAJYA SABHA AND BILL AS PASSED BY RAJYA SABHA*

SECRETARY-GENERAL: Sir, I have to report the following message received from the Secretary-General of Rajya Sabha:-

"In accordance with the provisions of rule 111 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to enclose a copy of the Constitution (One Hundred and Eighth Amendment) Bill, 2008, which has been passed by the Rajya Sabha in accordance with the provisions of article 368 of the Constitution, at its sitting held on the 9th March, 2010."

*Laid on the Table.

2. Sir, I lay on the table the Constitution (One Hundred and Eighth Amendment) Bill, 2008, as passed by Rajya Sabha on the 9th March, 2010."

12.05½ hrs.

COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC UNDERTAKINGS

4th Report

[English]

SHRI V. KISHORE CHANDRA DEO (ARUKU): I beg to present the Fourth Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Committee on Public Undertakings (2009-10) on National Aviation Company of India Limited—Merged Entity of Erstwhile Air India and Indian Airlines.

12.06 hrs.

STANDING COMMITTEE ON FINANCE

7th to 9th Reports

[Translation]

SHRI B. MAHTAB (Cuttack): Sir, I present the following Reports (Hindi and English versions) of the Standing Committee on Finance (2009-10):

- (1) Seventh Report on the Life Insurance Corporation (Amendment) Bill, 2009.
- (2) Eighth Report on the Indian Trusts (Amendment) Bill, 2009.
- (3) Ninth Report on action taken by the Government on the recommendations contained in 78th Report (14th Lok Sabha) on "Flow of Credit to Agriculture Sector".

12.07 hrs.

STATEMENT BY MINISTERS

Status of implementation of the recommendations contained in the 40th Report of the Standing Committee on Urban Development on Urban Housing, pertaining to the Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation*

[English]

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION AND MINISTER OF TOURISM (KUMARI SELJA): Madam Speaker, I am laying a

*Laid on the Table and also placed in Library, See No. LT 1970/15/10

statement regarding the status of implementation of the recommendations contained in 40th Report of the Standing Committee on Urban Development on 'Urban Housing', pertaining to the Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation in pursuance of Direction 73A of the 'Directions by the Speaker under the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business- in Lok Sabha', which reads as under:-

"The Minister concerned shall make once in six months a statement in the House regarding the status of implementation of recommendations contained in the Reports of Departmentally Related Standing Committee of Lok Sabha with regard to his Ministry".

2. I would like to inform for the benefit of the hon. Members of the House that the 40th Report of the Standing Committee of the 14th Lok Sabha on 'Urban Housing' was presented to the Lok Sabha on 2nd July, 2010. There were 26 recommendations made in this Report. Action taken notes on these recommendations were submitted by the Ministry of Housing & Urban Poverty Alleviation to the Standing Committee on 19.2.2010.
3. Madam, all the 26 recommendations of the Committee have been accepted by the Government. Status of action taken on recommendations of the Standing Committee accepted by the Government has been indicated against each recommendation in the enclosed statement. I would like to inform the Members that further follow up action wherever necessary, will be taken.

12.07½ hrs.

STATEMENT CORRECTING REPLY TO UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 3589 DATED 11.12.2009 REGARDING THERMAL AND WIND ENERGY PLANTS IN KARNATAKA ALONGWITH GIVING REASONS FOR DELAY*

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): I beg to lay a statement (i) correcting the reply given on 11.12.2009 to

*Laid on the Table and also placed in Library, See No. LT 1971/15/10

Unstarred Question No. 3589 by Shri Adagooru Vishwanath, M.P. regarding Thermal and Wind Energy Plants in Karnataka' and (ii) reasons for delay in correcting the reply.

At the end of the reply to part (a) & (b) of the Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 3589 on 11.12.2009, the following may be inserted:-

BHEL and NTPC Limited have not formed a joint venture company to set up thermal power plants in Karnataka.

BHEL has not formed a joint venture company to set up wind power plants in Karnataka with NTPC Limited or with Karnataka Power Corporation Limited.

However, Department of Heavy Industry has informed that Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited (BHEL) and Karnataka Power Corporation Limited (KPCL) have formed a joint venture company (JVC), incorporated on 15.04.2009 in the name of "Raichur Power Corporation Limited" for setting up of supercritical thermal power plants at Edlapur (1x800 MW) and Yermarus (2x800MW) in Raichur district of Karnataka on build, own and operate basis. The present paid up equity of this joint venture is Rs. 10 crore which is subscribed equally by BHEL and KPCL. The equity would be subsequently enhanced after receiving approvals and financial closure so as to achieve an equity structure of 26% each with BHEL and KPCL, and the balance 48% held by Financial Institutions/Banks/other partners.

2. The modification required for further clarification based on the reply from Department of Heavy Industry which received only in the afternoon of 11.12.2009.

3. Reason for delay:- The correcting reply could not be carried out during the previous session due to late receipt of reply from DHI

4. The error is regretted.

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Hon. Members, Item nos. 24 to 26 may be taken up together.

There shall be no lunch break today, and the reply of the hon. Finance Minister shall be at four o'clock.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA (Bankura): Madam, we have given a notice. ...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: One minute. I will call you. When I have told: "I will call you", I will call you. You should trust me.

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: We always trust you.

MADAM SPEAKER: Thank you so much.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI SUDIP BANDYOPADHYAY (Kolkata Uttar): As a follow-up, my name may also be called. ...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Yes, I will. But you have not made a request earlier. Now, you are requesting.

SHRI SUDIP BANDYOPADHYAY: Now, I am requesting you. ...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Now, Dr. Ram Chandra Dome.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI SUDIP BANDYOPADHYAY: Madam Speaker, give me also an opportunity to speak. ...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: You sit down. You have not given any notice.

...(Interruptions)

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Dr. Ram Chandra Dome, please be brief.

DR. RAM CHANDRA DOME (Bolpur): Madam, I will be brief.

Madam, through you, I would like to raise an urgent matter of national importance. I would like to draw the attention of the Government as well as this House to the matter relating to skyrocketing and backbreaking rise in the prices of essential commodities, especially the food items. This issue was discussed in this House several times and we drew the attention of the Government to this issue. The Government has assured many times but nothing concrete has come out so far. Already food inflation is on the rise. It is nearly 20 per cent now.

Madam, adding salt to injury, due to the present Budget proposal, already the prices of petrol and diesel have gone high, and also there is a hike of 10 per cent in the price of urea with decontrolling of the Fertilizer Price Control System.

With this backdrop, the aam aadmi is suffering very much because of the hike in the prices. People are very much in agony with the hike in the prices of essential commodities.

So, I would urge upon the Government, through you, Madam, to take steps to contain the price rise. Today, the Left Parties – the CPI, CPI (M), the Forward Bloc and the RSP – have together called a dharna in front of the Parliament Street.

Lakhs of people have gathered to demonstrate against the price hike. The prevailing anarchism is created by a political party in the State of West Bengal. For this, I would urge upon the Government to take concrete steps on this issue. This should be seriously taken up by the Government...(*Interruptions*)

MADAM SPEAKER: Shri Khagen Das, Shri Manohar Tirkey, Shri Narahari Mahato, Shri Basu Deb Acharia, Shri Nama Nageswara Rao, Shrimati Susmita Bauri, Shri Pulin Bihari Baske, Shri Saidul Haq, Shri Nripendra Nath Roy, Shri P.K. Biju, Shri B. Mahtab, Shri A. Sampath, Shri Mahendra Kumar Roy, Dr. Anup Kumar Saha are all associating themselves with this.

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: Madam, this is a very important issue.

MADAM SPEAKER: I cannot be asking everybody to speak. You are associating.

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: I am associating but the Government has not taken any steps...(*Interruptions*)

MADAM SPEAKER: We have had a discussion on this under Rule 193.

...(*Interruptions*)

MADAM SPEAKER: You have spoken.

...(*Interruptions*)

MADAM SPEAKER: Nothing will go on record except the submission of Dr. Dome.

(*Interruptions*) ... *

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: But the Government has not taken any step to control the price rise. Moreover, there is an increase in prices of fertilizers...(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: All right. Thank you so much.

...(*Interruptions*)

MADAM SPEAKER: Now, Shri Gurudas Dasgupta.

...(*Interruptions*)

MADAM SPEAKER: Basu Deb Achariaji, nothing is going on record. Your Member has spoken.

...(*Interruptions*)*

[*Translation*]

SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA (Ghatal): Madam, Speaker I had raised this issue in Parliament many times and talks was also held in this regard. Whether any reply has been received from the Government or not, I do not know anything about this. But the question remains that there is sharp price rise in entire India. The prices of the commodities are increasing every day. To check it. ...(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

I want that the Government should issue white paper regarding price rise. I want that the Government should issue a white paper and take action on it.

[*Translation*]

What action the Government proposed to control price rise. Kindly tell this. Today, lakhs of hard working people have come to Delhi to knock at the Government's door.

Madam Speaker, I would like to appeal you that kindly, insist on the Hon'ble Minister to speak something. I want to know what decision the Government have taken on this? ...(*Interruptions*)

MADAM SPEAKER: Shri Munde ji, are you associating yourself on this topic?

...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI GOPINATH MUNDE (Beed): Yes.

[*English*]

MADAM SPEAKER: Shri Gopinath Mundeji is associating himself with this.

...(*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

MADAM SPEAKER: Please sit down.

...(*Interruptions*)

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Mr. Acharia, you told me, you will speak and then you will go, you will allow the House to run.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: You told me that if I ask you to speak, you will allow the House to run after that. So now, allow the House to run.

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: What the Government is doing, they should respond...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: All right.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI SUDIP BANDYOPADHYAY: Madam ...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: That has not gone on record in any case.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV (Mainpuri): Madam Speaker, this question concerns everybody. ...(Interruptions) This is a question of the poor people of the country. ...(Interruptions) Therefore in protect we walk out of the House.

12.14 hrs.

At this stage, Shri Mulayam Singh Yadav, Shri Basu Deb Acharia, Shri Gurudas Dasgupta and some other hon. Members left the House.

[English]

SHRI B. MAHTAB: Madam, I want to associate myself with the demand which has been raised by Shri Gurudas Dasgupta to table a White Paper on price rise.

MADAM SPEAKER: Yes, you please send your slip to the Table.

12.15 hrs.

GENERAL BUDGET, 2010-2011
(GENERAL DISCUSSION) DEMANDS FOR
GRANTS ON ACCOUNT—(GENERAL),
2010-2011 DEMANDS FOR
SUPPLEMENTARY GRANTS—(GENERAL),
2010-2011—Contd.

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Now, the House will take up Item Nos. 24 to 26.

Shri Nishikant Dubey to speak.

[Translation]

SHRI NISHIKANT DUBEY (Godda): Madam Speaker, yesterday when I started my speech, I had mentioned that this budget is anti-backward area, anti-student, anti-young people and there is no transparency in this budget. When I was saying it, two incidents occurred. First, the Director, Investigation in Ranchi was changed and the second, the Director, Investigation in Delhi was also changed. Hon'ble Minister of Finance is present here, he can explain it better. It was published in the newspapers that this step was taken under pressure to save someone but I have strong belief that the Central Government can't come under pressure and will not take any action to save anyone, be it Madhu Koda or big industrialists of this country. I have mentioned about two incidents, but when I saw Budget speech of Hon'ble Minister of Finance then I was made to believe that somewhere there is big conspiracy and the changes of Director, Investigation hints towards a conspiracy to save someone. When the Minister of Finance dwelt upon the point 123 of his Budget Speech.

[English]

"To expeditiously resolve disputes with tax payers, I propose to expand the scope of cases which may be admitted by the Settlement Commission to include proceedings related to search and seizure cases pending for assessment."

[Translation]

If someone understands even a single point of economics, Minister of Finance can simply reply that cases pending for assessment, are assessed by the officer not by the settlement commission. Only those persons are appointed as officers in the settlement commission, who are loyal to them. ...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Ajnalaji, kindly take your seat.

SHRI NISHIKANT DUBEY: The officers whom you want to oblige or post somewhere after retirement, are appointed as officers in the Settlement Commission. This means the big cases which are under investigation whether in Jharkhand or in Delhi. ...(Interruptions)

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Hon. Member, please take your seat.

[Translation]

SHRI NISHIKANT DUBEY: There is a tape from some PR agency which hints about big industrialists of this country and about your Government that it is not the Prime Minister of this country who decides whom to be appointed as Minister but instead there are lobbyists from outside who decide whom to be appointed as Minister. On the basis of this tape, when paper reaches the Director, Investigation Delhi and the paper leaks out, you change the Director, Investigation. After that, you decide that it is not the assessment officer who will decide these cases and instead it is the Settlement Commission who will decide. Yashwant Sinha ji is sitting here, he has been the Minister of Finance, he should tell whether it is right or wrong.

When I mentioned that there is no transparency in it, I was referring to the tax proposals. Yesterday Hon'ble Yashwant ji went on saying that for the income above Rs. 3 lakhs and upto Rs. 8 lakhs, exemption of Rs. 50,000 has been given, but there are one crore assesses in the income range of Rs. one lakh 60 thousand to three lakh. Have you given anything to these people. You have reduced corporate surcharge from 10 percent to 7.5 percent. If you are giving 2.5 percent benefit to the Industrialists, then what is the transparency in it, this is what you have told the whole country.

You have talked about MAT. If someone is a student of economics, then he can easily understand that in respect of MAT, you are biased towards infrastructure sector and that is why you have increased it from 15 percent to 18 percent. Big companies are not going to be affected by this. Likewise when you talk about housing, you have imposed service tax on two items of housing-external development charges and preferential location charges. And then it tax will have to be paid, the housing sector is going to suffer badly. You should explain that to whom you want to give benefit and whom you want to suffer loss, whose infrastructure you want to develop. The second question is that your Budget says that you have provided Rs. 2000 crore for infrastructure and national highways. After today's budget, how much prices of steel and cement have gone up?

When you are going for PLL, SS, EDC, what benefits are accruing from it and you are saying that you will construct 7 to 20 km of road everyday. The way inflation is increasing, if you will look at it, you will find nothing except jugglery of figures.

[English]

SHRI YASHWANT SINHA (Hazaribagh): Madam, I am on a point of order.

The Budget of the Government of India is being discussed in this House. This is the Budget Session and this is the most serious discussion that takes place in Lok Sabha on Budget. Not only are the Treasury Benches completely empty, I do not see any Cabinet Minister present. ...*(Interruptions)*

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): Madam, Bansalji is coming. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI YASHWANT SINHA: Madam, this is the importance that they are giving to the Budget. ...*(Interruptions)* This is why they were very happy when the House was not functioning. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: You just call him.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY: Madam, Bansalji is coming. ...*(Interruptions)* In two minutes, Bansalji will be coming. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI YASHWANT SINHA: Shri Narayanasamy, you were in the other House. Is it allowed to happen ever? ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY: Not ever. You raised a point. Madam, definitely hon. Minister will be coming now. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: He is coming.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY: Yashwant Sinhaji, I agree with you. ...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ (Vidisha): Narayansamy ji was saying that the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs, Shri Pawan Kumar Bansal will come, Ok, Let him come. I say that you once stand up and look-behind. It is not the question of Shri Pawan Kumar Bansal, all the treasury benches are lying empty. What do you have to say about it. Shri Pawan Kumar

Bansal may come, but just turn around and see that the whole treasury bench is empty.

[English]

The total Treasury Benches are empty.
...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Shri Nishikant Dubey to continue.

[Translation]

SHRI NISHIKANT DUBEY: Thank you, Madam Speaker, I was saying that it is only a jugglery of statistics. In the last budget, the hon'ble Minister of Finance announced that he was going to release funds to the social sector, as he would earn revenue worth Rs. 35,000 crores through the auction of the spectrum. Thus he has misled the house and the people of the country by making such announcements. Does he have any clarification in this regard. They are going in for disinvestments and have committed to grant funds for the social sector. Then why is their account being fudged in RAC. They are overtly trying to reflect it in the stock exchange. It may be the disinvestments of RAC and NMDC, my submission is that the Government should not at least behave like a private company. There should be a transparent system in the Government; If they are making disinvestments and earning revenue for the social sector and further more are committing it in the house then, at least, they should remain firm on their commitment. You should not make statements that encourage corruption.

NAREGA is a flagship programme of the Government. The hon. Minister of Finance has stated that he is going to provide 100 days' employment to 4.5 crore people under the scheme. Rs. 100 are paid per person every day. Then without delving deep into the figures one can easily conclude that 4.5 crore people means Rs. 450 crore are spent every day. If they are paid Rs. hundred every day then a minimum amount of Rs. 45,000/- is needed. But they have earmarked Rs. 40,000/- crore for this scheme and also levy 3% service charge which means that Rs. 40,000/- crore will become Rs. 37,000/- crore. This way how do they propose to make good the deficit of Rs. 8,000/- or Rs. 10,000/- crore.

Madam Speaker, I would again like to refer to the rural development data. What is happening in the Prime Minister's Sadak Yojna, what is the status of the rural development programme. They are trying to take the

credit for NAREGA. I would appreciate if hon'ble Minister of Finance gives me an account of it.

Next, I am coming to Air-India. When the hon'ble Minister of Finance moved a motion for additional budget grants last time, he made a provision of Rs. 800 crores for Air-India. Hon'ble Shri Yashwant Sinhaji had asked why he was extending it a bailout package of Rs. 800 crore. Subsequently he made a provision of Rs. 1200 crore for Air-India. The fact remains that the Air-India is reeling under a loss of Rs. 5500 crore. My submission is that Air India had an outstanding amount of Rs. 2000 crore towards the Oil Companies. Last time he granted them Rs. 800 crore and these funds were consumed in paying dues to oil companies. I think that this loss would have piled upto Rs. 2500 crore. Now this amount of 12,000 crore rupees would also go to the oil companies. This huge amount is just due to IOC alone. I am saying that they have incurred a loss of Rs. 5500 crore. They are trying to throw good money after bad. Isn't it corruption? The Government should bring out a white paper stating the circumstances in which 65 flights were grounded. As soon as the flights of the national carrier get grounded under certain circumstances, private carriers take advantage of it. I would like to give an example. Air-India operators a flight from Delhi to Leh-Laddakh. It has grounded its flight which has 100% occupancy and it is grounded at suppose 2.00 PM today. At 3.00 PM the private airlines operates its flight. All the army personnel board the flight. The Government is not delving deep into the circumstances under which Air India and Indian Air lines were merged. They need 5500 crore rupees, and the Government is doing out package installments of Rs. 800 crore and Rs. 1000 crore. If it cannot be termed to be corruption then what is it? He should make a statement on this.

After this I come to the issue of National security. Time and again it is reiterated that we ought to have a sound National Security set up and our new Minister of Home Affairs puts much emphasis on national security warning that bombs could be exploded, if national security is not in place and we should become alert, that there is likelihood of bomb explosion in Mumbai, Delhi, Patna, Ranchi etc.. I was perusing budgary grants. The Government have curtailed Rs. 100 crores from the funds proposed for IB and also curtailed funds for CRPF, BSF but have only increased the funds allocation for NSG. If we look at the budget proposals and the grants of the Ministry of Home Affairs, we can conclude that the Government have curtailed the funds of IB and formed NIA out of this fund. They have formed NIA

despite CBI being in place and have granted Rs. 14 crore for NIA last year and this year it is Rs. 15 crore. They claim that they will control all the terrorist activities through this organization.

You have curtailed the funds meant to check the infiltration on Indo Nepal-Border. Indo-Bhutan Border and Indo-Bangladesh Border. I am from Jharkhand and people of Jharkhand and Assam are the most affected. Crores of infiltrators from Bangladesh are living in our states and taking away our job opportunities. These Bangladeshi infiltrators move to Delhi and Mumbai for jobs and are being assaulted as if they were Biharis. People are fighting in the name of language. They are not people of Bihar. People of Bihar and Jharkhand are masters. We are producing steel and supplying coal to you, we are running the country and you are getting the master beaten because you are not trying to check the Bangladeshi infiltrators. It is not a communal issue but this issue is concerned with the employment and how much they are concerned with that issue that is the thing I am telling.

They said that eleven thousand branches of banks will be opened and they also announced to open branches of public and private sector banks in the rural areas. The D.C. of Devghar had given order 15 days back to the people not to deposit their money in the private banks. He is an IAS officer and I asked the reason why he was saying so. He said that no private banks are providing loans to the farmers. They are taking deposits from us but are not ready to provide loans to the farmers, students, rickshaw pullers, street-vendors and small time shopkeepers. If they are not ready to provide loans, how will we allow them to open branches? It is also mentioned in the report of the C. Rangarajan Committee that even the public sector banks are not providing loans. Then, how can the private banks could be respected to provide loans? In this situation, they are talking about opening 11 thousand branches of private sector banks. What kind of environment they are going to create?

After that, they say that this budget is meant for the youths and the common man and I found two points worth considering in the synopsis of the budget. Hon'ble President says that—

[English]

“The service of India means the service of millions who suffer. It means ending poverty and ignorance and disease and inequality of opportunity.”

[Translation]

In the same way, hon'ble Meenakshi Natrajan was speaking nicely that day and she was talking about opportunities and skill development. I was going through the budget wherein it was mentioned that there should be skill development for the common man. She has quoted Mahatma Gandhi. She says that—

[English]

“Just as the universe is contained in the self, so is India contained in the villages.”

[Translation]

They said that they want to spend a huge amount on skill development. They said that—

[English]

Prime Minister's Council on National Skill Development has laid down the core governing principles of operating strategies for skill development. The Council has a mission of creating 50 crore skilled people by 2022. Of these, the target for the National Skill Development Corporation, which has started functioning from October, 2009, is 15 crore.”

[Translation]

They are saying that they will create ten lac skilled manpower at the rate of one lac per annum from Rs. 15 crore. If the dead line of the year 2022 is fixed, how many people will be covered in twelve years? If their is believed to be correct 12 lac people will be trained in one year and one crore people will be trained in twelve years, but their target is to train 15 crore people. If it is not the jugglery of data, then what is it? You may bring out the fact in this regard and as to what opportunity youths are going to get. I have gone through the allocation for education in the budget, we are not going to set up any new IIT or IIM. There is no scope for that. In the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan you are talking about, 80 per cent fund is being given there under for the salaries of teachers and for infrastructure. You have not created a single facility for their education, tour and R&D. If you are spending 80 per cent money on that, where will the money come from for their books? What kind of youth you are talking about? What kind of youth are being talked about to make progress? After all, youths needs jobs and as I said, nobody is going to get job after

completing skill development. They talk about only labour under the NREGA. What kind of job the educated people will get, they are not concerned with the urban people. If we go through their dictionary, we will not find the urban poor in that. For the BJP the poor belonging to the city and the villages are equal. If they want to divide them, then have they any scheme for that? Suppose youth gets job somewhere then what is his need? The urban youth thinks to buy a vehicle first. Prices of vehicles are increased in this budget. He is not able to afford the prices of the housing sector because he does not have enough money to buy a house. Suppose he wished to buy a house, then in that case also such a tax proposal has been made that the rate of houses have increased. What have they done for the youth in the budget? It is a matter of worth consideration.

Thereupon, they say that only coal will cause the development of the country. Hon'ble Shri Yashwant Sinha have said that they have imposed a tax of Rs. 50 on the coal. Today, coal is being e-auction ed. It is nice to hear that this system is transparent. But when you allocated the coal on the basis of nomination, they supplied you 13% power free of cost and at what rate the rest of 35% would be sold, it was decided by the state. Today, they have given this opportunity to market. If the market determines the tariff of power then the power will be supplied at the rate of Rs. 15, 20, 25 per unit and in those circumstances, which common man will be able to get electricity under the Rajiv Gandhi Gramin Vidyutikaran Yojana. They want to bring smile on the faces of rural people but will they be able to light their house? This question should have been replied by the Government? The Government should state the advantages of the e-auction. Our state is a socialist state and social responsibility is its one main factor. We are not running the Government for the sake of business. We run the Government for the well being of the common man. The Government should consider over this. If this Government is the Government of common man and then it must give a thought on the plight of common man.

They have mentioned two things in their budget speech. Firstly, Effluent Treatment Plant in Tripura and secondly, to formulate a centrally sponsored, flood management programme in Murshidabad for river Ganga and Padma, We do not have any problem with this. Shri Shah Nawaz is sitting here. He represent the Bhagalpur and Bhagalpur is a hub of silk industry and I come from Godda. Bhagia produces a large quantity of raw silk.

Hon'ble Shri Kirti Azad Ji is sitting here and he also hails from Godda. We have been writing for the last one year that Sahebganj region of Jharkhand is worst affected due to soil erosion caused by river Ganga. Due to diversion of the river that village sometimes merge with Jharkhand and some times comes on the side of Bihar. That area is not producing the leaders like Dayanidhi Maran and Pranab Mukherjee and at the same time we, the small people, cannot do anything for that area and it is the problem of the people of that area? The poor cannot produce a stalwart leader which suit you.

Therefore, no cluster can be made for the silk of Bhagalpur and Bhagia nor any marketing facility can be given and nothing can be done is order to check the soil erosion. The district Sahebganj is represented by Sh. Devidhan Besra. He did not speak a single word about soil erosion, therefore, no discussion is held about soil erosion caused by river Ganga in that region. I would like to state that being a Minister of Finance, please have an inclusive approach and address the problem accordingly.

Godda and Shahnawaz ji come from Bhagalpur and people belonging to vulnerable. Classes live the backward, downtrodden, scheduled tribe, Muslims and minorities live in Jharkhand. They are your own people. Please think about them because there is no Hindu in the silk industry and the weavers there are Muslims. Please stop politics and think about them. Repetition of statement is the only important thing in the budget. You have mentioned in the budget that you will undertake fiscal consolidation. It means that, there was corruption on account of releasing of oil and fertilizer bonds and there was some sort of problem in the management of the same. My first question is that you always speak about your Government only. When Shri Yashwant ji was speaking, it was said by the Hon'ble K.S. Rao and Girja ji that he was speaking on GST, Direct Tax Code and FBI rather than common man. Coming to the common man, the first thing which comes to mind is food security. What is food inflation? It is 17%. Prices of certain food items have increased by 40%. Hon'ble Former Minister of Finance is sitting here and usually it is said here that budget should be assessed on the basis of GDP ratio. Yashwant ji the GDP ratio of the food to be distributed under food security was 0.9% in 2004-05. In the 2010-11, It still stands at. There is an increase in the population. We are saying that we will provide 35 kilogram of rice in place of 25 kilogram but

GDP rate is still 0.9%. Is it not against the poor? This time only 2% has been allocated for agriculture in the budget. You are talking about giving a push to agriculture sector and you are also saying that if there is no investment in the agriculture sector and if there is no Green Revolution and increase in the production then there will be no development in the country. On the other hand, your allocation for the agriculture sector is just 2%. More surprisingly only Rs. 200 crore and Rupees 300 crores being allocated for the minor and major irrigation respectively and Rupees 100 crore is being allocated in the name of flood management. This country is taking only Rs. 600 crore in the name of irrigation and you are saying that you will bring in second green revolution. One another important question is that only Rs. 400 crore is being provided to the eastern States like Jharkhand, Bihar and Bengal to bring in a second green revolution there. The interesting thing is that you are allocating Rs. 500 crore to a single district. Ladakh for the generation of solar power. You are allocating such a huge amount to that district because of Mr. Farooq Abdullah. As I have said earlier that this Government is not willing to listen to us. It is ironical that only Rs. 400 crore is being allocated to a number of district, saying that there will a green revolution and the country will get sufficient food and the common man will get food to satisfy his hunger but there should be electricity in Ladakh. I am not against Ladakh. I wish you allocate Rs. 1000 crore in place of Rs. 500 crore but when you talk about the allocation for our area kindly do not restrict it to Rs. 400 crore only.

You should devise for a green revolution. You have said that a sum of Rs. 300 crore is given in the country to increase pulse and oilseed production and every district will be provided with Rs. 50000 for that. Do you have a count of the total districts in the country? Even a ground survey about this would not call it sufficient. Many people here are aware of agronomy; they know the agricultural diversity within a single stretch of land in a village, wherein a part is plateau land and the other is a water body. Then, there are crop patterns; somewhere bamboo -farming is done, somewhere millets or castor seeds is produced. You can well decide for you as to how with a petty sum of Rs. 50,000 all farmers will be served in these respects.

And after that, Madam, comes the Health Sector. Just a while ago, Shri Ghulam Nabi Azad, the hon. Member for health, spoke and solicited a lot of clapping. As we are told, and the Finance Minister also suggests

it, that we should look at it in GDP ratio. You have made a cut of 0.1 percent money in the Health Sector this time and the ratio of this allocation to GDP is 1.36, compared to the earlier figure of 1.37 percent. While you boast of NRHM, district hospitals, mother and child care and better Primary Health Centers and sub-centers for it, my area lacks a single hospital. If you leave aside Shahnawaz's constituency Bhagalpur, my area Santhal Pargana which has a population of two crore; mostly tribals, poor and dalits do not have a single hospital and you are putting your back. If for giving boost to the Health Sector. Just now, we were talking of the Women's Reservation Bill which our party respects and wants to see it passed as early as possible. Mention of Rawanda and Uganda was made. Let me highlight here that Cuba spends 5.3 percent share of its GDP on health sector, and Namibia spends 4.7 percent. Even our neighbour Srilanka spends 2 percent of to GDP on health compared to a mere 1.36 percent in India and still now, we are boasting of making a lot of expenditure in this sector. You must come clean of this hogwash in the Health Sector.

And what about the education sector in a backward State like Jharkhand? Only 50 to 60 percent of the money given by you is being spent in the States like Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Bihar or Bengal. Have you ever took pains to assess about real spending or non-spending of funds being given by you? Instead, you tend to zealously allude to the unutilised amount in order to prop up your fescal deficit numbers. Every year, twenty percent funds under Mid-Day-Meal scheme remain unspent. In Rural Development sector also, 25 percent money remains unspent from 2004-05 to 2010-2011. Only under "NREGS, 96 percent money is being utilized and that too in an unpraiseworthy way.

SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY: The funds for 2010-2011 are still not out.

SHRI NISHIKANT DUBEY: I was speaking of the duration between 2004-05 and 2009-2010. Twenty five percentage funds under Rural Development heads is unspent. The Government must take note of.

Now, I come to the issue of drinking water. I read in the morning newspaper that drinking water is not available in 254 districts of the country and people die of using contaminated water there. In total, 254 such districts are there in the country. You are giving only Rs. 1200 crore for sanitation facilities across the country

and Rs. 1200-1300 for constructing single sanitation unit. But, just look at the escalated prices of cement and iron and even erecting one wall of the structure mined be head with a meager Rs. 1200-1300. Still, you keep on boasting about providing drinking water and sanitation facilities in all the villages. I have been writing to the Prime Minister since the last full year that not a single terrain in my constituency has drinking water facility. In Deoghar, out of the 12 Jyotirlingas in the country a famous Jyotirlinga is situated and there is acute shortage of water. In the very morning today, in a T.V. Interview it was assured that there will be water supply will be made available by 2010. We have a very low water level there, the level has gone down by 700 to 1000 feet and still you are making tall claims. Have you conducted any review about this flagship programme?

The government has increased the Urban development head by three percent this time and putting the back. But, tell me, have you gone through the related data? Here, we have the hon. Minister Shri Jaipal Reddy who can explain clearly how could he make this three percent increase. But, Mr. Reddy, the 80 percent of the total money is being spent only in seven states. Though, you have included many cities including Ranch, Dhanbad, Jamshedpur, Patna etc. under this programme but you spend all the funds in metros like Delhi, Mumbai and Chennai.

What amount of funds has he provided to our area. 80 percent of JNNURM funds for urban development are being utilized in these cities only. Did he ever pay attention to the smaller cities? Has he conducted any review thereof? The Minister of Finance should give a reply to the country in this regard.

Madam Speaker, we have seen the condition of rural roads. I am talking of Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana in my State. Yashwant Singh ji, you will be surprised to know that not a single rupee has been provided to Jharkhand during the years 2005-2006 and 2008-2009. 50 percent of Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana funds have not been spent in the entire country. They are saying that roads are being constructed under Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana, Bharat Nirman Yojana is being implemented and electrification is being undertaken under REC. The Government needs to pay attention in this regard. We have certain comments with regard to the economic survey. It has been mentioned in it that prices are rising. It also states about agriculture sector and about decentralized procurement scheme. We agree with the Economic Survey. India is a large

country. How can Shri Sharad Pawar be held responsible for the food habits of the people. Has the government ever analysed that if we need to import oil what is the current price of oil in Malaysian market and if India intends to import it then to what extent its price will rise in 24 hours, and who will be responsible for it? Bihar grows wheat, Jharkhand grows pulses and Madhya Pradesh produces oil. They have stated that they have handed over PDS to the states and now are saying that agriculture is the responsibility of the states, but when we approach them with any irrigation project they say that any proposal must come through the state government. If they want to establish a federal system then they should delegate the responsibility as well. The Chief Minister of Kerala should decide the prices of spices being produced in the state. Target should be fixed as to how much quantity of wheat is to be produced in the current year and if there is any shortfall in production how it will be met? More foodgrains should flow to the Central Pool. We will enter in the market as a State and not as a country because when India enters the market then it is said that tiger has entered the market, as it is India's Code Word in international market. It means that you can sell a product worth Rs. one in Rs. 20. Why cannot they make such transformation? Why do not they take any steps to mitigate the tension, which is an annual feature in this country?

My second point is that urban population is increasing rapidly and major builders are making big buildings in urban areas without proper equipments. A large number of people have invested in these projects and their money has been stuck. What is the Government thinking about this issue? The Government should think about it.

Madam Speaker, yesterday Shri Lal ji Tondan was repeatedly saying that he was trying to engage in a futile exercise. In spite of all these things it seems that the government does not wish to do anything and is adopting an evasive policy. They are not bothered about the poor people, the youth, education, health or urban development. They are concerned about nothing. I can say that they are concerned only about running the government somehow. They are not concerned about the price rise or the protests lodged by the opposition in this regard, since this matter has been discussed in detail. I would like to conclude with a shloka of Upnishad:

“Ajasya grahato Janma Nirhastha Hathodisha
Supto Jagruksya Yathartham Veda Kastaba.”

There is no need to awaken a person who is already awake. There is no need to teach Veda to a learned person. You are already aware of whatever I have said. Yesterday, in the beginning of my speech I had stated that I had heard the first speech of Hon'ble Finance Minister, Sh. Pranab Mukherjee on the radio. Those days the said speech was given at five o' clock. I have grown up listening to his budget speech and today he is the Finance Minister and I am speaking on his budget speech. He is aware of everything, he wants to do something about the country. We are ready to fully cooperate with him for the sake of the country. This is the best opportunity to develop the country.

*SHRI VIJAY BAHADUR SINGH (Hamirpur): As is well recognized in political science, budget in a democracy is like a soul in a body. It is not just a written piece of paper. The budget can be categorised mainly into three parts.

1. Aim and objective
2. Assessment and identification of Problem
3. Solution of problem through budget
4. In a time bound manner.

India is a Socialist, Secular, Democratic Republic as is enshrined in our Constitution. Which aims at providing social, economic and political justice to every citizen and provide equal opportunity to progress. All these provisions are laid down in our Constitution. Shri Pranab Mukherjee, while presenting his budget speech on 26th February, 2010, stated in paragraph 189 with regard to first three points that 9 percent growth rate will be achieved and work will be provided to 12 million people. Besides, at least half the people living below poverty line will be brought above the poverty line. It was stated in the fourth point that the Government aims at achieving 4 percent growth rate in agriculture sector.

Keeping in view the paucity of time I would like to focus my speech on reforms in agriculture sector, condition of farmers and 72 percent people living in rural areas who are engaged in agricultural activities. I would also like to state what they have got and what they have lost in this budget.

The difference in the words and deeds of Hon'ble Minister of Finance is evident from this fact that in the

*Speech was laid on the Table.

entire budget speech he has devoted just half page to agriculture providing for loan facilities and loan waiver to the farmers. A provision of Rs. one thousand crore has been made for irrigation and water which works out to be Rs. fifteen and half crore for each district out of six hundred districts of the country, which is not even sufficient even to solve one percent problem of irrigation. This amount of Rs. one thousand crore is not even sufficient to meet the irrigation requirement of kitchen gardens. This is a very unfortunate mockery at the plight of the farmers.

As the hon. Prime Minister has stated in July that agriculture production has not increased during the past one year, it is the result of step motherly treatment meted out for the last 63 years with 72 percent people living in rural areas and engaged in agricultural activities and the figures reveal that there has been highest increase in percentage of suicides by the farmers in India.

The living condition of 75% population of the country, cannot be improved unless the UPA Government address the issue of supply of potable water on war footing. It is a bitter truck.

I do not want to get into the jugglery of statistics as the UPA Government is quite deft in this jugglery. But at this point of time too inflation is at 18% to 20%. Cost of pulses has risen to Rs. 90 per kg. and the way the petrol prices have soared up, the common man believes that the prices can further rise and it is a matter of grave concern that a well known economist and head of UPA Government, Prime Minister Dr. Manmohan Singh, Hon'ble Minister of Finance and Hon'ble Minister of Home Affairs, Shri P. Chidambaram are not able to understand this trend of price-rise and contained. That is the misfortune of the poor people of this country.

The UPA Government boasts that it will achieve 7.2 to 9% growth rate during 2009-10-11. But they have forgotten the basic mathematical principle that at a time when agricultural growth is less than even one per cent and 70 to 75 per cent people depend upon agriculture for their sustenance, how can a growth rate of 7.2 to 9% be achieved? Would the population of this country survive merely on the growth rate? Would they survive merely on the fudged statistics of growth or the index of Mumbai stock exchange sensenx. I want have reply from the hon'ble Minister of Finance.

Hon'ble Minister of Finance is apt in painting a rosy picture of the country's finances and showcasing lowered

physical deficit. He has shown that situation on the fiscal deficit front has improved and the income of common man has risen.

In a nutshell, the poor common man is bearing the brunt and the affluent are enjoying. In this context, I would like to congratulate Shri Pranab Mukherjee for dexterously fostering the capitalistic tradition of the Congress Party. More than 22 crore population of India which is reeling below the poverty line can neither sustain life on the motor parts of Maruti or other vehicles nor on the sensex figure or statistics of growth rate. We will have to arrange food for them at fair prices.

This House and the whole country agree with what the hon. Finance Minister stated in the budget that nobody other than god Indra can solve the problem of irrigation. So I, on behalf of all my fellow citizens of this country would pray to god Indra and seek his blessings. Only then this problem can be rectified.

I would also pray to the God to incarnate himself on Earth alongwith a Minister of Finance and a Minister of Agriculture so that the problem of 72% population of this country could be solved as the UPA Government and its Minister of Finance have surrendered to fate.

It clearly reflects the mentality of the UPA Government and their inclination for capitalism when we notice that the Government of India provided Rs. fifteen thousand crore for the Commonwealth Games but the Finance Minister has provided only Rs. one thousand crores for irrigation. Commonwealth Games will lead to the construction of 2 to 4 five star hotels. The roads will be widened and flyovers will be constructed and it is said that Delhi will look like a new beautified bride. But the 'Bharat Mata' will become old and decrepit. This is a bitter truth. Ensuring development and lifting socio-economic level of the people is meant for the common good of the people. This is not a sample to be shown to the foreign countries. The UPA Government is of the view that the Commonwealth Games will add to our honour in the world but, it is not aware that the whole world knows that 20 crore people afford to have only one time meal in a day and 21 crore people live below the poverty line in India. Everyone knows that farmers of the country are in a very pathetic condition and they are not able to even arrange for their food.

The Planning for development of Agriculture can be divided into two parts:

1. Long term planning
2. Short term planning

Development of following sectors is needed for augmenting the agricultural production:

1. Irrigation
2. Electricity
3. Price of foodgrains; and
4. Infrastructure-Electricity, Roads, Storage, Mechanisation, Banking.

In short, the UPA Government is trying to give a message that we can depend on God Indra for irrigation and eat motor parts in place of foodgrains and the people of this country can be fed with 7 to 9 percent growth rate. This is a very unfortunate situation and this inflation is not going to be brought under control even in the coming ten years. Agricultural produce are not being increased. If a type of pulse is being sold at Rs. 90 per kg. and the farmer of our country had sold it at Rs. 15-20 per kg. then the benefit of Rs. 70 is directly going into the pocket of the middlemen, traders and hoarders. In view of this serious problem, the budget presented here appears to be prepared in nexus with these persons.

I would like to say in brief that Kumari Mayawati ji, the National President of the BSP who has formed a majority Government in Uttar Pradesh breaking the record of 18 years of coalition Governments has demanded a financial package of Rupees 80 thousand crores for Uttar Pradesh breaking the record of 18 years of coalition Governments has demanded a financial package of Rupees 80 thousand crores for Uttar Pradesh out of which Rs. 9 thousand crore was for Bundelkhand. But not a single rupee has been provided. Only an announcement for Rs. 1200 crore was made on 26.2.2010. This is a meagre amount to tackle the situation of drought in Bundelkhand. If districts of Madhya Pradesh states are also added to the 5 districts in Bundelkhand, this amount of Rs. 1200 crore appears all the more ridiculous and a negligible amount.

The UPA Government wants that the farmers remain afflicted with difficulties and poverty so that they could be allured with loan waiver schemes etc. at the time of elections. This is a naked display of capitalist mentality which can only be rectified by the Bahujan Samajwadi Party and Hon'ble Kumari Mayawati jee, the popular

leader of the country that is why Congress is afraid of none other than the BSP. The BSP represents the faith of the Scheduled Castes, the Dalits, the downtrodden and the poor. Today, there are two types of India—one is of the rich and the other is of the poor. This divide should be eradicated, then only India will grow with peace and the dream of Dr. Bhimrao Ambedkar will be fulfilled.

In brief, this budget is a capitalist and anti-poor budget and it will lead to price rise, decrease in agricultural productivity and is thus destructive for the 75 percent public. This budget does not reflect concern or put forth any remedial measures for the poor and the farmers who are the producer of foodgrains. The Finance Minister has mentioned in the last para 188, page 29 that this budget is for the 'Common man'. I propose that this word should be changed with the words, the 'elite people'. With these words I conclude my speech.

[English]

*SHRIMATI DARSHANA JARDOSH (Surat): I request you to kindly suggest the honourable Finance Minister to look into the suggestions made below on the 2010 Budget. The impact of the Budget 2010 has had many adverse effects on Surat city. I would therefore ask the Honourable Finance Minister to look in through the matter seriously.

The budget has rescheduled the tax structure. However, failed to increase the exemption limit of 1.60 lacs for individual. There is no tax benefit proposed for the individual having home incoming up to Rs. 3 lacs.

The tax benefit is given to only 2 lacs assesses. Thus the income tax relief is not mass based but it gives relief to only meager section of the society.

Rate of minimum alternate tax (MAT) increased from 15 to 18% of the book profit in case of companies due to this provision even if the company is at loss as per the provision of Income Tax Act, they will have to pay tax at the rate of 18% of the book profit. This will discourage the capital market.

The Excise duty is increased from 8% to 10% in case of all products. This will increase the cost of products. The major problem of today is the inflation and sky rocketing prices. The Finance Minister's proposal

to enhance the excise duty will boost up the price rise of all the products.

The Excise duty rate applicable to cement is also increased. This will adversely affect the housing sector.

Excise duty on petrol and diesel enhanced by Rs. 1 per liter each. The actual effect of the price rise is almost 2.50 in case of petrol and diesel. This increases the transportation cost of all the products which will in turn also enhance the prices of the product. The two major industries of Surat namely Textile and Diamonds are totally ignored. No incentive is given to them.

In case of Textile Industries the excise duty has been increased from 8% to 10%. The Textile Industries was expecting the reduction of 4% excise duty. Instead of that there is an increment of 2%. This will adversely affect the textile industries. Moreover, TUF scheme under the textile industries has not been given any further incentive. This has disappointed the art of silk industries.

Surat is a Diamond city. The Finance Minister has totally ignored this high profile Diamond Industry which enhanced the export of the country. The Diamond Industries was expecting the reduction of duty on import of machinery, and training institute for jewellery making. However, this budget has not encouraged the Diamond Industry. On the contrary the custom duty on Gold Biscuits has been increased from Rs. 200 to Rs. 300 and custom duty for silver is increased from Rs. 1000 to Rs. 1500 and custom duty on platinum has been increased from Rs. 200 to Rs. 300. This will adversely affect the jewellery making business.

[Translation]

*SHRI SONAWANE PRATAP NARAYANRAO (Dhule): The Budget of 2010-11 has been presented in the Parliament in a specific background. On the first day of Budget, we had a discussion on price rise in the Parliament. Large number of Members of Parliament expressed concern on surging inflation. It was expected that in this background the Government would take some concrete step to provide relief to common man in this Budget. But Madam, as per the reactions received it seems this Budget doesn't fulfill the expectations of common man.

Through you, I want to put forward the expectations of common man to the Minister of Finance.

Regarding Increasing Limit for Income Tax Exemption: Madam, due to high inflation, price of essential commodities are sky rocketing. In the current scenario, it was essential that limit of income tax should have been raised. For common man, it should be Rs. 3,00,000/- for women this limit should be Rs. 3,50,000/- and for senior citizens it should be Rs. 4,00,000/-. Therefore, through you, make this request to the Minister of Finance.

Raising the Limit of Exemption under Section 80C of Income Tax Act: Madam, it is required to increase the limit of exemption under section 80C of the Income Tax Act. Through you, I demand for its increase.

Regarding reduction of Price of Home for Common Man: Madam, on the one side, hon'ble Minister of Finance kindled the hope for home for common man by providing 1 percent subsidy on the home loan of Rs. 10,00,000/- and on the other side by imposing tax on cement and steel and bringing the persons who have booked the new homes under the ambit of service tax, he has hit them hard. Thus it is imperative on the part of the Government to help the common man. Thus, I want to appeal to the Minister of Finance, through you, to reduce the increased tax on cement and steel and to keep the new-booked homes out of the ambit of service tax and do the needful in this regard.

Regarding reducing Age Limit to 60 Years for Senior Citizens for Availing Income Tax Relief: Madam, in all the schemes run by the Government a man who is more from 60 years of age is considered as senior citizen. The same should also apply in the case of income tax.

Even the age of superannuation in all Government departments is sixty years but this upper age limit of 65 years has been fixed by Income Tax Department. It is injustice. Therefore, upper age limit for senior citizen may kindly be decreased from 65 years to 60 years.

Paying Attention towards NRI: NRI are citizens of India. They are patriot. The effort by the Government was necessary to seek their cooperation. In the present budget, without paying any attention towards them, the Government has made them Non Required Indian. There is a need to make amendment in it.

Income Tax Section 40 (a) (1a): Under Income Tax section 40 (a) (1a), the payments on which tax is not collected, there are provisions to recover tax by adding

the said payment in the income of the tax payers. There are provisions to refund the tax so collected by deducting the amount of tax from income of tax payer in that year when he pays the collected tax.

As a result of this, the said amount is credited in the income of tax payer on the particular year and interest is saved under Section 234A and 234B of Income Tax Act. On non payment of collected tax, there are strict provisions to file suit against such matter under section VXII of the Income Tax Act.

Due to existing provisions under this section, taxable income of many tax payer is increased many fold when it is collected and payment is made. There is a provision to refund it by deducting the income from that particular year. In this condition, the said amount when income of tax payer for a particular year is not sufficient to deduct the said amount, he has to carry forward the said amount for a long period of time and has to pay huge amount for long period of time.

In order to solve this problem, by making changes in computing system of Income Tax, the year in which tax payer pays the collected tax, it is justified to make provision for refund of excess tax on that particular year itself under section 40(a) (1a).

Income Tax u/s 80 B (10): Housing projects under this section have been shut down or slow down due to trade related recession. It is hoped that there will be a boost in various schemes of housing projects due to extension of prescribed time limit in this regard in present finance bill.

All these projects spanning on at least one-acre land have witnessed expansion. In this situation, it could be difficult to complete the projects in the remaining term or development i.e. 24 months. This commercial sector has failed to get the advantage of any economic incentive. There is a need to increase the time limit under section 80 1B(10) beyond 3 years because the process of getting completion certificate from local authority is highly complicated.

Income Tax Act 143(2)

During the hearing under Section 143 (2) of the Income Tax Act, Income Tax payee has to appear in person or through his authorized representative. It amounts to wastage of time for both the Income Tax Payee and the Assessment officer. This process can be

completed on the basis of the Income Tax return and the collected tax statement. This will make the whole process more transparent and efficient. Income tax payee or his authorized representative can be asked to appear as per the basic computer facilities such as requirement for final hearing or for determining the final action. For this purpose, log in, Password etc. of income tax payee are available on the income tax website.

Income Tax 56(2) (VII)

In case of immovable property, Fixed Market Value (FMV) is considered for the purpose of valuation of stamp duty while there is a difference between Fixed Market value and Actual Market value. In most of the cases, stamp valuation differs from Actual Market valuation. Estimated value by authorized valuation under the Wealth Tax Act should be taken into account for FMV instead of the valuation for the purpose of calculation of stamp duty.

This will lead to a calculation of deemed gift on the basis of actual price. Stamp duty valuation is determined by the State Government under the power given to them. Valuation of deemed gift is not similar in all the states due to different stamp duty valuation systems.

Discontinuance of Taxes Imposed on Banks:

Madam, the co-operative banks are run with the co-operation extended by all. In this growth is envisaged by taking along one and all. The income tax imposed on these banks is non-justified. Therefore, I had sent a letter in this regard before the presentation of the budget. I am presenting a copy of the same letter.

Regarding Non-implementing of Direct Tax Code:

Hon'ble Minister of Finance has expressed his intention to implement the D.T.C. from next year. Madam, there are many shortcomings in the D.T.C. Discussions with the experts in this regard are bringing forth many views expressed against it. Therefore, I would like to submit to the hon'ble Minister of Finance that a tax system required for this country should be put in place without blindly following the system prevailing in European countries.

Shortcomings in D.T.C. are as Follows:

- (a) D.T.C. to be implemented in this country is a blind imitation of western countries. This is not practical for India and its people.
- (b) This D.T.C. will cause extraordinary loss to social and religious institutions making these institutions difficult to function.

- (c) Senior citizens who are more than 10% of the population will have to suffer, as they will have to pay more tax under the D.T.C.
- (d) D.T.C. is supposed to provide more powers to tax officials, which are likely to be misused.
- (e) The common man constitute around 90% of the total taxpayers, they will be burdened with more tax.

[English]

I would like to bring your kind attention to problem being faced by the Urban Cooperative Banking sector and I am submitting following four points for your kind consideration as these four issues are directly connected with the Finance Department, Government of India.

1. Status quo in Income Tax on Urban Co-operative Banks.

You are aware that concessions U/s 80 of Income Tax Act, 1961 were given to co-op. sector when the Government wanted to provide support base to the then fledging co-operative movement. The intent and purpose of inserting Section 80p(2)(a)(i) in the Income Tax Act 1961 is to grant deduction to income which has a direct and proximate nexus to the activity of banking or providing credit facility carried by a co-operative society. That if both the terms "banking business" and "providing facilities" are read together the intention of the legislature becomes clear and that is to provide benefit of deduction to a co-operative society which actually provides credit/finance to its members in furtherance of the co-operative movement and not for the purpose of profit making.

Till now Co-operative Banks were enjoying a tax-free status Under Section 80PA (I) of the Income Tax Act. From last year, urban co-operative banks have been subjected to tax. This concession to co-op. Banks has been withdrawn means the Government is taxing on the income earned by a co-operative entity. This has resulted in reducing their amount of Net Profit available for appropriation towards statutory Reserve, Building fund, dividend, donations and ex-gratia to the staff etc. Also expansion plans of our banks are affected. Moreover, unlike commercial banks which have current accounts and enjoy float funds, co-operative banks depend on term deposits, and have a higher fund cost. Taxing profits of Urban Co-operative Banks has affected the capital adequacy as surplus is ploughed back because of restrictions on dividend payout. Sir, you are aware

except for a couple of co-operative banks, there is restriction on foreign exchange dealing and co-operative banks have to depend largely on interest income. It will be relevant to mention that Urban Banking Sector is the self-sustaining sector and earn profit. Out of available surpluses, certain portion is credited to the Charity Fund, every year to meet various social obligations. UCBs have a local clientele and they normally expose their activities to the social development of their area by encouraging educational and charitable institutions.

Consequent upon, liberalized policy of Government of India, number of UCBs have been promoted in different parts of our country particularly after 1993 and made substantial development in the remote part of the country. UCBs since helping the lower strata of the society have successfully brought out these people from the usurious clutches of money lenders by granting loan to these people at very concessional rate out of the profit they earned, they made social educational help to these people. We fear that if the co-op. banks are made to pay income tax then progress of the poor people will retard.

You will appreciate achievements of UCBs which are quite admirable. The UCBs have become an outstanding example for other sectors. The success of UCBs can be attributed to variety of factors like concession U/s 80P etc.

At present with the various economic reforms and privatization, co-op banks are low in the profitability, already burdened with NPA and further refinements.

The clientele of these banks consists of small-scale tiny industries, small business enterprises, small borrowers and generally people who are not economically very strong. Such stringent norms if made applicable to these banks will not do any good to the sector and with regulatory restrictions becoming progressively stricter at lower grades, it is felt that banks that slip to the lower level might find it difficult to overcome the hurdles and move up once again.

I feel that tax on co-operative banks obstruct the process of capital formulation, since the co-op. Banks have been recognized as an agency for socioeconomic development particularly that of weaker sections percentage and as such there may ultimately be hardly any income that would qualify for being taxed. I therefore, feel that under the circumstances it is not good economic

to contemplate taxing of the co-op. banks' income. It is a measure not likely to provide much gain to the central treasury but, most likely to cause a huge damage to a sector which is respected as peoples' movement of this country.

2. Calling of information under CIB code No. 181-189 Under section 133(6) of the Income Tax Act, 1960 by the Income Tax Authorities from Maharashtra State

Income Tax Authorities issued notices to Urban Co-op. Banks directing them to furnish information under CIB code No. 181-189 in respect of interest credited above Rs. 10,000 and aggregate cash deposit made in cash above Rs. 5 lakhs during 2007-08 in each case of one person. Banks have expressed operational/practical difficulties faced by them while submitting this information and requested us to intervene in the matter.

You will appreciate that calling of information as above would put tremendous pressure on Urban Co-op. Banks and their branches. It is difficult to furnish the above data records by the banks and at their branches. Where such transactions are much in large numbers and many entries of cash transaction in a day of Rs. 5 lacs and above specially in metro and urban branches.

Reserve Bank of India, regulatory authority of UCBs, have time and again made ample clear that the banks are bound to maintain secrecy towards customers resulting out of contractual obligations and that the enquires of this nature can be responded to if they are "area specific" or "case specific". The enquires of this type can also be responded if they are in the "public interest" or in the interest of Banks themselves or in even such enquires emanate with the occurrence of the customers themselves. I apprehend no such circumstances exist in the enquiry sought for by Income Tax Department. You will certainly appreciate; furnishing the data in response to the enquiry made by Income TAX Department would render Bank liable for violating obligations of secrecy on the part of the Bank.

In view of the above facts and looking at the difficulties of the banks, this issue is most urgent and requires to be attended on war-footing, and your CBDT's decision may please be conveyed to us urgently as banks are facing difficulties in complying with demands from the Income Tax Authorities at local level for furnishing the voluminous data/information. Meantime, we request you to advise CBDT to inform the concerned Income Tax Commissioners not to press for submission

of such information till the CBDT decides on the aforesaid request made by the Federation.

3. The Banking Regulation Act, 1949 (AACS) Section 56 Application of the Act to Co-op. Bank

Recently Reserve bank of India has issued notification depicting the measure for Monetary and Liquidity Management, like change, positive or negative, in Repo rate, CRR, SLR etc. for scheduled banks.

Recently, the RBI has announced following such measures.

1. Reduction in Repo rate by 0.5% to 7.5%
2. Reduction in CRR by 0.5% to 5.5%
3. Reduction in SLR by 1% to 24%
4. All such banks (except PRBs) to be provided refinance RBI equivalent upto 1% of the bank's NDTL as on 28th Oct. 2008 for 90 days.

I would like to bring to your kind attention that the benefits at Sr. 3 & 4 are not made available to scheduled UCBs by RBI.

I failed to understand this bias towards schedules Co-op. Banks. Since all the prudential norms of commercial banks, have been made applicable to co-op. Banks since the co-op banks carry the equal risk as commercial banks and RBI itself, after careful study and analysis of banks financials, have granted scheduled status to co-op. banks, it was felt that all scheduled commercial as also scheduled co-op Banks should get equal and fair treatment from the regulators, the RBI and the Co-op. Department of the State. Hence as an equal level playing field the scheduled co-op. banks also should be allowed to take advantage of all financial relaxations. We may state that UCBs operate in the same market segment as other commercial banks and face severe competition from major public/private sector and foreign banks. The retail and small business which was the exclusive domain of the co-operative banks is now taken over by the commercial banks. While business opportunities for the co-op. banks are decreasing day by day, the regulatory prescriptions; the prudential norms for income recognition and provisioning; the Capital Adequacy requirements etc. are getting tighter and are more or less or par with the other banks. Co-op. Banks which were exempt from payment of Income Tax till recently have also been brought under the tax net. Because of all these factors, there is huge pressure on the financials of these co-op. Banks, therefore, not

immune to the pressures developing in the macro economic environment and thus should be treated at par with other commercial banks in respect of such relaxations.

The Banking Regulation Act, 1949 was made applicable to co-op. banks by provision of Section 56 of the Act, *ibid* by certain modifications to the provisions of the Act.

Hence, I feel that controlling measures, as also relaxation measures issued by RBI should be equally made applicable to all banks including Co-op. Banks by amending provisions of RBI Act/BR Act wherever necessary so that scheduled Co-op. banks also will get level playing field, mentioned earlier, along with other scheduled banks.

4. The Banking Regulation Act, 1949 (AACS)-Section 56-Application of the Act to Co-op. Bank

The Banking Regulation Act, 1949 which is application to Commercial Banks was also made applicable to Co-operative Banks by provision of Section 56 of the Act *ibid*, by certain modification to the provision of the Act.

Since all the prudential norms of commercial banks, have been made applicable to co-op. Banks, as the co-op. banks carry the equal risk as commercial banks, it is felt that all commercial as also co-op Banks should get equal and fair treatment from the regulators, the RBI and the Co-op. Department of the State. Hence as an equal level playing field the co-op. banks also should be allowed to take advantage of all financial relaxations. We may state the UCBs operate in the same market segment as other commercial banks and face severe competition from major public/private sector and foreign banks. The retail and small business which was the exclusive domain of the co-operative banks is now taken over by the commercial banks. While business opportunities for the co-op. banks are decreasing day by day, the regulatory prescriptions; the prudential norms for income recognition and provisioning; the Capital Adequacy requirements etc. are getting tighter and are more or less at par with the other banks. Co-ops. Banks which were exempt from payment of Income Tax till recently have also been brought under the tax net. Because of all these factors, there is huge pressure on the financial of these co-op. Banks. The Co-op. Banks are not immune to the pressures developing in the macro economic environment and thus should be treated

at par with other commercial banks and while extending any regulatory comforts to commercial banks, the co-operative banks must also be treated at par.

Recently Reserve Bank of India has issued notification depicting the measure for Monetary and Liquidity Management, like change, positive or negative, in Repo rate, CRR, SLR etc. for scheduled banks.

Recently, the RBI had announced following such measures

- (a) Reduction in Repo rate by 0.5% to 7.5%
- (b) Reduction in CRR by 0.55% to 5.5%
- (c) Reduction in SLR by 1% to 24%
- (d) All such banks (except PRBs) to be provided refinance by RBI equivalent upto 1% of the bank's NDTL as on 28th Oct. 2008 for 90 days

“Relaxation to RRBs to classify entire SLR investments under “Held to Maturity” with valuation on book-value basis and immortization of premium, if any, over the remaining life of securities.’

I would also like to bring to your kind attention that the benefits at Sr. cd & e are not made available to urban co-operative banks by RBI. Thus discriminating co-operative banks from commercial banks.

I feel that controlling measures, as also relaxation measures issued by RBI should be equally made applicable to all banks including Co-op. Banks by amending provisions of RBI Act/BR Act wherever necessary so that Co-op. banks also will get level playing field along with commercial banks.

I strongly believe that you have always played a supportive and decisive role in helping the UCBs in past and we, therefore, look forward to your positive response to our request as we know that you are a person to hold progressive and reformative views on the policy of Cubs. Your infinite administrative capacity coupled with the broad sense of understanding will definitely take care of the issues afresh.

In view of the tremendous importance attached to the above issues, we are confident that you will definitely redress these issues.

I therefore request you to intervene in the matter and prevail upon Income Tax Department and RBI to offer relief/concessions to Urban Co-operative Banks.

[Translation]

*SHRI SATPAL MAHARAJ (Garhwal): It is always good to have a discussion on the economic activities. The budget presented by the Hon'ble Minister of Finance shows government commitment for the development of common man and rural areas, alongwith the development of the agriculture, industry, education and health sectors and various other sectors. I hope that through this budget we will be able to undertake the development of the farmers alongwith the development of our villages and it will also increase the per capita income and gross domestic production.

A number of new initiatives have been taken in the proposed budget to deal with certain critical challenges. The total expenditure for the year 2010-11 is Rs. 11,08749 crore which is 8.6% more than the last year's budget i.e. 2009-10 and plan allocation is also 15% more than the last year which is a welcome step.

The Union Government has enacted Right to Information and Right to Employment Acts thereby conferring legal status to individual rights and this is a good indication for the future. Plan allocation of Rs. 31,036 crore is given 2010-11 for all the children under the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Act, 2009.

I congratulate hon'ble Smt. Sonia Gandhiji, hon'ble Prime Minister Dr. Manmohan Singh and hon'ble Minister of Finance Shri Pranab Mukherjee for doubling the provision for 2010-11 under 'Mission Swachh Ganga 2020' to Rs. 500 crores. There is a proposal to undertake an annual health survey in 2010-11 in order to formulate the district health blueprint of all the districts. Maximum benefit of the health programmes particularly National Rural Health Mission should reach the people of the country. The decision to set up a National Social Security Fund with the corpus of Rs. 1000 crore in order to provide social security to the workers of unorganized sector is a welcome step. The allocation and proposal for woman development, literacy and child development will certainly be good for the future. The introduction of projects for the Empowerment of Woman and farmer and to allocate Rs. 100 crore for this project in the form of sub component of National Rural livelihood Mission is a welcome step towards the women empowerment. Hon'ble Minister of Finance has made a provision of loan of Rs. 16,752 crore for the year 2010-11 in the budget for the modernization and Expansion of Railways.

*Speech was laid on the Table.

It is a good effort for the country and Railways as well. In the end I would like to thank UPA Chairperson, Smt. Sonia Gandhi, Prime Minister Dr. Manmohan Singh, young Member of Parliament Shri Rahul Gandhi, hon'ble Minister of Finance Shri Pranab Mukherjee and hon'ble Minister of Railways Kumari Mamata Banerjee. I thank Shri Pranab Mukherjee and Kumari Mamata Banerjee for coming out with a well planned and futuristic Budget for 2010-11 which, I hope, will prove a milestone in the country's development.

With no increase in the rail fares and freight charges, the hon. Rail Minister has not only displayed her political sensibility but also kept her promise with the public which she made in the last budget. This budget stands for no discrimination between the rich and the poor and caters to all the classes properly.

I completely believe that under the leadership of UPA Chairman, Smt. Sonia Gandhi, Prime Minister Dr. Manmohan Singh and the youth icon, Shri Rahul Gandhi, the Indian Railways will see all-round development and its benefits will reach every citizen of the country. Under the able leadership of these leaders, Railway department will earn a good name not only in the country but in the world also.

The hon. Minister of Railways has clearly said that all the projects in her Ministry are prepared with due sense of social responsibility.

I deeply thank the UPA Chairman, Smt. Sonia Gandhi, Prime Minister Dr. Manmohan Singh, Hon. Minister of Railways Km. Mamata Banerjee and youth leader Shri Rahul Gandhi for including the Rishikesh-Karnprayag rail line project in the budget, the hon. Minister of Railways has virtually opened the doors of places of pilgrim like, Shri Badrinath Dham, Shri Kedarnaath Dham and Shri Hemkunt Sahib to one and all. And since this 'Land of Gods', Uttarkhand, is venerated among the masses as paradise on earth, it will not be exaggerated if we say that by this more, the UPA government has opened the doors of paradise for all! The Rishikesh-Karnprayag rail line project has a national importance and so it may be declared a national project. With the opening of this line, the pilgrims from different parts of the country visiting Shri Badrinath Dham, Shri Kedarnath Dham and Hemkunt Sahib will be hugely benefited in terms of travel time and fare.

I would also like to thank the hon. Minister of Railways for approval of survey of the Tanakpur-

Bageshwar rail line. The last survey of this route was conducted in the British period and the times have seen a sea-change since then. Several dams, electric lines, telephone cable lines and water bodies, etc. have come into existence on this route now and a survey is imperative in modern times. I urge you to complete this survey at the earliest.

Accept my thanks for the proposal of opening Outdoor Patients Department and diagnostic centre in Rishikesh.

I also extend thanks to the Hon'ble Minister for Railways Kumari Mamata Banerjee for including following places in the socially devired rail connectivity.

- (1) Chandigarh-Dehradoon via Jagadhari
- (2) Dehradoon-Kalasi
- (3) Haridwar-Kotdwar-Ramnagar
- (4) Ramnagar-Chokhutia
- (5) Rishikesh-Doiwala
- (6) Roorkee-Haridwar

I express thanks to Hon'ble Minister of Railways for including following view long route services to fulfill passengers' demand. She has made provision in the budget as per public sentiment of Uttarakhand.

- (1) Unna-Haridwar Link Express (thrice in a week)
- (2) Haridwar-Mumbai CSTAC Express (bi-weekly)
- (4) Valsad-Haridwar (weekly)

Kotdwar and Ramnagar cities are very important for business and administration point of view, and I thanks the Hon'ble Minister for Railways for the proposal to develop the stations of that places as model station.

There are many holy places in Uttarakhand so it is called the land of gods. On behalf of the public of Uttarakhand I give heartily thanks to Hon'ble Shrimati Sonia Gandhi ji, the Chairperson of U.P.A. Hon'ble Prime Minister Dr. Manmohan Singh ji, Hon'ble Minister of Railways Kumari Mamata Banerjee and young Member of Parliament Shri Rahul Gandhi ji for connecting holy places of Uttarakhand with other holy places of the country and including following trains, important for tourism, in the proposal of the trains for India pilgrimage.

- (1) Howrah-Gaya-Agra-Mathura-Vrindavan-New Delhi-Haridwar-Varanasi-Howrah.
- (2) Madurai-Varanasi-Gaya-Patna Sahib-Allahabad-Haridwar-Chandigarh-Kurukhetra-Amritsar-Delhi-Madurai.

I represent Garhwal parliamentary constituency where natural resources are in abundance but due to absence of proper traffic means the area remains backward even today.

There is lot of opportunities in the field of tourism in the State, but these can be harnessed only into the availability of transport and communication means.

I have already informed the House that when I was State Minister, for Railway we had started research in the field of biological toilets in national interest. After connecting the toilets with the train, there will be no filth in and around stations and it will be stored in a tank, which can be cleared through vacuum. If these biological toilets are devised the filth around railway track and stations will be cleared and India will progress in the international arena.

Today, in various countries of the world high speed trains are running. In China the speed of trains is more than 350 kilometer per hour. But even now, our Railways is far behind in this competition. The speed of trains in our country should also be increased. Hon'ble Minister of Railways should pay attention in this direction. It will not only save time but also make possible to reach remote areas in case of any natural calamity and the Indian Railway will improve its position on the world stage.

I would also like to draw her kind attention towards other necessary proposals which in future will create a new chapter in the development of Indian Railways and the development of various areas in India.

SSB trained guerillas should be accommodated. The strike of ministerial staff and Revenue Police has been going on for a long period in Uttarakhand and as a result the law and order situation has worsened. The Union Government should give attention to this problem also since Uttarakhand share of the border with China and Nepal. There is serious drinking water crisis in the hilly areas of Uttarakhand. The Government should pay attention to this problem and should draw out a scheme in this budget to solve this problem. Uttarakhand Government is not making payment to the contractors

for the construction works due to which construction and development works have stopped completely. A direct train should be started from Dehradun to Lucknow and first AC coach should be added in the trains running from there Lucknow. Ram Nagar is the entry point for Jim Corbett National Park. Every year lakhs of tourists visit this place. Therefore, direct rail connection is required from Ram Nagar to Dehradun. Direct superfast trains should be started from Mumbai to Dehradun, Rishikesh and Kotdwar. Large numbers of domestic and foreign tourists visit Uttarakhand to see the natural beauty. First and second-class AC coaches should be added to Doon Express (3010), which runs from Dehradun to Howrah. First class AC coach should be added to Link Express (4114) which runs from Dehradun to Allahabad.

First and Second Class AC coaches should be attached to train No. 5013 running between Delhi and Ramnagar as it would be beneficial for a large number of passengers travelling from National Capital Territory to Garhwal and Kumaon. There should be a direct train between Dehradun and Kanpur and speed of the trains going to Kanpur should be increased and facility of First AC coaches should be provided therein. A direct train from Guwahati to Haridwar should also be introduced. A large number of people of Uttarakhand are serving in the army. They have to face a number of problems while travelling during leave due to their posting on border. The famous temple of Kamakhya Devi is also situated in Guwahati. Uttarakhand is land of gods as it is having a number of important pilgrimage centres. The pilgrims will be benefited if there is a train between Guwahati and Haridwar. There should be a double track for Kotdwar. There should be a double rail line between Haridwar and Dehradun. There should be freight terminals at Kotdwar, Rishikesh and Ramnagar as these three important cities of Uttarakhand are important from trade point of view. IRCTC and the Government of Uttarakhand should come out with a tourism package. There is a need to open more railway reservation centres in Uttarakhand for the convenience of tourists and the people of far-flung areas because tourists across the country visits here throughout the year. Uttaranchal Express, train no. 9566 running between Dehradun and Okha (Gujarat) which runs only on Sundays should be run daily. It would benefit a number of passengers of Gujarat. It will also increase the revenue of Railways.

Najibabad Junction is the entry gate of Uttarakhand from where thousands of soldiers of Indian army, traders

and other persons of Uttarakhand and Uttar Pradesh travel daily. The passengers have to face inconvenience due to non stoppages of trains 2331-2332 Himgiri Express, 5653-5654 Amarnath Express, 5651-5652 Lohit Express, 2327-2328 Upasana Express and 5097-5098 Jammu-Barauni Express at important stations like Najibabad Junction. Thus, stoppages of these trains should be provided at Najibabad Junction.

With these words, I conclude and again would like to thank hon'ble chairperson UPA, Shrimati Sonia Gandhi ji, hon'ble Prime Minister Dr. Manmohan Singh, hon'ble Finance Minister Shri Pranab Mukherjee, hon'ble Minister of railways Kumari Mamta Banerjee and young Member of Parliament Shri Rahul Gandhi for presenting such a good budget by taking care of sentiments of common man.

[English]

*DR. PRASANNA KUMAR PATASANI (Bhubaneswar): The current Budget has little in the these important areas like:

The centerpiece of the budget although emphasized on the concept of aam-admi, it has been highly disappointing in perspective of the common people. It will further burden poor and middle-class. This is not a budget for the common people. This will only lead to more trouble for them. The budget proposals contained special development schemes for various states, none was announced for the poor and backward regions of Orissa. For these reasons, I express disappointment with the 2010-2011 Union Budget. The budget is also anti-farmer commend him (Pranab Mukherjee) for giving priority to. The Centre has also failed to come out with effective programmes to boost agriculture growth and to take effective steps to control inflation.

The Union Budget of 2009-2010 has ignored the interests of poor states like Orissa. This budget has not announced anything to reduce the impact of the economic slowdown on states like Orissa. The Budget is only a bland continuation of the existing schemes which does not satisfy the interests and requirements of the common man". Providing loan schemes for the rich and ignoring the poor in this context is really disappointing. The Union Budget did not provide increased allocation for the backward KBK (Kalahandi, Bolangir and Keonjhar) region of Orissa. The Union

Budget has sparked off angry reaction for ignoring the interests of the State. The Budget has also come in for criticisms for being anti-poor relating to prices of petrol and diesel and increase in excise duty will further push up prices of essential commodities.

While special packages have been announced for mitigation of drought in Bundelkhand and flood in West Bengal, Orissa's case has been ignored though it is affected by natural calamities every year. The Budget also does not hold much hope for the farmers, adding that the inflationary trends will be strengthened following the announcement of the Budget provisions. There is no scheme for generating jobs for the youths. Moreover it also requires more investment in irrigation and development of agriculture infrastructure. No push has been given to agriculture on which 70 per cent population of the country depends for their livelihood.

The present budget has attracted foreign investment and opened the Loans to Big Industrial Sectors and not to the poor people. Whereas, at the time of loan recovery there is no record from big industrialists in large extend and millions of rupees have no record of their recovery either. There is a mortal fear from Big Industrial Sectors to take their name in the august house & their involvement with global companies. We don't mind, well connected Indian billionaires who get richer by getting Government approvals, where as no ordinary person or poor farmers would even be able to get? We don't mind corrupt officials, who hoard crores, we don't mind politicians who meddle with our PSU (Public Sector Undertaking) and destroy wealth & presented hell to poor individuals, even India's most backward areas like Jharkhand Bihar Orissa even declared as potential to be the richest. Global investors are awaiting, the Government in its budget did not mention to control foreign investors or foreign banks as Indian promoters. I observe that even the most insightful analysis, for the Budget is not an exercise by the Government to bring order to the finances or financial institutions for banking loans in either forms. It is a meant to please the maximum number of people at that time so they remain voters. Even if you have to smile, you have to borrow to pay the interest. At same time, the high inflation implies poor and middle class people can never get out of the basic hand to mouth. The wealth erosion through inflation is a basic trait of the Indian Budget & millions of poor continue to suffer, because of it. In this budget, the present Government has itself admitted that there has been price rise. An account of the programme and

policies formulated for the constituency development for M.P. Laid Fund and Two crores rupees to each M.P. for their constituency and each constituency has 7 MLAs and each MLA has been allotted 1 crores for development. And further to that M.P. Laid Funds to be divided to all 7 MLA. This distribution mentioned in the Budget in the year 2010 is malafied distribution. An assurance was given that rising prices will be checked. However, of such M.P. Laid Funds, it is rather unfortunate that government contradicted itself for right distribution in an inflationary budget. Let Government don't give the M.P. Laid Fund and none of us rather take back either, and do direct investment & let the hungry people get food by their way. The M.P. Land should be allotted 10 (Ten) crores minimum per year.

Every year the budget arrives like a movie with an all Star-Cast. In Television Pranab Mukherjee has perhaps received more than 18,000 current articles on Budget. We, have analyzed professional global company but not even real story life of poor Indians living in villages are their concern. This budget is framed & presented for broad based political consensus to consulting committee to look into issues but in reality all committees on budget discussion for poor individual has not been touched. Only large financial corporations are indulged in such activities. The Government claims time and gain that they have waived off loans. Instead poor farmers & individuals are committing suicides. The Government has to ascertain in the exact number of poor people in the country from state to state & constituency to constituency and their exact position of suicide out of starvation. This budget is not defined either in specified set of people of the Government lack unanimity on this account. The budget has failed to defined below poverty line. Whatever work it has done does not correspond with the ground reality either in budget for the year. If we have to make arrangement for concern with the future of country, define the Budget for whom, where & how to be utilized.

DR. RATNA DE (Hooghly): Thank you, Madam, The Union Budget 2010-11 has serious challenges to tackle. To my mind, to a large extent, hon. Finance Minister could meet these challenges. First among the challenge, of course, was creating sufficient conditions for growth, While meeting the challenge of fiscal consolidation. This balancing act has been done with sufficient proficiency. While the fiscal deficit has been reduced to 5.5 per cent of the GDP (as proposed last year) enough supply

demand conditions have been created to spur the economic growth at 8.9 per cent in the next decade.

First I come to the demand side. On demand side, of course substantial disposable income rise will take place in the hands of the middle and upper categories which would boost demand and thereby growth. This was made possible due to lowering of the Tax rates perceptively. This would also increase savings in the economy which was showing a declining trend in the last few years. The huge public investment in infrastructure plus additional expenditure in rural India would boost up the demand further.

Now, I come to the supply bottleneck. Budget gives an overriding importance to infrastructure building both in the rural and urban India. More than 45 per cent of the plan outlay is allocated for infrastructure. This would certainly ease out the supply-demand constraints and thereby motivate both private and foreign investors in the productive sector.

Now, I come to inclusiveness. We must not forget that the UPA II's Government overriding commitment is towards inclusiveness. But what do we do with eight per cent growth if 80 per cent of our population do not benefit from the growth? This is becoming an increasing moral problem to all of us, let alone a political problem. Yes, it is true that just one Budget cannot change the situation overnight but genuine endeavour must be there. However, our hon. Finance Minister has not disappointed us altogether. I am mentioning a few. There has been an impressive rise in budget allocation for social sector and rural development.

(For example, NREGS outlay has been increased by 2.5 per cent, that is, Rs.40,000 crore in 2010-11) the Plan outlay expenditure on rural development increased by 6.6 per cent; Plan and non-Plan expenditure on social services increased by 12 per cent; A quarter of Plan spending is on rural infrastructure. Allocations had increased substantially on health and school education. This is a welcome move.

Large part of health expenditure would go to the National Rural Health Mission for the BPL people. Moreover, there is introduction of Social Security Fund for unorganized workers like rickshaw pullers, weavers and bidi workers. This is certainly a welcome move. This year's Budget allocates Rs. 1,000 crore for this purpose. Needless to say that substantial rise is expected in the coming Budget to make it really meaningful.

We must not forget that 80 per cent of our workers are in the unorganized sector. Rs.100 crore had been allocated for women agriculturists, empowerment schemes and skill development programmes for textile and garment workers.

I now come to agriculture. Agriculture needs special mention here. Fifty two per cent of our population earn its livelihood from agriculture. A severe drought in the last year had made this situation even worse. Our hon. Finance Minister has announced a four point strategy to revive agriculture.

12.57 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

First is farm credit would grow up by 15 per cent while the rate of interest for farmers would go down by five per cent. Secondly, greater focus would be there on food processing and cold storage. Third is, to ease out food shortage, special area allocation had been announced in this Budget. An allocation of Rs.300 crore had been done for 60,000 pulses and oilseeds villages of rainfed areas. If implemented properly, it would solve the problem of sky rocketing pulse prices in near future, and rise in prices. We must not forget that pulses are the only source of protein in our food basket of poor persons. The most heartening of these announcements is extension of Green Revolution to the Eastern States like West Bengal, Bihar, Jharkhand and Orissa of course. Budget allocation of Rs.400 crore is certainly not sufficient. But this brings new hope to the farmers of the Eastern region. Allocation of large funds on this account would solve the problem of food shortage altogether.

13.00 hrs.

Now, I come to the conclusion. Amidst all these good measures certain steps are disturbing. First among them is the petrol and diesel price hike. There was a widespread expectation that in this Budget the Hon. Minister would take some steps to control the sky-rocketing inflation in essential commodities and food items. But what happened is just the opposite. The decision to impose Excise Duty on petrol and diesel plus re-imposition of 50% Customs Duties on import of crude oil and reducing subsidy on food and fertilisers subsidy will have cascading effect on inflation. The worst hit by this should be the poor and the middle-class people. This will also affect farmers who use diesel to run pump sets. We find it unacceptable. I would urge the hon. Finance Minister to ponder over its withdrawal.

Moreover, the neutral impact of Railway Budget presented by our Leader, hon. Railway Minister Kumari Mamata Banerjee has been nullified by imposing 10 per cent service tax on freight. This would also create inflation.

I would request the hon. Finance Minister to consider the naxalite region more holistically and prepare a programme for these areas which would be supported by sufficient outlays.

I would also request the hon. Finance Minister to give importance on the conditions of the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and minorities, particularly in West Bengal.

I am happy that he has made allocation for the unorganised sector. I come from a constituency where there are a number of weavers. Bengal is famous for the cotton sarees. These weavers are in a very poor condition. Dhaniakhali sarees, Tangail sarees are famous in the whole of India. I think they will be happy after this announcement.

At the end, I would like to say that under the able leadership of the hon. Prime Minister, under the dynamic leadership of Chairperson Shrimati Sonia Gandhi, our hon. Finance Minister, Shri Pranab Mukherjee and our favourite, most popular leader of Bengal, Kumari Mamata Banerjee, "hum honge kaamyab, mann mein hai vishwas". We shall overcome difficulties to make our nation from a developing country to a developed one.

*SHRI PRAHLAD JOSHI (Dharwad): As I have already said when speaking on motion of thanks on President's Address that there are two tormenting factors confronting our country today and they are the terrorism and steep price rise of essential commodities.

If people of our country today turning anxiously towards Government, as the savior it is the earnest expectation that the Government, would do something to lift them from this predicament, it is only price and hence their expectation from the Budget was something much wishful.

But, Budget presented by Shri. Pranab ji on 26th February contains nothing on the point. There is nothing in the Budget, which tries to lift the Indian economy from the shackles of the meltdown. There is nothing in the

budget, which looks to the Indian agriculture with the new perspective either.

India continues to remain a major agriculture dependent economy despite the claims of emerging as a global player. About 65% of the population depends on agriculture despite the share of agriculture declining to 15% during 2008-2009 in the G.D.P., the 10th Plan target for agriculture was of 4% growth. But it was achieved only half. With last year growth at less than 2% this year's target will also be a dismal one it is anticipated. The reason for this is not hard to find. The public investment in agriculture has declined sharply since the onset of reforms in 1990's from 16% of G.D.P. to 6% last year. The alternative strategy of supplementing this decline by the engagement of private sector has not yielded, resulting in augmenting the overall production or productivity.

The individual farmer is in the process of marginalization with increasing adverse terms of credit. As an eminent commentator on the sector has brought out an interesting study. In 1990 a cotton grower in Maharashtra could buy 15 grams of gold by producing quintal of cotton. Today the same grower would need 15 Quintals of cottons but would get 8 grams of gold.

It is here the Indian farmer had expected much from Budget and Pranab ji. Of course the credit limit has been increased to 3.75 Lakhs. But the interest component is not interesting.

Loan to Farmers at 5%: The Finance Minister has announced that loan at 7% interest and for those who repay in time will get 2% of incentive i.e., discount calling it loan at 5%, our demand was to reduce it to 3% because Indian farmer today is not in a position to pay high rate of interest and even principal in time. Therefore, this 2% discount should not be dependent on prompt repayment conditionally. I urge the Government to lift this conditionality.

The economic survey for 2009-2010 reveals that the total agriculture production and productivity has come down. Production can be increased only if cultivable land area is increased. But as per the statistics this year area of cultivation had declined by 8% i.e. from 680.99 Lakh hectares in 2008-2009 to 626.47 Lakhs hectares in 2009-2010. So, there is nothing in the budget constructively to increase the productivity. I once again would like to remark that Government, should emulate the Gujarat model for increasing the productivity.

Thus there is always mismatch in the demand and supply of food grains. The year 2008-2009 the produce was 233.38 M.T. But in 2009-2010 this comes down to 217 M.T. This is one of the factors that scaled the food prices. Government is much talking about food security. But where is the food security. The scheme remained on paper only. The Economic Survey for 2010-2011 itself reveals about the Government failure to control the rising price.

Excise on Petrol Diesel: The country already ravaged with spiraling prices rise and as a putting salt on the wound, the Finance Minister has reintroduced 5% and 7.5% duty on Crude Oil which was lifted earlier. This will add to the already rising food prices and contributive to inflation to heighten further.

Supply Price Mechanism: The whole country knows the main reason for spiraling price rise is the activities of Black Marketers and Illegal hoarders. There are no measures to be seen in budget speech of Finance Minister in this regard. People had expected some strict measures against them and the measures like supply chain mechanism which would have hard hit the Black Marketers and hoarders.

Income Tax limit not enhanced: There was pressing demand to enhance the taxable income limit up to Rs. 2.00 Lakhs but this demand is not honoured nor even standard deduction is re-introduced either. But the tax slab up to Rs. 5.00 Lakhs is increased which is going to benefit only higher income groups. Hence once gain the middle and lower middle class people are letdown.

Loan waiver period extended; The massive loan waiver scheme announced in 2008 by former Finance Minister had expired on 31.12.2009. There was demand by big farmers who had only 25% waiver for extension upto June end. What had prevented the Government to announce extension in December itself, so that many farmers who again taking another loan repaid 25% loan amount would have been benefited. Hence this announcement and extension is not of much use to farmers.

Finally the Finance Minister has talked much on withdrawal of Fiscal Stimulus. This is going to impact in deep way the economy of country, because already the country is much impacted by global slowdown. In this background the Finance Minister has to rethink on this rolling back of the Fiscal Stimulus to keep the economy on the present track.

By this Budget the fiscal deficit is fixed at 5.5% of G.D.P. and total amount is Rs. 213298 Crores. How this deficit will be adjusted there is no mention. The total expenditure has gone up to Rs. 1108749 Crores. Which again will have its own impact on the market and prices.

Hence, by presenting this Budget the Finance Minister has achieved neither Price Control nor the improvement in the economic growth. In brief this is a Budget, which could not onset the growth nor succeed in controlling the rising prices and congress's much adorned slogan of "Congress Ka Hath Aam Adami Ke Sath" is not be seen and the country what is going to be seen in Congress Ka Haath will be only with Aamir Logon Ke Saath.

[Translation]

*SHRI VIRENDRA KUMAR (Tikamgarh): India has a rural economy. Thus, all developmental schemes should be formulated keeping in view its villages. Education, health, drinking water, job creation and environment conservation should be given priority in villages.

So many things have been said in the budget about National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme, but reality is that this scheme has benefitted a few number of workers rather it has given scope to Gram Pradhan to earn illegally. If any high-powered enquiry committee conducts on inquiry in any part of the country it will bring lots of discrepancies to thefore. Duplicate Job cards are being made and workers give these job cards to Sarpanch in lieu of some money and go to Delhi, Haryana, Punjab for work. Their names have been recorded in register and wagers are being given.

Due to lack of co-ordination between Central and State Governments, and rampant corruption, the roads being constructed under Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana are not completed within the stipulated time and these are getting petholed. Construction of so many roads have been left midway. At so many places, due to non-approval by Forest Department and non-construction of bridges, half constructed roads are lying idle. Madhya Pradesh is ahead in the case of construction of roads with the approval for construction of 52457 km. of road, 26956 km. of roads have been constructed and 8100 villages have been connected with them.

Rajeev Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana is still running behind the target. This Yojana was scheduled

*Speech was laid on the Table.

to complete by 31st March, 2010, but a large number of families living below poverty line are still deprived of the facility of electricity. Electrification is a major challenge for more than 63000 villages and this work should be completed on priority basis. An amount of Rs. 5500 crore has been sanctioned in the budget in this regard, while there is a need of around Rs. 9000 crore rupees.

Several irrigation schemes costing around Rs. one and half crore rupees are pending in the country. The number of such schemes is more than 250 and foundation stone of some of them was laid fifty years back during the second five-year plan. There will be a need of around 17 thousand crore rupees to maintain the entire basic irrigation infrastructure in India, but, even ten percent of this amount is not available. In place of spending thousand of crores of rupees every year on major and medium projects, we must strengthen our basic resources. Promotion should be given to rain water harvesting and conservation of underground water.

Adequate efforts are not being made for the promotion of education. The law for compulsory education for all the children has been enacted, yet, the situation is such that 60 percent children drop out before reaching tenth standard. Total drop out figure works out to approximately 12 crore. In comparison to the previous budget. There is a reduction of Rs. 200 crore in the present budgetary provision for the children in tribal areas as compared to last year's budgets. Discrimination against the dalit children is also one of the reason of their dropping out of school.

A provision of Rs. 1500 crore was made in the budget for the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan. As a result of it a large number of buildings have been constructed but their quality is not being monitored. Standard of education is not improving due to shortage of teachers in the schools. In some schools, the students of class 5 cannot read even the book meant for class 2. The reason is that only one teacher teaches from class 1st to fifth. So, there should be a provision in the budget for the recruitment of teachers for bringing improvement in the standard of education.

In the budget Rs. 15440 crore have been earmarked for the National Rural Health Mission, but a sizeable portion of the population, especially in the rural India is still deprived of medical facilities. Cancer, heart disease and diabetes which were once considered to be the

Urban disease have now engulfed the rural people also. There is acute shortage of doctors and para medical staff in rural hospitals. The mortality rate is increasing in the villages due to lack of medical facilities. Medical curriculum should be made village oriented and special pay and accommodation facility should be provided to the doctors in the event their posting in villages.

The Budget for pulse polio immunization have been reduced by Rs. 35 crore. Financial assistance is provided for the treatment of cancer, heart disease and renal disease to the poor people from the Prime Minister's Relief Fund on the recommendation of the Members of Parliament, but now letters are coming from Prime Minister's office stating that so many persons have been given the assistance and further assistance will be provided subject to availability of fund. It is the only ray of hope for the poor people and therefore there should not be any reduction in it and financial assistance should be provided to all the poor persons for their treatment and there should be increase in the amount to be provided.

A mention has been made about the New Pension Scheme and National Health Insurance Scheme for the Labourers working in the unorganized sector, but the benefits of these schemes should reach to labourers working in unorganized sector. A time bound programme should be formulated in this regard. It has been noted that due to illiteracy these people are deprived of the benefits of the scheme and some middlemen grab their money. The amount for Beedi Workers Housing Project meant for Beedi workers should be increased as per the increase in inflation. Initiatives should be taken for setting up special residential schools for taking care of education health and employment of orphans. The institutions run by the NGO have not shown good results. There are a large number of fake NGOs in the country. The Government should inquire into the matter and action should be taken against the persons found guilty.

The Central Agriculture University proposed for Bundelkhand should be set up either in Tikamgarh or Navgaon in my Parliamentary constituency so that development could take place in Bundelkhand which has been affected by drought for the last 4-5 years. Tikamgarh and Chhattarpur both are hilly districts. It should be used for promotion of wind energy by setting up wind mills. There are various pilgrimage in Orcha, Khajuraho Bhimkund in Bundelkhand. By proper maintenance of these sites the number of foreign tourists

could increase and the Government would also get revenue. Betel leaves are grown in huge quantity in Bihar, Bengal, Orissa, Uttar Pradesh, Tamil Nadu including Chattarpur, Tikamgarh and Sagar in Madhya Pradesh.

However, the cultivation of betel leaves has not been included in agriculture. So it should be treated as agriculture and the benefit of crop insurance scheme should be extended to the betel leaf growers.

Life of aam admi has been made miserable due to rising prices caused by hike in petroleum products. A poor man is facing lot of hardships in fulfilling the requirement of education, health, food and clothes for his family Members. Common man is in desperation as he is not able to fulfill basic needs of his children.

High rise buildings in Delhi; Mumbai; Bangalore, Kolkata cannot be model of development, nor imported cap nor the increasing number of AIDS patients, neither the unemployed youth nor the increasing number of contract labour in Government institutes. Nor the youth waiting for employment on compassionate grounds for a long time can be the Model of development.

The objective of Bharat Nirman can only be achieved when there will be no homeless people, hungry people and the poor get clothes and get free treatment for renal, cancer and heart disease and unemployed youth and workers get job. Only then it would be Bharat Nirman in true sense.

[English]

*SHRI T.R. BAALU (Sriperumbudur): Thank you, hon. Deputy Speaker, Sir. First of all, on behalf of my Party I would like to put on record our sincere thanks and congratulations to hon. Chairperson of the UPA, Madam Sonia Gandhi, the torch-bearer of the Indian civil society, hon. Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu, Dr. Kalaingar Karunanidhi, the guiding light of the UPA and a social scientist, Dr. Manmohan Singh, the Prime Minister of India, the modern architect of Indian economy, Shri Pranab Mukherjee who is the kingpin of the present administration who are all responsible for the continuous success of the UPA.

Sir, the hon. Finance Minister has presented a Budget before the House which envisages that the total

expenditure for the next year will be of the order of Rs.11,08,749 crore which is plus 8.6 per cent over the previous year; the plan expenditure would be Rs.3,73,092 crore which is plus 15 per cent of the previous year; non-plan expenditure would be of the order of Rs.7,35,657 crore which is plus 6 per cent of the previous year. The Minister expects the total fiscal deficit as Rs.3,81,408 crore which is 5.5 per cent, when compared to the last year it is more or less 1.2 per cent less. The Minister has sacrificed about Rs.26,000 crore under direct tax and has mopped up Rs.46,500 crore in the indirect tax. The net gain is only Rs. 20,000 crore.

One should understand that this Budget exercise is nothing but a tight rope walk for any Finance Minister.

In spite of continuous recession and economic meltdown in the developing countries for the past few years, sluggish export growth, slow financial flow in so many sectors, skyrocketing double-digit inflation along with delayed sub-normal rain which led to drought conditions in so many districts, our Finance Minister has done a tight rope walking and at the same time, he has given the best Budget to the nation.

Last year, the GDP growth rate was of the order of 6.7 per cent. This year, (2009-10) it is going to be not less than 7.2 per cent. It would not be out of context if I could say that during 1990, probably, when a very good friend of mine, Mr. Yashwant Sinha was the Finance Minister – he is a good friend of mine but he is in bad company - he had gone around the world to see that the gold could be sold in the international market for discharging his domestic fiscal responsibility. He took about 14 tonnes of gold from the reserves and sold it and discharged his duty. We should not forget it. It is a history but at the same time a country which had sold 14 tonnes of gold in the international market just to serve the fiscal responsibility of the nation has gone to the International Monetary Fund to purchase 200 tonnes of gold to see that the country comes at the tenth rank in the gold holding countries of the entire world. Is it not a good change? Is it not an appreciable change? The pride and prestige of Indian nation is kept fly high.

The fiscal deficit of United States in the current year, namely, 2009-10, is of the order of 12.3 per cent of the GDP. In spite of so many ordeals and in spite of global recession, India's fiscal deficit in this year, i.e., 2009-10, is only 6.7 per cent. This has happened

because of the prudent management of fiscal responsibility by hon. Pranab Mukherjee.

Some of my friends have made so many points referring to China. China has reduced the poverty ratio from 73.5 per cent to 8.1 per cent from 1981 to 2005. In the same period of 1981 to 2005, the Government of India could reduce from 42 per cent to 24 per cent. China has reduced it by 65 per cent but India could reduce only by 18 per cent. It is a fact. But at the same time my friends should understand India is not China and China is not India. India is the largest democracy of the entire world. It is one of the biggest democracies where you can oppose; you can debate; you can discuss; you can disrupt the House; you can obstruct the House; and you can prevent people from speaking. You are in a luxury-democracy. You cannot do these things in China. So, China is not India and India is not China. You cannot just compare China and India. What was the inflation in China in January 2010? It was 1.5 per cent only.

At the same time, in the year 2009-10, the GDP growth rate was at the level of 8.7 per cent. I would like to inform the House that in the year 2009-10 when the GDP growth rate of China was at 8.7 per cent, and Mr. Wen Jiabao went to Parliament and said that in the coming year it is going to be 8 per cent only; not double digit GDP. This growth rate which Mr. Wen is expecting is in spite of infusion of funds as stimulus package to the level of four per cent of their GDP of their nation. One should appreciate the Finance Minister of India. In the year 2007-08 it was 9.2 per cent. The GDP next year, 2008-09 went down to 6.7 per cent. This year, 2009-10 it is going to be 7.2 per cent. In the year 2010-11, the Finance Minister is expecting it to be 9 per cent. In the years to come it is going to be in double digits. For this achievement at least one should appreciate the Finance Minister; one should appreciate the efforts of this Government.

What has been the growth in the sectoral GDP? In the year 2004-05 it was 28 per cent in the industrial sector. This year also it is at 28 per cent. The growth in the service sector in the year 2004-05 was 53.2 per cent which has increased to 57.2 per cent. The only sector which has not flourished or has not come up to the mark is the agriculture sector. In 2004-05 the growth was 18.9 per cent but now it is 14.6 per cent only. This particular sector has to be developed. But at the same time, the growth rate of per capita income in 2005-06

was 7.6 per cent; in 2006-07 it was 7.9 per cent. So, it has been on the increase. The growth in per capita income has been increasing since 2005-06, the only exception was in the year 2008-09 when the entire international community had faced the pinch of global recession, the economic melt down, it was 3.7 per cent. But in the year 2009-10 it has increased to 5.3 per cent. The growth rate has improved. The Members from the Opposition have to appreciate this fact.

Sir, seventy per cent of our masses belong to rural India. We talk about Green Revolution – the pre-Green Revolution period and the post Green Revolution period. The growth in both these periods has to be compared. The period from 1967-68 to 2008-09 is considered to be the post Green Revolution period and the period from 1949-50 to 1964-65 is considered to be the pre Green Revolution period. Production has fallen when compared post Green Revolution and pre Green Revolution. How? The production of rice fell from 3.5 per cent to 2.5 per cent; production of wheat fell from 3.98 per cent to 3.69 per cent; production of pulses fell from 1.4 per cent to 0.75 per cent; production of sugarcane fell from 4.26 per cent to 2.64 per cent; production of cotton miserably fell from 4.55 per cent to 3.06 per cent. So, in area of agriculture we have not developed much. The growth is not appreciable in one of the most important areas, namely, agriculture. Production has fallen. How to improve this particular sector? We cannot just expand the land area. Land area is constant. But the area under irrigation should be increased.

Irrigation should be developed. I would not agree with the Finance Minister where he has said that he depends upon Lord Indra. We do not believe in Lord Indra....(Interruptions) The most important thing is the linking of rivers. You have forgotten it. Be it any Government which comes to power, the administration forgets things. They simply say that they are going to interlink rivers. But they are not putting it into action. Farmers from Tamil Nadu and elsewhere are starving. They want more water. We are thinking that the Government of India will interlink rivers. The Minister for Water Resources is present here. The Ministry of Water Resources has a proposal of linking 30 rivers, that is, 14 rivers flowing from The Himalayas and 16 rivers are in the peninsular India. No action has been taken. I do not know where that proposal is lying. It is in cold storage. I request the Government of India to come forward and see that interlinking of rivers is taken up at the earliest. They should give top priority to it.

It is all right if they are not able to interlink rivers. They may come forward at least for intralinking of rivers....(Interruptions)

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): There is a good progress in the matter of DPRs....(Interruptions)

SHRI T.R. BAALU: I have to thank the Minister for Water Resources for he has assured something. Let us see what is going to happen. But before you go for interlinking, I suggest to the Minister, Shri Bansal, on one thing. Sir, they have got the AIBP. You have agreed in the National Development Council wherein you have promised that any proposal that could be sent from the State Governments will be considered properly and that it will be taken up under the AIBP. Sir, what has happened now?

The Government of Tamil has sent three proposals to the Government of India. The first proposal is upgradation of Kattalai Barrage across River Cauvery to make use of surplus water at an estimated cost of Rs. 189 crore. The second proposal is linking of Tamiraparani-Nambiar-Karumeni rivers which would facilitate 23,000 hectares of Radhapuram, Sathankulam, Palayankottai, Nanganeri, etc. in the districts of Tirunelveli and Tuticorin at a cost of Rs. 452 crore. The next proposal is linking of Pennaiyar and Cheyyar so as to facilitate the districts of Kancheepuram and Thiruvannamalai which would be at an estimated cost of Rs. 174 crore. All these three proposals have been sent to the Government of India. But they are lying in cold storage and in the cupboards of the Government of India. If you could not do interlinking of rivers, at least you can go in for intralinking of rivers. You can facilitate the State Government in this regard. You can assist the State Government. Sir, with folded hands, I would request the Government of India to see that these proposals are considered as quickly as possible.

The most important thing is food processing. What is happening to the Ministry of Food Processing? It has to help the agriculturists. In the Annual Report of 2008-09, production in the whole of India is given. The milk production is 105 million tones which is the highest in the world. The production of fruits is 150 million tones which is the second largest in the world. The production of food grains is 230 million tones which is the third largest in the world. Fish production is 7 million tones

which is also the third largest in the world. Egg production is 45,200 millions. But, Sir, you know what has happened! Let us take into account only fruits and vegetables. Let us not take up other things. About 35 per cent of fruits and vegetables perish and get wasted.

What is the value of 35 per cent of fruits and vegetables that is going waste? It is Rs. 50,000 crores. Is it not a sheer waste? Agriculturists and poor farmers are producing these products. But the Government of India is not able to construct godowns, is not able to facilitate the farmers, and it is not able to construct proper cold storage facilities for the perishables. This has to be attended to as quickly as possible.

Yesterday, though I was not here in the House, I was watching television. Shri Yashwant Sinha asked a pertinent and sharp question. He asked: "Who is an aam aadmi? He was Finance Minister for two or three times. It is understandable if I do not know who is aam aadmi because I do not know Hindi. But he knows who is an aam aadmi. In spite of that, he asked that question. Shri Yashwant Sinha, definitely you are not an aam aadmi, definitely not the voters who have voted for your party. Definitely the voters who stood behind the UPA at the time of elections are the aam aadmi.

SHRI YASHWANT SINHA: This is a very dangerous definition that Shri T. R. Baalu has given for an aam aadmi. He is trying to divide the country.

SHRI T.R. BAALU: Sir, an aam aadmi is nothing but common man of the country. Common man are the poor farm workers and poor unskilled workers

SHRI YASHWANT SINHA: Whoever they vote for!

SHRI T.R. BAALU: They are the poor wage earners of the informal sector. The have-nots are the aam aadmi and not you Shri Yashwant Sinha. I am talking about have-nots and not about you. The have-nots of this country, the common men of the country are the aam aadmi.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please conclude.

SHRI T.R. BAALU: Sir, I am the only person to speak on the Budget on behalf of my Party. You have been very kind. I was so happy when I saw you in the Chair. Within ten minutes I will conclude.

Yesterday, when Shri Yashwant Sinha asked who is an aam aadmi, I thought that he has not read the

Budget documents completely. The aam aadmi are the poor farmers who are going to get Rs. 3,75,000 of farm credit. The beneficiaries are 23.40 crore families belonging to the BPL. The aam aadmi are the ones who are going to be benefited by Rs. 66,100 crore of rural development schemes; the aam aadmi are the ones who are going to be benefited by the allotment of Rs. 40,100 crore for NREGS; the aam aadmi are the ones who are going to be benefited by the allotment of Rs. 48,000 crore for the Bharat Nirman; aam aadmi are the ones who are going to be benefited by the allotment of Rs. 10,000 crore for Indira Awas Yojana; aam aadmi are the ones who are going to be benefited by the allotment of Rs. 1,270 crore for RAY. The fund earmarked for social development is Rs. 1,000 crore. Who are the beneficiaries of this? They are the weavers, rickshaw pullers, toddy tappers, and beedi workers among us.

I think this definition holds good for you. Its goal is inclusive growth. Have-nots should be taken in the mainstream and haves should not be punished. We have to include the have-nots in the Budget and haves should not be punished. This is inclusive growth. The beneficiaries of inclusive growth should be identified and the intended benefits should go to the intended beneficiaries.

If you correctly follow this method of inclusive growth, it could be done. That is what the hon. Minister of Finance, Shri Pranab Mukherjee has done. For the social sector an amount of Rs. 1,37,674 crore has been identified, plus another 25 per cent of the Plan allocation has been devoted for that purpose. In the Education Sector there is an increase, and from Rs. 26,800 crore to Rs. 31,036 crore has been identified. Over and above the 13th Finance Commission, the Government is going to provide Rs. 3,675 crore for each and every State. In the health sector, they have made a provision of Rs. 22,300 crore; in the rural development sector, they have provided Rs. 66,100 crore. In the NREGA, the Government has provided Rs 40,000 crore, and for Bharat Nirman, the Government has provided Rs. 48,000 crore. ...(*Interruptions*)

Sir, I will conclude within five or six minutes.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You have taken a lot of time.

SHRI T.R. BAALU: Sir in the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment, the Government has

increased the budget by 80 per cent to Rs. 4,500 crore. Sir, for what purposes, have these funds been utilized? It is only for human capital formation. If you invest in the social sector, you are going to mop up human capital formation and because of human capital formation, you will flourish with physical infrastructures. The physical infrastructure is good and you can expand the economy. The economy of the country will go.

Sir, because to include the inclusive growth, my leader, Dr. Kalaingar Karunanidhi is implementing announced so many schemes like free clothing, free housing, etc. He has announced to provide about three lakh housing units this year and a sum of Rs. 1,800 crore has been provided by the Tamil Nadu Government. He is having a vision to provide about 21 lakh housing units within six years to make Tamil Nadu as a slum free State and he was issued free land pattas to 6,99,858 people for housing. He is providing free colour television, free gas connections, loan waiver of Rs. 7,000 crore, Kalaingar Health Scheme to avail medical treatment up to Rs. 1 lakh; a sum of Rs. 20,000 for marriage expenditure to girls; Rs. 6,000 for pre-natal and post-natal care of the women. Hence, because of all these, the institutionalised delivery alone has increased by 264 per cent from 2006 to 2009.

Sir, while placing on record about the creation of Welfare Board for transgender - I am talking about people - who are hitherto a neglected community, my leader, Dr. Kalaingar Karunanidhi has provided Welfare Boards. A total of 31 Boards have been identified for so many people who are all Aam Aadmi.

Now, I come to physically challenged people. The physically challenged people should not be called as physically challenged people. That is what Dr. Kalaingar Karunanidhi on 3rd March in Trichy said. He has said that hereafter they should be called as 'Differently-abled people.' For the differently-abled people, there are a lot of Acts. The Mental Health Act of 1987 is there, The Rehabilitation Council of India Act, 1992 is there, Persons with Disabilities Act, 1995 is there. There is a National Trust for the Welfare of Persons with Autism Cerebral Palsy. Mental Retardation and Multiple Disabilities Act, 1999. There is a UN Protocol - The 1995 Act and the UN Protocol - say that there should be three per cent reservation for the persons who are differently-abled people education, employment and even

in Parliament also. These things should be taken care of.

Sir, I will conclude very shortly. Please bear with me. Now, I come to the people who are living below the poverty line (BPL). There are two Committees expected - one by the Planning Commission and one by the Ministry of Rural Development. The Planning Commission says that private household consumer expenditure should be taken into account. That would not hold good. Today, he will consume something and tomorrow he will consume something else.

But, at the same time, the Rural Development Ministry's Expert Group says that 2400 kilo calories could be taken into account. It further says that the norm of 1820 kilo calories would not help and hence it recommended 2400 kilo calories to identify the BPL people because if 2400 kilo calories are given, 50 per cent rural masses will be included.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Please conclude.

SHRI T.R. BAALU: I will conclude quickly.

Before I conclude, I would like to say that the 13th Finance Commission recommendation has come. You know, Sir, we are always fighting for the State Autonomy.....(Interruptions) The State Autonomy is the most important principle as far as the DMK is concerned. What has the 13th Finance commission said? The important point is that Tamil Nadu's population share is 6 per cent whereas the 13th Finance Commission says that as far as devolution is concerned, it will get only 5 per cent. How is it correct? Our population share is 6 per cent whereas the devolution is 5 per cent! What went wrong? I do not know about it.

Secondly, in 2008-09, the fiscal deficit of Tamil Nadu was of the order of 2.4 per cent. Taking that into account, the Finance Commission says that in the ensuing year, you should not borrow 3 per cent; you should borrow only 2.4 per cent. How is it fair? The State of Tamil Nadu is punished for better performance. It is not fair. We can abide by the FRBM Act but not by the 13th Finance Commission. We are very sorry about it and the States will become just like the municipalities. Moreover, everybody is objecting to the GST. All the States are objecting to the Goods and Services Tax. Whenever you go for the GST, you should consult the

States. The hon. Minister has said that from 1st of April, he will go in for that. Each and every Chief Minister is asking the Central Government not to bring the GST. If you want to do it, you have to have a full-fledged consultation. Unless and otherwise you have a proper consultation, it should not be taken into account.

My dear Sir, you have given me time but you have not given me sufficient time. With folded hands, I would thank you very much. At the same time, I would like to say that this Budget has been innovatively prepared. It has to be appreciated and it should not be opposed. Thank you. (ends)

SHRI YASHWANT SINHA: Sir, I would like to congratulate my very good friend Shri T.R. Baalu for having defended this Budget with the same passion with which he used to defend my Budget!...(Interruptions)

SHRI T.R. BAALU: I have already said that he is a good friend of mine but he is in the bad company!...(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Do not have cross-talk.

Now, Papers to be laid on the Table by Shri S.S. Palanimanickam.

13.34 hrs.

[English]

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE—Contd.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Notification No.33/2010-Customs (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 12th March, 2010, together with an explanatory memorandum seeking to exempt (a) Skimmed Milk powder, up to an aggregate of thirty thousand metric tonnes of total imports of such goods in a financial year; and (b) White Butter, Butter Oil, Anhydrous Milk Fat up to an aggregate of fifteen thousand metric tonnes of total imports of such goods in a financial year from basic Customs duty, under section 159 of the Customs Act, 1962.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 1969/15/10]

13.35 hrs.

GENERAL BUDGET (2010-2011), GENERAL DISCUSSION, DEMANDS FOR GRANTS ON ACCOUNT—(GENERAL), 2010-2011 DEMANDS FOR SUPPLEMENTARY GRANTS-(GENERAL), 2010-2011 Contd.

[Translation]

SHRI MANISH TEWARI (Ludhiana): Sir, I am thankful to you for giving opportunity to express my views on Budget. No budget is a destination in itself rather it is a journey for the destination. When UFA came to power in 2004 a process was started whereby the common man was put to the Centre of planning and of development to take the country forward. This budget should also be taken as a link to that process. There can be two perspectives for looking at budget. One is, as mentioned by hon. Yashwant Sinha, it is nothing more than a jugglery of figures and a food for thought and a draft for analysis by the economic experts. But it has other aspects also that it is a declaration for laying our foundation for the future when we are at the crossroads of second millennium of 21st century.

Before mentioning the fundamental facets of the budget, I want to ask some questions from our hon'ble opposition. They have criticized the budget. It is their fundamental right.

[English]

Consensual defence is the cornerstone of democracy.

[Translation]

But with due respect and honour I want to ask them whether the increase in MSP for farmer has not benefited them? Did not the money allocated under NREGA result in uplifting landless labourers? Did not loan waiver result directly in better economic condition for the farmer? Do they deny, the year 2009 was the most difficult year for the world economy? For the first time after the second world war, world's economy shrunk by 1.3 percent. Can they deny the failure of south-west Monsoon that resulted negatively on Kharif crop? The growth of agriculture continued with the rate of 3.55 per cent from year 2004 to 2008, the year 2009 was the first year in which growth rate of agriculture went negative. Despite that if the Indian economy grew with the rate of 7.2 percent,

fiscal deficit was brought down. Should not some go to the Finance Minister? If not with happiness then with distress please say that you are grateful to us for bailing out the country by the UPA Government despite the complex situations.

Sir, I have high regards for hon'ble Yashwant Sinhaji. When he was expressing himself and clarifying yesterday. Why has he boycotted the Budget speech of the Minister of Finance. It is his fundamental right that if he does not want to listen he can walk out of the House. But what was the issue? Let him introspect. When he was the pan of the Government from June 3, 1998 to 2004. This Government raised the price of petrol 21 times of diesel, 34 times whereas the price of crude oil in the international market was only 22.5 Dollars. India imports 78 percent of its Requirement of oil. I want to place some more data. During the tenure of NDA Government from March 1998 to 2004, the price of crude oil in international market varied from 12 Dollar to 36 Dollar, the price of Petrol by 45 percent, Diesel 112 percent, kerosene oil 258 percent. LPG 78 percent and when UPA Government came in power, the price of crude oil was skyrocketing.

How we rose the price of petrol by 41 percent, Diesel 63 percent, and kerosene oil only by 2 percent and LPG by 16 percent. That also happened due to shift variation in tax. When our colleagues of the opposition were expressing their view they were saying that when election comes, we decrease the prices and after the election is over, increase the prices. I want to remind them that they had made objections to some of the concessions in 2008, June, the price of crude oil was 133 Dollar per barrel. At that time, elections were to be held in Maharashtra, Rajasthan, Chhattisgarh and Delhi but keeping in view the nation's interest we increased the price of oil and there was time when these concessions were given so that common man is not affected. Today when the price of crude oil has gone down to half and the Finance Minister has taken back those concessions what mistake has he committed. You have violated all the Parliamentary etiquettes. Hon'ble Yashwant Sinha ji was just saying that

[English]

Budget is possibly the most important thing which this House discusses.

[Translation]

and you have walked out of the House by boycotting the Budget speech.

[English]

I would like to, with your permission, Mr. Deputy Speaker Sir, deal with some of the fundamental concepts or constructs in this Budget. Of the UPA Government, every document has a philosophy. I think, Para 12 of this Budget Document, Budget Speech, outlines the philosophy of this Government, that the Government is an enabler and the Government is an interventionist when it comes to providing succour to the most downtrodden and under privileged sections of the society; and to lay the economic foundations, to strengthen and consolidate the economic foundations of this country, what are the constructs which support this philosophy?

Yesterday, Shri Yashwant Sinha was talking about and I think, the hon. Finance Minister would reply to it and about the financial stability and developmental council. I would just like to very humbly submit that I welcome this proposal of the hon. Finance Minister because all regulatory structures that we have in the country are vertical structures and one of the reasons why the global economic meltdown took place was because there was no horizontal body which was looking at the whole economy from a macro perspective.

So, if the hon. Finance Minister has brought this proposal to have a financial stability and developmental council, I think, it is a very welcome proposal because in future it will not only strengthen the oversight mechanism, but also make our economic institutions and our regulatory institutions far more resilient.

The other constrain, Mr. Deputy-Speaker Sir, is the Financial Sector Legislative Reforms Commission. It is high time that the laws which Govern our companies, laws which Govern our investments, laws which Govern the entire gamut of the investment cycle need to be comprehensively overhauled so that we can be in tune with the world. While it takes on an average between three weeks and three months to open or shut down a business in any of the paved investment destinations, in India that process can take anywhere from three to 13 years and that trend needs to be reversed.

[Translation]

Similarly, today hon'ble Shri Nishikant Dubey was talking about the extent to which the flagship and economic reforms programmes of the Government are

being implemented. I would like to state that the recommendation of the hon'ble Finance Minister that an independent evaluation office should be set up under the deputy Chairman of the Planning Commission is highly commendable as it is the need of the hour that the money sent by the centre should be monitored as to how it is being spent by the State Government and whether it is reaching the targeted people. An independent audit is badly needed. In addition to this, I would like to add that the initiative taken by the Government regarding National Mission for delivery of justice and legal reforms for which the Planning Commission has granted 5,000 crore rupees, is highly commendable. Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, yesterday, I was stating in the zero hour that a report was published through a judge that it would take 320 years to clear pending cases in the country.

Sir, if such kinds of news are published in the newspaper through a judge, I can only say that the level of our consciousness should not be so low that newspaper headings would brighten.

[English]

I welcome this initiative of the Government to give Rs. 5000 crore for speeding up the process of justice.

[Translation]

Before concluding, I would like to state that:

[English]

Finance Minister has delivered on all counts. If this Budget is evaluated on a paradigm of four 'C's that is consolidation of recovery, cushioning of social vulnerability, creating infrastructure, and collecting revenue, this Budget comes out absolutely at the top.

[Translation]

With these words, I support this budget.

*SHRI MAHENDRASINH P. CHAUHAN (Sabarkantha): The budget presented by the hon'ble Minister of Finance is to fuel the inflation. In the past years the Government had no control over the spiraling prices therefore, it is giving justification for it, but in this budget no efforts have been made to check inflation, and above all, they have presented an inflationary

budget, and they have nailed the coffins of the common people. On the one hand People have benefited from the schemes announced worth Rs. 26,000 crore on the other hand, they have been burdened with Rs. 46,500 crore.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, we have many traditional sources of irrigation and drinking water in the country towards which the Government is paying little attention. The average water availability in the country is approx. 1869 billion cubic metre and out of it we are using just 1123 billion cubic metres as many of our dams and water reservoirs are in dilapidated condition. The Government has made a provision of Rs. 10,000 crores in the eleventh plan but out of it only 25 % has been spent which shows that our dams and reservoirs have not been repaired in a proper manner which is further fuelling the problem of water conservation. This budget has not lived up to the expectation in the matter pertaining to provision of irrigation facilities.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, even today, the forest dwellers are being forcefully displaced in several stages. You may have often come across the news of beating forest dwellers, taking them into custody and fabricating cases against them and taking them in custody without any order. They are charged of felling trees, pilfering from the mines. But the environment of the country is preserved because of tribals. If they fell one tree, they plant two trees and love trees more than their children and perform the duty of conserving forests, much efficiently as compared to the forest officers. But I am very sorry to state that even once when the forest officers have been misguided, we have never taken the help of the tribals in the matter of conservation of forest. Today, the world is afraid of global warming, and had we learnt the lesson of love for nature from the tribals, we would not have reached the stage of global warming. Nobody knows the skill of conservation of environment while reaping its benefits in a very favourable manner than a tribal knows. These things have not been paid attention to and the Government has not taken any special steps for the welfare of the tribals which show as if tribals were not inhabitants of this country.

If we go by the Government figures, it reflects that the number of farmers and landless workers is on the rise, this means that we are getting more dependent on agriculture. Those engaged in agriculture are also

poverty ridden, the Government does not have any data in this regard. Our irrigation projects are also running late. The Government intends to increase agricultural growth up to 4 percent, but has been going on at a rate of less than one and a half percent. If there has been less investment in agriculture, how come will it lead to agricultural development. In India, development of agriculture is largely dependent on irrigation. Many provisions have been made for the development of agriculture, but only time will tell whether these will reach to the farmers or not.

Today, tribals account for nearly 20 percent of population in our country who reside in forests. Not a single scheme of the Government reaches there. If somehow it reaches there, work is done on papers only, people do not benefit from them. Even now, these innocent people are deprived of the benefits of the Central Schemes. Several Schemes meant for Scheduled Castes have been mentioned. However, in reality, only time will tell whether they will benefit from these schemes or not.

If we look at education in these tribal areas, it would appear that it is only wastage of money. No technical institutions and other universities are there in the tribal areas because of which if tribals wish to study further, they have to go to the cities.

Agricultural growth rate is declining in the country. Today, this rate is 1.9 percent and more than 64 percent people, are dependent on agriculture in this country. Until and unless the villages and farmers are developed, the country will not be able to prosper. In order to provide benefit to the certain industries, liberal policy is being adopted which is leading to the shutting down of small, cottage and village industries of this country.

Two types of industries have grown rapidly. One is of real v. estate and the second is the minerals industry and both are occupied by the Mafia. Mineral resources are being exploited and minerals are being exported to other countries but the 'Adivasis' and tribals who are residing near these mineral resources are not being given proper attention and they are being exploited too. Whenever there is a proposal to construct roads and irrigation system in order to irrigate the farm land of 'Adivasis' through canal, the issue of reserve forest of this country comes to the fore and it is said that this will adversely affect these forests. On the other hand these forest laws and forest reserve laws are kept in abeyance

in order to establish any company in these forests and reserve forests. What is the industrial scenario in this country. The traditional industries on which India was proud of across the world are on brink of disappearance. Industries such as Patola, Jaypuri, Benarasi and Gujarati Sarees of Gujarat, Silk textile of Bhagalpur, woolen clothes of Punjab etc. are closing down. The forest reserves available in the country proffer a tremendous scope for paper industries, still we are importing paper from abroad.

The basic points needed for the development of the country have been overlooked in the budget. It appears that our hon. Finance Minister is afraid of the global recession. This Budget of the hon. Minister is completely silent. About the Indians who have become unemployed on account of recession prevailing world wide and whose numbers runs in lakhs. Today, the percentage of malnourished women has risen to 58 percent and the number of weak children to 40 percent in the country.

The extent to which the country has been exploited; corruption has been perpetrated, is reflected by the fact that Rs. 72 lakh crore are being stashed in international tax free banks. If the country has to be led to the path of development, it is imperative that these 72 lakh crore rupees be brought back to the country and invested in the development of the country.

Our party has been constantly demanding that this should be enquired into as to who has deposited this money and since when, but the Government is completely silent on it. There is something wrong, that's why the Government is completely silent in this regard.

The UPA Government has again neglected the development of agriculture. If agriculture will prosper, then the whole country will prosper. A series of check dams are required to be made and if the expenditure is made judiciously on this many problems will be solved automatically because more than 62 percent people are dependent on agriculture. As such, this is my suggestion that the formula of 'every farm land shall have water' should be given due importance. Whatever amount the Government invests on the NREGA or the MGNREGA it will be of no use. If the same amount is spent on irrigation, maximum problems of this country would be solved. Farmers should be provided water in their farm land. For this inter-linking of rivers is required. Automatically every hand will get work. There will be no need for NREGA. Then there will be no lack of foodgrain

in the country. Inflation and Poverty could be curtailed and the country would witness an all-round development.

[English]

SHRIMATI HARSIMRAT KAUR BADAL (Bhatinda): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, in these liberating times, the present Budget also seems to have taken advantage of this liberation and liberated itself from this professed commitment towards the plight of the aam aadmi. The Budget has not cared to address the important issues of price rise, of increasing the purchasing capacity of the poor. It is silent on the food security of the country, and restoring the required balance between the Centre and the State relations.

Although the Finance Minister's Budget has recognized the need for providing food security, more resources, education and health, the same does not seem to have translated into his Budget. There are three goals mentioned in his speech; they are to restore the 9 per cent growth rate, to make development more inclusive, and to improve the weakness in Government systems. I am sure if these goals were transformed into deeds with a compassionate view to the genuine problems faced by the States, these targets could easily be achieved. But, unfortunately, the implementation to achieve the effectiveness is lost somewhere in the rigidity of the rules laid down.

If we talk about the growth rate, it is a fact that despite whatever the growth rate has been, the benefits of the growth are not reaching a large section of the poor in our country. The divide between the rich and the poor is so massive that sixty years of planned development has not even managed to give all our people the basic needs of education, health, employment, and even drinking water. One-third of our country still lives below poverty line earning Rs. 20 a day. The priority of the growth strategy needs to be the focus between reducing the disparity among States, rural and urban, rich and poor, and ensuring equal growth across the entire spectrum of the country. This can only be done if we realize the different levels of development between the States, decentralize the rigid stand in the planning process, and allow the States who has a better understanding of their requirements and their specific needs to have more of a say in this planning process, rather than having the same thumb rule and imposing it from the top.

Before I go into the second and the third challenges mentioned by the hon. Finance Minister, I would like to mention the scenario of my State, Punjab. Till 1986, Punjab was a revenue surplus State with a debt burden of 26 per cent of its GSDP. We then went through a period of militancy and terrorism which saw thousands of innocent lives being lost and the longest President's Rule in the entire country besides Jammu and Kashmir. In these nine long years of President's Rule, the Central Government ran the Punjab administration with a policy of high expenditure and no raise in taxes. They plugged this huge deficit by taking special term loans from the Centre. From then onwards, this road towards taking loans from the Centre spiraled into such a debt trap for the State that year after year the loan kept multiplying due to the unsustainability of the loan and no raise of taxes. As a result the State which was revenue surplus, 26 per cent debt burden before the President's Rule had within nine years reached to a debt burden of 40 per cent of the GSDP. Today this debt burden has multiplied and reached a whopping figure of Rs. 62,000 crore.

Just the interest liability on this debt is Rs. 5,500 crore. The total taxes that my State collects is Rs.12,000 crore. From our share of the Central taxes and against schemes of the Centre, we receive another Rs. 4,600 crore. This only equals to an approximate amount of Rs.16,600 crore. But, Sir, look at the expenses. The interest on the loan alone is Rs.5,600 crore, and the salaries, according to the new Pay Commission, is another Rs.12,000 crore. So, just paying our salaries and the debt, the State does not have any more funds to do anything else.

To sustain ourselves for all other committed expenses, we have to borrow every year from the Central Government, and as the debt interest multiplies each year, even our borrowing has to consequently keep increasing every year. This debt trap leaves the State with no money for any kind of development projects, leave alone hire thousands of teachers, doctors and police personnel needed for providing good Governance or upgrading schools and hospitals or building new roads. Everything is at a standstill because of our financial resources. I would humbly submit to the Centre that the State is not in any kind of position to repay the loan. Today, the interest level has become what the original debt was. Surely the Centre should either give a waiver of the loan or if nothing else, stop the interest payment and restructure the debt loan so that this

crippled economy can be put into some kind of semblance before it collapses under the weight of its own debt, which will not only play havoc with the thousands of lives in Punjab but also with the entire food security of this whole country.

Sir, as you know, the growth in food production, at present, is not parallel to what our population is. Our population is growing at such a large pace that every seventh human being in the whole world is an Indian. Punjab, which is only two per cent of the entire geographic area of the country, provides 50 per cent of the food security to this country.

If we take a scenario, in the last year of drought, if Punjab had not saved its crop and provided 50 per cent of food security, this country would have been facing a crisis today; we would have had to import food from abroad even at higher rates. To feed this large Indian population if food was imported there would have been food crisis in the whole world, not just in our country. So, we must not undermine the importance of what this State is providing in terms of food security to our country.

Sir, last year when the entire country faced drought, Punjab faced the maximum 65 per cent less rainfall. But despite the shortage of rain, the Punjab Government pulled out all its resources from its meagre financial resources and put in Rs.1420 crore to buy additional power to give to the agricultural sector. The debt-ridden farmer took all kinds of loan against his crop and worked hard collectively with the Punjab Government. The farmer purchased gen-sets, deepened his tube wells, purchased diesel and put in all his resources to save his crop. I am proud to say, Sir, ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Madam, please conclude now.

SHRIMATI HARSIMRAT KAUR BADAL: I am the only person representing the Party. This is very important for my State, and that is why I request you to give me five more minutes.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Every point is important.

SHRIMATI HARSIMRAT KAUR BADAL: Sir, this is for the first time we are pointing out about the Punjab's financial crisis. This is very important. The Central Government should recognize this and help us out in this. So, I would request you to give me some more time.

Sir, we have put in Rs.1460 crore. The farmers took in loans and saved the crop. It is due to Punjab's input today that we are still in a position that we do not have to import the food crop and we produced the same amount of food that we had produced the year before in spite of the maximum drought in Punjab.

Sir, in the bargain what has happened? Our ground water became so less. Experts are saying that what we have lost in this drought is, Punjab, after 50 years, might become a desert. NASA is a great Mission in America. They say that the situation is critical in Punjab, according to their last year's Report. But, Sir, producing of these crops year after year has depleted our natural resources of soil and water. Added to all this, Sir, as you know, in farming, all the costs of input are decided by the Centre. MSP is also decided by the Centre. The weather gods will decide the weather and the rain. So, the life of a farmer has become dependent on a whole lot of forces for his livelihood.

What is the result of that? Today, there is a huge difference between the Minimum Support Price (MSP) and the Maximum Retail Price (MRP). Sometimes, there is a 100 per cent to 500 per cent difference between the MSP and the MRP. The farmer is not even getting his due share for his crop. This is the reason that the farmers all over the country are coming into a debt trap.

If I talk about the farmers of Punjab, in the last 10 years, the debt burden of the farmers of Punjab has risen by five times. Today, 72 per cent of the farmers in Punjab are under debt. Out of this 72 per cent, 17 per cent cannot even pay the interest according to the Annual, from the current income. Sixty per cent of all these farmers are small and marginal farmers.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Please conclude now.

SHRIMATI HARSIMRAT KAUR BADAL: Sir, I ask for just five minutes more.

The Central Government gave a relief package. Ours is the State, which gives the maximum, 50 per cent to the food grain. Out of this relief package of Rs.71,000 crore, do you know as to how much Punjab got? Punjab got just 1.5 per cent of Rs. 71,000 crore.

[Translation]

Punjab got only 1.5 percent. Is it fair to give only 1.5 percent to the state that feeds the country by meeting

50 percent of foodgrain requirement of the country? When relief fund was released to all the states, which received the most scanty rainfall was not declared drought hit. Our state was not declared drought hit. The Government say that any area is treated drought hit where the crops do not survive. The Government of Punjab purchased power and the farmers saved the crops by spending their own money and produced foodgrain to feed the country.

[English]

Now we are put to disadvantage just because we saved our crop. What kind of reasoning is this? Look at the irony. On the one side, the hon. Prime Minister also acknowledged our efforts and praised us; and the Agriculture Minister also lauded our efforts for what Punjab's input was and on the other side, the Finance Minister said, something will be done for Punjab. Instead of being appreciated or given concessions for our losses.

[Translation]

We got nothing rather we are being discriminated against in every matter. I told you about agriculture in Punjab. Today, tax holidays are being given to our neighbouring states. It has tempted 250 industries in Punjab to shift to such States. Thus we suffered a loss of Rs. 3600 crore and thousands of people lost their jobs. We suffer loss in devolution of central taxes too because Punjab is a developed state. This is a developed state because all things in Punjab such as schools, hospitals and roads have been constructed by the state's own efforts. But the fact that 29 percent scheduled castes population lives in Punjab which is maximum in the country and these poor people have no house to live, have no job, and do not get their square meals. These people work hard to earn their livelihood but due to high prices, they are able to arrange only one meal for their children and they themselves sleep hungry and the Government says that Punjab is a developed state. I would like to say that development should not be evaluated on the basis of data of schools and roads but in fact the yardstick of development of state or the country should be looking into ensuring that no one sleeps hungry. Thus we are being discriminated against in every matter. I would like to mention all flagship schemes of the Union Government because people sitting here should know the reality in this regard.

Sarv Shiksha Abhiyan for example Punjab had already established schools in every village. They say that you cannot utilize the fund of this scheme because

this is for construction of schools. When there are no teachers in schools, they are of no use. We demand funds for paying salary to teachers but they do not agree to it.

Sir, Punjab had created an irrigation network about one hundred and fifty years ago under RKVY Scheme which is in dilapidated condition and now requires immediate revamping. We say that allow us to utilize the money in this head, that is not allowed as these funds are for construction of new projects. If we talk about Pradhan Mantri Grama Sadak Yojana, we are again a loser because we have already constructed our roads. For maintenance ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Shri Prabodh Panda, you speak.

SHRIMATI HARSIMRAT KAUR BADAL: Sir, I just concluding only in two minutes.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You have taken two minutes and you have completed. Two minutes are never so long.

[English]

I have given you enough time.

SHRIMATI HARSIMRAT KAUR BADAL: Sir, I am just concluding. I will only conclude to say that our State is being discriminated on every sphere. If efficient investment is not made in agriculture, in rural areas and social development.

[Translation]

The human resource that is our main asset, may turn out to be one of the biggest liabilities.

14.00 hrs.

[English]

If States like Punjab are not taken care of and this discrimination with Punjab is not stopped the entire country is bound to suffer because it is not good to fell the tree that give you shelter. I hope, the Government will pay attention to it.

[English]

SHRI PRABODH PANDA (Midnapore): Sir, I am just coming from a huge rally where lakhs of people coming from all parts of the country joined the programme.

Lakhs of people are coming and protesting this sort of anti-people Budget. They are demanding to have a proper control over price hike. They are demanding to solve the problem so far as the farmers' plight is concerned. They are demanding to ensure job security in our country. These are the main problems but this Budget could not even touch upon or could not address properly the main problems of our country.

It is rightly said by our Finance Minister that Budget cannot be a mere statement of Government accounts. It has to reflect the Government's vision and signal the policy to come in future. So, the question of policy and vision is involved.

So far as the UPA-I is concerned, there was one Common Minimum Programme. With the Left supported from outside, the UPA-I was ruling based on the Common Minimum Programme. That was the binding. When they wanted to step over this binding, to cross this lakshmanrekha, we withdrew our support to the UPA-I. But now the UPA-II is there. It is a combination but there is no Common Minimum Programme. The supporting parties are nothing but to toe the line of the Congress and the policy and vision of the Congress. They are hankering over the Ministerial berths, and nothing more than that. So, the question is, what is the policy and what is the vision of the UPA-II Government?

It is clear that the policy is to owe the affluent sections of our country, the high salaried persons of our country, to give more relief to the corporate sector while rhetorically using some profound words like aam aadmi yojana and all those things but not addressing the basic problems of the 70 per cent of our population, the down strata of our country and not doing anything to save the peasants.

What is the vision? It is clear that the vision is to lead the nation vigorously on the line of neo-liberalism. It is talked about to achieve a growth rate target of 7.2 per cent. They are assuming that it may rise to nine per cent in the last quarter of this year, and maybe, to the double digit next year. But only increasing the figure does not feed the poor people of our country.

What is the situation of our country? There is suicide by farmers. More than 20 lakh farmers are committing suicide. It has not yet been arrested. It is continuing, and it is mostly in the State where from our Agriculture Minister comes. In a State like Andhra Pradesh, what is

situation now-a-days? About 50 lakh workers have been thrown out from their jobs. What is the situation of our country?

Now, food inflation is touching 20 per cent and it is even more than that. But these problems have not been addressed so far. Stimulus package is talked about.

To whom was this stimulus package meant? I am narrating some points mentioning about some points which are already there in the Budget itself. Firstly, you are broadening the tax slabs. Are you talking about the aam aadmi? Do those who are drawing more than Rs. 25,000 as monthly income and more than that belong to aam aadmi category? Are you addressing them? You are thinking of those who have a salary of more than Rs. 8 lakh per year. Your proposal of broadening the tax slabs is for them who save not less than Rs. 50,000 per year. This is your stimulus package. To whom it is meant for? More cannot be said on it.

You said of deduction of tax on investment of Rs. 20,000. It is not investment by the panchayats, not by the State sectors but it is investment by the individuals, investment by the private parties. You are reducing surcharges from 10 to 5 per cent. You are giving one-time interim relief for real estate and it is extended from four years to five years. The exemption of audited accounts up to Rs. four lakh was there; now it is extended up to Rs. 60 lakh. There is no restriction for charitable functions. It was restricted to trade and business purposes earlier. Now it has been exempted up to Rs. 10 lakh. Not only that but what is going on in the other sectors?

The proposal is that the Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) will be enhanced to 49 per cent. Are you going to build the nation by FDI? What about the investment? The main method or the main tendency of development of our country should be more investment and more production in both agriculture and in industry. But is it that it is depending on the Foreign Direct Investment? There is a proposal by you to enhance the Foreign Direct Investment up to 49 per cent.

It is said about other sources so far as the receipts are concerned. It is proposed to get Rs. 40,000 crore from other sources. Which is this other source? The other source is the disinvestment. From the Congress Benches you were earlier criticising the NDA. It is correct, it was the NDA which has set up a Ministry for

Disinvestment and they have clearly stood for the disinvestment. But you have demolished that Ministry of Disinvestment. But even then you are encouraging the disinvestment policy vigorously and now you have proposed to gather Rs. 40,000 crore from that source.

On the other hand, what are you doing for the have-nots, for the poor people? ...*(Interruptions)* Sir, I am concluding. I will take three more minutes and not more than that.

What is the attitude towards 70 per cent of the population? What is the attitude towards the have-nots? You have told about debt-waiver programme. You said about debt relief scheme of Rs. 71,000 crore. Who got the benefit? The farmers who did not get a single rupee for ten years, did not get a single paise or a single rupee under this programme. It helped to clear the bank balances and it helped to clear the NPA. Even some hon. Member in this House today has already mentioned it rightly that after the implementation of the debt waiver schemes the farmers are not getting the loans from the respected banks.

Whatever is proposed to be given as compensation, that has been getting adjusted for the loans given in the subsequent days. We have been told about the Minimum Support Price also. What is the proposal of the National Commission on Farmers, which is popularly known as Dr. M.S. Swaminathan Commission? Its report says that the formula for arriving at the Minimum Support Price should be C2 plus 50 per cent, that is, total cost of production with 50 per cent profit. That is not being implemented so far. The proposal is that there should not be more than four per cent rate of interest for rural credit for agricultural produce. It is not being implemented so far.

What is happening in the fertiliser sector? Already the price of urea has been enhanced by Rs. 10 per kilogram. Now a new formula has come about the nutrient-based fertiliser subsidy. How is it to be implemented? What is the mechanism for soil testing? How will the 65 per cent of the farmers, who are poor and marginal farmers, know the nutritional base of their soil and the nutritional substances lacking in the soil of their lands? This is not clear.

Then, food subsidy is already reduced. The prices of petrol and diesel have already been hiked. Even there are hints that in the coming days, the

recommendations of the Kirit Parekh Committee can be encouraged and followed. So, nothing has been said about the price rise, which is the most important thing now-a-days. In regard to food distribution, nothing has been done about universalising the PDS. We request this Government to introduce universal PDS. Even the forward marketing is not yet stopped. So far as wheat is concerned, it is not being exempted from forward marketing.

Let me conclude with these words that this Budget is nothing but a step towards following new policy of liberalisation in a vigorous manner. It is not addressing the credit problems of 70 per cent of our people, particularly, the poor and marginal farmers who are sharecroppers and work on large-scale. They did not bother to address their problems. So, this Budget is anti-people; this Budget is pro-corporate sector; and this Budget will not help to make our country progress. That is why, I strongly oppose this Budget.

I conclude with these words.

*SHRI JOSE K. MANI (Kottayam): Sir, The Budget presented by the Hon. Finance Minister for 2010-2011 is really growth oriented and the Hon. Finance Minister has to be congratulated for the efficient management of the economy in spite of the challenges of the global economic crisis. It is gratifying to note that we have been able to achieve 7.2% of the GDP in this year and we will have an economic growth of 8.75% during 2010-2011 and 9% of the GDP in 2012. This shows that a double digit growth is possible within the next 3 years. The gross domestic savings of 32.5% of GDP & the gross domestic capital formation of 34.9% in the previous year shows that ours is a growing economy. It is really marvelous that the Hon. Finance Minister has been able to end the current year with a gross fiscal deficit of 6.5% and the next year by 5.5% of the GDP. This will be a wonderful performance to be acknowledged.

The most important factor is the renewed momentums in the manufacturing sector. The growth rate in manufacturing sector in December 2009 is reported as 18.5% the highest in the past 2 decades.

It is remarkable that the Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) inflows to the country have been steady in spite of the decline in global capital flows as indicated in the budget speech. This shows the confidence reposed by

*Speech was laid on the Table.

the international business community in the strength of the Indian economy.

After successful managing the effects of the global slowdown the efforts taken by the Government for fiscal consolidation is commendable. The 13th Finance Commission has recommended to the gap of total debt of the center and the states at 68% of the GDP. The statement of the Hon. Finance Minister that a road map will be presented within 6 months for curtailing the overall public debt as part of the fiscal consolidation is a welcome measure.

The assurance of the Finance Minister that the old Security Bill will be introduced very soon is revolutionary step towards inclusive development. The budgetary measure to expand the availability of rural credit to the farmers by raising the target from 3,25,000 crores to 3,75,000 crores and the extension of the period for repayment of the agricultural loans by farmers under the debt relief scheme and the interest subvention of 2% for timely repayment of the short term crop loans are really commendable/

However, it is regrettable to note that the agricultural growth has declined to (-) 0.2% in 2009-2010 as revealed by the Economic Survey of India in spite of the fact that public investment in Agriculture has registered an increase. The Agricultural growth is negative. We have to address this paradox otherwise the much clamored inclusive growth will remain as a fiction. So also the share of agriculture and allied sectors in GDP at factor cost has declined gradually from 18.9% in 2004-2005 to 14.6% in 2009-2010. This is really a matter of concern. Special investment programs for modernization of agriculture by absorbing latest technology for improving the productivity and for value addition and diversification of an agricultural product have to be ensured.

Lack of access to low-cost funds: At present, farmers get bank loans that carry interest rates of 7 to 8 per cent and above. Though this Government has announced a one per cent interest subvention and another one per cent more of interest subvention for those farmers paying their dues on time, the hard fact is that farmers are unable to get cheap funds. And unless these farmers are able to get cheap funds, they cannot hope to operate profitably and contribute to the economic growth. As India faces a negative rate of growth in the agricultural sector, it becomes imminent for this government to firm up policies that will foster agricultural growth. I request this Government to extend loans that carry interest rates

of 3 to 4 per cent per annum to the farmers to help them operate profitably.

Integrate linkages between agriculture and industrial sectors: The Hon. President has highlighted the need to integrate the linkages between agriculture and industrial sectors. Unless the agricultural produce is brought to the market with minimum intermediary expenses and interference, farmers cannot be expected to make maximum gains. Most of the gains are cornered by the intermediaries. I urge this Government to firm up policies that will encourage and streamline procedures to take the farm products directly to the industry and the end-consumers so that:

- i. Raw material costs for the industry are kept at the minimum possible, and
- ii. End-consumers are able to get agricultural produce at low rates.

This will have a significant benefit for the industry by way of keeping inflation under control. When raw material costs for industry are kept under control, it will keep the inflation of manufactured goods under control. And when food prices are kept under control, it will keep food inflation under control. Food inflation is now above the 17 per cent rate and is a cause for worry for the Government. It is imperative that steps be taken to control this menace that could otherwise derail India's economic growth.

Let me cut short what the agricultural community wants is credit at a lower interest rate and an assured remunerative price for their commodities. If these two needs can be satisfied they will give you back greater return to the GDP.

[Translation]

*SHRI NARANBHAI KACHHADIA (Amreli): I, through you, would like to state before all the Members of this August House that in the fiscal budget presented in this House, the farmers of various states including Gujarat have been given a raw deal.

I would like to state that it is against the interest of the country to ignore or displace those which our country is known for, which has been the pride of our country and through which 3/4th of our people earn their bread and butter.

*Speech was laid on the Table.

If the same situation continues to prevail, the day will come when the farmer would give up agriculture and migrate to cities and when they would migrate to the cities, the foodgrain production capacity would fall and a condition of poverty would arise in urban areas leading to difficulty in getting two square meals and the attention of the Government would be drawn towards this issue when there will be starvation deaths in the country and at that point of time a big chunk of our Union budget would be used in importing the foodgrains.

While opposing the budget, I want to state that the policy of the Government is anti-people and anti-farmer. May be, this Government does not want our country to become self sufficient or exporter of foodgrains. That is why our food grain stock has substantially declined after the regime of the NDA Government and the entire country is facing its consequences and the people are facing the brunt of inflation. Madam Speaker, I want to know why the prices of sugar have not come down after its import in the country as it had witnessed a steep rise earlier? Immediately after the budget was presented, the prices of diesel-petrol have been increased and if we talk about irrigation, the farmers across the country depend upon it and merely Rs. 370 crore rupees has been allocated for it. Madam Speaker, it is clear from the anti-people, anti-farmer policy of the Government that it has completely rendered the small farmers workless and is allocating money more for those Ministries from where they can secure their vote banks.

If we talk about education, through which we have to take our country ahead, in that sphere too a situation of pessimism is prevailing among our students. In our country, education is already quite expensive and now the loan to students is also becoming expensive. Today, the standard of education in our country has fallen to such an extent that the student who is spending 15 precious years of his life in education is not even getting a job of clerk and today the school fee is so high that a child of a common man cannot study in a private school and I want to know why the Government does not directly provide subsidy for the fee paid to impart better education to the children of a common man?

Our education system requires to be overhauled as per today's needs. 718 Every student must be imparted at least one year training in technical education or management related subject.

*SHRI VIRENDER KASHYAP (Shimla): The General Budget presented by the Minister of Finance Shri Pranab Mukherjee for this year is quite disappointing. I represent Shimla Lok Sabha constituency of Himachal Pradesh. In the last session of this very Lok Sabha, I demanded to constitute a "Development Board" through a private resolution to facilitate speedy development of all the 11 hilly states including 8 North-eastern states, Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand and Jammu-Kashmir. This is important for one more reason that this development board could suggest different measures to adopt for speedy development of these hilly states from those adopted for plains because I have a strong belief that until and unless planners adopt different measures, these hilly States can not be developed fast.

Himachal Pradesh is lagging far behind from Industrial point of view due to being a hilly and bordering state. Keeping this in view, Himachal Pradesh during NDA regime an industrial package for 10 years was provided to Himachal Pradesh in order to facilitate industrial growth of the state. This package was to last till 2013. This industrial package created employment opportunities for lakhs of employed people in Himachal Pradesh and Uttaranchal. Crores of rupees were invested to establish numerous industries in different sectors. But, the day the UFA Government came into power, the period of the said industrial package was curtailed to last in the year 2010. These hilly states suffered a lot due to this. We hoped that period of the said package would be extended till the year 2013 like before in this budget as it is set to end on the 31st of this month. But nothing has been done like that. This has caused anger among the unemployed and the common man of Himachal Pradesh.

Ever since the UPA came into power in 2004, prices are rising constantly making common man's life quite difficult. This budget is all set to further increase the prices to a record high as the prices of petrol and diesel have been increased and central excise duty has been increased by one rupee a litre. This will increase the price of every item. The excise duty on petroleum products which was withdrawn earlier in 2008, has been imposed again. This will increase the prices further. The Government has totally failed in curbing the prices of commodities of day to day use.

The Government should take concrete steps to check the price rise so that millions of poor people could arrange two square meal for themselves.

*Speech was laid on the Table.

In this budget tax payers also have been given ho relief upto Rs. 1 lakh 60 thousand. Farmers, common man and salaried class will be directly affected by this budget. No provision for providing relief to the farmers is seen in this budget. Nor is there any inkling of any special scheme for increasing the production in farm by farmers in this budget.

Under the NREGA scheme though employment opportunities are made available to the people living in rural areas, the Government should take stringent measures to check corruption at lower level in NREGA and foolproof policy should be formulated so that the funds being spent on rural development may be properly utilized.

Earlier under Indira Awas Yojna Rs. 38,500 were given to the poor for constructing their own houses which have been increased upto Rs. 45,000 and Rs. 45,500 in hilly areas, which is not enough. It should be increased upto one lakh rupees and keeping in view the high cost of transportation in hill states they should be given 25% additional assistance so that they could be compensated and poor people could have housing facilities.

Post matric scholarship that is scholarship for higher education for the students of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled tribes and other backward classes has have been increased in this budget. I would suggest that it should be increased keeping in view the increasing prices of commodities.

Last year the Government waived off farmer's loan, but farmers living in hilly areas could not be benefited by the same because the loan taken for purchasing jeeps and pick up vans used by the farmers living in hilly areas for transportation of agriculture produces to the market should also be treated as agricultural loan and be waived off. Therefore, my submission is that the loans taken by farmers in hilly areas for purchasing jeeps and pick up vans should be treated as agricultural loans and be written off. Then only the farmers in hilly areas will get relief in a real sense.

The loans being granted by the banks to the students belonging to economically middle and lower class families for pursuing higher education is proving quite beneficial. But students are required to fulfill a number of conditions while taking such loan from the banks due to which it becomes very difficult for them to take loan. And secondly such loans are granted at very

high rate of interest, consequently the students get discouraged in place of getting encouraged for taking the loan. In view of it, my submission is that the students belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, other backward classes and poor families should be provided interest free education loans. And, if in unavoidable circumstances interest is charged on such loans, it should be nominal. Then only, we would be able to improve literacy rate alongwith checking drop out rate in higher education.

SHRI RAMSINH RATHWA (Chhota Nagpur): Mr. Deputy speaker, Sir, I have a point of order.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You sit down please.

SHRI RAM SINGH RATHWA: I will make my point in a minute. Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, we are debating on an important issue like Budget. Though I won't press for quorum as debate on Budget is going on but it is being observed that treasury benches are totally empty. In which way we should take it? ...*(Interruptions)* Why are they sitting here, the Ministers can go home and watch the proceedings on television. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The hon. Ministers are sitting here and listening.

SHRI RAM SINGH RATHWA: It is not good. I am not demanding the fulfillment of quorum, but the government should be concerned about it. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Why are you disturbing?

...*(Interruptions)*

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): The number of our Members present now in the House is more than your's.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Madam Minister, you please sit down.

...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: No cross—talks please.

...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

SHRI M. VENUGOPALA REDDY (Narasaraopet): Hon. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I thank you for giving me this

opportunity to participate in the discussion on Demands for Grants of the Union Budget 2010-11.

At the outset, I wish to say that the Union Budget presented by the UPA-II Government by its Finance Minister, Shri Pranab Mukherjee, appears to have been made against the price rise, farmers, dalits, minorities and weaker sections of the country.

Overall, the Budget fails to give a strong and effective direction to food security, energy security and social security in the country. It has only created plans, which are supporting the capitalists and industrialists and keeping the interest of the common man of the country at stake. The Budget only has a strong objective of creating a gap between the rich and the poor, and urban and rural instead of reducing the gap between the poor and the rich and creating an effective society.

I fail to understand why the economic surveys have been conducted in various places in the country and the recommendations made by the Economic Survey kept aside. I feel that they have not been taken into consideration in the Union Budget of 2010-2011. It appears that the whims and fancies of the Finance Minister are more important.

I hail from a totally rural area of Andhra Pradesh. I represent the Narasaraopet Constituency of Guntur District, which totally depends on the agriculture sector. There has been no allocation in the agriculture sector. The UPA-II Government also very strongly said that we need food security. I am asking this question from the Finance Minister. How can you expect food security in the country without providing security to the farmers? I am saying this because subsidized seeds have to be provided to them; in-time crop loan as well as subsidized fertilizers has to be supplied to them; and also irrigation facility has to be enhanced by interlinking the rivers as well as giving the maximum support price for the produce of the farmers.

In the olden days, that is, just after Independence, the Indians were proud to be called a farmer country, but nowadays people are shivering and scared to be a farmer. There is no doubt that if the same concept is derived by the UPA Government, then the farmers may migrate to the urban cities and they will get converted into construction labourers in the country. I feel that whatever Budget allocation is made for the agriculture sector is very trivial and minimal. So, I would request the hon. Finance Minister to retrospect the allocation for

the agriculture sector. This should be reviewed and the agriculture sector in India should be rescued. Moreover, the enhancing of the excise duty on diesel and petrol also should be withdrawn because the agriculture sector solely depends on diesel and petrol.

Further, allocations for the education and healthcare sectors is pegged at Rs. 31,000 crore and Rs. 20,000 crore respectively. I think that it is not sufficient because it cannot eradicate illiteracy and provide effective healthcare protection to the needy.

The recommendations made by the National Education Mission as well as the National Knowledge Commission have been kept aside and those recommendations do not seem to have reached the heart of the Finance Minister who finds it appropriate to please the already pleased persons rather than the needy. So, I would request the UPA Government to consider enhancing the greenery and to enhance the watersheds. Issues like interlinking of Godavari and Krishna rivers in Andhra Pradesh is also there. I am mentioning this because the Nagarjuna Sagar dam is covering around 25 lakh acres, which it is feeding.

Now, I request the Finance Minister to provide for interlinking of Godavari and Krishna Rivers from Polavaram to Pulichintala of Guntur District.

Recently, in October, 2009, the States of Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka were severely affected by floods. But no provision has been made for helping the homeless, those who have lost their crops as well as their assets. I would request the Union Minister of Finance to give a Special Package to help all those who were affected in the recent floods in Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh.

I am very thankful to you for giving me this opportunity to speak. I would request the hon. Finance Minister to please review his Budget and incorporate suitable welfare measures to help the common man of the country.

[*Translation*]

SHRIMATI JYOTI DHURVE (Betul): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I am grateful to you for giving me an opportunity to speak in the ongoing discussion on the budget presented this year. If I were to comment on the year 2010 budget presented by the hon'ble Minister of Finance, in one sentence I would say that this budget

is a big blow to the interests of the common man. The Government easily sells the stories of big challenges and other responsibilities facing it to the people, but it does not take into account the interests of the poor, dalits, Adivasis comprising a huge chunk of the large population of the country. I am surprised that this budget is presented by that UFA government, which does not get tired of chanting the slogan of Congress Ka Hath, Aam Admi Ke Sath during the elections. When their Government is formed, they forget their priorities. Instead their hand of patronage remains with some specific people.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, if one sees the condition of the common man of the country today, one would find that it has become very difficult for the common man to survive, whereas the affluent people are becoming more prosperous due to the hon'ble Finance Minister's budget. The price rise has affected everybody whether it is the poor, the farmer, dalit or the common man. The Government propagates that there is prosperity everywhere, but in reality, the common people are not able to afford to celebrate their festivals, like Holi or Diwali. The workers are migrating to cities leaving behind their homes and hearths. The farmers are forced to not commit suicide. The condition of dalits is even more pathetic. They are neither having any livelihood nor two square meals to eat. The children are not getting food to satiate their hunger and the common man has become bankrupt due to price rise.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, today, the population of the country is one Arab seventeen crore, eighty lakh and fourteen thousand. By increasing the excise duty and imposing service tax the Government has burdened the poor and the middle class, which forms a large part of the population. We give huge importance to the word service in the health sector, but if service tax is imposed even in that sector, I think we should omit the word service from this sector permanently. The hon'ble Minister has given special favour to the privileged class while giving rebate on income tax, but has made no efforts to give any thought to the common man. The common man of such a hugely populated country dreams that the budget may bring any relief to him. But leave aside the relief, it was felt that the life of common man has become more difficult by effecting increase in excise duty and adding more duties to the prices of essential commodities like petrol and diesel. This will definitely hike the prices of every item. You have let loose the skyrocketing prices of every commodity.

This Government have done nothing except taking the country towards a wrong direction. This Government have divided the country in two parts.-/Hon'ble Deputy Speaker, Sir, this Government have divided the sentiments of the people of this country in two sections. There is a large gap between these two sections and even after 62 years of independence, we have not been able to bridge this gap and we do not have the capacity to do so in the future.

Sir, we have collected so many things. India was once called as 'a golden sparrow' was famous for its glory, but today farmers of the country are helpless. Farmers demand very small things such as ban on B.T. cotton or deciding the price of the crop before sowing, supply of electricity and water for irrigation. They demand for subsidy for increasing the cultivated area for improved crops. They always demand for fixing the minimum price of the improved crops. I am really pained to think as to how many sacrifices farmers of this country will have to make. Farmers of this country, who fed the people, are helpless and how long they will continue to sacrifice their lives.

Sir, today the entire country is in the grip of terrorism. The border areas are not secure and the area under control of India is decreasing gradually. The common men living in the border areas are feeling insecure. Their land is not secure. They are not feeling safe about their lives. Despite such a situation, the security of the country has not been taken care of in the budgetary provision and I am pained to see all this.

Mr. Deputy Speaker Sir, through you, I would like to ask whether the security of our vast country, which has the potential to be as league of the developed countries of the world, should not be given priority in the budget. Through you, I would like to request the Government that security of the country, security of every common man and poor people should be the main concern and basic responsibility of the government and it should be given top priority by the Government in fact, budgetary allocation necessary for the security of the country has not been made and a nominal provision has been made in this regard.

Sir, the youth, who are the future of our country, who are our strongest force, are facing unemployment. Despite having obtained many degrees a youth is jobless and unable to earn a livelihood for himself and his family. My submission is that the Government should

come out with an action plan for infusing confidence in them and for their development. Today our youth are jobless. The country's youth has the strength to lead the country towards a golden future with his strong hands. I urge the hon. Finance Minister that he should envision such programmes in the coming budget which can lead the country towards the path of development so that country's strongest force and the most powerful pillar of our country, the youth, does not collapse.

Every young man has a dream and he always thinks.

"Samne ho manjil to rasta mat chhodna
Jo man main ho khwab who mat todna
Har kadam par milegi kamyabi aapko
Bas asman choone ko kabhi mat chhodna."

Sir, there is still as much need for the development of poor and underdeveloped sections of the society, which include tribals and dalits, as it was earlier. This year, the Government has reduced the budgetary allocation for their development.

Sir, there was a demand for making enhanced allocation for removing hurdles in educational, mental and physical development of economically poor sections of the society. Even today, this section of society is living without any provision of basic amenities. As they depend on central funds for their development, therefore, it appears that this section of society will need the cooperation of the Central Government for ever. I would like to urge the Government that there is need for proper implementation of meaningful schemes of the Central Government for the downtrodden and tribal people.

Sir, through you, I would like to say that—Itihas unke bante hain, jo sanghrashaon se ladate hain, Amar naam karne ki khatir dhoop chhawn nahi ginte hain". Sir, there is a lot to say and to do. The only thing is that we will have to change our thinking. Today, I have observed that the budget is not meant for any poor, farmer, dalit or tribal. I want the women to be given a fair share. They should be strengthened. We should definitely get reservation. The Government should come out with good schemes and programmes for strengthening women. Their living condition should be improved. They should be provided better infrastructure so that they can prove themselves as good and powerful women of our country. The shortcomings of this budget should be done away with in the next year's budget.

Sir, I am thankful to you for having given me an opportunity to speak.

[English]

SHRI M.I. SHANAVAS (Wayanad): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, the Budget 2010-11 was presented by a very confident Finance Minister. In the Budget Speech he reminded the House and the country of the challenges the country has been facing and they are going to be dealt with in this Budget.

The first challenge faced by the country is mentioned in the sixth paragraph of the Budget Speech. The Finance Minister said, "The first challenge before us is to quickly revert to the high GDP growth rate". When the whole world was shaken by the economic recession, when the great powerful nations were reeling under the pressure of the economic crisis, when banks and financial institutions were closing down, our country from 2003 to 2008 had an average growth rate of about nine per cent. The whole world looked at India in amazement. India is going forward at a fast pace, how is it possible? That was the question being asked by the world's great economic powers.

I am a little disturbed, Mr. Deputy-Speaker, when I heard some of the speeches made here. Look at our country! Our country has risen from the ashes. We had nothing in 1947. Even after this growth of 62 years, some political parties always paint a gloomy picture of India. They paint a picture to say that we are poor and we have nothing. They say, "Look at China, look at the United States of America, look at Britain and look at other countries!" They do not see the greatness of India. According to my understanding of the situation, I have numerous statistics to present before the House but time constrains me not to speak of them so much.

We have grown at a very fast pace. This is Jawaharlal Nehru's vision. In 1938, the All India Congress Committee appointed Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru as the Chairman of the Planning Commission of the Congress Party. In 1938, Jawaharlal Nehru's Committee came to the conclusion that to alleviate poverty, the annual income of India should grow three-fold within fifteen years.

Take for example, transferring the idea in the growth rate statistics and theory into 10 to 11 per cent. If we get 10 to 11 per cent growth as Jawaharlal Nehru had envisaged in 1938, the annual income of this country

will be three times and poverty will be alienated, and that is the way Shri Pranab Mukherjee has presented this Budget.

Let me invite the attention of this hon. House with respect to certain figures. Some of my friends are saying that India is finished, and India has got nothing. In 1950-51, the GDP of India was Rs.9,719 crore and in 2008, it was Rs.52.28 lakh crore; the export which India had in 1951 was Rs.606 crore, it is now Rs.8.40 lakh crore; the foreign exchange reserves which India had in 1950-51 was just Rs.911 crore, it is now Rs.12.30 lakh crore; our death rate per thousand was 27.4 in 1950-51 and it is now only 7 per thousand in 2008, life expectancy of an Indian in 1950 was 32 years and now it is 66; our literacy rate in 1950-51 was 18 per cent and now it is 67 per cent in 2005, and now this is almost 70 per cent. Poverty in India in 1947 was 85 per cent and now, according to the Planning Commission statistics of the National Sample Survey, in 2004-05, our poverty has been reduced to 27.5 per cent. After the effect of our inclusive growth programmes it should have been further reduced by now. We do not see this growth. How was this greatness achieved? We do not see it. We say, look India is in turmoil.

I would like to draw the attention of the House towards the speech of Barack Obama. Recently, the President of the world's strongest country, the most economically powerful country, the United States of America. Barack Obama, in his State of the Union speech, in the last week of January, 2010, told the American Congress:

“China's not waiting to revamp its economy. Germany's not waiting. India's not waiting... They are putting more emphasis on maths and science. They're rebuilding their infrastructure.... Well, I do not expect second-place for the United States of America. As hard as it may be, as uncomfortable and contentious as the debates maybe, it's time to get serious....”

These are not the words of any Congress leader.

The very next day, all the newspapers in the United States of America came out with headlines, 'America cannot be second to India'. Some of our newspapers had same headlines. The United States which got Independence 230 years ago and its President, Barack Obama was speaking that they cannot be second to

India which is only 62 years old. So, how far we have grown and Who is afraid of India?

At the time, when most respected, Shri Yashwant Sinha was speaking, he said that when he thinks of the progress of India, he was reminded of the balloon. It is a joke. But when we think of India, we think of India capturing the moon. The difference between the BJP and the Congress is that they think of balloon and we think of the moon. India is moving forward like anything.

Now, let me put forward as to how the great revival happened. This great revival has happened by a prudent approach, by a very systematic approach. How the economy has grown like anything? Our economy was accelerated in 1991; it overcome the recession. Now, everyone is speaking about it. Look at China. So many speakers in this House have referred to China. Even on price rise or on any issue, they spoke about China. Shri Yashwant Sinha knows, hon. Pranab Mukherjee knows that democracy is an indicator of development. Take any country in the world, if democracy is an indicator of social development, the whole development scenario of a country should be taken as development into or plus democracy.

China's growth rate is only 8.5 per cent. It was 13 per cent in 2006. India's growth rate is almost 7 per cent. I may tell the august House that when growth rate in a democracy is taken into consideration, Indian growth rate is greater. I would say that 7 per cent growth rate of India, it being a democracy, is anyway greater than the 10 per cent growth rate of China.

In this Budget the hon. Finance Minister has looked into all the aspects. He has strengthened the treasury. We know, there has been a sour medicine also in the form of an increase in the petrol price. But, Rs.26,000 crore relief has also been given to the tax-payers. We have to strengthen the treasury. In future some challenges may come before the nation and only if we strengthen our treasury we will be able to overcome any eventuality that may come.

India is marching forward. Nobody can stop this country. This country has got a vision. This democratic country has got an ideology. I would make just one point and conclude my speech. The father of the nation, Shri Jawahar Lal Nehru laid the foundation of a strong democracy, a strong India. Indira Ji and Rajiv ji shed their blood to further strengthen India. What we mortals

can do? We can show our gratitude to the leaders who sacrificed their lives for this country by naming certain projects on their names. I would like to make one quotation in this respect. Since an unfortunate reference of naming certain projects in these leader's name it was made during some other debate. I would like to quote the Roman philosopher Cicero: He said:

“Gratitude is not only the greatest of virtues but the parent of all the others.”

“That is the Indian culture.”

[Translation]

SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY: Mr. Deputy Speaker, a very serious debate is going on, but you just look towards the BJP benches....(Interruptions)

SHRI HARIN PATHAK (Ahmedabad East): Our presence is quite enough. ...(Interruptions) Naransamy ji, it is your party which is answerable to the nation, your party is to build the nation. You are on treasury benches. We would speak, but it is your Government which has to implement that. First you,...(Interruptions) We would suggestions only.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You sit down.

...(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You have spoken, therefore, now you take your seat.

SHRI HARIN PATHAK: You must know this much that we are not in the Government. What is the use if we hear you? You listen to us, call every Member and then act upon what they suggest. Tackle the problem of price-rise, poverty and unemployment. It will do even if we have a thin presence. ...(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Now nothing will go on records.

...(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please sit down peacefully.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI MANGANI LAL MANDAL (Jhanjharpur): I rise to oppose this Bill. No doubt, it is our duty, but the fact is that this Budget should be opposed as this Budget is

all set to give boost to price rise, malnutrition, regional imbalance and it does not address the problem of lack of proper educational facilities. Therefore, I oppose this Bill.

Before the budget, the Government laid two reports in the House—first, the Economic Survey and second, the Report of the 13th Finance Commission. Third year of the 11th Five Year Plan is coming to an end. The Government has a vision for the year 2020 in which it was stated that we shall be self sufficient so far as foodgrains are concerned and further it said that the Government is working in this direction. We got rid of American PL-480 with our first green revolution. It was a great effort and it made us a foodgrains surplus country, whereas, earlier we were dependent upon others. Butnow the Government wants to go inf or imports be it in the field of defence equipment or foodgrains. Before we contemplate second green revolution, the report of the 13th Finance Commission envisages 9 percent growth rate. The Government has resolved to achieve 9 percent growth rate. The Gvoernment has resovled to achieve 9 percent growth rate by the end of the 11th Five Year Plan. No doubt, the growth rate would increase but the poverty would also increase. The Budget contains neither any provision nor any vision for alleviation of poverty. The report of the 13th Finance Commission says that the increase in growth rate will result in increase in its revenue, but the report has not made any mention about utilizing the increased revenue for alleviation of poverty, for tackling malnutrition and the problem of lack of educational facilities, for increasing agri-production. The 13th Finance Commission has estimated that consequent upon economic reforms, there would be remarkable increase in Government revenue and the CAGR is likely to be approximately 17.3% during the five year from 2010-11 to 2014-15. The Commission has also stated that the annual GDP is likely to be around 13.2 percent. The Government should state as to how it proposes to spend the revenue collected as a result of 13.2 GDP? The Government should tell the nation as to what action do it propose to take to ensure that the need for foodgrains import does not arise and how is it going to meet the country's need to foodgrains during run up to the year 2020?

The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs is present here, he is also looking after irrigation. Every year economic survey is tabled in the house before the budget. The Economic Survey of 2007-2008 states to what extent we are lagging behind in per hectare production of food-

grains in comparison to other countries. The Government have now discontinued providing this information in economic survey. The Government have not provided this information as it will reveal the truth of Government. The claim is made that after China we are the second largest economic power of the world. But, what is the actual position? Geographically, China is three times bigger than us but, we have more arable land than China.

In comparison to 32,88,000 sq. kilometer geographical area of India China's geographical area is 95,37,000 sq. kilometer. India has 50.5 percent arable land while China has just 9.6 percent arable land. It is out of China's total geographical area, It is surprising that we are making a provision of 400 crore rupees in our budget for, second green revolution. But, the Government neither in its economic survey and nor in the budget have stated as to what efforts will be made to increase per hectare production in agriculture, how much amount will be spent on the research of hybrid seeds and what will be done to improve irrigation facilities. China has less irrigated land than India. Out of total arable land in India 28.9 percent is irrigated land. It is the statement of Government.

[English]

Ultimate creation of potentiality or irrigation.

[Translation]

It is technical term for irrigation. We have less geographical area. China has more, it is smaller three times more. Our irrigated land is 28.9 percent while, China has 53.6 percent irrigated land. But of total arable land of China it has converted more and more land into irrigated land.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, you will be surprised to know that several countries are ahead of us in per hectare production. The Government have to reply as to why we are lagging behind? The Minister of agriculture claims that we will be self-reliant in foodgrains. He should tell the House how we are going to be self-reliant in foodgrain? For this the foremost requirement is that we should irrigate our arable land, but, government have said nothing about this in the budget and nothing has been said in economic survey also in this regard. There are negligible budgetary allocation and provision for flood protection and irrigation. Therefore, we cannot

complete with other countries. The Government should make efforts to bring the per hectare production at global level. But, Government have no such aim. Instead the Government have plans to construct international standard air ports, railway station and as the Government do not why provide facilities international level. But it has no plan to bring agriculture production at international level. We produce 2.9 metric tonne of wheat and rice per hectare. America, Egypt, Japan, Korea and Thailand produce per hectare 7.83, 9.8, 6.42, 6.73 and 2.63 metric tonne wheat respectively. Even China is far ahead of us in the production of wheat. It produces 4.25 metric tonne of wheat per hectare. France and England produce 7.58 and 7.77 metric tonne of wheat respectively. While its production in India is just 2.71 metric tonne per hectare. It shows, how far we are lagging behind these countries with regard to foodgrains production and still we talk of world standard facilities. My point is that unless we are able to complete at international level, provide irrigation facilities, we will remain behind in matter of food production. The Government claim that it is very serious in this matter and is willing to introduce a bill on food security. I think unless we approximate arrangement for irrigation all these efforts will go futile. Hence, I would like to state that the Government is trying to mislead the country through this budget. Hence, I am saying that all the things are futile in this budget.

The second things, I would like to say that the Government has said that they will restructure and strengthen the RRB. The RRBc have been re-structured many time? There is a decline in the number's of RRB in the light of the recommendation made by the committees constituted by the Reserve Bank of India and the Government of India but at the same time, the RRBs have not earned profit and the reasons tated by the Government is that "The Regional Rural Banks play an important role in providing credit to rural economy." It is wrong, it is wrong because RRB are not independent. RRBs are not independent because they depend on the Sponsored Banks, which are private Banks. Even today the Chairman of the RRBs were within appointed by the RBI or user by the Government but by the Sponsored Bank and the officers who are of submissive nature are appointed as Chairman and in return are found to reduce the Rural Credit in companies to deposit and that account is Deposited in the sponsored bank and as a result the RRB's have to face double blow. The first blow is through CRR which has to be deposited in RBI

and another one is the deposit, which has to be deposited in sponsored bank. Hence, I request the Government that its service areas may also be regulated. First of all, if the Government wants the RRBs to liberalise their easy credit norms for micro financing, then they will have to free the RRB's from their sponsored banks. Persons from the sponsored banks should not be appointed chairman of the RRB's and putting their deposits in the sponsored bank should be stopped.

They have told that they will open one new branch each on the population of per two thousand. It was recommended by the Narsimhan committee. The Government have said that we have a branch on the population of 13,000. About banks in rural areas and semi-urban areas the Government has talked of state level banker's committee that SLBC would make recommendation to open its branch, then, we have DLCC below SLVC, which is for bankers and banks but the branches of commercial banks which are being operated in rural areas and semi-urban areas are one-man branches. It is correct that RBI has not control over them. RRB's state that we can issue guidelines but the Government states that commercial banks would work under the RRB guidelines as a result of which the credit plan of the Government fails and the financing, which should be done in the priority and non-priority sectors is not done and such banks cannot disburse loans as the Government has not paid attention to the issue of one-man branch. It means either the Government has no knowledge about micro-financing and the rural credit or the Government, through this budget, would grant licences to private banks to open branches. If the private banks gets licences it would further spread the network of private banks, but through that network they grant loans neither in rural areas nor in urban area, but merely accept deposits and the common man does not get any benefit. Therefore, sir, I appose this budget.

I have already mentioned that it is an anti-poor budget, it would fuel up disparity. As regards the poverty line, I poverty growth has fallen down at the rate of 1 percent annual and there is also one percent fall in literacy. Whatever the Government has mentioned and whatever it has promised like increasing literacy rate to 80% by 2018, is false and not tenable, as the bill, which has been passed, is not going to serve this purpose. We have discussed Tendulkar committee with regard to poverty. I want to quote the World Bank's report. The World Bank has stated about India that:

15.00 hrs.

[English]

"India has made steady progress against poverty. A look at the 25-year period between 1981 and 2005 shows that India has moved from having 60 per cent of its people living on less than 1.25 dollar a day to 42 per cent. The number of people living below a dollar a day, at 2005 prices, has also come down from 42 per cent to 24 per cent over the same period. Both measures show that India has maintained even progress against poverty since the 1980s, with the poverty rate declining at a little under one percentage point per year."

[Translation]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please conclude now.

SHRI MANGANI LAL MANDAL: Sir, I want to raise a few more points.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: We have a time limit.

SHRI MANGANI LAL MANDAL: Our party's time is not over. I have a right to speak, how can I abandon my right.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: We are aware of both the things. Please conclude fast.

SHRI MANGANI LAL MANDAL: I humbly request you to allow me to speak for 2-3 minute more. The World Bank has mentioned further that:

[English]

"But there are still a huge number of people living just above this line of deprivation. This is most evident when we study absolute numbers. The number of people living below a dollar a day is down from 296 million in 1981 to 267 million people in 2005."

[Translation]

That means 29 million people have crossed the below poverty line—

[English]

"However, the number of poor below 1.25 dollar a day has increased from 421 million in 1981 to 456 million 2005. This is the biggest challenge facing India today."

[Translation]

This is not something which we have said. It has been said by the World Bank. Poverty is increasing day by day. Its scenario is different in different stages. Therefore, I have mentioned in my budget speech that this budget would increase poverty, unemployment, illiteracy and malnutrition. Therefore, I oppose this budget.

At last, I would conclude my speech by submitting a point in regard to Defence. The Government has given power to the DRDO and has constituted it in a new way. The Government has enhanced the allocation for defence in this budget and it did the same in the last budget also. In the case of capital outlay, money has to be returned, it has to be surrendered because this is a lapsable money. Why this money gets lapsed? Our honourable leader Shri Advani ji has said in his speech that we should take a resolution for complete indigenisation and indianization of the defence sector. You are dependent on import. Today 80 percent parts of our fighter planes are not in good condition. Provisions is made in the budget, money gets lapsed and the money for the capital expenditure has to be returned. This year also, the enhanced allocation for capital expenditure is going to be returned because in the case of purchasing they have still not simplified things. Secondly, the money which we invest in research should lead to the strengthening of inventions in the DRDO to make it attract the scientists and an strengthening of the organisation.

I wish that the Government should explain since Advaniji has said this. I also want to repeat that in the case of Defence the Government should not depend on import for long. There should be indigenisations. Allocation of budget gets lapsed. Why it gets lapsed, the Government has to give the answer. Who is responsible for this? Responsibility has to be fixed and the house has to be intimidated. Whatsoever fund has been allocated for defence has to be properly utilized. More funds should be spent on Defence research.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You have to tell just one thing about Defence.

SHRI MANGANI LAL MANDAL: Sir, now I am telling a different thing.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Everytime you till that this one is a new point. This is your last point.

SHRI MANGANI LAL MANDAL: Sir, the last point is in regard to malnutrition. I want to raise a point regarding malnutrition and literacy. Ours is one of the worst condition with regard to malnutrition and education in the whole world. I just want to quote the report of the World Bank which depicts the pitiable condition. Time and again we talk about China and it is said that we will leave China behind. China is developing and we will make Mumbai a better city than Shanghai. The World Bank has come out with a book on the state of education in India. It states that the picture of Secondary education in India is very gloomy. In India, per capita GDP is 750 US dollar whereas the gross enrolment rate in the secondary education sector which is called GER is only 52 percent. In China, per capita GDP is 1740 US dollar and in the gross enrolment rate in the Secondary education sector is 51 percent. This is quite different from us. The Right to Education Bill has been passed and it is going to be implemented from 1st April. There is no clear cut stand of the Government as to how it is going to achieve 80 per cent literacy rate. As such, I oppose this budget as I think it will further worsen the scenario relating to poverty, unemployment and sub-standard education.

*SHRI RAMSINH RATHWA (Chhota Udaipur): Through you, I would like to draw the attention of the Government. The ground reality of this country is that inflation has skyrocketed during the last six months and the rise in prices of petrol and diesel will further worsen the situation. Inflation is a serious issue associated with the life of the people and the Government will have to pay a heavy price due to the public resentment caused by this. There has been a steep rise in the prices of foodgrains. The rich and the middle classes will avail the benefits of exemption in taxes to face the price rise, but those who are not income tax payers, will have to suffer from the rise in prices of the foodgrains and other essential commodities.

These days, after the presentation of the new budget, which has led to a steep price rise of foodgrains for the common man there has been a hue and cry across the country. The Prime Minister and the Minister of Finance are saying that the common man will not suffer on account of rise in prices of petrol and diesel in the new budget for the year 2010-11 and the raised prices of petrol and diesel will not be withdrawn in the budget keeping in view the aspect of development.

*Speech was laid on the Table.

The Government has admitted in the economic review 2010 that there is 37.2 per cent poverty in the country, which is too much for a fast developing country like India. There are around 9 crore families living below the poverty line in the country. There should be a provision for the families of weaker sections of the society also who get entrapped in some acute crisis and difficulty apart from those living below the poverty line.

The Government has made a meagre provision for the Scheduled Tribes and the backward classes. The amount of fund allocated for tribal population is just Rs. 1200 crore. The Government of Gujarat has allocated about Rs. 3000 crore to the Ministry of Tribal Affairs for their development in the State whereas the Union Government has allocated an amount of Rs. 1200 crore only for the whole country which will hardly be enough for the welfare of the tribal society and villages. My demand is that the Ministry of Tribal Affairs should be allocated maximum amount of fund.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, it appears from the figures released by the Government of India that there are only 70 doctors for every one lakh population as on 2005 which is quite a less number for health and family welfare.

It appears from the figures released from the office of the Registrar General of India in respect of child mortality rate during 2005 that the child mortality rate has been 64 per cent. Inflation, health services, employment, child mortality rate are several such aspects in regard to which the Government has failed. Nothing has been done in regard to the downtrodden, tribals, backward class people, unemployment, farmers and the upcoming youth. Under these circumstances and on account of these facts, I oppose the budget presented by the Government.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Shri Shailendra Kumar, you have only ten more minutes to speak.

SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR (Kaushambi): Sir, not ten, but seventeen minutes. I have checked it. I will leave some time for my colleagues as well. Sir, I am thankful to you for allowing me to speak on the general budget. I had several points to raise. But due to paucity of time I will speak briefly so that every one can understand and move amendments. All those who spoke for and against, made excellent observations. Everybody put forth his view by quoting import-export and Economic

Survey data and facts pertaining to various countries including India. I will not delve deep into it, but it can be said that the budget is not going to benefit the common man.

15.09 hrs.

[DR. GIRIJA VYAS *in the Chair*]

Prior to the commencement of the session we tour atleast 25-30 villages of each Vidhan Sabha constituency in our parliamentary constituency. Villages have not progressed. The biggest worry of the poor, specially the daily wagers, even now is how to arrange two square meals for the family. This is the biggest problem facing them. Price rise was discussed in the previous session and we are doing the same in this session also. Protests are being staged even today at different places including Jantar Mantar. But the Government remained unmoved and is yet to take effective measures against inflation. The prices of essential food items have increased by about twenty per cent and those of other essential items by 8.3 per cent. But I will not quote data and now serious. The condition of BPL card holders is extremely miserable today. When we go to villages, the BPL card holders surround us and lament for not getting foodgrains, oil, widow pension, old age Pension etc. and say that they are not the beneficiaries of even a single government scheme. They complain of not having a house. They do not get job cards. And if they get a job card and work, they are not paid for that. Such grievances are very common in the rural areas.

Madam, during the previous budget session the Governments had set for itself a 100 days agenda as if the Government has Alladin's lamp or a magic wand which would change the face of the country in 100 days. They claimed to remove country's poverty in 100 days. But, this Government has done nothing except misguiding the House. The Government also promised to provide certain quantity of wheat and rice at Rs. 2 per kg. but even that was not implemented. Hoarding is rampant and inflation at its peak throughout Uttar Pradesh. The Centre blames the States, and, they in turn blame the Centre.

Even now, 45 percent children are malnourished. They have no access to education and health services. You started the mid-day meal scheme. We tour our constituency regularly. There are continuous complaints pouring against mid-day meal scheme.

You have given incentives to some sectors. You have made huge budgetary provision to promote Sarv Shiksha Abhiyan; But it is yet to be implemented properly. Prime Minister's Relief Fund (PMRF) provides some monetary help at the time of serious illness. Patients suffering from heart disease, kidney disease, those with blood cancer and bone cancer as well as other serious illnesses approach me. I write to the Prime Minister. But as per the provision of PMRF, assistance can be given only to two patients each month. Whereas dozens of patients approach us each month. We recommend, and against the total budgeted expenses of rupees five lakh, only Rs. 50-70 thousand are paid. Of what assistance would such a sum be to a poor man? I would request the Government through you to see to it that the poor get treatment, whether through the initiative of the Minister of Health or by increasing the assistance under PMRF. In foreign countries they have Health Insurance. We lack such a scheme. We need such Schemes here.

The House discussed the plight of farmers. Their condition is miserable today Swaminathan Report recommended loan to farmers at four percent rate of interest for purchase of agricultural implements. But we did not accept it. You waived off loans to the tune of a few thousand crore rupees to farmers, perhaps in South or other places. It did help the farmers to some extent. But the financial condition of the common farmer is very miserable. They do not get remunerative price for their produce. We should also look into it.

Besides, I would like to talk about milch animals in respect of which if a loan is made available at a rate of four percent interest to the small and marginal farmers for rearing such cattle like cow, buffalo etc, it will give timely benefit to them that could raise their living standards. I understand that the Government should make this kind of arrangement. When we visit villages around 500 people claim that they are very poor. It is true that there are poor people not only among the scheduled castes, but among the minorities and backward classes also. If a village is having a quota of 40-50 BPL people, we find around 500 people of the same status and we are unable to do anything. We just shed crocodile's tears and give them fake assurances, but are unable to do anything. There should be provision in the budget for this purpose. Some kind of arrangement should be made for such poor BPL card holders. The BPL programme is being reviewed, nobody knows how many people are to be covered under it, but till now, be

it the report of Shri K.K. Saxena or of the Planning Commission, the figure in this regard is being stated to be 35 percent or 50 percent. Till date, the Government has not been able to make available a correct list. Tendulkar Committee's report reflects a different scenario?

Madam Chairman, provision for buildings and teachers has been made under Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan, however, there is need for more buildings and teachers. There are many places where children have to travel two-three kilometers to reach school, whereas the Government has set the norm that the school should not be more than one to one and a half kilometer away, but we have to be able to make the required arrangement in this regard. Today, the quality of teachers need to be emphasized to ensure that students are taught properly. If one visits a school, one can find that there is hardly any coordination. At some places, there are 5 teachers for 40 students, whereas in other places there is only one teacher for 500 students. A balance in this regard will have to be maintained, then only will we be able to achieve the target set under the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan. A school devoid of funds should be recognized and included in the list of Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan so as to give it incentive. We especially need to pay more attention towards the education of girls. A girl child is hardly able to complete high school education when she is forced into child marriage. The poor are concerned about the marriage of the girls. The poor law and order situation adds to their worries. Many Governments come and go, but due to family feuds in the villages, the children are married at an early age. It encourages child marriages. Here, we talk about the Women Reservation Bill, but if the day a girl child is born, arrangement for her education and employment is made, then in my view from that day itself Women Reservation Bill will come to fruition. We will achieve our target in regard to the education sector also it is not necessary that if 18 Lok Sabha seats are reserved for women, the condition of women in the country will improve, this is not going to improve the situation. Till arrangement for education and employment of girl child is not made right from her birth, the situation is not going to improve. Therefore, I would like to demand that such an arrangement should be made in this budget that model schools could be opened at Panchayat level to ensure good education to the girl children. Till equality in education is not ensured so long as a son of a labourer or rickshaw-puller does not get an opportunity to study with the son of a Collector, this objective will not be fulfilled.

Madam Chairman, I would like to draw your attention towards arrangements for drinking water and irrigation. Today due to indiscriminate exploitation of ground water, we are facing shortage of ground water. By carrying out deep boring, arrangement should be made to install blasting well in hilly areas.

Madam Chairman, adequate budgetary provisions have not been made for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. The target is not achieved by this much allocation. The Government diverts the allocated funds to other departments. At present, the condition of the people belonging to the SC/ST categories is very poor. The Budget allocation for their welfare should be increased so that we may be able to achieve our target. Arrangement should be made in this regard.

At the end, I would like to say that I have got many points but will not be able to cover all points due to shortage of time. I would like to raise a point in regard to the MPLADS Fund. All MPs are unanimous in this contention that this fund should either be increased or completely abolished.

Madam, yesterday, I gave a letter bearing signature of around 175 MPs to the hon'ble Minister of Finance. This letter submits that the MPLAD fund be either enhanced or abolished. Then only, our honour could be saved. At present, we are being defamed, today if the PWD constructs a road, it costs around Rs. 40 lakh.

MADAM CHAIRMAN: All hon'ble Members know this. Please conclude your speech.

SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR: Madam, I would like to submit that hon'ble Minister should pay special attention in this regard. With these words, attributing this budget as a mixed one and while opposing this budget, I conclude my speech. Till the budget is not in the interest of the common man, farmers and the poor, we are not inclined to support it.

[English]

*SHRI P. LINGAM (Tenkasi): Sir When the budget was presented, the hon. Finance Minister claimed that our economy has seen growth, but the fact remains that starvation deaths are continuing, unemployment problem is on the increase and standard of living comes down. There are various estimates about the standard of living,

but nobody can deny the fact that the majority of our people are living in a backward state. Claiming that we are a welfare state, the Government resorts to anti-people measures. This attitude has led us to the present state of affairs. I, for one, would like to urge upon this Government to ensure overall growth with a holistic view.

There is a steep increase in the price of essential commodities. 19.57 per cent is the gross food price increase, but the sugar price increase touches 58.96 per cent, potato price increase touches 53.39 per cent, prices of pulses increased by 45.64 per cent. This is the finding of the Planning Commission. This only suggests that all the earnings of the people have to be spent on food articles. To meet expenses on education and health, people have to fend for themselves and go in for loans. Else, they deny themselves of education and health.

Unemployment problem increases day by day. From being the problem of individuals, it has emerged as a social problem. That is why, youth are seen to be resorting to extremism. Serious efforts must be taken to contain rise in prices and unemployment problem. Public Distribution System must be strengthened to provide essential commodities at a cheaper rate by way of enhancing the subsidy.

Though agriculture is the backbone of our economy, it is being neglected and being looked down upon. The agricultural sector is facing several problems now. Irrigation is the mainstay for agriculture. But proper water management is not there leading us to have a lurking fear that water sharing may lead to disintegration of the country affecting the unity and integrity of the country. In order to ensure required water for agriculture, all the rivers must be nationalized. Subsidy for agricultural inputs must be enhanced and should be made available easily. Agricultural credit management must be streamlined and all banks must be asked to extend loans for agricultural purposes. We must ensure fair and remunerative price for agricultural produce. We must strengthen agriculture, the most important economic activity in the country. There must be a comprehensive social security legislation to give adequate protection to all the agricultural workers and industrial workers.

Our national wealth is being taken away from the country in the form of black money by people who evade tax. It is learnt that huge amount of money that belongs to this country have been parked in Swiss Banks. Many political parties have emphasized the need

*English translation of the speech was laid on the Table originally in Tamil.

to bring back our money from those banks. Serious efforts in this direction must be taken immediately.

Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Programme is not being properly implemented though it emphasizes that job opportunity for 100 days in a year would be provided in an assured manner. This may lead to siphoning of funds. The path taken by the Government now shows that they are not very sure of the steps they are taking. When the US can trace and get back the money stacked in the Swiss Banks, why can we not do the same? Bilateral talks with Swiss authorities must be held in this regard and if need be, we should even snap our relations if they are not cooperative. I urge upon the Government to come clear on this and come before this House with a White Paper on it.

India must take efforts to find a lasting solution to the vexing problem of Sri Lankan Tamils. Even at a time when the entire world was condemning the genocide and even when the UN was about to go in for sanctions against the Sri Lankan Government, India remained a mute spectator without condemning the regime there or stopping the genocide. Human rights violations, genocide and denial of equal status and treatment found in any neighbouring country must be unequivocally condemned. The Government of India must come forward to help them find a lasting political solution ensuring sovereign rights to the Tamils. In the last year's Budget, we had allocated certain sum for the rehabilitation of internally displaced Tamils in Sri Lanka. The Government must find out whether that money was spent really on the needy Tamils. That fund ought to have been distributed either by our Ministers or our officials directly by visiting that country as a high level delegation. It is not enough to get a certificate from the Sri Lankan Government, our Government must supervise the rehabilitation measures directly.

Katchativu, an integral part of India, was handed over to Sri Lanka and it must be rescinded. More than 400 fishermen from Tamil Nadu have been killed by the Sri Lankan Navy in the high seas. How can we claim that we are a sovereign country when we merely watch our own people being shot down by the military of a neighbouring country? Our fishing rights must be established. We must go in for getting back Katchativu and must stop the killings of Indian fishermen.

Tamil has been accorded the classical language status, but attendant rights have not been conferred.

Regional languages must not be ignored as it would violate the federal spirit enshrined in our Constitution. Hence, I urge upon the Government to see that all the facilities are provided to use Tamil in Parliament in all its proceedings.

I would also like to know from the Government as to why the funds allocated for the Scheduled Castes have not been utilized fully. I would like to draw your attention that their living conditions are no better. We must take earnest steps to see that the benefits of all the Governmental schemes accrue to them. I urge upon the Government to pay special attention towards this.

Water resources for Tamil Nadu needs to have Centre's care. The Supreme Court has permitted to store water in Mullaiperiyar Dam up to a height of 142 ft. Instead of implementing the Apex Court's direction, the Government of Kerala is resorting to various dilatory moves. We must not remain a silent spectator. Similarly, the efforts on the part of the Government of Andhra Pradesh to construct a check dam across the river Palar must be checked. Even now, we are looking forward to an amicable settlement to the Cauvery River Water Dispute.

The Union Government must roll back the tax levied on diesel and petrol. Already people are suffering from price rise. The enormity has only increased. It is unfair. Hence, I urge upon the Government to go in for reducing prices of petrol and diesel.

The public sector units must be adequately protected for they remain as national assets. It is only because of privatization in the power sector the power cuts have become rampant. Electricity is also an essential one. Hence, it must be under the direct control of the Government. The power generation and distribution must vest with the Government.

We must rescind the Indo-US Civil Nuclear Cooperation Accord. We find many apprehensions about the take off of that agreement. When we have nuclear capability, why should we pledge ourselves to foreigners? The interest of Indian people must be safeguarded.

The Government must allocate more funds for education to ensure more support to educational institutions in the rural areas. Noon Day Nutritious Meal Scheme must be carried out ensuring quality and standard. The infrastructure development must get priority

in the rural development schemes. MPLAD Scheme must get increased allocation so that health and drinking water schemes are also attended to by the Members of Parliament.

I would like to point out that the allocation for health is inadequate. It must be enhanced. I must also point out that the allocation for drinking water and health projects are coming down in all these consecutive years.

It needs no emphasis to stress that strengthening of PDS alone can help us to bring down price rise. But it is disheartening to note that the Government is reducing its allocation to PDS year after year. In order to ensure that all the needy people get the benefit, 5 per cent of GDP must be allocated for PDS which is less than 1 per cent as of now. Urban development schemes must also get priority.

More funds must be allocated to Bharat Nirman Programme, rural road construction and rural housing schemes. Poor people must get land for constructing their own dwelling units and the Government must come forward to acquire land and distribute it to the needy.

It must be ensured that all the districts in the country get a Navodaya School and a Kendriya Vidyalaya. Children from such districts which do not have these Central educational institutions must be admitted on a priority basis in the neighbouring districts in such schools.

With these words, I conclude.

*SHRI HARIBHAU JAWALE (Raver): As stated in General Budget that the budget 2010-2011 is facing grave uncertainties. The overall prices in the market for the daily needs of common man have unusual price rise. The prices of Fruits, Green Vegetables, Food grains, cereals and essential commodities have price rise ranging from 30% to 45%.

There are injustice with the peoples of Maharashtra State and Mumbai, for no special provision has made in this budget for them. I want to draw the Hon. House attention towards the drastic changes in the climatic conditions at my district of Jalgaon, most of our Banana and other predominant crops has destroyed and on the other hands because of the hike in the prices farmers are in frustrated position. The lower and middle income group of families are being harassed by the Credit

*Speech was laid on the Table.

Societies, the other major problems common man are facing in the state of Maharashtra. Because of the wrong adoption of the policy for issuing the licenses for such societies without evaluating the credentials of the promoters and no proper monitoring system has been adopted by the State Government, societies are landed in very bad situation and not able to recover the amount lends to the borrowers. I had personally requested several time during my tenure as a member of Parliament to intervene through Central Ministry to at least minimize the situation of these societies but no positive approach has been initiated either from the Finance Ministry nor from Our Hon. Prime Minister. In this budget Government had failed to provide any assistance to such societies in the State of Maharashtra. Even no comments on this was made or discussed in the budget. I strongly recommend through Hon. House to at least provide some sort of First Aid scheme or package to resolve the liquidity problems for these societies. Hon'ble Finance Minister has announced in their last budget that the Agricultural Development will be taken on top priority but no such agricultural infrastructure development was observed. During my last budget speech I had requested to make some provision for the Agricultural Road Development and to bring these roads under the purview of planning so that it can be considered for the budget provisions. On one side Government is talking about strengthening the Food security and on the other side no provision has been discussed about for provision of good and enough approach for the farmers. I request Hon. Finance Minister to reserve some funds to initialize these Katai ke raste and to provide separate head for these for boosting the youth farmers for developing the agricultural field work. Because of this farmers can save at least some money out of the expenses incurred on local handling. As mentioned in this budget the strategic aims to impetus to development of food processing sectors five more food parks has to be set up in this year. Jalgaon District contributes the largest growers and suppliers of the total consumption of Banana to the country one such Mega Banana Food Park to be established at this place to promote the new generation youth farmers coming up in the field of agriculture.

To enhance the agricultural products irrigation system plays very vital roll Government's budgetary allocation towards financing towards irrigation has been far from satisfactory. In the State of Maharashtra in particular in Jalgaon District there are many projects which are pending for fund allocation. I request to send Central Government's team to observe & take review of

the status of pending projects and the provision for the required fund has to be allocated.

The second and important demand is for making the availability of Seeds & Fertilizers with the reasonable prices. I want to bring to kind notice of the Hon. House there are many of the seeds cultivator coming up in the field of Genetically Modified seeds development where there is no Guidelines has been established. I request to establish the Guidelines to strictly control the fake market in the seeds and to provide sufficient quantity of subsidized fertilizers.

As in the market prices of sugar has been increased for more than double the rate as compare to last year but on the same time sugar industries are not getting benefit of these increased prices and in turn no cash rise in the hands of farmers, the main cultivators of the sugar. At the same time Government has increased the quota of levy sugar from 10% last year to 20% this year. How this will support to farmers? There are many export subsidy claim pending with Government. I request Hon. Minister to please expedite the timely disbursements of these claims.

Maharashtra State are facing very crucial problem of security. The Police Department personnel has to be trained for the new techniques and will have to be assured for the latest technology developed weapons and ammunitions.

In the filed of education Government is lacking for providing and extending the higher education facilities. For the Medical students there are only few seats available for Post Graduation purposes. Looking at the higher rate of population growing in our country in the field of Professional studies new openings has to be established to accommodate more students for Post Graduation Studies in various Medical field.

In the health programme announced through Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana the benefit for the BPL card holders and their families are not properly extended, as there is no proper identification of the BPL card holders hence the real BPL families are surviving for not being covered under this scheme. So I request to identify the BPL families through the State Ministry and issue them the smart Card to avail the benefit under RSBY scheme.

All the self-employed professionals, Businessman, Industrialists and traders in various field have anxiously waiting for the budget, as they have thought in mind for

the provision of simple and straightness in the filling of the various Tax Returns. Day by day the complicated system has been introduced by the Government. For example VAT tax audit has introduced, in the initial stage it was very simple but recently some new format has been established which are puzzling at traders to fill the form and run after to complete the formalities hampering the time from business activity. All of them are in the mind that the limit of the audit will going to be increased and they will be exempted from the audit procedure which is very costly for them. I request Hon. Finance Minister to increase the exemption Audit limit at least to 1 crore.

In railway the definition of Senior Citizen is at the age of 60 years but for Income Tax the same is considered at the age of 65 years. Railway Ministry and Finance Ministry are the part of Central Government then why there is different interpretation? I request Hon. Finance Minister to change the definitions of Senior Citizen in the eyes of Income Tax department as it is there in Railway Department.

With the recent elections for the House of Parliament the new areas has been defined in the delimitation based on the number of voters. For every Member of Parliament the area of the constituency is increased though some part was deleted. As look at it for every Member he has to look after at least 6-8 constituencies of the legislative assembly. Even many of the constituency the parts of two districts are covered. As per the recent high rising inclination of graph for the prices almost in every commodities the development fund provision is very short. The Member can not honour real justice for the development of the constituency, hence I request Hon. House to enhance the limit of MPLAD at least 6 crore as against the provision of 2 crore.

Hence I request through Hon. Speaker and through Hon. Finance Minister to provide the following demands in this budget.

To provide separate head for Agricultural Field approach roads (katai ke raste) and reserve funds in the initial stages for the fruit growing agricultural lands.

To provide the funds to complete the pending projects in the filed of irrigation on top priority.

To enhance the funds for higher professional education to increased intake capacity of Post Graduation Medical Seats in various discipline.

To establish the guidelines for Genetically Modified Seeds and observe strict control on it which is affecting the human body very rapidly.

To reduce the compliances burden on small taxpayers the audit account exemption be increased from 40 lakh instead of 60 lakh and in case of professionals from 10 lakh to 25 lakh instead of 15 lakhs as provided in this budget.

Actually for common man the basic exemption limit of the tax should be at least 2 lakh with the exemption limit of 2 lakh on tax savings as against the specified limits suggested for 1.60 and 1.20 lakh in the current budget. As now a days saving on account of insurance playing vital roll which is necessary also in the fast and unsecured life style and the funds so generated can be utilized for the infrastructure development.

To enhance the limit of MPLAD from 2 crore to 6 crore specially in the rural area constituency.

To carry out special drive to bring new BPL families under the benefits of Rashtriya Swasthay Bima Yojana.

To establish Mega Banana Food Park in Jalgaon District, the largest producers and suppliers of Banana to the country.

To provide special package for the Credit Societies in the state of Maharashtra.

To make special provision for up gradation of Security and Police force.

To amend the definition of Senior Citizen at the age of 60 years and allow the exemptions in Income Tax rates applicable accordingly.

[Translation]

*SHRI PREMDAS (Etawah): Today, discussion is being carried out on General Budget 2010 presented point-wise. Budget for Scheduled Castes under the special component during the last financial year was substantial which has not been reduced whereas its benefits were accruing to the poor and the scheduled castes and the scheduled tribes directly.

Today, there is a big problem in regard to environment. Trees are being filled on a largescale. The Government is not paying any attention towards

*Speech was laid on the Table.

afforestation, more attention should be paid to it by providing funds for it in the budget.

Rainwater flows directly into the sea through rivers. Budget should be provided to construct dams on every river at a distance of every 50 kms to check the flow so as to improve the water table for agriculture.

Budget has been reduced under the Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana which is a very useful scheme. So, budget should be enhanced for this scheme.

Budget should be provided for installing 1000 hand pumps in each Lok Sabha constituency so as to ease the water crisis.

Agriculture should be given more impetus to check rising prices and provide employment opportunities to people. Corruption should be checked and prices of company manufactured goods should be fixed at one and half time of its manufacturing cost.

*SHRI RAM SINGH KASWAN (Churu): The budget presented by the hon. Minister is non progressive, anti development and the one spurring heavy price rise. This budget is not for the common man, it focuses on a few lakh industrialists instead of paying attention to the 70 crore poor. There is hardly left anything to say in regard to this budget. There is nothing for the farmers in the budget presented in the Parliament, this is capitalistic budget. It happens every time, special attention is paid to the handful population instead of focusing on the farmers who comprise 60 per cent of the population. He said that it is a common man's budget while it is not so.

Agriculture has been grossly ignored even in this budget as in the past, whereas in the nineties 8 to 10 percent of the plan expenditure used to be incurred on agriculture, it has now declined to 2.4 per cent. More subsidy is being said to be provided for cultivating pulses and oilseeds, however, it is only in name. The food crisis being faced by the country is the direct result of negligence of agriculture. Our foodgrain production has been inversely proportional to the increase in our population. The cultivable area is declining and per hectare foodgrain production has not been as desired. Cultivable land is constantly shrinking and the allocation for agriculture in the budget is quite meagre. The Government wants to increase the growth rate of agriculture merely on the basis of soft loans. Today, the

*Speech was laid on the Table.

farmer is the worst sufferer, his condition is so pitiable that it has made him forget if he is alive or dead. The Government has only one way out, to keep the farmer increasingly under debt trap. Some of the loan could be waived if their condition becomes pitiable. The farmer can survive only if he gets the cost of his agriculture inputs. For this, it is also necessary that measures should be taken to reduce the cost of cultivation. The idea of enhancing agricultural production is completely missing in the budget.

The price of urea has already been increased. There has been only a nominal increase in the allocation for irrigation which is the basic requirement for agriculture. 60 percent of cultivable land is unirrigated which is totally dependent on monsoon. Irrigation projects are becoming paralysed due to shortage of water in the irrigated area. No announcement has been made regarding linking of rivers in the budget, what plans does he have for water.

The Standing Committee on Agriculture and the Farmers' Commission had recommended for provision of loan on 4 percent rate of interest. However, there was no compliance. The extension of crop insurance is a welcome move, however, even iota of its benefits are not accruing to the farmers. Tehsil has been considered as a unit under it whereas the assessment of loss should be made Gram Panchayat-wise. The payment of claims are not being made properly despite the drought like situation.

This budget will push the inflation to an alarming level. The Minister of Finance has done injustice to the farmers, labourers and the common man by hiking prices of petrol and diesel. The burden of price rise has been/0 fl increased further by hiking excise duty on steel and cement. The Minister of Finance has taken not a single measure so that the common man could get relief. The Minister of Finance, in his budget speech, has mentioned recommendations of Kirit Parekh Commission; expressed concern over the losses of oil companies; it means clearly that the prices of diesel and petrol are likely to be hiked after the budget. The Minister has put heavy burden over the common man by levying tax of Rs. 20,000. The Government will earn additional income of Rs. 40,000 crore with the increased excise duty over the petroleum products, whereas the exchequer will suffer losses of Rs. 20,000 crore by increasing income tax slab. This will also benefit those having annual earnings of Rs. 3 to 8 lakh. He still maintain that this

is the budget for common man. What is the definition of common man? It was expected that the Minister of Finance would make such an announcement so that the prices of food commodities would decrease, but he had done nothing like this. The challenge of inflation and agriculture crisis have not been given due importance in the budget. I demand that the Minimum Support Price of wheat should be increased. Today, there is difference of about Rs. 900 per quintal between the market price and the support price of wheat. The price which have been hiked in respect of urea, cement and steel should be withdrawn.

There is constant increase in unemployment. Nothing has been done for the same in the budget. NREGA, which was launched as an alternative, is a temporary solution. To find a permanent solution it is necessary to generate new source of employment. Labour intensive technology should be promoted, but no remarkable provision has been made by the Government in this direction. The issue of unemployment has been left untouched in this budget this time. NREGA has become a symbol of corruption. Unless it is controlled, there will be a great crisis in rural areas. What is the utility of labour intensive works which are being carried out under NREGA today? There should be such a system under which the permanent assets could be created. NREGA should be linked with the agriculture. In view of the prevailing conditions of the NREGA labourers, there will be far better to provide them unemployment allowance.

The fund of Rs. two crore per year has been confined under the MPLADS since 1998-99. Whereas the prices of commodities have become highly costly during the last ten years; so, this should be increased on priority basis.

Rajasthan has been given nothing in the budget; injustice has been done to Rajasthan through the same Party rules the centre as well as the state. Rajasthan is a backward state. The State Government has been seeking a special package for a very long time. While granting no special status to Rajasthan it has disappointed the people of the state facing drought over there.

The shortage of water is going to become more serious in Rajasthan. Leave alone the problem of water, for irrigation, even the problem of drinking water is going to become very serious. There is a great crisis of

drinking and irrigation water in Rajasthan. There is a situation like "water emergency". Not to say about granting special status in respect of water, even the discussion was not held in the budget to this effect. They did not think it proper to provide any additional assistance. Even the discussion was not held over the second phase of Aapnee Yojana being run in collaboration with Germany in my constituency. There is an acute crisis of drinking water in Sujangarh Ratangarh tehsil of Churu district. The said scheme was formulated to find solution to this crisis. It is lying under consideration with the Union Government for some time. Bungee-Rajgarh Scheme worth Rs. 375 crore was formulated to resolve the crisis of drinking water in my home tehsil Rajgarh-Churu. The foundation stone of the said scheme was laid by the then Chief Minister Shrimati Vasundhara Raje, but during the last 15 months even the work of laying a single pipe has not been carried out in that scheme.

Today, there is your Government in Delhi and Rajasthan both. Sanctioned works are being stopped. The work of Indira Gandhi Canal project should have been completed years ago, but on account of being low financial provision and not releasing 060 M.A.F. water by Punjab as per agreement of 1981 the work of this canal has not been completed till date. The same situation is being faced by Sidhmukh-Nohar feeder. Punjab and Haryana are not releasing 017 M.A.F. water for this. Rajasthan is not being given representation in B.B.M.B. even after frequent request for the same. Haryana is not complying with Yamuna water agreement. Under this very agreement water had to be released to Churu. Both Haryana and Delhi have the same party Government. Handicraft industry has been affected badly due to global recession. There are so many industries in my parliamentary constituency Churu which are lying wounded up. There is a need to revive them. The Government should have provided special package for these, but no attention has been paid towards it. Not a single word has been stated in the budget to mitigate the effect of heavy drought and save the livestock in Rajasthan.

[English]

SHRI KALYAN BANERJEE (Sreerampur): Hon. Chairperson, I must thank you for giving me a chance to speak. I heard the speech of the hon. Member, Shri Yashwant Sinha, yesterday.

Before entering into my main speech, I have some queries to put to the hon. Member, Shri Yashwant Sinha. When he was the Finance Minister under the leadership of Shri Chandra Shekhar Ji, he deposited the gold in the World Bank. What is the position today? The present Finance Minister is purchasing the gold from the World Bank.

Today, much criticism is there with regard to the Public Distribution System. As far as the Public Distribution System is concerned, under the Essential Commodities Act, all powers have been delegated to the State Governments. All Statutory Control Orders are being engrafted by the State Governments. De-hoarding was the main subject of discussion yesterday. This de-hoarding has to be effected by the State Governments. If a State Government does not effect de-hoarding, in that case it is impossible to carry out the Public Distribution System itself. If there is an effective Public Distribution System, it automatically carries, and it automatically generates the scope of employment. If the Public Distribution System is effectively done, people of this country get their due essential commodities.

Hon. Chairperson, in our State, under the Public Distribution System in the list of BPL beneficiaries the names are not of the poor people, but the names of the persons belonging to the Party Cadres are there in the BPL list. Under the name of the Public Distribution System, the food material and other things are being given only to the Party Cadres. Poor people do not get any advantage on Public Distribution System and the System has been totally paralysed in the State of West Bengal. Whose fault it is?

The rural development schemes which are there have to be implemented through State Governments. In our State, even if there is a scheme or even a proposal has been made by an hon. Member of Parliament, because of a different Ruling Party in the State, there is no acceptability of the scheme which is proposed. There is nothing to take care of that. This is about the rural development itself which is there.

Fiscal deficit as a percentage of GDP has narrowed down to 6.9 per cent, including oil and fertilizer bonds in the current year in comparison to GDP which was 7.8 per cent. Now, the projected figure is shown as 5.5 per cent. We must say that the hike in Customs Duty of petrol and diesel to 7.5 per cent and increase Central Excise Duty on non-branded petrol and diesel by Re.1

per litre has got enormous problems in the daily life of people. The price hike affects almost in every sphere of life. The petrol becomes costlier by Rs.2.83 more a litre and diesel by Rs. 2.66 more a litre in Kolkata itself.

Although the Budget has not been passed, I do not understand why the increase of price has been effected with effect from the night of 26th February in the entire country.

I would like to request the hon. Finance Minister to reconsider imposition of the Central Excise Duty on the price of petrol and diesel products. Imposition of service tax on the Railways is not appreciated from my end. It would tremendously have the effect of rise in prices of essential commodities. I would make a request to the hon. Finance Minister that there must be reconsideration and withdrawal of the service tax from the Railways.

Today in respect of agriculture sector, something has been said. I would like to point out just one thing that during the six years from 1998 to 2004, there was an incentive given to farmers which was increased from 10 per cent to 60 per cent. Today, in the last five years, this increase is 450 per cent to 500 per cent. One must appreciate the flow of agricultural credit in our country itself. As against the target of Rs. 2,80,000 crore (provisional) for agricultural credit in 2008-09, the banking system disbursed credit of Rs.2,92,437 crore to the agricultural sector thereby exceeding the target by around four per cent.

Commercial banks and regional rural banks (RRBs) together extended credit to 81.02 lakh new farmers during 2008-09. In addition to this, cooperative banks provided loans to 13.88 lakh new farmers during the period, thus taking the total number of farmers financed by the banking system to 94.90 lakh.

I would request the hon. Finance Minister, which I do not find in the Budget itself, that there is any serious thought in respect of education of the children of minorities, the Scheduled Castes, and the Scheduled Tribes up to the age of 18 years. There must be social service; there must be amenities given to the women who are in the weaker section, minorities who are in the weaker section, Scheduled Castes who are in the weaker section, and Scheduled Tribes who are in the weaker section. With great respect to the hon. Finance Minister, I do not find in his speech itself that there is any special provision for the purpose of minorities, for the purpose of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled

Tribes. I do not find anything from the speech itself of the hon. Finance Minister, with great respect to him, that in our country we cannot forget about the minority institutions or madrasas. As far as any help, any financial assistance to them is concerned, I have not seen if any provisional arrangement has been made to that extent. Today, there is unemployment, there is a crisis. There must be some arrangement. Some heavy industries have to be set up by the Central Government itself. It should not be dependent only on the private sector.

I would like to highlight that one of the things which has a great help to the middle class people is the tax benefits given. So far as the middle class people are concerned, the income tax has been brought down to a great extent. Up to Rs. 3 lakh or below, there is no additional tax. Up to Rs. 4 lakh, now there is a decrease in tax of Rs. 10,300. Up to Rs. 5 lakh, there is a decrease in tax of Rs. 20,600. Up to Rs.6 lakh, there is a decrease in tax of Rs. 30,900. Up to Rs. 7 lakh, there is a decrease in tax of Rs. 41,200. Up to Rs. 8 lakh, there is a decrease in tax of Rs. 51,500. The statistics show today that by reason of decrease in the tax, 73 per cent serving employees, those who are in the employment, are getting the benefit of the decrease in tax. The middle class people are also getting the benefit of the decrease in tax. There is a chance, when these monies are saved, in the market itself the monies will come and there will be increase in production. We are having a great hope that there would be a scope for employment generation in the near future by reason of the decrease of the tax slab up to Rs. 8 lakh. There are certain portions showing remarkable allocations.

If I do not say about that, then I will not be discharging my duties. One of the remarkable allocations is one per cent interest subsidy for housing costs up to Rs.20 lakh. It gives benefit to the persons who need to construct a house. It gives a real incentive from lower income group to middle income group.

As far as agricultural labourers are concerned, there are so many debates and so many things. Since yesterday it has been said from Opposition that this Budget has not been for the farmers. Farm loan repayment has been eased by six months, that is, 30th June, 2010. It is a great help to the farmers.

The allocation to Defence has also been increased. That is also an important part, so far as our country is concerned. The allocation has been increased up to Rs. 1,47,344 crore.

One of the important things is that there has been a hike in the allocation for women and child development. It has been hiked by 80 per cent. We appreciate this thinking about women and child, which is required in our country.

Another important part is this. Many things have been said about rural development. I have pointed it out earlier. So far as rural development scheme is concerned, if it is not implemented, then the fault rests with the State Government. Today, water projects are coming up. We are giving our plans for the water projects but the State Government is not approving them. People are interested to give their land for the purpose of setting up of the Primary Health Centre or for the water project. It is unfortunate that in our State the State Government is not giving its consent for the purpose of setting up of the water project or the Primary Health Centre in rural villages, which is a part of our rural development programmes. This time, a sum of Rs. 66,100 crore has been allocated for rural development.

There has been a proposal to set up a Coal Regulatory Authority, which is one of the remarkable things, and I appreciate that. One of the important parts is that this time allocation to power sector has been more than doubled, and it is Rs.5,130 crore. Today, the Power Regulatory Commission is identifying the cost of electricity. It has gone up to a great extent. It needs now a reconsideration of the statute itself. Whatever money the power generating agency is spending, it comes ultimately to the consumer. The power regulatory system is not giving the result.

In paragraph 111 of the hon. Finance Minister's Budget speech, there has been a mention about strengthening of alternate dispute mechanisms – National Mission for Delivery of Justice and Legal Reforms. Madam, with great respect, I would like to say that this has not achieved any result in our country. What is this alternate dispute forum? When the Tribunal judges sit; they go at 12 noon and come back at 3.30. The retired persons are appointed there. What is their accountability? There is no accountability. Rather I would propose to the extent to think over this. You increase the strength of judges in the High Courts and in the Supreme Court but please do not think about this alternative dispute mechanism, which is not giving any result to us. It may give result to the Government itself and whoever is there in the Government enjoy the same. Justice has become delayed. Maybe the Government is

benefited but the litigant is not benefited. Again I would like to say is about setting up of the Circuit Bench of the Supreme Court all over the country. It has become very costly; today every litigation goes up to the Supreme Court in Delhi. All the litigations have become prestigious. How can the poor people come to Delhi from their place? As far as litigation is concerned, Delhi has become very costly. Madam, I would request the Government, through you, to think about setting up of the Circuit Benches of the Supreme Court all over the country.

With these words, I would like to extend my thanks to the hon. Chairperson.

[Translation]

*SHRI RATAN SINGH (Bharatpur): All of us are grateful to the hon'ble Minister of Finance and welcome him for presenting a welfare oriented pro-people budget to benefit the common man under the able guidance and with the encouragement of UPA and the hon'ble Prime Minister. By using his valuable intelligence, the hon'ble Minister of Finance has created the atmosphere of social harmony and enthusiasm by undertaking the responsible task of putting everybody on a path of progress, by benefiting every state of the country, every citizen, rich and poor farmers or labourers. While presenting the budget, the hon'ble Minister has remained positive, optimistic, transparent, determined and dedicated to all round development of the country, which is very praiseworthy and in the interest of the country.

The fastest growth of our economy after China, even in an era of global slowdown is praiseworthy as are the suitable policies and programmes brought forth by the Government and evidenced by the effectiveness. But it is essential to ensure that these are appropriate and full benefit is reaped by the villages and the common man.

It is good that special attention has been paid in this regard in the budget of 2010-11. An attempt has been made to ensure that fruits of development reach both the villages and the cities, as well as the poor, the backward and the middle class. Emphasis is laid on increasing their savings and fulfilling their needs.

Provision of 37 percent of total plan expenditure for development by basic infrastructure and for social development confirms this. The emphasis laid on village,

*Speech was laid on the Table.

particularly on growth of agriculture specifies that on the one hand it will enhance the agricultural production and on the other rising prices will be checked. Increase of Rs. 3 lakh 75 thousand crore in credit for farmers, subsidy on loan, new policy on fertilizer subsidy, emphasis on the need for a new green revolution, separate budget for increase in production of pulses, reducing the price of agricultural machinery, effort to increase the capacity of godowns, emphasis on processing of crops reflects how much concern the Minister of Finance has for the largest and most backward section of the population.

Bank in every village, increase in the capital of Regional Rural Banks, attention towards Self-Help Groups, expansion of Rural Health Insurance Scheme, MGNREGA, more emphasis on Indra Awas Programmes show that while implementing the message of late Rajiv Gandhi, special attention has been paid to Bharat Nirman.

A very positive sign is that an increase in expenditure on programmes like 'Slum free India' devised for people compelled to reside particularly in cities and focusing on slum dwellers besides urban housing, poverty unemployment alleviation programmes manifest that the composite development of rural and urban areas would fulfill the dream of Bharat Nirman. There has been 75 per cent increase in the expenditure on urban development.

Increase in separate social security fund for the workers of the unorganized sector and women as well as the child welfare fund and special focus on female farmers speaks volumes about the Government's seriousness towards people from all strata particularly for the development of the neglected.

The proposed expenditure of Rs. 1 lakh 73 thousand crore on development of basic infrastructure confirms that the Government is fully committed to augment growth rate.

Full attention has been paid to development, to creating equilibrium, stability and equality besides focusing on alleviation of poverty and unemployment in the present budget.

Provision of Funds for rural development works has been increased from Rs. 69170 crore to Rs. 76,100 crore which is 11 per cent increase. This would facilitate all round development of villages and provide

employment opportunities to Dalits, labourers, farmers, youth and the needy. It would also check migration of people from one area to another. The poor, the needy and the youth would benefit from availability of employment everywhere and get opportunities for development.

Increase in the provision of funds from Rs. 9300 crore to Rs. 10,500 crore for facilitating pure drinking water in the rural areas in sufficient quantity is commendable. The availability of pure drinking water across the country is a crucial problem, which can be solved through proposed budgetary provisions.

Sir, Rajasthan is the largest state of India. Its area is 10 per cent of the country's total area. 5 per cent population of the country resides in the state as against 18.7 per cent livestock. There is merely one per cent ground water due to scanty rainfall. The Government of Rajasthan has chalked out drinking water projects costing Rs. 49747.20 crore to facilitate sufficient quantity of pure drinking water. Special central assistance is extremely important. In view of the limited resources of the State Government, an assistance of Rs. 10,000 crore per annum and a total of Rs. 50,000 crore should be released for the people of Rajasthan.

I humbly request the hon. Prime Minister and the hon. Minister of Finance to provide a special assistance of Rs. 50,000 crore in view of the ground realities and social turbulence in the state.

*SHRIMATI USHA VERMA (Hardoi): The budget which has been presented for the year 2010-11 is completely anti-poor and anti-farmer. It appears that it has been prepared by the capitalists for their own interest.

Seventy per cent of the people in our country depend on agriculture. With the increase in prices of diesel, petrol and fertilizers the condition of farmers will worsen further. It will lead to less production of crops, and poverty will rise in the country.

On one hand prices of food items of daily use have risen, on the other the problems of poor have also increased. The Government says that MNRREGA is there to take care of the poor and they are getting Rs. 100 each as wages, but in villages with fifty poor families, only 25 BPL cards are being issued. The poor are not

*Speech was laid on the Table.

getting jobs under MNREGA. B.D.O., C.D.O. make the excuse that the matter is not in their hands. Why doesn't the government issue cards to all the poor families?

Indira Awas Yojana is meant for the poor. But if there are 100 poor families houses are provided to only 50. Half the people are deprived and the benefit of this scheme reaches only those who can bribe the officials.

Therefore, Madam, the price of diesel, petrol should be decreased to increase agriculture production. Subsidy on fertilizers, seeds should be provided and irrigation be made free. Apart from MNREGA, small cottage industries in rural areas should be promoted so that the poor would be able to provide for their families. In case of serious illness, farmers should get free treatment.

I oppose this budget, which is totally anti-poor and anti-farmer.

*SHRIMATI SUSHILA SAROJ (Mohanlalganj): There is nothing even for the BPL cardholders in the financial budget. Farmers have totally been neglected. This is yet another in a series of budgets involving jugglery of data and raising false budgets in continuation with a practice of hopes among the people. The Minister of Finance on the one hand talks about rural development by increasing food storage capacity through green revolution while on the other by increasing the price of petrol-diesel and not reducing the interest on loans to the farmers; he has made it clear that such a priority is not to betterment of agriculture, farmers and villages, but to nurture the interests of the higher classes.

Farmers neither get water for irrigation nor fertilizers, seeds or power. In this way, the Government has paved the way for further rise in inflation by increasing price of petrol and diesel. This will benefit the profiteers and speculators.

Madam, this budget for the year 2010-11 is inflationary. Since the precarious situation regarding import-export of foodgrains has already been made clear in economic survey. Our wholesale price index still hovers around 9 per cent. Some people are saying that considerable provision has been made for education and health sector, but the fact is that even the allocation made previously for education and health was not utilized completely. Similar is the case with allocation made for several such sectors.

*Speech was laid on the Table.

The Minister of Finance has said that 10 per cent growth rate is not unattainable in the coming days. Our Government has made generous provision for development of basic infrastructure. But the budget figures say the opposite story. Pradhan Mantri Grameen Sadak Yojana launched with much fanfare was touted to change the face of the villages. But no increase in allocation has been made in the budget. Have all the villages been provided road connectivity? If not, how will you strengthen the basic infrastructure without roads?

Same is the case of NREGA. Last time the Government increased budgetary allocation of Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme by about 144 per cent. The increase of 2.5 per cent is a pittance. In the budget a special scheme has been announced to increase production of oilseeds and pulses. Efforts will be made by identifying 60,000 villages to increase their production and it has been stated that about 300 crores of rupees will be provided for this purpose. Shortage of pulses and oilseeds has been a very big issue before the country; so, this is a commendable step, a good effort on its own.

The focus of the government in this budget, on the whole is village oriented. Allocation of Rs. 66000 crore for rural development, Rs. 48000 crore for Bharat Nirman and Rs. 40,000 crore for NREGA has been made. This is inadequate. The Minister of Finance has himself stated this fact that the budget not only being an accounting document, is also a document of policies. But the Budget lacks visionary reforms in rural development.

This budget has made an effort to give a direction to development. But this effort seems to be half-hearted on one side, while on the other it seems the common man has been marginalized. It will have an adverse effect on prices in the short run. Not being a pro-poor budget, it definitely is a budget for the elite.

*SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL (Bikaner): Through you, I would like to draw the attention of the Minister of Finance in respect of the general budget for the year 2010-11 and demand to envisage the proposals pertaining to the pertaining to the country as well as the states into the general budget.

Slab-wise rebate has been proposed in the income tax under para 125 of the budget. No benefit has

*Speech was laid on the Table.

accrued to the employees having annual income of upto Rs. 3 lakh through this proposal. Through the proposals of this budget, the constraints of the general employees has increased and the special class of employees which are commonly known as officer class has been tried to be provided with the benefit. So, I demand that the Minister of Finance may announce to provide relief to those employees also whose annual income is Rs. 3 lakh.

Rebate given in custom duty on June, 2008 has been stated to be withdrawn and excise duty has been proposed to be increased by Rs 1 per litre on petrol, diesel and refined products in the para 143 of the budget due to which the common man is feeling too much in the grip of difficulty. Farmers will have to face much constraints in increasing their productivity due to the diesel price hike and common man will have to suffer on account of exorbitant price rise which is back breaking for them. So, I demand the Minister of Finance to withdraw petrol and diesel price hike.

The Minister of Finance has mentioned in para 14 to 19 of his budget speech about improving the economic condition of the country. He has also mentioned about increasing the exports. However the woollen sector of my Parliamentary constituency of Bikaner has been facing recession for the last two-three years. The Woollen Industries Association had sought an economic package of Rs. 125 crores for the revival of the woollen sector, but the same has not been mentioned in the budget which is a matter of concern for the Bikaner woollen sector, because Bikaner is the biggest woollen market in Asia. Through you, I demand a package of Rs. 125 crore from the Hon. Minister of Finance to bail out this sector from recession.

A provision of Rs 48000 crore has been earmarked under the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act in para 79 of the budget speech. Through you, I would suggest the Minister of Finance that keeping in view the special situation of Rajasthan, each farmer of the state may please be allowed to dig one lakh litre capacity water tank in his own land under the NREGA so that better infrastructure could be developed for availability of Water in the rural areas and the farmer may tend to carry out horticulture in his land along with agriculture and thus, additional source of income could be generated over there. At first, all the five lakh minor and marginal farmers in all the 11 desert districts of Rajasthan should be covered under this programme.

For this purpose, there is a need to construct tanks with a 15 feet diameter and 20 feet depth from technical point of view around which water conservation area with at least 60 to 80 feet diameter should be made on the basis of the average rainfall of each district. It is my suggestion that for implementing this scheme, the water conservation area should be made metalled by pitching the same by local levellers or other instruments so that the water tank could be filled up in just a proper single rain. On the basis of technical assessment, Rs. 80000.00 is likely to be spent on construction of water tank of this measurement each alongwith the conservation area in which there will be 50% labour charges and 50% material cost. Construction of water tanks with the co-operation of all could generate labour employment on a large scale for all the landless labourers and other unemployed youths available in Villages.

Agricultural development has been mentioned in para 44 to 54 of the budget speech stating that agricultural development is directly linked with crop insurance scheme. So, there should also be a mention in the budget about crop insurance scheme. Through you, I would like to give a suggestion to the hon'ble Minister in respect of crop insurance scheme that at present the entire Tehsil is considered as a unit for this purpose due to which the benefit of this scheme is accruing to the farmers much less. If the village in place of Tehsil be considered as a unit more and more farmers would have its benefits and would be able to contribute to agricultural development. Kisan Credit Card has also its own importance in agricultural development. The procedure of issuing Kisan credit card should be simplified and there should be no requirement of documents being sought by the banks at present during the renewal of the same. With the provision of simplified process for renewal of Kisan credit card after the same is issued once, there will be timely availability of loans to the farmers enabling them to give their desired contribution in agricultural development.

National Agricultural Debt Waiver and Debt Relief scheme has been mentioned in the budget speech, but there is no mention about the reimbursement proposal submitted by the State Governments in this regard on account of which a situation of confusion has cropped up and the problem of liquidation has come up before the co-operative banks of Rajasthan. So, there should be a clear-cut mention also about reimbursement. The Government of India, while granting special status to the district of Bikaner under the debt waiver and debt-relief

scheme, has made a provision of providing relief upto a minimum farmers under which a complete waiver of Rs. 1843.13 lakh has been given by the banks. It meant that these farmers did not have to deposit any amount on the lines of small and marginal farmers. It manifests that this relief is actually a loan waiver. Under the other farmers category, all of them are debtors of upto Rs. 20,000. So, the said waiver was to be given immediately by the Union Government, which has not been given so far. Besides, claims of Rs. 663.12 lakh were sent to the Government of India to be released as additional loan relief which has not been settled so far. So, through you, I demand that these proposals should be incorporated in the budget, so that not only the farmers of Bikaner district but all the farmers of Rajasthan could also get some relief. Development of basic infrastructure on the basis of public private partnership mode finds mention in the budget speech, however, an important scheme like linking of major rivers of the country does not find any mention. Through you, I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister so that the proposal for linking of rivers of the country could find some place in the budget and the project of linking of major rivers could be taken up after making proper budgetary provision for this purpose. The linking of rivers can effectively tackle the drought and flood situation in different areas, viz. in desert areas such as that of Rajasthan and other flood prone areas of the country.

In the budget, Public Distribution System also finds mention, however, if the actual number of people living below the poverty line is not determined, then how can the Public Distribution System be properly implemented? So, in this regard, I would like to suggest that any person owning a kutchra house in the rural area should be covered under the BPL category and the one owning a pucca house should be excluded from the BPL category and efforts should be made to properly implement the Public Distribution System by ascertaining the actual number after getting a survey conducted by the State Governments in this regard.

The amount of unit cost has been increased under the Indira Awas Yojana in para 80 of the budget. As per the report of the Standing Committee, this amount should be increased upto Rs. 50 thousand and Rs. 60 thousand in the plains and the hilly and remote areas respectively. The western districts of Rajasthan which are mostly associated with the desert areas should also be reckoned as remote areas since the transportation cost involved in construction of house is higher. Thus the Unit cost of

Indira Awas should be increased to Rs. 60 thousand there.

Small, micro and medium industries are proposed to be given some relief under para 85 of the budget. In this regard, through you, I would like to suggest to the hon. Minister of Finance to announce waiver of the loans taken by the small craftsmen and weavers who had taken loans of upto the amount of Rs. 1000 to Rs. 3000 from the Khadi Gram Udyog Board and Khadi Gram Udyog Commission (KVIC) some 20-25 years ago. At present they do not have the capacity to repay these loans and they are also committing suicides. An announcement of loan waiver to micro, small artisans, weavers and craftsmen would actually give them relief. CST was proposed to be annulled after the implementation of VAT across the country. VAT is in force, so, announcement of CST withdrawal be immediately made in the budget.

DR. SANJEEV GANESH NAIK (Thane): Madam Chairman, I would like to thank you for giving me an opportunity to speak on this budget. I would like to thank respected Prime Minister, UPA Chairperson respected Sonia Gandhiji, the Minister of Finance and respected leader Sharad Pawarji. The country is passing through a critical condition and the Government is trying to take the country on the path of integrity. As such, I rise to support the Government. I have stood up to speak at a time when some people are in favour and some are against. I think that every Member of the House has expressed his or her views. I will not speak for long as their shortage of time.

Madam Chairman, I know that the farmers of the country have been passing through a lot of difficulties for the last one year and nobody can deny this fact. The Government is trying to get them overcome these difficulties. I would like to thank the Government for making allout efforts to take the country ahead. I have been observing for the last several days in the House that some people are after the Minister of Agriculture. I would definitely like to tell the hon'ble Members that we have got such a Minister of Agriculture who had taken care of all states and led the country on the path of growth. All hon'ble Members will agree with me that this Government has tried to fulfill the promises made in the last year's budget. I think that at the time of presentation of this budget also, our country is passing through economic slowdown. The revenue Government is deceasing, but the expenses are increasing. In these

circumstances, efforts are being made by the Government to give something to people of all areas of the country with a sense of affinity for all.

Madam Chairman, through you, I would like to say two-three things. I hail from an urban area. I would like to thank the Government and the Minister of Finance. Most of the people in our country reside in the villages, but now population is migrating to the cities. I understand that the Government has paid attention towards it. Last year, we had made a demand. Our Prime Minister in his seven years tenure made a special provision under JNNURM, that all cities will be provided assistance through separate schemes. Last year, we had made a demand to increase it. The newly elected Members like us had submitted that the proposal for new schemes sent from their areas were not being taken into account due to some reasons. I would like to request the Minister of Finance that some provision should be made for these, because there is a need to pay attention towards cities as well. We say that this country is of youths, but the number of senior citizens is rising in the country, so, there is a need to pay attention towards them also. A provision for them has been made in the budget such as creating Senior Citizen Welfare Centre etc.

We have set up a round 40 centres in the city to which I belong. Such elderly people who are living in cities like Mumbai and are not properly taken care of, gather at these centres and share their happiness and sorrow with one another. I feel that there is a need to set up more such centres. I would request the Minister of Finance to deliberate over this matter. I feel that if we take some action through the State Government, the Union Government and local municipality and Nagar Panchayats, then certainly it would be better in the future. I feel that the country has been passing through a phase of naxalite and terrorist activities for the last few years. Mumbai is one such city known as our economic capital. It was hard hit by such activities last year. The State Government of Maharashtra is going ahead.

Madam, during the last few years N.S.G team has been deployed for this purpose. Coastal boats have also been provided for us. It was said that two helicopters would be provided for monitoring the coastal areas, however, these helicopters have not been provided so far. No provision has been made in this budget for procurement of advanced equipments. I,

therefore, request that budgetary provisions should be made for this purpose so as to protect not only Mumbai but the entire coastal area of the country. I do I hope that the Government would pay attention towards this. As I have said, the number of cities is increasing, similarly, the number of the poor in the cities is also increasing. The Government has been providing housing facility under the Rajiv Gandhi Yojana and provision has been made in this year's budget for this purpose. However, I feel that the migration rate is increasing so much that everybody likes to live in cities, but since there is no proper shelter for each and everybody in the cities, they are forced to live on the footpaths. A large number of rural people have been migrating to Mumbai. The Government is making efforts to make the country slum-free. I would like to appreciate the Government for this. I feel that there is a need to increase the provision under this head so as to provide proper shelter to the people over there.

Madam Chairman, I feel that all the State Governments do not have sufficient funds to provide all facilities to the people. The Central Government has come up with several new public-private partnership schemes. I feel that the State Governments should also be encouraged to adopt such schemes and necessary financial assistance should be provided to them for this purpose so as to make them self-reliant. In this way, the State Governments can undertake and further the schemes in the states in an independent manner and become self-reliant. I feel that there is a need to discuss the new rules being framed in regard to public-private partnership in a constitutional manner. We need to take the assistance of our experts also in this regard. If we do so, the country would progress.

Madam, though I wanted to say many things, but, since there is paucity of time and before you ask me to conclude my speech, I would like to lay the rest of my speech on the Table of the House. I would like to mention one more thing and I hope you and all the hon'ble Members would agree with it and there is a need to increase the amount under the MPLAD fund as the amount being provided to each MP under this scheme is very loss. Some Members want this to be increased from Rs. 2 crore to 10 crore and some from Rs. 9 crore to 20 crore, however, I demand that it should be increased to atleast Rs. 10 crores per year. I thank you for giving me time to speak.

*SHRI TUFANI SAROJ (Machhlishahr): Hon'ble Madam Speaker, the Minister of Finance and the UFA Government both are indulging in self praise in regard to the budget presented in this House, however, the budget is nothing but a jugglery of figures. Infact, it reflects the Government's vision in regard to the budgetary policies and development. It gives a direction to the development of the country and the people. After all it is the tax payer's money that is spent through the budget. However, in this budget more attention has been paid towards the privileged class than the common people.

India is a land of villages where more than 12 crore farmers resides and if we add 5 members of their families to this number, then their population crosses the mark of 60 crores which is totally dependent on agriculture. Not only the farmers, rather the entire population also depends on agriculture. There is all around a sense of panic whenever there is decline in agricultural production. Since a large section of the population of our country depends on agriculture, therefore, the agriculture sector deserves a larger portion of provision from the budget. However, since independence itself, this section is being neglected. Not much has been done in this budget also for the agriculture sector. On the contrary, the prices of fertilizers like urea have been increased, though this fertilizer is largely used by the farmers in agriculture. By increasing the price of diesel in the budget, which is used in irrigation and ploughing of fields, the Government has further aggravated the problems of the farmers. Recently, when a drought occurred, the farmers suffered a lot, however, in the budget a provision of merely Rs. 300 crore has been made for irrigation. Instead the Government should have formulated a comprehensive scheme for irrigation so as to tackle the situation of natural calamity like drought and to protect crops.

The Government is proclaiming aloud about the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MNREGA) for providing jobs to the rural poor. However, only rupees 100 crore have been increased in this budget for the same. While last year an amount of rupees 39,100 crore were allocated for this purpose. This year it has been increased to rupees 40,100 crore. I would like to tell that we may not be able to generate more employment opportunities through this increased allocation. The Government has promised to provide

employment to 4-5 crore families for 100 days under the MNREGA scheme this year. However, out of the funds which have been provided for this purpose in the budget, 6% has been provided to meet the administrative expenses. After this, not much fund would be left with the Government for providing jobs to 4 crore families under the MNREGA scheme. Then how the Government is proclaiming about providing jobs to them?

It is very interesting that the Minister of Finance has vociferously stated about allocation of Rs. 1,37,674 crore for social sector, but he has not stated that the amount of Rs. 40,100 crore allocated for MNREGA is also included in this very social expenditure.

The Government talks about promotion of education and imparting the same uniformly to all, but it is surprising that the allocation of Kendriya Vidyalay Sangathan, setting high standard in government education has been reduced.

Similarly, provision in the budget for National Resource-cum-Merit scholarship scheme and professionalisation of education has also been reduced.

The Government beating drum to lessen the dominance of Naxals as well as uplift the tribal community has affected a cut of more than 200 crores of rupees in the budget of Ministry of Tribal Affairs in comparison to that of last year. Then, how will it be in position to lessen the dominance of Naxals.

Similarly, an amount of Rs. 500 crore is proposed to be cut in the budget as an additional central assistance meant for educational development of the tribal children.

Nothing has been provided in the budget for health-care for those living either in villages or in urban areas. Only 2766 crores of rupees has been added to the last year budget of Rs. 19534 crore for the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare. Possibly, with this amount the insurance of NREGA workers would be done and the National Health Insurance Scheme launched. Then, how much amount will be left for health?

The Government has allocated Rs. 12000 crore to the Ministry of Rural Development for construction of rural roads under Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) and Bharat Nirman Yojana. Under this scheme all the villages in plans having population of more than 500 and the villages in hilly areas having population of

250 are proposed to be linked with all season-roads. The existing roads have been proposed to be repaired with this amount also. Overall the states have achieved the annual capacity of road construction worth Rs. 20,000 crore under the Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana, and whereas the fund of only 12000 crores of rupees has been allocated in the budget. Moreover, the proposals of Rs. 55000 crore submitted by the states under the PMGSY are already lying pending with the Union Government. Under these circumstances there is every possibility that progress of the rural roads will come to a halt.

There is a constant increase in migration of the people in urban areas due to growing unemployment in villages. It is being estimated that there will be migration around 25 crore people from villages to towns in the next ten years. If it happens there would be unexpected increase in urban population. But in the budget, there has not been even a mention of the Jawahar Lal Nehru National Urban Renewal-Mission, whereas it has been an important scheme of the UFA Government; and then, how will the Government manage the growing population of urban areas.

Sir, the Union Government had allocated Rs. 4000 crore from drought relief fund out of which an amount of Rs. 17 crore was allocated for my district Jaunpur. The Government of Uttar Pradesh has not provided the said amount to the drought hit farmers but it has been already withdrawn. There is no information about the heads under which the amount was spent by the Government.

The hon'ble Minister of Finance and the Prime Minister have been talking about the GDP growth. I support it, but there should also be an arrangement of two square meals for the poor. The conditions of those who have no job are the worst hit in villages.

In my opinion this budget is overall nothing but the jugglery of figures just to present a better picture of economy. This budget seems to be good for the corporate sector, share market, foreign funds and plays a cruel joke for the common man.

SHRI DARA SINGH CHAUHAN (Ghosi): Madam Chairman, I extend my thanks to you for giving me an opportunity to speak. The discussion is being held in the House on the budget since yesterday. I was listening to the same from both sides, but I would like to say that

the common man and the poor in this country are disappointed with this budget. Therefore, it is the responsibility of the Government to provide bread, cloth and shelter to the people of the country. They should be provided facility of health, security and respect, but so far as I have seen lack of these things in the budget. The poor living in the country are getting neither the facility of bread, cloth and shelter nor that of health, security and respect.

Madam, I can say that the farmers, which constitutes to 70% population of the country are suffering extremely due to wrong economic policy of this government.

The hon'ble Minister of Finance has not taken the notice of them. Today, there are reports of withdrawing subsidy on fertilizers. The small farmers get loans at high rate of interest. No scheme has been formulated to reduce this high rate of interest for them. This budget has not mentioned any measures to be taken to strengthen power sector. Bread, cloth and shelter, which are the most important things about which, the hon'ble Members have stated here. On account of wrong economic policies of this government the poor are getting poorer and the rich one getting richer. The country is facing the situation like this ever since this government has assumed the power. I think, it is none other than the UFA, congress have ruled the country most of the time. In this country the poor are getting poorer and the rich getting richer. The only reason of this fact is that the people of the left side have been in power in this country for a long time.

Madam, the issue of inequality raised so many times in Parliament. I was reading the last budget; discussion of egalitarian society was held therein. It is the essence of the constitution. Inequality, which is prevailing in the country, should be abolished, but it is unfortunate for this country that even after the lapse of 63 years of independence and being the government of this side for most of the time, the inequality, which is prevailing in this country is growing further.

DR. VINAY KUMAR PANDEY (Shrawasti): That is why you forgot Ambedkar Ji..... *(Interruptions)*

MADAM CHAIRMAN: Please be quiet.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI DARA SINGH CHAUHAN: He referred to Baba Saheb who handed over the document of the

Constitution to us, who made provisions for the residents of this country, for the establishment of humanity, to end inequality yet, it is unfortunate that Baba Saheb Bhimrao Ambedkar could not get Bharat Ratna when you were in the Government. It is quite unfortunate. Baba Saheb Bhim Rao Ambedkar got Bharat Ratna only when your Government was not in power in this country. So, I would like to bring in your kind notice that the Government should first pay attention to end the gender inequality which is the basic spirit of the Constitution. In regard to Women Reservation I would like to reiterate what has been referred to by some colleagues that Government has not made any provision in the budget for the education of girl child be they in the BPL list or any other list,

I am glad and would like to extend my congratulations to the Chief Minister of U.P. Km. Mayawati ji who understood this grievance which you could not understand in 63 years. The Government of U.P. has made a provision of Rs. 25,000 in two instalments for the education of girl child who lives in slums and whose father cannot afford two square meals per day for his children. This inequality should be removed for the education of that girl child since the women of the country have lagged behind in education owing to the policies of this Government. The Government should also pay attention to that poor daughter whose father is merely able to afford two square meals per day for himself and his family, but is helpless in marrying away his daughter. The Government of Uttar Pradesh also provided for it. Oil The Government of Uttar Pradesh has announced a scheme as per which sufficient funds would be deposited from the State Government exchequer for the marriage of a below poverty line family daughter belonging to any caste, creed or religion. But the Union Government has not made any provision for them in this budget. The hon. Minister of Finance should explain it in his reply. With reference to social inequality I would like to refer to Uttar Pradesh which is the largest state of the country. The Government has made provision of more than Rs. 60 thousand crore for power sector, however, they have not done anything for weavers, farmers of Uttar Pradesh. There should be some provision for it. I would not like to go in all the details. But, I would like to draw their attention to the social inequality referred to in the last and the current budget. The onus to remove social inequality in the country lies on the Government. I have a rural background. Prosperous people can perhaps not comprehend the anguish of rural areas. Yesterday, a

speaker from this side was saying that there are such people in villages who have not seen trains even today. I would rather say that there are all such areas across the country where the people have not seen electricity poles. There are such areas where there is no drinking water facility or even a house to live in. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM CHAIRMAN: Please wind up.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI DARA SINGH CHAUHAN: I would like to refer to that inequality which has annihilated our efforts to render the man leading an animal's life, the life of a human. ...*(Interruptions)* even today the poor man in the country is compelled to live like an animal. I would like to cite its example that even today there are such tribal areas, you can find out....*(Interruptions)*

MADAM CHAIRMAN: I would like to request the hon. Member that the reply was scheduled for four o' clock. 7-8 hon. Members have to make their submission, so please talk in brief.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI DARA SINGH CHAUHAN: People belonging to Mushar caste reside in several parts of this country. We eat in 'pattals' (leaf plates) made by them, but, we would never allow them to eat with us. Not only this, a Mushar boy would run and pounce for the left overs in our pattals like a dog runs for the same. Then how we have done away with this inequality. We talk of women reservation. It is being widely discussed....*(Interruptions)*

MADAM CHAIRMAN: Please conclude now. I am calling out Shri Hukmadeo Narayan ji's name.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI DARA SINGH CHAUHAN: In respect to other states, Uttar Pradesh is very important from the point of view of population. Several times we have raised the demand to restore the subsidy to address development, electricity problems, weaver's interests etc.. ...*(Interruptions)* The Government has taken measures to restore airports of Pondicherry, Port Blair and other airports, several times we raised the demand to promote tourism in Noida, Uttar Pradesh, but nothing has been done. In this regard, I raise this demand. ...*(Interruptions)* I would like to request the hon. Minister of Finance that there were several issues to be raised, but due to paucity of time I am unable to raise them....*(Interruptions)* I would like to request him to work for the betterment of farmers of the country. Provisions should be made to provide

food, clothing, house, education and respect to the poor rural people.

MADAM CHAIRMAN: The hon. Members are requested to conclude their submission in five minutes.

SHRI HUKMADEO NARAYAN YADAV (Madhubani): I still have time. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM CHAIRMAN: Everyone has been allotted time, but reply is scheduled for four o' clock. You have 5 minutes. You may make your submission or spend time in talking. Its your choice.

*SHRIMATI JAYSHREEBEN PATEL (Mahesana): The budget presented by the hon'ble Minister of Finance for the year 2010-11 will not lead our independent country towards good governance. The budget will not touch the hut or the heart of the poor. This is not a progressive budget leading from good governance to grade governance for the promotion of agriculture sector, service sector and the sectors of health and family welfare, defence, women and child welfare, small and medium industry in the next decade of the 21st century, but it is a budget leading to downfall in the entire sectors.

I am raising some issues which are as follows:

1. In respect of ONGC, there is no clear-cut scheme for increasing the lease rent for the fanners' lands which are acquired for exploration of oil from oil wells. The lease rent should be increased in proportion to the area in hectare. No concrete step seems to be taken for reviving the agriculture sector. There is no scheme in respect of developing the barren lands as well as for organic farming and green revolution. How will another green revolution could be ushered in? A scheme for providing loans to the farmers at 5 per cent interest rate from banks is only a gimmick, no bank comes forward for this.
2. How will the scheme for opening up of bank branches in villages having more than 2000 habitations be effective?
3. Both the Ministers holding the portfolios of Finance and Railways have disappointed Gujarat. It seems that there has been a

discriminating attitude towards Gujarat in the general budget as well as the rail budget.

4. A joke has been played with the people of the unorganized sector in this budget. In the budget of Rs. 12 lakh crore, only Rs. 1000 crore has been earmarked for social security fund.
5. There has been not much benefit given in income tax rebate to the women.
6. This budget is anti-poor and anti-middle class as the burden of petrol and diesel tax has been imposed on the people facing price rise. The poor will suffer further with the imposition of indirect tax. It is surprising to hear the statement of the Prime Minister that increase of tax on petrol, diesel is essential for economic development.
7. No incentive appears to have been provided by the centre to the states in regard to VAT. As per the difference in regard to VAT, an amount of Rs. 2200 crore is yet to be provided by the centre to Gujarat.
8. This budget is providing relief to the rich and shock to the poor.
9. According to the economists, if the Government will launch proper schemes in the budget, it will promote financial deficit.
10. Corruption prevailing in NREGA, now 'MNREGA', will prove to be an albatross around the neck of the Government.
11. There is a slogan that "Congress ka haath, aam aadmee ke saath (The hand of Congress is with common man), but this budget is extremely disappointing for the common man and the economy.
12. It appears that there is nothing but the agony of price-rise for the poor who were longing for development through this budget.
13. This budget has disappointed the employees. Lollipop has been awarded in the name of income tax. It appears that there is much disparity between the low paid and the high paid employees.
14. The quantum of import will decrease with the increase in import duty in respect of gold and silver and will trigger donation theft thereof.

15. Corporate sector has been promoted and the figures of stockmarket have been inflated.
16. Jewellery, textiles industries stand in a complete state of ruin.
17. Increase of tax on cement will cause the decline in the work of dam construction. Dream of own dwelling unit of the middle class will be shattered. Employment will decrease-and unemployment will rise for the workers of the unorganized sector.
18. Kautilya said that there should not be a serious loss to production and consumers. Keeping in view this fact taxes need to be imposed. This view does not seem to be applied because a profit of Rs. 40000 crore is likely to be earned by the taxes on petrol and diesel, however, vis-a-vis that earning the government does not seem to be enthusiastic in providing facilities to the consumers.

momentum in the country had we not been unfortunate with the monsoon and the floods in some state. It speaks volumes of the excellent manner in which our government has been managing our economy. The international scenario is also showing signs of improvement. Most economies are likely to come out of negative growth and post marginally positive rates in 2010. As per the IMF estimates of Jan 26, 2010 the following are the estimates of percentage of growth of GDP.

Country	2009	2010
US	-2.5	2.7
UK	-4.8	1.3
Euro Area	-3.9	1.0
Japan	-5.3	1.7
China	8.7	10.
India	5.6	7.7
World	-0.8	3.9

[English]

*DR. G. VIVEKANAND (Peddapally): The budget presented by our Hon. Finance Minister Shri Pranab Mukherjee is extraordinary, very thoughtful and an apt one for the current state of our economy. I consider this as a second 'sixer' after the previous years' wonderful budget.

This has been nothing new for our Congress Government. Right from 1991 we have show the path to all the parties in this country. Since 1991 while trying to deepen the Indian markets, the government have explored international markets and integrated the Indian economy into the world economy through its liberalization/globalization policies.

All developed economies have been battling recessionary pressures and low growth during the last 2 years. Due to the steps taken in the previous budget by our Government represented by our beloved Finance Minister, we could weather the crises which other countries have gone through and posted a very healthy growth of 7.2% for 2009-2010 as per the advanced estimates. This growth was achieved despite failed South-West monsoon which resulted in negative growth in agriculture. I wonder what would have been the

As can be seen above, India posted one of the highest growth rates in both the years due to the effective measures taken by our Government and the resilience of our economy. The improvement in international scenario is good news for us. This should spur growth further by higher exports. If may not be out of context to state that our Current Account Deficit continued to remain stable between 2.2% to 2.5% between 2008 and 2010 (as per IMF estimates) despite the turbulences the world economies have undergone. In a world of low growth, India is one of the two large economies which not only withstood the storms of recession, but is emerging stronger in the next five years.

The industrial production which slowed down during the IInd half of 2008-2009, exhibited strong recovery during 2009-2010 especially from June, 2009. The Index of Industrial Production (IIP) posted double digit growth during August, October and November 2009 suggesting acceleration in the recovery process. During April to November, 2009 the industrial growth was at 7.6% significantly higher than the 4.1% during corresponding period of the previous year.

As I see it, the only major concern is the food inflation which was exacerbated by the bleak monsoon and floods in some states. The agricultural production

during 2008-2009 was 233.9 million tones of good grains and 28.2 million tones of oil seeds and the target set for 2009-2010 was 239 million tones and 31.6 million tones respectively. However, the actual Kharif production is estimated to be less by 15.9% which works out to 23 million tonnes due to the deficient south-west monsoon and the floods. The south-West monsoon was deficient by 23% and is the weakest in 2009 since 1972. However, the South-East monsoon is estimated to be 8% above normal. Hence, the rabi production is expected to be higher by about 10 million tonnes taking the overall deficit to 13 million tonnes. The procurement of foodgrains of rice and wheat for 2009-2010 upto January 10 was higher by 7 million tones (50.7 million as against 43.7 last year). The total stock of foodgrains with FCI and other Government agencies reached a peak of 54.8 million tonnes as on June 1, 2009. Since then, the stocks declined on account of increased off-take reducing the stocks as on January 1, 2010 to 47.7 million tonnes. The Government had even allocated 1.5 million tones of wheat and 0.5 million tonnes of rice for sale through the open market for the period October to December, 2009 keeping in view the sustained pressure of inflation in food articles. Additional adhoc allocations of 1.1 million tones of rice and 2.5 million tones of wheat have been made for the Target Public distribution system for the period January-February, 2010. As can be seen, South-west monsoon was the main villain in food management. Buffer stocks of foodgrains have reached an all time high indicating the firm resolve of the Government to support the poor and needy in this hour of crisis.

However, the steps our Government has been taking like the exemption of service tax on transport of food items provided in budget, the food security bill and effective coordination with the states will ensure deacceleration of food inflation in the coming months. The price index of food grains (cereals+pulse) have remained more or less static between October 2009 of 270 points to December 2009 of 280 points. Same is the case with edible oils. The index for oils was actually higher at 188.1 points in 2008-2009 which came down to 175.1 points in October, 2009 and remained at 179.9 points in December, 2009. For the week ended February 20th, the food price index actually came down by 0.4% over the previous week with softening of prices of all key items like cereals, vegetables, fruits. This clearly shows that the food inflation is likely to come down steadily over the next few months on sequential basis though we will see high percentage of y-o-y inflation for sometime due to the low base effect of corresponding

period of last year. I am sure with the steps taken in the budget to increase supply substantially (which I shall deal with later in my speech) and a good winter crop which will be known in April coupled with a hopefully good monsoon, we will soon see single digit inflation in food items.

All other factors like growth in manufacturing (which touched a high of 18.5% in December 2009), Signs of turn around in merchandise exports (with a positive growth in November and December after a decline for 12 consecutive months) steady FDI inflows (USD 20.9 bln during April-Dec 2009 as against USD 21.1 bln for same period last year) are quite positive. We have already seen the increasing flow of private and foreign investment which I am sure will help us drive our growth levels to above 9%. FI's (net) increased from USD (-) 12.2 bln in April-January, 2009 to a positive USD 24.1 bln for the period April-January, 2010. ADR's, GDR's, NRI deposits also showed improvement of about USD 3 bn over the previous year. The forex reserves which fell from USD 310 bln in March 2008 to USD 251 bln in March 2009 (a fall of USD 60 bn) have risen by USD 34 bln to USD 285 bln by Jan 2010 thereby improving the stability of our external account.

From a situation where we were forced to mortgage Gold in 1991, we have in this year purchased 200 MT of gold from IMF on November 3, 2009 which is not only a matter of pride but also improves the healthy balance in our forex reserves.

Our External Debt increased by USD 18.2 bln to USD 242.8 bn in Sep 09 over March 09 representing 8.1%. Out of this increase, USD 8.3 bln represents valuation effect of depreciation of USD against major currencies. Out of the above total increase of external debt, long term debt increased by 10.6% in Sept, 2009 over March, 2009 level, while the short term debt declined by 2.3% which is a very favourable situation. The ratio of short term debts to total debt declined to 17.5 as at end September, 2009 from 19.3% in March, 2009. The ration of short term debt to forex reserves also declined to 15.1% from 17.2% which shows the comfort in meeting the obligations. The overall debt service also improved to 4.9% from 3.7%. Thus, the balance of payments position remained comfortable to modest current account deficit, buoyant capital inflows and net accretion to forex reserves. The prices of crude oil which went upto USD 140/bl during April, 2008, dipped to a low of USD 40/bl in Jan 09 and have

stabilized around USD 70/bn currently. This had the beneficial impact on our POL imports which declined by 34.5% (to USD 50 bn from 76 bln) during April to November, 2009 over the previous year compared to decline in Non-POL imports of 23.9% (to USD 120 bn from 158 bn) and total imports of 27.4% (to USD 170 bn from 234 bln). This coupled with the fact that merchandise exports turned positive in November, 2009 after a decline for 12 consecutive months and moderation in the pace of decline in imports (the decline in November, 2009 being 2.6% over the same period last year) provides credibility to our claim of double digit GDP growth soon. The Hon'ble Finance Minister showed his vision in identifying the 3 major challenges namely 'reverting to a high GDP growth path of 9%, making this growth more inclusive by improving the rural and social infrastructure, and removing the weaknesses in our public delivery systems' facing our economy now. The Finance Minister has rightly described the changing role of the Government from that of a 'giver' to an 'enabler'.

The ability of our Government in shifting gears and direction depending upon the circumstances and opportunities from time to time is already widely known and respected in the whole world.

I would like to briefly highlight the strategic and growth oriented initiatives taken in this budget:

Fiscal consolidation: No country can allow its fiscal balance to go out of hand and still survive in the long term. Last year, significant fiscal stimulus was rightly provided and correctly targeted in the right directions to meet the requirement. Now that those efforts have yielded results, it is time to return to the path of fiscal consolidation. Also despite the measures taken last year the fiscal deficit had reduced from 7.8% in 2008-2009 to 6% in 2009-2010 as per the advanced estimates. The fact that no fertilizer or oil bonds have been issued in 2009-2010 is quite encouraging. The target of fiscal deficit of 5.5% this year and progressively reducing it to 4.8% and 4.1% by 2011-2012 and 2012-2013 shows that we have not forgotten the goals set by ourselves in the past. This is all the more healthy considering the fact that our current account deficit remained static at around 2.5% (IIMF estimates).

Tax Reforms: Lot of effort was already put in and arrangements are being made for the launch of the Direct Tax code and the GST. The decision to implement both these by April 2011 with due care and total

preparation is laudable. This will, I am sure transform our economy by imparting simplicity, transparency, equity and tax buoyancy. So also, the Companies' bill 2009 which replaces the Companies' Act, 1956 will ensure better Governance of our Corporate Sector.

Agriculture: The role of this sector cannot overemphasized. It is one sector which is lagging and unfortunately bruised by bad monsoons and floods. This has also led to increase in food inflation. The 4-pronged strategy of agricultural production, reduction in wastage of produce, credit support to farmers and thrust to food processing sector are the result of considerable research and study.

Provision of Rs. 400 crore for the extension of green revolution in the eastern region, provision of Rs. 300 crore for organizing 60,000 'pulse and oil seed villages', integrated intervention of water harvesting, watershed management and soil health as part of the Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana are expected to set the direction for increasing agricultural production and reduction in food inflation.

Wastage of grain procured due to shortage of storage capacity is proposed to be reduced by hiring private godowns for a guaranteed period of 7 years. There are also wastages in the supply chain. Opening up of retail trade is expected to plug these wastages and also reduce the difference between farm gate prices, wholesale prices and retail prices. These steps are expected to reduce wastage which will also help increase the grains available for consumption and reduce food inflation.

The extension of period of repayment of loan by farmers from Dec, 2009 to June, 2010 will give a reprieve to farmers who are affected by bad monsoons and floods. The increase in interest subvention for timely repayment of loans by farmers from 1% to 2% will motivate the farmers to work hard and repay the loans on time. This will help the Government in providing fresh loans which help increase the food production.

Food Processing has been given a much awaited thrust. The Government has decided to add 5 mega food park projects to the existing 10. External commercial borrowings are being made available for cold storage including farm-level pre-cooling, preservation or storage of agricultural and allied produce, marine products and meat by making changes in the definition of infrastructure

under the ECB guidelines. This will ensure better storage and also value addition in the farm sector. Significant investments in this sector will help reduce the food shortage in the country and reduce food inflation. I urge the Finance Minister to make higher allocations for capital expenditure in the agriculture sector especially for agricultural production.

Infrastructure: The initiatives taken in the last budget are yielding results. It is heartening to note that those initiatives are being continued with enhanced outlays. The performance of the India Infrastructure Finance Company Ltd. (IIFCL) in providing finance to infrastructure projects is encouraging. Its disbursement are estimated at Rs. 9000 crores by March 2010 and 20,000 crore by March 2011. However, the significant initiative this time are in the energy sector and rightly so. Plans for induction of super critical technology in power plants of NTPC, doubling of allocation for power sector from Rs. 2230 crore to Rs. 5130 crore in 2010-2011, introduction of a competitive bidding process for allocation of coal blocks, setting up of a coal regulatory authority etc. will definitely improve transparency in operations and reduce the cost of generation of power purchased by distribution utilities. The vision to establish India as a global leader in solar energy is one of the highlights of the initiatives in the energy sector. The strategy can be further extended to position India as the Solar energy Capital of the World. Allocation for the New and Renewable energy Ministry has been increased by 61% from Rs. 620 crores to Rs. 1000 crores in 2010-2011 to meet the ultimate target of 20,000 MW of solar power by 2022 as part of the Jawaharlal Nehru National solar mission. This will ensure that our country reduces carbon emission, generate clean energy and contribute to climate change. We need to take care of our living conditions and our environment and ensure reduction of pollution. This should be so irrespective of any international protocols are there or not since it is in our interest as a developing economy with large industrialization needs. Hence, the initiatives for setting up of a Clezan energy Fund for research in clean energy technologies, the allocation for solar power (1000 crores), Effluent treatment plants for tirupur (Rs. 200 crores), Special golden jubilee package for Goa (Rs. 200 crores) for beaches, enhancement of allocation for National Ganga river Basin authority (Rs. 250 crores) are significant investments in the right direction to protect our lives and health.

Social and rural infrastructure: This forms the main basis of our strategy of inclusive development. Our Government has already taken a lot of initiatives in these areas in the past. The very fact that an allocation of 37% of total plan is made for social sector spending and another 25% of the total plan is made for rural infrastructure (totaling to 62% of plan) speaks amply about our intent and action for social inclusion. Of these education, health and water are close to my heart and I am happy to note that following initiatives in these areas. I have also been doing significant work in these areas in my constituency during the last few years.

The right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Act, 2009 gives a legal right for children in the age group of 6 to 14 to good quality education. The allocation for education has been stepped up from Rs. 26,800 crores to Rs. 31,036 crores in 2010-2011 in addition to states access to Rs. 3,675 crores for elementary education through the 13th Finance Commission grants. These measures will make our country fully literate in the near future. The allocation for health is increased from Rs. 19,534 crores to Rs. 22,300 crores in 2010-2011. Availability of water is an issue which has to be addressed by the states and I plan to make all out efforts to provide ample drinking water in my constituency during my tenure. I also appeal to all my fellow parliamentarians to make all out efforts in this area in their respective constituencies since unless all of us join in and put in our effort this cannot happen by just the Central government's budget and other policy initiatives alone. the target of credit flow to agriculture has been increased from Rs. 3,25,000 crores. to Rs. 3,75,000 crores in 2010-2011 which speaks of the commitment of the government to and the importance accorded to agriculture.

The NREGA scheme has covered more than 4.5 core households in the last 4 years. The total number of houses targeted and sanctioned during 2009-2010 under Indira Awaas Yojana are 40.52 lacs and 38.27 lacs respectively out of which 22.56 lacs have been completed upto Feb 2010. The allocation to NREGA of Rs. 40,100 crores (last year 39,100 crores) and to Bharat Nirman of Rs. 48,000 crores will help consolidate the gains achieved last year and deepen and improve the same in the current year. However, there are complaints that this scheme is not reaching all the panchayats and areas. Hence, I suggest that all MP's are given authority upto Rs. 1 crore under the scheme so that they can identify those areas which are not covered and ensure

it is balanced. I also welcome the initiative to conduct a social audit of the expenditure on NREGA in certain districts. Different groups of experts may be constituted both to showcase the scheme and also to benefit from their expertise.

I am immensely pleasantly surprised to note that the Micro, small and medium enterprises contribute to 45% of the manufactured output and 40% of our exports. Therefore this is a very important area to be concentrated upon since this also employs 6 crore people through 2.6 crore enterprise. The increase in allocation from Rs. 1,794 crore to Rs. 2,400 crores in 2010-2011 though is good, a much higher allocation and thrust in my view, would have addressed growth, export and employment better. The setting up of National Security fund for unorganized sector workers with an initial allocation of Rs. 1,000 crores and providing a pension scheme for these workers of Rs. 1000 each by the Government (who join with a minimum contribution of Rs.1000 and maximum of Rs. 12000 in a year) with an allocation of Rs. 100 crores for 2010-2011 are laudable. The enhancement of outlay for Women and Child Development by 50% speaks of our government's commitment to the Welfare of Women and children. Another major allocation is the increase by 80% to Rs. 4,500 crores for the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment which covers the Schedules Castes, Tribes, other Backward Classes, persons with disabilities etc.

Our Government believes in transparency and accountability in all walks of life. This is amply proved by the setting up of Financial Sector Legislative Reforms commission, Administrative Reforms commission, Unique Identification Authority of India, Technology Advisory Group for Unique Projects and Independent Evaluation Office. I have a submission to make in this context. Our Government set up the Unique Identification authority with an extremely laudable purpose of issuing ID cards to all our people especially people to whom subsidies and support are targeted. This is expected to ensure that the Government is able to transfer the subsidies to the beneficiaries directly to their bank account from the Central exchequer. As we all know, as per some studies and surveys, the leakages in the past through of subsidies ranges from 30 to 40%. In a country like ours where subsidies are huge (rightly so in a large and developing economy like ours where there are many

people below the poverty line and their welfare is our responsibility) this level of leakage is substantial. If this can be saved, we can get one year subsidy bill free for every three years of subsidy bills. The performance of the UID is expected to play a crucial role in achieving this very important cause. Hence, I felt that a much higher allocation to the UID project than Rs. 1900 crores made in this budget would have been a good idea. I am sure the Finance Minister and the Government under the leadership of Madam Soniaji and Shri Manmohanji are looking into providing the necessary infrastructure and adequate number of professionals to this project so that this can be implemented expeditiously. I think the objective of selecting a professional of the caliber of Shri Nandan Nilakeni is to ensure that this is implemented the way any project is implemented in the private sector. It may be good idea to have a time frame for completing this project, say 2 to 3 years. I request the Hon. Finance Minister to kindly look into this humble suggestion of mine so that his laudable purpose of sociality inclusive high growth of the economy with low deficits becomes a reality sooner than expected.

Symbol for our currency: Formalizing a symbol for the Indian rupee on par with the USD, EURO, Pound Sterling, Yen etc. will be a matter of our National Pride and an important factor commensurate with the size and growth of our economy and our rightful place in economies of the world. The Government has supported the corporate sector with reduction of surcharge on corporate tax from 10% to 7.5%. The middle class has also been supported by substantial revision of the income tax slabs which will result in a maximum benefit of about Rs. 51,500 per annum upto an income level of Rs. 8 lakhs which will benefit the large middle class of our country.

There is an urgent need to set up a National Water Commission to accelerate the programmes on water resources and also to protect the rights of every citizen to access safe drinking water.

Due to the initiatives taken during the last many years and removing bottlenecks, the manufacturing and the service sectors have reached high growth levels and have been handsomely contributing to the overall GDP. Now the enhanced focus of the Government on agriculture, rural infrastructure and social infrastructure will ensure balanced growth, inclusive growth and high growth to double digits a reality very shortly.

India's youth and the Leadership of Shri Rahul

Gandhiji: India is blessed with a huge young population. One of the key advantages India has is its vast youth who will now be able to get quality education and other vocational skills due to the various initiatives of our Government in the last few years, this year's budget included. The elderly statesman and economists of our country are providing the right direction. But, as we all know the young will listen better and get motivated better by their peers than the elderly. Our Leaders of the Youth Shri Rahul Gandhiji is meeting this objective excellently. He is a man of great intellect, integrity and hard work and is a Wise Man who can play the role of a wonderful bridge between the elderly and the young and ensure that the policies are rightly implemented. Unless, the youth joins in the movement, no Government especially in a country like India can achieve successful implementation of its policies. The extensive work that our beloved leader Shri Rahulji's is doing in uniting the youth from every nook and corner of the country, inspiring them and motivating them and involving them in the developmental process of this country is laudable. He is a role model for me and all young people like me. In him we see a visionary succession in the leadership of this country in the future. The least we can do is to applaud him for the efforts that he is making for the inclusive development of our wonderful country.

In the backward region of Telangana, Krishna and Godavari rivers flow 70% of their terrain in Telangana. However, due to improper planning and proper projects on these rivers in Telangana, the water consumed is disproportionately lower at 22%. Pranahita Chevella a project envisaged by my father Shri G. Venkataswamy who is a 7 time member of this August House would ensure that the barren lands of Telangana upto about 17 lacs acres can be irrigated by this project. I request that this project be declared a national project so that the barren lands of Telangana can be irrigated through this project.

Under the dynamic leadership of Madam Sonia Gandhiji, Prime Minister Man Mohanji and Shri Rahulji supported by a number of highly knowledgeable, committed and patriotic leaders and the vast pool of economists, I have a no doubt that the country is on the doorstep of a glorious future. I once again congratulate the Honourable Finance Minister for seizing the available opportunity and presenting such a wonderful and apt budget.

[Translation]

*SHRI K. D. DESHMUKH (Balaghat): Madam Chairman, I am going to speak for the first time in the House on the budget. India is a country of villages. 80 per cent population resides in villages. The condition of villages have not improved even after a lapse of 62 years of independence. The condition of labourers, farmers is pitiable. Farmers are not getting even the cost prices for their crop produce on the one hand, wages of labourers have been increased, while on the other hand the farmers are not getting the price of their produce. Paddy is produced in the Balaghat, Seoni districts of Madhya Pradesh. There has been so much production of paddy that there is no place to store them this year. Madhya Pradesh Government has given directions to provide bonus on paddy till March, 5 and procure paddy from only indebted farmers through the cooperative societies. But, the cooperative societies are declining to procure paddy from the indebted farmers because they do not have the gunny bags. Paddy producing farmers are suffering too much in Seoni and Balaghat districts of Madhya Pradesh. Even today, paddy in lakhs of quintal are lying with the farmers. If the Government of Madhya Pradesh does not extend the date for procurement of paddy, the farmers will suffer badly in the agriculture market. The hon'ble Minister of Agriculture should pay attention towards this problem immediately.

There is power in village only for four hours, due to which students are suffering. Small industries are lying closed in villages. There has been no agricultural production on account of non-availability of sufficient power. Madhya Pradesh is not being given sufficient power supply by the Union Government. Madhya Pradesh is being discriminated against. Adequate quantity of coal is not being supplied to Madhya Pradesh.

My district is naxal affected. Naxalite activities are on the rise to such an extent that the pace of development has become slow in the naxal affected areas. The Union Government is spending crores of rupees for abolition of naxalism, but the naxal problem instead of declining is on a rise.

The budget presented by Pranab Mukherjee is anti-poor and anti-farmer. The common man has not much benefited from this budget. I, therefore, oppose this budget.

*Speech was laid on the Table.

SHRI HUKMADEO NARAYAN YADAV (Madhubani): Mr. Chairman, Sir, the aim of the budget is to do away with disparity, bring about equality, establish peace and security in society, safeguard the borders, maintain internal order, and to give the citizens the right to live with full freedom. We can say that on the touch stone of this criteria, the budget fails on all counts. I am a farmer. My first allegation is that since the very first budget from the dawn of freedom, the farmers have been at the receiving end, and this....* how the farmers have been pushed to the wall is an example of this... (Interruptions)

MADAM CHAIRMAN: The word used by the hon. Member be expunged.

SHRI HUKMADEO NARAYAN YADAV: I am referring to the Government and not to any individual...(Interruptions)

MADAM CHAIRMAN: Government is comprised of individuals. This word is unparliamentary. Therefore, it should be expunged.

SHRI HUKMADEO NARAYAN YADAV: In 1951, the farmers were 71.9 per cent and they were 54.4 percent in 2001. We should seek the reasons for the 17.5 per cent decline in their numbers. In 1951, the landless labourers constituted 28.1 percent of the population, which shot up to 45.6 percent in 2001, an increase of 17.5 percent. I want to point out this fact that after independence, between 1951 to 2001, 17.5 per cent of the farmers have been forced to become landless labourers. An economy that reduces the farmers into landless labourers can never be termed as pro-farmers. This budget is anti-farmer. I would like to submit that our cultivable land is shrinking. In 1984 it was 13.11 crore hectares which came down to 11.7 crore hectares in 2008. As such there has been a decline of 1.51 crore hectares. In 1951, there were 432 cattle heads per 1000 of population. In 2001, it has shrunk to 232.

I am raising these points to show that our agriculture and the cultivable land have declined. This has been used to set up industries, SEZ, residential colonies and cities. The policies adopted have dealt a blow to agriculture. When agricultural land is diverted, it uproots the backwards, the dalits, adivasis, the poor and the weak. The poor, the weak, the farmers and the labourers are uprooted to construct sky scrapers. Huts make way for five star hotels....* is celebrated. I can never support

this budget. As such, I request you humbly to pay serious attention to these points.. ...(Interruptions)

SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR (Nagpur): Madam it is an unparliamentary word. ...(Interruptions)

MADAM CHAIRMAN: Kindly ensure that any parliamentary word is expunged.

SHRI HUKMADEO NARAYAN YADAV: I praise the intentions of the Minister of Finance. ...(Interruptions)

MADAM CHAIRMAN: Expunge this word.

SHRI HUKMADEO NARAYAN YADAV: I also praise him for his personality and ability. The policy and the intention of the leader behind the budget who is running the economy is bad.

16.00 hrs.

If the policy of the leader is not sound, intention is not honest, how can the nation progress?. ...(Interruptions) My submission is that if you want to do away with the disparity between the rich and the poor and bring about equality, there are roughly five-six points being put forth by me which need attention. ...(Interruptions)

MADAM CHAIRMAN: Your time is up. Now, finish your speech. You have taken five minutes.

SHRI HUKMADEO NARAYAN YADAV: Madam, everyone should have a means to livelihood, whether in agriculture, in business or through service. Implement this scheme. Make inter-caste marriages compulsory for Government jobs or grants to do away with the caste system. There should be uniform education for all whether he/she is king's child or that of a poor person. This would make everyone feel equal. Sixty percent reservation should be ensured for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, the backward classes, women and for religious minorities in Government jobs, politics and business. ...(Interruption)

MADAM CHAIRMAN: Now conclude.

SHRI HUKMADEO NARAYAN YADAV: There should be a maximum and minimum limit on income. It should not be below one rupee and not above Rs. 15. There are business houses having a per day income of rupees eight lakh. ...(Interruptions) On the one hand, we have those who earn eight lakh rupees per day and on the other hand a village labourer lives on rupees five a day. In such a situation, how can there be equality in the

*Not recorded, as ordered by the chair.

country? The Government promote disparity. The Government make the rich richer and the poor poorer. The Government utilities the capitalists and suck the blood of the poor. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM CHAIRMAN: Thank you. Now, nothing you say would go on record.

...*(Interruptions)**

[English]

DR. THOKCHOM MEINYA (Inner Manipur): Madam Chairperson, I rise to participate in the General Discussion on the Union Budget (General) for the year 2010-11, as presented by the hon. Finance Minister on the 26th of February. I wholeheartedly support the Budget.

At the outset, I would like to state that the Budget on the whole is a good Budget. Despite various difficulties on hand, the Finance Minister has come out with flying colours in this year's Budget exercise. I offer my sincere congratulations to the Finance Minister, the UPA Chairperson, and the hon. Prime Minister, under whose guidance such a good thing is happening. For a country of this size and population, enormous efforts are needed. I would like to say that the present UPA Government is just doing that.

16.02 hrs.

[SHRI FRANCISCO COSME SARDINHA *in the Chair*]

Hon. Chairperson, our Finance Minister deserves kudos for his down to earth and a very frank approach while presenting this year's Budget. Why I say so is because he tries to formulate the Budget by maintaining a very clear-cut concept of continuity. The three challenges, and the medium term perspective that he had outlined in his last Budget Speech is shown their relevance till today. That is, "(1) to quickly revert to the high GDP growth path of nine per cent and then to find the means to cross the double-digit growth barrier; (2) to harness economic growth to consolidate our recent gains in making development more inclusive, and more thrust to the development of infrastructure in rural areas; and (3) to remove the bottleneck in public delivery mechanism relating to the weakness in Government systems, structures and institutions at different levels of Governance."

Sir, the Finance Minister talks of an enabling Government, which is very good. Now, we have to look at the structure and the functioning of our Constitution. In such a great country like ours, unity in diversity is the reality. Nobody would deny the fact that the role of the Union Government and respective State Governments are equally important in dealing with the manifold issues of the country as a whole, like the case of price rise of essential commodities, internal security of the country, insurgency movement, naxalite activities, Maoist activities, repeal of the Armed Forces Special Powers Act, terrorism, climate change and international border issues. On all these issues, the Government would, in my humble opinion, require developing a mechanism of creating awareness among the masses. To make the awareness programme very successful, masses should be properly educated.

The right of children to Free and Compulsory Education Act, 2009 is one such instrument towards achieving this goal. The country is very rich in human resource and the proper development of this resource, I repeat, the development of human resource is a real key to general awareness programme. I do welcome the proposal of the Union Finance Minister to increase the Plan allocation of school education from Rs.26,800 crore in 2009-10 to Rs.31,086 crore in 2010-11 and also the State's access to Rs.3,675 crore for elementary education under the Thirteenth Finance Commission grant of 2010-11. However, I would like to request the Finance Minister to consider providing more funds for education in terms of the higher, technical and elementary education. More money can be earmarked for research and development in the field of basic sciences, which is the paradise of our ancient scientists. This will go a long way to sustain our otherwise well-established traditions of scientific values and scientific temperament.

The issues of climate change, energy security of the country, fight superstitions etc., can very well be addressed to. Let us work towards allocating a minimum of six per cent GDP for education.

Funds allocated for rural areas are no doubt good, but still...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Member, please wind up.

DR. THOKCHOM MEINYA: I will take half a minute. I would insist that more funds can be made available to

*Not recorded.

this sector. According to our Father of the Nation and I quote, "India lives in the villages." It, nevertheless is still true. Those living in rural areas are very much marginalized in almost all aspects. To improve their lot is a service to the God. The basic infrastructure in the rural areas is completely lacking in terms of safe drinking water, power supply, basic health care facilities, good schools, good roads and what not. We have to do many things in these areas. It means allocation of more funds for these areas.

Coming to the international borders, there is a very peculiar case. I come from the State of Manipur.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Kindly wind up. There are other Members also.

DR. THOKCHOM MEINYA: Manipur along with its other six sister States and one brother State Sikkim, we have a long stretch of international border. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please wind up. I am going to call the next speaker.

DR. THOKCHOM MEINYA: All right. With these few words, I once again support the Budget and wish the Finance Minister well. I think, we will all pass the Budget unanimously. Thank you very much.

*SHRI DILIPKUMAR MANSUKHLAL GANDHI (Ahmadnagar): At the outset let me congratulate you for your longstanding contribution in development of our Nation.

May I draw your kind attention to the provisions of Income Tax Act some of which are under consideration before current Parliament Session. Following provisions may likely to cause a huge damage to a trade, commerce and industry sector which is admired as a development partners of this country. Kindly consider following suggestions for the relaxation & relief to the common people & tax payers favourably.

1. **Section 44B** — Under this provision audit is required compulsory to the turnover above Rs. 60/- lakhs. Taking into consideration inflation in the prices since 1985 to 2010. This limit may be extended to the tune of Rs. 3 crores.
2. **Section 194 H** — The limit under the section may be extended to the tune of Rs. 1 Lakhs regarding payment of commission & brokerage.

*Speech was laid on the Table.

3. **Section 194 D** — Under this section limit of Insurance Commission is extended to the tune of Rs. 20,000/- This limit to be extended to Rs. 2 Lakhs. Taking into the consideration existing Income Tax Slab.

4. **Tax Refund**

– Special arrangement may be made available to the tax payers for payment of long outstanding refund.

5. **Section 269SS&T** — Cash Limit for Withdrawal & Payment may be extended to the tune of Rs. 1 Lakhs taking into consideration the inflation.

6. **Under Section 80P(4)** Exemption of Co-operative Bank from payment of Income Tax – Urban Co-operative Banks make submission to withdraw Income Tax on Urban Co-op. Banks and withdraw new Sub. sec.4 in sec 80 P so as to restore the general deduction which was available to co-op. banks. Depriving the sector of the cover of Sec. 80P of Income Tax Act, 1961 is a measure likely to cause a huge damage to a sector which is admired as peoples movement of this country.

Kindly delete the section 80 (P)(4) that was introduced by Finance Act 2006 for co-operative banks.

May I draw your attention to new provision of Service Tax to the building sector, Flat/Residential units buyer may face trouble of additional burden of Service Tax, which should be excluded atleast for residential units.

I therefore, request your honour to kindly consider above mention issues in current parliament session favourably to provide some relief to common tax payer of this country.

[Translation]

*SHRI MAHABAL MISHRA (West Delhi): At the outset, I would extend my support to the second Union Budget (General) presented by the hon. Minister of Finance Shri Pranab Mukherjee with the concerted efforts of hon. Prime Minister Dr. Manmohan Singh and U.P.A. Chief Smt. Sonia Gandhi. I feel that the budget presented by the hon. Minister of Finance would prove to be immensely useful in strengthening the country's economy despite the economic recession.

*Speech was laid on the Table.

Due to paucity of time, I would like to give some very important suggestions before the House and hope that the Government would definitely pay attention to these suggestions.

First, the metro rail service should be extended from More to Ghasa village via Najafgarh. This will provide useful for the people of my area.

Similarly, metro rail should be extended from Nangloi upto Delhi-Jaipur route which would facilitate people traveling on the route for work or business purposes.

Secondly, there is an O.P.D. dispensary functioning in Chhavalala area since 1937 where nursing training is given to students. It is my humble request to the Government to take suitable action for recognizing it as a hospital.

A dispensary is functioning on a 20-acre land in Najafgarh. I even met the hon. Minister of Health and Family Welfare, Shri Ghulam Nabi Azad and requested him to construct a 150-bedded hospital. I hope that the Government would take proper action even on this issue.

Lastly, I would like to raise a very important issue for discussion. The condition of the unauthorized colonies, which largely fall under my parliamentary constituency, is extremely pitiable. Therefore, it is my humble request to the Government to provide necessary resources to develop and regularize these unauthorized colonies so that the local residents could get opportunities for a better living by the grace of the Congress Government. I would also request the Government to sanction Rs. 5,000 crore for this work immediately.

With these words, supporting this growth oriented budget presented by the hon. Minister of Finance which would bail the country out of the current economic recession, I conclude.

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH (Vaishali): Mr. Chairman, the hon. Minister of Finance in his Budget speech has referred to the Arthashastra of Kautilya, who was an exponent of diplomacy. Even Shri Yashwant Sinha used to refer to Kautilya in his budget speech when he was in this office. However, I would quote Lord Rama's economic policy, why we forget his economic policy. His economic policy is—'Mani, Manik Mehng Kiyē, Sahange Trin Jal Naj), Tulsī Aite Janiye Ram Garib Niwaz. This was written by Tulsidas ji. It means

the prices of precious jewels or luxurious items which are of use by the rich should be increased while the prices of "items used by the poor, the common man should be decreased i.e. the prices of foodgrains, food items and water needed by the common man should be made cheaper and the luxurious items used by the rich should be made costlier. These basic issues which were covered by Adam Smith, Shri Amartya Sen in their books on Economic Policy are all given in the Economic Policy of Rama.

However, I challenge that this budget is against the economic policy of Shri Ram. There has been uproar in the country over price rise, the Opposition had staged a walk-out on the issue, never the less the prices of diesel, petrol and all other items have increased as all the economists put it. They talk of etiquettes in Parliament during budget, however, they should be more concerned about what they are doing for crores of people living in villages who look upto Parliament for the fulfillment of their expectations. The Opposition staged a walk out on these issues. When the concerns of the Government grew, women Reservation Bill was introduced in the Parliament to overshadow this fundamental issue. However, in a country, where Opposition becomes a tool in the hands of the Government, one can well imagine the fate of such a country.

In response to the issues of minorities, backward classes, scheduled castes, scheduled tribes raised in the report of the Committee headed by hon. Jayanthi Natarajan, the Government said that it would address those issues at an appropriate time. It is given in the report. When that appropriate time would come? The Opposition got ready to hold a discussion in the House by ousting 7 members. This has recorded a black chapter in the annals of the democratic history of Parliament, is this the nature of Opposition? It is under siege of the Government. ... (Interruptions). That is why, there has been no solution of rising prices. I cited the economic policy of Shri Rama, now I would refer to the pricing policy of Dr. Lohia. "Ann daam ka ghatna badhna aana ser ke andar ho, har karkhania maal ki kimat lagat se dedh guni ho". The rise and fall of prices of foodgrains should be minimum, the prices of goods produced by factories should one and a half time more than its cost.

The Government fixes the rate of the farmer's produce when they sell their produce but market decides the prices of their produce when they go to the market

and buyers are compelled to buy the produce at three-four, fold prices. The cost of potato has increased from Rs. 25 per kg to Rs. 35 per kg and now no body is going to purchase potato at Rs. 4 per kilogram when it is in the farmers fields. The same potato costs Rs. 25-30 per kilogram when it come into the hands of the traders and in the cold storages. Why no law is framed in this regard and why no policy is formulated regarding price control. The Government fixes minimum support price. The price of sugar cane, the statutory price will be fixed by the Government of India but who will fix the prices of sugar. Eight and a half kilo gram of sugar is produced out of one quintal of sugar cane and the rate is fixed at Rs. 130 per kilogram. The rate of sugar is Rs. 50 per kilogram, it means the rate of sugar is Rs. 400 that means we get sugar worth Rs. 400 out of sugar cane worth Rs. 130. The Government fixes the rate of sugarcane but who fill fix the rate of sugar. Whether it will be decided by sugar mills and traders why is there standard. So the rate of sugar should be fixed.

Similarly prices of iron bars are increased at will in the factories and whenever they feel, of cement are increased. There is no body to ask them as to what is the cost of producing it and what is the profit they earn after selling the product at these prices? Why this issue is not being solved. Argumentation is not the solution of any problem. Is there any body who can convince me as to why prices of steel are not being controlled and those of farm produce not fixed to determine that farmer will sell his produce at a certain and traders will sell the produce at a certain price. There is profiteering, black-marketing and disorder everywhere.

What is the reason that people have left going to the market places? Markets fix the prices and the Government fixes the prices of the produce of farmers. Market fix the prices of traders goods. The people are dying and hollow arguments are being advanced here. Different voices are being heard on behalf of the Government. The Gyanchand Commission was constituted when rate of sugar increased by Rs. 5.00 in our country. Now price of sugar has reached Rs. fifty and no body there to look into it. At what price have the Government purchased sugar can.e and at what price Government is giving sugar to the consumer. There is no fixed ratio.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please wind up.

[Translation]

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH: The formulae of Rafi Ahmed Kidwai was regarding the rate of sugarcane and at what rate people shall purchase sugar. It is price policy. There is no other option in India except Dr. Lohia's price policy...(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please wind up. You made your point. The Finance Minister has to start his reply.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH: There is regional imbalance. The Government claims that they would construct 20 kilometre of National Highway daily. I say that even one kilometer long national highway of four lane has not been constructed in Bihar. Let one kilometer of road be constructed within one year. Construction of 890 kilometre long road has been approved. Not even one kilometer of four lane road has been constructed.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, wind up, I have given you enough time. You made your point.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH: Sir, I am going to conclude my point. I would like to say about budget. There is a 'Prime Minister's Swasthya Anudan Yojna'. The Members of Parliament recommend the names and ten, twenty, thirty and fifty thousand poor people get aid. Red cards are issued and income certificate sought and doctors estimates are enclosed. Sometimes they get half and some times they get a quarter of the amount. The reply of the letters sent in this regard is received stating that no funds are available under this scheme. What is the use of passing this budget? There is no money available in Prime Minister's fund. What is going on in this country. What will we reply to that poor person who is approaching us for the assistance. The issue is that there is no money in Prime Minister Relief Fund. For whom this budget has been brought.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Just a minute more. Otherwise I will put it off.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH: Sir, I am concluding my point. All honourable Members of Parliament are associated with the Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana. The States can spend twenty thousand crores of rupees per year as per their capacity. The budget of Rs. 12 thousand crores has been sanctioned. The States are demanding Rs. five thousand crores. The construction of roads has stopped in states. Our Honourable Members are unaware of it. I am informing you that the construction of roads has stopped due to lack of funds.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Anything more, you can place it on the table.

....(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Nothing more should go on record.

...(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Just one minute.

[Translation]

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH: Shiksha Mitra are being appointed in Bihar but not teachers. What education will be provided there. Are you bringing education policy of Macaulay. What do you think about villages and what is your approach towards the villages. Hukamdeoji says in his speech that there should be uniform system of education for every body whether it is the son of the President or son of.*..... there should be uniform system of education for everybody.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: He has said unparliamentary word. Erase it from the record.

...(Interruptions)

*Not recorded.

[Translation]

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH: There are well qualified teachers in convent schools but there is no teacher in villages. There are double standards. Education policy of Macaulay is being implemented once again. Why quality education will not be imparted in villages. Prime Minister Health Education Scheme, there is heavy rush in AIIMS. ...(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Nothing will go on record.

...(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: You should respect the chair. You can place your speech on the Table of the House. Nothing should go on record.

...(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

**SHRI KISHANBHAI V. PATEL (Valsad): The Hon. Finance Minister has prepared the general budget of this year clearly and has shown his political wisdom. Taking into consideration every section of the society he has presented a budget beneficial for all which it is a welcome step. Our Prime Minister is a well known economist and our country is continuously developing under his guidance. The efficient leadership of our leader Hon. Sonia ji ensures the stable Government and its commitment towards the development of our countrymen.

Though this budget is in the interest of the farmers but still the agriculture sector is not developing in the manner as it should have been. Attention should be given towards this. Our country is predominantly an agricultural country. The farmers are the soul of the country. Almost 71 percent people are dependant on agriculture and the major source of their livelihood is agriculture. If the farmers of the country are happy, the country will progress. So, the support price should be reasonable. The price of the fertilizers should not be increased. The public distribution system should be strong enough so that poor can get its direct benefits. Due to faulty public distribution system, the poor do not get its full benefit. Government tries but middleman reap

*Not recorded.

**Speech was laid on the Table.

the benefit. So, there is a need for all round improvement. Today I am asking for some relief and special assistance from the Hon. Finance Minister for the farmers of my state. Due to less rainfall in Gujarat this year, farmers could not have good crop. So, kindly announce a special financial package for the farmers of Gujarat. In the hilly areas of Gujarat, big ponds should be made for irrigation purpose. We are discussing on Budget and I would like to draw the kind attention of the Government towards a burning issue of controllable price rise. Today the people are suffering due to price rise and it is the responsibility of the Government to take immediate and urgent action in this regard to give relief to the people specially the poor, labourers and the farmers.

I request the Government to increase the daily wages from Rs. 100 to Rs. 250 in public welfare scheme, NAREGA. It will give directly benefit crores of labourers and they will be less worried about their livelihood. The working day should also be increased from 100 days to atleast 200 days. The ordinance issued by the Gujarat Government that not more than Rs. 100 will be given as daily wages to labourers under NAREGA is wrong. The daily wages based on measurement should be given to labourers as per previous practice so that they can get its benefits. The Central Government should pay attention towards this and issue orders to withdraw this ordinance. RTI has empowered the general public and everyone is praising it. Every department, even private institutions should also be covered under it by making suitable amendment. In my opinion, it will have a check on exploitation that is taking place today. Instead of decline, unemployment is increasing day by day in the country.

So, the Government should pay attention on this. More and more employment opportunities should be provided otherwise there will be resentment among the youth. Today whole country is facing the big problem of potable water. Even after 63 years of independence, if we are not getting pure drinking water. Then it is a matter of regret. So, the Government should pay attention towards this. Power shortage is increasing day by day. Even the power rich developed states, are facing power shortage today. So, due to attention should be given towards this and I hope that Government will be eager to overcome this shortage in the country by the end of 11th five year plan. With these words I once again fully

support the general budget 2010-11 and conclude my speech.

*SHRI GANESH SINGH (Satna): I am going to present my views on UPA Government's General Budget. This budget would result in all round inflation. The Finance Minister has prepared this budget on the advice of capitalist countries. Frightening us in the name of economic recession in the world and promising double digit growth is totally misleading. On one hand, people are starving and on the other, a rise in growth is being projected. Already prices are high, and on top of it we have been saddled with Rs. 20 thousand crore tax besides petrol and diesel becoming costlier. No one expected the Finance Minister would be so heartless.

The Union Government which promised to take care of the common man, seems helpless in providing food and checking price rise. It has been the characteristic of this government to put the blames on global price rise, adverse climatic conditions, holding State Governments responsible and to give a clean chit to itself. The President's Address referred to the measures taken to check price-rise of food items. But the country is bound to bear the brunt of price-rise on account of increase in the prices of cement, diesel, petrol, iron and all other types of commodities.

Data released last week by Reserve Bank of India have shown that during the 18 weeks, inflation of the food-items has increased. 18-20 per cent. This is result of wrong policies of the Government. This policy is responsible for 99 per cent of speculative trade. During the current year transaction of Rs. 4.5 lakhs crore was done, whereas actual delivery shown was only 1 per cent i.e. Rs. 4500 crore. From where the remaining money was paid and where it vanished? It shows that rampant corruption took place and Government have no explanation.

The Government say that it is giving priority to food security. Two-third of our population lives on Rs. 20 per day. Till today, Union Government could not identify the number of people living below poverty line. The Planning Commission says that 25.7% of total population

is BPL whereas National Commission says it is 77%. Tendulkar Committee says it is 37.2% and Saxena Committee constituted by Ministry of Rural Development thinks it is 50% of the total population. There are several states like Madhya Pradesh where 20 lakh BPL families do not get foodgrains from the Union Government. What type of food security is this?

The Central Government promised to bring back the black money stashed abroad within 100 days. There is no mention of the said promise now. The Government gave relief in revenue taxes to the Industry to the tune of Rupees four lakh eighteen thousand and ninety five crores, and used thousands of crores of rupees in the elections. So far only 28 percent has been taken in the country, Vargi Nyayvartan Irrigation Project in my constituency is under consideration for inclusion under Nation Irrigation Scheme. This would irrigate five lakh hectares. Due to paucity of funds, the Government is dilly-dallying to declare it as a National Scheme.

Cultivable land has shrunk by 8 per cent to 12 crore hectares. In 1991, the per capital availability of foodgrains was 510 gram. Now its 440 gram.

By taking a decision to cut down fertilizer subsidies in this general budget, the UFA Government has made it clear that they are indifferent towards the interests of the farmers, who are already facing severe crisis. Although the Government has accepted in the Economic Survey and also in the Union Budget that the farmers are facing hard times even then the Government is paying lip service for this welfare. Farmers need cheaper loans and easy repayment facility. But the government has only increased the loan targets by making an increased provision of Rs. 3.75 lakh crores.

In spite of the Government making made tall claims regarding agriculture, the farmers, rural development, health, education, social security for unorganized sector, food security, dalits-advantaged, welfare of the minorities etc., the fact remains that due to the stress on budget cuts, the common man would be hard hit.

From the general budget 2010-11, it has become clear that with new political scenario, the UFA Government no longer feels bound by its commitment to look after the interests of the common man.

From the provisions of the budget, it seems the Government is not sincere in implementing the Right to Education Act even after enacting. This law will come into force from first April of this year and for this, at least Rs. 45,000 crores would be required each year. As per the estimates of the Ministry of Human Resource Development, Rs. 1,71,000 crores i.e. yearly an average of Rs. 34,000-Rs 35,000 crores would be required for the next five years for this purpose. But the budget plan for school education is Rs. 31,000 crore in this budget.

In the previous (2008-09) and the current financial year (2009-10) the UPA Government due to the electoral compulsions had loosened its purse string/a little to woo the voters. But the general budget, 2010-11 has exposed the negligence and insensitivity of the UFA Government towards the common man.

During the past one year whereas the rate of inflation for other items was between 1 to 2 per cent, for foodgrains it was 20 percent. In such a situation the common man, expected the Government to increase the public distribution quota to bring down the prices. But the Government did the opposite of it by increasing the prices of petroleum and diesel products which would definitely affect the foodgrain prices. For the common man the budget is a nightmare.

The Minister of Finance has made a provision of Rs. 40,100 crore in this budget for National Rural Scheme. But it has not been mentioned as to what extent the increase in the budget allocation for the next year exceeds the current year's budget.

Increase in the excise duty on petroleum products in the budget, has come as a big blow to the common men. By hinting to completely free the prices of petroleum products from Government control the problems of the common man has been aggravated.

Infrastructural developing is extremely essential for the poor people. But in spite of large number of projects through public-private participation made it is unfortunate that investment in this sector is only five percent of GDP.

In this Budget the Government has brought down the fiscal deficit from 6.5 percent to 5.5 percent. But how will it benefit the common man?

The Chief concern of the common man is employment. But in the 2010-11 budget this has almost been left untouched.

Health

Since ancient time, the aim of governance in India has been the establishment of a welfare state. It is best exemplified by providing efficient health facilities to the poor and the homeless. Fa-hien, the Chinese traveller who visited India during the reign of Chandragupta Maurya, has given detailed accounts of the charity dispensary run in Pataliputra. According to him the rich and the common man had constructed hospitals in the city where people from all the countries came for their treatment.

The Chinese traveller Huan-Tsang, a contemporary of Harsha Vardhana, has mentioned at length in regard to the hospitals of that time. According to him, there were hospitals (Pun shala) run by the Government all over India along the highways of the urban and rural areas.

Health is a primary human right which has been guaranteed by Article 21 of the constitution of India in a very clear and forceful manner. According to this Article, it is the duty of the state Governments to provide facility of health, safety and nutrition to the people, whereas the Union Government has to play an important role therein.

In accordance with the constitution, health is included in the concurrent list of the present political system. States, local bodies and the Union Government—all the three are responsible for the health sector. Three fourth share of the total expenditure incurred by the Government in regard to the health sector is borne by the state and the local governments whereas only one fourth of the total Government expenditure is borne by the Union Government. It is the responsibility of the Government to fix the national standard of health and regulate and monitor the same in the country.

Education

Notification has been issued to implement the Right to Education Act with effect from 1st April. The Centre has to contribute 70% therein. Under these circumstances, an increase of only 8306 crore in the budget for primary education is inadequate. There will be a requirement of at least Rs. 45,000 crore each year for proper implementation of this Act. As per the assessment of the Ministry of Human Resource

Development an amount of Rs. 34 to 35 thousand crore will be required for the same, but the factual situation is that the total budget plan for school education is of Rs. 31,000 crore in this budget.

In the budget for the year 2010-11, a total of Rs. 42,036 crore has been allocated to the Ministry of Human Resource Development, while in the budget for the year 2009-10, a total amount of Rs. 36400 crore was allocated. Thus, increase of only Rs. 6, 836 crore vis-a-vis the previous year is a blow to the new schemes in the education sector.

Such a nominal increase in the budget is inadequate to implement the Right to Education Act and to realize the measures taken in regard to the higher education sector.

It is reported that the Ministry of Human Resource Development had sought Rs. 65000 crore for primary education and Rs. 31,000 crore for higher education from the Ministry of Finance in this budget. However, an amount of Rs. 31,106 crore for primary education and Rs. 11000 crore for higher education has been allocated in this budget. It is obvious that the schemes of the Ministry (particularly that of education sector) will hang fire.

The UPA Government has not been able to increase the allocation for national defence expenditure of the country as well. The Government has made an allocation of Rs. 1,47,344 crore for defence expenditure in the budget for the year 2010-11, which is only an increase of 4% in comparison to that of Rs. 1,41,703 crore made during the previous year. This increase of 4% will not even bridge the gap of the current inflation rate. Defence allocation is reeling around 2.5% of the GDP and keeping in view the present security situation, the Government should have made adequate allocation for defence expenditure.

Today, the Indian economy has entered into an age of food insecurity and rising prices of foodgrains. It has affected the prices of sugar, wheat, rice and milk. I expected that the Government would take a big initiative by giving a policy statement and would announce incentive measures to promote the cultivation of scantily sown crops. However, all that has been done is to give a nominal increase in allocation for foodcrops in the budget. No particular attention has been paid to the problem in regard to the problem of supply of foodgrains.

List of proposals submitted by the Government of Madhya Pradesh to the Government of India, New Delhi.

These proposals are still lying pending and the UPA Government has mentioned nothing in the budget for the same, nor has sanctioned any fund to get them completed.

Central Road Fund.

Nagauda Ruhikwara Surdaha Marg, district Satna

Letter No. 3426 dated 13.07.2009 of Madhya Pradesh Government.

Satna Semariya Marg, district Satna

Submitted to Government of India

dated 23.11.2009

(Revised estimate submitted again)

Jhukchi Kaimor Harya Bhatara Badanpura Marg district Vijayraghaurh/Satna

Submitted to Government of India

dated 23.11.2009.

(Revised estimate submitted again)

Proposal of interstate and economically viable roads.

Satna to Allahabad via Semariya, Jamua, Atraila, Badgad, Allahabad.

Narmada Valley development.

In respect of diversion of additional 77.235 hectare forestland submerging under Sardar Sarovar project.

Additional principal chief conservator (Land-Management), Bhopal (Nodal officer).

Proposal through the letter No.3/27/07/10-1 I/NVDA/204 dated 24.01.08 submitted to the Ministry of Environment and Forests, Government of India.

In respect of declaring Bargi Diversion project (BDP) as a national project.

Proposal in respect of declaring Bargi Diversion Project (BDP) as a national project submitted to the

secretary, Ministry of Water Resources, Government of India by the vice-chairman, Narmada Valley Development Authority through the letter No. 356/Whi.C./NVD/A/09 dated 03.02.2009.

In respect of brining only 65.151-hectare forest land carving from 94.228-hectare forest land out of total 159.397 hectare forest land diverted for canal under Indira Sagar project under the perimeter of net percent value.

Proposal vide letter No. F-9/10-1 1/1868 dated 26.08.2006 of the Chief Conservator (Land-Management), Bhopal has been submitted to the Secretary, Ministry of Environment and Forests, Government of India, New Delhi.

In respect of raising the height of Sardar Sarovar Project.

The Ministry of Water Resources, Government of India has noted down through the letter No. 1970 dated 23.12.2008 and the D.O. letter/174 dated 21.10.2008 of Narmada Valley Development Authority.

Housing and Environment

U.I.D.S.S.M.T plan Satna (Water Conservation plan), which is of Rs. 73 crore is under consideration of the Ministry of Urban Development. It may be accorded approval.

By the letter No. 749/VPS/09 dated 22.6.2009 of Madhya Pradesh Development Authority Union.

Madhya Pradesh Pollution Control Board Public Partnership

National River Conservation Directorate, Ministry of Environment and Forests, Government of India.

Madhya Pradesh Lake Conservation Authority, Bhopal.

[English]

Study of rural catchments of Bhoj Wetland, Bhopal for development of conservation and management strategies and action plan.

[Translation]

1. Letter No. 889/L.C.A./09 dated 26.09.09.
2. Reminder letter No. 200/L.C.A./09 dated 13.05.09

Development and conservation of 10 ponds of Bhopal

Letter No. 1586/LC/07/dated 12.02.07, 1584/LCA/07 dated 12.02.07, letter No. 70/PS/H&U/07 dated 05.05.07, request letter No. 1278/CMO/07 dated 4.1.07 of hon'ble Chief Minister submitted to the Minister of Finance, Government of India, the letter No. 37/CS/PS/08 dated 25.04.08 of Chief Secretary, Madhya Pradesh Government submitted to the Secretary, Ministry of Finance.

Conservation and Management Plan of Govingarh pond, Riva.

Letter No. 1274/D.C.A/09 dated 31.12.09.

There are many tourist places in my parliamentary constituency. I want all these to be brought into the tourist circuit of the country.

Bypass road should be constructed in Satna town on the National Highway No. 75 and N.H.7 be converted into four line road.

Satna district is an industrial district. As such, immediate air service should be introduced over there. There are hundred of playgrounds in Satna district. Financial assistance should be provided to construct stadium therein.

Indira Awaas quota should be increased in Satna district. Quota of Satna district should be increased under Water Conservation plan.

Finally, I oppose the budget.

[English]

DR. MIRZA MEHBOOB BEG (Anantnag): Sir, even without microphone he is more audible than me. I cannot be so audible....(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: I would request the hon. Members to stick to the time.

DR. MIRZA MEHBOOB BEG: Sir, he is so audible....(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: I will give you time.

DR. MIRZA MEHBOOB BEG: Sir, I would very quickly make a couple of suggestions. I would go straight to the State of Jammu and Kashmir. My very capable

Finance Minister, who presented the Budget, is present here and my former Finance Minister, Shri Yashwant Sinha is also here. I would talk about the State of Jammu and Kashmir and both the experts will agree that the State has tremendous potential so far as our economy is concerned.

The God was so kind to the State of Jammu and Kashmir that it has endowed the State with tremendous water reservoirs. We would have been quite self-sufficient so far as generation of electricity is concerned but unfortunately way back in 1962 all waters of the State of Jammu and Kashmir were handed over to the Government of Pakistan and the State of Jammu and Kashmir had no control over its own water resources. Even very recently the Government of Pakistan has made objections and said that we cannot tamper with the famous international Water Treaty which deprives the State of Jammu and Kashmir and, therefore, the entire country from exploiting tremendous power potential. So, I would request the Government of India, the hon. Finance Minister that is an international treaty and perhaps we cannot scrap that but the State of Jammu and Kashmir should be compensated for the heavy loss which it is undergoing because of that Indus Water Treaty.

We are very famous so far as horticulture or handicraft or Kashmiri carpet is concerned. We could have attracted tourists from all over the world but unfortunately not much has been done on this front also. If the Government of India could provide infrastructure, road connectivity, lodging and boarding, Kashmir could have been a spot which could attract not only domestic tourists but tourists from the entire world. Unfortunately, not much has been done on this front.

I heard Shri Sinha saying that they had every right to stage a walk out. The question is, they did not even hear the Finance Minister and staged a walk out. They should have heard as to why there was a hike in fuel prices. It was because this was a concession given to us at a time when in the international market the fuel prices were at their peak. This has softened now and, therefore, this concession has been withdrawn and hence there has been a hike in fuel price. I do not think that it was actually a hike but the result of the concession being withdrawn.

When we boast that when the entire world was overtaken by recession we faced it very well, we cannot

compare ourselves with economic giants like the USA. We should compare ourselves with China. Unfortunately, China is moving ahead. I heard the Finance Minister saying that because of the democracy we cannot move as ahead as China has but I think there is a vast section of the society which has not been covered. There is still poverty and illiteracy. We have to reach to the masses who are still suffering because of poverty and illiteracy and where our Budget, our economic policies have not reached so far.

Therefore, I would request the Government of India to concentrate and to see how we can reach those poor masses who are yet to enjoy the fruits of our democracy, our policies and our schemes.

[Translation]

SHRI HASSAN KHAN (Ladakh): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I extend my thanks to you for giving me an opportunity to speak. I will speak about only one item. I do not want to take more time of the House.

[English]

That is about Rs.500 crore which have been provided for Ladakh by the hon. Finance Minister in the present Budget to address the acute problem of extremely harsh climate and energy deficiency. I would congratulate the Finance Minister and through him the UPA Government as it is for the first time that the Government has realised the difficulties of the people of Ladakh which remains cut off from the rest of the world for more than six months in a year with a temperature below 50 degrees. I do not accuse BJP Member because it is his ignorance. They are ignorant of the geography of the country. They are ignorant of the people living in far off and remote areas. That is why, they are making such criticism of the Finance Minister for giving concessions and for redressing the problems of the far off places, especially the border areas of China and Pakistan. He said that it has been given for a district. He must note that Ladakh is not only a district. It can be a district because of less population. Otherwise, it is bigger than Jammu and Kashmir put together in area. It is 70,000 square kilometres which is much more than many States in the country and people are spread in all those areas. They have many problems, especially during winter season when they remain cut off. It is the UPA Government which have realised the problems of the people. How can he realise it? He stated that Jharkhand

has been given this much and Ladakh has been given that much. There is a reality on the ground and they have realised the problems of the people, wherever they are. So, I am highly thankful to the hon. Finance Minister and his Government for redressing this problem of Ladakh for the first time. BJP also said that Rs.500 crore has been given because Dr. Farooq Abdullah is the Minister. Dr. Farooq Abdullah has not given money to his Constituency.

[Translation]

Then Kashmir should have been given, Shri Ghulam Nabi Azad belongs to Jammu

[English]

It is because they do not need it and Ladakh needs it. There is potential of solar in Ladakh. He has given the money. So, we are highly thankful to him.

I would like to bring one more thing to the notice of the hon. Finance Minister since they have started realising the problems of the people living in all parts of the country. All the central schemes which have been running in the country in a revolutionary manner, in Ladakh region they are not giving the targeted results. It is again because of the harshness of the climate, because of remoteness and because of remaining cut off for more than six months in a year.

[Translation]

The incoming generating from the loans being provided to the unemployed youth comes to a standstill completely for six months.

[English]

Persons who have been given loans under these schemes.

[Translation]

Their income generation also comes to a standstill completely for six months and the recovery of their instalment runs the same as it goes from those engaged in all season works in the rest parts of the country. In this regard, I would at least make a request to the Minister of Finance that he should formulate a scheme so that the way of recovery of their interests, instalment could be considered.

[*English*]

They will definitely think about these things because they know the problem.

[*Translation*]

Not like this that Ladakh is a district, why was the money given to it?

[*English*]

It is because they see only things in front of their eyes.

*SHRI VIKRAMBHAI ARJANBHAI MADAM (Jamnagar): The General Budget 2010-11 presented by the hon. Minister of Finance is quite commendable, however, I have following suggestions to make:

1. Fresh schemes should be introduced to link the tourist places of Gujarat and promote tourism there and more funds should be allocated for this purpose.
2. All the tourist and pilgrimage centres in Gujarat should be connected with the National Highways and two laned national highways should be fourlaned.
3. International coastal security should be beefed up and more funds should be allocated for the purpose.
4. MPLAD fund should be increased for the development of rural areas to expedite and improve rural development works.
5. New schemes should be introduced to preserve environment.
6. Interest free loan should be given to give impetus to solar energy and other such schemes in order to meet the shortage of electricity.
7. Housing facility should be provided to Below Poverty Line families.
8. LPG is being brick-marketed due to its short supply. It should be checked.
9. Students in rural primary schools study in the open. Funds should be allocated for thei-school building.

DR. TARUN MONDAL (Joynagar): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am afraid I cannot call this budget common man's budget as termed by our hon. Minister of Finance. This budget cannot feed the common man, it can play with the feelings of the common man. Post budget, the eatables have become costlier and toys cheaper.

[*English*]

This Budget is totally anti-people and it will result in increased inflation. The Budget has given concessions to the big business houses and monopoly capitalists of our country. This time a lot of people expected that this Budget at least will attempt to put a rein on the price line of essential commodities. But it has frustrated the people. On the contrary, it has announced certain measures which will result in further hiking the price line of these commodities.

The hon. Finance Minister has announced that the Direct Taxes have been reduced. But the expectation of the people in the lower and middle income groups that they will get some benefit out of that will vanish instantly whenever they visit the market. This will give, if any, benefit only to the richer sections of society, the capitalists and the corporate houses. Indirect Taxes also have been increased in many ways and that also will squarely put a burden on already burdened common people of our country.

Ours is a Welfare State but the allocation in education sector, in health sector are very meagre. On the contrary allocation in a non-productive sector, like the military, the Budgetary allocation is to the tune of Rs. 1,47,344 crore, almost equal to our non-tax revenue and 13 per cent of our total Budget. A heinous attempt, I should say, has been made particularly by increasing the Customs Duty, the Excise Duty and taxes on petroleum products which will result in sharp increase of essential commodities, particularly of the food grains. De-regulation of and sustained petroleum products on the lines of the Parikh Committee recommendations will further deteriorate the situation in the country. Certain other anti-people policies include withdrawal of subsidy from the fertilizer sector, participation of private capital, particularly for storing of foodgrains, increasing the number of Special Economic Zones, disinvestment of our public sector undertakings etc. These measures will further squeeze the pockets of our common people. There has been no mention about unemployment and joblessness in this Budget. This Budget also does not

particularly talk about the conditions of the vast masses of landless people. The policies pursued by the Government have practically resulted in indebtedness of the small farmers. The Government has not properly increased the remunerative prices of the produces of the farmers.

I would like to quote a sentence of the hon. Finance Minister. He said:

“The focus of economic activity has shifted towards the non Governmental actors bringing into sharp focus the role of Government as an enabler and Government will now create an enabling ethos so that individual enterprise and creativity can flourish.”

With these policies the UPA Government is serving only the interests of the capitalist class without any thought for the common and deprived people of our country.

[Translation]

SHRI BISHNU PADA RAY (ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR ISLANDS): Mr. Chairman, Sir, Andaman and Nicobar Islands is directly under the control of the Union Government does not have any Assembly, so the Union Government should pay more attention to it. Andaman and Nicobar Islands face threat from China. The great and little Cocoa islands are just 45 kilometre away from Diglipur.

These islands are under the control of China as on date. As per the report of the Ministry of Home Affairs, infrastructure like airfield, runway, jetty, radar station etc. have been constructed in the Great Cocoa Island. These have been constructed by China. Two helipads, beaching site, barracks etc. have been constructed in the Great Cocoa island. We are only 45 km. away from them. There are 572 islands in our A & N islands out of which 36 are inhabited and the rest are uninhabited. The people of Thailand, Malaysia, Bangladesh, Indonesia, Sri Lanka intrude into these islands and stay in the forests for months together. So, on behalf of myself and my party I demand that a road, on the border of that island particularly in Diglipur of North Andaman, which is an entry point for intruders, should be constructed on the lines of road constructed by China on India border so as to save Andaman & Nicobar Islands. A road should be constructed to ward off impending threat from China, Bangladesh, Thailand, Malaysia etc. The file

relating to recruitment against vacancies of four thousand coastal security personnel; pending in the Ministry of Home Affairs. It should be immediately disposed of. This is our first demand.

Sir, our second demand is about tsunami. You hail from Goa. You are well aware that dongies of our fishermen have been destroyed in tsunami. 686 fisherman have lost their dongies. The Government gave them loan but did not give them dongies for free. A sum of Rs. 2 crore 35 lakh became outstanding against them on account of loan. Dongies were given for free in Nicobar islands in the name of rehabilitation whereas these were given on loan in Andaman Islands. So, it is my demand that the loan given to 686 fishermen for dongies should be waived.

Sir, Forest Conservation is the biggest problem of Andaman and Nicobar islands. The forest of Andaman and Nicobar is a heritage of the world. The 90 percent are of Andaman is covered with forests which bring rain to Delhi. There are nine national parks, 96 wildlife sanctuaries, a biosphere reserve in Andaman and Nicobar Islands, however, there are hardly any forest officers. There is forest protection only in name, there are no weapons, dongies, boats, arms etc. The same condition prevail in Andaman Forest beat and NRA. I would demand that sufficient manpower should be recruited to protect Andaman and Nicobar National Park Biosphere Zone, National Park sanctuaries or forests. My third demand is that adequate manpower, boats, VHF sets and arms should be given to undertake forest conservation. Only then, the forests of Andaman and Nicobar Islands can be saved.

Sir, since 1979 the police personnel in Delhi and Andaman and Andaman and Nicobar Islands are getting a month's extra salary after 12 months work. This is because they do not get overtime, or any compensatory or weekly off. But the forest officials and officials of the revenue department do not get this facility. There is no holiday or weekly off for them. I demand that the forest officials and those in the revenue department of Andaman and Nicobar Islands be given compensatory pay, one month's basic pay including DA and ADA as is given to the Delhi Police.

Sir, I have another demand. Delhi Police gets Rs. 1144 as monthly ration allowance. This should also be extended to employees in Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

I would like to draw the attention of the Minister of Finance towards the fine work done by him in Bengal. The Central Government is providing separate funds to the State to erect an embankment to check erosion by rivers and streams. Andaman and Nicobar Islands receive the highest rainfall. This causes soil erosion. The Central Government should also provide funds for the union territory for construction of retaining walls. Similarly, students in class eighth onwards in Andaman and Nicobar Islands should also be given bicycles. Free bicycles were provided to students in Karnataka, Tamilnadu, Pondicherry, Jharkhand and Lakshadweep. Why not in Andaman and Nicobar Islands? During their formative years students should not be made to feel they are being discriminated against simply because they are scheduled castes. Children in the Andaman district should also get free cycles.

Sir, I have similar demand regarding uniform, free text books and mid-day meals. In Lakshadweep, free mid day meals are provided till class XII. In Andaman mid day meal should be extended to cover students upto Class XII. Free text books and uniforms should be provided in Andaman and Nicobar Islands also as is being done in Delhi. My last demand specially relates to school hostel stipend. It should be increased from Rs. 300 month to Rs. 1000 month. Is it possible to arrange breakfast, lunch and dinner for Rs. 10? Similarly, the college students get Rs. 650 month. It should be increased to atleast Rs. 1500 month.

DR. KIRODI LAL MEENA (Dausa): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am grateful to you for allowing me to speak. The budget presented by the Hon. Minister of Finance identifies three challenges. The first is to regain the 9 per cent GDP growth rate and then to attain double digit growth. The second is to achieve more inclusive growth by channelising the recent growth in the right direction. The third challenge which the Minister of Finance has pointed out relates to the weakness in government system, procedures and institutions. The Government has accepted these constraints. But it's unfortunate that it did not pay adequate attention to the continuing problem of price rise in the country which is daily discussed in the House. I would like to point out to the Minister of Finance, the four major problems facing the economy after the budget was presented inflation, increasing unemployment, depleting coffers of the Government and falling agricultural growth. No remedy has been provided in the budget to overcome this. Instead, around Rs. 49.5 crores of subsidy has been

pruned. The budget did not announce any scheme to bring more areas under irrigation, as done in Gujarat, Hence I demand that the Minister of Finance should give an impetus to the project of interlinking the rivers, a long standing demand in the country. Rajasthan alone has vast area under desert, which in the absence of irrigation remains uncultivated. Therefore, I request the Minister of Finance to increase the irrigation capacity, to provide maximum funds for irrigation. Inter-linking of rivers should be undertaken and funds for AIDP should be increased to bring more land under cultivation. The Minister of Finance has provided about Rs. 400 crores to Bihar, Jharkhand, Eastern U.P., Chhattisgarh, West Bengal and Orissa for green revolution. It's good. But why was Rajasthan neglected? Rajasthan is worse off. These States it seems have been chosen for electoral gains with an eye on forthcoming elections. But, the center is not concerned about Rajasthan, which sent 20 MPs. Hence, I would request the Minister of Finance to provide funds to Rajasthan also for green revolution as done for other states. Situation is such that unless we attain atleast 4-5 per cent agricultural growth, neither other sectors would grow, nor would GDP growth rate cross six per cent.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, Rs. 1 200 crore have been allocated for Bundelkhand. I don't mind it, however, these were given in view of the difficult situation there. Rajasthan was hit by famine 21 times. ...*(Interruptions)* Hon. Member from Barmer is present here. ...*(Interruptions)* Yes, it was more than that, 27 times. ...*(Interruptions)* if it was more than that then why are you sitting silent?

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please address the Chair.

DR. KIRODI LAL MEENA: It is my demand that if allocation has been made for Bundelkhand then assistance should be provided to Rajasthan as well on the lines of Bundelkhand.

Sir, the Government claims to be the well-wisher of SCs and STs. I would like to quote figures, the total annual plan expenditure of the budget for the year 2010-11 is Rs. 2,84,284 crore. Under the Special Component Plan Rs. 46 thousand 54 crore should have been allocated for Dalits, however, only Rs. 20 lakh 624 crore have been disbursed to them. Similarly, under the tribal sub-plan Rs. 23511.29 crore should have been allocated for tribals, whereas only Rs. 11754 have been allocated to them. So, I would like to urge upon the hon. Minister

that enhanced budget should be provided for SCs and STs and naxal infested areas so that education could be spread in these areas and their development speeded up. I thank you for providing me an opportunity to speak.

*SHRI KAMAL KISHOR 'COMMANDO' (Bahraich): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I express my gratitude to you for providing me an opportunity to speak on the general budget.

I have been elected from Bahraich constituency in Uttar Pradesh. This area is extremely backward and poor. A large number of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (Tharu community) and it is dominated by more than 50 per cent population belonging to minority community which is extremely poor and uneducated. Approximately 40 per cent area of this district is covered with forest, which is inhabited by a large population of Vantania in forest villages who do not enjoy basic amenities like education, employment and health even today. They do not even enjoy right to vote. As a result of loss due to floods every year the people belonging to major and backward castes are living below the poverty line. So, the hon. Minister of Finance is requested to pay special attention to my parliamentary constituency. Besides, proper provisions should be made to make the poverty alleviation programme of the Government more productive and accessible to the poor so that the benefits of Government's scheme accrue to the masses. Suitable provisions should also be made in regard to the following points:

Loans of farmers have been waived by the Government during the last financial year. The loan of those farmers, however, has not been waived who deposited a couple of installments. Provisions should be made in the budget to waive their loan as well.

Minimum wages should be fixed at Rs. 1507-daily under MNREGA and at least 150 days work should be provided in any year. Besides, strict penal provisions should be made for officers/employees found guilty in complaints received under MNREGA and the accountability of the officers should be fixed.

District Bahraich (Uttar Pradesh) which is on Indo-Nepal border faces enormous destruction due to floods -caused by the water flowing down from Nepal each year. An action plan should be formulated to save people from floods and also for water conservation.

*Speech was laid on the Table.

Funds should be allocated to provide basic amenities like road, electricity, water, education, health etc. under the Border Area Development Programme to district Bahraich, Uttar Pradesh as it is a border district. Bahraich, Uttar Pradesh is affected with contagious disease due to contaminated water as a result of floods. There is heavy presence of arsenic in water, so funds should be provided in the budget to purify water.

Electrification along the border is the need of the hour in view of its safety and security, so areas of district Bahraich should be electrified under the Rajiv Gandhi Vidyutikaran Yojana.

A plethora of diseases affect the district owing to contamination of drinking water, so, funds should be sanctioned to install at least 1000 India Marka-2 hand pumps.

Sanction for gauge conversion of 60 km. railway line from Gonda to Bahraich has been given in the current financial year. I express my gratitude to the hon. Minister of Finance and the hon. Minister of Railways besides, I demand funds for the gauge conversion of railway line from Bahraich to Nanpara-Rupdiha-Sitapur and Budval-Bahraich railway line for which survey has been sanctioned in this financial year. Funds should be sanctioned for construction of this railway line.

Bahraich is a quite poor district. Funds should be sanctioned to set up Kendriya Vidyalaya, Medical College, Engineering College and University there.

There is surplus land in Bahraich district which can be utilized for setting up industries by reserving it and declaring the zone as an industrial area.

*SHRI P.L. PUNIA (Barabanki): I do not want to quote the budget data extensively. My able colleagues have already discussed it in detail. The country is passing through difficult times. Whereas the world is facing recession, India, in spite of difficulties, is treading firmly on the path of development. A reading of the budget makes it clear that it is yet another development oriented budget with a continuity. It carries forward the objective of not only the previous year's Budget but also each year's budget of UPA-I Government. The budget has two thrust areas. One concerns 'India shining', and

*Speech was laid on the Table.

the other is 'Bharat Nirman', through which the entire country would be developed by bringing rural farmers, labourers, minorities, the backwards the Dalits of all groups and religions within the ambit of inclusive growth. UPA-I launched the 'Bharat Nirman' programme. Making available maximum funds for all its flagship programmes resulted in revolutionary changes. During the UPA-I regime the loans of farmers were waived off to the tune of Rs. 72,000 crores. The rate of interest on agricultural loans was brought down from 7 per cent to 5 percent this year. The hon. Minister of Finance has given a clear signal that with effect from next year it would be further reduced to 4 per cent. In the previous year a provision of Rs. 3,25,000 crores was made for providing loans to farmers. This year it has been enhanced to Rs. 3,75,000 crores. Taxes on agricultural implements have been reduced, thereby making these cheaper. Unprecedented hike has been effected in the Support Price to provide remunerative prices to the farmers. For creating infrastructural facilities in the country, including rural areas more than Rs. 1,73,000 crores have been allocated. By making all time high increase under the heads of education, health, women's welfare, Dalit upliftment and minorities welfare the Government has made its intension amply clear that by providing equal opportunity in all possible ways to the neglected groups their inclusion would be ensured in the development of the nation. Due to the firm stand taken by the UPA Government, the Women's Reservation Bill could be passed in the Rajya Sabha. I expect it to be sent to the States after its passage in the Lok Sabha at the earliest. Providing 33 percent reservation to 50 per cent of the population is a global first. This would be ensured through a constitutional amendment.

The Hon. Minister of Finance had presented a budget of more than rupees ten lakh crores last year. This year it is more than rupees eleven lakh crores—an increase of 15 per cent over the previous year. It is worth mentioning that by cutting down administrative expenses in this budget, the non-plan expenditure has been brought down to 66 percent as compared to previous year's 70 per cent. Plan expenditure has been increased. In contrast to previous year's revised estimates of Rs. 3,15,176 crores, this year's budget has made a provision of Rs. 3,73,092 crore. Last year's fiscal deficit was 6.7 per cent. Now it has come down to 5.5 per cent. It augurs well for the economy. In the next two years it is hoped that it would further come down to 4 percent. As against the borrowings from other sources which were Rs. 4,14,041 crores, this year's

budget has a provision of Rs. 3,81,408 crores only, which compared to 34 per cent of the previous budget is only 29 per cent this year.

The above figures make it clear that it is a development oriented budget in which funds have not been a constraint where ever needed. Additional taxes were inevitable for generating resources for ever increasing expenditure on development of farmers, the rural and urban dalits and poor minorities as well as for the development of rural areas. But fresh taxes have been imposed in such a manner that no group would feel the pinch of it in particular. I want to congratulate the hon. Minister of Finance for such a wonderful budget.

The center provides funds to states to the tune of thousands of crores of rupees. But complaints are often made that these are not put to best use. Hence my suggestion is that a stringent review of the scheme be done by visiting the States so that the poor get benefited as planned.

For most of the Central Schemes, BPL list is taken as the starting point. But due to non-revision of BPL list after 2002 several discrepancies have crept in. My suggestion is that the list be revised within a month by including all the rural homeless who are without pucca houses. If only this criterion is adopted to prepare the BPL list, the poor would really benefit.

The BPL cardholders get wheat, rice, sugar and kerosene oil at cheaper rates and the poorest among them get wheat at Rs. 2/Kg. and rice at Rs. 3/KG-way below market price under Antyodaya Scheme. The Fair Price shop owners sell these items in the market depriving the poor of their share.

The workers of the party in power in the state extort money from each fair price shop owner every month as a result of which they are compelled to make up the loss by selling foodgrains in the open market. Efforts should be made to check this corrupt practice.

State Governments are provided a handsome amount by the Planning Commission under special component plan to ameliorate the condition of Dalits. This amount is utilized elsewhere instead of using it for Dalits. Clear guidelines should be issued by the Planning Commission in this regard which should be implemented in a stringent manner. This amount should be utilized to extend the benefits directly to dalits only and provide basic amenities to them. It should be strictly reviewed by the hon. Minister and Officers of the Government of India by physically visiting every state.

Through you, I would like to draw his attention to another important point. There are lakhs of backlog vacancies for Scheduled Castes in various public sector organizations under various Ministries of the Government of India and banks. This right has been guaranteed to the Dalits by the Constitution. I strongly recommend that a special recruitment drive should be launched to fill this backlog.

I would like to draw the attention of the Government to another issue associated with it. In the wake of privatization of various public sector organizations. Reservation for Scheduled Castes should be made even in the private sector. Deprived categories of people have been provided reservation in private sector by most of the developing countries having largely private sector. I fully hope that the Union Government would ensure immediate action on it.

Suratganj, Ramnagar and Sirauli Gausarpur villages on the banks of river Ghaghra in my Lok Sabha Constituency, Barabanki, remain in the grip of floods every year due to which lakhs of people get affected. Upon my request to the hon. Minister of Water Resources, instructions were issued to the State Government to get an immediate survey conducted and collect the report from the Ganga Flood Control Commission, Patna then send the proposal to the Union Government. I express my gratitude to the hon. Minister of Water Resources and request him to monitor this case and get a dam constructed at the earliest.

Special arrangements for education should be made in district Barabanki particularly for flood prone areas and minority dominated areas and an inter college and a degree college should be set up there. I am grateful that a decision has been taken by the Ministry of Minority Affairs to set up Cut-inter college in Bilhera, Jaitpur, Ahmedpur, Sahavpur. It is my request that arrangements should be made to set up an inter college each in Buddhupur, Kintur, Subeha, Hasanpur, Danda, Lalpur Karauta, Ganeshpur and Ramnagar immediately.

There is world famous shrine of Deva Sharif in district Barabanki which is thronged by crores of devotees coming to pay obeisance to Haji Waris Ali Shah. However, this area has not been provided any special facility by the Union Government. It should be declared as a tourist center. There are two railway crossings on Bewa route in Barabanki where people have to wait for hours together. Sanction has been

provided for a railway overbridge there. The Union Government is requested to get it completed immediately.

I would like to draw your attention to an important point. There is Nemisaran Pilgrimage center in district Sitapur which is thronged by people from across the country and this holy place is also believed to be the centre of the Earth. There is no straight route from Barabanki to Nemisaran. Many tourists wish to travel to Ayodhya, Dewa Sharif and Nemisaran in one go, however, these places are not connected with the railway line. My suggestion is that 25 km long railway line should be constructed from Barabanki to Fatehpur railway station via Deva then Ayodhya would be directly connected to Nemisaran via Deva Sharif and Fatehpur and crores of people would get the facility to be connected with the three centers for darshans. This demand was raised even in the past, however, the proposal was kept on the back burner since no public representative made any effort to further the cause. The hon. Minister is requested to announce the construction of this railway line within this year.

I would like to narrate a very sorry incident to you. On 25 January, 2009 a tractor trolley collided with a train at Unchahar railway crossing in Raibareli district, Uttar Pradesh in which 12 persons were killed who were residents of my Parliamentary Constituency Barabanki. On 27 January 2009, on the occasion of foundation laying ceremony of Lalganj railway coach factory the then hon. Minister of Railways Shri Lalu Prasad Yadav in the presence of hon. Smt. Sonia Gandhi and Shri Rahul Gandhi handed over cheques of Rs. One lakh each to the families of the deceased and also announced that one member of every family of the deceased would be given employment in class 4 category. Despite this categorical assurance, none of the family members has been given employment till date. Through the House I had asked this question to the hon. Minister of Railways and he admitted that announcement to this effect was made, however, the job was refused on technical grounds. It is my special request to announce class 4 job to a member aggrieved family of the deceased by adopting a humanitarian approach. It is the responsibility of the Union Government to fulfill the announcement made by its Minister. It is my request that the Government nurse the wounds of the aggrieved families by providing them jobs at the earliest.

Lastly, I express my gratitude to you for providing me an opportunity to express my views on the budget. It is a revolutionary budget that would strengthen the

economy of the country and bail us out from recession immediately and would be able to attain 9 percent growth rate which would help rural farmers, labourers, backwards, minority communities and women to contribute fully in the development and upliftment of the country as a whole. With these words, I fully support the budget.

[English]

*SHRI P.T. THOMAS (Idukki): I would like to appreciate Hon'ble Finance Minister for presenting such a promising budget. I thank him for the consistent efforts to ensure that banks meet the target set for agricultural credit flow. In this finance year the target has been enhanced to Rs.3,75,000 crores from Rs.3,25,000 crores.

Debt driven farmers of our country are highly relieved as the budget proposes to extend by six months the repayment of the loan amount.

I would like to invite the attention to certain specific issues in this regard. Most importantly, the thrust should be given to the agricultural sector in our country where large population depends upon farming for their livelihood. We hope that four pronged strategy suggested by the Finance Minister do yield short term and long term results.

As our economy is facing severe inconsistencies what we need is inclusive growth. Agricultural sector can only spur integral and inclusive growth. The income generated from the agricultural sector may help out rural household to invest in education, health and other primary needs. In order to support the rural economy, the interest rate of agricultural loan should be substantially reduced.

So is the case with education loans and loans extended to the self help groups across the country. If the Government is willing to take a risk by reducing the interest rate from what it is now, more and more people and households will benefit from education loan and loans extend to self help groups. Madam I am requesting to reduce the education loan as well as self help groups loan interest from 10+13% in to 4%.

Moreover, the capital extended to the Regional Rural Banks to be doubled to support increased lending to

the rural economy. The unemployed youth of our country will be the beneficiaries of this kind of empowerment through Regional Rural Banks. This will gear target of small scale industries and initiatives for self help groups.

I may suggest a review of minimum supporting prize of essential food commodities and cash crops by the central Government. This is to enable our farmers to compete with and survive in the global prize market. Madam, the farmers are eagerly waiting for price stabilization fund for their agriculture as well as cash crops.

I am very much disappointed when our Hon'ble former Finance Minister Yashwant Sinha's speech. He asked what the ordinary people will do with growth rate? No Madam, such a personality like Yeshwant Sinahiji never say like that? He is well aware of the importance of growth rate. Is it so? Then why he is approaching in such a low profile? It is too much for the Former Finance Minister has never accessed the budget in such a manner.

Kerala is famous for its handloom industry and other handicraft items. Today, almost all such cottage industries in very high financial crises. I am requesting to the Hon'ble Finance Minister to give some financial package for the revival of such units.

I was requesting to give much more attention to them. Whenever they are coming back, all support is to be given to the NRIs. In Kerala the NRIs are the backbone of our economy. I demand, more projects and financial support for the NRIs' rehabilitation.

In the case of NRI's a realistic approach is needed. They are supporting in a big way the financial progress of our country. Government of Kerala is lapsing most of the central schemes that are farmer friendly. Either due to their ideological obscurantism or due to their absent mindedness in the office, the C.P.I(M) led Kerala Government turn its face away from central projects. Their biased attitude is detrimental to the progress of the State. They are changing the name of the centrally sponsored programme and again introducing the Central Project with their own name.

Central Government should take serious note of such anti-developmental stand. Measures should be taken for the compulsory implementation of all farmers friendly projects in each state despite the political and ideological differences with the centre.

EDUCATION

I am also welcoming the proposal of 15% higher allocations for school and higher education in 2010-11. In this budget Hon. Finance Minister allocated Rs.400 crores for setting up new IITs, 33% higher than the Rs. 300 crores in 2009-10. The plan outlay for school education in 2010-11 is Rs. 31,036 crore, up 36.5 per cent from Rs.22,729 crore in 2009-10. Madam considering higher education where Rs. 10,996 crore central plans was allocated for 2010-11 up 38.2 per cent from Rs.7,952 crore in 2009-10.

The Right to Education Act will be implemented from April 1, 2010 and states will get Rs.3,675 crore for elementary education as recommended by the 13th Finance Commission. The RMSA (Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan) which aims to complete the implementation of this Government universal education programme. All schemes are for the betterment of our nation.

National Literacy Mission as "Saakshar Bharat" with a target of 70 million non literate adults including 60 millions women is yet another revolutionary step in the education scenario.

To encourage research across all sectors, Hon. Finance Minister enhanced the amount considerably from 125 per cent to 175 per cent.

In the case of scholarships I am requesting to increase the number much more will enable the poor villagers access the benefits.

The benefits of education loan is increased from Rs.4500 crores to 24,260 crore is a real success. Due to this thousands of poor students are not continuing their studies. It is a real help to the poor. Some bank managers are not willing to give loans to the needy students.

Whenever a student is approaching for loans they are not ready to give even application forms. Madam-strict action is needed against those bank officials who are denying education loans to the needy students. Madam-Government, already declared interest waiver scheme for education loans, but it is not yet reached to the poor. Bank Managers are compelling the loanees to repay the interest and also denying the second and third installments. Madam, immediate intervention is needed.

AGRICULTURE

It is a notable thing that a substantial amount of money is earmarked for the credit availability for the rural farmers. Rs.3,75000 crore. Also the rate of interest for farmers who repay this short term crop loans as per schedule will be 5 per cent. Madam, I would like to call your attention regarding small farmers, they are suffering a lot. The local money lenders and vendors are looting them. A timely intervention is needed in the case of small and medium farmers. Even though Government declared debt waiver scheme - the real benefits have not reached a great extent to the real farmers. Madam, in Kerala immediately before the debt waiver announcement, our state Government declared two schemes i.e. one was Navaratnam Keraleem" and the second is "Sathasathemanam Keraleem" in which Government insist the small farmers to reschedule their loans with out any remittance due to this methodology more than 50% of the real farmers who had rescheduled their loans are thrown out from the eligible category of the Central Government norms. Madam, even one day before the debt waiver scheme of Central Government thousands of farmers lost their change to come under the debt waver scheme. I am requesting to do some thing for the helpless affected farmers.

My request is to make an enquiry about the debt waiver beneficiaries and also the loans which are consider under the said scheme by the Bank officials.

Number of irregularities are there. A pacca enquiry is essential. Madam consider to wave the entire interest of the small farmers and also allow them to repay the original amount in six equal installments.

Some bank official even converted the agricultural loans into other loans like business loan without the knowledge of the borrowers. A pillar to post conquery will reveal all such irregularities.

Some prominent journalist like P. Sainath is sharply criticized this budget according to Sainath this is not a farmers oriented but it is a corporate farmer oriented. I am also requesting this will not go in the hands of corporative to farmers, but to the real farmers.

NABARD is giving agriculture loan in the rate of 4% to State co-operative banks and they are giving to district banks with 6 or 7%. From it, they are giving at 8-9% to Primary banks and lastly the primary banks are giving to farmers with an interest more than 10%.

My humble submission is that why not NABARD can release the loans directly to the primary Banks? If they do like that small farmers will get always 5% interest loan.

HEALTH

The main aim of NRHM is to provide accessible, affordable accountable effective and reliable primary health care facilities especially to the poor and vulnerable section of the population. It also aims at bridging the gap in Rural Health care service through creation of cadre of accredited social Health. Activist (ASHA) and improved hospital care, decentralization of programme to district level to improve intra and inter-sectoral conveyance and effective utilizations of resources. What is the condition of the ASHAs? The Kerala health Minister declared they will provide Rs.500 to ASHA workers but so far as it is not reached into the hands of Asha workers. The Kerala Health Ministers offer was only to induce the poor 'Asha' workers to join their trade unions. Madam, in Kerala CPM led Government is every time making such gimmicks.

I am requesting to conduct an enquiry into the utilization of NRHM fund in Kerala a number of purchase including computer and other items must be enquired. The huge expenses spent for rented of vehicle also be enquired.

MALNUTRITION

Ordinary Indians are badly malnourished and calorie intake has fallen over time. An expert group appointed by the Planning commission has proposed 1800 calories per day as the norm of consumption by an adult for fixing the poverty line. Madam this norm is applicable only for light or sedentary works. Madam how is a construction worker with heavy head loads or an agricultural worker driving buffaloes in the flooded paddy land going to do his work and lead a healthy life or survive long? Madam at least four alternative figures are available now in connection with poverty line? 28 per cent from the planning commission 50 per cent from the N.C. Saxena committee report 42 per cent from Tendulkar Committee report and 80 per cent or so from the national commission for enterprises in the unorganized sector (NCEUS) and 27 per cent according to national sample survey. Our entire planning is based on this poverty line? If it is not biased in real picture what will be the fate of our planning. Therefore I am

requesting the Government to come out with correct figures.

LIVE STOCKS AND DAIRY FARMERS

Live stock rearing is a key livelihood and risk mitigation strategy for small and marginal farmers of India. Madam 32 per cent of the total value of agriculture and allied activities. Madam most often we are seeing livestock as providers of essential food products. It is a very important factor that livestock wealth is much more equitably distributed.

A global analysis of the livestock sectors by the UN Food and agriculture organization (FAO) was contained in the recently realized state of food and agriculture and it highlighted three our arching message that merit discussion in the context of India.

We are very proud of our prestigious Aam Admi project like Mahatma Gandhi Grami Rozgar Yojana— in which minimum wages are fixed. This project can be linked with live stock rearing. Madam, if we implement Mahatma Gandhigram in Rozgar Yojana to live stock rearing. The milk production will double in a short while. My humble request is that this may be included into the Mahatma Gandhi Gramin Rozgar Yojana too.

The most important characteristic of the 2010-11 budget is the upward growth of plan expenditure and downward non-plan expenditure. 2009-10 budget the non plan expenditure was 70% whereas in 2010-11 it is 66%.

The total Government expenditure during 2010-11 would be 11,08,749 crore in which non-plan is Rs.6,68,082 crore The total Central Plan outlay is Rs.52,44,84 crore during 2010-11 as against 42,55,98 crore in the year 2009-10.

In our Kerala the ruling party is baselessly making allegations against the 13th Finance Commission.

What is the real picture? The 13th Finance Commission devolution of funds for the state was the highest. It had proposed devolution of higher tax share and grant in-aid for the state of had recommended Rs.33,954.3 crore as the state's share of tax and Rs.6,371.5 crore as grant in-aid as against the 12th Finance Commission Rs.16,353.23 crore and Rs.3,254 crore respectively. The total devolution of funds as per

13th Finance Commission's recommendations was 40,325.23 crore which was 107.6 percent higher than the previous panels. The state share for local bodies, special award, calamity relief, roads and bridges, elementary educations, water resources management and forestry was appreciably higher than that of the previous year.

It is the first time that our Govt, is giving such high priority for conservation of ecology. The clean energy cess of Rs.50 per tonne on coal produced in India. (2) National Clean Energy Fund for research in Energy Technologies. (3) Concessional excise duty of 4% on CSIR's Solar rickshaw (4) Excise duty on LED lights cut from 8% to 4%. (5) Excise duty of 4% on electric vehicle components. (6) Rs.200 crore to Goa for its beaches and green cover and Rs.200 crore to Tirupur for zero liquid effluent discharge. The central budgetary allocation for the Ministry of Environment and Forests has risen by about 10 per cent from Rs.2,129 crore in 2009-10 to Rs.2351 crore in 2010-11. The pollution control has seen substantial increase in allocation. The allocation for control of river pollution programme has also gone up. I am welcoming this.

Dalit and Minority Welfare

The allocation of SC's has increased from Rs.2500 to Rs.4,500 in the year 2010-11 and minority welfare Rs. 1740 to 2600 is also a most important welfare measure. I would like to congratulate the Central Government.

Women and Child Welfare Schemes

The total allocations for this is Rs.11,070 crore for 2010-11. The funds for the Rajiv Gandhi Scheme for Empowerment of Adolescent girls have gone up from Rs.99 crore last year to Rs.99 crore last year to Rs.900 core(2) The integrated child protection scheme has also seen a huge increase from Rs.35 crore to Rs.270 crore.

Considering the budget allocation for the women and child are basically benefited to the women empowerment. I am concluding my speech with these words.

SHRI PREM DAS RAI (Sikkim): Mr. Chairman, Sir thank you very much for giving me this opportunity.

I rise to support this Budget. My Party, the Sikkim Democratic Front, is a member of the UPA. I express to this House the greetings of the people of Sikkim.

The Budget has the potential of being inflationary. However, in view of the partial 'roll back' of the stimulus it may be argued that this is a pain we will have to live with. I support this move. Moreover, the hon. Prime Minister, Dr. Manmohan Singh has assured that the economy has the capability of absorbing this pressure and this is good news. We all believe him. The economy has already shown signs of good recovery. I pray for a good monsoon along with all of you. I am sure if both these are true in 2010, then our nation can be on the path to double digit growth in GDP terms.

We certainly could have done more for the education sector. I am keenly aware of the lakhs of people who do not have access to schools especially in the North Eastern Region. I am, therefore, finding it a little puzzling as to why more allocation has not been followed up to the passing of the Right to Free and Compulsory Education Bill during an earlier sitting. The Act is being notified in April, but I think we all will find it hard to get the necessary resources. I, therefore, request the hon. Minister of Finance to raise the level, right now at 3.32 per cent of GDP to the expected six per cent that we have all committed earlier.

Similarly, the allocation to the health sector which is at about 1.06 per cent of GDP should also be increased so that the health sector gets more allocation. However, I am aware that there are more pressing concerns and that all that we can do is flag the issues that we all think is important.

I applaud loudly the spirit and backing given to the National Skill Development Corporation. This is a unique opportunity for all citizens to get involved in the national mission of giving employability skills to the so many out of school children. These children and grown-ups who have been failed by our education system need to be targeted and if we do not do that, then the demographic dividend that we all talk of may never happen. This will have to work hand in hand with our thrust in the education sector.

We do not see too much of extra emphasis given to the North Eastern Region. However, we need to press for early completion of many of the connectivity projects that have been started in that region.

Finally, Mr. Chairman, Sir I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister of Finance to the mountain issues. One of them is the factoring in of mountain

specificities to the whole process of planning. All mountain States face this particular issue. In this day and age, we need to rework the way plans are formulated. Mountain eco-systems are different. Therefore, it is natural that the way we need to design our cities and transportation and other areas is going to be different. I would urge that this area be given greater focused attention in future. The Budget also needs to bring into it the aspect of seeing that all greening ideas are incentivized.

Those that pollute or use obsolete technology should be penalised. Perhaps, later, this can also be a part of the overall reporting to Parliament.

Apart from the inflationary part of the Budget, the Budget does address all the challenges being faced by our great nation.

We must, however, make sure that every rupee spent is done so with rigour and accountability. This, to my mind, will make a huge difference in the outcomes. We have to be more and more focussed on the outcomes.

Sir, finally, I thank you for giving me this opportunity to participate in this debate.

[Translation]

SHRI R.K. SINGH PATEL (Banda): Mr. Chairman, Sir, while I rise to speak on the general budget 2010-11, I thank you profusely for allowing me to speak. This budget is anti-farmer, anti-poor, anti-student and anti-youth. ... (Interruptions) The budget has nothing for the common man ... (interruptions)

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please do not disturb him.

[Translation]

SHRI R.K. SINGH PATEL: If I get an opportunity, I would tell you. This budget has been prepared to benefit only 50-60 industrialists of the country. This budget has nothing to offer to the common man.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to make it clear that when elections are fought with the help of industrialists and governments are formed, then those extending assistance drop hints. The budget has been prepared as per their wishes. The common man has nothing to look forward to.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, today there is a dual system in the country. In 1967-68, there was a Congress government under Late Smt. Indira Gandhi. From then, the farmers have become poorer and poorer whereas the industrialists, the capitalists went on to become richer and richer, because most of the Governments had the backing of the industrialists. This budget wholly caters to the interest of the capitalists. This dual system should end. The prices of the farm produce grown by the farmers is fixed by the Government, while the prices of industrialist goods—from needle to aircraft—is not fixed by the Government nor does it have any norm for the same. This dual policy should go.

16.53 hrs.

[MADAM SPEAKER in the Chair]

Madam Speaker, through you, I want to say something.

... (Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Kindly conclude.

... (Interruptions)

SHRI R.K. SINGH PATEL: Madam Speaker, I am elected from Bundelkhand. The Government has given a package for Bundelkhand. I thank the Government for the Rs. 7266 crore package. Rs. 1200 crore has been provided in this budget. But the IAS, the bureaucrats formulate the policy for this package. The funds come from the Government. We, too, as representatives of the people should have a say in the action plan... (Interruptions) Our concurrence should also be sought.

MADAM SPEAKER: Now conclude.

SHRI R.K. SINGH PATEL: Madam Speaker, under MPLAD scheme, two crore rupees are given. In Madhya Pradesh, in one Parliamentary constituency, there are eight Legislative Assembly seats. In Uttar Pradesh, there are 5-6 Assembly constituencies. Thus the funds per Assembly constituency for development in MP comes to Rs. 25-30 lakh and Rs. 40 lakh in UP. As per the scheduled rate of PWD, the present cost per kilometer of road is Rs. 40 lakh. The present funds are insufficient for even a kilometer of road. Allegations upon allegations are heaped upon the Members. People have expectations, feelings we are elected representatives. ... (Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Kindly take your seat.

SHRI R.K. SINGH PATEL: Madam Speaker, through you, I would like to urge the Minister of Finance to either do away with the MPLADS or give atleast one crore rupees per Assembly constituency. With this, I thank you, conclude and lay the rest of my speech. ... (Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Speech is laid in full, not in parts.

[English]

*DR. PRABHA KISHOR TAVIAD (Dahod): I congratulate Hon'ble Finance Minister, Shri Pranab Mukharjee that in spite of global bad inflation, he presented growth oriented budget and more grants are spared for Rural Development Scheme like, Agriculture, Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Scheme, Education, Health etc. with the guidance of our Hon'ble Prime Minister Shri Manmohan Singhji and UPA chairperson Hon'ble Madam Soniaji.

As everybody knows, Air, water and food are the essential things for life. My constituency belongs to schedule area, which have main business of agriculture which mostly depends on rain water, which is irregularly irregular and we face drought off and on. Though Kadana Dam and other dams are situated in my constituency but the water for irrigation is not provided to my tribal people and they have to migrate to other districts to earn their livelihood. The tribal people are used to migrate with their wives and Children leading to increase in dropout rate of tribal children from school and they remain uneducated. So, I request Hon'ble Finance Minister to allocate more funds for irrigation water from Narmada, Kadana and to build other dam on Anas, tributary of Mahi river.

As there is no provision for pure drinking water, people have to drink water from hand-pumps and bore-wells with high level of injurious chemical substance leading to kidney disease and kidney stones, malnutrition and water born diseases. This is observed in area from Chota Udaipur, Jhambua-Banswada- Vijaynagar upto Ambaji- The tribal belt.

1. Irrigation Projects:

a. Kadana dam on Mahi river:-

Kadana dam is situated in my constituency but there is no provision made in it that this poor people get

*Speech was laid on the Table.

water for drinking and irrigation. Later on, one Bhanasimal Yojna for drinking purposes was prepared for limited part i.e. one tehsil and few villages. This project is having all the scope for expansion and it can solve the drinking water problem of whole Dahod district.

b. Anas:-

This tributary of Mahi river is passing through Jhambua (M.P.)- Dahod (Guj) – Banswada (Raj). If the dam is constructed at Anas, we will solve the problem of lack of water of all these three districts.

c. Narmada River/Sardar Sarovar Dam:-

If we plan give water for drinking and irrigation purpose from this project, it will benefit the Chhotaudepur and Dahod.

So, I request Hon. Finance Minister to allocate more budget for irrigation project from Narmada/Kadana to villages of Dahod. If the water will be given to this area the people will get employment at their doorstep for whole year from agriculture and the dairy development will be effective, migration for earning livelihood to other districts will be reduced and the wives will remain at home with the kids and they will be going to schools, dropout rate will be reduced, thus the education of children will not suffer.

2. Residential School in my area

I thank to Hon'ble Minister of Tribal Affairs for sanctioning Eklavya schools in my constituency. But for maintenance we will be in need for more funds. The budgetary provision for tribal affairs is not enough.

So I request you to increase the allocation for tribal affairs Ministry so that they can give more residential schools to this area.

3. Upgradation of Railway workshop at Dahod

Railway loco carriage and wagon shade at Dahod, (W.R.) is having unutilized vacant land in Railway colony Dahod. So I request you to give more funds for upgradation and modernization of workshop.

4. New Coach Factory:

As you know Sir, there are no industries in my constituency; Dahod is situated on the border of Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan which are having most of the population of Tribal people. If new coach factory will be

established at Dahod then the tribal people of these three states will get employment facilities. Earlier, the land was also earmarked for rail coach factory. I request Hon. Finance Minister to allocate fund for New Rail Coach factory at Dahod through Railway Ministry.

5. To establish an English Medium Central School from 1st Class to 12th Class at Dahod (Guj)

Sir, there are more than 4000 railway staff members are working at Dahod from all the state of country. So we wish that you please sanction an English medium Central School in Railway colony, Dahod.

6. Medical college and Nursing school:-

There are so many hospitals, Government, Railway, trust and private hospitals and Dahod is a district place in tribal area. So Sir you please sanction Nursing school and medical college at Dahod.

I congratulate the Finance Minister to increase financial allocation for **Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act** Scheme and under this scheme, as suggested by the Finance Commission, the deepening of the well, cleaning and restoration of step wells and rain water harvesting, should be taken up positively which will yield more water with less expense.

I also congratulate him for increasing the unit cost of **Indira Awas Yojna**, making provision for **food security** and the provision for **right of children for free and compulsory Education**.

I congratulate the Hon'ble Finance Minister, as he has increased the tax on tobacco products, as it is injurious to health leading to cancer.

I congratulate the Finance Minister for making 2% incentive to those farmers who repay their loans as per the scheduled so the **farmers will get loan at 5% interest rate**. I also congratulate Hon. Finance Minister for increasing the six months period for repayment of agricultural loan of farmers.

It is said "Give them a fish they will eat for a day, teach them to fish, they will eat for whole of their life."

Here we wish you will give us water for drinking and irrigation purpose.

*SHRI SARVEY SATYANARAYANA (Malkajiri): I am privileged to be invited to propose a vote of thanks to the Hon' able Minister of Finance on the presentation of the Union Budget 2010-11. I rise to support the Bill presented by the Finance Minister, Hon'ble Shri Pranab Mukherjee.

The Union Budget of 2010-11 assumes a special significance as it is against the back drop grave uncertainties which the economy was facing in the last year. Not only the Indian economy, which was under serious threat as any other economy of the world, has come out of the recession, but also has come out with flying colours due to the various steps taken in the budget of 2009-10 and other follow up measures taken by the UPA Government. Today despite sub normal south west monsoon of 2009, the Indian economy is in a position where we can be proud of the timely initiatives of the UPA Government.

The Hon'ble Finance Minister, while preparing the Union Budget for 2010-11 had to keep in mind the additional problem of unabated inflation and the price rise of essential commodities. The challenge this year was in no way the challenge faced by the UPA Government which came in to power for the second term under the leadership of Mrs. Sonia Gandhi and the Prime Minister Shri Manmohan Singh. This year budget aims to cross the double digit growth barrier and simultaneously keep the inflation under reasonable check.

I would like to point out that to continue the economic growth and to achieve the targets set in a fixed time frame the budget provides for development of infrastructure in rural areas at a far greater pace than earlier years. The budget for 2010-11 provides a whopping 46% (Rs. 173552 crore) of the total plan allocation for the infrastructure development of the country. The UPA Government proposes to construct 20 kms. of National Highways per day in this regard. The Infrastructure Finance Company Ltd (IIFCL) shall provide finance for about Rs 25000 crore in the next 3 years, which is step in the right direction and in the right earnest.

The vision of the Hon'ble Finance Minister to shift the focus of the budget from mere statement of Government accounts to reflect the Government's vision

lays more emphasis on the role of Government as an enabler. It was the vision of late Shri Rajiv Gandhi that the Role of the Government should be more to act as an Enabler for implementing the various scheme for the upliftment of the backward classes and poor people. This is a very progressive step and sends very positive signals to the Government machinery.

The invitation of the Hon'ble finance minister to the people to participate in Government's disinvestment programme is the timely step which shall give the people a chance to share the wealth and prosperity of the Central Public Sector Undertakings. This shall augment the resource availability of the Government and shall bring better corporate Governance for the PSUs.

The Government's objective to effectively manage the public expenditure is a part of fiscal consolidation process. In this regard the proper targeting of subsidies is a must and with this in mind the Hon'ble finance minister has announced the so called Nutrient based subsidy policy for the fertilizer sector with effect from 01-04-10. This shall lead to an increase in the agricultural productivity and shall bring better return for farmers. All along the interest of the farmers have been duly watched by the Hon'ble finance minister. The aim of the scheme is to move towards the direct transfer of subsidies to the farmers.

I would like to mention here in this context that the resolve of the UPA Government is to promote inclusive growth, enhance rural incomes and sustain food security in the agricultural sector. This year's budget lays specific emphasis on agriculture sector in this respect. The budget aims to increase agricultural production, to reduce the wastage of the produce, to provide adequate credit support to the farmers and to give thrust to the food processing sector. This shall greatly help the farmers in all parts of the country. In this direction many steps, like extending green revolution to the eastern India, organize pulses and oil seed villages, announced by the Hon' able finance minister are really commendable. The raising of agriculture credit target to Rs. 375000 crore from Rs. 325000 crore in 2010-11 shall vastly improve the availability of credit to the farmers. The extension of 6 months provided by the budget to the farmers in Debt waiver and Debt Relief scheme is the timely gift for the farmers affected by the recent draught in some states of the country. To further support the farmers who pay back their short term cop loan in time the Hon, able finance minister has increased

the subvention from 1 % to 2 %. This is the best reward for hard working honest farmer.

As rightly pointed out by the Hon'ble Finance Minister double digit food inflation is a cause of concern for the people of India and in this regard the choice available with the Government are limited as the development of the infrastructure, employment for the rural sector, rising oil prices and continuing fight with the world wide recession are the major challenges for the Government which cannot be ignored at any cost. The development of infrastructure, employment generation schemes like, Mahatama Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (NREGA) have inflationary tendencies and for the development of the economy in the time of recession would have some element of inflation. The Hon' able Finance Minister has a tight rope walking job in his hand and under the circumstances he has tried his best to tame the inflation and simultaneously the thrust on rural employment has not been hampered.

In line with the UPA's commitment to inclusive development the Government had earlier provided for Right to Information, followed by Right to Work and then Right to education. Now further extending its wings Government proposes to enact the Food Security Bill. In this regard 25% of the plan allocations are devoted to the development of the rural Infrastructure. The steps proposed by the Hon'ble Finance Minister in the budget are the perfect steps for Inclusive Development. The focus on rural health and Free and Compulsory education for the rural and poor people speaks about the commitment of the Government towards the society as a whole.

NREGA, Indira Vikas Yojana for weaker sector of the society have already proved a boon for the rural poor and in this direction the steps taken to increase the allocation in this budget are very positive steps in the direction of the rural development.

In the end, while congratulating the Hon'ble Finance Minister Shri Pranab Dada, I commend and support the Finance Bill and also request this august House to join me to facilitate passing of the Bill unanimously.

*SHRIMATI BOTCHA JHANSI LAKSHMI (Vizianagaram): The general budget 2010-11 introduced by the Hon'ble Finance Minister. Sir Pranab Mukherjee,

is unique on its own way. We need to evaluate each budget in the socio-economic political and international circumstances. After listening to the opposition party members. It is very clear that this is best ever budget presented by our Hon'ble Finance Minister Sir Pranab Mukherjee under the present circumstances.

Welfare of the people, especially the poor and the needy and Development of the country uniformly are just like two eyes of my Government. Our Hon'ble Finance Minister did his delicate balancing act very effectively. I heartily congratulate for the fine balancing act.

No doubt all this is made possible with the active support of the UPA Chairperson Smt. Sonia Gandhiji and Hon'ble Prime Minister Shri Manmohan Singhji.

Thank you Hon'ble Chairman for announcing to laying the written speech on supporting the General Budget 2010-11 on the Table of the House to be treated as part of the business. Once again I whole-heartily support this general budget. I congratulate the Finance Minister for presenting a good budget for the year 2010-11.

The Budget signals continuity of reforms and is very good in the medium to long term. This Budget has a lot of positives. The Government has focused on the disadvantaged sections of society while allowing private entrepreneurial spirits to flourish. The focus on fiscal discipline is a much-needed one and roadmap is very clear. There is a focus on infrastructure by way of an increase in refinancing for infrastructure projects by IIFCL, doubling of allocation for the power sector, higher allocation for roads, and thrust on public-private partnerships. The allocation to infrastructure and effectiveness in implementation of the programmes on the ground will definitely decide India's growth trajectory above 7 per cent. Increased spending on social sector and rural infrastructure suggests thrust on inclusive development. What one can ask for more? Under Bharat Nirman Rs.48,000 crore for the six fold action plan for rural infrastructure. The bulk of the increase is going to rural electrification, housing and roads. The umbrella scheme has a clutch of six different programmes under it. The main areas covered under it are roads, houses, drinking water, irrigation, telephony and electricity in rural areas. The budget for the first phase was Rs. 1, 74,000 crore. But in the second phase, the road component alone is expected to cost Rs.1,32,000 crore.

The Pradhan Mantri Grameen Sadak Yojana which targets to connect villages with a population of 1,000 has got an allocation of Rs.9995 crore as against last year's revised allocation of Rs.9475 crore. But today it also meets its expenses through loans from the Asian Development Bank and World Bank and NABARD. The Government has set a target to reach 1,67,000 habitations at a cost of Rs.1,32,000 crore by 2012.

The Bharat Nirman component on housing, called Indira Awas Yojana which was to build 6 million dwellings in the four years ending 2009, now has a target of 12 million houses in the coming four years. The funds for the scheme have gone up from Rs.7,918 crore last year to Rs.8,996 crore this year.

Another salient feature of the budget is funds for rural electrification have gone up this year with fund transfers to Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana from Rs.3,100 crore to Rs.5,000 crore.

Support to the agriculture sector has been provided through a more holistic four-pronged strategy which includes increasing output, reduction in waste, credit support to farmers and incentives to the food processing sector. Thanks to the Government that the basic tax structure has not been modified.

The target of 5.5 per cent fiscal deficit looks achievable with PSU divestment to the tune of Rs.40,000 crore and Rs.30,000 crore from the 3G spectrum auction. The size of expenditure is galloping which is a matter of concern. I would have liked the Finance Minister to take some clear steps to reduce the size of expenditure. The increase in excise duty on crude oil and petroleum products is a cause for concern which could trigger inflation.

For the IT industry, investment in infrastructure and e-Governance could generate potential opportunities. IT employees will get higher take-home salary

The benefits to individual tax-payers will ensure that a slight increase in excise will not impact demand and thus growth will not get impacted. The FIVTs move to aggressively rationalize income tax slabs will put more money in the hands of middle class and provide a major boost to domestic consumption. With deficit in check, interest rates should not go up. We can look forward to higher growth.

The proposal to allow more private banks will contribute to financial inclusion.

We should also look at what the Government achieved with the money given out last year. A cursory look at any ministry website indicates that no one is really reporting the outcomes.

So far as my Andhra Pradesh State is concerned, they are implementing all schemes and programs that were started during, the tenure of the late Chief Minister, Dr.Y. S Rajasekhara Reddy, still they continue under our present Chief Minister Dr K..Rosaiah. Poverty alleviation schemes like Abhayahastam, free power to farmers, supply of rice at Rs.2 per kg, loans to Self Help Groups at one third per cent, Rajiv Aarogyasri, tuition fee reimbursement for post-Matric students, the flagship program Jalayagnam, '108' ambulance services, social welfare pensions for the aged, the loan waiver scheme, rural drinking water supply project and Andhra Pradesh Municipal Development Project projected the human face of the Government. The fall in foodgrain production is likely to be 40 lakh tonnes due to drought and floods. During 2004-2009, 19.96 lakh acres were provided irrigation facility and 3.08 lakh acres of ayacut stabilized. This will increase agricultural production and will help in checking rise in prices. As we all know, these social welfare programmes require huge budgetary support from the Government of India till we record 9 per cent GDP growth. . Therefore, I request the Finance Ministry to extend all financial support not only to the Government of Andhra Pradesh but to other States which are carrying forward these schemes for the welfare of the poor people in the country.

With these few words, I support the General Budget, 2010-11.

*SHRI S.S. RAMASUBBU (Tirunelveli): It is an aam admi budget. It gives more importance to rural development and it helps to enhance the purchasing power of rural masses. Amidst of global recession, our Government protected our economy with powerful financial system which is because of a strong and sustained effort of our able and experienced finance minister and a strong Prime Minister. The aim of the budget is to heighten the GDP growth to the level of 9 percent.

In the second half of 2009-10 it is a major concern that the emergence of double digit food inflation. Our Government has been taking various steps to bring down the inflation by making extensive consultation with state Governments.

*Speech was laid on the Table.

Financial stability is an inevitable factor to strengthen our economy. Our budget specifies to establish apex level "financial stability and development council in order to institutionalize the mechanism for maintaining financial stability. RBI, our apex bank is considering to give some additional banking licenses to private sector players, Non-banking financial companies to meet out the demand of the people.

It is a welcome step that the Government is going to provide further capital to strengthen the regional rural banks so that they have adequate capital base to support increased lending to the rural economy.

Agriculture: Rs 400 crores provided to extend the green revolution to the eastern region of the country comprising Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Jarkhand, Eastern UP, West Bengal and Orissa.

Credit support to farmers are given importance for the year 2010-11 the target has been set at Rs 3,75000/- crores.

Short production due to climate change establish a gap between demand and supply of agricultural commodities: to improve the food grain productivity, new method of cultivation and improved variety of seeds and high level storage facilities for vegetables and grains like wheat and rice is essential and inevitable.

National Water River: I have already mentioned in the last year budget regarding to establish a national water river. I am urging here to put an estimate to form a river from Kashmir to Kanyakumari. The surplus water which acquired during heavy flood can be channelised through a supply channel to reach this river. It can be utilized for dry area agriculture cultivation and drinking water purpose of various States. It will also reduce the inter-state water dispute. It will be a symbol of national integration.

Infrastructure facilities are given prominent importance in developmental allocation. Rs 173552 crores have been earmarked. Road Transports are taking place very important in it. Four way lane of road facility from Kanyakumari to Kashmir is very important one. In my Tirunelveli Constituency from Kanyakumari to Madurai still there are some pending works. It must be completed with full facilities.

Ttirunelveli to Tuticorin road is pending for a long time. I request you sir to give the proper order to start

and fulfill the N. H. road work immediately. Tirunelveli to Qulon through Alangalam and Shenkottai is an important road to make the link between Tamil Nadu and Kerala States. It should be considered under N.H. Road and this road must also be formed in four ways.

The budget estimate of expenditure is increased 8.6% over and above the previous year budget. About 66100 crores provided for Rural Development. Mahatama Gandhi NREGS get Rs 40100 crors for 2010-11. The funds of rural developments should be utilized properly. The power is given to rural panchayat presidents to implement this scheme. The monitoring of fund of rural development is essential. The members of parliament are appointed as chairman of the monitoring committee. But most of the State Government authority and local bodies are not under the control of monitoring authority. The joint operation of Cheques which are used to distribute the money to the various development works must be provided both to Chairman of monitoring committee and the collector of concerned districts in all the States. There only it will be easy to control the DRDA works.

Power Projects: In the whole India, the wind mill projects are more prominent in my constituency area of Tiirunelveli in Tamil Nadu. We are having the suitable infrastructure of wind to produce more current through wind mill project. The government should encourage this project further by giving more assistance and subsidy.

Koodankulam Nuclear Project is an important project to generate power. The work is very slow. It is situated in my constituency. It is announced 1000 M.W current will be generated within this July 2010. If it is completed, the project will generate 5000 M.W current. I request the Finance Minister and Hon. Prime Minister to expedite the work of above to generate the current and to rectify if any insufficiency is available in this process of the work.

Indian Space Research Organization in Mahendragiri of Tiirunelveli are doing a marvelous achievement in new technology and development in rocket launching phenomena. Most of the young scientists who are involving in new findings are from Tiirunelveli Constituency. I am very proud of it. Sir, I request in this occasion that the Mahendragiri ISRO must have a separate Division. More than 500 peoples inclusive of talented scientists are working in this centre. In order to bring up this centre more effective both in administration

and new findings, it is essential to bring in a separate Division (now it is under the control of Trivandrum Division).

Inclusive Development is given prominent interest in this budget. The spending on social sector has been gradually increased to Rs 1,37,674 crores in 2010-2011 which is 37% of total plan outlay.

Industrial development is also given important in this inclusive budget. I submit here sir, that special Economic zone is Nanguneri of my constituency in Tamil Nadu is a long pending project. If this project is completed, it will be helpful to give more employment opportunities and also my constituency may have the possibility of getting the industrial development. Since, it is industrially backward area; the Government should give more preference and concentration in this Nanguneri Project.

Education

– We need a Kendriya Vidyalaya School in Tiirunelveli constituency.

Water Facility: To fulfill the drinking water facilities in my constituency, our Central Government should allot more funds. There is a papanasam river water scheme to meet out the demand of the drinking water facility to city dwellers from Tiirunelveli, Palayamkottai, Melapalayam, Thachanallur, which are coming under corporation area of Tiirunelveli. The above Papamasam pipeline scheme is a needed scheme to solve the drinking water problem. So, kindly provide fund for this major scheme.

Indirect Tax: Central excise duties are enhanced to 8% to 10%. Match factories in Tiirunelveli, Tuticorin, Virudhnagar, Rameswaram, Madurai district in Tamil Nadu are suffering due to the hike in taxation. Due to scarcity in labour supply and awareness among the people to send their children to the schools and higher studies, the handmade match factory owners are transferred from hand made to semi-mechanized industries. The Semi mechanized industries are giving more employment opportunities to rural people in this area. But the excise duties are in the same rate of 10% for both semi mechanized and fully mechanized industries. This lead to bring the sufferings to semi mechanized group of industries. They feel if there is not any reduction in the taxation for semi mechanized factory of match factories; it is difficult to face the stiff completion

of fully mechanized match industries. So, I request honourable minister to reduce the tax from 10% to the level of 4% to the match box industries which are considered to be semi mechanized factories otherwise it is not possible to stop the heavy loss to match industries and also the loss of employment opportunity in this area.

I welcome this balanced, inclusive productive budget. It gives more importance to rural development, agricultural enhancement and social welfare.

*SHRI BADRUDDIN AJMAL (Dhubri): I am sorry to start with the comment that the General Budget 2010-2011 can be termed as "General Budget" in Dictionary Terms also.

I express my deep regret to the fact there is no special announcements and specific direction to Check Price Rise, Unemployment, floods and erosion like national and Assam specific problems.

In Parliament, the Government has succeeded in avoiding the issue of price rise by virtue of its numerical strength. We had expected that there will be some strategies in budget as long term plan for controlling price rise. But the fact that half of the populations are now forced to sleep without food has failed to move the heart of the Congress Government. The Budget has not indicated any strategies for tackling the price rise on long term basis. There is no action against the hoarders and black marketers and more surprising is that the Congress Government is saying that low food production and increased income of people is responsible for price rise on the other hand Government is encouraging imports. It is disturbing that the number of poor people are increasing. All these prove that the Government's AAM AADMI BUDGET IS ACTUALLY A KHAS AADMI BUDGET.

As usual, it is frustrating to note that the name of Assam and NE has not find any place in the Budget Speech of Shri Pranab Mukherjee.

Out of the Rs. 6.82 lakh crore of total Plan Expenditure an amount of Rs. 2.48 lakhs will be spent on interest payment which was 2.19 lakh crore in 2009-2010 and Rs. 1.37 lakh crore will be spent on debt re-payment which was .95 lakh crore in 2009-2010. Total amount for interest payment and re-payment of debt

comes to Rs. 3.86 lakhs i.e. 57% of the total Plan expenditure is meant for interest payment and re-payment of debt. If nearly 60% of the plan expenditure is spent for interest payment and re-payment of debt than 6.82 lakh of Plan expenditure for development work as announced in the FMs budget speech is a statistical lie.

To increase agricultural production the strategy announced by FM is to extend the green revolution to the eastern Indian states viz. Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Eastern UP, West Bengal and Orissa. It is pained to note that it has become a norm than exception that for any mega project for Eastern India it ends at West Bengal as if India ends there. The non-inclusion of Assam from majority of the mega projects of Eastern India gives us enough evidence for asking an enquiry to see that whether there are any deliberate attempts by specific interest group/anti-Assamese lobby who ensure that Assam is exclude from the mega projects of eastern India as is the case of Green Revolution for eastern India announced in 2010 Budget.

Last year I had pointed out about reduction of the budget of Bongaigaon Refinery Ltd. I am happy to see that this year it is spared from spade of finance gurus. This year I am pointing out that the budget for Brahmaputra Valley Fertilizer Corporation has been reduced from 64.99 crores to 44.99 crores. I hope next year this corporation will be spared.

Last year I had pointed out that there is no increase in the budget of NEC. I am happy to see that this year, there is a symbolic increase of only Rs. 285 crore (from 1455 crore to 1740 crore) for the Ministry of Development for North Eastern Region. I hope that next year there will be significant increase.

For construction of improvements of Road of Economic Importance under Ministry of Development for North Eastern Region the already low budget of Rs. 15 crore has been further reduced to only Rs. 5 crores for the year 2010-2011.

Last year I had pointed out that Rs. 15000 core of the due share of NE States have been provided by different departments. the trend continues this year also. One such examples is that the Department of Consumer Affairs Food and Public Distributinon has allocated only Rs. 20.55 crore as lumpsum provision for projects/ schemes for the benefit of North Eastern States out of its total budget of 56133 crore. As Non lapsable Central

Pool of Resources the department is required to keep 10% of its total budget for the purpose, the due amount for NE should have been Rs. 5613. There are many other important departments which have abstained from giving due share to North Eastern India.

During last year's Budget and prior to current year budget a number of submissions have been made by the before Hon'ble Prime Minister, Finance Minister and concerned Ministers. Some of major demands which have not been included in the budget are as below:

Declaration of flood and erosion as a National Problem.

Issue of Photo ID Card and preparation of NRC based on 1971 electoral Roll through door to door campaign Rehabilitation of the erosion victims.

Rehabilitation and compensation of victims of ethnic violence of Kokrahar, Bongaigaon, Darrang, Udalpur, Neli @ of the compensation given to the victims of Sikh genocide 1984, Muslims in Bhagalpur, Gujrat etc.

Construction of Dhubri-Dulbari bridge over river Brahmaputra.

Establishment of Medical College, Engineering College, Agricultural College and Fishery College in the Muslim majority Districts of Assam.

Establishment of the special Campus of Aligarh Muslim University in Dhubri.

Re-opening of Rupshi Airport.

Re-opening of International River Port of Dhubri Establishing of "The Grameen Bank Project" in all Char and Muslim majority Panchayat of Assam.

Immediate enforcement of "The Assam District wise population pattern Reflection in Services (Class III & Class IV posts) Act 1994" as existing in State of Kerala.

Reservation of Muslims in all Government, Semi-Government, Private Sector appointments and admission of Muslim Students in the IITs, Medical Colleges, Engineering Colleges, Agricultural Colleges, Polytechnics, ITIs of Assam as per population pattern.

Provide Patta for Char land.

Review and re-consideration of MSDP schemes sanctioned for Assam.

[Translation]

*SHRI VIJAY BAHUGUNA (Tehri Garhwal): The previous UPA government, under the leadership of Prime Minister, Dr. Manmohan Singh, had attained unprecedented 9 per cent growth rate. Agricultural and industrial production has increased. Inflation was under control. Farmers' loan to the tune of Rs. 72,000 crore was waived off. The National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (NREGS) gave the rural BPL families income with honour.

The world in 2008 faced recession and fiscal crisis. The Union Government saved the country from these crises, provided special economic assistance to the industry and gave sops for exports due to which no financial institution went bankrupt.

Not only our country, but the entire world praised the ability and acumen of the UFA Chairperson Shrimati Sonia Gandhi and the Prime Minister Dr. Manmohan Singh and in 2008, the UPA-II come to power with a larger majority.

I congratulate the Minister of Finance for giving special attention to the development of rural India. The growth rate which had come down to 5.8 per cent, became 7.9 percent and the government's target is to take the growth rate to 10 percent in future.

The farmers have been provided special relief by making a provision for soft loans at 5 percent. For Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan, the provision has been increased to Rs. 31036 crore from Rs. 26, 800 crore. The provision for National Health Mission has been increased to Rs. 22,000 crore from Rs. 19,000 crore. For NREGS, there has been a hike in provision from Rs. 40,000 crore to Rs. 48,000 crore.

The fiscal deficit has come down recently. Industrial production has gone upto 18.5 per cent, which is more than that of the last several years.

More funds have been provided for NREGS. Special scheme has been formulated to provide basic facilities to the slum dwellers as also for their rehabilitation. The Government has accepted the recommendations of the 13th Finance Commission and has set a target to give assistance to States to the tune of upto 68 percent of the GDP by 2014-15. The income earned a from the sale of the shares of the public sector companies would be utilized for Bharat Nirman and other public welfare schemes run by the Centre.

*Speech was laid on the Table.

The terms of foreign capital inflow have been simplified which has increased the foreign capital investment.

Special rebate has been given to the middle class income tax payees in income tax.

Independent and fearless judiciary is the backbone of democracy. It is regretted that the number of pending cases in courts is increasing and people are anguished.

The proportion of our judges to that of our population is very low in comparison to the Western countries. There are only 15 judges on a population of 10 lakhs, whereas this number is more than 150 in Western Countries. The Government should shell out more funds for the Judiciary and take measures to simplify the judicial process by recruiting more judges. Growth rate is declining in hilly states and there is lack of basic infrastructure. The prob'lem of drinking water and health is serious and there is lack of roads. Rivers are flowing down the valleys, however, there is no arrangement for irrigation and drinking water in most villages. Sources are drying up and there is iteration from villages due to shortage of water.

The hon. Prime Minister has chalked out a scheme of Rs. 1200 crore to solve the problem of drinking water in the Bundelkhand region. The Government is requested to formulate a special financial scheme for drinking water for Himalayan states particularly Uttarakhand.

Himalayan highway should be constructed for the development of Himalayan States.

Land is limited in hilly sates which have a rich forest cover, 68 per cent area of the hilly stale of Uttarakhand is covered with forests in which no activity other than forest activity can be carried out. In this phase of global warming, it is essential to keep forests safe from the point of view of environment. So, the Union Government should provide special financial assistance for the maintenance of forests of Uttarakhand so that development is not impeded.

There is a need to formulate and implement schemes in regard to agriculture, horticulture, animal husbandry, industry, irrigation, drinking water, health and road; sector for hilly states which is different from the ones for plains.

This is also a serous issue that vocational education is not available to the youth of the; states. They should

be provided information technology, horticulture, production, conservation, post production technology and marketing oriented vocational education. If we are not able to check the youth of the hilly states from getting depraved and are not able to bring them into the mainstream of the country by ensuring economic growth for the state, we would be make our own future bleak.

It is necessary to formulate special schemes by mutual coordination among the hilly states for electricity generation, tourism and linking of roads. There is a need to pay special attention to employment generation in district adjoining the international borders.

Through this House, I made a request to the hon. Prime Minister even in the past that a Ministry for the Development of Hilly Himalayan states is necessary to strengthen the economy of the Himalayan States. I request the hon. Prime Minister to formulate special schemes by setting up a "Himalayan Development Authority" or a separate Ministry for the development of Himalayan region" incorporating all the hilly states so that the economic backwardness in these states could be removed.

Approximately 10 years have elapsed since the creation of Uttarakhand, however, till date the assets have not been divided with Uttar Pradesh which is hampering the development of Uttarakhand. I request the hon. Prime Minister to onvene a meeting with the Chief Ministers of Uttar Pradesh and Uttarakhar 1 so that assets could be shared.

The industrial package of Uttarakhand was sanctioned till the year 2013; however, it was curtailed upto March 2010. There has been industrial investment of Rs. 32 thousand crore in the state. The hon. Minister of Finance is requested to extend this industrial package so that the development of state is not impeded.

I support the Budget proposal.

*SHRI JAGDISH THAKOR (Patan): The year 2009-10 has been a challenging year for the Indian economy owing to global recession. This budget has been presented by the hon. Minister of Finance at a time when there has been upto 18 per cent increase in the prices of essential edible items. The growth rate of Gross Domestic Product in the second half of the year 2008-09 fell down to only 6.7 per cent from the average

9 percent of the last 3 years. In this scenario, the situation is pretty challenging for the budget of the year 2010-11.

During the budget for the year 2010-11, an estimate of Rs. 11,08,749 crore has been presented which is 6 per cent more than the total budget expenditure of 2009-10. A welcoming point therein is that there has been an 80 percent increase in the budget allocation for the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment, however, another regretting aspect is that vis-a-vis the amount fixed under the Special Component Plan, Dalit communities and tribals under the Tribal Sub Plan have been deprived of Rs. 25,430 crore and Rs. 11,565 crore, respectively. Besides, no indication has been given to expedite the implementation of S.C.P. and Tribal Special Plan (T.S.P.) under special component plan for SCs/STs, OBCs, Minorities, Dalits and Muslims Rs.2,84,284 crore for the Scheduled Castes and Rs. 23311.29 crore for tribals under Tribal Sub Plan were to be provided from this year's U.P.A. budget.

Rs. 14393 and Rs. 12892 for the schemes of two agencies namely National Scheduled Castes Finance Development Corporation (NSCFDC) and National Safai Karamchari Finance Development Corporation are disbursed. It appears that these schemes are obsolete and have not been properly formulated. Schemes regarding educational development are also only a travesty of the interests of Dalits. The pre-matric scholarship amount is Rs. 77, post matric scholarship is Rs. 160 and for higher education the scholarship amount is Rs. 1551. All these amounts should be enhanced.

Out of the Plan allocation for 83 departments/Ministries, fund allocation has been made for S.C.P. and T.S.P. from the annual plan expenditure and the Ministry of Labour and Employment, Ministry of Science and Technology, Department of Biotechnology, Department of Agriculture and Cooperatives, Department of Information Technology, Department of Culture, Ministry of Textiles and Department of Public Distribution have allocated less than 5 per cent from their budget for S.C.P. and T.S.P.

An analysis of the Departments with high allocation will show that there are negligible schemes for the development of SCs/STs.

There is a provision of more than 46 per cent of the total plan allocation for development of infrastructure facilities in the country. But it is regrettable that no

allocation has been made for Dalits under TSP or SPP in the Ministries/Departments mentioned by me.

Similarly, target for power generation under the Jawaharlal Nehru National Solar Mission is 20,000 MW by the year 2022. For this, the outlay for the Ministry of New and Renewable Energy has been increased by 61 per cent to Rs. 1000 crore in 2010-11. But even in this, there is no allocation for SCs/STs. Why this neglect?

The social sector plan outlay has also been increased to Rs. 1,37,674 crore. But in this also no separate budget allocation has been made to give the right to education to SC/ST children in the 6-14 age group.

The budget allocation for infrastructure development and employment generation in rural areas has been hiked to Rs. 66,100 crore from Rs. 4000 crore. But the Ministry of Rural Development has cornered only 7.5 per cent of this amount for SCP. On the other hand, Rs. 40,100 crore have been allocated for NREGA for the year 2010-11. But in view of its implementation in all the districts of the country and the large number of Dalit beneficiaries, this amount is not enough.

Likewise, in order to increase employment opportunities in the urban areas the allocation under Sawrana Jayanti Rojgar Yojana, has been hiked by 75 per cent to Rs. 5400 crore, and the allocation of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation Department for 2010-11 has been increased from Rs. 150 crore to Rs. 1000 crore. But no allocation has been made for SCP or TSP under both these schemes.

Similarly, the Ministry of Environment and Forests, with a budget of Rs. 726 crore has made no financial provision for SC/ST communities in its National Clean Energy fund, whereas these poor people are most affected by environmental changes and pollution. The Ministry of Railways, which has immense employment potential and capacity to issue tenders has received Rs. 15875 crore from the Central Budget but has made no provision for the welfare of SCs/STs.

In view of all these, I urge the Central Government to direct the Planning Commission to ensure allocation to SCP and TSP as per their guidelines. Also, consultations should be held with the Dalit and Adivasi organizations during the budget planning. SCP/TAP should be made an Act, in which the rights of the Dalits may be clearly defined with a redressal mechanism for their complaints. The Ministry of Social Justice and

Empowerment as well as the Ministry of Tribal Affairs should make performance appraisal of various schemes and only then separate scheme-wise allocations should be made and a link budget book for TSP/SPC be prepared. Apart from this, to ensure all-inclusive development in all Ministries, adequate manpower and financial resources should be provided for effective implementation of SCP/TSP. Minor code 789 be opened for SCP and Minor Code 796 for TSP. In all Ministries/ Departments, TSP/SCP monitoring committees should be constituted in which educated SC/ST, OBC and minority youths should be made members. Such committees would monitor the planning and implementation of these schemes at the district, state and union level.

I hope the Minister of Finance would consider these suggestions of mine and take into consideration the interests of minority Dalits and neglected classes and provide adequate financial resources for Special Component Plan and Tribal Sub-Plan.

1. Global recession in the past three years has taken its toll on the banks and the economic crisis spelt trouble for many countries.

2. We are facing the ill effects of the severe drought of 1972. Yield of paddy, sugarcane and pulses were low. Due to heavy rains life was affected at several places. Crops were destroyed. Steps were taken to insulate banks from the crises. From time to time situation was rectified through discussion.

3. Farmers were given more for their produce. Support prices for wheat, rice and cotton was hiked. Farmers did not have to resort to distress selling.

4. Farmers' loans to the tune of Rs. 7000 crore were waived off. Fertilizers were subsidized. Assistance was provided in the states of Maharashtra-Andhra-

Kerala. Additional loan of Rs. 2,80,000 crore was given in 2008-09. This time an amount of Rs. 3,18,000 crore would be given to the farmers as loan.

The decision to provide loan to farmers at 5% interest. Our 955 Government took good care of the largest population of farmers and they became prosperous and our party again formed Government. For minority communities.

5. The recommendations of the Sachar Committee were implemented—there was expansion in education - 40 lakh students of the minority communities would be benefited under the scholarship programme. Schools were established or rooms of the schools were constructed in 15% minority settlements, efforts were made to upgrade the amenities of minority settlements—the target of bank loans remained at 15 percent. Our Government has increased the allocation in the budget for minorities from Rs. 1700 crores to Rs. 2600 crore. In Gujarat, scholarship to pre-matric students is not awarded by the Government of Gujarat. Many students are deprived of scholarship. The Union Government should issue guidelines to the Government of Gujarat in this regard.

The river Ganga belongs to everyone. Crores of devotees worship Ganga. Rs. 500 crore have been allocated under River Ganga Mission which is 12% of the total allocation. There has been expansion in Government jobs during three years.

Today, the entire country is affected with terrorism particularly the states which have witnessed bombings and massacre. There have been discussions from time to time in regard to modernization of police keeping in mind all these aspects, however, I would like to apprise the House of the actual situation.

	Name of the arm	Requirement	Current Stock	Shortage	Percentage
1.	9 M.M. Machinegun	7278	2320	4956	68%
2.	M.P. Machinegun	300	65	235	78%
3.	7.62 SLR	11233	3672	7571	67%
4.	7.62 AK47	1500	1033	463	31%

The Gujarat police has age old weapons. Besides, there is shortage of ammunitions, cartridge. There are not even tear gas shells in eight districts of the state and the ones that have are 7 years old.

There are only 39 personnel, working against 64 sanctioned posts ever since the constitution of ATS in the state. No specialized training has been given to these officers and employees.

The Gujarat Police has shortage of communication equipments, vehicles, modern weapons, fingerprint identification facilities. The State Government has purchased certain new vehicles which are used by senior officers. Two-wheelers, four wheelers in remote villages and blocks are capable of fighting the terrorists.

[English]

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): Madam Speaker, at the outset I would like to express my gratitude and deep appreciation to all my colleagues to have participated in the General Discussion on the Budget. Today, after the decision of the august House, the first phase of the budgetary exercise will be over and the second part of the Session will take up the remaining part of the budgetary exercise.

Madam Speaker, first of all I would like to point out that though the Budget is, as per the language of the Constitution, an Estimated Annual Statement of Receipts and Expenditure, but it is also a political document because it reflects the economic philosophy of the Ruling Party. It is also conditioned by various factors influencing the economy. Therefore, when the Finance Minister formulates the budgetary proposals, obviously he receives inputs from various sections of the society through the informal consultation process and also through the broad parameters about the availability of resources, priority sectors of spending as determined by the Planning Commission while formulating and finalizing the Five Year Plan. There was a time when normally the tenure of the Government and the Five Year Plan period used to synchronize, but now-a-days it is not possible. That is why, in this term, we started during the 11th Plan and it will be extending up to the 12th Plan. These issues are to be kept in mind while formulating the Budget, its relevance and its efficacy.

Firstly I would like to deal with the concerns which the hon. Members have expressed in respect of certain areas, particularly inflation, agriculture, fuel prices and

whether the Budget helps the Aam aadmi and it addresses the problems of infrastructure. A distinguished Member of the Opposition, the former Finance Minister Shri Yashwant Sinha raised some questions as to whether the fiscal deficit, which I have projected in my Budget, is realistic or not. In addition to that, certain other issues have been raised. I will try to cover those issues within the time at my disposal.

I would like to start by making a general observation that the test of pudding is in eating. If I claim modestly that the situation of uncertainty which prevailed at the time of presentation of the Budget in last July is no longer relevant, perhaps, I am correct.

17.00 hrs.

With the humility at my command, I will say that I am correct, in the sense that I presented the Budget at the backdrop of the GDP growth of 5.8 per cent at the last quarter of the preceding year, the adverse impact of the international financial crisis; stimulus package which we had to inject in the systems in three instalments; and when I look at it despite the fact of deficient monsoon, drought like situation in large parts of the country, estimated shortfall of kharif crop to the extent of 15 million tonnes to 18 million tonnes, perhaps we can most humbly claim that there is a turn around.

The 7.2 per cent is not my pipe dream, though I have given up smoking pipe. But it is the reality. It is the reality because today I have just received the index of industrial production. In January 2010, both IIP and manufacturing crossed the ten per cent barrier for the fifth time in the current financial year and transcended the 15 per cent mark for the second month consecutively. The IIP grew at 16.7 per cent in January 2010 compared to one per cent in January 2009; cumulative growth in IIP during April-January 2009-10 stood at 9.6 per cent, close to double digit figure. Therefore, Mr. Sinha may be assured that the growth is just not merely Government expenditure driven growth, but manufacturing and industrial production is also contributing in the growth.

The problem of inflation is on the ground. It is recognised. When I formulated the Budget Proposals I knew it is there. In January, it has reached 8.56 per cent; in March, it may be a little more. We have discussed it. On the 25th, the day before presenting the Budget, we discussed it and I intervened. But inflation is not detachable from the economy; it is an integral

part of the system. It is just not like a shirt that you take off, clean it and then again put it.

We have taken steps to remove the supply bottlenecks. We have kept the import cap open, reduced the import duties. We are trying to improve the supply of edible oil, pulses to protect the vulnerable sections of society. We have provided the subsidised scheme to have availability in the market. About three million tonnes of wheat and one million tonnes of rice have been made available to the States for the open market sale. These measures have already been taken. These issues have been discussed in detail in the Conference of the State Chief Ministers taken by the Prime Minister. Therefore, if somebody believes that merely expressing our intention or high decibel rhetoric would reduce prices, it is not correct.

Corrective economic steps are to be taken, and we have taken those steps. I would just like to point out a couple of things. As I was mentioning, it is just not the detachable part of the economy, I cannot take a myopic view about the redressal to the problem of inflation. What happened? I had the experiences. That was during the regime of the NDA, in the five consecutive months from October 2000 to February 2001, the inflation of the fuel, power related products was above 30 per cent. Such high fuel inflation was neither before, nor after. And it is not as if, through this, we were getting higher growth. The growth rate remained at just a paltry four per cent. I did not want to commit that mistake, and I hope I have not made that mistake. I have taken a holistic view. We have created incentives to boost the growth rate, increased productivity specially in agriculture on which I shall come in greater details later on, and rolled back deficit which will cause inflation to come down.

For instance, it has been pointed out by Yashwant Sinha ji, that how you assume four per cent rate of inflation while projecting the numbers for the year 2010-11. After all, when we formulate the proposals, we estimate. These are estimations; these are not actuals. Experts give the input; we discuss and we arrive at. A knowledgeable Member like him is fully aware of it. If you look at the full twelve-months' cycle, you will find that in some months there has been less, in some months there has been more, and particularly this year. Last year around this time, there was a negative rate of inflation so far as WPI is concerned. When you take into account the twelve-months' cycle, then you will find that

it is possible and the twelve-monthly average would be much less than the part of the year. That is the basis on which we have taken four per cent. You need not consider that there has been some bungling.

You have suggested that the domestic savings rate is falling. Perhaps, most respectfully, I would like to submit for the consideration of the House that we really made a breakthrough in the rate of domestic savings. The spokespersons of the principal Opposition Party, former Finance Minister, jokingly told me that he had learnt from me the correlation between ICOR, domestic savings and growth. I respectfully acknowledge his compliments given to me. But the short point which I am trying to drive at is that the rate of domestic savings we entered into was above 30 per cent from 2004-05 and there has been continuously upward movement. If you look at the figure, in 2008-09, it came down to 3.9 per cent, from 36 per cent above to 32.5 per cent. You were mentioning 390 basis; 390 basis sounds nice. If you talk of 3.9 per cent, it sounds less dramatic; I have no problem.

That is the politics which you can indulge in. But the fact of the matter is that it had not come down during these six years' period below 30 per cent. That is why, I have taken various steps, and I am confident that it would be possible to reach the target rate of 36 per cent of the domestic savings.

Now, you are saying, claiming that agriculture has been neglected. Most respectfully I will like to submit that it is your choice; it is your option whether you will boycott, walk-out at the time of the Budget speech before the Finance Minister completes it. It is your decision, and I have no comment on it. But you should have listened to the last part of my observations wherein I have announced a series of measures to boost agriculture, agricultural productivity, preventing wastage, expanding the credit facilities and also helping the processing industries; series of excise duty concessions; series of customs duty concessions. You weed out that portion of my speech. You chose not to listen to that part, and it is your choice.

I have devoted 11 paragraphs, three full pages, in my speech on agriculture – production; reduction in wastage of produce; credit support; and thrust to the processing sector. Here I would like to make a small comparison because we have been accused that this is anti-farmer; we are against the peasants; and we are

against agriculture. During your period of six years, the Central Plan outlay for Agriculture and Allied Sector increased from Rs.2,777 crore in 1998-99 to Rs.3,671 crore in 2003-04. During our period of six years, it increased from Rs.4,799 crore in 2004-05 to Rs.12,308 crore in 2010-11. I know that you will immediately get up and say: "Mr. Finance Minister, you are talking up absolute numbers". Size of the Plan had increased. That is why, I will come to the percentage. Percentage would be same. During that period, your Plan allocation in agriculture increased by six per cent, and during our six years' period, Plan increase had gone up to 26 per cent. Therefore, we have to be accused as anti-farmer!

I would also like to point out that the growth in agriculture during the NDA period was 3.2 per cent against 15.5 per cent during the UPA period. This is another important area. I do not say that I have made the provisions required and satisfied fully. There is deficiency. I should have done more but what I have done is a little bit. For irrigation and flood control, during your period between 1998-99 and 2003-04, actually your Plan outlay came down from Rs.345 crore in 1998-99 to Rs.275 crore in 2003-04. It represented an average of negative growth of (-) 3.2 per cent. We are accused that we are anti farmers, we are not making adequate provisions for agriculture when during our period, instead of (-) 3.2 per cent, it has increased by positive 7.4 per cent. We are accused that nothing has been done for aam admi; it is anti-aam admi; it is anti farmers. Has nothing been done for aam admi? During these six years period, we have given the Right to Entitlement, which is not in words, not in commitment. Backed by the legal rights, we have given the people Right to Know; we have given the people Right to Job; we have given the people Right to Education; and we are going to give the people Right to Food. Nothing has been done for the aam admi!

I would request my friends, please show me one year Budget allocation on the Plan where Rs. 1, 37,000 crore, 37 per cent of the total Plan outlay has been spent on the social sector. If you take into account the total expenditure of Rs. 3,73,000 crore of Annual Plan for this year, Rs. 1,37,000 odd crore is for the social sector, Rs. 1,74,000 crore is for infrastructure of which 25 per cent is for the rural areas.

Some criticism has been made as to why we have not increased the allocation, why there is an increase

in allocation for the NREGA from Rs. 39,000 crore last year to Rs. 40,000 crore this year. Of course, I consulted my colleague, the Minister In-charge and I asked him, "how much will you require?" He said, "This will meet my requirement." Moreover, it is the legal entitlement. I am legally bound to give job. As much money will be required to provide job seekers under the NREGA, Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme, the Government is obliged to give that money whether it is allocated in the Budget or not. Additional Supplementary Grants will be made because this is backed by the legal rights. There is a 48 per cent increase for the Bharat Nirman Programme. Are these not for aam admi?

When we increase the agricultural credit from Rs. 2,80,000 crore to Rs. 3,75,000 crore, the farmers of this country are not part of aam admi! I provide that those who are having short-term crop loan and paying in time, the interest subvention would be to the extent of two per cent. The normal interest rate is seven per cent but if he pays in time, it would be five per cent. What is the demand of the farming community? It is to bring it down to four per cent. Is it not nearer? Is it not helping aam admi?

Another aspect, Madam Speaker, where I would like to draw your attention is about the provisions, which we have made, which is also related to the social security, and which directly affects the common people, is the unorganised sectors. We have just now demonstrated on the streets that rights to the unorganised sectors are to be protected. We have taken positive steps. I have created the Fund, which will help the unorganised sectors.

Law has been passed. The fund has been created to implement the various schemes related to the unorganised sector I have taken another small step, to my mind, but it has immense potentialities. I am grateful to the Government of Karnataka and to the Government of Haryana. Before I reply to the debate on the General Discussion on Budget, they have responded to my call when I requested all the State Governments from this place that you also please make your contribution to the New Pension Scheme to which I have allocated Rs.100 crore. It will give benefit to 10 lakhs people this year. The Karnataka Government has agreed to provide Rs.1200 per year to each pensioner. The Haryana Government has also extended this scheme by contributing Rs.100 per month for each such person. I

am confident that other State Governments will also follow this.

These are meant for the aam aadmi. These are not meant for amirs. Therefore, we have made efforts. It is not that all the problems have been solved. Budget has been described as anti-inflationary. I do not rule out the possibility that when we increased the duties, there will be some impact on the prices. But is there any way, any carpet under which we can keep this? If the prices of imported energy, fuel, increased, is there any way in which we can keep in a basket where there will be no impact? I would love to have that.

I made a little bit research work. I am not going back to the days of first world crisis in 1973, second world crisis in 1979 and third world crisis in 1989. I confined my research work to just between the preceding six years of our coming to office and the six years what we have done. I would like to share that piece of information with my distinguished colleagues.

Yes, I have admitted that I have enhanced the customs duty and excise duty on crude and petroleum products and it would have some impacts. We have calculated that all the taxation proposals, to which I shall come a little later on, have some impact on the prices. They are calculating at 0.4 per cent. Let us see how it goes. But the short point which I am trying to drive at is this. During the NDA regime from March, 1998 to May 2004, what was the average price of the Indian basket of crude? The average price varied from 12 dollars to 36 dollars. From March 1998 to May 2004, in six years, how much have you increased? The price increase was 48 per cent in respect of petrol. The increase in diesel price was 112 per cent. The increase in kerosene price was 258 per cent....(Interruptions) From Rs.2, it was increased to Rs.9. I am accused.

Even you resort to walk out the moment I mention about the enhancement of the customs duty on diesel and petrol. What is the average price of Indian crude today? It is varying from 36 dollars to 118-184 dollars per barrel. How much have I increased? The increase in petrol was nearer to you. You increased 48 per cent. I am short of that, 41 per cent but nearer to you.

On diesel, you increased the price by 112 per cent and we have increased it by 63 per cent. On kerosene, you increased it by 258 per cent and we increased by only two per cent. The price was increased by Rs. 0.29 and you have increased from Rs. 2 to Rs. 9 per litre. It did not have any impact on the people.

Similarly, during your period, the price of LPG was increased by 78 per cent and during our time we have increased it by 16 per cent. I have made all these calculations taking into account the enhanced price rise which I had to do and using the freight rate which I had to do. Hon. Member Shri Yashwant Sinha and many other distinguished Members of this House, who are knowledgeable Members, know what I did it in my taxation proposals. I did not impose, if I say so, not a single new tax. What did I do? Certain taxes were rolled out. Those taxes were imposed; they were in vogue. Five per cent customs duty on imported crude, one per cent excise duty per litre of diesel and petrol were in vogue. They were imposed and they were in operation. But it was withdrawn as a prelude to the stimulus package because when in June, 2008 the petrol prices rose as high as 127 dollars per barrel, we had to reduce it.

Take the excise duty. We have been criticised that we have increased it by two per cent. Yes, I have increased two per cent. But, what was the rate of excise duty? There are four slabs – 14 per cent, 12 per cent, eight per cent and four per cent. As a part of the stimulus package, I reduced the 14 per cent to 8 per cent; I have a duty concession of six per cent in February and July. It was reduced from 12 per cent to 8 per cent; I gave four per cent concession. From eight per cent it was reduced to four per cent on some items; I have four per cent concession. I have simply rolled back a part of it, not the entire amount – not 14 per cent, not 12 per cent; but it was just from 8 per cent to 10 per cent. I had to do this. I had to do this because, as I mentioned, I did not opt for any short-term, short-sighted policies.

In my Budget speech I have stated, all of you have supported it that as a concept it is excellent, that tax reforms are required. Take the two major components of our tax reforms – direct tax and GST. Are you not aware of your running four-five-six States? Each of the Opposition parties who are participating in this House are running several State Governments. Are they not aware of their States' finances? Do they not have interaction with their States' Finance Ministers? Are they not talking on GST? What is their contention on the first point, if we want to achieve GST?

I appreciate Shri Yashwant Sinha's point that many of the hurdles are to be overcome and to overcome the hurdles I require your support; not only on the floor of this House but where you are running four-five important

State Governments. Their supports are needed and we are constantly in touch with them through the Empowered State Finance Ministers' Committee.

We are discussing with them what we are saying – the basic structure of the GST. If we want to really help the economy, there are three essential ingredients. These are – the tax rate should be reduced, days of the tax should be expanded, exemption should be limited and as far as possible, there should be Goods and Services Tax at the same date. Surely, the former Finance Minister with his critical analytical mind has gone into this aspect of the problem that I have conveyed a message to the States that I come nearer to you, I want to bridge the gaps which are existing, to expand the area of convergence and to reduce the area of divergence so that the necessary Constitution Amendment can take place and 28 States can arrive at a consensus in respect of the excise duty, in respect of the Service Taxes so that the really revolutionary changes can take place in our indirect tax structures. These things cannot happen just by placing the Alladin's magic lamp that some demon will come from the heaven and prepare everything for us. We have to prepare the ground. I wanted to convey this message.

Service Tax is, as hon. Members know, if you exclude abetment, somewhere it is 70 per cent. In regard to housing, it has been stated that Service Tax will greatly affect. Yes, in the real estate sector, Service Taxes have been imposed, but 67 per cent is exempted abetment. Therefore, it remains 33 per cent. Tax is 10 per cent of that 33 per cent. That means it is 3.3 per cent tax that has been imposed. Should we not ponder over what the contribution of the Services today is in the basket of the GDP? GDP consists of Services also and substantially the contribution of Services has increased, has expanded. Therefore, if we want to achieve the real GDP growth, which I am confident that we shall be able to have, we have to do it.

It has been pointed out what we should do with the GDP. Somebody has gone to the extent of suggesting whether people would eat GDP. No, nobody is going to eat GDP, but GDP means more jobs, more income and more wealth. As India's GDP increased, as tax-GDP ratio increased, it was possible for my predecessor, Shri Chidambaram, to take the decision of waiving the loan

to the extent of Rs. 70,000 crore to benefit more than four crores of people, the farmers of this country. GDP means that. GDP means NREGA.

If we did not have sustainable growth at the rate of nine per cent for three consecutive years and the overall 8.6 per cent growth for the period between 2004 and 2009, it would not have been possible to give three rights to the people which we have already legislated – the Right to Information, the Right to Education and the Right to Job. The next one which is going to be added is the Right to Food. But merely giving the right is not adequate and arrangements will have to be made for food production. We have done exactly that.

It has been pointed out what should be done with Rs. 450 crore for the Green Revolution in the eastern part.

Most respectfully, I would like to point out that this Rs. 450 crore is not the only amount available. This is just the beginning of the concept or the idea. There are so many schemes, and resources are available under so many heads. These are to be integrated. The initial allocation is much less when you begin a new scheme or a new idea. We gave just Rs. 10,000 crore when we started the NREGA. Last year, I gave Rajiv Gandhi Awas Yojana only Rs. 100 crore. The scheme was introduced, and the State Governments were asked whether they were ready to give proprietary right of a piece of land to the slum dwellers. The State Governments have responded, and they have come out. I have stepped-up the outlay from Rs. 100 crore to Rs. 1,270 crore as the scheme has taken off. As regards UID, I had allocated only Rs. 100 crore last year. It was at the stage of concept, and I have increased it from Rs. 100 crore to Rs. 1,900 crore when it is coming to be fruitful to be effectively implemented. This is quite natural in the Budget-making, and there is nothing new in it.

I have identified 60,000 villages to synchronise with the 60th year of our Republic as pulse and oilseed districts to bridge the gap between the availability and the requirement of edible oil and pulses. The allocation is mere Rs. 300 crore, but the allocations will go on increasing as soon as the scheme will expand. This is the natural practice. I think that the hon. Members should know these things. These are all parts of the Green Revolution.

I entirely agree, though not with the conclusion of my good old friend Shri Hukmadeo Narayan Yadav that it is anti-farmer, but three basic questions in respect of the agricultural issues, which he raised. He said that areas are shrinking. Shri Yadav, it is bound to happen. I am sorry, Madam. It is bound to happen because the population is increasing. We require land for infrastructure; we require land for housing; and we require land for industries. Therefore, we shall have to take a multi-pronged strategy. We shall have to protect good quality agricultural land and not use it for industries and other purposes. This is one aspect.

The second aspect is that we shall also have to increase the productivity. What is the idea of this Green Revolution, and taking to the Eastern part of the country? Today, in Punjab, the average yield of wheat per hectare is 4,000 kgs. whereas in most of the States it is below 900 kgs. or 1,000 kgs. or 1,100 kgs. or 1,200 kgs. The technology is available. So, the extension services and the processing industries have to be attached. The agricultural experts of this country have well worked-out plans and schemes. If we put them into operation, then it would be possible to achieve these objectives. Therefore, we require a comprehensive plan and not a knee-jerk reaction.

Another point that I would like to submit is in respect of the fiscal deficit. Perhaps, you have noticed and here again I would like to say that the taste of the pudding is in the eating. I said that I will keep the fiscal deficit for the year 2009-2010 at 6.7 per cent, and I have kept it at 6.8 per cent. Though, the 13th Finance Commission permitted me to have it at 5.7 per cent for the next year, but deliberately I chose it to be 5.5 per cent. Somebody has doubted about the possibilities of our revenue realisation. I am afraid that here again I may have to make a comparison about the actual performance and what we have been able to do.

Starting from 2004-05, except the most difficult year of 2008-09, these figures are available – they are not in my brain, these are printed figures – every year, we have been able to reduce the fiscal deficit even from our budgetary commitment. The year 2008-09 was an extremely difficult year. On the other hand, except in one year, that is, 2003-04, during the NDA regime, never it was possible to reach even the fiscal deficit target at the level of the BE.

Therefore, please believe us; if you do not believe us, believe our action: what we have been able to achieve. If we are in a position to produce 232 million tonnes of food grains, it is the reality. It is not somebody's dream or imaginary figure. It is because we paid remunerative prices to the farmers. The farmers got satisfactory prices, and satisfaction is always relative – what appears to be satisfactory today, it will not be satisfactory tomorrow. We shall have to step up further. We shall have to do that.

I do feel that we cannot live on borrowed resources – either domestically or externally. You may describe me as too conservative. Most humbly, I will accept it. But surely, I would not like to have a scenario where to borrow just a few hundred million dollars, I shall have to pledge my gold to any foreign banker. I would not like my country to have that type of economy. Therefore, I shall have to take necessary steps for the fiscal consolidation. I shall have to take the necessary steps to reduce my expenditure and to cut it according to my capacity. I cannot indulge in fancy propositions. Therefore, these aspects are to be kept in view while formulating the budgetary proposals.

SHRI YASHWANT SINHA: You have given brief a number of comparisons. Your challenges are different; our challenges were different. But you are still comparing the two sets of periods? I would like to ask you, "Was there one year during the six years of the NDA when the fiscal deficit touched a high of 6.8 per cent?" Was there one year? Your predecessor is sitting here. Tell me, was there one year in which the fiscal deficit touched 6.8 per cent.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: Of course, no, Mr. Yashwant Sinha. I am not making comparison in absolute terms. Can you show me a single year...

SHRI YASHWANT SINHA: You have compared absolute numbers, you have compared percentages, but you never once referred to the challenges we were facing. Kargil War did not take place in your time; the East Asian crisis did not take place in your time.

MADAM SPEAKER: Please address the Chair.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: I hope the hon. Member has finished his point. Please allow me to

respond. In one word, I will respond to you. Can you show me a single year after 1929 that the world had this type of financial crisis? Can you show me a single year in the Indian economy where the Indian Finance Minister had to provide Rs. 1,86,000 crore as a stimuli package to revive, to maintain the sizing down of growth? That is why, hon. Members, I am saying to please remember at the back of your mind from where I began and where I have come.

I have to start with a growth scenario as every month it is coming down, every quarter it is coming down. My first object was to arrest it and then to build it up slowly. I have been able most respectively, Madam Speaker, to comment that I have been able to do so. With these words, I thank you, Madam Speaker, once again. I would like to make one point that if in my observations I have hurt anybody's sentiments and feelings, it is not my intention. I apologise for that. I have no intention of that. I wanted to place the facts, bare facts before the House. Thank you Madam Speaker.

MADAM SPEAKER: Thank you hon. Finance Minister.

SHRI YASHWANT SINHA: Madam, I started this debate. I have a request to the hon. Finance Minister. All of us sitting on this side of the House have made one demand. And that demand is, we do not mind if he has raised the Central Excise by two per cent or if he has raised the Service Tax in some areas. But the most dangerous proposal that he has made in the Budget and already implemented is the price rise of petroleum products especially of diesel, which will have a cascading effect on prices across the entire economy. We had demanded that he would withdraw that increase in petroleum prices. All of us have demanded that. And I would like to know specifically from the Finance Minister whether he has, he is and he will agree to withdraw the increase in diesel prices or not.

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: And the prices of fertilizers also...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Shri Basu Deb Achariaji, this is not done.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: Madam, I would have loved to respond to the request of the hon. Members from the Opposition. But my financial condition does not permit me to do so. Therefore, kindly excuse me if I am unable to do so. ...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Please let us have order in the House. Nothing will go on record.

(Interruptions) ... *

17.47 hrs.

At this stage Shrimati Sushma Swaraj and some other Hon. Members left the House.

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: We had demanded roll back in the prices of petrol, diesel and fertilizers. As a protest, we are walking out.

17.48 hrs.

At this stage, Shri Basu Deb Acharia, Dr. Raghuvansh Prasad Singh and some other Hon. Members left the House.

MADAM SPEAKER: I shall now put the Demands for Grants on Account (General) for 2010-2011 to the vote of the House.

The question is:

"That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts on Revenue Account and Capital Account shown in the third column of the Order Paper be granted to the President of India, out of the Consolidated Fund of India, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending the 31st day of March, 2011, in respect of the heads of Demands entered in the second column thereof against Demand Nos. 1 to 33, 35, 36, 38 to 62, 64 to 74, 76, 77 and 79 to 105."

*Not recorded.

Demands for Grants on Account (General) for 2010-2011 voted by the Lok Sabha

No. & Name of the Demand	Amount of Demand for Grant 'On Account' Voted by the House		
	Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.	
1	2	3	4
Ministry of Agriculture			
1.	Department of Agriculture and Cooperation	5038,13,00,000	13,98,00,000
2	Department of Agricultural Research and Education	604,23,00,000	—
3	Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries	291,60,00,000	1,92,00,000
Department of Atomic Energy			
4	Atomic Energy	801,66,00,000	481,42,00,000
5	Nuclear Power Schemes	597,10,00,000	241,73,00,000
Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilisers			
6	Department of Chemicals and Petrochemicals	65,55,00,000	4,45,00,000
7	Department of Fertilisers	16142,68,00,000	34,92,00,000
8	Department of Pharmaceuticals	26,33,00,000	6,68,00,000
Ministry of Civil Aviation			
9	Ministry of Civil Aviation	245,50,00,000	238,12,00,000
Ministry of Coal			
10	Ministry of Coal	74,62,00,000	5,00,00,000
Ministry of Commerce and Industry			
11	Department of Commerce	550,09,00,000	113,83,00,000
12	Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion	259,79,00,000	1,67,00,000
Ministry of Communications and Information Technology			
13	Department of Posts	1888,11,00,000	54,93,00,000
14	Department of Telecommunications	1320,99,00,000	30,66,00,000
15	Department of Information Technology	424,33,00,000	26,83,00,000

1	2	3	4
Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution			
16	Department of Consumer Affairs	76,28,00,000	5,22,00,000
17	Department of Food and Public Distribution	13777,45,00,000	10162,16,00,000
Ministry of Corporate Affairs			
18	Ministry of Corporate Affairs	33,84,00,000	29,12,00,000
Ministry of Culture			
19	Ministry of Culture	197,83,00,000	7,17,00,000
Ministry of Defence			
20	Ministry of Defence	1874,32,00,000	196,95,00,000
21	Defence Pensions	4166,63,00,000	—
22	Defence Services - Army	10005,53,00,00	—
23	Defence Services - Navy	1575,63,00,000	—
24	Defence Services - Air Force	2633,74,00,000	—
25	Defence Ordnance Factories	1998,34,00,000	—
26	Defence Services - Research and Development	876,64,00,000	—
27	Capital Outlay on Defence Services	—	14902,97,00,000
Ministry of Development of North Eastern Region			
28	Ministry of Development of North Eastern Region	269,72,00,000	40,1700,000
Ministry of Earth Sciences			
29	Ministry of Earth Sciences	181,49,00,000	54,55,00,000
Ministry of Environment and Forests			
30	Ministry of Environment and Forests	425,96,00,000	7,57,00,000
Ministry of External Affairs			
31	Ministry of External Affairs	936,93,00,000	125,57,00,000
Ministry of Finance			
32	Department of Economic Affairs	1136,85,00,000	308,40,00,000
33	Department of Financial Services	5380,67,00,000	9887,50,00,000
34	Transfers to State and Union territory Governments	13044,97,00,000	—

1	2	3	4
35	Loans to Government Servants, etc,	—	50,00,00,000
36	Department of Expenditure	14,55,00,000	1,20,00,000
37	Pensions	2655,05,00,000	—
38	Indian Audit and	335,91,00,000	170,00,000
Accounts Department			
39	Department of Revenue	1853,68,00,000	13,00,000
40	Direct Taxes	474,16,00,000	279,83,00,000
41	Indirect Taxes	457,13,00,000	44,03,00,000
42	Department of Disinvestment	10,56,00,00	—
Ministry of Food Processing Industries			
43	Ministry of Food Processing Industries	51,20,00,000	55,00,00,000
Ministry of Health and Family Welfare			
44	Department of Health and Family Welfare	4002,51,00,000	203,50,00,000
45	Department of Ayurveda, Yoga & Naturopathy, Unani, Siddha and Homoeopathy (AYUSH)	160,25,00,000	42,00,000
46	Department of Health Research	110,00,00,000	—
Ministry of Heavy Industries and Public Enterprises			
47	Department of Heavy Industry	62,50,00,000	84,45,00,000
48	Department of Public Enterprises	2,62,00,000	—
Ministry of Home Affairs			
49	Ministry of Home Affairs	1910,78,00,000	31,33,00,000
50	Cabinet	55,72,00,000	15,18,00,000
51	Police	3953,72,00,000	1382,59,00,000
52	Other Expenditure of the Ministry of Home Affairs	226,59,00,000	22,74,00,000
53	Transfers to Union Territory Governments	319,85,00,000	12,00,00,000
Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation			
54	Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation	157,84,00,000	—

1	2	3	4
55	Department of School Education and Literacy	7962,15,00,000	—
56	Department of Higher Education	2772,33,00,000	—
Ministry of information and Broadcasting			
57	Ministry of Information and Broadcasting	378,28,00,000	55,76,00,000
Ministry of Labour and Employment			
58	Ministry of Labour and Employment	526,76,00,000	127,23,00,000
Ministry of Law and Justice			
59	Election Commission	3,24,00,000	—
60	Law and Justice	112,03,00,000	2,50,00,000
Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises			
61	Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises	439,23,00,000	2,05,00,000
Ministry of Mines			
62	Ministry of Mines	87,70,00,000	6,63,00,000
Ministry of Minority Affairs			
63	Ministry of Minority Affairs	414,90,00,000	19,17,00,000
Ministry of New and Renewable Energy			
64	Ministry of New and Renewable Energy	159,20,00,000	8,88,00,000
Ministry of Overseas Indian Affairs			
65	Ministry of Overseas Indian Affairs	11,97,00,000	1,53,00,000
Ministry of Panchayati Raj			
66	Ministry of Panchayati Raj	861,79,00,000	—
Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs			
67	Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs	1,25,00,000	—
Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions			
68	Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions	93,63,00,000	19,42,00,000
Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas			
69	Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas	529,83,00,000	—

1	2	3	4
Ministry of Planning			
70	Ministry of Planning	309,37,00,000	23,85,00,000
Ministry of Power			
71	Ministry of Power	1897,79,00,000	738,14,00,000
The President, Parliament, Union Public Service Commission & the Secretariat of the Vice-President,			
72	Lok Sabha	57,94,00,000	—
73	Rajya Sabha	28,72,00,000	—
74	Secretariat of the Vice-President	50,00,000	—
Ministry of Road Transport and Highways			
75	Ministry of Road Transport and Highways	2680,92,00,000	3033,93,00,000
Ministry of Rural Development			
76	Department of Rural Development	43620,42,00,000	3,91,00,000
77	Department of Land Resources	444,30,00,000	—
78	Department of Drinking Water Supply	1763,96,00,000	—
Ministry of Science and Technology			
79	Department of Science and Technology	389,81,00,000	6,27,00,000
80	Department of Scientific and Industrial Research	497,03,00,000	97,00,000
81	Department of Biotechnology	202,83,00,000	—
Ministry of Shipping			
82	Ministry of Shipping	275,73,00,000	86,25,00,000
Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment			
83	Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment	729,00,00,000	33,33,00,000
Department of Space			
84	Department of Space	516,71,00,000	446,14,00,000
Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation			
85	Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation	356,44,00,000	1,62,00,000
Ministry of Steel			
86	Ministry of Steel	18,99,00,000	17,00,000
Ministry of Textiles			
87	Ministry of Textiles	913,16,00,000	21,52,00,000

1	2	3	4
Ministry of Tourism			
88	Ministry of Tourism	184,74,00,000	1,83,00,000
Ministry of Tribal Affairs			
89	Ministry of Tribal Affairs	54,72,00,000	11,67,00,000
Union Territories (Without Legislature)			
90	Andaman and Nicobar Island	295,85,00,000	75,11,00,000
91	Chandigarh	288,28,00,000	85,99,00,000
92	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	263,58,00,000	10,20,00,000
93	Daman and Diu	110,87,00,000	14,19,00,000
94	Lakshadweep	96,91,00,000	36,05,00,000
Ministry of Urban Development			
95	Department of Urban Development	175,95,00,000	1347,00,00,000
96	Public Works	178,48,00,000	66,62,00,000
97	Stationery and Printing	38,11,00,000	2,00,000
Ministry of Water Resources			
98	Ministry of Water Resources	170,09,00,000	17,83,00,000
Ministry of Women and Child Development			
99	Ministry of Women and Child Development	1824,07,00,000	—
Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports			
100	Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports	392,57,00,000	201,60,00,000
Total Revenue/Capital		176870,28,00,000	45674,9700,000

The motion was adopted.

...(Interruptions)

17.49 hrs.

At this stage Shri Rewati Raman Singh and some other Hon. Member left the House.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: I shall now put the Supplementary Demands for Grants (General) for 2009-2010 to the vote of the House.

The question is:

“That the respective supplementary sums not exceeding the amounts on Revenue Account and Capital Account shown in the third column of the Order Paper be granted to the President of India, out of the Consolidated Fund of India, to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 2010, in respect of the heads of Demands entered in the second column thereof against Demand Nos. 1 to 4, 7, 9, 11 to 17, 19 to 21, 23 to 25, 28 to 33, 35, 39 to 41, 43 to 47, 49, 51, 53 to 55, 57 to 60, 65, 67, 71, 72, 74, 76, 80, 82, 83, 85, 86, 88, 92, 93, 95 to 101 and 103 to 105”.

Demands for Supplementary Grants (General) for 2009-2010 Voted by the Lok Sabha

Sl.No.	No. & Name of the Demand	Amount of Demand for Grant Voted by the House	
		Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.
1	2	3	4
1	Department of Agriculture and Cooperation	208,63,00,000	—
2	Department of Agricultural Research and Education	3,00,000	—
3	Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries	4,00,000	—
4	Atomic Energy	189,01,00,000	18,02,00,000
7	Department of Fertilisers	8000,00,00,000	—
9	Ministry of Civil Aviation	30,00,00,000	—
11	Department of Commerce	2,00,000	—
12	Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion	1,00,000	—
13	Department of Posts	436,60,00,000	1,00,000
14	Department of Telecommunications	366,63,00,000	—
15	Department of Information Technology	2,00,000	—
16	Department of Consumer Affairs	1,00,000	—
17	Department of Food and Public Distribution	2459,00,00,000	2,34,00,00
19	Ministry of Culture	2,00,000	11,00,00,000
20	Ministry of Defence	896,61,00,000	—
21	Defence Pensions	2000,00,00,000	—
23	Defence Services-Navy	1033,32,00,000	—
24	Defence Services-Air Force	361,98,00,000	—
25	Defence Ordnance Factories	1337,57,00,000	—
28	Ministry of Development of North Eastern Region	—	1,00,000
29	Ministry of Earth Sciences	38,00,000	1,00,000
30	Ministry of Environment and Forests	3,00,000	—
31	Ministry of External Affairs	40,01,00,000	—
32	Department of Economic Affairs	1,00,000	9136,26,00,000
33	Department of Financial Services	625,00,00,000	1107,98,00,000

1	2	3	4
35	Transfers to State and Union Territory Governments	6892,00,00,000	—
39	Pensions	2380,00,00,000	—
40	Indian Audit and Accounts Department	32,10,00,000	—
41	Department of Revenue	2757,36,00,000	—
43	Indirect Taxes	22,77,00,000	—
44	Department of Disinvestment	23,42,00,000	—
45	Ministry of Food Processing Industries	30,00,000	—
46	Department of Health and Family Welfare	4,00,000	2,00,000
47	Department of Ayurveda, Yoga & Naturopathy, Unani, Siddha and Homoeopathy (AYUSH)	2,00,000	—
49	Department of Heavy Industry	515,47,00,000	3,00,000
51	Ministry of Home Affairs	2,00,000	2,00,000
53	Police	592,45,00,000	2,00,000
54	Other Expenditure of the Ministry of Home Affairs	1,00,000	—
55	Transfers to Union territory Governments	10,01,00,000	—
57	Department of School Education and Literacy	1771,03,00,000	—
58	Department of Higher Education	5,00,000	—
59	Ministry of Information and Broadcasting	2,00,000	—
60	Ministry of Labour and Employment	2,00,000	—
65	Ministry of Mines	6,96,00,000	—
67	Ministry of New and Renewable Energy	2,00,000	—
71	Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions	7,91,00,000	—
72	Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas	11843,00,00,000	958,08,00,000
74	Ministry of Power	3158,00,00,000	27,00,00,000
76	Lok Sabha	1,00,000	—
80	Department of Rural Development	15702,02,00,000	6,04,00,000
82	Department of Drinking Water Supply	1,00,000	—
83	Department of Science and Technology	2,00,000	—
85	Department of Biotechnology	2,00,000	—

1	2	3	4
86	Ministry of Shipping	1,00,000	1,00,000
88	Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment	5,01,00,000	—
92	Ministry of Textiles	2,00,000	4,00,00,000
93	Ministry of Tourism	1,00,000	1,00,00,000
95	Andaman & Nagar Haveli	100,62,00,000	—
96	Chandigarh	85,83,00,000	89,25,00,000
97	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	2,00,000	23,00,00,000
98	Daman and Diu	6,00,000	1,00,00,000
99	Lakshadweep	8,16,00,000	—
100	Department of Urban Development	4,00,000	1,38,00,000
101	Public Works	1,54,00,000	—
103	Ministry of Water Resources	2,00,000	—
104	Ministry of Women and Child Development	2,00,000	—
105	Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports	3,00,000	—
	Total	63901,11,00,000	11386,48,00,000

The motion was adopted.

...(Interruptions)

17.49 hrs.

At this stage Shri Rewati Raman Singh and some other Hon. Members left the House.

...(Interruptions)

17.51 hrs.

APPROPRIATION (VOTE ON ACCOUNT) BILL, 2010*

[English]

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for the withdrawal of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of a part of the financial year 2010-11.

MADAM SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for the withdrawal of certain sums from and out of

the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of a part of the financial year 2010-11." The motion was adopted.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: I introduce** the Bill.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: I beg to move**:

"That the Bill to provide for the withdrawal of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of a part of the financial year 2010-11, be taken into consideration."

MADAM SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the Bill to provide for the withdrawal of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of a part of the financial year 2010-11, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

MADAM SPEAKER: The House will now take up clause-by-clause consideration of the Bill.

*Published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part-II, Section-2 dated 12.03.10.

**Introduced and moved with the Recommendation of the President.

The question is:

"That clauses 2 to 4 stand part of the Bill"

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 2 to 4 were added to the Bill the Schedule was added to the Bill.

Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Long Title were added to the Bill.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: I beg to move:

"That the Bill be passed."

MADAM SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the Bill be passed.

The motion was adopted.

Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial year 2009-10, be taken into consideration."

MADAM SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the Bill to authorize payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial year 2009-10, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

MADAM SPEAKER: The House will now take up clause-by-clause consideration of the Bill.

The question is:

"That Clauses 2 and 3 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 2 and 3 were added to the Bill.

The Schedule was added to the Bill.

Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Long Title were added to the Bill.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: I beg to move:

"That the Bill be passed."

MADAM SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the Bill be passed."

The motion was adopted.

MADAM SPEAKER: The House stands adjourned to meet at 11 o' clock on Monday, the 15th March, 2010.

17.56 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Monday, March 15, 2010/Phalguna 24, 1931 (Saka)

17.53 hrs.

APPROPRIATION BILL, 2010*

[English]

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to authorize payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial year 2009-10.

MADAM SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to authorize payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial year 2009-10."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: I introduce** the Bill.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: I beg to move**:

"That the Bill to authorize payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the

*Published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part-II, Section-2 dated 12.03.10.

**Introduced and moved with the Recommendation of the President.

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