

# LOK SABHA DEBATES

## (English Version)

**Fourth Session**  
**(Fifteenth Lok Sabha)**



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## LOK SABHA DEBATES

### LOK SABHA

Friday, April 30, 2010/Vaisakha 10, 1932 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock

[MADAM SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

[Translation]

SHRI SHARAD YADAV (Madhepura): Madam Speaker, I have been giving notice for the last six days. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: I will give you an opportunity to speak during the Zero Hour.

SHRI SHARAD YADAV: But, call me as the first speaker.

MADAM SPEAKER: All right.

11.01 hrs.

### ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Q. No. 501, Shri Ramsinh Rathwa.

[Translation]

#### Development of Renewable Energy Sources

+

\*501. SHRI RAMSINH RATHWA:

SHRI C.R. PATIL:

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

(a) the details of the targets set and achievement made against them in power generation from the renewable energy sources in the country during the year 2009-10, State-wise and source-wise;

(b) whether the schemes/programmes for the development of renewable energy sources have been successful in various States of the country;

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

(d) the details of the incentives being offered to the State Governments for the implementation of these schemes/programmes;

(e) whether the Government has set up any monitoring mechanism for ensuring proper implementation of these schemes/programmes; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (Dr. FAROOQ ABDULLAH): (a) to (f) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

#### Statement

(a) The targets in respect of grid-interactive power generation from different renewable energy sources namely, wind, solar, small hydro and biomass, are set Source-wise and not State-wise. Details of these targets and of the State-wise and source-wise achievements against the same during the year 2009-10 are given in the enclosed Annexure-I.

(b) and (c) The various schemes/programmes of the Ministry for promotion of grid interactive renewable power generation have been quite successful as the total renewable power installed capacity has reached 16,810 MW as on 31-3-2010, contributing over 10% to the total installed capacity from all sources in the country. Generally, the achievements are resource specific and vary from State to State depending on the available potential as also the facilitating policies of States for promotion of renewable power.

(d) Details of various financial incentives being offered by the Ministry for setting up of grid interactive renewable power generation projects in State Cooperative/Private sector are furnished in the enclosed Annexure-II. The projects are, however, being set up mainly in private sector and fiscal incentives such as concessional customs and excise duties, 80% accelerated depreciation and 10 year tax holiday on revenue generated from power projects are also available to the developers.

(e) and (f) The implementation of the projects is monitored through periodic review meetings with State



Nodal Agencies, physical and financial progress reports as also through Site visits by senior officers of the Ministry. Post installation monitoring of performance is the responsibility of the State. The utility which

purchases the power furnishes the monthly power report to the Central Electricity Authority for compilation/ incorporation in the national data base on all power projects, including renewable power projects.

### Annexure-I

#### State-wise details of grid interactive renewable power installed capacity during 2009-10

#### Grid connected Renewable Power

Sl. No.	States/UT	Small Hydro Power		Wind Power		Bio-Power	
		Target	Ach.	Target	Ach.	Target	Ach.
		(MW)		(MW)		(MW)	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh		6.00		13.60		20.00
2.	Arunachal Pradesh		5.72				
3.	Assam						
4.	Bihar						
5.	Chhattisgarh		1.00				43.80
6.	Goa						
7.	Gujarat		5.60		297.13		
8.	Haryana		7.40				1.80
9.	Himachal Pradesh		69.40				
10.	Jammu and Kashmir		17.50				
11.	Jharkhand						
12.	Karnataka		123.00		145.40		42.00
13.	Kerala				0.75		
14.	Madhya Pradesh				16.60		
15.	Maharashtra		24.00		138.85		33.00
16.	Manipur						
17.	Meghalaya						

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
18.	Mizoram	300	12.00	2500		405	
19.	Nagaland						
20.	Orissa		20.00				
21.	Punjab		8.65				34.50
22.	Rajasthan				350.00		
23.	Sikkim						
24.	Tamil Nadu				602.22		62.00
25.	Tripura						
26.	Uttar Pradesh						194.50
27.	Uttarakhand		5.00				
28.	West Bengal						16.00
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands						
30.	Chandigarh						
31.	Dadar and Nagar Haveli						
32.	Daman and Diu						
33.	Delhi						
34.	Lakshadweep						
35.	Puducherry						
Total (MW)		300	305.27	2500	1564.55	405	447.60

Sl. No.	States/UT	Waste to Energy		Solar Power		Total Capacity	
		Target	Ach.	Target	Ach.	Target	Ach.
		(MW)		(MWp)		(MW)	
1	2	9	10	11	12	13	14
1.	Andhra Pradesh						39.60
2.	Arunachal Pradesh						5.72

1	2	9	10	11	12	13	14
3.	Assam						0.00
4.	Bihar						0.00
5.	Chhattisgarh						44.80
6.	Goa						0.00
7.	Gujarat						302.73
8.	Haryana						9.20
9.	Himachal Pradesh						69.40
10.	Jammu and Kashmir						17.50
11.	Jharkhand						0.00
12.	Karnataka				6.00		316.40
13.	Kerala						0.75
14.	Madhya Pradesh						16.60
15.	Maharashtra		4.70				200.55
16.	Manipur						0.00
17.	Meghalaya						0.00
18.	Mizoram	15		4		3224	12.00
19.	Nagaland						0.00
20.	Orissa						20.00
21.	Punjab				1.00		44.15
22.	Rajasthan						350.00
23.	Sikkim						0.00
24.	Tamil Nadu						664.22
25.	Tripura						0.00
26.	Uttar Pradesh						194.50
27.	Uttarakhand						5.00
28.	West Bengal				1.10		17.10

1	2	9	10	11	12	13	14
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands						0.00
30.	Chandigarh						
31.	Dadar and Nagar Haveli						
32.	Daman and Diu						
33.	Delhi				0.05		
34.	Lakshadweep						
35.	Puducherry						
Total (MW)		15	4.70	4	8.15	3224	2330.27

MW=megawatt,

MWp=Megawatt peak.

**Annexure-II***Central Financial Assistance Provided under Various Renewable Energy Schemes/Programmes***Grid-Interactive Renewable Power Programmes:**

Sl. No.	Projects Category	Central Financial Assistance provided	
		Special Category States (NE Region, Sikkim, Jammu and Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh and Uttarakhand)	Other States
1	2	3	4
1.	Small Hydro Power Projects	Rs. 2.25 crore X (C) <sup>0.646</sup>	Rs. 1.50 crore X (C) <sup>0.646</sup>
2.	Biomass Power projects	Rs. 25 lakh X (C) <sup>0.646</sup>	Rs. 20 lakh X (C) <sup>0.646</sup>
3.	Bagasse Co-generation Projects by private sector 40 bar and above	Rs. 18 lakh X (C) <sup>0.646</sup>	Rs. 15 lakh X (C) <sup>0.646</sup>
4.	Bagasse Co-generation Projects (by cooperative/public/joint sector) 40 bar and above	Rs. 40 lakh/MW*	Rs. 40 lakh/MW*
	60 bar and above	Rs. 50 lakh/MW*	Rs. 50 lakh/MW*

1	2	3	4
	80 bar and above	Rs. 60 lakh/MW*	Rs. 60 lakh/MW*
		Limited to Rs. 8 crore/project	Limited to Rs. 8 crore/project
5.	Biomass Power using Advanced Technologies	Rs. 1.2 crore X $C^{\wedge}0.646$	Rs. 1.0 crore X $C^{\wedge}0.646$
6.	Wind Power projects —For Demo. Projects —Commercial Wind Power	Rs. 3.00 crore X $C^{\wedge}0.646$	Rs. 2.50 crore X $C^{\wedge}0.646$
		Generation Based Incentive (GBI) for Commercial Wind Power projects @ Rs. 0.50 per kwh subject to a maximum of Rs. 62.50 lakh/MW, which do not avail accelerated depreciation benefit.	
7.	Biomass Gasifier	20% higher CFA	Rs. 15.0 lakh/kWe on prorata basis or multiple thereof
8.	Solar PV Power	50% of project cost subject to a maximum of Rs. 10 crore/MW for tail end grid power projects to be implemented by utilities or generation companies in the State sector.	
		Generation based incentive linked to CERC announced tariff guidelines for projects connected at 11 kV and below.	
		For projects connected at 33 kV and above-National Vidyut Vyapar Niagam (NVVN) to purchase power at a rate fixed by CERC	

C: Capacity of the project in MW;

$\wedge$ : raised to the power

\*For new sugar mills (which are yet to start production and sugar mills employing backpressure route/seasonal/incidental cogeneration) subsidies shall be one-half of the level mentioned above.

SHRI RAMSINH RATHWA: Madam Speaker, I am grateful to you for allowing me to ask questions.

Madam, through you, I would like to know from the hon. Minister that keeping in view the fact that India is a tropical country and is covered by sea from 3 sides and a large amount of solar energy is absorbed by sea everyday in the form of sunlight, what efforts are being made to extract this absorbed energy from the sea and in particular what are the efforts being made by the Government to exploit the sea thermal energy, wave energy and tidal energy?

Dr. FAROOQ ABDULLAH: Madam Speaker, I am very grateful to the Hon. Member that he has asked this important question.

Madam, Gujarat is the state which has taken maximum initiative in this field and is reaping the maximum benefit from it. Wind energy has a potential of 48500 MW in the country but we have achieved a cumulative of 11807 MW. Our target for the 11th Plan was 11000 MW but we had to bring it down to 9000 MW due to recession. We are hopeful to achieve it by the end of the 11th Plan. We have a potential of 23700 MW for Bio-energy and we have achieved 2265 MW.

Our target is 1780 MW presently and we have achieved 1080 MW so far. Small hydro power has a potential of 2735 MW. Our target is of 1400 MW and we have achieved 759 MW. Jawahar Lal Nehru Solar Mission has been introduced recently and work has to be done under it. We have sought information from all those people who are interested in it to know as to what they think can help them. After receiving this information we have compiled it and now we are working on it. We will, very soon, announce our plans and target. We have to achieve 20,000 MW of solar power by the year 2022 out of which 1100 MW would be grid connected and 200 MW would be non-grid. Our endeavour is to produce maximum electricity in the country from renewable sources. I am happy to say that we have achieved 26% success in it. I hope it will grow more given the solar mission and the generation based incentive provided in the case of wind power. We are paying attention to it and hope that Government of Gujarat would also help us in this regard.

SHRI RAMSINH RATHWA: Madam Speaker, my second supplementary question is about the financial outlay, physical target and renewable energy sources for Gujarat for the year 2010-11. What are the figures for Gujarat and whether the Government has provided Biogas plant, solar power and wind power to the families in the small villages there and if so, the details thereof? How much MW of wind power, solar power, small hydro-power and biomass has been developed in the country so far and whether it is lower than the expectation, and if so, the reasons therefor?...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: How many questions are you going to ask? You have already asked many questions.

SHRI RAMSINH RATHWA: Madam Speaker, it forms part of a single question.

MADAM SPEAKER: Please ask the question quickly.

SHRI RAMSINH RATHWA: Madam Speaker, I will not get an opportunity to ask a question after this, therefore, whatever I have to ask, I will club that to it. How long will it take to achieve this target? Besides, I would also like to know as to how much we lag behind

other countries as far as all the different kinds of powers are concerned and how long it will take to catch up with them?

Dr. FAROOQ ABDULLAH: I thank the hon. Member very much for the question asked by him. In 2009-10, Gujarat has achieved 5.60 MW under small hydropower and 297 MW under wind power. They did not achieve anything under biomass. The total capacity achieved by them in 2009-10 was 302 MW. The estimated potential of wind power in the country is 10645 MW out of which our cumulative achievement is of 1863 MW. Estimated potential of small hydropower projects of capacity upto 25 MW is 196 MW and cumulative achievement is 12.60 MW. Potential for biomass is 1221 MW and 350 MW in co-generation and what has been achieved is 0.50 MW and 14.51 MW has been achieved under biomass gasifier. Potential for energy recovery from urban waste in Gujarat is 56 MW and we have achieved 8.40 MW. We have covered 38 villages under remote village electrification. There is an estimated potential of 5.54 lakh plants under family type bio-gas plants and we have achieved 4.07 lakh plants. Jawahar Lal Nehru Solar Photovoltaic Programme has been started recently and its guidelines are about to be issued after which it will also pick up. Our achievement under solar street lighting system is upto the number of 2004, home lighting system is 923 solar lantern 31,603, SPV power plant 29.90, solar cooker 1,46,219, solar PV pumps 85, small wind system 879 and aerogenerated hybrid system 10 KW.

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Shri C.R. Patil—not present.

SHRIMATI ANNU TANDON: Madam, Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana is a very ambitious and appreciable programme to electrify villages. However, we also know and recognize the power crisis and the unavailability of traditional power supply, especially in the rural sector of Uttar Pradesh. In view of the same, the efforts of the Ministry of New and Renewable Energy are the alternative that we are banking on and solar energy is the area that we are hopefully looking towards. Unfortunately, wherever the Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana is being implemented, it is not

possible to implement it in those areas. That is what I have understood.

So, I would like to ask, through you Madam, whether the Ministry of New and Renewable Energy is coordinating with the Ministry of Power and whether there is any convergence to specially identify the areas wherein solar power can be employed through various schemes as RGGVY is not happening there or there is an issue of the relationship between the schemes.

Further, is there any scheme that is being considered by this Ministry, which will be implemented by the Central Government or with the participation of the Members of Parliament, without the participation of the State Government? I am asking this because unfortunately in the State of Uttar Pradesh and in my constituency, I am not seeing any wholehearted or rather any sort of support forthcoming from the State Government.

Dr. FAROOQ ABDULLAH: I am very grateful to the hon. Member for this question. I must make very clear one thing. We have an understanding with the Ministry of Power. I think, without that, we cannot function. At the same time, I must make it clear to all the Members of Parliament that it is basically the State that has to send the projects and also implement the projects. The Central Government is here only in the capacity of giving them assistance and, at the same time, providing all the help that the State Governments need.

Now as far as remote village electrification is concerned, it is making efforts to supplement RGGVY projects, but we need proposal from the State.

I am sorry that my Hindi is not very good. So, you forgive me for that.

Now the problem here is that in any State where we find that there is a difficulty, I would have loved to have MPs do this in their areas, but it is not possible. It is for the States to do this and for us to help them.

[*Translation*]

SHRI DARA SINGH CHAUHAN: Hon'ble Minister,

I would like to inform you that proposal has been sent on behalf of the Uttar Pradesh government.

[*English*]

Dr. FAROOQ ABDULLAH: What I would request the Members of Parliament is that wherever there is a possibility and they find that the things are not being done or things are not working, they can send that information to me and to the Ministry. We will take it up with the State Government and try and see that it is done. That is very important.

We would like to assist the State Governments in a big way so that people get electricity. That is the aim of the Government to see that everybody in every village is able to have electricity. In these 60 years, we have 40 per cent of our population that does not know what the power looks like. So, it is essential for us. This Ministry has God's grace. We have the God's Sun; we have the God's wind; and we have the water. We have all facilities to be able to provide it to the villages. I only need your help, my Ministry needs your help so that we can make it easier for your people to get this help.

[*Translation*]

SHRI TUFANI SAROJ: Madam Speaker, I have been elected from Uttar Pradesh. As many as 80 Members of Parliament come from Uttar Pradesh. As regard the targets fixed for power generation from renewable energy sources in the country during the year 2009-10, Uttar Pradesh does not figure anywhere in the target set for starting micro hydro power and wind energy projects. I would like to know from the Hon. Minister, why the state is being neglected in this regard. Is there any proposal to start micro hydel power and wind energy projects in Uttar Pradesh in future. ...(*Interruptions*) The chart enclosed with the reply regarding hydro power and wind energy does not show any target regarding Uttar Pradesh, it only shows zero. It is the largest state in the country. There are 80 members of Parliament from Uttar Pradesh here. That is why I want to know whether there is any proposal to start any scheme of hydro power or wind energy in Uttar Pradesh or not?...(*Interruptions*)

Dr. FAROOQ ABDULLAH: If you listen to me then I would like to inform you that under concurrent list power is the responsibility of the State. Our work is only....(*Interruptions*)

MADAM SPEAKER: Let him reply.

Dr. FAROOQ ABDULLAH: Let me speak. This is a state responsibility. We can only help them, we need to help them. As in each state. ...(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

MADAM SPEAKER: Kindly address the chair.

...(*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

MADAM SPEAKER: You please sit down. Tufani Sarojji let him reply.

Dr. FAROOQ ABDULLAH: Let me finish

[*English*]

I will answer your question....(*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

MADAM SPEAKER: Let him reply. You please reply. You please sit down.

[*English*]

MADAM SPEAKER: Nothing will go on record.

(*Interruptions*)...\*

SHRI P. KARUNAKARAN: Thank you, Madam Speaker. I fully agree with the Minister that we have to produce energy from various sources, that is, from water, solar energy or wind. At the same time, when the States take the initiative to draw some projects that are fully feasible, some environment workers come to object it as also the Ministry of Environment. For example, all the work relating to Athirapalli in Kerala was in the final stage, and now the Ministry of Environment has come. ...(*Interruptions*)

SHRIMATI MANEKA GANDHI: What has this got to do with this Question?

SHRI P. KARUNAKARAN: He was in-charge of the Ministry of Power, and now he is objecting to it. I would like to suggest that the Ministry of Environment as also the Ministry of Power should have better coordination to assist the States.

Dr. FAROOQ ABDULLAH: I think that it is a very vital thing. I can assure you that my Ministry is working very closely both with the Ministry of Environment as well as with the Ministry of Power. We have this difficulty as we want to set up power projects at a number of places, but there are forests and these forests make it difficult for many of these projects to be put up. But we are trying to find a way with the Ministry of Environment whereby we can give power to the people. I can assure you that if you can write this to me, then I will take this up again with the Ministry of Environment and see that the difficulties are removed.

[*Translation*]

SHRI LALU PRASAD: If the Ministry has no funds how will it function. ...(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

MADAM SPEAKER: Nothing will go on record.

(*Interruptions*)...\*

MADAM SPEAKER: Hon. Minister, please take your seat. Let him ask the question.

...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI S. SEMMALAI: Thank you, Madam. India is facing an acute energy scarcity. As per the statement placed by the hon. Minister, the total renewable power installed capacity has reached 16,810 MW against the total economic potential of 1,00,000 MW. So, there is a need to popularize renewable energy generation. In this context, will the Ministry give the details of the financial support and sponsorship for research and development in renewable energy technology? Will the



Ministry make it mandatory for compulsory installation of solar water heating system for all urban residential and commercial establishments?

Dr. FAROOQ ABDULLAH: It is a very good question. As you have seen, the Government of India has taken a very strong view that every Government building of the Government of India that will come up will be a green building and it will have maximum use of renewable energy. At the same time, if you look here in Delhi, a majority of the houses of the MPs also have got solar water heating system. ...*(Interruptions)*

*[Translation]*

If one person will ask I can reply. Let me speak.

MADAM SPEAKER: Please keep quiet. Let him reply. Let the Minister complete the reply.

...*(Interruptions)*

*[English]*

Dr. FAROOQ ABDULLAH: I am ready to answer any question. Yes, there are places where these things have been put up, but we have found that they were not working. We have asked the CPWD to look into it as to why they are not functioning properly. If you find that they are not working, please come back and report to my Ministry. I will see to it that they start working properly. There is no use in just putting up these things.

I would like to tell you that we have allocated Rs. 500 crore for research and development. At the same time, as far as solar water heating systems are concerned, I must say that we have gone in for a rating system, that is, from one star to five stars, as in the case of refrigerators. It is up to the people now to buy what they want. We are giving quite a bit of assistance from the Government of India for these things.

If anyone wants to put these things in their private houses, they can take a loan from the bank at zero interest. If they are doing it for commercial purposes, then the interest charged on the loan is only five per cent, which is paid by the Government of India. We are also trying in a big way to popularize the renewable energy as much as possible.

*[Translation]*

SHRI PRATAP SINGH BAJWA: Thank you, Madam Speaker, it is your kindness that attention was paid forwards our mohalla also.

*[English]*

As we know, energy system is facing severe challenges. The fossil energy resources such as oil and natural gas have become scarce. In a country like India, especially in rural areas, renewable energy sources are abundant. We can exploit wind, solar, hydro, biomass energy keeping in view the local conditions. The development of renewable energies can propel economic development, for example, manufacture, maintenance, installation and consultancy services can create tremendous job opportunities. The most important of all is that for the abatement of Greenhouse Gas emissions, development of renewable energy is the only alternative left.

The main barriers for development of renewable energy are cost, market share and policies. The cost of renewable energy is much higher as compared to the traditional energy and, therefore, there is a lot of uncertainty in terms of its development. To develop it at an industrial scale, we have to invest in research and innovation. Lack of enough capital for R and D and dependence on import of key equipment are major causes behind the slow development of this sector.

May I know from the hon. Minister whether the Ministry of Non-Conventional Energy Sources did or has undertaken any macro-analysis to take a holistic view of this sector, and also to understand and transcend the barriers that I have mentioned a little earlier?

\*Dr. FAROOQ ABDULLAH: Sir, I am grateful to you, sir, that you have asked me this question. As far as renewable energy is concerned, let me tell you that hydro, wind and bio-mass energy costs us a little over three rupees. However, the cost of the solar energy falls between 15 to 20 rupees. It is a little costly. We are trying our best to make it available at a less costly rate. We are trying to give a fillip to these industries.

\*English translation of the speech originally delivered in Punjabi.

Under the Jawaharlal Nehru Scheme of the Government of India, we are trying to Indianise this sector. As more and more industries are set up and consumption increase, the cost will definitely come down.

As far as the research and development in this sector is concerned, the number of projects sanctioned by the Government in 2007-2008 were forty. In 2008-2009, 18 such projects were sanctioned. And in 2009-2010, the number of sanctioned projects were 29. In 2007-2008, the amount sanctioned for these projects was 20 crores. In 2008-2009, 18 crore rupees were sanctioned for this purpose. And in 2009-2010, we sanctioned 101 crore rupees for these projects. Thus, the Government has sanctioned a large amount for research and development in this field over the years.

I assure you that the Government is alive to its responsibility. In the Parliament House also, we are trying to reduce our dependency on traditional energy sources. From the next session, we plan to install renewable energy sources to provide electricity to the Parliament House also.

MADAM SPEAKER: Hon. Minister, may I point out that in future kindly speak either in English or in Hindi because for speaking in any other language, as you know, we need advance notice so that we can arrange for Interpreters for everybody to understand.

[Translation]

**Inclusion of Pneumonia Vaccine  
under NIP**

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\*502. SHRI GAJANAN D. BABAR:  
SHRI ANANDRAO ADSUL:

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

(a) whether pneumonia is a major cause of infant mortality in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government proposes to formulate

a new policy on pneumonia for containing infant mortality;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the measures taken by the Government for the inclusion of pneumonia vaccine under the National Immunization Programme and ensuring its availability in sufficient quantity?

[English]

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (e) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

**Statement**

(a) and (b) Yes, Madam. As per the Report on Causes of Death in India 2001-2003 released by Registrar General of India in 2009, 22% deaths were due to respiratory infections including pneumonia in children below the age of one year.

As per the World Health Organization (WHO) 2007 report, pneumonia causes 19% of all deaths occurring in children below the age of five years.

(c) to (e) The Government of India is implementing an Integrated Management of Neonatal and Childhood Illnesses (IMNCI) strategy which also includes management of pneumonia, wherein all health workers are trained to identify Acute Respiratory Tract Infections (ARI) early and manage them adequately with antibiotics and refer serious cases to health facilities.

As a part of the community initiative of the IMNCI strategy, families are counseled on early recognition of danger signs in sick newborn and child so that they are able to seek timely treatment at health facilities.

Presently, IMNCI is being implemented in 356 districts and more than 2.4 lakh health care providers have been trained in IMNCI in the country. An additional 170 districts are being taken up for implementation during the year 2010-11. In the non-IMNCI implementing districts, ARI management programme, having similar approach for management of pneumonia, is being implemented.

There is no single causative organism for pneumonia and technically no single vaccine can prevent pneumonia. However Hib, pneumococcal and Influenza vaccines are available but currently not in the National Immunization programme.

*[Translation]*

SHRI GAJANAND D. BABAR: Madam Speaker, pneumonia is a fatal disease, it mainly affects children. About 156 lakh children become victim of pneumonia every year across the world, about 20 lakh children become victim of pneumonia every year in India alone. ...*(Interruptions)*

*[English]*

MADAM SPEAKER: Please maintain order in the House.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI GAJANAND D. BABAR: The number of child mortality below five years of age in India due to pneumonia is very high in comparison to other South Asian countries. The life of 15 per cent of such children can be saved if pneumonia vaccine is included under National Immunisation Programme. I would like to know from the Hon. Minister as to what steps have been taken by the Government so far to deal effectively with pneumonia? To what extent the Government has succeeded in checking the rate of child mortality due to pneumonia. Will the Government start pneumonia vaccination at national level? If so, the time by which such vaccination is likely to be started.

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: Madam, Hon. Member has thrown a volley of questions at one go. This is the reality that pneumonia and other diseases lead to a large number of child mortality. Death of children take place in three ways, deaths take place at three stages—within one week, within one month, within one year and five year. We call it neo-natal deaths. There is a direct connection between respiratory infection and pneumonia, death of 15 per cent children take place only due to this reason. The number of infants i.e. children less than one year of age who die of respiratory infection is about 22 per cent. The number of children

less than five years of age who die of respiratory infection across the world and in India is 19 per cent. Hon. Member has asked question what preventive actions are taken for this and whether vaccination is also done. In my written reply I have answered it in the form of statement, perhaps the hon. Member did not go through it. It states

*[English]*

“The Government of India is implementing an Integrated Management of Neonatal and Childhood Illnesses (IMNCI) strategy which also includes management of pneumonia, wherein all health workers are trained to identify Acute Respiratory Tract Infections (ARI) early and manage them adequately with antibiotics and refer serious cases to health facilities.

As a part of the community initiative of the IMNCI strategy, families are counseled on early recognition of danger signs in sick newborn and child so that they are able to seek timely treatment at health facilities.

Presently, this scheme is being implemented in 356 Districts and more than 2.5 lakh healthcare providers have been trained in the country. An additional 170 districts are being taken up for implementation of this scheme in this 2010-11. In the non-IMNCI Implementing Districts, which were not taken for this programme so far, the management programme, having similar approach for management of pneumonia, is being implemented.”

*[Translation]*

The second question is very important. I would like to inform that health is a state subject and the state are free to provide medicine on their own behalf, but the Central Government provides free medicine for NRHM, CGHS, primary health centre and sub centres. So far as the vaccine is concerned, it is not for all the components because pneumonia is not caused by any one thing, it is caused by bacteria, virus, fungus.

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV: The question has been asked, please reply it. If the subject is

comprehensive, a separate discussion may be held in this regard. ...(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

MADAM SPEAKER: Nothing will go on record except what the hon. Minister is saying.

...(*Interruptions*)\*

[*Translation*]

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: I have told earlier that many questions have been asked at one go, I am just replying that. Several questions of different types have been asked. ...(*Interruptions*)

MADAM SPEAKER: Hon. Minister, please address the Chair.

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: Hon. Netaji, the question is what is the disease, what kind of medicine is given, what is the vaccine. Such a type of question is related to five-six departments....(*Interruptions*)

MADAM SPEAKER: Mulayamji, You please sit down. Let the Minister reply.

...(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

MADAM SPEAKER: Nothing will go on record.

...(*Interruptions*)...\*

[*Translation*]

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: Madam Speaker, I said that there are bacteria, virus, fungus and parasites. As per the enquiry conducted so far, maximum people have been affected with bacteria and virus and they are treated with medicine only. Vaccine available is the market for it but we cannot afford to provide it at the public health centres because each vaccine costs Rs. 100 and patient is required to be given three doses. It means it would cost Rs. 300. There is another vaccine available which is patented and its single dose costs Rs. 3800. If the patient needs to be given three doses,

\*Not recorded.

it would cost Rs. 12,000. It means if you provide medicines of Rs. 12,000, then the entire budget of the country would have to be spent on universal immunization programme. Therefore, right now, we cannot provide this vaccine under the universal immunization programme.

SHRI GAJANAN D. BABAR: Madam Speaker; I would like to know the state-wise mortality rate of children below the age of five due to pneumonia in India. I would also like to know the amount of funds provided by the Government of India to the Government of Maharashtra in order to check pneumonia during the last three years.

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: Madam, it is not possible to give state-wise and age-wise details now. Therefore, I request the hon. Member to give separate notice in this regard, then I can provide him state-wise and age-wise information.

[*English*]

SHRI ANANDRAO ADSUL: Madam, the hon. Minister has given a comprehensive reply. But I have a supplementary. The Global Alliance for Vaccines and Immunization has recently sanctioned funds worth US \$165 million for introduction of a Pentavalent Combination Vaccine in the routine immunization programme of India. This fund is meant only for nine States of the country and for two years. I would like to know from the hon. Minister as to what about the rest of the States of the country, and after two years, as to what steps the Government is going to take.

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: Under the Universal Immunization Programme (UIP) we are giving at the moment six vaccines in nine shots across the country. There was a suggestion by the advisors and those who are looking after the immunization programme that Pentavalent vaccine should be introduced and five vaccines should be administered in one shot. So, it would be five in one. We have received from GAVI an offer of funding this, and we wanted to supplement that. Initially, we wanted to start with five States and ultimately, we thought that five States would be too less a number because whenever we introduce a particular

scheme, we would like to introduce geographically at least in different parts of the country. So, we thought that the foreign support should be supplemented with domestic support. We were in the advanced stage. We had worked out the details and we had almost identified the States. Meanwhile, we had referred this to the Health Research Department. The report of the Health Research Department is yet to come stating whether we should introduce this in the Universal Immunization Programme or not. In the meantime, somebody had filed a PIL that it should not be introduced because we know that drug is such a system where so many pharmaceutical companies fight with each other globally and nationally as to whether this should be introduced so that it does not affect their companies or should not be introduced so that it does not affect their vaccine producing companies. So, somebody has gone to court and on 7th of April, the court has given us another date, that is, in the month of July. At the moment, we are waiting for the report of the Health Research Department and the outcome of the decision of the hon. High Court.

SHRI P.T. THOMAS: Regarding the infant mortality rate in 2011-12, Health Ministry has set a target. In the case of Kerala, it is 9/1000 life births. There are diseases like BCG, measles, Diphtheria, Pertussis, Tetanus and oral polio vaccine. The percentage of fully immunized children is not at all 100 per cent. My question is, what are the drastic measures to be taken to implement for achieving 100 per cent immunization in this field?

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: Though it is not related to this question—the main question in particular deals with pneumonia—I would like to say for the information of the hon. Member that the southern States in general are doing extremely well in so far as the immunization part is concerned. Unfortunately in the rest of the country, it is not as good as it should be.

What we have done is the most important thing. So far, we either purchase or get the vaccines from outside, from the WHO; and these vaccines are being supplied to the State Governments; the State Governments are not only provided with the vaccines, but they

are also being given money to implement this on the ground.

Generally it has been seen that whatever numbers that we get from the States with regard to immunization is not happening on the ground. Now, we have, for the first time, introduced tracking of children who are being immunized. I am sure, this is a scientific method which we have introduced. We are going to have the telephone numbers of parents of all those children who are going to be immunized across the country. If the parents do not have the telephone, we may have the telephone number of any member of the family and even if the family member does not have the telephone, then, telephone number of anybody in the village or the neighbourhood. We are going to have a call centre in Delhi and through that call centre, we are going to telephone and monitor with the help of the names and the telephone numbers which the State Governments have given to us and ask the health workers who are implementing this at the village level or at the *mohalla* level to find out whether they have really been immunized or not. This is a new intervention. I am sure, in the next month, we are going to get the first result and maybe, in the month of July, I will be able to tell them the outcome of the new scheme launched.

Dr. KAKOLI GHOSH DASTIDAR: Through you, Madam, I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister and the House to the fact that every year we are losing 74,118 young women due to the cancer of the cervix, which is the highest cause of cancer-related deaths. The research has shown that it is caused by the Human Papilloma viruses 6, 11, 16 and 18, amenable to vaccination pre-qualified by WHO and it is being used by 117 countries. The question is when was the last update of the National Immunization Programme taken, and whether the Ministry is thinking of including this vaccine in the National Immunization Programme.

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: Madam, health concerns everything under the earth. The main question was straightway related to pneumonia. I do not think that it would be possible for me to address each and every disease in the country under the main question on pneumonia.

SHRI R. THAMARASEL VAN: Pneumonia is a common and sometimes, severe childhood infection. In many reports, it has been revealed that in almost all the developed countries, they were able to reduce the death ratio to a drastic level due to better, proper and timely medical care to the needy people and also due to the awareness created by those Governments about this deadly disease. But in our country, we have been spending crores of rupees for polio vaccination throughout the year giving less importance to the diseases like pneumonia.

My request to the hon. Minister is that due importance to these deadly diseases should also be given to eradicate them and the Government should ensure that the vaccine for these diseases is made available at cheaper rate so that the poor mass of the country can go in for such a vaccination as and when they need it.

I would like to know from the Hon. Minister, through you Madam, whether the Government will look into this issue seriously.

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: I have already mentioned about the Pneumonia. The hon. Member is again asking about the Pneumonia.

MADAM SPEAKER: You do not have to repeat it unless you have something new to add.

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: No, there is nothing new but I can only say that other inventions under NRHM and reproductive child health which are being taken are as under:

- Infant and Young Child Feeding
- Vitamin-A Supplementation
- Iron and Folic Supplementation
- Home Based New Born Care
- The School Health Programmes
- Establishment of Special New Born Care Units
- Establishment of Nutritional rehabilitation Centres

- Tracking of Pregnant women and Children
- Integrated Management of Neonatal and Childhood Illness (IMNCI)
- Facility Based Integrated Management of Neonatal and Childhood Illness
- Navjaat Shishu Suraksha Karyakaram, which has been launched only 8 months back.
- Management of Diarrhea
- Management of Acute Respiratory Infection.

These are additional programmes to reduce the Infant Mortality Rate.

MADAM SPEAKER: Hon. Members, today I have decided that I would give a chance to those Members who do not generally get a chance to ask supplementary Questions. So, others would kindly bear with me. Thank you so much.

### **Bio-Energy Technology**

\*503. SHRI M.K. RAGHAVAN: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is implementing the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)/Global Environment Funds (GEF) project for the development and deployment of bio-energy technology in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any sites have been identified for the setting up of Model Investment Projects (MIPs) in different parts of the country; and

(d) if so, the details thereof, State/Union Territory-wise?

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (Dr. FAROOQ ABDULLAH): (a) to (d) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

### **Statement**

(a) Yes Madam.

(b) A Project on "Removal of Barriers to Biomass

Power Generation in India" assisted by United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)/Global Environment Facility (GEF) is being implemented by the Ministry with the objective to identify barriers in large scale commercialization of biomass power. The project *inter alia* involves establishment of 7-10 Model Investment Projects (MIPs) in different parts of the country with the view to demonstrate the viability of investment and financing models for mainstreaming the biomass sector. The UNDP/GEF contribution for the project is US \$ 5.65 million whereas Government of India contribution is US \$ 5.24 million. The project is scheduled for completion in March, 2012.

(c) and (d) Expressions of Interest (EOI) have been obtained from biomass power project developers to select and support setting up of Model Investment Projects (MIPs) after evaluation.

SHRI M.K. RAGHAVAN: Thank you Madam for giving me this opportunity.

For the 11th Plan period ending 2011-12, India has an ambitious agenda of Power for all by targeting a capacity generation of 78,000 MW. For the 12th Plan period, India is targeting a capacity addition of one lakh MW more. To live up to these expectations, optimal utilization of energy resources in generation, transmission and distribution is essential. We have been depending on hydro and thermal nuclear power generations only. With the depletion of water resources, generation of power through hydro projects will not increase substantially. One of the viable alternatives which is readily available is bio-energy. So, I would like to know from the hon. Minister through you Madam, what are the potential resources in the country identified for generating bio-energy with UNDP and GEF, the status of the technology adopted including the cost and performance, which will also include life cycle costing and States where such projects can be adopted.

MADAM SPEAKER: Please ask the question. We have very little time left.

SHRI M.K. RAGHAVAN: What is the response of the State Governments in this regard?

Dr. FAROOQ ABDULLAH: Madam, I am grateful

to the hon. Member. It is a very important question on biomass. The availability of biomass in India is estimated at about 540 million tonnes per year covering residues from agriculture, agro-industry, forestry and plantations. Principal agriculture residues include rice husk, rice straw, bagasse, sugar cane tops and leaves, trash, groundnut shells, cotton stalks, mustard stalks, etc. It has been estimated that about 70-75 per cent of these wastes are used as fodder, as fuel for domestic cooking and for other economic purposes leaving behind 120-150 million tonnes of usable agro industrial and agriculture residues per year which could be made available for power generation. By using these surplus agricultural residues, more than 16,000 MW of grid quality power can be generated with presently available technologies. In addition, about 5000 MW of power can be produced, if the sugar mills in the country switch over to modern techniques of co-generation. Thus, the country is considered to have a biomass power potential of about 21,000 MW.

Madam, the Ministry has been implementing a scheme for promotion of Grid Interactive Power Generation Projects based on renewable energy sources which includes projects based on biomass. In the last 10 years, a cumulative capacity of 2200 MW has been commissioned, which comprises 1335 MW of bagasse co-generation projects and 865 MW of biomass combustion projects. The States which have taken a leadership position in implementation of biomass power projects are Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu, Chhattisgarh, Maharashtra, Punjab and Rajasthan. The capacity of grid connected biomass power project varies from 8 to 15 MW. During the 11th Plan, 2010-2012, it is planned to establish 1700 MW of biomass power and during the first three years of the 11th Five Year Plan, the achievement is 1060 MW.

SHRI M.K. RAGHAVAN: Madam, there is an extensive wait for securing an electricity connection, especially in villages and there is interrupted power supply with about ten to eighteen hours of power cuts. I think the local power generation has, therefore, become a necessity. As per the existing report, we could generate only about 15,600 MW of power so far under bio-energy. The capacity addition target of power is 68.8 per cent below the projected figure. We should also

think about environment-friendly projects for augmenting power generation.

In this context, I wish to mention that we have a role model village in Karnataka State, namely, Kabbigere village. We should be proud of the people and the gram panchayat because they are successfully running a biomass plant. Not only that, the Kabbigere village is the first village in India to sell power to Power Grid Corporation. It is the outcome of a UNDP project and the will of the people.

MADAM SPEAKER: Please ask your question. You have little time.

SHRI M.K. RAGHAVAN: I am asking the question.

What is the role played by the Government sector including Local Self-Body, and the private players to generate bio-energy, the expected investment and generation from PPP including the concession extended for import of equipment, tax holidays, etc. and what are the avenues extended to establish solar parks in the country including Kerala?

Dr. FAROOQ ABDULLAH: Madam, I have made it abundantly clear in my answer that biomass is one of the things for which we are going in a big way. I have myself seen some of the projects in Punjab. A rice exporter is already generating 30 MW from rice husk. He is now making a 60 MW capacity project. I am sure my friend from Kerala would realize that up to this time, Kerala has not done much. It needs to do much more. As far as we are concerned, under UNDP and under the Government of India's programmes, US dollar 5.65 million was given by the UNDP and the Government of India has put in US dollar 5.24 million for these projects. Now, we have selected certain model areas where we will put these model projects to see how well they function. Once we see that their functioning is good, they will be implemented in the rest of the country. We have also said that there are a number of biomass projects. There are three categories of this. One is bigger biomass projects which go into many megawatts. Then there are middle ones which are two megawatt projects and there are very small projects of some kilowatts. Now a number of these small projects have a problem. Their machines are not able

to take what is presently available. The Government of India has taken it upon itself that if any of these projects which have not come up to its expectations, it is ready to give all the help to change their technology so that they can produce better energy.

### **Promotion of Generic Drugs under NRHM**

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\*504. SHRI S.R. JEYADURAI:

SHRI D.B. CHANDRE GOWDA:

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

(a) whether an assessment made by the Government has, revealed that the practice of prescribing branded drugs is widespread even when generic alternatives are available thereby affecting the implementation of the National Rural Health Mission (NRHM):

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to strengthen the NRHM by promoting generic drugs, which are cheaper and equally effective as their branded alternative?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (c) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

### **Statement**

(a) to (c) The 3rd Common Review Mission under National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) which visited 14 States and 3 Union Territories in November, 2009, to look at the implementation issues relating to infrastructure, procurement, etc., has reported that at some places higher order medicines had been prescribed instead of basic generic drugs. The States have been requested to take appropriate remedial action.

National Rural Health Mission promotes rational drug use and strengthening of the system of procurement logistics in States to ensure uninterrupted availability of generic drugs.

SHRI S.R. JEYADURAI: Madam, Speaker, thank you. The National Rural Health Mission was launched



in the year 2005 in order to provide effective health care to rural population throughout the country with special focus on States which have weak public health indicators or infrastructure, the main objective being decreasing the infant and maternal mortality rates, access to public health services for every citizen, prevention and control of communicable and non-communicable diseases, population control etc.

**MADAM SPEAKER:** Please ask your question. You know that there is very little time.

**SHRI S.R. JEYADURAI:** It is a matter of pride for the State of Tamil Nadu that it is one of the three States whose performance has been adjudged the best. The other States are Bihar and Rajasthan. The Tamil Nadu Medical Services Corporation Limited is a State Government Drug procurement agency and the mechanism followed by this agency can be emulated by other States for public sector health care delivery. This shows the best administrative skills of our beloved Chief Minister Dr. Kalaignar.

I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether the Government proposes to direct all States to emulate the highly efficient and sound public sector drug procurement mechanism of the Tamil Nadu Medical Services Corporation for procuring drugs. If not, the reasons thereof?

**SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD:** The National Rural Health Mission was launched in the year 2005 by the hon. Prime Minister and after it was launched we wanted to know the effect of the Mission on ground. With this end in view, from time to time, the Members of the Review Commission visited different parts of the country. The first Common Review Commission consisting of representatives from the Central Government, the State Governments and other representatives from outside Government agencies, a team of 52 persons, visited three States. The key findings were that increasing access and improvement in quality reflected increasing utilization of the facilities. There is a very good performance of the NHRM across the States. But the States are lagging behind in utilization of funds and capacities to absorb more funds and deliver better services. But

meanwhile in 2008, when the second Common Review Mission consisting of 68 representatives visited another 13 States, the findings of that Mission were that there was increase in public health services; increase in out-patients, increase in in-patients and a sharp increase in institutional deliveries and greater utilization of ancillary services like diagnosis and transport.

Madam, what I mean to say is that in the first two years, namely, in 2007 and in 2008, people were talking about infrastructure; they were talking about human resources; but nobody was talking about drugs, whether drugs were available or the drugs given were the generic ones or the branded ones. It was in the third Common Review Mission which was held in November, 2009 where 90 representatives from Central Government, and NGOs visited over 17 States and Union Territories and for the first time found that the thrust of the public was—instead of on equipment, infrastructure or human resource—on drugs. Most States were sensitive to the availability of drugs. Almost all the States reported improved availability of drugs and also they wanted that generic drugs should be made available.

Madam, I do not have much time but I would like to congratulate the State of Tamil Nadu for having the best system. Very recently, the Governments of Haryana, Rajasthan, Assam and Chhattisgarh have also taken some steps whereby generic drugs will be provided to the common people because it is very difficult for common people to buy branded drugs.

## WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

*[English]*

### **Foreign Exchange Reserves**

\*505. **SHRI P. VISWANATHAN:**

**SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJI:**

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the percentage growth of foreign exchange reserves during 2009-10 had shown a declining trend over the past three years;

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

(c) whether the position has improved in the recent past;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps being taken by the Government to improve the situation in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) to (d) The foreign exchange reserves of the country declined from US\$ 309.7 billion at end-March 2008 to US\$ 252.0 billion at end-March 2009, before rising to US\$ 279.1 billion at end-March 2010. The level of foreign exchange reserves is largely the outcome of the Reserve Bank of India's intervention in the foreign exchange market and the valuation changes. As foreign exchange reserves are denominated in US dollar, the *inter se* movements of US dollar exchange rate vis-a-vis other currencies in which foreign exchange reserves are held, plays an important role in determining the level of reserves, especially in volatile situations. Appreciation of US dollar in the international market during 2008-09, as a result, accounts for 65.3 per cent of the decline in the foreign exchange reserves between end-March 2008 and end-March 2009.

(e) The foreign exchange reserves position remains at a comfortable level as indicated by the import cover of 12.4 months and the short-term debt to foreign exchange reserve ratio of 15.1 per cent as at end-September 2009.

#### Coverage of Commercial Banks in Rural Areas

\*506. SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA:

SHRI RAKESH SINGH:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of underbanked districts and unbanked blocks in the country during the last three years, year-wise;

(b) whether more than half of the villages in the

country are not covered by any commercial bank branches;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) the measures taken to expand the banking facilities into these unbanked areas; and

(e) the role exercised by the Reserve Bank of India in ensuring opening up of the new bank branches by scheduled commercial and private banks in the rural areas?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) to (e) The Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has reported that, as on March 31, 2010 there are 86,777 branches of Scheduled Commercial Banks (SCBs) in the country, out of which 32,301 (37.2%) bank branches are in the rural areas, 20,488 (23.6%) in semi-urban areas, 17,881 (20.6%) in urban areas and 16,107 (18.6%) in metropolitan areas. The numbers of branches in semi-urban and rural areas constitute around 61 per cent of the total number of branches in the country. Further, there are 31 State Cooperative Banks, 371 District Central Cooperative Banks (DCCBs) about 97,200 Primary Agricultural Credit Societies (PACS), 20 State Cooperative Agriculture Rural Development Banks (SCARDBS) and 697 Primary Cooperative Agricultural Rural Development Banks (PCARDBS) spread across the country.

However, in spite of the above presence of banking outlets, a significant proportion of the households, especially in rural areas, are still outside the formal fold of the banking system. The RBI has through a circular dated December 1, 2009 listed 292 under banked districts in the country (based on the 2001 census). As on date, there are 90 unbanked blocks in the country. 80 of the unbanked blocks are in the North Eastern Region. The remaining 10 are in Jharkhand (five blocks) and Jammu and Kashmir (five blocks).

To extend the reach of banking to those outside the formal banking system, Government and RBI have taken a number of new initiatives. It was announced in the Budget Speech 2010-11 that appropriate banking facilities will be provided to habitations having population

in excess of 2000 (as per the 2001 census) by March, 2012. The State Level Bankers Committees (SLBC) have been directed by RBI to identify such villages having a population of more than 2000 for provision of banking services including through Business Correspondents (BCs) or through brick and mortar bank branches. RBI has also advised the SLBCs to formulate their roadmaps for achieving this target.

As per the Branch Authorization Policy, since September 2005, RBI has allowed banks to open one branch in "Other than under banked districts" for every branch opened in "under banked districts". In December, 2009 in order to provide greater flexibility to banks for opening branches and to enhance banking penetration and promote financial inclusion, RBI relaxed its Branch Authorization Policy under which Domestic Scheduled Commercial Banks (other than RRBs) have been permitted to open branches in Tier 3 to Tier 6 centres (that is, with population upto 49,999 as per 2001 Census) without having to take permission from RBI in each case. Domestic Scheduled Commercial Banks (other than RRBs) were also permitted to open branches in rural, semi-urban and urban centres in North Eastern States and Sikkim without having the need to take permission from RBI in each case.

Various other measures have also been taken by the Government of India and the RBI for financial inclusion. These include opening of 'no frills' accounts with minimum balance, easier credit facilities for the smaller customers, simpler Know Your Customer (KYC) norms for the 'no frills' accounts, permission to use Information Technology viz. Smart cards, mobile hand held electronic devices for banking transactions, adoption of Electronic Benefit Transfer (EBT) by banks for direct transfer of government subsidies to poor beneficiaries through the banking system, use of the Business Correspondent (BC) Model to interface with rural customers in far flung areas, liberalization of Bank Branch and ATM authorization policies, encouraging Financial Literacy/Credit Counseling, etc. The BC Model has been reviewed and certain additional entities such as individual Kirana/Medical/Fair Price Shop owners/PCO operators, agents of small savings/insurance companies, owners of Petrol Pumps, retired teachers and authorized

functionaries of well run Self Help Groups linked to banks have been allowed to engaged as Business Correspondents by banks.

*[Translation]*

### **Kisan Credit Cards**

\*507. SHRI HARISH CHOUDHARY:

SHRI N.S.V. CHITTAN:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Kisan Credit Cards issued as on date, State-wise;

(b) whether Government has received complaints regarding the non-issuance of KCCs to the farmers during the last three years;

(c) if so, the details thereof, State-wise along with the remedial measures taken/being taken by the Government in this regard;

(d) whether any problems are being faced in the sanction/recovery of loans granted through KCC; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and the corrective measures taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) to (e) The Kisan Credit Card (KCC) Scheme was introduced in 1998-99, as an innovative credit delivery system aiming at adequate and timely credit support from the banking system to the farmers for their cultivation needs including purchase of inputs in a flexible, convenient and cost effective manner. The Scheme is being implemented by all the District Central Cooperative Banks, Regional Rural Banks (RRBs) and Public Sector Commercial Banks throughout the country.

As on 28 February 2010, the banking system has issued 906.37 lakh KCCs (since inception). Commercial Banks accounted for the highest share (43.91%), followed by Co-operative Banks (41.66%) and Regional Rural Banks (14.43%). The State-wise, Agency-wise cards issued and amount disbursed are indicated in the enclosed Statement-I.

The details of the complaints received by the

(NABARD) through Government of India in respect of Cooperative Banks and RRBs regarding non-issuance of KCC to the farmers during the last three years are indicated in the enclosed Statement-II.

KCC scheme was simplified in consultation with RBI to cover all eligible farmers including small and marginal farmers, oral lessees, tenant farmers, etc. However, to make the scheme more effective at ground level and to better serve the farmers the Government

of India constituted a Task Force that shall *inter alia* examine and suggest measures for improving the efficiency of KCC scheme including the revised operational guidelines for distribution and sanction of the KCC limit. The Task Force shall submit its report by 30-06-2010.

NABARD has not received reports of any problems faced by banks in the sanction/recovery of loans granted through KCC.

**Statement-I**

*KCC Progress as on 28 February 2010 (Cumulative-Agency-wise)*

(Since Inception)

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	State/UT	Cooperative Banks			Regional Rural Banks			Commercial Banks()		Total	
		No.*	Cards Issued	Amt. Sanctd.	No.*	Cards Issued	Amt. Sanctd.	Cards issued	Amt. sanctd.	Cards issued	Amt. sanctd.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1.	Andhra Pradesh**	22	3594385	675097	5	2023092	432207	9505325	3096983	15122802	4204287
2.	Assam	1	14496	1817	2	145379	49897	354341	66298	614216	118012
3.	Arunachal Pradesh#	1	980	147	1	3333	451	16708	3208	21021	3806
4.	Bihar	22	833013	100755	4	1064370	392035	1637547	679558	3534930	1172348
5.	Gujarat	18	1199799	1844185	3	248409	264288	1487531	2180644	2935739	4289117
6.	Goa \$	1	4362	1889				11982	13501	16344	15390
7.	Haryana	19	1258277	783070	2	367345	329984	812864	848135	2438486	1961189
8.	Himachal Pradesh	3	186996	47322	2	53211	26043	235907	129891	476114	203256
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	4	53485	7843	3	16845	13223	13704	9408	84034	30474
10.	Karnataka	21	1854842	718597	6	1245140	607919	2423809	1421991	5523791	2748607
11.	Kerala	14	1480338	393312	2	471033	166685	1457309	516065	3388680	1078062
12.	Madhya Pradesh	38	3363251	1414743	8	575184	304088	1670129	1325199	5608564	3044030

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
13.	Maharashtra	30	5393052	3215882	4	329369	117880	2728272	1272670	8450693	4606232
14.	Meghalaya#	1	10844	1483	1	22036	3971	40919	10490	73799	15944
15.	Mizoram#	1	2116	133	1	9460	5573	12501	2851	24077	8357
16.	Manipur#	1	13495	3364	1	1957	267	26208	6664	41660	10295
17.	Nagaland#	1	2923	158	1	1650	355	19170	3637	23743	4150
18.	Orissa	17	3564976	1030305	5	694239	150545	1178466	346401	5437681	1527251
19.	Punjab	19	902373	632290	3	133184	162857	1282798	1503781	2318355	2298928
20.	Rejasthan	28	2951065	884426	6	494189	462471	1625176	1888340	5070430	3235237
21.	Sikkim #	1	2996	737				7249	2582	10245	3319
22.	Tamil Nadu	22	1637656	642611	2	294347	67513	4030365	1323205	5962368	1933329
23.	Trlpura#	1	3940	617	1	50793	8864	55287	11473	110020	20954
24.	Uttar Pradesh	51	6280400	757772	12	3738115	1311474	6444768	3598642	18463283	5667888
25.	West Bengal	20	1524575	571773	3	372036	181404	1426036	430855	3322647	1184032
26.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands#	1	3662	994				2467	863	6129	1857
27.	Chandigarh							3098	1714	3098	1714
28.	Daman and Diu @							1765	1392	1765	1392
29.	New Deihl #	1	2147	902				20891	18387	23038	19289
30.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli @							3224	2846	3224	2846
31.	Lakshdweep @							653	272	653	272
32.	Puducherry#	1	7211	3441	1	133	38	53218	19348	80562	22827
33.	Jharkhand**	8	278892	54433	2	376926	47431	451379	129356	1107197	231220
34.	Chhattisgarh	7	1044671	241099	3	298112	17195	286380	144404	1629163	482698
35.	Uttarakhand	10	308782	68328	2	49458	21692	282431	262128	640671	352148

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
36.	Other States							47	12	47	12
	Statewise break-up not available for CBs (1998-99)							188005	26604	188005	26604
Total		385	37760000	13999325	86	13079345	5206350	39797929	21299598	90637274	40505273

Note: # SCB functions as CFA.

() Data pertaining to Comml.banks recd. from RBI upto 30-09-2009.

@ No Cooperative Banks in these UTs.

\$ No RRB in these States/UTs.

\* No. of banks implementing the Scheme.

\*\* Data under reconciliation.

\$\$ Reduction of 237432 in number of Cards issued by Cooperatives as Tiruchirapally DCCB have reduced/removed all the additional cards which were added at the time of fresh loans to the same farmer, thus reducing the number of cards.

### **Statement-II**

*Complaints received at NABARD for non-issuance of KCC to the farmers and action taken there against*

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Name of the Petitioner (S/Shri)	Name of the Bank against which complaint lodged	Measures taken	Remarks/Present Status
1	2	3	4	5	6
<b>Year 2007-08</b>					
1.	Madhya Pradesh	Fazal Ali, Krishak Seva Sahakari Santha, Raysen, Madhya Pradesh	Satpura Kshetriya Gramin Bank	A general complaint related to non-issuance of fresh loans by the bank on the grounds of high NPA and irregularities.	The position of the bank improved thereafter and branches have been instructed to issue fresh loans, including KCC.
2.	Maharashtra	Balasaheb Vikhe Patil	Commercial Banks and Cooperative Bank of Ahmed-nagar District	The case relates to a non issue of cards by the banks in Ahmed-nagar District	The matter was looked into and found that all the banks are issuing KCC in the district.
3.	Bihar	Radheshyam Bhagat	Central Bank of India, Siwan	The case forwarded to RBI	Relates to a commercial Bank. Hence the RBI has been requested to look into the matter.

1	2	3	4	5	6
4.	Uttar Pradesh	Lalit Kumar	Central Bank of India, Muzaffarnagar	The case forwarded to RBI	Relates to a commercial Bank. Hence the RBI has been requested to look into the matter.
5.	Uttar Pradesh	C.B. Sharma	Punjab National Bank	The case forwarded to RBI	—do—
6.	Uttar Pradesh	Nathi Ram	Punjab National Bank	The case forwarded to RBI	—do—
7.	Rajasthan	Ghisulal	Jhalawar DCCB	The case was referred to the bank for corrective action	KCC of Rs. 1,00,000 issued on 18 May 2007.
8.	Bihar	On Narayan Singh	Madhya Bharat Gramin Bank	—do—	The land documents (LPC and receipt) furnished by the complainants were found to be incorrect. The complaint has been asked to submit the correct documents so as to process the KCC application.
9.	Uttar Pradesh	Munnulal	Aryavat Gramin Bank	—do—	The complaint, vide his letter dated 7 December 2007 has stated that KCC has been issued to him by the bank and the complaint may be treated as withdrawn.
10.	Bihar	Rajendra Prasad Singh	Samastipur Ksh. Gramin Bank	—do—	An earlier loan has become NPA. Hence not considered.
11.	Rajasthan	Girdharilal	Rajasthan Gramin Bank	—do—	The complaint has been provided a KCC both by RGB, Alwar and Jhujhunu DCCB.
12.	Uttar Pradesh	Dhruva Kumar Mishra	Baroda Purvi Gramin Bank	—do—	A KCC with a limit of Rs. 82,000 issued to Shri Mishra
<b>Year 2008-09</b>					
13.	Uttar Pradesh	Gajaram	UP Gramin Bank	—do—	The complaint has sold

1	2	3	4	5	6
					his land and hence not eligible for KCC.
14.	Bihar	Lekh Narain Rai	Uttar Bihar Gramin Bank	The case was referred to the bank for corrective action	The complaint has been referred to the Greivance Redressal Cell of the Bank for providing redressal to the complainant.
<b>Year 2009-10</b>					
15.	Uttar Pradesh	Kuldeep	Baroda Uttar Pradesh Gramin Bank	—do—	KCC with a limit of Rs. 150000 has been sanctioned on 14-10-2009.
16.	Uttar Pradesh	Ashok Kumar	Baroda Uttar Pradesh Gramin Bank	—do—	KCC with a limit of Rs. 69000 has been sanctioned on 26-10-2009.
17.	Bihar	Suneeta Devi	Madhya Bihar Gramin Bank	—do—	The complaint relates to issue of KCC to land less farmers. The case is under process.

*[English]***Online Money Transfer**

\*508. SHRI EKNATH MAHADEO GAIKWAD:  
SHRI BHASKARRAO BAPURAO PATIL  
KHATGAONKAR:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the relevant laws governing online money transfer service;

(b) whether the companies engaged in online money transfers are operating after obtaining the requisite registration and approval of the Reserve Bank of India (RBI);

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

(d) the measures taken/being taken by the Government/RBI to protect the interests of the users in

this regard?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) In terms of Section 4(1) of the Payment and Settlements Systems Act 2007, no person other than the Reserve Bank shall commence or operate a payment system except under and in accordance with an authorization issued by the Reserve Bank under the provisions of the said Act. In terms of explanation to Section 2(1)(i) of the Act, a payment system includes money transfer operations.

In terms of Section 3(c) of Foreign Exchange Management Act, 1999, (FEMA) save as otherwise provided in the said Act, rules or regulations made thereunder, or with the general or special permission of the Reserve Bank, no person shall receive otherwise (than) through an authorised person, any payment by order or on behalf of any person resident outside India in any manner.

(b) Under Money Transfer Service Scheme



(MTSS), the Indian agent who has to be an Authorised Dealer Category-I/Authorised Dealer Category-II/Full Fledged Money Changer requires prior RBI approval under the provisions of FEMA, 1999 to enter into such an arrangement with an Overseas Principal for receiving cross border personal inward remittances in India. The Overseas Principals are authorized by the Reserve Bank under Section 4(1) of the Payment and Settlement Systems Act, 2007.

(c) RBI has so far given permission to 25 Indian Agents to route cross-border inward personal remittances into India under MTSS. The list of Indian Agents under MTSS is enclosed as Statement.

(d) While according permission to Indian Agents for entering into tie-ups with overseas Principals under MTSS, it is ensured that Overseas Principals are regulated entities, having sound financials, good credit rating and complying with Know Your Customer (KYC)/Anti Money Laundering (AML)/Combating the Financing of Terrorism (CFT) Guidelines as applicable in their home countries. The necessary KYC/AML/CFT Guidelines have been prescribed by the Reserve Bank for the Indian Agents under MTSS for money transfer activities. Further, collateral equivalent to 3 days' average drawings or USD 50,000 whichever is higher, is kept by the Overseas Principal with Indian Agents for mitigating credit exposures.

**Statement**

*List of Indian Agents under MTSS*

Sl. No.	Name of the entity	Category	Name/s of the Overseas Principal/s
1	2	3	4
1.	State Bank of India, Mumbai-400021	Authorised Dealer Cat-I	Western Union Financial Services Inc, USA
2.	Andhra Bank, Hyderabad-500004.	Authorised Dealer Cat-I	Western Union Financial Services Inc, USA
3.	The Karnataka Bank Limited, Mumbai-400 021.	Authorised Dealer Cat-I	Western Union Financial Services Inc, USA
4.	HDFC Bank Ltd., Mumbai-400011.	Authorised Dealer Cat-I	Western Union Financial Services Inc, USA
5.	Department of Posts, Dak Bhavan, Parliament Street, New Delhi-1	Authorised Dealer Cat-I	Western Union Financial Services Inc, USA
6.	Reliance Money Express Limited, Mumbai-400030	Full Fledged Money Changer	Western Union Financial Services Inc, USA
7.	Transcrop International Ltd., New Delhi-110075.	Full Fledged Money Changer	Western Union Financial Services Inc, USA
8.	Weizmann Forex Ltd., Mumbai-400001.	Authorised Dealer Cat-II	Western Union Financial Services Inc, USA
9.	Paul Merchants Ltd., Chandigarh-160022.	Authorised Dealer Cat-II	Western Union Financial Services Inc, USA

1	2	3	4
10.	Wall Street Finance Ltd., Mumbai-400099	Authorised Dealer Cat-II	Western Union Financial Services Inc, USA and Wall Street Exchange Centre LLC, UAE
11.	The Catholic Syrian Bank Ltd., Thrissur-680020.	Authorised Dealer Cat-I	Moneygram Payment Systems Inc, USA
12.	Thomas Cook India Ltd., Mumbai-400001.	Authorised Dealer Cat-II	Moneygram Payment Systems Inc, USA
13.	Airwings Services Pvt. Ltd., Jalandhar City, Punjab.	Full Fledged Money Changer	Moneygram Payment Systems Inc, USA
14.	Mehra Forex Pvt. Ltd., Amritsar-143001, Punjab.	Full Fledged Money Changer	Moneygram Payment Systems Inc, USA
15.	Supreme Securities Ltd, New Delhi-110005.	Full Fledged Money Changer	Moneygram Payment Systems Inc, USA
16.	Trade Wings Ltd., Mumbai-400022.	Full Fledged Money Changer	Moneygram Payment Systems Inc, USA
17.	UAE Exchange and Financial Services Ltd., Kochi-682011.	Authorised Dealer Cat-II	Moneygram Payment Systems Inc, USA, UAE Exchange Centre LLC, UAE
18.	IndusInd Bank Limited, Mumbai-4	Authorised Dealer Cat-I	Moneygram Payment Systems Inc, USA and Zoha Inc, USA
19.	Development Credit Bank Ltd., Mumbai-400025.	Authorised Dealer Cat-I	Coinstar Money Transfer (Ireland) Limited, Ireland
20.	Ohm Forex Services Ltd., Mohali, Punjab.	Full Fledged Money Changer	Coinstar Money Transfer (Ireland) Limited, Ireland
21.	Punjab National Bank, New Delhi-110066	Authorised Dealer Cat-I	Buy.Indiaonline.Com, USA
22.	BFC Forex and Financial Services Pvt. Ltd., Thane-400604	Full Fledged Money Changer	Bahrain Financing Company, Bahrain
23.	Instant Global Money Transfer Pvt. Ltd., Hoshiarpur, Punjab-146001.	Full Fledged Money Changer	Global Foreign Exchange, Canada
24.	Trust Travel Pvt. Ltd. Fort, Mumbai-400001.	Full Fledged Money Changer	Royal Exchange Inc, USA
25.	St. Mary Forex Bureau Ltd., Nagercoil-692001, Tamil Nadu.	Full Fledged Money Changer	St. Mary Forex Bureau Ltd., UK

**HIV/AIDS Among Children**

\*509. SHRI NITYANANDA PRADHAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of HIV positive Infected childten detected so far in the country, State/UT-wise;

(b) the action taken by the Government for the care and treatment of the HIV/AIDS infected children;

(c) whether any action plan has been drawn for the social and educational upliftment of such children so as to get them rid of the social stigmas;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the Government proposes to provide nutritional supplement support to these children; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) Since 2002-03, a total of 101783 HIV+children have been detected in the country. State/UT-wise number of HIV+ children is given in the enclosed Statement.

(b) Under the National AIDS Control Programme, detection of HIV+children through Integrated Counseling and Testing Centres and referral to Anti-Retroviral Treatment Centers for investigations and treatment are being implemented since 2004-05. Till date, 64661 children have been registered and 19182 eligible children are receiving treatment at 269 Anti-retroviral Centers set up in the country.

(c) and (d) National AIDS Control Organisation and the Ministry of Women and Child Development have formulated Policy Framework for Children and AIDS (July 2007) to provide care and support to HIV+children. Efforts are being made for mitigation of HIV/AIDS by providing psycho-social support, opportunity for education and alleviation of stigma and discrimination of HIV+children through NGOs and Networks of Positive People.

(e) and (f) The Government is considering to

provide nutritional supplementation to malnourished HIV+children from the current financial year 2010-11 for which operational guidelines are being worked out.

**Statement***State-wise Status of HIV detection among Children*

Sl. No.	State	Total HIV positive children detected till March 2010
1	2	3
1.	Andaman and Nicobar	2
2.	Andhra Pradesh	23621
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	6
4.	Assam	198
5.	Bihar	2090
6.	Chandigarh	713
7.	Chhattisgarh	537
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	6
9.	Daman and Diu	8
10.	Delhi	2612
11.	Goa	476
12.	Gujarat	6325
13.	Haryana	1380
14.	Himachal Pradesh	475
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	231
16.	Jharkhand	666
17.	Karnataka	9511
18.	Kerala	995
19.	Madhya Pradesh	1435
20.	Maharashtra	24614

1	2	3
21.	Manipur	3285
22.	Meghalaya	10
23.	Mizoram	203
24.	Nagaland	506
25.	Orissa	1287
26.	Pondicherry	326
27.	Punjab	1789
28.	Rajasthan	2611
29.	Sikkim	6
30.	Tamil Nadu	10131
31.	Tripura	6
32.	Uttar Pradesh	3634
33.	Uttaranchal	311
34.	West Bengal	1777
Total		101783

### Hydro Power Generation Potential

\*510. RAJKUMARI RATNA SINGH:

Dr. SANJAY SINGH:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the potential/untapped source of hydro power generation in the country, State-wise;

(b) whether the west flowing rivers in the country have huge potential for the hydro power generation;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government has identified sites for

hydro power generation on these rivers; and

(f) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken by the Government for harnessing the hydro power potential of these rivers?

THE MINISTER OF POWER (SHRI SUSHILKUMAR SHINDE): (a) As per the re-assessment studies of hydro-electric potential of the country done by the Central Electricity Authority (CEA) earlier, the hydro power potential in terms of installed capacity (IC) is estimated at 148701 MW out of which 145320 MW of the potential consists of hydro electric schemes having IC above 25 MW. Of the above identified capacity, 32077.8 MW (22.07%) has so far been developed and another 14278 MW (9.83%) is under development. Thus about 68.1% of the identified potential is yet to be developed. The State-wise details are given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(b) to (e) As per the reassessment study, the Basin-wise potential details are given in the enclosed Statement-II. A total of 94 hydro electric schemes having 9430 MW have been identified in the Western flowing river systems, out of which 60 hydro schemes are above 25 MW with total IC of 8997 MW. The list of the hydro electric schemes identified for hydro power generation on West flowing rivers is enclosed as Statement-III.

Of the identified capacity of 8997 MW, 5560.7 MW (61.81%) have been developed and 200 MW (2.22%) is under construction. Further, Gundia-I H.E. Project (200 MW) has been cleared by CEA. The details of the hydro schemes developed and under construction are given in the enclosed Statement-IV. The Government has adopted multi-pronged strategy to harness the hydro potential of these rivers. Some of the Policy measures and initiatives taken by the Government are finalization of investor-friendly National Hydro Policy, 2008, Liberal National Rehabilitation and Resettlement Policy, National Water Policy, 50,000 MW Hydroelectric Initiative and Three stage clearance procedures etc.

**Statement-I****Status of Hydro Electric Potential Development  
(In terms of Installed capacity—above 25 MW)**

(As on 31-03-2010)

Region/State	Identified Capacity as per reassess- ment study		Capacity Developed		Capacity under construction		Capacity Develo- ped+under cons- truction		Capacity yet to be developed	
	Total (MW)	Above 25 MW (MW)	(MW)	%	(MW)	%	(MW)	%	(MW)	%
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
<b>Northern</b>										
Jammu and Kashmir	14146	13543	2220.0	16.39	1229.0	9.07	3449.0	25.47	10094.0	74.53
Himachal Pradesh	18820	18540	6001.0	32.37	4600.0	24.81	10601.0	57.18	7939.0	42.82
Punjab	971	971	1206.3	100.00	0.0	0.00	1206.3	100.00	0.0	0.00
Haryana	64	64	0.0	0.00	0.0	0.00	0.0	0.00	64.0	100.00
Rajasthan	496	483	411.0	85.09	0.0	0.00	411.0	85.09	72.0	14.91
Uttaranchal	18175	17998	3026.4	16.81	2025.0	11.25	5051.4	28.07	12946.7	71.93
Uttar Pradesh	723	664	501.6	75.54	0.0	0.00	501.6	75.54	162.4	24.46
<b>Sub Total (NR)</b>	<b>53395</b>	<b>52263</b>	<b>13366.3</b>	<b>25.57</b>	<b>7854.0</b>	<b>15.03</b>	<b>21220.3</b>	<b>40.60</b>	<b>31042.8</b>	<b>59.40</b>
<b>Western</b>										
Madhya Pradesh	2243	1970	2395.0	100.00	400.0	20.30	2795.0	100.00	0.0	0.00
Chhattisgarh	2242	2202	120.0	5.45	0.0	0.00	120.0	5.45	2082.0	94.55
Gujarat	619	590	550.0	93.22	0.0	0.00	550.0	93.22	40.0	6.78
Maharashtra	3769	3314	2487.0	75.05	0.0	0.00	2487.0	75.05	827.0	24.95
Goa	55	55	0.0	0.00	0.0	0.00	0.0	0.00	55.0	100.00
<b>Sub Total (WR)</b>	<b>8928</b>	<b>8131</b>	<b>5552.0</b>	<b>68.28</b>	<b>400.0</b>	<b>4.92</b>	<b>5952.0</b>	<b>73.20</b>	<b>2179.0</b>	<b>26.80</b>

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
<b>Southern</b>										
Andhra Pradesh	4424	4360	2060.8	47.26	527.0	12.09	2587.8	59.35	1772.3	40.65
Karnataka	6602	6459	3585.4	55.51	0.0	0.00	3585.4	55.51	2873.6	44.49
Kerala	3514	3378	1781.5	52.74	200.0	5.92	1981.5	58.66	1396.5	41.34
Tamil Nadu	1918	1693	1708.2	100.00	60.0	3.54	1768.2	100.00	0.0	0.00
<b>Sub Total (SR)</b>	<b>16458</b>	<b>15890</b>	<b>9135.9</b>	<b>57.49</b>	<b>787.0</b>	<b>4.95</b>	<b>9922.9</b>	<b>62.45</b>	<b>5967.2</b>	<b>37.55</b>
<b>Eastern</b>										
Jharkhand	753	582	233.2	40.07	0.0	0.00	233.2	40.07	348.8	59.93
Bihar	70	40	0.0		0.0	0.00	0.0		40.0	100.00
Orissa	2999	2981	2027.5	68.01	0.0	0.00	2027.5	68.01	953.5	31.99
West Bengal	2841	2829	77.0	2.72	292.0	10.32	369.0	13.04	2460.0	86.96
Sikkim	4286	4248	570.0	13.42	2069.0	48.71	2639.0	62.12	1609.0	37.88
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0.0						0.0	
<b>Sub Total (ER)</b>	<b>10949</b>	<b>10680</b>	<b>2907.7</b>	<b>27.23</b>	<b>2361.0</b>	<b>22.11</b>	<b>5268.7</b>	<b>49.33</b>	<b>5411.3</b>	<b>50.67</b>
<b>North Eastern</b>										
Meghalaya	2394	2298	156.0	6.79	166.0	7.22	322.0	14.01	1976.0	85.99
Tripura	15	0	0.0		0.0		0.0		0.0	
Manipur	1784	1761	105.0	5.96	0.0	0.00	105.0	5.96	1656.0	94.04
Assam	680	650	375.0	57.69	0.0	0.00	375.0	57.69	275.0	42.31
Nagaland	1574	1452	75.0	5.17	0.0	0.00	75.0	5.17	1377.0	94.83
Arunachal Pradesh	50328	50064	405.0	0.81	2710.0	5.41	3115.0	6.22	46949.0	93.78
Mizoram	2196	2131	0.0	0.00	0.0	0.00	0.0	0.00	2131.0	100.00
<b>Sub Total (NER)</b>	<b>58971</b>	<b>58356</b>	<b>1116.0</b>	<b>1.91</b>	<b>2876.0</b>	<b>4.93</b>	<b>3992.0</b>	<b>6.84</b>	<b>54364.0</b>	<b>93.16</b>
All India	148701	145320	32077.8	22.07	14278.0	9.83	46355.8	31.90	98964.2	68.10

Note: 1. In addition to above 4785.6 MW PSS are under operation.

**Statement-II**

*Status of Hydro Electric Potential Development—Basin-wise  
(In terms of Installed capacity—above 25 MW)*

(As on 31-03-2010)

Basin	Identified Capacity as per assess- ment study		Capacity Development		Capacity under construction		Capacity Develo- ped* under cons- truction		Balance/ Potential	
	Total (MW)	Above 25 MW (MW)	(MW)	%	(MW)	%	(MW)	%	(MW)	%
Indus	33832	33028	9367.3	28.36	5719.0	17.32	15086.3	45.68	17941.7	54.32
Ganga	20711	20252	4587.2	22.65	2135.0	10.54	6722.2	33.19	13829.6	66.81
Central Indian Rivers	4152	3868	3147.5	81.37	400.0	10.34	3547.5	91.71	320.5	8.29
West Flowing Rivers	9430	8997	5560.7	61.81	200.0	2.22	5760.7	64.03	3236.3	35.97
East Flowing Rivers	14511	13775	7652.2	55.55	587.0	4.26	8239.2	59.81	5535.9	40.19
Brahmaputra Basin	86085	65400	1763.0	2.70	5237.0	8.01	7000.0	10.70	58400.0	89.30
All India	148701	145320	32077.8	22.07	14278.0	9.83	46355.8	31.90	98964.2	68.10

Note: 1. In addition to above 4785.6 MW PSS are under operation.

**Statement-III**

*Hydro Electric Schemes in Western River Systems  
(As Identified in Re-assessment Study 1978-87)*

Sl. No.	Name of Scheme	State	River	Probable I.C. (MW)	Probable I.C. (Above 25 MW)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Damanganga St.-I	Gujarat	Damanganga	14	
2.	Damanganga St.-II	Gujarat	Damanganga	6	
3.	Surya	Maharashtra	Surya	4	

1	2	3	4	5	6
4.	Pinjal-I	Maharashtra	Pinjal	4	
5.	Pinjal II	Maharashtra	Pinjal	7	
6.	Vaitarna I	Maharashtra	Vaitarna	28	28
7.	Vaitarna II	Maharashtra	Vaitarna	7	
8.	Vaitarna III	Maharashtra	Vaitarna	7	
9.	Bhatsa R.B.C.	Maharashtra	Bhatsa	3	
10.	Bhatsa R.B.C.	Maharashtra	Bhatsa	10	
11.	Kalu	Maharashtra	Kalu	16	
12.	Dolwahal	Maharashtra	Kundalik	10	
13.	Bhira Tall Race	Maharashtra	Kundalik	55	55
14.	Kapshi	Maharashtra	Kapshi	13	
15.	Bav	Maharashtra	Bav	22	
16.	Kajvi	Maharashtra	Kajvi	14	
17.	Machkandi	Maharashtra	Machkandi	11	
18.	Vaghotan	Maharashtra	Vaghotan	19	
19.	Gad	Maharashtra	Gad	21	
20.	Tillari	Maharashtra	Tillari	39	39
21.	Sonal	Goa	Mandavi	55	55
22.	Kotni	Karnataka	Mandavi	24	
23.	Krishnapur	Karnataka	Mandavi	210	210
24.	Kalinadi I (Supa)	Karnataka	Kalinadi	140	140
25.	Kalinadi I (Dandeli II)	Karnataka	Kalinadi	60	60
26.	Kalinadi I (Nagjhari)	Karnataka	Kalinadi	855	855
27.	Kalinadi I (Kadassali)	Karnataka	Kalinadi	95	95
28.	Kalinadi I (Kadra)	Karnataka	Kalinadi	100	100
29.	Kalinadi I (Mardi)	Karnataka	Kalinadi	175	175



1	2	3	4	5	6
30.	Gangavali (Bedti) St. I	Karnataka	Gangavali	380	380
31.	Gangavali (Sonda) St. II	Karnataka	Gangavali	105	105
32.	Aghnashini	Karnataka	Aghnashini	370	370
33.	Bannehole	Karnataka	Bannehole	55	55
34.	Linganamakki	Karnataka	Saravathi	125	125
35.	Saravathi	Karnataka	Saravathi	1365	1365
36.	Saravathi Tail Race	Karnataka	Saravathi	157	157
37.	Mani Dam	Karnataka	Varahi	14	
38.	Varahi	Karnataka	Varahi	305	305
39.	Machchattu	Karnataka	Varahi	35	35
40.	Neria	Karnataka	Nerla	12	
41.	Netravathy	Karnataka	Netravathy	60	60
42.	Sirpadi	Karnataka	Netravathy	38	38
43.	Gundia	Karnataka	Gundia	20	
44.	Kumaradhari	Karnataka	Kumaradhari	49	49
45.	Barapole I	Karnataka	Barapole	335	335
46.	Barapole II	Kerala	Barapole	85	85
47.	Kuttiyadi	Kerala	Kuttiyadi	80	80
48.	Chalipuzha	Kerala	Baypore	50	50
49.	Cholathipuzha	Kerala	Baypore	80	80
50.	Pandiyar Punnapuzha II	Kerala	Pandiyar	85	85
51.	Silent Valley	Kerala	Kundipuzha	130	130
52.	Idukkli I and II	Kerala	Periyar	565	565
53.	Iddukki III	Kerala	Periyar	130	130
54.	Lower Periyar	Kerala	Periyar	145	145
55.	Pallivasal Replacement	Kerala	Mudirapuzha	190	190

1	2	3	4	5	6
56.	Sengulam	Kerala	W. Kallar	55	55
57.	Anayirankal	Kerala	Panniar	11	
58.	Rajakad P/H	Kerala	Mudirapuzha	23	
59.	Mudirapuzha	Kerala	Mudirapuzha	17	
60.	Panniar Perinjankutty	Kerala	Panniar	10	
61.	Panniar	Kerala	Panniar	40	40
62.	Neriamangalam	Kerala	Mudirapuzha	65	65
63.	Perinjankutty	Kerala	Perinjankutty	120	120
64.	Manali	Kerala	Idamlayar	36	36
65.	Kudal	Kerala	Idamlayar	47	47
66.	Manikulam	Kerala	Puyanukutty	14	
67.	Puyanukutty	Kerala	Puyanukutty	285	285
68.	Idamalayar	Kerala	Idamalayar	55	55
69.	Sholaiyr	Kerala	Sholaiyar	75	75
70.	Anaikayam	Kerala	Chalakuddi	12	
71.	Karapara	Kerala	Karapara	12	
72.	Pullikallar	Kerala	Kuriakutty	14	
73.	Kuriakutty	Kerala	Kuriakutty	65	65
74.	Poringalkuthu (R.B)	Kerala	Chalakuddi	65	65
75.	Poringalkuthu (L.B)	Kerala	Chalakuddi	60	60
76.	Adirapally	Kerala	Chalakuddi	65	65
77.	Sabarigiri	Kerala	Pamba	410	410
78.	Kakkad	Kerala	Kakkad	75	75
79.	Lower Sabarigiri	Kerala	Kakkad	55	55
80.	Twin Kallar Multipurpose	Kerala	Achankovil	65	65
81.	Kallada	Kerala	Kallada	15	
82.	Upper Pandiyar I	Tamil Nadu	Pandiyar	11	

1	2	3	4	5	6
83.	Upper Pandiyar II	Kerala	Pandiyar	8	
84.	Pandiyar-Punnappuzha I	Tamil Nadu	Pandiyar	125	125
85.	Akkamalai	Tamil Nadu	Bharatpuzha	14	
86.	Upper Aliyar	Tamil Nadu	Bharatpuzha	90	90
87.	Periyar Lake	Tamil Nadu	Periyar	145	145
88.	Nirar	Tamil Nadu	Idamalayar	26	28
89.	Sholaiyar-I	Tamil Nadu	Sholaiyar	75	75
90.	Sholaiyar-II	Tamil Nadu	Sholaiyar	14	
91.	Sarkarpathi	Tamil Nadu	Periyar	33	33
92.	Kodayar I	Tamil Nadu	Kodayar	65	65
93.	Kodayar II	Tamil Nadu	Kodayar	30	30
94.	Paraliyar	Tamil Nadu	Paraliyar	39	39
Total (West Flowing Rivers—94 schemes)				9430	8997

**Statement-IV**

*Status of Hydro Electric Potential Development in  
West Flowing River System as on 31-03-2010  
Hydro Potential Developed (Under Operation)*

Sl. No.	Scheme	IC (MW)
1.	Sharavathy	1035.00
2.	Jog	139.20
3.	Linganamakki	55.00
4.	Kalinadi I (Supa DPH)	100.00
5.	Kalinadi (Nagjhari)	855.00
6.	Pallivasal	37.50
7.	Sengulam	48.00
8.	Neriamangalam and Extn.	70.00

Sl. No.	Scheme	IC (MW)
9.	Sabarigiri	300.00
10.	Kuttiadi	75.00
11.	Sholayar	54.00
12.	Idamalayar	75.00
13.	Panniar	30.00
14.	Idukki I and II	780.00
15.	Poringalkuthu	32.00
16.	Periyar	140.00
17.	Parambikulam—(Aliyar, sholayar, Sharkarapathy)	185.00
18.	Vaitarna	60.00
19.	Tillari	60.00

Sl. No.	Scheme	IC (MW)
20.	Bhira TR	80.00
21.	Kodyar I and II	100.00
22.	Varahi	230.00
23.	Varahi Extn	230.00
24.	Lower Periyar	180.00
25.	Kalinadi II-Kadra	150.00
26.	Kodasalli	120.00
27.	Kakkad	50.00
28.	Saravathy TR (Gerusoppa Dph)	240.00
29.	Kuttiyadi Ext	50.00
	<b>Total</b>	<b>5560.70</b>
<b>Hydro Schemes under Construction</b>		
1.	Kuttiyadi Aug	100.00
2.	Pallivasal	60.00
3.	Thotliyar	40.00
	<b>Total</b>	<b>200.00</b>

### Trauma Care Centres

\*511. SHRI PRADEEP MAJHI:  
SHRI DUSHYANT SINGH:

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

(a) the details to the Trauma Care Centres set up so far in the country under the scheme for the

establishment of Trauma Care Centres on the National Highways during the Eleventh Five Year Plan, location-wise and State/UT-wise;

(b) the number of Trauma Care Centres proposed to be set up during the current year;

(c) whether the Government has assessed the implementation status of the said scheme in various States; and

(d) if so, the details along with the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) 140 Hospitals/institutions along the Golden Quadrilateral, North-South and East-West corridors of the national highways have been identified for establishment of trauma care facilities. Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) has been signed with 16 State Governments and funds released for civil construction. Further, funds for procurement of equipment and deployment of manpower are being released to the trauma centres on completion of the civil construction. The list of 140 hospitals/institutions is enclosed as Statement.

(b) This is an ongoing project to be implemented during the 11th Five Year Plan.

(c) Yes, Madam.

(d) The implementation of the scheme is closely monitored by the officials of this Ministry through the Directorate General of Health Services through regular meetings with State Governments. Monitoring performance has been devised and Unique Agency Code has been set up in each centre for releasing the fund directly to the centre. Utilization certificates on each tranche of release are obtained separately in respect of civil, equipment and manpower component.

### Statement

#### List of 140 Trauma Centres

Sl. No.	Corridor-wise	Name of Trauma Centre	Level
<b>Andhra Pradesh</b>			
1.	N-S	Rajeev Gandhi Institute of Medical Sciences, Adilabad	II

Sl. No.	Corridor-wise	Name of Trauma Centre	
2.		Distt. Hqr Hospital, Nizamabad	II
3.		Area Hospital, Kamareddy	III
4.		District Hospital, Mehboobnagar	III
5.		Government General Hospital and Medical College, Kurnool	II
6.		Government General Hospital and Medical College, Anantapur	II
7.		Community Hospital, Penukonda	III
8.	G-Q	Taluka Hospital, Tekkali	III
9.		District Hospital, Srikakulam	II
10.		King George Hospital and Andhra Medical College, Visakhapatnam	II
11.		Taluk Hospital, Tuni, East Godavari	III
12.		District Hospital, Rajahmundry, East Godavari	II
13.		District Hospital, Eluru, West Godavari	III
14.		Medical College, Guntur	II
15.		District Hospital, Ongole	III
16.		Dist. Hospital, Nellore	II
17.		Taluk Hospital, Nayadupet	III
		<b>Assam</b>	
18.	E-W	Medical College and Hospital, Silchar	II
19.		Civil Hospital, Haflong	III
20.		Civil Hospital, Diphu	III
21.		District Hospital, Naogaon	II
22.		Medical College and Hospital, Guwahati	II
23.		District Hospital, Nalbari	III
24.		Civil Hospital, Bongaigaon	III
		<b>Bihar</b>	
25.	E-W	Civil Hospital, Kishanganj	III
26.		District Hospital, Purnia	II

Sl. No.	Corridor-wise	Name of Trauma Centre	
27.		Civil Hospital, Madhepura	III
28.		Darbhanga Medical College Hospital, Darbhanga	II
29.		S.K. Medical College Hospital, Muzaffarpur	II
30.		Civil Hospital, Gopalgunj	III
31.		Civil Hospital, Jhanjarpur	III
32.	GQ	Sadar Hospital, Sasaram, Rohtas	III
33.		AN Magadh Medical College Hospital, Gaya	II
<b>Gujarat</b>			
34.	E-W	Civil Hospital, Palanpur	II
35.		Civil Hospital, Radhanpur	III
36.		S.A. Hospital, Bachau, Kutch	III
37.		General Hospital, Morbi	II
38.		Pt. Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Hospital, Rajkot	II
39.		CHC, Jetpur	III
40.		General Hospital, Porbandar	II
41.	G-Q	General Hospital, Valsad	II
42.		Government Medical College, Surat	II
43.		District Hospital, Bharuch	III
44.		SSG Hospital and Medical College, Vadodara	II
45.		District Hospital, Himmat Nagar	III
<b>Haryana</b>			
46.	N-S	Dist. Hospital, Ambala	II
47.		Civil Hospital, Panipat	III
48.	G-Q	District Hospital, Rewari	III
<b>Jammu and Kashmir</b>			
49.	N-S	MMAM District Hospital, Anantnag	III
50.		Trauma Hospital, Batore, Doda	III

Sl. No.	Corridor-wise	Name of Trauma Centre	
51.		Government District Hospital, Udhampur	II
<b>Jharkhand</b>			
52.	G-Q	Distt. Hospital, Hazaribagh	III
53.		Patliputra Medical College, Dhanbad	II
<b>Karnataka</b>			
54.	G-Q	Tumkur Dist. Hospital, Tumkur	III
55.		Taluk Hospital, Sira	III
56.		Civil Hospital, Chitradurga	II
57.		Civil Hospital, Devangere	III
58.		Karnataka Institute of Medical Sciences, Hubli, Dharwad	II
59.		District Hospital, Haveri	III
60.		District Hospital, Belgaum	III
61.	N-S	Medical College, Chickballapur	III
<b>Madhya Pradesh</b>			
62.	E-W	Civil Hospital, Shivpuri	II
63.	N-S	G.R. Medical College Hospital, Gwalior	II
64.		District Hospital, Sagar	II
65.		District Hospital, Narasimhapur	III
66.		Indira Gandhi District Hospital, Seoni	III
<b>Maharashtra</b>			
67.	G-Q	Government Medical College Hospital, Kolhapur	II
68.		District Hospital, Satara	III
69.		BJ Medical College, Pune	II
70.		Municipal Hospital, Vashi	III
71.		Sub District Hospital Danau, Thane	III
72.	N-S	Sub District Hospital, Hinganghat, Wardha	III
73.		Government Medical College and Hospital, Nagpur	II

Sl. No.	Corridor-wise	Name of Trauma Centre	
<b>Orissa</b>			
74.	G-Q	District Hospital, Balasore	II
75.		District Hospital, Bhadrak	III
76.		SCB Medical College, Cuttack	I
77.		District Hospital, Khurda	III
78.		MKCG Medical College, Behrampur	II
<b>Punjab</b>			
79.	N-S	Sub-District Hospital, Pathankot, Gurdaspur	III
80.		Dist. Hospital, Jalandhar	II
81.		Distt. Hospital, Khanna	III
<b>Rajasthan</b>			
82.	E-W	Government Hospital, Baran	III
83.		New Medical College Hospital, Kota	II
84.		S.S. Hospital, Chittorgarh	III
85.	G-Q	Civil Hospital, Dungarpur, Sabarkantha	III
86.		RNT Medical College, Udaipur	II
87.		District Hospital, Bhilwara	III
88.		JLN Medical College, Ajmer	II
89.		SMS Medical College, Jaipur	II
90.		Taluk Hospital, Kotputli, Alwar	III
91.		Government Hospital, Sirohi	III
<b>Tamil Nadu</b>			
92.	G-Q	Kilpauk Medical College, Chennai	II
93.		Government Medical College and Civil Hospital, Vellore	II
94.		Taluk Hospital, Krishnagiri, Dharmapuri	III
95.	N-S	Government District Headquarter Hospital, Karur	III
96.		Dist. Hospital, Dindigul	II



Sl. No.	Corridor-wise	Name of Trauma Centre	
97.		Government Rajaji Hospital and Medical College, Madurai	II
98.		District Headquarter Hospital, Kovilpatti	III
99.		Government Medical College Hospital, Tirunelveli	II
100.	N-S	Kanyakumari Government Medical College Hospital, Asaripallam, Nagarcoil	II
<b>Uttar Pradesh</b>			
101.	E-W	BRD Medical College, Gorakhpur	II
102.		Distt. Hospital, Faizabad	III
103.		KGM College, Lucknow	II
104.		LLR Hospital and GSVM Medical College, Kanpur	II
105.		District Hospital, Jaluan, Orai	III
106.		MLB Medical College, Jhansi	II
107.		District Hospital, Basti	III
108.	G-Q	S.N. Medical College, Agra	II
109.		Shri B.A. District Hospital, Etawah	III
110.		District Hospital, Fatehpur	III
111.		MLN Medical College, Allahabad	II
112.	N-S	LLRM Medical College, Meerut	II
113.		District Hospital, Mathura	III
114.		District Hospital, Lalitpur	II
<b>West Bengal</b>			
115.	E-W	North Bengal Medical College and Hospital, Siliguri	II
116.		Islampur SD Hospital, Uttar Dinajpur	III
117.	G-Q	Sub Divisional Hospital, Asansol	II
118.		Burdwan Medical College and Hospital, Burdwan	II
119.		Sub-District Hospital, Kharagpur	III
120.		AIIMS, New Delhi	I

Sl. No.	Corridor-wise	Name of Trauma Centre	
121.		RML Hospital, New Delhi	
		<b>6 AIIMS Like Institutes:</b>	
122.		Bhubaneswar (Orissa)	
123.		Bhopal (Madhya Pradesh)	
124.		Jodhpur (Rajasthan)	
125.		Patna (Bihar)	
126.		Raipur (Chhattisgarh)	
127.		Rishikesh (Uttaranchal)	
		<b>13 Medical Colleges Institution being upgraded under PMSSY</b>	
128.		Government Medical College, Jammu (Jammu and Kashmir)	
129.		Government Medical College, Srinagar (Jammu and Kashmir)	
130.		Kolkata Medical College, Kolkata (West Bengal)	
131.		Sanjay Gandhi Post Graduate Institute of Medical Sciences, Lucknow (Uttar Pradesh)	
132.		Institute of Medical Sciences, BHU, Varanasi (Uttar Pradesh)	
133.		Nizam Institute of Medical Sciences, Hyderabad (Andhra Pradesh)	
134.		Sri Venkateshwara Institute of medical Sciences, Tripupati (Andhra Pradesh) (50% cost of upgradation will be borne by the TTD trust)	
135.		Government Medical College, Salem (Tamil Nadu)	
136.		B.J. Medical College, Ahmedabad (Gujarat)	
137.		Banglore Medical College, Mangalore (Karnataka)	
138.		Grants Medical College and Sir J.J. group of hospitals, Mumbai (Maharashtra)	
139.		Medical College, Thiruvananthaputaam (Kerala)	
140.		Rajendra Institute of Medical Sciences (RIMS), Ranchi	

Level-I: 22

Level-II: 58

Level-III: 60

**Total: 140**

[Translation]

**Distribution of Title Deeds to Tribals**

\*512. SHRI YASHBANT LAGURI:

SHRIMATI YASHODHARA RAJE SCINDIA:

Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the present status of implementation of the Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006;

(b) whether reports of irregularities/complaints relating to the distribution of title deeds in the implementation of the said Act have been received by the Union Government;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the follow up action taken by the Government thereon, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI KANTILAL BHURIA): (a) The responsibility for implementing the Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006 and vesting the rights lies with the State/UT Governments. The States have progressed in varying degrees in implementation of the Act. 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 from the States till 31st March, 2010, more than 27.44 lakh claims have reportedly been filed in various States/UTs and more than 7.82 lakh titles have been distributed. More than 31 thousand titles were ready for distribution.

(b) to (d) Yes, Madam. Complaints have been received over a period of time concerning denial of rights and eviction of tribals from forests etc. These complaints

have been sent to respective States/UTs for taking necessary action as the implementation of the Act lies with the States/UTs.

[English]

**Financial Assistance to Poor Patients**

\*513. SHRI SANJAY DINA PATIL:

SHRI NILESH NARAYAN RANE:

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

(a) the criteria and procedure laid down for granting financial assistance to the poor patients to meet their medical expenses from his Discretionary Fund and also under the Cancer Patient Fund;

(b) the number of patients benefited thereby along with the financial assistance provided to them from the said funds during the last three years and the current year, separately, State/UT-wise;

(c) whether complaints have been received regarding delay in processing of applications seeking assistance under the said funds;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the corrective steps taken/proposed to be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) The criteria for granting assistance to poor people under Health Minister's Discretionary Grant (HMDG) are as under:

(i) Poor patients with family income less than Rs. 75,000 annually and suffering from major illness and requiring one time treatment in government hospitals/institutions are eligible for financial assistance under HMDG.

(ii) Financial assistance limits are as: (a) Rs. 20,000 if the estimated cost of treatment is up to Rs. 50,000. (b) Rs. 40,000 if the estimated cost of treatment is above Rs.

50,000 and up to Rs. 1,00,000. (c) Rs. 50,000 if the estimated cost of treatment is above Rs. 1,00,000.

2. The applicant has to submit an application in the prescribed Performa duly filled in by the treating Doctor/HOD and countersigned by the Medical Superintendent of the Hospital (Government Hospital) where the patient is receiving the treatment, along with income certificate in original from the BDO/Tehsildar/Collector/SDM.

3. The Director General of Health Services (DGHS) technically appraises the proposal and clears it. Thereafter, the approval of Union Minister for Health and Family Welfare is obtained for granting financial assistance to the eligible patient. A cheque of the admissible amount is issued to the hospital that has to submit utilization certificate to the Ministry.

Under the Health Minister's Cancer Patient Fund (HMCPF), the criteria is as under:

- (i) Financial assistance is provided to patients, below poverty line suffering from Cancer and undergoing treatment in Government hospitals and any of the 27 Regional Cancer Centres.
  - (ii) The financial assistance to the Cancer patient up to Rs. 1,00,000 (Rs. one lakhs only), is processed by the concerned Institute/Hospitals through the revolving fund placed at their disposal. The cases of financial assistance above this limit are to be referred by the Hospitals for assistance from Central Funds.
- (b) Details are given in the enclosed Statement.
- (c) No, Madam.
- (d) and (e) Does not arise in view of (c) above.

#### **Statement**

*Financial Assistance under Health Minister's Discretionary Grant in last three years and current year*

Sl. No.	State/UT	Number of patients and amount released—State-wise							
		2007-08		2008-09		2009-10		Current year	
		Number of patients	(Rs. in lakhs)	Number of patients	(Rs. in lakhs)	Number of patients	(Rs. in lakhs)	Number of patients	(Rs. in lakhs)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	West Bengal	107	19.73	85	16.00	132	23.90	12	2.30
2.	Uttar Pradesh	44	8.80	24	4.40	10	2.00	01	0.20
3.	Bihar	23	4.30	12	2.40	06	1.20	02	0.40
4.	Uttarakhand	01	0.20						
5.	Delhi	12	2.30	02	0.40	08	1.50		
6.	Orissa	03	0.50			04	0.80		
7.	Maharashtra	03	0.60	02	0.40				
8.	Madhya Pradesh	07	1040	09	1.40	03	0.60		

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
9.	Punjab	01	0.20	01	0.20				
10.	Karnataka	01	0.20						
11.	Andhra Pradesh	01	0.20	01	0.20				
12.	Kerala	02	0.30	01	0.20				
13.	Manipur	01	0.10	04	0.60				
14.	Haryana	04	0.60	02	0.40	02	0.40		
15.	Assam			01	0.20				
16.	Rajasthan			01	0.20				
17.	Chhattisgarh					01	0.20		
18.	Jammu and Kashmir					01	0.20		
Total		210	39.43	145	27.00	167	30.80	15	2.90

The list of 27 Regional Cancer Centres and the financial assistance provided to them from Health

Minister's Cancer Patient Food (HMCPF) are given below:

Released during  
2009-10  
(Rs. in lakhs)

1.	Kamala Nehru Memorial Hospital, Allahabad, Uttar Pradesh.	Nil*
2.	Chittaranjan National Cancer Institute, Kolkata, West Bengal.	30.00
3.	Kidwai Memorial Institute of Oncology, Bangalore, Karnataka.	10.00
4.	Regional Cancer Institute (WIA), Adyar, Chennai, Tamil Nadu.	20.00
5.	Acharya Harihar Regional Cancer, Centre for Cancer Research and Treatment, Cuttack, Orissa.	10.00
6.	Regional Cancer Control Society, Shimla, Himachal Pradesh.	10.00
7.	Cancer Hospital and Research Centre, Gwalior, Madhya Pradesh.	10.00
8.	Indian Rotary Cancer Institute (AIIMS), New Delhi.	10.00
9.	R.S.T. Hospital and Research Centre, Nagpur, Maharashtra.	10.00
10.	Pt. J.N.M. Medical College, Raipur, Chhattisgarh.	10.00
11.	Post Graduate Institute of Medical Education and Research (PGIMER), Chandigarh.	10.00

12.	Sher-I Kashmir Institute of Medical Sciences, Soura, Srinagar.	10.00
13.	Regional Institute of Medical Sciences, Manipur, Imphal.	10.00
14.	Government Medical College and Associated Hospital, Bakshi Nagar, Jammu.	10.00
15.	Regional Cancer Centre, Thiruvananthapuram, Kerala	10.00
16.	Gujarat Cancer Research Institute, Ahmedabad, Gujarat.	10.00
17.	MNJ Institute of Oncology, Hyderabad, Andhra Pradesh.	10.00
18.	Pondicherry Regional Cancer Society, JIPMER, Pondicherry.	10.00
19.	Dr. B.B. Cancer Institute, Guwahati, Assam.	10.00
20.	Tata Memorial Hospital, Mumbai, Maharashtra.	10.00
21.	Indira Gandhi Institute of Medical Sciences, Patna, Bihar.	10.00
22.	Acharya Tulsi Regional Cancer Trust and Research Institute (RCC), Bikaner, Rajashtan.	10.00
23.	Regional Cancer Centre, Pt. B.D. Sharma Post Graduate Institute of Medical Sciences, Rohtak, Haryana.	10.00
24.	Civil Hospital, Aizawl, Mizoram.	10.00
25.	Sanjay Gandhi Post Graduate Institute of Medical Sciences, Lucknow.	10.00
26.	Government Arignar Anna Memorial Cancer Hospital, Kancheepuram, Tamil Nadu.	Nil*
27.	Cancer Hospital, Tripura, Agartala.	10.00

Total = 280.00  
(Rs. Two Crores Eighty Lakhs)

**Released during 2010-11**

1.	Chittaranjan National Cancer Institute, Kolkata, West Bengal.	20.00
2.	Indian Rotary Cancer Institute (AIIMS), New Delhi.	20.00

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Total 40.00  
(Rs. Forty Lakhs)

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[Translation]

**Allocation of Power to States**

514. SHRI RAMASHANKAR RAJBHAR:  
SHRIMATI JYOTI DHURVE:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the criteria for the allocation of

power to various States from the unallocated share of power available at the disposal of the Union Government;

(b) whether the allocation of power to various States in the country including Uttar Pradesh has been much less than what has been demanded by them;

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

(d) the steps taken by the Government in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF POWER (SHRI SUSHILKUMAR SHINDE): (a) The 15% unallocated power in Central Generating Stations (CGSs), kept at the disposal of the Central Government, is allocated from time to time keeping in view the emergent and seasonal nature of the requirement, the relative power supply position, utilization of available power resources, operational and payment performance, etc.

(b) to (d) As most of the States and UTs in the country have been facing power shortages, various States/UTs request for additional allocation of unallocated power of CGSs from time to time. The quantum of unallocated power in the CGSs being limited, it can only supplement the power available from other sources. Further, at any point of time the entire unallocated power of Central Generating Stations remains allocated to the States/UTs, enhancement in allocation of any State/UT is feasible only by way of equivalent reduction in the allocation of other State(s)/UT(s). Allocation of unallocated power to the States/UTs to the extent of their request, is therefore, not feasible many a times. Uttar Pradesh has been provided additional allocation of 45 MW to 100 MW in July, 2009, 50 MW to 105 MW in March, 2010 and 49 MW to 159 MW in April, 2010 respectively. Presently, Uttar Pradesh has got total Central Sector power of 5291 MW to 5369 MW including firm and unallocated power and the dedicated station; which is highest in the country.

#### **Power for All**

\*515. Dr. SHAFIQR RAHMAN BARQ:

SHRI GORAKH PRASAD JAISWAL:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is acute shortage of power in the rural areas of the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the resolve of the Government for providing power to all by the year 2012 is likely to be accomplished;

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

(e) whether the Union Government has urged the State Governments to contain Transmission and Distribution Losses and improve supply side management of power; and

(f) if so, the follow-up action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF POWER (SHRI SUSHILKUMAR SHINDE): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. There is a continuing shortage of power in the country including the rural areas. The electricity generation in the country falls short of the total requirement of electricity in the country, primarily due to growth of capacity addition not being commensurate with the growth in demand for electricity. Electricity being in the concurrent list in the Constitution of India, responsibility for supply and distribution of power to various areas within a State primarily comes under the purview of respective State Government/State Power Utility. The overall shortage of electricity in terms of energy and peak in the country during the year 2009-10 was 10.1% and 12.7% respectively. The State-wise power supply position during 2009-10 in the country is given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) and (d) The Government is consistently working towards fulfilling the objective of meeting demand for power fully by 2012. As per mid-term appraisal of 11th Plan capacity addition programme, a total capacity of 62,374 MW is likely to be commissioned during the Plan period with a high level of certainty. Out of this, projects aggregating 22,302 MW have already been commissioned till 31st March, 2010 and a capacity aggregating 40,072 MW is likely to be commissioned during the remaining period of 11th Plan. In addition, projects aggregating 12,590 MW are being attempted for commissioning during the 11th Plan on best efforts.

Other measures taken for improving availability of power in the country are as under:

- Rigorous monitoring of capacity addition of on-going power generation projects.

- Development of Ultra Mega Power Projects of 4,000 MW each under competitive bidding.
- Harnessing surplus captive power into grid.
- Renovation, modernization and life extension of old and inefficient generation units.
- Import of coal to bridge the shortfall between requirement of coal and its availability from the domestic sources.
- Augmentation of gas supply to improve utilization of gas based power stations.
- Facilitation for transfer of power from surplus to deficit areas.

(e) and (f) The prime responsibility for improvement in AT and C losses of distribution utilities lies with State Government. However, the Central Government has launched the following programmes for improving AT and C losses of the State Distribution Utilities:

**10th Plan APDRP:** The Accelerated Power Development and Reforms Programme (APDRP) was launched in 2002-03 as additional Central assistance to the States for strengthening and upgradation of sub-transmission and distribution systems of high-density load centers like towns and industrial areas with main objectives of reduction in AT and C and commercial losses; improve quality and reliability of supply of power. Total 571 projects at the cost of Rs. 17,033.58 crore were sanctioned in 10th Plan APDRP. On implemen-

tation of APDRP, the AT and C losses could be brought down below 20% in 215 towns (163 towns less than 15% and 52 towns between 15-20%) in the country.

**R-APDRP for 11th Plan:** Government of India has launched Restructured Accelerated Power Development and Reforms Programme (R-APDRP) in July 2008 as a Central Sector Scheme for XI Plan aimed at turnaround of power distribution sector. The scheme comprises of two parts—Part-A and Part-B. Part-A of the scheme being dedicated to establishment of IT enabled system for achieving reliable and verifiable baseline data system. Part-B deals with regular Sub-Transmission and Distribution system strengthening and un-gradation 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.

Under Part-A of R-APDRP, cumulatively 1387 projects at the cost of Rs. 5,130.70 crore have been approved to 27 States/UT (Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Goa, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Puducherry, Punjab, Rajasthan, Sikkim, Tamil Nadu, Tripura, Uttarakhand, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal).

Under Part-B of R-APDRP, 239 projects worth Rs. 3,059.28 crore have been approved to seven States (Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Punjab, Rajasthan and Tamil Nadu).

### **Statement**

#### *Power Supply Position for 2009-10*

State/System/ Region	Energy				Peak			
	April, 2008-March, 2010				April, 2009-March, 2010			
	Requirement (MU)	Availability (MU)	Surplus/Deficit(-)		Peak Demand (MW)	Peak Met (MW)	Surplus/Deficit(-)	
		(MU)	(%)			(MW)	(MW)	(%)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Chandigarh	1,576	1,528	-48	-3.0	308	308	0	0.0



1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Deihi	24,277	24,094	-183	-0.8	4,502	4,408	-94	-2.1
Haryana	33,441	32,023	-1,418	-4.2	6,133	5,678	-455	-7.4
Himachal Pradesh	7,047	6,769	-278	-3.9	1,118	1,158	40	3.6
Jammu and Kashmir	13,200	9,933	-3,267	-24.8	2,247	1,487	-760	-33.8
Punjab	45,731	39,408	-6,323	-13.8	9,786	7,407	-2,379	-24.3
Rajasthan	44,109	43,062	-1,047	-2.4	6,859	6,859	0	0.0
Uttar Pradesh	75,930	59,508	-16,422	-21.6	10,856	8,563	-2,293	-21.1
Uttarakhand	8,921	8,338	-583	-6.5	1,397	1,313	-84	-6.0
<b>Northern Region</b>	<b>254,231</b>	<b>224,661</b>	<b>-29,570</b>	<b>-11.6</b>	<b>37,159</b>	<b>31,439</b>	<b>-5,720</b>	<b>-15.4</b>
Chhattisgarh	11,009	10,739	-270	-2.5	2,819	2,703	-116	-4.1
Gujarat	70,369	67,220	-3,149	-4.5	10,406	9,515	-891	-8.6
Madhya Pradesh	43,179	34,973	-6,206	-19.0	7,490	6,415	1,075	-14.4
Maharashtra	124,936	101,512	-23,424	-18.7	19,388	14,664	-4,724	-24.4
Daman and Diu	1,934	1,802	-132	-6.8	280	255	-25	-8.9
Dadar Nagar Haveli	4,007	3,853	-154	-3.8	529	494	-35	-6.6
Goa	3,092	3,026	-66	-2.1	485	453	-32	-6.6
<b>Western Region</b>	<b>258,528</b>	<b>223,127</b>	<b>-35,401</b>	<b>-13.7</b>	<b>39,609</b>	<b>32,586</b>	<b>-7,023</b>	<b>-17.7</b>
Andhra Pradesh	78,996	73,765	-5,231	-6.6	12,168	10,880	-1,288	-10.6
Karnataka	45,550	42,041	-3,509	-7.7	7,942	6,897	-1,045	-13.2
Kerala	17,619	17,196	-423	-2.4	3,109	2,982	-127	-4.1
Tamil Nadu	76,293	71,568	-4,725	-6.2	11,125	9,813	-1,312	-11.8
Pondicherry	2,119	1,975	-144	-6.8	327	294	-33	-10.1
Lakshadweep	24	24	0	0	6	6	0	0
<b>Southern Region</b>	<b>220,576</b>	<b>206,544</b>	<b>-14,032</b>	<b>-6.4</b>	<b>32,178</b>	<b>29,049</b>	<b>-3,129</b>	<b>-9.7</b>
Bihar	11,587	9,914	-1,673	-14.4	2,249	1,509	-740	-32.9
DYC	15,199	14,577	-622	-4.1	1,938	1,910	-28	-1.4
Jharkhand	5,867	5,407	-460	-7.8	1,088	947	-141	-13.0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Orissa	21,136	20,955	-181	-0.9	3,188	3,120	-68	-2.1
West Bengal	33,750	32,819	-931	-2.8	6,094	5,963	-131	-2.1
Sikkim	388	345	-43	-11.1	96	94	-2	-2.1
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	240	180	-60	-25.0	40	32	-8	-20
<b>Eastern Region</b>	<b>87,927</b>	<b>84,017</b>	<b>-3,910</b>	<b>-4.4</b>	<b>13,220</b>	<b>12,384</b>	<b>-836</b>	<b>-6.3</b>
Arunachal Pradesh	399	325	-74	-18.5	95	78	-17	-17.9
Assam	5,122	4,688	-434	-8.5	920	874	-46	-5.0
Manipur	524	430	-94	-17.9	111	99	-12	-10.8
Meghalaya	1,550	1,327	-223	-14.4	280	250	-30	-10.7
Mizoram	352	288	-64	-18.2	70	64	-6	-8.6
Nagaland	530	466	-64	-12.1	100	96	-4	-4.0
Tripura	855	771	-84	-9.8	176	173	-3	-1.7
<b>North-Eastern Region</b>	<b>9,332</b>	<b>8,296</b>	<b>-1,036</b>	<b>-11.1</b>	<b>1,760</b>	<b>1,445</b>	<b>-315</b>	<b>-17.9</b>
All India	830,594	746,644	-83,950	-10.1	119,166	104,009	-15,157	-12.7

# Lakshadweep and Andaman and Nicobar Islands are stand-alone systems, power supply position of these, does not form part of regional requirement and availability.

### Loans for Employment Generation Programmes

\*516. SHRI RAVINDRA KUMAR PANDEY:

SHRI VISHWA MOHAN KUMAR:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the targets and achievements in regard to the loans disbursed by the scheduled commercial banks including gramin banks to the beneficiaries under the employment generation programmes in the rural areas during the last three years, State-wise including Bihar and Jharkhand, bank-wise;

(b) whether the banks have not been able to

achieve the targets set for the aforesaid schemes during the said period;

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

(d) the number of loan applications sanctioned by the banks but lying pending pertaining to the said period, State-wise and bank-wise; and

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

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) The Swarnjayanti Gram Swarozgar

Yojana (SGSY), an employment generating centrally sponsored scheme, is implemented through Scheduled Commercial Banks, including Regional Rural Banks (RRBs), in the rural areas of the country.

State-wise (including Bihar and Jharkhand) details of targets and loans disbursed by the public and private sector banks, under SGSY, during the years 2006-07, 2007-08 and 2008-09 are given in the enclosed Statement-I. Bank-wise (public and private sector banks) details are given in the enclosed Statement-II.

RRBs-wise, state-wise details of loans disbursed, as reported by National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD), available for the year 2007-08 and 2008-09, are given in the enclosed Statement-III.

Further, Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME), has been implementing the Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP), from 2008-09 through Khadi and Village Industries Commission (KVIC) as the nodal agency in both rural and urban areas of the country.

As per information furnished by Ministry of MSME, State-wise details of number of applications disbursed and number of applications pending for disbursement, for the year 2008-09 and 2009-10 (tentative), are given in the enclosed Statement-IV.

(b) and (c) Banks have not been able to achieve the set target under SGSY for some of the following reasons identified by Reserve Bank of India (RBI):

- (i) Lack of co-ordination between banks and Government Sponsoring Agencies;
- (ii) Non fulfillment of formalities by borrowers due to illiteracy;
- (iii) Bunching of applications and their submission

at the fag end of the financial year, by Sponsoring Agencies;

- (iv) Inadequate sponsoring by the District Rural Development Agencies (DRDAs);
- (v) Lack of awareness regarding the guidelines of the scheme among bank officials and officials of Government Sponsoring Agencies;
- (vi) Non receipt of subsidy/delay in receipt of subsidy;
- (vii) Groups were not cohesive and responding;
- (viii) Change in economic activities undertaken by groups;
- (ix) Lack of proper training and guidance from Sponsoring Agencies and banks.

(d) State-wise details available for SGSY in respect of number of applications sanctioned and number of applications pending for disbursement with the public and private banks, as at the end of March 2007, 2008 and 2009, are at Statement-V and bank-wise details are at Statement-VI.

(e) RBI monitors the performance of domestic scheduled commercial banks under SGSY Scheme through receipt of monthly/quarterly progress reports. The progress under the scheme is discussed at various fora, i.e. Block Level Bankers' Committee (BLSC), District Consultation Committee (DCC)/District Level Review Committee (DLRC), State Level Review Committee (SLRC), Central Level Coordination Committee (SLCC) and High Level Monitoring Committee formed under the scheme.

Further, RBI has advised banks to initiate necessary redressal measures and to issue suitable instructions to their controlling offices to ensure smooth implementation of the scheme.

**Statement-I**

*State-wise details of targets and loans disbursed by Public and Private Sector Banks under SGSY during 2006-07, 2007-08 and 2008-09*

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of State/ UT	Annual Financial target 2006-07	Total loans disbursed during 2006-07	Annual Financial target 2007-08	Total loans disbursed during 2007-08	Annual Financial target 2008-09	Total loans disbursed during 2008-09
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	7841.22	8233.38	7607.61	7307.83	9085.03	3954.67
2.	Assam	3416.20	2631.74	3631.27	1956.97	3653.48	4366.03
3.	Bihar	22957.00	11875.67	29066.00	9043.88	26161.00	6494.97
4.	Gujarat	5944.70	3257.29	6028.57	3708.94	6353.86	3819.34
5.	Haryana	2306.94	2140.90	2503.06	2019.65	2420.67	2032.18
6.	Himachal Pradesh	1399.74	1088.42	1261.86	660.73	2242.95	807.04
7.	Jammu and Kashmir	2785.85	1335.99	3235.36	1423.87	3574.45	1354.37
8.	Karnataka	5594.43	3510.58	5739.91	3777.10	4855.71	4644.17
9.	Kerala	3114.28	2747.09	4144.73	3059.10	3038.52	7925.84
10.	Madhya Pradesh	11480.15	6743.47	15959.56	7393.96	17437.63	9020.43
11.	Maharashtra	12239.00	7629.54	13285.30	8708.37	15374.62	10297.92
12.	Manipur	469.20	62.67	477.00	81.22	484.00	160.87
13.	Meghalaya	117.30	86.10	148.00	21.23	160.34	207.29
14.	Nagaland	94.82	68.44	147.00	24.25	122.00	98.53
15.	Orissa	9645.63	7838.24	10660.10	11508.78	15506.25	10941.86
16.	Punjab	2205.83	1491.35	2446.79	1282.33	2975.08	1085.93
17.	Rajasthan	7879.44	5464.82	8237.64	5529.38	8821.65	5074.15
18.	Sikkim	149.46	227.49	258.75	142.16	489.25	161.98
19.	Tamil Nadu	12283.09	11734.47	13991.26	14163.33	14770.01	18391.64
20.	Tripura	691.00	373.23	685.00	505.32	1263.00	428.57
21.	Uttar Pradesh	21223.49	15898.94	25952.86	25442.40	18690.20	15937.75

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
22.	West Bengal	10684.74	7763.31	16020.00	6552.16	14403.90	6821.65
23.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	62.25	39.98	12.00	16.73	9.24	6.60
24.	Arunachal Pradesh	106.00	89.90	207.83	69.56	162.83	147.87
25.	Chandigarh	0.00	0.60	0.00	55.20	5.00	0.00
26.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.00	1.00	15.00	8.88	15.00	8.71
27.	Goa	313.92	97.95	290.25	117.43	411.80	218.83
28.	Mizoram	50.00	41.24	70.00	19.50	80.00	29.95
29.	Puducherry	193.75	83.58	246.90	262.60	174.55	161.11
30.	Lakshadweep	11.00	11.85	11.00	27.30	11.00	21.23
31.	Daman and Diu	4.00	1.33	7.00	0.60	3.00	4.07
32.	Delhi	36.40	18.18	18.00	0.00	18.00	8.54
33.	Jharkhand	8381.41	5515.66	11355.19	6243.92	12394.03	7546.57
34.	Chhattisgarh	5328.81	3518.45	5721.52	4477.05	5797.22	4328.24
35.	Uttaranchal	2639.15	2498.42	2470.00	1672.89	1231.20	1764.81
Total		161650.20	114121.27	191912.32	127284.62	192196.47	128273.71

Note: Total loans include loans to individuals and loans to Self Help Group Members under SGSY.

Source: RBI

### Statement-II

State-wise details of targets and loans disbursed by Public and Private Sector Banks under SGSY during 2006-07, 2007-08 and 2008-09

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of Bank	Annual Financial target 2006-07	Total loans disbursed during 2006-07	Annual Financial target 2007-08	Total loans disbursed during 2007-08	Annual Financial target 2008-09	Total loans disbursed during 2008-09
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	State Bank of India	36438.00	31583.27	52554.00	41811.83	54008.00	27285.80

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
2.	State Bank of Blkaner and Jaipur	2856.68	2818.36	3018.36	2319.19	3224.35	2216.23
3.	State Bank of Hyderabad	2736.86	1556.70	2096.00	2548.76	2967.00	1334.00
4.	State Bank of Indore	1978.00	629.74	2900.00	1614.52	2900.00	1002.14
5.	State Bank of Mysore	1010.00	798.00	1257.00	766.00	0.00	1482.00
6.	State Bank of Patiala	676.00	717.00	558.00	447.47	1098.00	672.98
7.	State Bank of Sarurashtra	576.24	247.08	535.66	393.42	—	—
8.	State Bank of Travancore	863.43	392.82	1205.04	673.20	0.00	648.03
9.	Allahabad Bank	11382.90	6750.36	10780.67	6025.55	1025.00	1106.94
10.	Andhra Bank	2629.75	5557.19	3929.65	5489.48	4049.65	71868.58
11.	Bank of Baroda	11078.35	5125.80	11053.06	6222.91	11169.21	6691.94
12.	Bank of India	11753.13	7533.30	12089.76	11224.86	17155.61	15057.20
13.	Bank of Maharashtra	4491.15	1677.42	5676.72	1622.57	7116.16	4466.93
14.	Canara Bank	2928.89	2666.78	3111.12	3666.68	1917.65	4523.64
15.	Central Bank of India	14174.00	12708.31	15712.00	8636.39	105.00	10348.71
16.	Corporation Bank	450.54	220.23	321.41	366.80	470.25	398.48
17.	Dena Bank	1626.62	1205.12	2799.30	1618.01	3297.98	1425.34
18.	Indian Bank	3922.98	2647.10	4961.90	3653.26	4629.54	7256.67
19.	Indian Overseas Bank	3972.57	4120.07	4341.70	5018.90	4538.00	7445.85
20.	Oriental Bank of Commerce	1474.83	590.62	1471.85	649.44	1592.06	s596.66
21.	Punjab National Bank	14776.87	9349.85	16732.09	7333.07	16835.57	8268.22
22.	Punjab and Sind Bank	944.60	526.00	1045.00	7465.00	1159.00	688.00
23.	Syndicate Bank	2719.65	2160.77	2888.60	1819.64	3752.16	2499.37
24.	Union Bank of India	6586.39	3086.20	8069.31	2698.53	9053.52	3560.56
25.	United Bank of India	5730.00	1831.59	6719.001	1973.79	7454.45	3199.22
26.	UCO Bank	7579.05	4721.90	8725.14	4385.54	8886.89	4090.48
27.	Vijaya Bank	554.07	398.33	571.99	777.79	1084.74	794.37

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
28.	IDBI Bank	391.27	140.42	543.00	190.10	239.61	142.51
	<b>Total</b>	<b>156302.82</b>	<b>111740.33</b>	<b>185667.33</b>	<b>124412.70</b>	<b>185789.40</b>	<b>125070.85</b>
	<b>Private Sector Banks</b>						
29.	ICICI Bank Ltd. (NIL St)	36.49	0.00	358.30	0.00	64.49	6.26
30.	Bank of Rajasthan Ltd.	730.76	290.54	735.76	319.87	737.00	307.59
31.	Bharat Overseas Bank. Ltd.^	12.00	7.46	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
32.	Cathelic Syrian Bank Ltd.	161.59	129.93	181.30	132.36	206.42	178.66
33.	Dhanlakshmi Bank Ltd.	171.13	103.67	227.31	135.52	170.80	40.55
34.	Federal Bank Ltd.	351.10	383.00	479.24	495.00	567.20	425.00
35.	J and K Bank Ltd.	1941.35	833.69	2264.36	998.07	2719.95	1299.63
36.	Karnataka Bank Ltd.	480.13	43.17	480.13	19.93	480.13	56.62
37.	Karur Vysya Bank Ltd.	27.50	13.35	127.50	49.50	127.50	112.27
38.	Lakshmi Vilas Bank Ltd.	141.07	54.79	141.07	61.52	72.39	107.34
39.	Ratnakar Bank Ltd.	38.35	5.45	45.94	27.89	44.38	16.97
40.	Sangli Bank Ltd.	207.75	12.86	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
41.	South Indian Bank Ltd.	225.90	133.29	205.93	89.01	304.28	119.90
42.	Tamil Nadu Mercantile Bank Ltd.	400.00	48.56	400.00	71.67	400.00	225.58
43.	UTI (Axis) Bank Ltd.	NA	0.00	22.00	27.92	11.00	5.16
44.	ING Vysya Bank Ltd	168.63	173.85	444.15	202.69	213.53	58.55
45.	Nanital Bank Ltd.	33.00	83.61	38.00	67.00	0.00	64.18
46.	City Union Bank Ltd.	92.00	60.39	94.00	172.22	288.00	178.60
47.	Lord Krishna Bank Ltd.	28.63	3.33	—	—	—	—
48.	Centurion Bank of Punjab	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.75	—	—
	<b>Total of Pvt. Sector Banks</b>	<b>5347.38</b>	<b>2380.94</b>	<b>6244.99</b>	<b>2871.92</b>	<b>6407.07</b>	<b>3202.86</b>
	<b>Total</b>	<b>161650.20</b>	<b>114121.27</b>	<b>191912.32</b>	<b>127284.62</b>	<b>192196.47</b>	<b>128273.71</b>

^March Sts not recd. Position as on December 2006. 1 Merged with ICICI bank

Note: Total loans include loans to individuals and loans to Self Help Group Members under SGSY

Source: RBI

**Statement-III**

*RRB-wise/State-wise details of loans disbursed under SGSY by  
RRBs during 2007-08 and 2008-09*

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of RRB	State	Loans Issued	
			During 2007-08	During 2008-09
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh GVB	Andhra Pradesh	597.00	728.30
2.	Andhra Pragathi GB	Andhra Pradesh	1958.00	310.00
3.	Chaitanya Godavari GB	Andhra Pradesh	0.00	0.00
4.	Deccan GB	Andhra Pradesh	206.00	84.35
5.	Saptagiri GB	Andhra Pradesh	89.35	42.05
6.	Arunachal Pradesh RB	Arunachal Pradesh	7.85	0.00
7.	Assam GVB	Assam	0.00	0.00
8.	Langpi Dehangi RB	Assam	277.77	472.78
9.	Bihar Kshetriya GB	Bihar	389.25	839.80
10.	Kosi RRB*	Bihar	1787.00	—
11.	Madhya Bihar GB	Bihar	1567.00	1192.00
12.	Samastipur Kshetriya GB	Bihar	123.00	148.00
13.	Uttar Bihar K.G. Bank	Bihar	3605.00	5957.00
14.	Chhattisgarh GB	Chhattisgarh	2154.68	2289.02
15.	Durg Rajnandgaon GB	Chhattisgarh	0.00	385.00
16.	Surguja Kshetriya GS	Chhattisaarh	0.00	0.00
17.	Baroda Gujarat GB	Gujarat	0.00	842.92
18.	Dena Gujarat GB	Gujarat	388.52	0.00
19.	Saurashtra GB	Guiarat	204.58	131.23
20.	Gurgoan GB	Haryana	261.00	392.00



1	2	3	4	5
21.	Haryana Gramin Bank	Haryana	0.00	606.00
22.	Himachal GB	Himachal Pradesh	143.00	312.00
23.	Parvatiya GB	Himachal Pradesh	106.30	148.32
24.	Ellaquai Dehati Bank	Jammu and Kashmir	120.65	1.40
25.	Jammu Rural Bank	Jammu and Kashmir	203.00	165.00
26.	Kamraz Rural Bank	Jammu and Kashmir	263.00	227.00
27.	Jharkhand GB	Jharkhand	664.00	1190.00
28.	Vananchal GB	Jharkhand	1020.23	1660.30
29.	Cauvery Kalpatharu GS	Karnataka	561.94	881.01
30.	Chikmagalur Kodagu GB	Karnataka	0.00	52.74
31.	Karnataka Vikas GB	Karnataka	731.92	557.00
32.	Krishna GB	Karnataka	486.00	149.70
33.	Pragathi GB	Karnataka	745.00	1119.00
34.	Visveshvaraya GB	Karnataka	37.47	46.91
35.	North Malabar GB	Kerala	218.00	235.00
36.	South Malabar GB	Kerala	399.00	840.00
37.	Chambal Gwalior KGB*	Madhya Pradesh	0.00	—
38.	Jhabua Dhar RB	Madhya Pradesh	199.47	159.98
39.	Madhya Bharat GB	Madhya Pradesh	329.00	514.00
40.	Mahakaushal RRB	Madhya Pradesh	49.86	125.00
41.	Narmada Malwa GB	Madhya Pradesh	490.05	651.48
42.	Ratlam Mandsaur KGB*	Madhya Pradesh	155.48	—
43.	Rewa Sidhi GB	Madhya Pradesh	136.51	7.72
44.	Satpura KGB	Madhya Pradesh	506.78	768.00
45.	Sharda Gramin Bank	Madhya Pradesh	0.00	103.50
46.	Vidisha Bhopal RRB	Madhya Pradesh	0.00	156.01

1	2	3	4	5
47.	Maharashtra Godavari GB*	Maharashtra	321.17	251.74
48.	Marathwada GB	Maharashtra	1333.25	891.34
49.	Ratnaairi Sindudurg GB*	Maharashtra	0.00	—
50.	Solapur Gramin Bank*	Maharashtra	0.00	—
51.	Vdharbha Kshetriya GB	Maharashtra	128.80	184.36
52.	Wainganga Krishna GB	Maharashtra	548.35	932.12
53.	Manipur RB	Manipur	0.00	0
54.	Meahalava Rural Bank	Meghalaya	37.75	19.51
55.	Mizoram Rural Bank	Mizoram	93.25	259.50
56.	Nagaland Rural Bank	Nagaland	0.00	0.00
57.	Baitaran/GB	Orissa	0.00	404.22
58.	Kalinga Gramya Bank	Orissa	723.55	657.00
59.	Neelachal GB	Orissa	355.00	1020.65
60.	Rushikulya GB	Orissa	367.00	525.00
61.	Utkal Gramya Bank	Orissa	4184.41	0.00
62.	Puduvai Bharathiar GB	Puducherry	0.00	0.00
63.	Malwa GB	Punjab	0.00	0.00
64.	Punjab Gramin Bank	Punjab	97.20	76.10
65.	Sutlej KGB	Punjab	0.00	20.00
66.	Baroda Rajasthan GB	Rajasthan	0.00	0.00
67.	Hadoti Kshetriya GB	Rajasthan	250.92	225.23
68.	Jaipur Thar GB	Rajasthan	538.96	539.00
69.	Mewar Aanchalic GB	Rajasthan	2.30	0.00
70.	MGB Gramin Bank	Rajasthan	652.06	708.97
71.	Rajasthan GB	Rajasthan	0.00	0.00
72.	Pallavan GB	Tamil Nadu	862.72	328.88

1	2	3	4	5
73.	Pandyan GB	Tamil Nadu	1058.00	1278.00
74.	Tripura Gramin Bank	Tripura	1050.17	4165.22
75.	Aryavart GB	Uttar Pradesh	4197.08	4145.17
76.	Ballia KGB	Uttar Pradesh	474.95	572.44
77.	Baroda UPGB	Uttar Pradesh	2213.43	5568.46
78.	Etawah RRB	Uttar Pradesh	0	0
79.	Kashi Gomti Samyut GB	Uttar Pradesh	882.50	1396.00
80.	Kshetriya Kisan GB	Uttar Pradesh	177.00	396.63
81.	Lucknow KGB	Uttar Pradesh	250.00	0.00
82.	Prathama Bank	Uttar Pradesh	492.00	846.00
83.	Purvanchal GB	Uttar Pradesh	3971.19	1683.05
84.	Sarva UP GB	Uttar Pradesh	772.31	367.77
85.	Shreyas GB	Uttar Pradesh	175.99	1866.59
86.	Triveni Kshetriya GB	Uttar Pradesh	0.00	1098.14
87.	Nainital Almora KGB	Uttaranchal	328.35	289.15
88.	Uttaranchal GB	Uttaranchal	424.28	545.81
89.	Bangiya GVB	West Bengal	392.42	2440.00
90.	Paschim Banga, GB	West Bengal	376.00	1521.00
91.	Uttar Banga KGB	West Bengal	874.09	802.00
All India Total			49789.11	60496.63

\*Amalgamated

KGB=Kshetriya Gramin Bank

GB= Gramin Bank

Source: NABARD

**Statement-IV**

*State-wise details of number of applications disbursed and pending for disbursement with banks under PMEGP during 2008-09 and 2009-10*

Sl. No.	State/UT	Number of cases	Number of cases	Number of cases	Number of cases
		disbursed by banks	sanctioned but pending for disbursement	disbursed by banks	Sanctioned but pending for disbursement
		2008-09		2009-10*	
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Chhattisgarh	584	494	464	868
2.	Madhya Pradesh	416	212	1025	513
3.	Uttarakhand	384	0	653	835
4.	Uttar Pradesh	2724	1690	3292	5908
5.	Chandigarh	16	15	30	26
6.	Delhi	1	4	85	113
7.	Haryana	484	337	466	648
8.	Himachal Pradesh	309	31	485	88
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	680	1141	1747	433
10.	Punjab	266	621	587	769
11.	Rajasthan	540	163	1059	1464
12.	Goa	1	6	72	5
13.	Gujarat	268	39	841	578
14.	Maharashtra	1692	1264	3281	4161
15.	Andhra Pradesh	865	38	2377	2061
16.	Karnataka	1220	1203	1071	1198
17.	Kerala	365	24	1410	569
18.	Lakshadweep	0	4	11	9
19.	Puducherry	48	7	55	146
20.	Tamil Nadu	1197	276	2794	2689

1	2	3	4	5	6
21.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	40	0	67	87
22.	Bihar	5873	868	528	1303
23.	Jharkhand	498	442	353	1068
24.	Orissa	1654	322	2386	285
25.	West Bengal	4002	1665	7818	1810
26.	Arunachal Pradesh	114	16	158	0
27.	Assam	1226	0	1936	324
28.	Manipur	0	3	174	2
29.	Meghalaya	0	3	301	90
30.	Mizoram	0	23	119	119
31.	Nagaland	5	26	37	5
32.	Tripura	25	0	151	221
33.	Sikkim	10	0	45	13
Grand Total		25507	10937	35878	28408

Source: Ministry of MSME

\* Figures are tentative. Margin money settlement date for 2009-10 has been extended upto 30 April 2010.

#### **Statement-V**

*State-wise details of number of applications sanctioned and number of applications pending for disbursement with Public and Private Sector Banks under SGSY*

Sl. No.	Name of State	Total Applications Sanctioned Cumulative upto month of March, 2007	Total Applications Pending for disbursement Cumulative upto month of March, 2007	Total Applications Sanctioned Cumulative upto month of March, 2008	Total Applications Pending for disbursement Cumulative upto month of March 2008	Total Applications Sanctioned Cumulative upto month of March, 2009	Total Applications Pending for disbursement Cumulative upto month of March 2009
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	15379	224	8632	158	6822	68

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
2. Assam		5270	146	3529	23	5508	126
3. Bihar		30764	511	18375	365	8677	379
4. Gujarat		15502	1438	19361	1378	17106	1513
5. Haryana		1833	121	1565	48	1929	108
6. Himachal Pradesh		1638	60	939	67	1194	120
7. Jammu and Kashmir		3547	566	4100	1009	3592	613
8. Karnataka		4694	110	4233	121	3823	99
9. Kerala		5492	154	4436	163	9271	135
10. Madhya Pradesh		9490	165	10540	1108	14117	1041
11. Maharashtra		12212	714	15572	145	18581	803
12. Manipur		166	0	160	0	298	0
13. Meghalaya		285	1	43	0	285	0
14. Nagaland		197	6	81	0	205	0
15. Orissa		6301	161	1294	61	11211	342
16. Punjab		3565	569	3592	1042	2841	910
17. Rajasthan		14226	3281	19503	3496	13543	3321
18. Sikkim		507	0	495	0	374	18
19. Tamil Nadu		19232	387	19246	524	31950	237
20. Tripura		524	5	354	0	561	0
21. Uttar Pradesh		22293	687	40314	932	34162	2165
22. West Bengal		20101	329	20008	110	16912	842
23. Andaman and Nicobar Islands		87	0	21	0	10	0
24. Arunachal Pradesh		299	0	269	0	560	0
25. Chandigarh		2	0	95	8	0	0
26. Dadra and Nagar Haveli		14	8	52	9	52	9
27. Goa		275	1	231	5	325	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
28.	Mizoram	51	0	31	0	66	0
29.	Pondicherry	120	2	248	0	119	0
30.	Lakshadweep	46	0	125	14	55	0
31.	Daman and Diu	3	0	3	0	10	0
32.	Delhi	66	19	0	0	46	0
33.	Jharkhand	16301	1108	20715	564	16403	959
34.	Chhattisgarh	7928	417	7341	580	7737	162
35.	Uttanchal	2664	155	2115	36	3086	133
	UNSPECIFIED	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Total	221080	12005	233624	12566	231503	14109

Note: Number of applications include individual and Self Help Group Members

Source: RBI

#### Statement-VI

*State-wise details of number of applications sanctioned and number of applications pending for disbursement with Public and Private Sector Banks under SGSY*

Sl. No.	Name of Bank	Total Applications Sanctioned Cumulative upto month of March, 2007	Total Applications Pending for disbursement Cumulative upto month of March, 2007	Total Applications Sanctioned Cumulative upto month of March, 2008	Total Applications Pending for disbursement Cumulative upto month of March, 2008	Total Applications Sanctioned Cumulative upto month of March, 2009	Total Applications Pending for disbursement Cumulative upto month of March, 2009
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	State Bank of India	56403	19	62701	0	44102	1447
2.	State Bank of Bikaner and Jaipur	5755	1459	7044	1398	5201	1354
3.	State Bank of Hyderabad	3648	0	3644	0	1226	31
4.	State Bank of Indore	1158	206	2905	299	1641	100
5.	State Bank of Mysore	860	0	745	3	614	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
6.	State Bank of Patiala	1024	131	839	116	875	88
7.	State Bank of Saurashtra	1290	30	2130	32	—	—
8.	State Bank of Travancore	1265	0	1293	0	1518	0
9.	Allahabad Bank	10245	205	14086	473	16233	458
10.	Andhra Bank	5535	199	4786	129	2471	27
11.	Bank of Baroda	16420	2644	19046	2314	21197	2511
12.	Bank of India	13192	1883	18334	1279	22727	2021
13.	Bank of Maharashtra	2795	0	4216	45	8237	0
14.	Canara Bank	5749	467	6989	661	6372	183
15.	Central Bank of India	18516	0	14784	415	17408	0
16.	Corporation Bank	360	18	466	4	591	1
17.	Dena Bank	4194	174	5678	218	5089	174
18.	Indian Bank	6110	122	6518	196	15330	215
19.	Indian Overseas Bank	7462	150	7646	193	11638	21
20.	Oriental Bank of Commerce	1703	396	1862	380	2062	619
21.	Punjab National Bank	22783	1636	16036	1555	14854	1789
22.	Punjab and Sind Bank	886	61	1072	415	1400	284
23.	Syndicate Bank	3461	84	2679	161	3474	60
24.	Union Bank of India	6483	366	6128	327	6919	481
25.	United Bank of India	6193	0	7566	0	6806	798
26.	UCO Bank	10813	815	6953	464	5231	381
27.	Vijaya Bank	733	38	762	26	869	10
28.	IDBI Bank	163	0	186	0	364	91
	<b>Total</b>	<b>215199</b>	<b>11103</b>	<b>227094</b>	<b>11103</b>	<b>224449</b>	<b>13144</b>
	Private Sector Banks	0	0	0	0	0	0
29.	ICICI Bank Ltd.	37	37	33	0	25	0



1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
30.	Bank of Rajasthan Ltd.	1099	239	1512	340	954	194
31.	Bharat Overseas Bank Ltd.^	16	1	—	—	—	—
32.	Cathelic Syrian Bank Ltd.	283	8	279	6	294	3
33.	Dhanlakshmi Bank Ltd.	229	0	205	1	170	13
34.	Federal Bank Ltd.	542	35	415	46	319	78
35.	J and K Bank Ltd.	2309	514	2990	992	3402	609
36.	Karnataka Bank Ltd.	161	6	37	0	66	0
37.	Karur Vysya Bank Ltd.	84	0	43	0	237	0
38.	Lakshmi Vilas Bank Ltd.	131	0	87	1	200	3
39.	Ratnakar Bank Ltd.	19	15	49	23	59	11
40.	Sangli Bank Ltd.	35	13	—	—	—	—
41.	South Indian Bank Ltd.	339	9	241	15	267	1
42.	Tamil Nadu Merchantile Bank Ltd.	145	0	130	0	536	0
43.	UTI (Axis) Bank Ltd.	0	0	45	0	37	7
44.	ING Vysya Bank Ltd.	235	25	265	38	122	46
45.	Nainital Bank Ltd.	65	0	78	0	78	0
46.	City Union Bank Ltd.	141	0	114	0	288	0
47.	Lord Krishna Bank Ltd.	11	0	—	—	—	—
48.	Centurion Bank of Punjab	—	—	7	1	—	—
	<b>Total of Private Sector Banks</b>	<b>5881</b>	<b>902</b>	<b>6530</b>	<b>1463</b>	<b>7064</b>	<b>965</b>
	<b>Total of All Banks</b>	<b>221080</b>	<b>12005</b>	<b>233624</b>	<b>12566</b>	<b>231503</b>	<b>14109</b>

^March Sts not reed. Position as on December 2006.

1 Merged with ICICI Bank

Note: Number of applications include individual and Self Help Group Members

Source: RBI

**Procedure for Setting Up of  
Medical/Dental Colleges**

\*517. SHRI ANANT KUMAR HEGDE:  
SHRIMATI RAMA DEVI:

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

(a) whether the Government has laid down any well defined and uniform procedure for giving approval for the setting up and expansion of the medical and dental colleges in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has received any complaints regarding various kinds of discrepancies/irregularities while granting approval for the setting up of such colleges in the country;

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

(e) whether the Government proposes any reforms to bring transparency and accountability in the procedure being followed in giving approvals for the setting up of these colleges; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) Central Government grants permission for setting up and expansion of medical and dental colleges in the country as per the provisions of Indian Medical Council (IMC) Act, 1956, and Dentists Act, 1948, and Regulations made thereunder respectively.

(c) and (d) On the complaint against the medical colleges/dental colleges, Medical Council of India (MCI) and Dental Council of India (DCI) conduct 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, 15 complaints have been received against some medical colleges between 2008 and 2010.

(e) and (f) The MCI/DCI conducts periodic inspection of medical colleges and attached hospitals

for the purpose of making recommendations to the Central Government for grant of permission to establish a new medical college or to start new course of study or to increase intake capacity or for grant of renewal of permission and also for recognition of the medical courses under section 11(2) of the IMC Act and Dentists Act and for maintaining the standard of medical/dental education of the recognized colleges/institutions. The medical/dental colleges which are found not meeting the requirements as per the regulations of Councils are given an opportunity to rectify the deficiencies. In such event, the colleges are subject to re-inspection for verification or compliance report by MCI/DCI.

*[English]*

**Financial Inclusion Through Banks**

\*518. SHRI VARUN GANDHI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken by the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) under the bank-led model of financial inclusion;

(b) whether the Government proposes to take steps to encourage the Non-Banking Financial Companies (NBFCs) as critical link in the microfinance sector;

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

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE FINANCE MINISTER (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has taken the following steps recently to address the issue of financial inclusion:

1. All Domestic Commercial Banks Public and Private Sector have been advised in January 2010 to come up with specific Board approved Financial Inclusion Plans (FIP) by March 2010 incorporating some basic minimum qualitative features, and quantitative indicators with a view to rolling them out over the next three years. Such board approved FIPs will be an integral part of their business plans and will also include criteria on financial inclusion in the performance evaluation of their field staff.

2. To improve banking penetration in the North-East, the Reserve Bank asked the State Governments and banks to identify centres where there is a need for setting up either full-fledged branches or those offering forex facilities, handling government business or for meeting currency requirements. It has also offered to fund the capital and running costs for five years provided the State Government concerned is willing to make available the premises and out in place appropriate security arrangements.
3. In November 2009, banks have been advised to draw up a roadmap by March 2010 to provide banking services through a banking outlet in every village having a population of over 2,000 by March 2011 which will result in extending financial inclusion to more than one lakh villages. Such banking services may not necessarily be extended through a brick and mortar branch but can be provided through any of the various forms of ICT-based models, including through Business Correspondents (BCs).
4. There has been a relaxation of the branch authorisation policy of the Reserve Bank of India (RBI). To address the issue of uneven spread of Bank branches, since December 2009, domestic scheduled commercial banks are permitted to freely open branches in Tier 3 to Tier 6 centres with population of less than 50,000 under general permission, subject to reporting.

(b) to (d) The Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has reported that at present there is no separate classification of Non Banking Finance Companies (NBFCs) as 'micro credit agencies'. However, there are 25 companies registered with the RBI as NBFCs under Section 45-IA of the RBI Act, 1934, in Loan Companies category that may be giving loans in the nature of microfinance.

The Government of India has formulated a draft Micro Financial Sector (Development and Regulation),

Bill document, and has placed the same in the public domain for comments of all stakeholders.

#### **National Rural Health Mission**

\*519. SHRI MANISH TEWARI:

SHRI NARANBHAI KACHHADIA:

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

(a) the salient features of the National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) along with the targets set thereunder for the year 2010, State-wise;

(b) the targets set under the Mission along with the success rate in achieving those targets during each of the last three years, parameter-wise, year-wise and State-wise;

(c) the details of the population growth benchmarks that have been set under the Mission over the last three years and the extent to which these have been achieved;

(d) the details of the parameters benchmarked to evaluate access to affordable, accountable and reliable primary health services under the Mission along with the success achieved in various States especially Punjab in regard to these parameters;

(e) whether the said Mission has been able to integrate different vertical health programmes and decentralize health care delivery at the village level;

(f) if so, the details thereof;

(g) whether any outside audit has been carried out on the performance of NRHM in various States; and

(h) if so, the details along with the outcome thereof, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) NRHM is an initiative for sector wide rejuvenation of Public Health delivery system in accelerated mode over the period 2005-2012. National Rural Health Mission seeks to provide universal access to equitable, affordable and quality healthcare to the rural populace with special

focus on people living in the tribal, difficult areas. Nation-wise target as per timeline on NRHM has been prepared which is attached as Statement-I. No State-wise target was set under NRHM Framework for Implementation year-wise.

(b) State-wise details on IMR, CBR, CDR from 2003 to 2008 is attached as Statement-II.

(c) Population growth can be assessed from Total Fertility Rate. State-wise TFR from 2003-08 is attached herewith as Statement-III.

(d) NRHM reporting system from States involves 121 monitorable parameters of States including demographic indicators, human resources, infrastructure status etc. Status on key indicators for the State of Punjab is attached herewith as Statement-IV.

(e) and (f) All programmes except HIV/AIDS, Cancer, National Mental Health Programme, Non-Communicable diseases etc. have been brought under the umbrella of NRHM.

(g) and (h) The Office of Comptroller and auditor General (CA and G) has done the performance Audit of NRHM. It explains success as well as shortcomings in the implementation of NRHM. The report has stated

that the improving health infrastructure and better grass-roots outreach through community health workers such as ASHAs have shown early positive results with out-patients returning to health centres and improved manpower staffing through appointment of contractual staff. However, the Mission has yet to completely mainstream the various State Health Societies implementing disease control programmes. Monitoring of the utilization of the substantial funds released also needs strengthening and institution of systems. New organizations such as Rogi Kalyan Samitis are yet to realize their full potential and decentralized planning has not fully taken off. The states have been asked to have necessary remedial measures on the issues highlighting in the CAG report.

Besides CAG, Community monitoring by Advisory Group for Community Action, International Advisory Panel study by Jeffrey Sachs, Kaveri Gill's Study for Planning Commission, Citizen's Reports—Centre for Health and Social Justice, Voluntary Health Association of India, Jan Swasthya Abhiyan; External Evaluation of Janani Suraksha Yojana in 7 States; Common Review Missions of NRHM—large non-governmental representation on teams etc. are being done for assessing the performance of NRHM in various States.

### **Statement-I**

#### *Time Line for NRHM Activities*

Activity	Phasing and time line	Achievement up to January 2010
1. Fully trained Accredited Social Health Activist (ASHA) for every 1000 population/large isolated habitations in 18 Special Focus States	50% by 2007 100% by 2008	— 7.49 lakh ASHSs selected. — 7.05 lakh have completed first module. — 5.65 lakh have completed 4th Module. — 5.20 lakh have been given drug kit. — Bihar and Jharkhand speeding up training of ASHAs. Rajasthan has done one 15 day module. — Chhattisgarh, Jammu and Kashmir, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh and Uttarakhand-4 modules are complete.

Activity	Phasing and time line	Achievement up to January 2010
2. Village Health and Sanitation Committee constituted in over 6 lakh villages and untied grants provided to them.	30% by 2007 100% by 2010	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>— 4.51 lakh village health and sanitation. Committees already constituted.</li> <li>— Bihar has issued orders</li> <li>— Uttar Pradesh has set up at Gram Panchayat level.</li> <li>— They are all under the PRI umbrella— took time as PRI did not mandate revenue village level body.</li> </ul>
3. 2 ANM Sub Health Centres strengthened/established to provide service guarantees as per IPHS, in 1,75,000 places.	30% by 2007 60% by 2009 100% by 2010	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>— 1,46,036 Sub Health Centres.</li> <li>— 46,690 ANMs appointed on contract under NRHM-40,426 2nd ANMs</li> <li>— ANM Schools have opened after years.</li> </ul>
4. 30,000 PHCs strengthened/established with 3 Staff Nurses to provide service guarantees as per IPHS.	30% by 2007 60% by 2009 100% by 2010	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>— 23458 PHCs in Country.</li> <li>— Block PHCs getting converted to CHCs.</li> <li>— 8324 PHCs are 24X7</li> <li>— 3 Staff Nurses at 5907 PHCs</li> <li>— Large number of PRCs reporting deliveries and basic health services</li> <li>— AYUSH doctors besides MBBS doctor</li> </ul>
5. 6500 CHCs strengthened/established with 7 Specialists and 9 Staff Nurses to provide service guarantees as per IPHS.	30% by 2007 50% by 2009 100% by 2012	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>— 4276 CHCs in the country—many Block PHCs getting converted</li> <li>— 6737 Staff Nurses on contract</li> <li>— 3966 CHCs working 24X7</li> </ul>
6. 1800 Taluka/Sub Divisional Hospitals Strengthened to provide quality health services	30% by 2007 50% by 2010 100% by 2012	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>— Increase service utilization—OPD, IPD, Institutional Deliveries.</li> <li>— Improved availability of drugs, diagnostics, emergency transport, ambulances.</li> <li>— RKS funds for service guarantee provision.</li> <li>— Infrastructure funds from finance commission.</li> </ul>

Activity	Phasing and time line	Achievement up to January 2010
7. 600 District Hospitals strengthened to provide quality health services.	30% by 2007 60% by 2009 100% by 2012	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>— JSY putting pressure for quality services.</li> <li>— Rs. 20 lakhs to every CHC for facility improvement.</li> <li>— Evidence of increased utilization for Services from Sub Divisional/Taluka Hospitals.</li> <li>— Rs. 20 lakhs to every District Hospital for improvement of services.</li> <li>— Increased demand for services.</li> <li>— Increased demand for services.</li> <li>— NABH and ISO accreditation of District Hospitals.</li> <li>— More human resources, demand for services.</li> <li>— RKS funds for improvement of services.</li> <li>— Evidence of greater case load.</li> <li>— 510 District Hospitals are First Referral Units (FRUs).</li> <li>— District Hospitals Strengthened to provide Quality Services.</li> </ul>
8. Rogi Kalyan Samitis/Hospital Development Committees established in all CHCs/Sub Divisional Hospitals/ District Hospitals.	50% by 2007 100% by 2009	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>— 568 District Hospitals have RKS.</li> <li>— 4164 CHCs have RKS</li> <li>— 1103 other than CHC at or above block level but below district level have RKS.</li> <li>— 16687 PRCs have RKS.</li> <li>— 6701 other Health Facilities above SC but below block Level have RKS.</li> <li>— Resources provided to all RKSs.</li> <li>— RKSs have representation of PRIs, civil society, concerned Departments, etc.</li> </ul>

Activity	Phasing and time line	Achievement up to January 2010
9. District Health Action Plan 2005-2012 prepared by each district of the country	50% by 2007 100% by 2008	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>— 619 Districts have prepared DHAPs.</li> <li>— DHAPs, Block Plans and Village Plans in many States.</li> <li>— DHAPs from the basis of State Programme Implementation Plans.</li> </ul>
10. United grants provided to each Village Health and Sanitation Committee, Sub Centre, PHC, CHC to promote local health action.	50% by 2007 100% by 2008	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>— All Health Sub Centre, PHCs, CHCs provided grants for local health action.</li> <li>— VHSCs provided grants. Others will receive once Bank Accounts are opened.</li> <li>— Very good use of untied funds at all levels—Facilities look much better.</li> </ul>
11. Annual maintenance grant provided to every Sub Centre, PHC, CHC and one time support to RKSs at Sub Divisional/District Hospitals.	50% by 2007 100% by 2008	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>— Maintenance grants to Sub Centres with own buildings, all PHCs,</li> <li>— CHCs and District Hospitals given one time Rs. 20 lakh grant.</li> <li>— Remaining support based on Facility Surveys.</li> <li>— Excellent utilization of untied funds everywhere.</li> </ul>
12. State and District Health Society established and fully functional with requisite management skills.	50% by 2007 100% by 2008	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>— State and District Societies in place.</li> <li>— MBAs, Chartered Accountants, Accounts and Finance Managers, Data Managers, Accountants provided wherever needed.</li> <li>— 581 DPMs, 579 DAMs, 531 MIS/MCAs, 3078 Block Managers, 3760 Accountants added.</li> <li>— Tamil Nadu working through Directorate of Public Health.</li> <li>— Target Full Achieve.</li> </ul>
13. Systems of Community Monitoring put in place.	50% by 2007 100% by 2008	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>— State Health Mission under Chief Minister with civil society members.</li> </ul>

Activity	Phasing and time line	Achievement up to January 2010
14. Procurement and logistics streamlined to ensure availability of drugs and medicines at Sub Centres/PHCs/CHCs	50% by 2007 100% by 2008	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>— District Health Mission under ZP Adhyakshas.</li> <li>— Community monitoring pilot completed by NGOs in 9 States through AGCA.</li> <li>— Panchayats actively involved in monitoring.</li> <li>— Mother NGOs, Field NGOs In monitoring services.</li> <li>— Independent Review by NGOs—JSA VHAI.</li> <li>— Common Review Missions of NRHM.</li> <li>— Communitization is a Process, Needs Constant Support.</li> <li>— TNMSC model advocated to States.</li> <li>— Generic Drugs and Essential Drug list being promoted.</li> <li>— Orissa, Bihar, Assam, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan taking up reforms for streamline.</li> <li>— NHSRC is completing procurement audit in 6 States.</li> <li>— Mr. Poornalingam—facilitating TNMSC like system.</li> <li>— Processes initiated for Streamlining.</li> </ul>
15. SHCs/PHCs/CHCs/Sub Divisional Hospitals/District Hospitals fully equipped to develop intra health sector convergence, coordination and service guarantees for Family Welfare, Vector Borne Disease Programmes, TB, HIC/AIDS, etc.	30% by 2007 50% by 2008 70% by 2009 100% by 2012	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>— All programmes except HIV/AIDS, Cancer and Mental health being approved as part of NRHM PIPs.</li> <li>— Improved facility level convergence.</li> <li>— Efforts at convergent training efforts.</li> <li>— Efforts at converging IEC, in administrative and financial Dept.</li> <li>— All HIV positive women's deliveries under NRHM in Karnataka.</li> </ul>



Activity	Phasing and time line	Achievement up to January 2010
16. District Health Plan reflects the convergence with wider determinants of health like drinking water, sanitation, women's empowerment, child development, adolescents, school education, female literacy, etc.	30% by 2007 60% by 2008 100% by 2009	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>— Convergence with water, sanitation, nutrition, health and education.</li> <li>— School Health Programmes in nearly 26 States/UTs.</li> <li>— Nutrition efforts in Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, Bihar, Jharkhand, Andhra Pradesh, Rajasthan and West Bengal.</li> <li>— VHNDs at Anganwadi, Centre—Actively for convergence.</li> <li>— 18.71 million VHNDs under NRHM.</li> </ul>
17. Facility and household surveys carried out in each and every district of the country	50% by 2007 100% by 2008	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>— Indian Public Health Standards developed for Health Sub Centres, PHCs, CHCs and 5 different bed strengths.</li> <li>— Facility Survey formats designed to identify infrastructure, human resource, equipment and service guarantee gaps.</li> <li>— Household survey formats for ASHAS.</li> <li>— Many States have completed Facility Surveys.</li> <li>— Household survey in progress.</li> </ul>
18. Annual State and District specific Public Report on Health Published	50% by 2008 60% by 2009 100% by 2010	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>— Concurrent Evaluation taken up in 200 districts (30%).</li> <li>— Performance Audit by CAG in all States/UTs.</li> </ul>
19. Institution-wise assessment of performance against assured service guarantees carried out.	30% by 2008 60% by 2008 100% by 2010	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>— New HMIS format finalized.</li> <li>— Data being received from 600+ Districts.</li> <li>— States taking up Institution-wise assessment.</li> <li>— Hospital MIS also being taken up.</li> </ul>
20. Mobile Medical Units provided to each district of the country.	30% by 2007 60% by 2008 100% by 2010	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>— 356 Districts (Nearly 50%) have operational Mobile Medical Units.</li> <li>— Boat clinics in Assam and West Bengal.</li> </ul>

Activity	Phasing and time line	Achievement up to January 2010
		— Emergency Transport System in Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Gujarat, Karnataka, Goa, Madhya Pradesh, Meghalaya, Assam, Rajasthan and Uttarakhand.
		— GPS enabled MMUs in Gujarat.
		— Tribal Area MMUs in Madhya Pradesh, Jharkhand.

**Statement-II**

Sl. No.	States	Crude Birth Rate										
		2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	Change (in points)				
								2004/ 2003	2005/ 2004	2006/ 2005	2007/ 2006	2008/ 2007
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	<b>All India</b>	<b>24.8</b>	<b>24.1</b>	<b>23.8</b>	<b>23.5</b>	<b>23.1</b>	<b>22.8</b>	<b>-0.7</b>	<b>-0.3</b>	<b>-0.3</b>	<b>-0.4</b>	<b>-0.3</b>
1.	Andhra Pradesh	20.4	19.0	19.1	18.9	18.7	18.4	-1.4	0.1	-0.2	-0.2	-0.3
2.	Assam	26.3	25.1	25.0	24.6	24.3	23.9	-1.2	-0.1	-0.4	-0.3	-0.4
3.	Bihar	30.7	30.2	30.4	29.9	29.4	28.9	-0.5	0.2	0.5	-0.5	-0.5
4.	Chhattisgarh	25.2	27.4	27.2	26.9	26.5	26.1	2.2	-0.2	-0.3	-0.4	-0.4
5.	Gujarat	24.6	24.3	23.7	23.5	23.0	22.6	-0.3	-0.6	-0.2	-0.5	-0.4
6.	Haryana	26.3	25.1	24.3	23.9	23.4	23.0	-1.2	-0.8	-0.4	-0.5	0.4
7.	Jharkhand	26.3	26.2	26.8	26.2	26.1	25.8	-0.1	0.6	-0.6	-0.1	-0.3
8.	Karnataka	21.8	20.9	20.6	20.1	19.9	19.8	-0.9	-0.3	-0.5	-0.2	-0.1
9.	Kerala	16.7	15.2	15.0	14.9	14.7	14.6	-1.5	-0.2	-0.1	-0.2	-0.1
10.	Madhya Pradesh	30.2	29.8	29.4	29.1	25.5	28.0	-0.4	-0.4	-0.3	-0.6	-0.5
11.	Maharashtra	19.9	19.1	19.0	18.5	18.1	17.9	-0.8	-0.1	-0.5	-0.4	-0.2
12.	Orissa	23.0	22.7	22.3	21.9	21.5	21.4	-0.3	-0.4	-0.4	-0.4	-0.1

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
13.	Punjab	20.6	18.7	18.1	17.8	17.6	17.3	-1.9	-0.6	-0.3	-0.2	-0.3
14.	Rajasthan	30.3	29.0	28.6	28.3	27.9	27.5	-1.3	-0.4	-0.3	-0.4	-0.4
15.	Tamil Nadu	18.3	17.1	16.5	16.2	15.8	16.0	-1.2	-0.6	-0.3	-0.4	0.2
16.	Uttar Pradesh	31.3	30.8	30.4	30.1	29.5	29.1	-0.5	-0.4	-0.3	-0.6	-0.4
17.	West Bengal	20.3	19.3	18.8	18.4	17.9	17.5	-1.0	-0.5	-0.4	-0.5	-0.4
18.	Arunachal Pradesh	18.9	21.2	23.3	22.5	22.2	21.8	2.3	2.1	-0.8	-0.3	-0.4
19.	Delhi	17.3	18.4	18.6	18.4	18.1	18.4	1.1	0.2	-0.2	-0.3	0.3
20.	Goa	13.9	13.8	14.8	15.1	14.7	13.6	-0.1	1.0	0.3	-0.4	-1.1
21.	Himachal Pradesh	20.6	19.2	20.0	18.8	17.4	17.7	-1.4	0.8	-1.2	-1.4	0.3
22.	Jammu and Kashmir	18.6	18.7	18.9	18.7	19.0	18.8	0.1	0.2	-0.2	0.3	-0.2
23.	Manipur	15.5	13.9	14.7	13.4	14.6	15.8	-1.6	0.8	-1.3	1.2	1.2
24.	Meghalaya	24.7	25.2	25.1	24.7	24.4	25.2	0.5	-0.1	-0.4	-0.3	0.8
25.	Mizoram	16.0	19.1	18.8	17.8	18.2	17.8	3.1	-0.3	-1.0	0.4	-0.4
26.	Negaland	NA	13.9	16.4	17.3	17.4	17.5	2.5	0.9	0.1	0.1	
27.	Sikkim	21.9	19.5	19.9	19.2	18.1	18.4	-2.4	0.4	-0.7	-1.1	0.3
28.	Tripura	14.5	15.0	16.0	16.6	17.1	15.4	0.5	1.0	0.6	0.5	-1.7
29.	Uttarakhand	17.2	20.5	20.9	21.0	20.4	20.1	3.3	0.4	0.1	-0.6	-0.3
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	17.1	16.9	15.7	15.7	15.8	16.9	-0.2	-1.2	0.0	0.1	1.1
31.	Chandigarh	14.8	16.1	17.3	15.8	15.7	16.4	1.3	1.2	-1.5	-0.1	0.7
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	30.3	28.8	29.4	28.1	27.8	27.0	-1.5	0.6	-1.3	-0.3	-0.8
33.	Daman and Diu	22.4	20.0	19.1	18.4	17.8	17.5	-2.4	-0.9	-0.7	-0.6	-0.3
34.	Lakshadweep	19.0	20.4	19.1	18.9	18.3	14.3	1.4	-1.3	-0.2	-0.6	-4.0
35.	Puducherry	17.5	17.0	16.2	15.7	15.1	16.4	-0.5	-0.8	-0.5	-0.6	1.3

Sl. No.	States	Infant Mortality Rate										
		2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	Change (In points)				
								2004/ 2003	2005/ 2004	2006/ 2005	2007/ 2006	2008/ 2007
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	<b>All India</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>-2.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>-1.0</b>	<b>-2.0</b>	<b>-2.0</b>
1.	Andhra Pradesh	59	59	57	56	54	52	0.0	-2.0	-1.0	-2.0	-2.0
2.	Assam	67	66	68	67	66	64	-1.0	2.0	-1.0	-1.0	-2.0
3.	Bihar	60	61	61	60	58	56	1.0	0.0	-1.0	-2.0	-2.0
4.	Chhattisgarh	70	60	63	61	59	57	10.0	3.0	-2.0	-2.0	-2.0
5.	Gujarat	57	53	54	53	52	50	-4.0	1.0	-1.0	-1.0	-2.0
6.	Haryana	59	61	60	57	55	54	2.0	-1.0	-3.0	-2.0	-1.0
7.	Jharkhand	51	49	50	49	48	46	-2.0	1.0	-1.0	-1.0	-2.0
8.	Karnataka	52	49	50	48	47	45	-3.0	1.0	-2.0	-1.0	-2.0
9.	Kerala	11	12	14	15	13	12	1.0	2.0	1.0	-2.0	-1.0
10.	Madhya Pradesh	82	79	76	74	72	70	-3.0	-3.0	-2.0	-2.0	-2.0
11.	Maharashtra	42	36	36	35	34	33	-6.0	0.0	-1.0	-1.0	-1.0
12.	Orissa	83	77	75	73	71	69	-6.0	-2.0	-2.0	-2.0	-2.0
13.	Punjab	49	45	44	44	43	41	-4.0	-1.0	0.0	-1.0	-2.0
14.	Rajasthan	75	67	68	67	65	63	-8.0	1.0	-1.0	-2.0	-2.0
15.	Tamil Nadu	43	41	37	37	35	31	-2.0	-4.0	0.0	-2.0	-4.0
16.	Uttar Pradesh	76	72	73	71	69	67	-4.0	1.0	-2.0	-2.0	-2.0
17.	West Bengal	46	40	38	38	37	35	-6.0	-2.0	0.0	-1.0	-2.0
18.	Arunachal Pradesh	34	38	37	40	37	32	4.0	-1.0	3.0	-3.0	-5.0
19.	Delhi	28	32	35	37	36	35	4.0	3.0	2.0	-1.0	-1.0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
20.	Goa	16	17	16	15	13	10	1.0	-1.0	-1.0	-2.0	-3.0
21.	Himachal Pradesh	49	51	49	50	47	44	2.0	-2.0	1.0	-3.0	-3.0
22.	Jammu and Kashmir	44	49	50	52	51	49	5.0	1.0	2.0	-1.0	-2.0
23.	Manipur	16	14	13	11	12	14	-2.0	-1.0	-2.0	1.0	2.0
24.	Meghalaya	57	54	49	53	56	58	-3.0	-5.0	4.0	3.0	2.0
25.	Mizoram	16	19	20	25	23	37	3.0	1.0	5.0	-2.0	14.0
26.	Nagaland	NA	17	18	20	21	26		1.0	2.0	1.0	5.0
27.	Sikkim	33	32	30	33	34	33	-1.0	-2.0	3.0	1.0	-1.0
28.	Tripura	32	32	31	36	39	34	0.0	-1.0	5.0	3.0	-5.0
29.	Uttarakhand	41	42	42	43	48	44	1.0	0.0	1.0	5.0	-4.0
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	18	19	27	31	34	31	1.0	8.0	4.0	3.0	-3.0
31.	Chandigarh	19	21	19	23	27	28	2.0	-2.0	4.0	4.0	1.0
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	54	48	42	35	34	34	-6.0	-6.0	-7.0	-1.0	0.0
33.	Daman and Diu	39	37	28	28	27	31	-2.0	-9.0	0.0	-1.0	4.0
34.	Lakshadweep	26	30	22	25	24	31	4.0	-8.0	3.0	-1.0	7.0
35.	Puducherry	24	24	28	28	25	25	0.0	4.0	0.0	-3.0	0.0

Sl. No.	States	Crude Death Rate										
		2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	Change (in points)				
								2004/ 2003	2005/ 2004	2006/ 2005	2007/ 2006	2008/ 2007
1	<b>All India</b>	<b>8.0</b>	<b>7.5</b>	<b>7.6</b>	<b>7.5</b>	<b>7.4</b>	<b>7.4</b>	<b>-0.5</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>-0.1</b>	<b>-0.1</b>	<b>0.0</b>
1.	Andhra Pradesh	8.0	7.0	7.3	7.3	7.4	7.5	-1.0	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.1

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
2. Assam		9.1	8.8	8.7	8.7	8.6	8.6	-0.3	-0.1	0.0	-0.1	0.0
3. Bihar		7.9	8.1	8.1	7.7	7.5	7.3	0.2	0.0	-0.4	-0.2	-0.2
4. Chhattisgarh		8.5	7.7	8.1	8.1	8.1	8.1	-0.8	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0
5. Gujarat		7.6	6.9	7.1	7.3	7.2	6.9	-0.7	0.2	0.2	-0.1	-0.3
6. Haryana		7.1	6.6	6.7	6.5	6.6	6.9	-0.5	0.1	-0.2	0.1	0.3
7. Jharkhand		8.0	8.0	7.9	7.5	7.3	7.1	0.0	-0.1	-0.4	-0.2	-0.2
8. Karnataka		7.2	6.9	7.1	7.1	7.3	7.4	-0.3	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.1
9. Kerala		6.3	6.1	6.4	6.7	6.8	6.6	-0.2	0.3	0.3	0.1	-0.2
10. Madhya Pradesh		9.8	9.2	9.0	8.9	8.7	8.6	-0.6	-0.2	-0.1	-0.2	-0.1
11. Maharashtra		7.2	6.2	6.7	6.7	8.6	6.6	-1.0	0.5	0.0	-0.1	0.0
12. Orissa		9.7	9.6	9.5	9.3	9.2	9.0	-0.1	-0.1	-0.2	-0.1	-0.2
13. Punjab		7.0	6.4	6.7	8.8	7.0	7.2	-0.6	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.2
14. Rajasthan		7.6	7.0	7.0	6.9	6.8	6.8	-0.6	0.0	-0.1	-0.1	0.0
15. Tamil Nadu		7.6	7.5	7.4	7.5	7.2	7.4	-0.1	-0.1	0.1	-0.3	0.2
16. Uttar Pradesh		9.5	8.8	8.7	8.6	8.5	8.4	-0.7	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1
17. West Bengal		6.6	6.3	6.4	6.2	8.3	6.2	-0.3	0.1	-0.2	0.1	-0.1
18. Arunachal Pradesh		4.7	4.7	5.0	5.0	5.1	5.2	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.1
19. Delhi		5.0	4.7	4.6	4.7	4.8	4.8	-0.3	-0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0
20. Goa		8.1	7.2	7.1	7.4	7.2	6.8	-0.9	-0.1	0.3	-0.2	-0.6
21. Himachal Pradesh		7.1	6.8	6.9	6.8	7.1	7.4	-0.3	0.1	-0.1	0.3	0.3
22. Jammu and Kashmir		5.7	5.6	5.5	5.9	5.8	5.8	-0.1	-0.1	0.4	-0.1	0.0
23. Manipur		4.8	4.3	4.1	4.5	4.4	5.0	-0.5	-0.2	0.4	-0.1	0.6
24. Meghalaya		7.4	7.3	7.5	8.0	7.5	7.9	-0.1	0.2	0.5	-0.5	0.4
25. Mizoram		5.1	5.2	5.1	5.5	5.2	5.1	0.1	-0.1	0.4	-0.3	-0.1

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
26.	Nagaland	NA	3.7	3.8	4.8	5.0	4.6		0.1	1.0	0.2	-0.4
27.	Sikkim	5.0	4.9	5.1	5.6	5.3	5.2	-0.1	0.2	0.5	-0.3	-0.1
28.	Tripura	5.5	5.5	5.7	6.3	6.5	5.9	0.0	0.2	0.6	0.2	-0.6
29.	Uttarakhand	6.5	7.2	7.4	6.7	6.8	6.4	0.7	0.2	-0.7	0.1	-0.4
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	5.6	3.7	4.7	5.1	4.5	4.8	-1.9	1.0	0.4	-0.6	0.3
31.	Chandigarh	3.8	2.9	4.5	4.1	4.0	4.4	-0.9	1.6	-0.4	-0.1	0.4
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	6.1	5.2	5.1	4.8	4.8	5.4	-0.9	-0.1	-0.3	0.0	0.6
33.	Daman and Diu	6.8	5.8	5.8	5.5	5.5	5.3	-0.8	-0.2	-0.1	0.0	-0.2
34.	Lakshadweep	5.2	7.3	6.3	6.4	6.5	7.1	2.1	-1.0	0.1	0.1	0.6
35.	Puducherry	6.3	8.0	7.1	7.3	7.7	7.5	1.7	-0.9	0.2	0.4	-0.2

**Statement-III**

Sl. No.	States	TFR										
		2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	Change (in points)				
								2004/ 2003	2005/ 2004	2006/ 2005	2007/ 2006	2008/ 2007
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	<b>All India</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>2.9</b>	<b>2.9</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>-0.1</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>-0.1</b>	<b>-0.1</b>	<b>-0.1</b>
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2.2	2.1	2.0	2.0	1.9	1.8	-0.1	-0.1	0.0	-0.1	-0.1
2.	Assam	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.7	2.7	2.6	0.0	0.0	-0.2	0.0	-0.1
3.	Bihar	4.2	4.3	4.3	4.2	3.9	3.9	0.1	0.0	-0.1	-0.3	0.0
4.	Chhattisgarh		3.3	3.4	3.3	3.1	3.0		0.1	-0.1	-0.2	-0.1
5.	Gujarat	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.7	2.6	2.5	0.0	0.0	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1
6.	Haryana	3.0	3.0	2.8	2.7	2.6	2.5	0.0	-0.2	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1





1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
31.	Chandigarh	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
33.	Daman and Diu	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
34.	Lakshadweep	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35.	Puducherry	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

**Statement-IV**

*National Rural Health Mission  
Status as on 31st January, 2010*

Sl. No.	Action Point	Statu	
1.	Number of Rogi Kalyan Samitis registered	District Hospitals (DH)	20
		CHCs	114
		Other than CHC at or above block level but below District Level	36
		PHCs	341
		Other Health facilities above SC but below block level (may include APHC etc.)	0
2.	Number of ASHA selected during	2005-06	
		2006-07	
		2007-08	13190
		2008-09	3866
		2009-10	
		<b>Total</b>	<b>17056</b>
3.	Total Number of Monthly Village Health and Nutrition Days (VHND) held in the state	2006-07	6275
		2007-08	19940
		2008-09	19115
		2009-10	86156
		<b>Total</b>	<b>131486</b>

Sl. No.	Action Point	Status
4.	Number of Village Health and Sanitation Committee (VHSC) Constituted	13199
5.	Number of Joint Account operational at SCs and VHSCs	15508
6.	Number of SCs which are functional with second ANMs	894
	Total contractual ANMs recruited for all levels including SC	1569
7.	Total APHCs, PHCs, CHCs and other Sub District facilities functional as 24X7 basis	332
8.	Total Number of PHCs as on date functioning as 24x7 basis	182
9.	Number of PHCs where three Staff Nurses have been posted	182
10.	Number of CHCs Selected for upgradation to IPHS	116
	Facility survey completed (include others also)	116
	Physical upgradation started	114
	Physical upgradation completed	110
11.	Total Number of specialists at CHCs appointed on contract under NRHM	44
12.	Total Number of Staff Nurses (SN) appointed on contract as on date	912
13.	Number of General Duty Medical Doctors (GDMOs) in position on contract a various level as on date	148
14.	Paramedics in position on contract under NRHM as on date	44
15.	Total Number of centres operational as FRUs as on date	DH 20
		SDH 36
		CHC and others level 70
	<b>Total</b>	<b>126</b>

Note: Rows which are in grey are for information only. They may be updated by the states only, if exceptional differences are noticed.

[Translation]

**Mechanism to Monitor Power Projects**

\*520. SHRI MANSUKHBHAI D. VASAVA: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the mechanism set up by the Government to monitor various power projects in the country;

(b) whether the Government enforces accountability over the performance of various power projects in the country;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF POWER (SHRI

SUSHILKUMAR SHINDE): (a) The Ministry of Power has adopted a robust monitoring system for the capacity addition programme so as to see that the projects are executed in time. The progress of power projects for completion during the 11th Five Year Plan is reviewed periodically by the Central Electricity Authority, Ministry of Power and the Power Projects Monitoring Panel (PPMP). Besides this a high level Advisory Group under the chairmanship of Hon'ble Minister of Power has also been set up to regularly review and suggest ways and means to achieve the 11th Plan capacity addition targets. The Eleventh Plan capacity addition programme is also monitored by the Planning Commission and the Cabinet Secretariat.

(b) to (d) To ensure that the capacity addition targets are realized and projects are commissioned as per the 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. Salient aspects of this Accountability System are as follows:

- (i) Performance of the Chairman and Managing Director of Public Sector Undertakings with respect to project implementation would be assessed as per the terms and conditions stipulated in the MoU with the Ministry of Power. Slippages in performance of the Chairman and Managing Directors would be assessed by the CEA and reported to Ministry of Power for suitable action. CEA would make specific recommendations with respect to slippages in the performance of the Chairman and Managing Directors in project Implementation.
- (ii) Key Performance Areas (KPA) of project implementation for each layer of hierarchy beginning with the level of Chief Engineer and up to the level of Director (Projects) would be fixed at the beginning of each year. KPA would stipulate the milestone for each critical activity including the timeline for each of these.
- (iii) KPAs would be reviewed once in a six month

at each level beginning with the level of Chief Engineer. For example, KPAs agreed between the Chief Engineer and the General Manager would be reviewed by the General Manager, between General Manager and Executive Director by the Executive Director, and so on. Outcomes of the review meetings would be reported by the respective layer to the Chairman and Managing Director. CMD, in turn, would furnish the consolidated report of the review meetings to CEA and the Ministry of Power within 15 days of holding the review meeting.

*[English]*

#### **Proposals for Electrification of Villages**

5676. SHRI KODIKKUNNIL SURESH: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the State Government of Kerala has submitted proposals for the electrification of unelectrified villages in 14 districts of the State under the Rajeev Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana (RGGVY);

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Union Government has given its approval for implementation of the scheme in 7 districts only in the State;

(d) if so, the details thereof along with the reasons therefor; and

(e) the time by which the Union Government is likely to sanction the proposals for the remaining districts in the State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) to (d) Yes, Madam. Government of Kerala has submitted proposals for intensive electrification of electrified villages of 14 districts under Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana (RGGVY) and of which 7 projects of Kerala have been sanctioned under RGGVY. The details of the projects sanctioned in Kerala under RGGVY are given in the enclosed Statement.

(e) The remaining projects of Kerala may be considered for sanction by the Government as and when

funds are available over and above Rs. 33000 crore, approved for RGGVY so far.

### **Statement**

#### *District-wise details of the projects sanctioned in Kerala under RGGVY*

Sl. No.	Name of District(s)	Coverage		Total Cost of Project (Rs. lakh)
		No. of electrified villages	No. of BPL HHs to be electrified under the project	
1.	Idukki	38	17834	1975.95
1.	Total (X plan)	38	17834	1975.95
1.	Kannur	78	5136	1971.40
2.	Kasargod	113	4194	1460.71
3.	Kozhikode	87	11920	1692.93
4.	Malappuram	122	7897	3263.46
5.	Palakkad	144	3955	1635.40
6.	Wayanad	48	5415	1433.44
6.	Total (XI plan)	592	38517	11457.34
7.	Total (X+XI plan)	830	56351	13433.29

#### **Position of India in Gold Market**

5677. PROF. RANJAN PRASAD YADAV: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the position of India's gold market in the world during each of the last three years; and

(b) the steps taken to propel the country at the top in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) According to the World Gold Council, India ranked 13th in the world in terms of official gold holding in March 2008 and 2009. However, with the purchase of 200 metric tonnes of gold by the Reserve Bank of India from the International Monetary Fund under the IMF's limited gold

sales program, India's rank increased to 10th position in March 2010, with official gold holding of 557.7 metric tonnes. The purchase was part of the Reserve Bank's foreign exchange reserves management operations.

#### **Empowerment of Women**

5678. SHRI P. BALRAM: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the developmental schemes implemented in the tribal areas have benefitted the women and girls;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the further steps to be taken in this regard for future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (Dr. TUSHAR CHAUDHARY): (a) The Ministry of Tribal Affairs has been implementing the gender-specific scheme of "Strengthening Education among ST girls in low literacy districts", which benefits those living in 54 identified low literacy districts or any tribal block which has ST population of 25% and above with ST female literacy rate below 35%.

(b) The details of funds released during 2008-09 and 2009-10 and the number of beneficiaries are given below:

Year	Amount released (Rs. in crores)	Number of beneficiaries
2008-09	40.00	26272
2009-10	33.50	21146

(c) The scheme will continue benefitting ST girls in 2010-11 as well.

#### **Awards to Anganwadi Workers**

5679. SHRI HARISHCHANDRA CHAVAN: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government gives National/State

level awards to the Anganwadi workers in the country;

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

(c) the details of awards given to workers during each of the last three years, State-wise;

(d) whether the Government has given any financial assistance to States for these awards; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) to (e) State Level and National Level Awards at the rate of Rs. 5000 and Rs. 25000 respectively per awardee, are given to the Anganwadi workers to motivate them. Exemplary performance of the Anganwadi workers in improving the coverage and quality of services under the ICDS Scheme are the chief criteria for selection of the Awardees.

Both, the State Level and National Level Awards are given to the Anganwadi workers on Year-to-year basis. State Level Awards are given by the States/UTs at their level.

Statement showing details of National Awards given by the Government of India to Anganwadi workers is enclosed. The expenditure is incurred out of grants-in-aid for the scheme of ICDS.

#### **Statement**

##### *State-wise number of National Level Awards given to Anganwadi Workers during 2008-09*

Sl. No.	State/UT	Number of National Level Awards given to Anganwadi Workers during 2008-09	
		For the year 2004-05	For the year 2005-06
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1	2
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1	1
3.	Assam	0	0
4.	Bihar	0	0

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1	2	3	4
5.	Chhattisgarh	1	1
6.	Goa	0	1
7.	Gujarat	1	2
8.	Haryana	1	1
9.	Himachal Pradesh	1	1
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	1	1
11.	Jharkhand	1	1
12.	Karnataka	1	2
13.	Kerala	1	2
14.	Madhya Pradesh	1	2
15.	Maharashtra	1	3
16.	Manipur	0	0
17.	Meghalaya	1	1
18.	Mizoram	1	1
19.	Nagaland	1	1
20.	Orissa	1	2
21.	Punjab	0	0
22.	Rajasthan	1	1
23.	Sikkim	1	1
24.	Tamil Nadu	1	2
25.	Tripura	1	1
26.	Uttar Pradesh	1	4
27.	Uttarakhand	1	1
28.	West Bengal	1	2
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1	1
30.	Chandigarh	1	1
31.	Delhi	1	1

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1	2	3	4
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1	1
33.	Daman and Diu	1	1
34.	Lakshadweep	1	1
35.	Puducherry	1	1
All India		30	44

### Indian Stock

5680. SHRI PONNAM PRABHAKAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian stocks are the best among Brazil, Russia, India and China (BRIC) nations;

(b) if so, the comparative details of stocks of BRIC during each of the last three years; and

(c) the future action plan in this regard to compete globally with the world countries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) As per information furnished by the Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI), the movements of the indices of BRIC nations for the last 3 years are as follows:

Country	Index	Closing Values of Indices			Percentage Change (April 01, 2008 to April 01, 2010)
		April 01, 2008	April 01, 2009	April 01, 2010	
India	Sensex	15626.62	9901.99	17692.62	13.22
India	Nifty	4739.55	3060.35	5290.5	11.62
Brazil	Bovespa Index	62774.85	41976.33	71136.34	13.32
Russia	MICEX Composite Index	1640.75	787.22	1479.66	-9.82
China	Shanghai SE Composite Index	3329.162	2408.017	3147.416	-5.46

(b) As indicated in reply to part (a) as above.

(c) The authorities in India do not try to manage or control movement of market indices. They endeavour to build systems and practices, that, *inter-alia*, deepen and broaden markets which can withstand volatility. The Government has put in place systems and practices to promote a safe, transparent and efficient market and to protect market integrity. The systems instituted include

advanced risk management mechanisms comprising on-line monitoring and surveillance, various limits on positions, margin requirements, circuit filters, etc. Measures taken to broaden and deepen markets include screen based trading system, dematerialization of securities, corporatization and demutualization of exchanges, settlement through clearing corporation, trading in of derivatives, etc.

SEBI continues its efforts to ensure that the stock exchanges in India have adequate risk containment mechanisms to achieve timely settlement.

#### **Staff Welfare Schemes in Banks**

5681. SHRI SAKTI MOHAN MALIK: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state the details of the existing staff welfare schemes in Public Sector Banks (PSBs) and Regional Rural Banks (RRBs), Bank-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): There are many staff welfare schemes which are operational in Public Sector Banks (PSBs) and the Regional Rural Banks (RRBs). The number, nature and quantum of assistance available under these schemes vary across PSBs/RRBs. Broadly the schemes are:

- Ex-gratia payment to families of the deceased, who die in harness;
- Financial aid to families of deceased employees for funeral etc;
- Reimbursement of medical/hospitalization expenses incurred for self and dependents;
- Reimbursement of tuition fee upto two children;
- Subsidised canteen facilities;
- Group Insurance Schemes for all employees;
- Mediclaim Insurance for retired employees;
- Presentation of mementoes to employees on attaining superannuation;
- Holiday homes/transit homes for employees at transit/pilgrimage centres;
- Financial assistance to physically challenged employees for purchase of accessories;
- Financial assistance to employees towards up-

bringing and treatment of mentally challenged children;

- Reimbursement of newspaper expenses.

*[Translation]*

#### **Irregularities in Nursing Colleges**

5682. SHRI RAM SINGH KASWAN:

SHRI P. VISWANATHAN:

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

(a) whether the Government proposes to bring changes in the eligibility criteria for admission into the diploma and degree courses in the nursing colleges in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has received reports/complaints regarding various kind of irregularities including wrong advertisements and admissions to more students against the sanctioned seats in the nursing colleges in the country;

(d) if so, the details thereof during the last three years and the current year, State/UT-wise including Haryana and Rajasthan; and

(e) the action taken by the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI S. GANDHISELVAN): (a) and (b) No.

(c) to (e) Complaints against 15 institutions have been received during the last 3 years including the current year. State-wise details of the institutions in respect of which complaints have been received are given in the enclosed Statement. Surprise inspections of these institutions were conducted and the reports were considered in the Executive Committee meeting of the Indian Nursing Council. Necessary action has been taken in accordance with the decisions of the Executive Committee.



**Statement**

*State-wise detail of Institutions in Respect of which complaints for irregularities have been received*

Sl. No.	Name of the Institutions	Year of Complaint
1	2	3
<b>Karnataka</b>		
1.	Kumuda School of Nursing, S. Nijalingappa Layout, Davangere-577004, Karnataka	2007
2.	Shree Siddaganga Institute of Nursing Sciences and Research Centre, B.H. Road, Tumkur-572102, Karnataka	2008
3.	Sri Basaveshwara College of Nursing, K.H.B. Colony, Tiptur-572202, Tumkur District	2008
4.	Prayavi School of Nursing, Opp. Pannalal Hiralal High School, Near Khadi Bhandar, Bidar-585401	2009
<b>Rajasthan</b>		
5.	Rajiv Gandhi Nursing School, Y-151-152 Sudershana Nagar, Ballabh Garden, Bikaner, Rajasthan-334003	2007
6.	Rajasthan Hospital School of Nursing, Near Railway Crossing of Tabiji, Bewar Road, Ajmer-305001	2008
7.	Shreeji Nursing Institute, Rajsamand 313301, Rajasthan	2008
8.	Florence Nightingale School of Nursing, Opp. Bishnoi Dharamshala, Hospital Raod, Hanumangarh Town-335513, Rajasthan	2009
9.	K.S. Memorial School of Nursing, 3/13, Parvati Nagar Ratanada Near Circuit House, Jodhpur-342 001	2009
10.	Shree Narasingh Gen NSG and Midwifery Institute, C-6, RIICO, Bharatpur Road, Bayana-321401, Rajasthan	2010
<b>Punjab</b>		
11.	Shiv Shakti School of Nursing, P.O. Bikhi (Distt.) Mansa, Punjab	2007
12.	Batala Institute of Medical Science, School of Nursing, D.B.N. Road, Shukerpura, Batala-143505	2007
<b>Haryana</b>		
13.	Shaheed Baba Deep Singh School of Nursing, S.C.F.-18 Mandi Township Tatia Distt., Fatehabad-125051	2009

1	2	3
<b>Madhya Pradesh</b>		
14.	Gwalior Nursing College, Sakshi Parisar, Sabad Pratap Ashram Road, Urval Gate, Gwalior-474 012	2007
15.	Regional Institute of Nursing, Kuchaini Parisar, behind Kshetriya Bus Stand, Damoh Naka, Jabalpur, Madhya Pradesh	2009

### Renewable Energy Policy

5683. SHRI MITHILESH KUMAR:

SHRI S. PAKKIRAPPA:

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

(a) whether the Government proposes to formulate a renewable energy policy for the development of renewable energy sources in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government is providing assistance for the new research and development in the renewable energy sector in the country; and

(d) if so, the details and the achievements made as a result thereof?

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (Dr. FAROOQ ABDULLAH): (a) and (b) The

Government has formulated an Integrated Energy Policy covering all sources of energy including renewable energy sources, in December 2008. The policy document has highlighted the need to maximally develop domestic energy supply options and diversify energy sources, including increased exploitation of renewable energy, especially solar. It has further projected that with a concerted push, renewables may account for 5 to 6 per cent of India's energy mix by 2031-32.

(c) and (d) Yes, Madam. An amount of Rs. 500 crore has been allocated during 11th plan period to support Research and Development activity in new and renewable energy technologies. Sector-wise details of R and D projects sanctioned during the last three years along with funds sanctioned are furnished in the enclosed Statement. As regards outcome, R and D efforts are of an on-going nature and generally involve long lead times to translate into quantifiable impacts on improvement of industrial processes, materials, devices and final products.

### Statement

*Sector-wise details of R and D projects sanctioned during last three years along with funds sanctioned*

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	Area of Project	2007-08		2008-09		2009-10	
		No. of Projects	Amount Sanctioned	No. of Projects	Amount Sanctioned	No. of Projects	Amount Sanctioned
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Solar Thermal	5	1.21	4	2.97	5	42.42

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
2.	SPV	6	5.11	5	2.30	3	9.60
3.	Bio-energy	1	1.00	4	10.87	1	0.37
4.	Biogas	12	3.49	1	1.08	8	4.48
5.	Bio-fuel	2	0.47			1	4.33
6.	Waste to energy	1	1.93				
7.	Hydrogen	8	4.87	4	1.62	10	31.19
8.	Fuel Cell	5	2.13				
Total		40	20.21	18	18.84	28	92.39

[English]

#### **Listing Agreement and SEBI Regulations**

5684. SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR SINGH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI) had made amendments to the Listing Agreement and SEBI regulations;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the time by which the said regulations are likely to be effective?

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

(b) Major amendments to equity Listing Agreement include dealing with unclaimed shares which could not be allotted in public issues due to incorrect information about applicant, reduction of notice period for record date to 7 working days and for board meeting to 2 working days, declaration of dividend on per share basis, disclosures under clause 35 regarding voting rights pattern, prohibiting listed entities from issuing shares with superior rights as to voting or dividend. New Listing Agreement *inter-alia*, provides for requirement to submit certificate of maintenance of security, statement on use

of issue proceeds and submission of financial statements. The SEBI (Issue of Capital and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2009 were notified on 26-08-2009 and have been made primarily by conversion of SEBI (Disclosure and Investor Protection) Guidelines 2000 which governed the listing framework.

(c) The regulations have come into force from the date of their notification in the official Gazette.

[Translation]

#### **Monitoring Agencies in the Power Sector**

5685. SHRI IJYARAJ SINGH:

SHRI ARJUN ROY:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether several monitoring agencies have been formed to take care of public interests under the Electricity Act, 2003;

(b) if so, the names and functions thereof;

(c) the details of the deficiencies noticed and dispensed with by these agencies during the last three years and the current year and the main points of the decision taken thereon;

(d) whether the Government has enquired if these agencies are functioning detrimental to the public interest;

- (e) if so, the details thereof; and  
 (f) the action taken by the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) to (f) Under the Electricity Act, 2003, the Appropriate Commission, Central Electricity Authority (CEA), the Load Despatch Centres and District Committees have the responsibilities *inter-alia* of monitoring to take care of public interest. The relevant provisions of the Act, viz., sections 79 and 86 dealing with the functions of Central Electricity Regulatory Commission (CERC) and State Electricity Regulatory Commissions (SERCs), respectively, section 73 deals with the functions of CEA, sections 28 and 32 deal with the functions of Load Despatch Centres and section 166 (5) deals with the District Committees (Statement-I).

The Appropriate Commission has powers under section 142 of the Act to impose penalty against any person for contravention of the provisions of the Act, policies, rules and regulations framed under the Act. Statement-II indicating actions taken by CERC for contravention of the directions and regulations of CERC is enclosed.

#### **Statement-I**

#### **Relevant Sections of Electricity Act, 2003**

#### **Section 79. (Functions of Central Commission):—**

(1) The Central Commission shall discharge the following functions, namely:—

- (a) to regulate the tariff of generating companies owned or controlled by the Central Government;
- (b) to regulate the tariff of generating companies other than those owned or controlled by the Central Government specified in clause (a), if such generating companies enter into or otherwise have a composite scheme for generation and sale of electricity in more than one State;
- (c) to regulate the inter-State transmission of electricity;

- (d) to determine tariff for inter-State transmission of electricity;
- (e) to issue licenses to persons to function as transmission licensee and electricity trader with respect to their inter-State operations;
- (f) to adjudicate upon disputes involving generating companies or transmission licensee in regard to matters connected with clauses (a) to (d) above and to refer any dispute for arbitration;
- (g) to levy fees for the purposes of this Act;
- (h) to specify Grid Code having regard to Grid Standards;
- (i) to specify and enforce the standards with respect to quality, continuity and reliability of service by licensees;
- (j) to fix the trading margin in the inter-State trading of electricity, if considered, necessary;
- (k) to discharge such other functions as may be assigned under this Act.

(2) The Central Commission shall advise the Central Government on all or any of the following matters, namely:—

- (i) formulation of National electricity Policy and tariff policy;
- (ii) promotion of competition, efficiency and economy in activities of the electricity industry;
- (iii) promotion of investment in electricity industry;
- (iv) any other matter referred to the Central Commission by that Government.

(3) The Central Commission shall ensure transparency while exercising its powers and discharging its functions.

(4) In discharge of its functions, the Central Commission shall be guided by the National Electricity Policy, National Electricity Plan and tariff policy published under section.

**3. Section 86. (Functions of State Commission):—**

(1) The State Commission shall discharge the following functions, namely:

- (a) determine the tariff for generation, supply, transmission and wheeling of electricity, wholesale, bulk or retail as the case may be, within the State;

Provided that where open access has been permitted to a category of consumers under section 42, the State Commission shall determine only the wheeling charges and surcharge thereon, if any, for the said category of consumers;

- (b) regulate electricity purchase and procurement process of distribution licensees including the price at which electricity shall be procured from the generating companies or licensees or from other sources through agreements for purchase of power for distribution and supply within the State;
- (c) facilitate intra-State transmission and wheeling of electricity;
- (d) issue licences to persons seeking to act as transmission licensees, distribution licensees and electricity traders with respect to their operations within the State;
- (e) promote co-generation and generation of electricity from renewable sources of energy by providing suitable measures for connectivity with the grid and sale of electricity to any person, and also specify, for purchase of electricity from such sources, a percentage of the total consumption of electricity in the area of a distribution licensee;
- (f) adjudicate upon the disputes between the licensees, and generating companies and to refer any dispute for arbitration;
- (g) levy fee for the purposes of this Act;
- (h) specify State Grid Code consistent with the Grid Code specified under clause (h) of sub-section (1) of section 79;

- (i) specify or enforce standards with respect to quality, continuity and reliability of service by licensees;
- (j) fix the trading margin in the intra-State trading of electricity, if considered, necessary; and
- (k) discharge such other functions as may be assigned to it under this Act.

(2) The State Commission shall advise the State Government on all or any of the following matters, namely:

- (i) promotion of competition, efficiency and economy in activities of the electricity industry;
- (ii) promotion of investment in electricity industry;
- (iii) reorganization and restructuring of electricity industry in the State;
- (iv) matters concerning generation, transmission, distribution and trading of electricity or any other matter referred to the State Commission by that Government.

(3) The State Commission shall ensure transparency while exercising its powers and discharging its functions.

(4) In discharge of its functions, the State Commission shall be guided by the National Electricity Policy, National Electricity Plan and tariff policy published under section 3.

**Section 73. (Functions and duties of Authority):**

The Authority shall perform such functions and duties as the Central Government may prescribe or direct, and in particular to—

- (a) advise the Central Government on the matters relating to the national electricity policy, formulate short-term and perspective plans for development of the electricity system and co-ordinate the activities of the planning agencies for the optimal utilisation of resources to subserve the interests of the national economy and to provide reliable and affordable electricity for all consumers;

- (b) specify the technical standards for construction of electrical plants, electric lines and connectivity to the grid;
- (c) specify the safety requirements for construction, operation and maintenance of electrical plants and electric lines;
- (d) specify the Grid Standards for operation and maintenance of transmission lines;
- (e) specify the conditions for installation of meters for transmission and supply of electricity;
- (f) promote and assist in the timely completion of schemes and projects for improving and augmenting the electricity system;
- (g) promote measures for advancing the skill of persons engaged in the electricity industry;
- (h) advise the Central Government on any matter on which its advice is sought or make recommendation to that Government on any matter if, in the opinion of the Authority, the recommendation would help in improving the generation, transmission, trading, distribution and utilisation of electricity;
- (i) collect and record the data concerning the generation, transmission, trading, distribution and utilisation of electricity and carry out studies relating to cost, efficiency, competitiveness and such like matters;
- (j) make public from time to time the information secured under this Act, and provide for the publication of reports and investigations;
- (k) promote research in matters affecting the generation, transmission, distribution and trading of electricity;
- (l) carry out, or cause to be carried out, any investigation for the purposes of generating or transmitting or distributing electricity;
- (m) advise any State Government, licensees or the generating companies on such matters which

shall enable them to operate and maintain the electricity system under their ownership or control in an improved manner and where necessary, in co-ordination with any other Government, licensee or the generating company owning or having the control of another electricity system;

- (n) advise the Appropriate Government and the Appropriate Commission on all technical matters relating to generation, transmission and distribution of electricity; and
- (o) discharge such other functions as may be provided under this Act.

**Section 28. (Functions of Regional Load Despatch Centre):—**(1) The Regional Load Despatch Centre shall be the apex body to ensure integrated operation of the power system in the concerned region.

(2) The Regional Load Despatch Centre shall comply with such principles, guidelines and methodologies in respect of the wheeling and optimum scheduling and despatch of electricity as the Central Commission may specify in the Grid Code.

(3) The Regional Load Despatch Centre shall—

- (a) be responsible for optimum scheduling and despatch of electricity within the region, in accordance with the contracts entered into with the licensees or the generating companies operating in the region;
- (b) monitor grid operations;
- (c) keep accounts of quantity of electricity transmitted through the regional grid;
- (d) exercise supervision and control over the inter-State transmission system; and
- (e) be responsible for carrying out real time operations for grid control and despatch of electricity within the region through secure and economic operation of the regional grid in accordance with the Grid Standards and the Grid Code.

(4) The Regional Load Despatch Centre may levy and collect such fee and charges from the generating companies or licensees engaged in inter-State transmission of electricity as may be specified by the Central Commission.

**Section 32. (Functions of State Load Despatch Centres):**—(1) The State Load Despatch Centre shall be the apex body to ensure integrated operation of the power system in a State.

(2) The State Load Despatch Centre shall—

- (a) be responsible for optimum scheduling and despatch of electricity within a State, in accordance with the contracts entered into with the licensees or the generating companies operating in that State;
- (b) monitor grid operations;
- (c) keep accounts of the quantity of electricity transmitted through the State grid;
- (d) exercise supervision and control over the intra-State transmission system; and

(e) be responsible for carrying out real time operations for grid control and despatch of electricity within the State through secure and economic operation of the State grid in accordance with the Grid Standards and the State Grid Code.

(3) The State Load Despatch Centre may levy and collect such fee and charges from the generating companies and licensees engaged in intra-State transmission of electricity as may be specified by the State Commission.

**Section 166. (Coordination Forum):**

(5) There shall be a committee in each district to be constituted by the Appropriate Government—

- (a) to coordinate and review the extension of electrification in each district;
- (b) to review the quality of power supply and consumer satisfaction;
- (c) to promote energy efficiency and its conservation.

**Statement-II**

*Cases of over-drawal during 2009-2010*

Sl. No.	Petition No.	Date of order	Respondents	Amount (in Rs.)	Payable by	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	54/2008	15-3-2009	BSEB	One lakh	31-3-2009	Penalty of Rs. one lakh was reduced to Rs. 50,000 vide judgment of Appellate Tribunal.
2.	52/2009	6-5-2009	KPTCL	17 lakh	31-5-2009	Penalty was subsequently set aside by Appellate Tribunal for Electricity
3.	59/2009	5-5-2009	RRVPL	5 lakh	31-5-2009	Penalty was subsequently set aside by Appellate Tribunal for Electricity
4.	80/2009	11-5-2009	APTRANSCO	Rs. 1.22 crore	31-5-2009	Proceedings have been stayed by High Court of Andhra Pradesh

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
5.	81/2009	8-5-2009	TNEB	Rs. 1.5 crore	31-5-2009	Proceedings have been stayed by High Court of Madras.
6.	105/2009	21-8-2009	UPPCL	2.57 crore	31-8-2009	As per direction of the Hon'ble High Court of Allahabad, UPPCL has deposited Rs. 64,25,000 (25% of the total amount) on 15-9-2009. The matter has been disposed with direction to UPPCL to approach ATE.
7.	106/2009 and 130/2009	21-8-2009	Tamil Nadu Electricity Board, Chennai	4.37 crore	31-8-2009	Madras High Court by its order dated 1-9-2009 stayed the proceeding.
8.	Adj Case No. 5/2009	14-10-2009	UPPCL	1.75 crore	10-11-2009	Order challenged in the High Court. Listed on 7-12-2009 for hearing on relief. As per direction of the Hon'ble High Court of Allahabad, UPPCL has deposited Rs. 60 lakh (1/3 of the total amount) on 24-11-2009 by Cheque.
9.	137/2009	30-10-2009	UPPCL	4.62 crore	15-11-2009	Order challenged before the High Court of Allahabad. No stay.
10.	151/2009	30-11-2009	DTL (SLDC)	25,000	15-12-2009	Rs. 25,000 has been deposited
11.	107/2010	30-3-2010	Over-drawal by TNEB on 19-3-2010 and 23-3-2010	—	—	Heard on 8-4-2010 order reserved
12.	129/2010	15-4-2010	Over-drawal by several Northern Region constituents during 1-4-2010 to 9-4-2010	—	—	Listed for hearing on 29-4-2010



[English]

### **Irregularities in Tourism Projects**

5686. SHRI NRIPENDRA NATH ROY: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received complaints of irregularities in the tourism projects running in the various States including West Bengal; and

(b) if so, the details thereof, State-wise and the action taken by the Union Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI SULTAN AHMED): (a) and (b) Ministry of Tourism provides financial assistance to the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations for augmentation of tourism infrastructure. Implementation and monitoring of Tourism projects is the responsibility of the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations. However, Ministry of Tourism also monitors the progress of implementation through site visits, review meetings and regional conferences with the officers of the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations.

### **National Electronic Fund Transfer**

5687. SHRI E.G. SUGAVANAM: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the banks have started National Electronic Fund Transfer (NEFT);

(b) if so, the features of the scheme and the estimate number of transactions taking place in a month;

(c) whether there are proposals to extend the operating hours of NEFT system and also to strengthen the same; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Presently, 95 banks are participating in National Electronic Funds Transfer (NEFT) System. NEFT is a nation-wide system that facilitates individuals to electronically transfer funds from any bank branch to any other

bank branch in the country. During the month of March 2010, 82.77 lakh transactions were processed under the NEFT system.

(c) and (d) NEFT is a secure mode of transferring funds and uses the Public Key Infrastructure (PKI) technology to ensure end-to-end security. It rides on the Indian Financial Network (INFINET) to connect the bank branches. The need for extending operating hours, if any, is considered by the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) as and when felt necessary in consultation with the stakeholders. The operating hours of NEFT which were from 9.00 am to 5.00 pm on weekdays and from 9.00 am to 12 noon on Saturdays were increased w.e.f. March 1, 2010. NEFT presently operates from 9.00 am to 7.00 pm on weekdays and from 9.00 am to 1.00 pm on Saturdays.

[Translation]

### **IT Raids**

5688. SHRI DANVE RAOSAHEB PATIL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of raids conducted against the officials posted in Income Tax, Central Excise departments, banks and financial institutions during the last three months;

(b) the details of the proceedings launched and the outcome thereof;

(c) the value of unaccounted movable and immovable property confiscated in the said raids; and

(d) the steps being taken against the guilty officials by the Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) The Income Tax Department, during the last three months conducted Search and Seizure action in case of one official posted in a financial institution. No search and seizure action has been conducted by the Income tax Department in case of any official of Income tax and Central Excise Department or Banks during the last three months.

(b) The post-search proceedings, which includes the assessment of the income of the person searched, have been initiated.

(c) This Search and Seizure action has resulted in a total seizure of Rs. 25.83 lacs.

(d) Search operation u/s 132 of the Income Tax Act is conducted by the Income tax Department to gather evidences relating to tax evasion. After the search, assessments of individuals and entities are made u/s 153A and 153C of Income tax Act, 1961 which involves detailed examination of seized material, post search enquiries and also giving proper opportunity to such individuals and entities. The assessments become final only after decision in appeals before Commissioner of Income Tax (Appeals), Income Tax Appellate Tribunal, High Courts and Supreme Court. Any individual or entity can be said to be guilty only after the assessment becomes final and conviction order by the Court is obtained in prosecution proceedings launched as per the Income Tax Act, 1961.

*[English]*

#### **Compensation to Karnataka**

5689. SHRI G.M. SIDDESHWARA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the State Government of Karnataka has requested the Union Government to release the balance claim of Value Added Tax (VAT) compensation of Rs. 64.26 crore and to release the balance Central Sales Tax (CST) compensation for 2008-09 in October 2009; and

(b) if so, the time by which a final decision in this regard is likely to be taken and the amount likely to be released?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. Value Added Tax (VAT) related compensation of Rs. 64.26 crore and balance Central Sales Tax (CST) related compensation of Rs. 215.30 crore for 2008-09 have already been released to the Government of Karnataka.

*[Translation]*

#### **Foreign Exchange Derivative Violation**

5690. SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to take action against some banks in Foreign Exchange Derivative Contracts case;

(b) if so, the complete details thereof and the details of such indigenous and foreign banks;

(c) whether there is a likelihood of several companies going bankrupt owing to forward contract including hedging with these banks; and

(d) if so, the details of the action being taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) The Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has constituted an Inter Departmental Group (IDG) during October 2008 to review the derivative transactions of certain banks, which are active in derivative business, for assessing the systemic issues. These banks included a few Indian banks. RBI has come to the conclusion that this is not a systemic issue. Deviations from Foreign Exchange Management Act (FEMA) provisions/Regulatory guidelines were observed in the Annual Financial Inspection (AFI) 2007, AFI 2008 and scrutiny reports of these banks. RBI is in the process of calling explanation from the banks, where violations were observed during the course of inspection.

(c) and (d) The Marked-to-Market (MTM) positions show only the present value of the transactions. As most of the derivative contracts have been executed for long maturities, the MTM profile of such contracts would undergo changes over the period of the contract till the maturity of the contracts. Further, in arriving at the figure of MTM loss to the banks' customers, the gains wherever accrued to them on their underlying exposures should be reckoned to arrive at the actual MTM losses to the customers. Thus, the losses or gains on account

of forex derivative contracts have to be seen holistically in conjunction with the gains and losses on the underlying exposure to get a true and fair picture of the MTM positions. Hence, mere MTM positions may not reflect the correct position of the losses/gains of the users.

In the light of the developments in the domestic and international financial markets, the existing guidelines on Over the Counter (OTC) forex derivatives were reviewed by RBI. The draft guidelines on OTC foreign exchange derivatives were placed on RBI's website on November 12, 2009 for feedback. The feedback received from various sources, viz. banks, corporates, individuals and others, has been evaluated in consultation with the Technical Advisory Committee on Money, Foreign Exchange and Government Securities Markets.

*[English]*

#### **Goods and Services Tax**

5691. Dr. PADMASINHA BAJIRAO PATIL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a meeting of State Finance Ministers were held recently;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Finance State Ministers are against the implementation of proposed Goods and Service Tax (GST);

(d) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(e) the reaction of the Union Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) and (b) The last meeting of Empowered Committee of State Finance Ministers (EC) was held on 28th January, 2010.

(c) to (e) A broad consensus has been arrived among States regarding design of Goods and Services Tax (GST), on the basis of which HC has prepared and issued 'First Discussion Paper on GST' in November, 2009. The Central Government has sent its comments on this discussion paper to the EC in January, 2010.

#### **Juvenile Police Unit**

5692. SHRI M.B. RAJESH: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the juvenile Justice Act has a provision for Juvenile Police Unit in every police station; and

(b) if so, the number of police stations not having a Juvenile Police Unit in the country, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) No, Madam. However, Section 63(3) of the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2000 provides for creation of 'special juvenile police unit' for every district and city to coordinate and upgrade the treatment of juveniles and children by the police.

(b) Does not arise.

*[Translation]*

#### **Centres of Indian Systems of Medicine and Homoeopathy**

5693. SHRI PREMCHAND GUDDU: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has received proposals from various States including Madhya Pradesh for the setting up of treatment centres of Indian Systems of Medicine and Homoeopathy (ISM and H);

(b) if so, the details thereof during the last three years and the current year, State/UT-wise; and

(c) the action taken thereon and amount released for the purpose, State/UT-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI S. GANDHISELVAN): (a) Yes.

(b) and (c) Details of amount released for setting up of treatment Centres of Indian System of Medicine

and Homoeopathy (ISM and H) to the State/UT including Madhya Pradesh under the Hospital and Dispensary

Scheme, during last three years and current year, are given in the enclosed Statement.

**Statement**

*State/UT-wise amount released during last three years for setting up of ISM and H Treatment Centres*

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	State	Expenditure made on Setting up of ISM and H treatment centres during 2007-08	Expenditure made on Setting up of ISM and H treatment centres during 2008-09	Expenditure made on Setting up of ISM and H treatment centres during 2009-10	Expenditure made on Setting up of ISM and H treatment centres during 2010-11
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra pradesh	0.00	0.00	1.25	Nil
2.	Bihar	0.00	0.00	2500.00	Nil
3.	*Chandigarh		44.00	0.00	Nil
4.	Gujarat	2218.00	2442.84	0.00	Nil
5.	Haryana	0.00	514.00	1615.00	Nil
6.	Himachal Pradesh	0.00	1890.00	646.27	Nil
7.	Jammu and Kashmir	0.00	0.00	108.09	Nil
8.	Jharkhand	0.00	0.00	2026.00	Nil
9.	Karnataka	22.00	0.00	484.70	Nil
10.	Kerala	0.00	0.00	1184.83	Nil
11.	Madhya Pradesh	290.00	0.00	693.33	Nil
12.	Maharashtra	229.31	66.00	27.00	Nil
13.	Orissa	3146.71	0.00	430.85	Nil
14.	Punjab	142.00	0.00	876.60	Nil
15.	Rajasthan	0.00	2117.03	2170.68	Nil
16.	Tamil Nadu	900.00	20.00	4666.50	Nil
17.	Uttarakhand	1451.98	0.00	463.00	Nil
18.	Uttar Pradesh	0.00	22.00	0.00	Nil

1	2	3	4	5	6
19.	West Bengal	0.00	13.00	0.00	Nil
20.	*Puducherry	0.00	41.13	45.30	Nil
21.	Assam	0.00	0.00	1.17	Nil
22.	Meghalaya	0.00	165.57	323.00	Nil
23.	Manipur	882.13	280.00	1052.03	Nil
24.	Mizoram	0.00	284.00	82.72	Nil
25.	Nagaland	35.00	0.00	305.29	Nil
26.	Tripura	0.00	0.00	201.70	Nil
27.	Sikkim	137.50	0.00	0.00	Nil
Total		9454.63	8499.57	19905.30	Nil

\*Union Territory.

### Cases of Autism

5694. SHRI ANJANKUMAR M. YADAV: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a rise in the cases of autism in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the number of such cases, State/UT-Wise;

(c) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government for the treatment of such patients;

(d) whether any financial assistance has been provided to the Non-Governmental Organisations (NGO) for the care and treatment of autistic patients; and

(e) if so, the details thereof during the last three years and the current year, State/UT-wise?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) There is no record of enumeration of Autism, which is a neuro-developmental disorder in the country.

(c) Autism is a neuro-developmental disability for which no cure or treatment is available. However, with early detection and intervention it can be managed. Therefore steps have been taken for creating awareness, diagnosis and early intervention.

Under the National Trust Act, 1999, a number of activities are undertaken like caregivers courses, training and public awareness programmes.

Early Intervention Programmes are being conducted in collaboration with Voice and Mission, Mumbai, and by the State Nodal Agency Center of National Trust in Delhi in Government Hospitals. Awareness Programme is being conducted throughout the country by the registered organizations of the National Trust.

National Trust runs several schemes like Samarth (Residential Center), Niramaya (Health Insurance Scheme), Aspiration (Day Care Centre), Gyan Prabha (Scholarship Scheme), Uddyam Prabha (Interest Subsidy Scheme) all over the country.

The Rehabilitation Council of India has given accreditation to Centres to run courses for training teachers in the management of people with ASD.

The Government of India has adopted community based care of mentally ill persons under District Mental Health Programme (DMHP), a component of the National Mental Health Programme (NMHP). Under DMHP, a mental health team led by a psychiatrist is placed in a district to provide services, training to general health care personnel for identification and treatment of common mental illnesses and conduct IEC activities for awareness.

To address the shortage of qualified mental health professionals, manpower development schemes for setting up of centers of excellence in mental health and PG training departments in mental health specialties

have been approved under the NMHP for the 11th Five Year Plan.

(d) and (e) National Trust runs several schemes like Samarth (Residential centre), Niramaya (Health Insurance Scheme), Aspiration (Day Care Center), Gyan Prabha (Scholarship Scheme), Uddyam Prabha (Interest Subsidy Scheme), Sahyogi (Caregivers Training Scheme), GHARAUNDA 156 etc all over the country for the welfare of four disabilities i.e. Autism, Cerebral Palsy, Mental Retardation and Multiple Disabilities.

The funds under all of the above schemes are provided for all four disabilities. Details of funds released are given in the enclosed Statement.

### **Statement**

*Amount released under Samarth during 2007-08*

State	Sl. No.	Organisation	District	Funds released in 2007-08
1	2	3	4	5
<b>Andhra Pradesh</b>	1.	Akshaya Kshetram	Chittoor	280800
	2.	Sri Dakshinya Bhava Samiti	Guntur	552700
	3.	Uma Manovikasa Kendram	East Godavari	818347
	4.	Sai Manoteja Mentally Handicapped Society	Khammam	959168
	5.	Parents Association for Accountant's General Office Employees	Hyderabad	516620
	6.	Parents Association for the Mentally Handicapped Persons	Karimnagar	764550
	7.	Andhra Mahila Sabha	Hyderabad	682800
<b>Assam</b>	1.	Parents Asosociation of Shishu Sarothi	Guwahati	379800
	2.	Prerona Pratibandhi	Jorhat	340200
	3.	Sanjivani	Tezpur	333200
<b>Arunanchal Pradesh</b>		Abotani Ashram	Lower Subansari	500000
<b>Bihar</b>	1.	Lok Seva Sansthan	Begusarai	253800

1	2	3	4	5
	2.	Bihar Rehabilitation and Welfare Institute	Patna	371525
	3.	Deepalaya, Institute for Mental Health and Rehabilitation	Purnia	301800
	4.	Ecovic	Gaya	307200
	5.	Koshi Kshetriya Viklang Vidhwa Vridh Kalyan Samiti	Saharsa	473600
	6.	Samaj Kalyan Sansthan	Muzffarpur	217800
<b>Chandigarh</b>	1.	GIMRC	Chandigarg	227504
<b>Chhattisgarh</b>	1.	Aakanksha	Raipur	428100
	2.	Sneh Sampada Vidyalaya	Bhilai	535834
	3.	Handicapped Vocational Educational Society	Bilaspur	417800
<b>Delhi</b>	1.	Manovikas Comprehensive Rehab. and Research Center	East Delhi	671628
	2.	Mother Home	Libaspur, Delhi	392784
	3.	Society for Child Development	Delhi	295074
<b>Diu</b>		The Society for Welfare of Mentally Retarded Children	Diu	404000
<b>Gujarat</b>	1.	Andhjan Kalyan Trust	Dhoraji, Rajkot	438600
	2.	Blind Welfare Council	Dahod	230300
	3.	Blind People's Association	Ahmedabad	271625
	4.	Hari Aasro Trust	Kutch	213600
	5.	Sh. Arbuda Adarsh Trust	Palampur	673600
	6.	Manav Kalyan Trust	Navsari	382900
<b>Haryana</b>	1.	Disha	Sirsa	492295
	2.	Modern Education Society	Sonipat	818595
<b>Himachal Pradesh</b>	1.	Sahyog Balshravan Viklang Kalyan Samiti	Mandi	579600
	2.	Prem Ashram	Una	230300

1	2	3	4	5
	3.	Aastha Welfare Society	Nahan	217800
<b>Jharkhand</b>	1.	Samajik Samsya Nivaran Evam Kalyan Sansthan	Hazaribagh	408886
	2.	Jeevan	Dhanbad	404344
	3.	Madhur Muskan	Ranchi	686000
<b>Karnataka</b>	1.	Service Agency fo Rural Women and Children	Kolar	663650
	2.	Angaviklara Poshakara Sangha	Davangere	182964
	3.	Gramina Abyudaya Seva Samasthe	Bangalore Rural	445890
	4.	Shree Ganesha Seva Trust for Exceptional Persons	Manglore	447800
<b>Kerala</b>	1.	Asha Bhawan	Kottayam	
	2.	Fr. Tezza Special School cum Training Center for Mentally Retarded	Wayanad	
	3.	Kerala Ecumenical Mission Mental Health Centre	Trivandrum	197600
<b>Madhya Pradesh</b>	1.	Shri Shri Utkarsh Sansthan	Indore	774337
	2.	Gurukul Sanskrit Shikshan Samiti	Sidhi	217800
	3.	Digdarshika	Bhopal	379800
	4.	Seva Shikshan Prashikshan Evam Anusandhan Samiti	Sagar	684725
	5.	Bright Star Social Soceity	Sehore	217800
	6.	Asha Gram Trust	Barwani	
	7.	M.P. Viklang Sahayata Sansthan	Bilaspur	208600
	8.	Ajay Memorial Trust	Datia	518000
<b>Maharashtra</b>	1.	Jivhala Society for Mentally Handicapped	Solapur	456515
	2.	Akhil Bhartiya Apang Kalyankari Bahurdashiye Sanstha	Nagpur	140992
	3.	Savali	Pune	230300
	4.	Indian Red Cross Society	Kolhapur	342000



1	2	3	4	5
	5.	Navjeevan Society for Research and Rehab. of MR	Aurangabad	453800
	6.	MBA foundation, Groups of disabled	Mumbai	311600
<b>Manipur</b>	1.	All Manipur MH Persons Welfare Org.	Imphal	534800
	2.	People Advance in Social Service	Churachandpur	353800
	3.	The Pioneer Women's Welfare Association	Imphal	514400
<b>Mizoram</b>	1.	Spastics Society of Mizoram		749004
<b>Orissa</b>	1.	Vikash	Koraput	
	2.	Dr. Brajvihari Mohanti Memorial Mentally Retarded Benefit Trust	Bhubaneswar	417800
	3.	Centre for Rehab. Services and Research	Bhadrak	779458
	4.	VSS Institute for Mentally Handicapped	Sambalpur	299050
	5.	Ganjam District Orthopaedical Handicapped Welfare Association	Ganjam	230400
<b>Punjab</b>	1.	Sadhu Basant Residential Care	Sular, Patiala	525352
	2.	Indian Red Cross Society	Faridkot	465200
<b>Puducherry</b>	1.	Integrated Rehabilitation and Development Centre	Pondicherry	356600
<b>Rajasthan</b>	1.	Prayass Sansthan, Prachya Shodh Peeth Samiti	Udaipur	258133
	2.	Navjyoti Manovikasa Kendra	Jodhpur	253611
	3.	Navdisha	Alwar	566820
	4.	Rajasthan Mahila Kalyan Mandal	Ajmer	503492
	5.	Shikhar Society for the Welfare of the Handicapped	Kota	397675
	6.	Jubin Spastic Home	Sriganganagar	324000
	7.	Sh. Sawaliya Bahudesshiya Viklang Seva Sansthan	Chittorgarh	453800

1	2	3	4	5
<b>Sikkim</b>	1.	Spastics Society of Sikkim	Sikkim	
<b>Tamil Nadu</b>	1.	Ecomwel Orthopaedic Centre	Salem	
	2.	Keel Otivakkam Grama Sangam	Kanchipuram	454600
	3.	Thava Jeevan Special School for Mentally Retarded and Physically Handicapped Children	Thanja	
	4.	Rural Area Development Trust	Theni	230300
	5.	Centre for Rural Technology for Community Development	Tuticorin	227300
	6.	Vidya Vikasini Opportunity School	Coimbatore	979739
	7.	Local Level Committee	Nilgiris	507600
<b>Tripura</b>	1.	All Tripura SC, ST and Minority Upliftment Council	Agartala	295700
<b>Uttar Pradesh</b>	1.	Integrated Institute for the Disabled	Varanasi	522734
	2.	Shubhasheesh Shikshā Evam Vikash Seva Sansthan	Rai Bareilly	812368
	3.	Adarsh Viklang Kalyan Samiti	Pilibhit	242116
	4.	Jan Chetna	Allahabad	436099
	5.	Gramodyog Seva Sansthan	Sultanpur	253800
	6.	Bhartiya Chauhan Samiti	Azamgarh	959800
	7.	Jan Swasthya Evam Shiksha Kalyan Sansthan	Chandauli	436300
	8.	Balprada Jan Seva Sansthan	Moradabad	234839
<b>Uttaranchal</b>	1.	UNECSS Res. and Dev. Society, Bageshwar (Uttaranchal)	Bageshwar	453800
	2.	Happy Family Health Care and Research Association	Roorkee	738831
<b>West Bengal</b>	1.	Moyna Ramkrishnayan Association	East Medinipur	312000
	2.	Rampurhat Spastics and Handicapped Society	Birbhum	509910

1	2	3	4	5
	3.	Indian Red Cross Society	Dakshin Dinajpur	601987
	4.	Behala Bodhayan	Kolkata	403269
	5.	Alakendu Bodh Niketan	Murshidabad	395979
	6.	Howrah South Point, Shibpur, Howrah	Howrah	380500
Grand total				42722218

*Funds released under SARTHAK during 2008-09*

Sl. No.	State	Name of Organisation	Address	Total
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Akshaya Kshetram	Adjacent-North Post Office, R.S. Gardens, Tirupati, Distt.-Chittoor-517587	789000
2.		Andhra Mahila Sabha	Osmania University Road, Vidya Nagar, Hyderabad-500044, Andhra Pradesh	595200
3.		Parents Assoc. for Accountant's Gen. Office Emp.	C-49 and 50, Accountants General's Staff Quarters Lane, Opp.-E.S.I., Hyderabad-45,	745560
4.		Parents Association for the M.H. Persons	B-28, Sector-I, Opposite-Community Hall Godavari Khani, District-Karimnagar, Andhra Pradesh	728220
5.		Sai Manoteja Mentally Handicapped Society	Near P.V. Dispensary, P.V. Township, Mahuguru Mandal, District-Khammam, Andhra Pradesh-507125	779760
6.		Shri Dakshinya Bhava Samiti	C/o Dakshinya Institute for the Mentally Handicapped, Madhavi Nilayam, Swarna Bharathi Colony, Guntur-522006, Andhra Pradesh	
			Madhavi Nilayam, Swarna Bharathi Colony, Guntur-522006, Andhra Pradesh	842700

1	2	3	4	5
7.		Uma Manovikasa Kendram	Manovikas Nagar, Behind Ryudupalem, Kakinada-533005, District-East Godavari, Andhra Pradesh	492780
8.	Arunachal Pradesh	Abotani Association Welfare Association	G-Extension, Demsite, Naharlagun, Dist. Papum Pare-791110, Arunachal Pradesh	1144004
9.	Assam	Parents Association of Shishu Sarothi	Ram Krishna Mission Ashram Road, Birubari, Guwahati, Kamrup-781016, Assam	339920
10.		Prerona Pratibandhi Shishu Bikash Kendra	P.O. Cinnamara, District Jorhat-785008, Assam	289680
11.		Sanjivini	Mazgaon, Bemun Chuburi, P.O. Nikamul, Tejpur, District. Sonitpur-784001, Assam	404400
12.	Bihar	Bihar Rehabilitation and Welfare Institute	G-4, People's Cooperative Colony, Kankarbagh, Patna-20, Bihar Telephone-0612-2351140	0
13.		Deepalaya Institute for Mental health and Rehab.	Kailash Puri, Srinagar hata, Purnia-854301, Bihar	10032330
14.		Ecovic	H. No. 278, Nehru Nagar, Patna-800013, Bihar, Telephone-0612-275526	0
15.		Koshi Kshhetriya Viklang Vidhwa Vridh Kalyan Sanst.	Gangjala Ward No. 18, Saharsa-852201, Bihar	372400
16.		Lok Seva Sansthan	Sanjat, District-Begusarai, Bihar-851133	285120
17.		Samaj Kalyan Sansthan	Naya Nagar, Rosera, Nayagarh, Via-Mangalgarh, District-Samastipur, Bihar Telephone-06275-23030	0
18.	Chandigarh	GIMRC	Sector 32-C, Chandigarh	498780
19.	Chhattisgarh	Aakansha	Lions Den, Jalvihar Colony, Raipur-492007, Chhattisgarh	519840
20.		Handicapped Vocational Educational Society	C/o Garima Press, Main Road, Tilak Nagar, Bilaspur-495001, Chhattisgarh	915840
21.		Sneh Sampada	32 Bungalow Chowk, Sector-8, Bhilai, Durg-490006, Chhattisgarh	765700

1	2	3	4	5
22.	Daman and Diu	Society for Welfare of MR Children	DDRC Building, 1st Floor, Opp. Sports Complex, Diu-362520	262599
23.	Delhi	Manovikas Comprehensive Rehab. and Research Centres	A-267, Suraj Mal Vihar, Delhi-92	939060
24.		Mother Home	Khasra No. 38, Clo Patliputra Nursing Samaypur, Project-Mother Home, Lions Charitable Hospital, G.T. Karnal Road, Libaspur, Delhi-110042	862437
25.		Society for Child Development	1305 Sector A, Pocket-B, Vasant Kunj, New Delhi-70	0
26.	Gujarat	Anhjan Kalyan Trust	Yogeshwar, A-55, Anand Nagar, Near Railway Station, Doraji, Distt.-Rajkot-360410, Gujarat	861120
27.		Blind People's Association	Dr. Vikram Sarabhal Road, 132 Ring Road, Jagdish Chowk, Vastrapur, Ahmedabad-380015, Gujarat	1037400
28.		Blind Welfare Council	Mandav Road, Opp.-Panchmukhi Hanuman Temple, P.O. Box-115, Dahod-389151, Gujarat	1066380
29.		Hari Aasro Trust	Ward 2/B, P.O. Box-15, Adipur, Kuchchh, Gujarat	0
30.		Manav Kalyan Trust	C.L. Parikh 'Mamta Mandir', Dandi Road, Village-Vijalpar, Tel. Jalalpore, Navsari-396450, Gujarat	289200
31.		Shri Arbuda Adarsh Trust	Plot No. 496/A/2, Sector No. 6/B, Gandhi Nagar-382006, Gujarat	21600
32.		Sneh Education Trust	At Laiyara, Post Jayava, Taluka-Dhrol, Distt. Jamnagar, Gujarat	96800
33.	Haryana	Disha	Disha Lane, Hissar Road, Sirsa-125055, Haryana	648080
34.		Educational and Rehabilitation centre for special children	392, Sector-21/C, Faridabad-121001, Haryana	999200
35.		Modern Education Society	Mandouri Road, Vill.-Mandoura, Distt.-Sonapat, Haryana	988960

1	2	3	4	5
36.	Himachal Pradesh	Aastha Welfare Society	Opp. General Post Office, Near Pucca Tank, Nahan, District Sirmaur-173001	0
37.		Prem Ashram	P.O. Una, Himachal Pradesh-174303	785900
38.		Sahyog Balshravan Viklang Kalyan Samiti	Sahyog School for Special Children, New Red Cross Bhawan, Mandi, Himachal Pradesh	448600
39.	Jharkhand	Bateshwar Seva Sansthan	Nahar Chowk, Near Electricity Board, Godda, Jharkhand-814133	349500
40.		Jeevan	Bastacolla, Dhansar, Dhanbad-828106, Jharkhand	567000
41.		Madhur Muskan	Om Shanti Apartment, 4 A Bangla School Lane, (O.C.C.) Main Road, Ranchi-1, Jharkhand	558260
42.		Samajik Samsya Nivaran Evam Kalyan Sansthan	Gandhi Maidan, Hazaribagh, Jharkhand	519300
43.	Karnataka	Angaviklara Poshakara Sangha	549/3, Saraswathinagar, Davangere-577004, Karnataka	885700
44.		Gramina Abyudaya Seva Samasthe	IV Ward, Court Road, Rojipur, Doddaballapur, Bangalore Rural-561203, Karnataka	583200
45.		GREZIM-Integradeed Home and School for the Handicapped	Ejipura, Bangalore-560047, Karnataka	974933
46.		Manju Education Society	Rajpur Street, Balaji Road, Betgeri, Gadag-582102, Karnataka	1130200
47.		Manovikasa Institute of Training and Rehabilitation for the mentally handicapped	Kade Oni, Devangpet, Hubli-580023, Distt.-Dharwad, Karnataka	436800
48.		Service Agency to Rural Women and Children	New A.D. Colony, Bhagath Singh Road, Muthapet, Mulbagal, Kolar-563131, Karnataka	420660
49.		Shri Ganesh Seva Trust	Opp. Water Tank, Kandettur, Bikarnataka, Mangalore-575005, D.K., Karnataka	996600
50.	Kerala	Asha Bhawan	Veroor, P.O. Changnaseery-686104, District-Kottayam, Kerala	686880

1	2	3	4	5
51.		Fr. Tezza Spl. School cum Trasing Centre for M	Varampatta-673575, Wayanad District, Kerala	1191630
52.		Kerala Ecumenical Mission Mental Health Centre	Vattappara P.O., Thiruvananthapuram-695028, Kerala	770100
53.	Madhya Pradesh	Ajay Memorial Trust	Near D.I.C. Office, Shanti Niketan, Civil lane, Datia-475661, Madhya Pradesh	795000
54.		Asha Gram Trust	District Barwani, Madhya Pradesh-451551	225480
55.		Bright Star Social Society	104, Mission Compound, Sehore, Madhya Pradesh	927540
56.		Digdarshikha	E-7/80-81, Arera Colony, Bhopal-462016, Madhya Pradesh	702180
57.		Gurukul Sanskrit Shikshan Samiti	Vivekanand Ashram, Near Kamal Fitting Station, Sidhi-486661. Madhya Pradesh	0
58.		Kranti Kala Sangam	HIG-37, New Housing Board Colony, Mayurvan, Morena, Madhya Pradesh	689200
59.		Madhya Pradesh Viklang Sahayata Samiti	Sector-9, Jawahar Nagar, Ujjain-456010, Madhya Pradesh	598320
60.		Seva Shikshan Prashikshan Evam Anusandhan Samiti	40, Cantt, Sagar-47001, Madhya Pradesh	593100
61.		Shri Shri Utkarsh Sansthan	343, Gumasta Nagar, Indore-452002, Madhya Pradesh	583860
62.	Maharashtra	Akhil Bhartiya Apang Kalyankari Bahurdsshiya Sanst.	Plot No. 26, Kabir Nagar, Neel Greeve Society, Jaitala, Nagpur-16, Maharashtra	743040
63.		Groups of Disabled (GODS), MBA Foundation	GODS HEAVENS, Crystal Palace Complex, Rambaug, Powah, Mumbai-400076	547200
64.		Indian Red Cross Society	4 No. Gate, Near Central Building, Kasaba Bawada Kolhapur-416003, Maharashtra	644933
65.		Institute of Rural Development and Social Services	Plot. No. 28/29, Jivram Nagar, Near Khote Nagar, Jalgaon-425001, Maharashtra	1064000

1	2	3	4	5
66.		Jevhala Society for Mentally Handicapped	Janata Shopping Centre, Navi Path Solapur-413007, Maharashtra	783166
67.		Navjeevan Society for Rehabilitation of MR	P-65, M.I.D.G. Area, Chikalthava, Naregaon Naka, Aurangabad, Maharashtra	957300
68.		Sangopita	3/16, Sharmili, Opp.-Chinar Hotel, MIDC-Karjat Road, Gandhi Chowk, Kulgaon, Badlapur (E), Distt. Thane-421503	608000
69.		SAVALI	Alankar, Plot No. 14, S. No. 133, Prabha Coop. Housing Society, Kothrud, Pune-411029, Maharashtra	848880
70.	Manipur	All Manipur MH Persons Welfare Orgn.	Keishamthong Top Leirek, Imphal-795001, Manipur	926040
71.		People Advance in Social Service	New Mata, Churachandpur-795128, Manipur	645360
72.		The pioneer Women's welfare association	Keisamthong Laisom, Leirak, Imphal-795001, Manipur	0
73.	Mizoram	Spastic Society of Mizoram	R. Laldanga Building, B/68, Chhinga Veng, Aizawl-796001, Mizoram	548576
74.	Orissa	Association for Social Help in Rural Area (ASHRA)	P.O. Tusra, District-Balangir-767030, Orissa	1321600
75.		Centre for Rehabilitation Service and Research	Netaji Nagar, P.O. Madhupatana, Cuttack-753010, Orissa	709380
76.		Dr. Brajvihari Mohanti Memorial M R Benefit Trust	Plot No. 430, Santinagar, Jharapara, Bhubaneswar-751012, Orissa	1106910
77.		Ganjam District Orthopaedically Handicap Wel. Assoc.	Netaji Subhash Marg, Near S.P. Residence Chatrapur-761020, Ganjam, Orissa	684360
78.		Open Learning System	Plot No. G-3-A/1, Gadakina Mouza, P.O. Mancheswar Railway Colony, Near Press Chhak, Bhubaneswar-751017, Orissa	1094200



1	2	3	4	5
79.		Vikash	D-2/7, Industrial Estate, Yasulgarh, Bhubaneswar-751010, Orissa	723682
80.		VSS Institute for Mentally Handicapped	at Social Welfare Centre, P.O. Dhan- kanda, District-Sambalpur-768101, Orissa	1122326
81.	Puducherry	Integrated Rehabilitation Development Centre	No. 7 Rajaganapathy Nagar, Kakayan- thope, Ariyankuppam, Pondicherry- 605007	609600
82.	Punjab	Indian Red Cross Society	Sadiq Road, Faridkot-161203, Punjab	487800
83.		Sadhu Basant Residential Care	Sular, Patiala-147001, Punjab	573390
84.	Rajasthan	Jubin Spastic Home and Charitable Trust	195-196, Sukharia Shopping Centre, Main Road, Sri Ganganagar-335001, Rajasthan	384246
85.		Navdisha	C-6, Hasan Khan, Mewati Nagar, Alwar-301001, Rajasthan	507150
86.		Navjyoti Manovikasa Kendra	Sector-10 Chopasni Housing Board, Behind Central Academy School, Jodhpur-342008, Rajasthan	493519
87.		Prayass Sansthan, Prachya Shodh Peeth Samiti	30 B AC-I road, Bhupalpura, Udaipur- 313001, Rajasthan	862340
88.		Rajasthan Mahila Kalyan Mandal	Viswamitra Ashram, Anandpur, (Topdara), Ajmer-305001, Rajasthan	713043
89.		Shikhar Society for the Welfare of the Handicapped	2-N-3, Dadabari, Kota-324009, Rajasthan	989279
90.		Shri Savariya Bahuddaishya Viklang Seva Sansthan	Padan Pola, Chittorgarh, Rajasthan- 312001	188800
91.	Sikkim	Spastic Society of Sikkim	Jeewan Theeng Marg, Development Area, Gangtok, Distt.-East Sikkim - 737101, Sikkim	430301
92.	Tamil Nadu	Centre for Rural Techno- logy for Community Development	Survey No. 11, 12, 13 Thoothukudl Main Road, Veerapandianpatram, Thiruchen- dur, Thoothukudl, Tamil Nadu	1124640

1	2	3	4	5
93.		Ecomwel Orthopaedic Centre	Near R.C. Church, Tharamansalem, Omalur, T.K. Salem District-636502, Tamil Nadu	1158807
94.		Keel Otivakkam Grama Sangam	Kancheepuram TKS Distt., Tamil Nadu	843360
95.		Local Level Committee	C/o. The District Collector, Collectorate Nilgiris, Tamil Nadu	889220
96.		Rural Area Development Trust	B. Dharmathupatti, Melachok Kanthapura Post-635582, Bodi (Via), Theni District, Tamil Nadu	724474
97.		Thava Jeevan Special School for MR and PH Children	Thavam Illam, 2949/2, Kavadickara, Street, East Gate, Thanja-613001, Tamil Nadu	0
98.		Vidya Vikasini Opportunity School	C/o Vidya Vikasini Opportunity School, 66-D, Mettupalayam Road, Thudiyalur Post, Coimbatore-641034, Tamil Nadu	742200
99.	Tripura	All Tripura SC, ST and Minority Upliftment Council	Ramnagar Road No. 1, 2nd lane (south), P.O. Ramnagar, Agartala, West Tripura-799002, Tripura	857320
100.		All Tripura SC, ST and Minority Upliftment Council	Ramnagar Road No. 1, 2nd lane (south), P.O. Ramnagar, Agartala, West Tripura-799002, Tripura	187600
101.	Uttar Pradesh	Adarsh Viklang Kalyan Samiti	Neoria, Hussainpur, Pilibhit, Uttar Pradesh	842130
102.		Akhil Bhartiya Viklang Samiti	Tulsinagar, Ayodhya, Faizabad, Uttar Pradesh	244000
103.		Balprada Jan Seva Sansthan	Moh.-Vijay Nagar, Vill.-Bhidwari, P.O. Gawarau, The.-Bilari, Distt.-Moradabad, Uttar Pradesh	198000
104.		Bhartiya Chauhan Samiti	Balrampur, Pathkauli, Azamgarh-276025, Uttar Pradesh	739920
105.		Gramodyog Seva Sansthan	Town Area, Musafirkhana, Sultanpur, Uttar Pradesh	712865

1	2	3	4	5
106.		Integrated Institute for the Disabled	Hanuman Dham Colony, Karaundi, B.H.U., Varanasi-221005, Uttar Pradesh	412290
107.		Integrated Institute of Rehabilitation of the Disabled	C-3, Subhash Nagar, Albatiya Road, Shah Ganj, Agra-282010, Uttar Pradesh	624600
108.		Jan Chetna	60 M/44, 5A, Nawab Yusuf Road, Civil Line, Allahabad, Uttar Pradesh	1144061
109.		Jan Swasthya Ewam Shiksha Kalyan Sansthan	Dalhipur, Mughalsarai, Chandauli, Uttar Pradesh	255780
110.		Rama School	Bisanda, Distt.-Banda-210203, Uttar Pradesh	700200
111.		Subhasheesh Shiksha Ewam Vikash Seva Sansthan	E-27, Industrial Area, Amawa Road, Rai Bareilly, Uttar Pradesh	690570
112.		The Spastic Centre, Kanpur	16/99-A "Bal Bhawan", Phool Bagh, Kanpur-208001, Uttar Pradesh	0
113.		Viklang Kalyan Seva Sansthan	Village Senduri, Post Udayraj Ganj, Vikas Khand Nogadh Tehsil, Shohratgarh, Distt. Sidharth Nagar-272204, Uttar Pradesh	580700
114.	Uttarakhand	Happy Health Care and Research Association	Happy Family Hospital, Subhash Nagar, Roorkee, Haridwar-247667, Uttaranchal	801840
115.		UNECESS Research and Development Society	Unecess House, Mehnerbunga, P.O. Bageshwar-263642, Uttarakhand	1183920
116.	West Bengal	Alkendu Bodh Niketan	P 1/4/1 CIT Scheme VII M VIR Road, Kandurgachi, Kolkata-54, West Bengal	897480
117.		Behala Bodhayan	48/3, Sarsuna Main Road, Kolkata-700061, West Bengal	911120
118.		Howrah South Point	15, P.M., Bustee 3rd Bye Lane, Shibpur, Dt. Howrah-711102	1172700
119.		Indian Red Cross Society	Surya Sen Sarani, P.O. Balurghat, District-South Dinajpur, West Bengal	807000
120.		Moyna Ramkrishnayan Association	Vill. Garh Moyna, P.O. Moyna, Distt.-Purba Medinipur, West Bengal-721629	582400
121.		Rampurhat Spastics and Handicapped Society	Chamragudam, P.O. Rampurhat, District-Birbhum-731224, West Bengal	397260
Total				76720187

*Funds released under Samarth Scheme (2009-10)*

Sl. No.	State	Organization	District	Total
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Sai Manoteja Mentally Handicapped Society	Khammam	230400
2.		Akshaya Kshetram	Chittoor	264720
3.		Uma Manovikasa Kendram	East Godavari	54600
4.		Shri Dakshinya Bhava Samiti	Guntur	215880
5.		Parents' Association of Accountants General Office Employees for the Welfare of Mentally Handicapped Children	Hyderabad	182280
6.		Parents Association for the M H Persons	Karimnagar	240870
7.		Andhra Mahila Sabha	Kurnool	258120
8.	Arunachal Pradesh	Abotani Assosiation Welfare Association	Papumpare	317420
9.	Assam	Parents Association of Shishu Sarothi	Guwahati	129600
10.		Prerona Pratibandhi Shishu Bikash Kendra	Jorhat	330555
11.		Sanjivini	Tejpur	170640
12.	Bihar	Environmental Consultancy Vikash Centre (ECOVIC)	Gaya	
13.		Samaj Kalyan Sansthan	Muzaffarpur	589860
14.		Koshi Kshetriya Viklang Vidhwa Vridh Kalyan Sansthan	Saharasa	470080
15.		Bihar Rehabilitation and Welfare Institute	Patna	312930
16.		Lok Seva Sansthan	Begusarai	210840
17.		Deepalaya Institute for Mental Health and Rehab.	Purnea	238500
18.	Chandigarh	GIMRC	Chandigarh	224100
19.	Chhattisgarh	Handicapped Vocational and Educational Society	Bilaspur	
20.		Aakanksha	Rajpur	126900
21.		Sneh Sampada	Bhilai	211896

Sl. No.	State	Organization	District	Total
22.	Daman and Diu	The Society for Welfare of Mentally Retarded Children	Diu	
23.	Delhi	Manovikas Comprehensive Rehab. and Research Centre	East Delhi	216270
24.		Society for Child Development	North Delhi	
25.		Karuna Path, Mother Home	North West District	239400
26.	Gujarat	Manav Kalyan Trust	Navsari	
27.		Blind Welfare Council	Dahod	234900
28.		Blind Welfare Council	Gandhinagar	
29.		Sneh Education Trust	Jamnagar	232800
30.		Andhjan Kalyan Trust	Rajkot	321708
31.		Blind People's Association	Ahmedabad	165600
32.	Haryana	Educational and Rehabilitation Centre for special children	Faridabad	256800
33.		DISHA	Sirsa	217560
34.		Modern Education Society	Sonepat	279720
35.	Himachal Pradesh	Sahyog Balshravan Viklang Kalyan Samiti	Mandi	201690
36.		Aastha Welfare Society	Nahan	
37.		Prem Ashram	Una	214200
38.	Jharkhand	Jeevan	Dhanbad	259200
39.		Samajik Samasya Nivaran Awam Kalyan Sansthan	Hazaribagh	32400
40.		Madhur Muskan	Ranchi	267840
41.		Bateshwar Seva Sansthan	Godda	258000
42.	Karnataka	Manovikasa Institute of Training and Rehabilitation for the mentally handicapped	Dharwad	
43.		GERIZIM—Integrated Home and School for the Handicapped	Banglore	

Sl. No.	State	Organization	District	Total
44.		Grameena Abyudaya Seva Samasthe	Banglore Rural	399600
45.		Angaviklara Poshakara Sangha	Davangere	204930
46.		Shree Ganesha Seva Trust for Exceptional Persons	Kannada South	186840
47.		Service Agency to Rural Women and Children	Kolar	70560
48.		Manju Education Society	Gadag	264480
49.	Kerala	Asha Bhawan	Kottayam	
50.		Kerala Ecumenical Mission Mental Health Centre	Thiruvananthapuram	144540
51.		Fr. Tezza Sp. School cum Training Centre for Mentally Retarded	Wayanad	
52.	Madhya Pradesh	Ajay Memorial Trust	Datia	296400
53.		Asha Gram Trust	Barwani	126360
54.		Digdarshikha	Bhopal	133650
55.		Shri Shri Utkarsh Sansthan	Indore	213120
56.		Gurukul Sanskrit Shikshan Samiti	Sidhi	222300
57.		Kranti Kala Sangam	Morena	176400
58.		Seva Shikshan Prashikshan Evam Anusandhan Samiti	Sagar	
59.		Bright Star Social Society	Sehore	268260
60.		Madhya Pradesh Viklang Sahayata Samiti	Ujjain	237324
61.	Maharashtra	Navjeevan Society for Rehabilitation of MR	Aurangabad	276480
62.		Institute for Rural Development and Social Services	Jalgaon	
63.		Indian Red Cross Society	Kolhapur	121920
64.		Akhil Bhartiya Apang Kalyankari Bahudeshiya Sanstha	Nagpur	
65.		SAVALI	Pune	179820
66.		Jeevhala Society for Mentally Handicapped	Solapur	220980

Sl. No.	State	Organization	District	Total
67.		Sangopita—A Shelter for Care	Thane	250944
68.		Groups of Disabled (GODS), MBA Foundation	Mumbai	219240
69.	Manipur	People Advance in Social Service	Churachandpur	167160
70.		The Pioneer Women's Welfare Association	Imphal	
71.		All Manipur Mentally Handicapped Persons Welfare Organization	Imphal West	210840
72.	Mizoram	Spastic Society of Mizoram	Aizawal	121770
73.	Orissa	Centre for Rehabilitation Services and Research	Bhadrak	306360
74.		Dr. Brajvihari Mohanti Memorial M R Benefit Trust	Bhubaneswar	307350
75.		Open Learning Systems	Bhubaneswar	118800
76.		Vikash	Bhubaneswar	
77.		Association for Social Help in Rural Area (ASHRA)	Bolangir	287840
78.		Ganjam District Orthopaedically Handicapped Welfare Society	Ganjam	
79.		VSS Institute for Mentally Handicapped	Sambalpur	238920
80.	Pondicherry	Integrated Rehabilitation Development Centre	Pondicherry	313200
81.	Punjab	Indian Red Cross Society	Faridkot	212040
82.		Sadhu Basant Residential Care	Patiaia	200880
83.	Rajasthan	Rajasthan Mahila Kalyan Mandai	Ajmer	103500
84.		Navdisha	Alwar	120690
85.		Shri Savariya Bahuuddaishiya Viklang Seva Sansthan	Chittorgarh	
86.		Shikhar Society for the Welfare of the Handicapped	Kota	225960
87.		Jubin Spastic Home and Charitable Sansthan	Sri Ganganagar	68400
88.		Prayass Sansthan, Prachya Shodh Peeth Samiti	Udaipur	172800

Sl. No.	State	Organization	District	Total
89.		Navjyoti Manovikasa Kendra	Jodhpur	215100
90.	Sikkim	Spastic Society of Sikkim	Gangtok	164400
91.	Tamil Nadu	Vidya Vikasini Opportunity School	Coimbatore	184500
92.		Keel Otivakkam Grama Sangam	Kanchipuram	218840
93.		Local Level Committee	Nilgiris	231300
94.		Ecomwel Orthopaedic Centre	Salem	210600
95.		Thava Jeevan Special School	Thanjavur	
96.		Rural Area Development Trust	Theni	130626
97.		Centre for Rural Technology for Community Development	Thoothukudi	
98.	Tripura	Abhoy Mission (All Tripura SC, ST and Minority Upliftment Council) 1st project	Agartala (Bishalgarh, West Tripura)	
99.		Abhoy Mission (All Tripura SC/ST and Minority Upliftment Council) 2nd project	Agartala (Dhalai dist., South Tripura)	415280
100.	Uttar Pradesh	Viklang Samekit Punarvas Sansthan (Integrated Institute of Rehabilitation of the Disabled)	Agra	208800
101.		Jan Chetna	Allahabad	225900
102.		Bhartiya Chauhan Samiti	Azamgarh	259200
103.		Rama School	Banda	163200
104.		Jan Swasth Evam Shiksha Kalyan Sansthan	Chandauli	173160
105.		Akhil Bhartiya Viklang Kalyan Samiti	Faizabad	
106.		Balprada Jan Seva Sansthan	Moradabad	705180
107.		Adarsh Viklang Kalyan Samiti	Pilibhit	
108.		Shubhasheesh Shiksha Evam Vikas Sewa Sansthan	Rai Bareilly	
109.		Viklang Kalyan Seva Sansthan	Sidharth Nagar	162000
110.		Gramodyog Seva Sansthan	Sultanpur	85680
111.		Integrated Institute for the Disabled	Varanasi	62370



Sl. No.	State	Organization	District	Total
112.	Uttarakhand	UNECSS	Bageshwar	
113.		Happy Health Care and Research Association	Roorkee	277560
114.	West Bengal	Rampurhat Spastics and Handicapped Society	Birbhum	445440
115.		Indian Red Cross Society	Dakshin Dinajpur	226800
116.		Moyna Ramakrishnayan	East Medinipur	445440
117.		Howrah South Point	Jalpaiguri	280940
118.		Alkendu Bodh Niketan	Murshidabad	211410
119.		Behala Bodhayan-Parents Organization	Kolkata	212400
Total				21485033

*Funds released under Aspiration Scheme (2007-08)*

Sl. No.	State	Organization	District	Total released
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Chaitanya Institute for the Learning Disabled Rural Project	Vizianagaram	122500
2.		SKR Pupils Welfare Society	Prakasam	122500
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	Abotani Ashram Welfare Association	Papumpare	122500
4.		Tarhuk Samaj	Kumay	122500
5.	Assam	Deshbandhu Club	Cachar	122500
6.		Miranalijyoti Rehab. Centre	Dibrugarh	122500
7.	Bihar	Aakanksha Institute for Mentally Handicapped	Gaya	122500
8.		Jagdamba, Kalyan Samiti, Nesra	Nalanda	122500
9.		Shree Narayan Samaj Kalyan Kendra	Rohtas	122500
10.		Shubham	Muzaffarpur	122500
11.	Chhattisgarh	Koshish Special School for the multiple handicapped	Mahasamund	122500
12.		'Ankur' Korba	Korba	122500

Sl. No.	State	Organization	District	Total released
13.	Gujarat	Smt. PNR Society	Bhavnagar	122500
14.	Himachal Pradesh	Ganapati Education Society	Solan	122500
15.	Haryana	Modern Education Society	Sonepat	122500
16.		Tapan Rehabilitation Society	Karnal	122500
17.		Disha	Sirsa	122500
18.	Jharkhand	Lohiya Viklang Seva Samiti	Godda	122500
19.		Van Uden Badhir Kalyan Sansthan	Sahibganj	122500
20.		Vani Vikas-Rehabilitation Center for Speech Hearing and Mentally Handicapped	Ranchi	122500
21.	Madhya Pradesh	Seys Shikshan Prashikshan Punarvas Evam Anusandhan Samiti	Sagar	122500
22.		Pooja Viklang Evam Shikshan Samiti	Bhopal	122500
23.		Shiv Kalyan Evam Shikshan Samiti	Bhopal	122500
24.		Adhikar Shikshan Prashikshan Punarvas Avam Anusandhan Samiti	Panna	122500
25.		Mahila Balvikas Samiti	Bhind	122500
26.		Shivangi Education and Rural Development Society	Guna	122500
27.	Maharashtra	Anand Parivar	Satara	122500
28.		Aavishkar Soceity for Development of Mentally Handicapped	Ratnagiri	122500
29.		Priyadarshani Gramin and Adivasi Sevabhavi Sanstha	Ahmednagar	122500
30.	Manipur	Imphal Guardian Society	Imphal	122500
31.		People Advance in Social Services	Churachandpur	122500
32.	Mizoram	Spastics Society of Mizoram	Chhingaveng	122500
33.	Orissa	Centre for Rehabilitation Service and Research	Keonjhar	122500
34.		Home and Hope—A School for MR Children	Rourkela	122500
35.		Research Academy for Rural Enrichment (RARE)	Sonepur	122500

Sl. No.	State	Organization	District	Total released
36.		Daddhibamnajew institute for social action (DISA)	Kondhamal	122500
37.		Veer Surendra Sai Institute for Mentally Handicapped	Sambalpur	122500
38.	Punjab	The North India Cerebral Palsy Association (Ashirwad)	Ludhiana	122500
39.	Rajasthan	Shikhar Society for the welfare of mentally handicapped	Kota	122500
40.		Pt. Chhitarmal Lata Welfare Society	Alwar	122500
41.		Viklang Kendra	Allahabad	122500
42.		Sanchit Vikas Sansthan	Basti	122500
43.	Uttar Pradesh	Integrated institute for disabled (Rachna vishesh vidhyalaya)	Jaunpur	122500
44.		Maa Shyamadevi Yuva Samekit Viklang Punarvas Kendra	Jaunpur	122500
45.		Manav Seva Gramodyog Sansthan	Sultanpur	122500
46.		Manav Utthan Samiti	Mau	122500
47.		Shanti Samaj Sevi Samiti	Farrukhabad	122500
48.	Uttaranchal	Nav Bharat Manav Vikas Sansthan	Dehradun	122500
49.	West Bengal	Nimbarak Math Seva Samiti	Pashchim Medinipur	122500
50.		Vivekanand Loksiksha Niketan	Purba Medinipur	122500
Total				6125000

*Amount released under Aspiration Scheme 2008-09*

Sl. No.	State	Name of Organisation	Address	Fund released
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Chaitanya Institute for the Learning Disabled Rural Project	Anjaneyapeta, Kothavalasa-535183, Vizianagmim, Andhra Pradesh	220000

1	2	3	4	5
2.		SKR Pupils Welfare Society	Behind A.P.S.R.T.C. Bus Station, Chimakurthy, Dist.-Prakasam-523226, Andhra Pradesh	252500
3.		Manochetna	Near Market Yard, Vavillavampu Cheria, Warangal, Andhra Pradesh	155000
4.		Sirisha Rehabilitation Center	D-3/57, Veerankilock, Pamidimukkala (M), Distt. Krishna, Andhra Pradesh	155000
5.	Arunachal Pradesh	Abotani Ashram Welfare Association	G-Extension, Demsite, Naharlagun, Dist.-Papum Pare-791110, Arunachal Pradesh	155000
6.		Tarhuk Samaj	Vill. Kopila, P.O.—Damin, Kurung Kumay District, Arunachal Pradesh	194000
7.	Assam	Deshbandhu Club	P.O. and Village Beharabazar, Cachar, Assam-788817	252500
8.		Miranalijyoti Rehab. Centre	Kumudnagar, P.O.-Jalori Dibrudawar, Duliajan-786602, Distt.-Dibrugarh, Assam	183399
9.		Sri Sri Sewa Ashram	Borpathat, P.O. Maduripathar, Silapathar, Distt. Dhemaji-787059, Assam	155000
10.	Bihar	Aakanksha Institute for Mentally Handicapped	Bhadani Nursing Home (P) Ltd., F.B.S. Road, Gaya-823001, Bihar	252500
11.		Jagdamba Kalyan Samiti, Nesra	Vill.-Nesra, P.O.-Karavi Parsarai, Dist.- Nalanda - 801304, Bihar	252500
12.		Shree Narayan Samaj Kalyan Kendra	Vill.-lok Dihari, P.O.-Karup Indrahiyan, Distt.-Rohtas, Bihar	155000
13.		Shubham	Administrative Officer, 1st floor, Aggarwal Bhawan, Jawaharlal Road, Muzaffarpur, Bihar-804200.	252500
14.	Chhattisgarh	Koshish Special School for the multiple handi- capped	Ward No. 7, Tumgaon Road, Distt. Mahasumund, Chhattisgarh	155000
15.		'Ankur' Korba	HIG-100, M.P. Nagar, Korba-195681, Chhattisgarh	252500
16.	Gujarat	Smt. PNR Society	Shri K.L. Institute for the Deaf, 51, Vidyanagar, Bhavnagar-364002, Gujarat	285000

1	2	3	4	5
17.		Ashirwad Viklang Trust	B/4, Police Station, National Highway, Sayla, Distt. Surendranagar, Gujarat	155000
18.	Himachal Pradesh	Ganapati Education Society	Near Telephone Exchange, Kunihar, The. Arkl, Society Distt. Solan-173207, Himachal Pradesh	203060
19.	Haryana	Modern Education Society	Mandourl Road, Vill.-Mandoura, Dist.-Sonepat, Haryana	252500
20.		Tapan Rehabilitation	Opp. Rajput Dharamshala, Sant Nagar, Chaman Society Garden, Karnal-132001, Haryana	155000
21.		Disha	Disha Lane, Hissar Road, Sirsa-125055, Haryana	187500
22.	Jharkhand	Lohia Viklang Seva Samiti	Tilak Nagar, Fassia Dangal, Godda-814133, Jharkhand	285000
23.		Van Uden Badhir Kalyan Sansthan	Dhobi Jharna Microwave Tower, Sahibganj-816109, Jharkhand	155000
24.		Vani Vikas-Rehabilitation Center for Speech, Hearing and Mentally Handicapped	Plot No. 106, Old A.G. Colony, Ranchi, Jharkhand	237875
25.		Parents Association of Mentally Handicapped of Jamshedpur	A2/28, Swarn Vihar, Sonari, Jamshedpur-832011, Jharkhand	155000
26.	Karnataka	St. Thomas Mission Society	Santhome, P.B. 42, Engineering College Road, Mandya-517401, Karnataka	155000
27.	Kerala	Namovikas	Palliserikkal Post, Sasthamedta, Kollam, Kerala-690521	155000
28.		Sneha Sadan Complex	Sneha Sadan Complex, Pothiyakkara, Yordanapuram P.O. Kalady-683574, Ernakulam Distt. Kerala	155000
29.		Tropical Health Foundation of India	Guruvayoor Road, Arthat, P.O. Kunnamkulam, Distt. Thrissur-680503, Kerala	155000
30.	Madhya Pradesh	Seva Shikshan Prashikshan Punarvas Evam Anusandhan Samiti	40, Cantt, Sagar-470001, Madhya Pradesh	285000
31.		Pooja Viklang Evam Shikshan Samiti	8-39, Mayur Vihar Colony, Ashoka Garden, Bhopal, Madhya Pradesh	216750

1	2	3	4	5
32.		Shiv Kalyan Evam Shikshan Samiti	LIG-26, Harsh Vardhan Nagar, Bhopal, Madhya Pradesh	187500
33.		Adhikar Shikshan Prashikshan Punarvas Avam Anusandhan Samiti	Bus Stand Chowk, 328 Baini Sagar, Panna, Madhya Pradesh	252500
34.		Mahila Balvikas Samiti	2 Mukharjee Colony, Infront of Jail, Bhind, Madhya Pradesh	252500
35.		Shivangi Education and Rural Development Society	Near Central School, Nanakhedi, Guna-473001, Madhya Pradesh	252500
36.		Indian Red Cross Society, Rewa	Punarvas Bhavan, Behind Gupta Petrol Pump, Jhiria, Rewa-486001, Madhya Pradesh	155000
37.		Viklang Seva Bharti Sankalp	Banerji Bhawan, 321, Tilak Ward, Galgala, Jabalpur-482002, Madhya Pradesh	155000
38.	Maharashtra	Anand Parivar	C/O. Janseva Mandai, 529/ B, Parasnis Colony, Sadar Bazar, Powainaka, Satara-415001, Maharashtra	285000
39.		Aavishkar Socieity for Development of Mentally Handicapped	E-95, MIDC, Mirjole, Ratnagiri-415639, Maharashtra	155000
40.		Priyadarshani Gramin and Adivasi Sevabhavi Sanstha	Deepraj Complex, 1st Floor, New Nagar Rod, Sangamner, Ahmednagar-422605, Maharashtra	155000
41.	Manipur	Imphal Guardian Society	Liwa Chanam Pukhari Mapal, P.O. Sigjamei-795008, Imphal, Manipur	242750
42.		People Advance in Social Services	New Mata, Churachandpur-795128, Manipur	252500
43.		Community Development Programme Centre	M.I. Road, Thoubal Achouba, Dist./P.O.-Thoubal, Manipur	155000
44.		Re-Creation, A Voluntary Agency (Spastic Society of Manipur)	Moirangkhom, Songajjam Leirak, Imphal West-795001, Manipur	155000
45.	Mizoram	Spastics Society of Mizoram	R. Laldanga Building, B/68, Chhing Veng, Aizawl-796001, Mizoram	187500

1	2	3	4	5
46.	Orissa	Centre for Rehabilitation Service and Research	Netaji Nagar, P.O. Madhupatana, Cuttack-753010, Orissa	254800
47.		Home and Hope—A School for MR Children	Sector-17, Rourkela-769003, Orissa	252500
48.		Research Academy for Rural Enrichment (RARE)	At./P.O./Dist.-Sonepur-767017, Orissa	155000
49.		Daddhibarnajew Institute for Social Action (DISA)	NAC Road, Masterpada, Phulbani, Dist.-Kandhamal-762001, Orissa	155000
50.		Veer Surendra Sai Institute for Mentally Handicapped	at Social Welfare Centre, P.O. Dhankanda, District-Sambalpur-768101, Orissa	201500
51.	Punjab	The North India Cerebral Palsy Association (Ashirwad)	C/o. Dr. R.S. Sodhi, 1298/4 B, Phase-2, Karnail Singh Nagar, Pakhowal Road, Ludhiana, Punjab	155000
52.	Rajasthan	Shikhar Society for the welfare of mentally handicapped	2-N-3, Dadabari, Kota-324009, Rajasthan	285000
53.		Pt. Chhitarmal Lata Welfare Society	Vill. and Post Beroj, Distt. Mundawar, Alwar, Rajasthan	252500
54.		Mahila Bal Vikas Gramodhyog Shiksha Samiti (Lucky School for Mentally Retarded)	330, New Pusp Vatika Colony, Fatehpur Sikri Road, Bharatpur, Rajasthan	155000
55.	Uttar Pradesh	Viklang Kendra	Opp. Bhardwaj Ashram, J.L.N. Road, Allahabad-211002, Uttar Pradesh	229713
56.		Sanchit Vikas Sansthan	Hasanpur, P.O. Bargadwa, District-Basti-272190, Uttar Pradesh	285000
57.		Integrated Institute for disabled (Rachna vishesh vidhyalaya)	Hanuman Dham Colony, Karaundi, B.H.U., Varanasi, 221005, Uttar Pradesh	285000
58.		Maa Shyamadevi Yuva Samekit Viklang Punarvas Kendra	Baghore, Sikarara, Jounpur, Uttar Pradesh	285000
59.		Manav Seva Gramodyog Sansthan	Jamon (Near Bank of Baroda), Sultanpur-227807, Raebareli, Uttar Pradesh	285000

1	2	3	4	5
60.		Manav Utthan Samiti	Vilalge Basti, P.O. Khjriya, District-Mau, Uttar Pradesh	155000
61.		Shanti Samaj Sevi Samiti	2/377, Khatrana Street, Farrukhabad-209625, Uttar Pradesh	240000
62.	Uttaranchal	Nav Bharat Manav Vikas Sansthan	Dehra Dun Road, Doiwala, Dehradun, Uttranchal	155000
63.		UNECSS Research and Development Society	Unecss House, Mehnerbunga, PO Bageshwar-263642, Uttrakhand	155000
64.	West Bengal	Nimbarak Math Seva Samiti	Vill. Baikunthapur, P.O. Sankarpur, P.S. Daspur, Dist. Paschim Medinipur-721211	268448
65.		Vivekanand Loksiksha Niketan	Faridpore, Dakshin Dauki, East Midnapur-721464, West Bengal	173500
66.		Pradip Centre for Autism Management	203/B, Block-H, Post-Lake Town, Dist.-Kolkata-700089, West Bengal	155000
Total				13615795

*Funds released under Aspiration Scheme (2009-10)*

Sl. No.	State	Applicant-Organisation-Name	Total
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Chaitanya Institute for the Learning Disabled Rural Project	165750
2.		Kirnam Organization for the Welfare of Disabled in Andhra Pradesh	212500
3.		Manochetna	122500
4.		S.K.R. Pupils Welfare Society	147875
5.		Sirisha Rehabilitation Center (SRC)	181000
6.		Association for Welfare and Comprehensive Rural Development	122500
7.	Arunachal Pradesh	Abotani Ashram Welfare Association	186875
8.		Tarukh Samaj	0
9.	Assam	Deshbandhu Club	89375
10.		Miranalijyoti Rehab. Centre	89375
11.		Sri Sri Sewa Ashram	



Sl. No.	State	Applicant-Org.-Name	Total
12.	Bihar	Jagdamba Kalyan Samiti, Nesra	89375
13.		Shree Narayan Samaj Kalyan Kendra	
14.		Shubham	162500
15.		Aakanksha Institute for Mentally Handicapped	164802
16.	Chandigarh	Indian National Portage Association	245000
17.		Ankur Korba	139750
18.	Chhattisgarh	Koshish Samaj Sevi Sanstha	182406
19.		Adarshdeep Akshamta Punarvas Kendra	142917
20.	Gujarat	Ashirwad Viklang Trust	122500
21.		Smt. Parsanben Narandas Ramji Shah (Talajawala) Society for Relief and Rehab of the Disabled	142187
22.		Sh. Vadilal S. Gandhi Charitable Trust	310000
23.	Haryana	Disha	178750
24.		Modern Education Society	89375
25.		Tapan Rehabilitation Society	
26.	Himachal Pradesh	Ganpati Educational Society	84500
27.	Jharkhand	Lohiya Viklang Seva Samiti	81250
28.		Vani Vikas—Rehabilitation Center for Speech, Hearing and Mentally Handicapped	77926
29.		Van uden Badhir Kalyan Sansthan	216125
30.		Parents Association of Mentally Handicapped of Jamshedpur	
31.	Karnataka	St. Thomas Mission Society	122500
32.	Kerala	Manovikas	122500
33.		Sneha Sadan Special School	215125
34.		Shilpa Special School	310000
35.		Tropical Health Foundation of India	
36.	Madhya Pradesh	Adhikar Shikshan Prashikshan Punarvas Evam Anusandhan Samiti	89375
37.		Mahila Bal Vikas Samiti	162500

Sl. No.	State	Applicant-Org.-Name	Total
38.		Pooja Vikalang Sansthan Evam Samaj Seva Samiti	112531
39.		SEVA	58500
40.		Shiv Kalyan Evam Shikshan Samiti	175500
41.		Viklang Seva Bharti	137125
42.		Indian Red Cross Society, Rewa	
43.		Shivangi Education and Rural Development Society	
44.	Maharashtra	Anand Parivaar	55882
45.		Aavishkar Society for the Development of Mentally Handicapped	
46.		Priyadarshni Gamin and Adivasi Sevabhavi Sanstha	94250
47.	Manipur	People Advance in Social Services	80438
48.		Re-creation a Voluntary Agency (Spastics Society of Manipur)	97500
49.		Imphal Guardian Society	164802
50.		Community Development Programme Centre	195000
51.	Mizoram	Spastics Society of Mizoram	
52.	Orissa	Centre for Rehabilitation Services and Research (CRSR)	175838
53.		Dadhibamanjew Institute for Social Action (DISA)	101968
54.		Research Academy for Rural Enrichment (RARE)	260000
55.		Veer Surendra Sai Institute for Mentally Handicapped	175312
56.		Home and Hope	
57.		District Red Cross Society, District Special School for MR, Tanwat, Nuapada	310000
58.		Rural Organisation for Social Elevation (ROSE)	310000
59.	Punjab	The North India Cerebral Palsy Association (ASHIRWAD)	186875
60.	Rajasthan	Shikhar Society for the Welfare of MH	128781
61.		Pt. Chhitarmallata	122281
62.		Mahila Bal Vikas Gramodyog Sansthan, Bharatpur (Lucky School)	87750
63.		Rajasthan Mahila Kalyan Mandai	142917

Sl. No.	State	Applicant-Org.-Name	Total
64.		Prachya Shodh Peeth	142917
65.	Uttar Pradesh	Maa Shyamadevi Yuva Samekit Viklang Punarvas Samiti	81250
66.		Manav Sewa Gramodogik Sansthan	81250
67.		Shanti Samaj Sevi Samiti	89375
68.		Viklang Kendra	81250
69.		Manav Utthan Samiti	260000
70.		Sanchit Vikas Sansthan	156948
71.		Rachna Vishesh Vidyalaya, Integrated Institute for Disabled, Varanasi	
72.		Balprada Jan Seva Sansthan	225792
73.		Akhil Bhartiya Yuva Kalyan Sansthan	265417
74.		Creative Education and Development Society	240417
75.	Uttarakhand	Nav Bharat Manav Vikas Sansthan	45839
76.		UNECSS	
77.	West Bengal	Nimbark Math Seva Trust	81250
78.		Vivekananda Loksiksha Niketan	81250
79.		Pradip: Centre for Autism Management	53625
Total			9828943

*Gyan Prabha (Scholarship) Scheme—2007-2010*

State	2007-08		2008-09		2009-10 (till 27-4-10)	
	Amount Released	Beneficiaries	Amount Released	Beneficiaries	Amount Released	Beneficiaries
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Gujarat					7560	1
Kerala					4410	1
Maharashtra					7560	1

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Orissa	Nil	Nil	15120	2	Nil	Nil
Uttar Pradesh	Nil	Nil	75600	26	6720	3
Grand Total			90720	28	26250	6

*Uddyam Prabha (Incentive) Scheme—2007-2010*

State	2007-08		2008-09		2009-10 (till 27-4-10)	
	Amount Released	Beneficiaries	Amount Released	Beneficiaries	Amount Released	Beneficiaries
Uttar Pradesh	Nil	Nil	4750	1	700	1

*Details of Funds and Beneficiaries under GHARAUNDA scheme (2007-2010) (Group Home and Rehabilitation Activities Under National Trust Act for Disabled Adults—Life Long Shelter and Care Scheme)*

State	Organization	2007-08		2008-09		2009-10 (till 27-4-10)	
		Amount Released	Beneficiaries	Amount Released	Beneficiaries	Amount Released	Beneficiaries
Karnataka	Karnataka Parent Association for MR Citizens	Nil	Nil	1200000	5	1200000	4
West Bengal	Partner Hoogly	Nil	Nil	1200000	5		
West Bengal	Prayas, Kolkata	Nil	Nil			1200000	5
Orissa	Open Learning System	Nil	Nil	1200000		1200000	5
Chhattisgarh	Government of Chhattisgarh, Raipur	Nil	Nil			3000000	5
Pune	SAVALI					1200000	5
Grand Total		0	0	2400000	10	7800000	24

*Details of Funds under Sahyogi-Care Givers Training and Deployment (2007-2010)*

(Rs. in lakhs)

State	2007-08		2008-09		2009-10 (till 27-4-10)	
	Amount Released	Beneficiaries	Amount Released	Beneficiaries	Amount Released	Beneficiaries
Andhra Pradesh	Nil	Nil	660000	3	220000	1
Assam	Nil	Nil	220000	1	220000	1
Chhattisgarh	Nil	Nil	220000	1	220000	1
Delhi	Nil	Nil			220000	1
Gujarat	Nil	Nil			220000	1
Haryana	Nil	Nil			440000	2
Himachal Pradesh	Nil	Nil	220000	1	220000	1
Jharkhand	Nil	Nil	220000	1	220000	1
Karnataka	Nil	Nil	220000	1		
Kerala	Nil	Nil			220000	1
Madhya Pradesh	Nil	Nil			220000	1
Mizoram	Nil	Nil			220000	1
Orissa	Nil	Nil	220000	1	660000	3
Rajasthan	Nil	Nil	220000	1		
Tamil Nadu	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	440000	2
Tripura	Nil	Nil			220000	1
Uttar Pradesh	Nil	Nil			880000	4
Uttarakhand	Nil	Nil			220000	1
West Bengal	Nil	Nil	220000	1	220000	1
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2420000</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>5060000</b>	<b>23</b>

**Price Rise**

5695. SHRI DHANANJAY SINGH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has launched a three point programme for reducing subsidy, the Government expenditure and promoting exports;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the extent by which this may help in controlling the spiralling price rise in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (c) Calibrating policy stances for targeting subsidies to the poor and needy sections, outcome focus of Government expenditure, its prioritization and productivity and promoting exports are a continuous process for achieving inclusive growth with price stability. However no specific three point programme is in operation.

[English]

**Money Laundering**

5696. SHRI MUKESH BHAIRAVDANJI GADHVI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of investigation carried out during the last one year by Enforcement Directorate in the State of Uttar Pradesh against high profile politicians and some companies in connection with the money laundering activities along with the outcome thereof; and

(b) the steps taken in this connection?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) and (b) The Directorate of Enforcement has not investigated any such case under Prevention of Money Laundering Act, 2002 (PMLA), during the last one year.

**National Committee on Anganwadi Workers**

5697. SHRI ANANTHA VENKATARAMI REDDY: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has constituted a National Committee for reviewing benefits and facilities to the Anganwadi workers/helpers in the country;

(b) if so, whether the said Committee has submitted its Report to the Government; and

(c) if so, the findings thereof along with the follow-up action taken by the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) to (c) The Review Committee constituted to examine the levels of honorarium and related issues of Anganwadi Workers (AWWs) and Anganwadi Helpers (AWHs) had submitted its report in 2007.

Major recommendations of the Review Committee included enhancement of honoraria of AWWs and AWHs, provision of uniform for them, payment of additional honoraria by States/UTs for any additional work entrusted to them. These recommendations have been implemented by the Government suitably.

**Shilp Gram Utsavs**

5698. SHRI SARVEY SATYANARAYANA: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) the number of foreign and domestic tourists visited the Shilp Gram Utsavs in the country during the Eleventh Five Year Plan; and

(b) the steps being taken by the Government to attract more tourists in this regard during the remaining period of Eleventh Five Year Plan period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI SULTAN AHMED): (a) and (b) Ministry of Tourism does not maintain information on number of foreign and domestic tourists visiting Shilp Gram Utsavs in the country. However, the number of domestic and foreign tourist visits to different States/UTs during the years 2007 and 2008 are given in the enclosed Statement.

The steps taken by the Union Government to attract more tourists include development of tourism infrastructure under the Scheme of Product/Infrastructure

Development for Destinations and Circuits, Incredible India publicity campaigns in international and domestic markets, broad basing of hospitality education, introduction of Market Development Assistance for promotion of domestic tourism, Medical, Wellness and

MICE (Meetings, Incentives, Conferences and Exhibitions) Tourism, and introduction of visa on arrival for tourists from five countries, namely Singapore, Finland, New Zealand, Luxembourg and Japan on a pilot basis for a period of one year.

**Statement**

*Domestic and Foreign Tourist Visits to States/UTs during the years 2007 and 2008*

Sl. No.	State/UT	2007		2008	
		Domestic	Foreign	Domestic	Foreign
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	127933333	769724	132684906	789180
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	91100	2212	149292	3020
3.	Assam	3436833	12899	3617306	14426
4.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	136015	10975	123914	12512
5.	Bihar	10352887	177362	11889611	345572
6.	Chandigarh	928159	26567	908569	34762
7.	Chhattisgarh*	414322	1235	442910	1314
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	473489	5625	505380	5719
9.	Daman and Diu	446490	5315	465033	5266
10.	Delhi**	2388330	2018848	2132970	2339287
11.	Goa	2208986	388457	2020416	351123
12.	Gujarat	13477316	104158	15505264	110702
13.	Haryana	6252945	64711	5973123	87172
14.	Himachal Pradesh	8481988	339409	9372697	376736
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	7915271	52754	7638977	54697
16.	Jharkhand	4906394	4004	6030028	5803
17.	Karnataka	37825953	534563	12797937	174040
18.	Kerala	6642941	515808	7591250	598929

1	2	3	4	5	6
19.	Lakshadweep	16642	2933	1571	1699
20.	Madhya Pradesh	13894500	234204	22088927	251733
21.	Maharashtra*	19226716	1933189	20553360	2056913
22.	Manipur	101484	396	112151	354
23.	Meghalaya	457685	5267	549936	4919
24.	Mizoram	43161	669	55924	902
25.	Nagaland	22085	936	46513	1209
26.	Orissa	5944890	41880	6358445	43966
27.	Puniab	368593	5470	509428	6869
28.	Puducherry	798528	57682	827799	60309
29.	Rajasthan	25920529	1401042	28358918	1477646
30.	Sikkim	329075	17498	368451	19154
31.	Tamil Nadu	70254972	1753103	98285121	2029410
32.	Tripura	244795	3181	245438	3577
33.	Uttar Pradesh	11624.4008	1524451	124843242	1610089
34.	Uttarakhand	19803280	95976	20546323	99910
35.	West Bengal	18580669	1154770	19314440	1133671
Total		526564364	13267273	562915569	14112590

\*Estimated using all-India growth rate.

\*\*Estimated using tourist visits figures of sample hotels furnished by Delhi Government.

### Permanent Account Number

5699. SHRI R. DHROVANARAYANA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether all residents and non-residents are being mandated to have a Permanent Account Number (PAN);

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether a relaxation is considered for the senior

citizens and the infirmed who have no tax liability; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) to (d) All residents, whose total income exceeds the maximum amount which is not chargeable to income-tax, are mandated to have a Permanent Account Number (PAN).

Besides, under section 206AA of the Income-tax



Act, every person entitled to receive any sum or income or amount, on which tax is deductible under Chapter XVIIIB of the Income-tax Act, is mandatorily required to furnish his Permanent Account Number to the person responsible for deducting such tax, failing which higher rate of deduction of tax at source shall be applicable.

#### **Floor Area Ratio**

5700. SHRI SANJAY DHOTRE:

SHRI SURESH KUMAR SHETKAR:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes any relaxation in floor area ratio;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the guidelines formulated in this regard; and

(c) the manner in which it is likely to be beneficial to the common man?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY): (a) The floor area ratio is a part of the Development Control Regulations of towns/cities and comes within the purview of State Governments/Development Authorities/Urban Local Bodies concerned. Changing the floor area ratio is to be decided by these authorities.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Relaxation in floor-area ratio helps in constructing additional floor space which can accommodate the growing needs of the population, provided other infrastructure facilities are available.

#### **Maintenance of DDA Parks**

5701. SHRI RAJAJIAH SIRICILLA:

Dr. PRASANNA KUMAR PATASANI:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to refer to reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4857 on dated August 7, 2009 regarding Encroachment of DDA parks and state:

(a) whether the Government is aware of poor

maintenance of the Delhi Development Authority (DDA) parks in Delhi, particularly in South Delhi colonies in contravention to aforesaid reply;

(b) if so, the facts thereof;

(c) the time by which the works for the proper maintenance of DDA parks are likely to be undertaken and completed along with the reasons for delay; and

(d) the action proposed against the officials responsible for laxity?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (PROF. SAUGATA ROY): (a) and (b) DDA has informed that the parks under its jurisdiction are being maintained properly.

(c) and (d) DDA has also informed that maintenance works, wherever required are being carried out from time to time.

#### **Role of NGOs in NRHM**

5702. SHRI DHARMENDRA YADAV:

SHRI GAJANAN D. BABAR:

SHRI ANANDRAO ADSUL:

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

(a) whether the Government proposes decentralized management and accountability by engaging the Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs) for community monitoring at all the levels under the National Rural Health Mission (NRHM);

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether there is any proposal to revise the NGOs programme in such a manner that presence of quality NGOs for community monitoring and skill development can be crafted from the block to the district to the State levels; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the action taken by the Union Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b)

Yes. Government is implementing decentralized management and accountability by engaging NGOs for community monitoring at all levels under NRHM. Community monitoring initiatives have been operationalized in the nine states of Assam, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Rajasthan, Karnataka and Tamil Nadu in the first phase. Civil Society organizations were engaged through the Advisory Group on Community Action to make the public system accountable to the people.

(c) and (d) NRHM provides for partnership with non-governmental organizations. States have the flexibility to engage non-governmental organizations in community monitoring and skill development as per the approved Programme Implementation Plan and financial rules.

#### **Shortage of Power**

5703. SHRI RUDRAMADHAB RAY:

SHRI ABDUL RAHMAN:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the total demand and supply of power in the National Capital Region (NCR) of Delhi;

(b) whether the Government has formulated any action plan to meet the increasing demand of power in NCR of Delhi;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the other steps being taken by the Government to ensure adequate supply of power in the region?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) to (d) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

#### **Home Visits by CGHS Doctors**

5704. SHRI A.K.S. VIJAYAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether doctors at Central Government Health Scheme (CGHS) dispensaries are being paid allowances by the Government for visiting residences of the patients;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any register is being maintained for this purpose at CGHS dispensaries;

(d) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(e) the number of Home visits of patients undertaken by doctors of CGHS dispensaries in Delhi during the last three years and the current year, year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (e) Specialists and General Duty Medical Officers of Central Health Services posted in CGHS dispensaries are required to visit residences of CGHS beneficiaries, to attend to ailing patients who are unable to go over to the dispensaries. For such visits, the doctors are paid conveyance allowance of upto Rs. 3,300 plus applicable rate of DA per month. The need for maintaining a register has been dispensed with by a decision announced on 2-11-1989 and the doctors are required to furnish a certificate that they are drawing the conveyance allowance in accordance with the instructions.

#### **Import of White Sugar**

5705. SHRI SURESH KUMAR SHETKAR:

SHRI P. BALRAM:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether domestic millers seek tax on the import of white sugar to curb dumping;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken so far in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) Yes Madam. Some representations have been received to impose tax on the import of white sugar to curb dumping.

(b) Indian Sugar Mills Association (ISMA), National Federation of Cooperative Sugar Factories Ltd. (NFCSF), Maharashtra Rajya Sahakari Sakhar Karkhana Sangh Ltd. and UP Sugar Mills Association, have sought the restoration of import duty on white sugar on the ground

that there is no supply-demand gap and full exemption would have a negative impact on domestic prices adversely affecting cane price payments.

(c) The Government has been closely monitoring trends in the import of the white sugar, its domestic and international prices and domestic production.

[Translation]

### **Smuggling of Narcotics**

5706. SHRI KAUSHALENDRA KUMAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether an international gang of smugglers of narcotic drugs has been busted at the Indira Gandhi International Airport in Delhi on 26th March, 2010;

(b) if so, the quality and quantum of narcotic drugs seized from them and the value thereof in the international market; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) No case of narcotic drugs has been booked at Indira Gandhi International Airport in Delhi on 26th March, 2010.

(b) and (c) Does not arise in view of the reply at (a) above.

[English]

### **Use of Solar Energy**

5707. SHRI NARAHARI MAHATO: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to use solar energy in the Union and State Government offices in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the quantum of power likely to be saved thereby;

(c) whether the suitable and sufficient number of solar panels are available for the purpose;

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

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

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (Dr. FAROOQ ABDULLAH): (a) There is no such proposal. However, it is possible to use solar energy systems in Government offices to meet the day time requirements of lighting. At present, this is expensive. The Ministry encourages use of solar panels where diesel is being currently used and installation of solar water heaters where hot water is used.

(b) On an average a 1 kWp capacity solar photovoltaic power plant can generate and accordingly save about 1400-1600 units of electricity in a year, depending upon solar radiation available in the region. A commonly used 100 litres per day capacity solar water heater can save about 1200 units of electricity in a year.

(c) to (e) It is not desirable to install solar energy systems in all the offices in a short period of time due to the present high costs of such systems. However, sufficient production capacity is available in the country to install solar thermal collectors and solar photovoltaic modules.

### **Funds for Development of Rural Areas by NTPC**

5708. SHRI S. PAKKIRAPPA: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Thermal Power Corporation Limited (NTPC) spends funds for the development of rural areas near its plants;

(b) if so, the details of the funds spent by the NTPC for the purpose during the last three years;

(c) whether the NTPC has not spent the required amount for the purpose during the said period;

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

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) to (d) NTPC spends funds for the development of the rural areas near its plants under Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR)—Community Development (CD) programmes. As a responsible corporate citizen, NTPC has adopted an integrated approach focusing on all aspects of basic social amenities and infrastructure so as to improve the living conditions of neighbourhood communities around its station. These include facilities like health, education, water, sanitation, road, community

centre. etc.

NTPC also extends capacity building programme for enhancing and improving the employability of local community through vocational training. NTPC has developed and implemented specific policies in the areas of Community Development and Resettlement and Rehabilitation for the betterment of the living condition of the community in and around its stations.

The details of the funds allocated to its plants and their utilization in the last three years are given below:

Sl. No.	Financial Year	Allocation (Rs in lac)	Amount Spent (Rs in lac)	Unspent amount (Rs in lac)
1.	2007-08	924.88	678.67	246.21
2.	2008-09	1024.00	838.91	185.09
3.	2009-10	859.60	783.19*	76.41

\*Un-Audited expenditure\*

As informed by NTPC, non-utilization of allocated funds is mainly due to following reasons:—

- (i) Change of activities based on the need of the community.
- (ii) The same work is undertaken by other agencies or by State Government itself.
- (iii) Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR)—Community Development (CD) activities are sometimes planned for taking up through state agencies and whenever state agencies decline to take up the activities, allocation against those activities remain unutilized.

(e) In order to increase the utilization of allocated fund, NTPC has taken following steps:

- Planning of activities in consultation with State Government representatives/local administration/local village representatives.
- Close monitoring, liaison and persuasion with the State agencies for execution of the

activities planned to be implemented through them.

#### **Rain Water Harvesting in Government Quarters**

5709. SHRI S.S. RAMASUBBU: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Central Public Works Department (CPWD) maintained Central Government quarters in the country, type-wise, State-wise;

(b) whether the Government has any proposal to provide the provisions of rain water harvesting in all the Central Government quarters in the country, particularly in Delhi;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (PROF. SAUGATA ROY): (a) The details are given in the enclosed Statement.

(b) At present, there is no policy for provision of rain water harvesting in individual Central Government quarters. However, there is a provision of providing rain water harvesting in Central Government residential complexes wherever it is feasible.

(c) Rain water from roof top is channelized to specially designed soak wells/pits comprising of metal sand and top cover slab for recharging the ground water.

(d) Does not arise.

**Statement**

*Details of different types and No. of General Pool Residential Accommodation (GPRA)*

Sl. No.	Station	T-I	T-II	T-III	T-IV	T-IV spl.	T-V	D-I	D-II	T-VI
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	<b>Delhi</b>	18205	25816	13287	5526	834	982	677	1051	261
2.	<b>Southern Region</b>									
	Chennai	450	944	659	379		122			20
3.	Bangalore	380	480	314	154		46			4
4.	Mysore	32	40	40	16		8			0
5.	Trivandrum	15	16	134	54		12			
6.	Cochin	32	116	68	24		4			
7.	Hyderabad	184	416	224	32		36			
8.	<b>Western Region</b>									
	Indore	106	140	116	26		8			
9.	Bhopal	29	51	58	14		8			
10.	Mumbai	2652	3491	1119	334	28	206			90
11.	Navi Mumbai	150	300	400	112		55			
12.	Nagpur	255	946	439	172		102			6
13.	<b>Eastern Region i/c North East</b>									
	Kolkata	1448	2885	1734	268					
14.	Agartala	48	45	54	12					
15.	Imphal	16	28	24	4					
16.	Kohima	8	18	40						

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
17.	Shilong	22	34	24	8		2			
18.	Guwahati	24	24	72	24					
19.	<b>Northern Region</b>									
	Chandigarh	590	1104	560	112		36			2
20.	Shimla	346	355	323	93		25			5
21.	Srinagar	30	114	84	15					
22.	Ghaziabad	176	480	132	24		8			
23.	Faridabad	482	832	328	140		52			15
24.	Agra	16	32	60	8					
25.	Allahabad	108	414	270	42		10			2
26.	Dehradun	10	2	8	2					
27.	Kanpur	354	406	174	64		31			
28.	Lucknow	272	474	225	90		32			
29.	Varanasi	24	60	102	12					
30.	Jaipur	92	130	224	70		24			6
31.	Jodhpur	4	0	6	4					
32.	Jaisalmer	0	4							
33.	Bikaner	6	6	8	1					
<b>Total</b>		<b>26669</b>	<b>40215</b>	<b>21310</b>	<b>7837</b>	<b>862</b>	<b>2080</b>	<b>677</b>	<b>1051</b>	<b>494</b>

Sl. No.	Station	C-I	C-II	T-VII	T-VIII	Hostel		Total
						S/S	D/S	
1	2	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
1.	<b>Delhi</b>	124	315	137	113	1118	35	68483
2.	<b>Southern Region</b>							
	Chennai					50	30	2954

1	2	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
3.	Bangalore					51	33	1462
4.	Mysore					5	6	148
5.	Trivandrum							232
6.	Cochin					19	20	283
7.	Hyderabad					32		924
8.	<b>Western Region</b>							
	Indore							398
9.	Bhopal							160
10.	Mumbai					53	146	8122
11.	Navi Mumbai							1017
12.	Nagpur					8		1928
13.	<b>Eastern Reigion i/c North East</b>							
	Kolkata							6887
14.	Agartala							164
15.	Imphal							72
16.	Kohima							64
17.	Shilong							90
18.	Guwahati							144
19.	<b>Northern Region</b>							
	Chandigarh							2504
20.	Shimla							1190
21.	Srinagar							244
22.	Ghaziabad							820
23.	Faridabad							1849
24.	Agra							116
25.	Allahabad							846
26.	Dheradun							22

1	2	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
27.	Kanpur							1029
28.	Lucknow					20	24	1137
29.	Varanasi							198
30.	Jaipur							546
31.	Jodhpur							14
32.	Jaisalmer							4
33.	Bikaner							21
Total		124	315	137	113	1511	345	103740

### Cutting of Trees

5710. SHRI PURNMASI RAM: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether thousand of full grown green trees had been cut in Delhi during the last several months in the name of preparation for the forthcoming Commonwealth Games, 2010;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether prior permission of the competent authority was taken before cutting of trees;

(d) if not, the reasons therefor;

(e) whether the equal number of trees were planted as well; and

(f) if so, the details thereof and the number of trees out of them, survived?

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

and (b) As per the information provided by various agencies entrusted with project/construction for Commonwealth Games, 2010 (CWG-2010) approximately 4788 trees have been cut.

(c) Yes, Madam.

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

(e) and (f) As per the condition laid down by the concerned authorities while according the tree cutting permission, it is mandatory to carry out compensatory plantation for each tree cut/transplanted. So far a total of 13714 trees have been planted as compensatory plantation.

— Part (a) and (b) as well as part (e) and (f) of the reply to Unstarred Question No. 5710 in the debate dated 30-4-2010 were subsequently corrected through a Correcting Statement made in the House on 07-05-2010 and accordingly, the reply has been revised as follows:

Part of the Question	For	Read
1	2	3
(a) and (b)	As per the information provided by various	As per the information provided by variuos



1	2	3
(e) and (f)	<p>agencies entrusted with project/construction for Commonwealth Games, 2010 (CWG-2010) approximately 4788 trees have been cut.</p> <p>As per the condition laid down by the concerned authorities, while according the tree cutting permission, it is mandatory to carry out compensatory plantation for each tree cut/transplanted. So far a total of 13714 trees have been planted as compensatory plantation.</p>	<p>agencies entrusted with project/construction for Commonwealth Games, 2010 (CWG-2010) approximately 14932 trees have been cut.</p> <p>As per the condition laid down by the concerned authorities, while according the tree cutting permission, it is mandatory to carry out compensatory plantation for each tree cut transplanted. So far a total of 58,382 trees have been planted as compensatory plantation.</p>

### **IT on Co-Operative Societies and Banks**

5711. SHRI P. KARUNAKARAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of exemptions from Income Tax Act 1961 to co-operative societies and co-operative banks since withdrawn along with reasons therefor; and

(b) the revenue estimated to be generated through such withdrawal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) Prior to its amendment by the Finance Act 2006, section 80P of the Income-tax Act, 1961 provided for a deduction of the whole of the profits of a cooperative society, attributable to the business of banking or providing credit facilities to its members, or of a cottage industry or of marketing of agricultural produce of its members, or to the business of processing of the agricultural produce of its members, without the aid of power etc.

2. The Finance Act 2006 withdrew the tax benefits to co-operative banks under Section 80P of the Income-tax Act on the following grounds:—

- (i) Co-operative banks are like any other bank and the principle of mutuality does not apply because their area of operations extends even to non-members.
- (ii) Most of these banks are providing standard

banking facilities like opening of letters of credit, bill discounting and collection, lockers and safe deposit vaults, bank guarantees etc. Many of these deal in foreign exchange and have also opened ATM kiosks. These banks are thus no different from commercial banks and therefore are not eligible for preferential tax treatment.

- (iii) It is in consonance with the objective of the Government to expand the tax base by phasing out all exemptions that are considered economically inefficient and inequitable.
- (iv) Income-tax is a tax on profits and there is no rationale for exempting profit-making co-operative banks from payment of income-tax.

3. Despite this, out of around 97,782 co-operative banking/credit institutions, a large majority of the co-operative banking institutions have been kept out of the tax net because almost 94,942 Primary Agricultural Credit Societies (PACS) and 697 Primary Co-operative Agriculture and Rural Development Banks (PCARDs) are outside the purview of the amendment. The PACS and PCARDs constitute about 98% of the total co-operative banks or banking institutions. Thus, the amendment is applicable only to the remaining 2% of the co-operative banking institutions, which are about 2143 in number.

4. It would be pertinent to mention that, vide Finance Act, 2007, the following benefits have been extended to cooperative banks:—

- (a) Deduction for provision for doubtful debts, available so far to banking companies, has been extended to cooperative banks;
- (b) Deduction in respect of special reserve to the extent of 20% of profit, available to financial corporations and banks, has been extended to cooperative banks;
- (c) Carry forward and set off of business losses has been allowed in the event of amalgamation of a loss making cooperative bank with another cooperative bank.

With this, co-operative banks have been brought at par with commercial banks in so far as the Income-tax Act is concerned.

5. In view of the above, there is no justification to restore the tax exemption under section 80P of the Income-tax Act to co-operative banks.

(b) Prior to the withdrawal of this exemption in the case of co-operative societies and banks, the revenue foregone on account of tax benefits under section 80P for the year 2005-06 was Rs. 1632 crores. This has reduced by Rs. 1366 crores to Rs. 266 crores for 2006-07, which is the first financial year after the withdrawal of the said exemption.

#### **Manning of Scale IV Posts in RRBS**

5712. SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA:

SHRI SAKTI MOHAN MALIK:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number, cadre and scale of the sponsor bank officers deputed to each branch of the Regional Rural Banks (RRBs);

(b) whether Government of India has permitted on 29th October, 2008 to man scale IV posts of the RRBs by the senior most scale III Officers of the respective RRB till the promotion rules are amended;

(c) if so, the details of sponsor banks that deviated from such instruction and deputed their scale IV Officers along with action taken by the Government for such deviation;

(d) the total cost borne by each RRB for the deputed officers in the last three years; and

(e) the reaction of the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (e) The cadre-wise/scale-wise details of officers of sponsor banks deputed to the 82 Regional Rural Banks (RRBs) across the length and breadth of the country is not centrally maintained by National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD). However, NABARD has reported that no sponsor bank officer is deputed to the branches of RRBs.

While approving the Thorat Committee recommendations, the Government of India has provided a clarification on Staffing Pattern of Head Office, stating that the Scale IV post may be temporarily manned by the senior most Scale III officer till the process for promotion from Scale III to IV is completed.

#### **Smoking Among Women**

5713. SHRI S. SEMMALAI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the number of women smoking and consuming various tobacco products is increasing in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the corrective measures being taken by the Government in this regard;

(c) whether some cigarette manufacturing companies in the country have been reported advertising their products that smoking keep women slim and increase their vitality;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the action taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI S. GANDHISELVAN): (a) and (b) As per Global Youth Tobacco Survey (GYTS) conducted in 2009 among school children aged 13-15 years, 3.7% of girls were reported to be smoking as compared to 3.6% in 2006,

while the tobacco use among girls were 9.4% in 2006 and 8.3% in 2009. As per the National Family Health Survey (NFHS)-2 data published in 1998-99, 13.8% women were consuming some form of tobacco whereas NFHS-3 (2005-06) data published in 2007 indicate that 10.8% women in India consume some form of tobacco.

Government of India enacted "The Cigarettes and Other Tobacco Products (Prohibition of Advertisement and Regulation of Trade and Commerce, Production, Supply and Distribution) Act, 2003" (COTPA) to protect citizens, with special attention to risk groups such as pregnant women and children, from involuntary exposure to tobacco smoke, and to discourage consumption of cigarettes and other tobacco products by imposing various regulatory measures. The salient features of the Act are as under:—

- (i) Ban on smoking in public places. (Section-4)
- (ii) Ban on direct/indirect advertisement of tobacco products. (Section-5)
- (iii) Ban on sale of tobacco products to children below 18 year and ban on sale of tobacco products within 100 yards of the educational institution. (Section-6)
- (iv) Specified health warnings on tobacco products. (Section-7)

In order to effectively implement the tobacco control Act/Rules, and also to create awareness about ill effects of tobacco, the pilot phase of National Tobacco Control Programme has been launched in 42 Districts of 21 States. The programme broadly envisages:

1. Mass media anti-tobacco campaign
2. Establishment of tobacco product testing labs
3. Capacity building at the State and District level by setting up State Tobacco Control Cells and District Tobacco Control Cell in order to:—
  - (i) Engage NGOs, to carry out school health campaign in the Schools.
  - (ii) Train the health workers, school teachers, etc. on ill effects of Tobacco;

(iii) Monitoring implementation of provisions under COTPA.

(iv) Providing help to tobacco users for tobacco cessation.

(c) No such instance has been brought to the notice of Government.

(d) and (e) Do not arise.

### **Development of SH 132**

5714. SHRIMATI J. SHANTHA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of Karnataka has requested the Union Government for 20 per cent share of the project cost for development of the SH 132 from Bellary City to Chatragudi in Andhra Pradesh from Viability Gap Funding (VGF) scheme of the Government of India;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Union Government have considered the request of the State Government; and

(d) if so, the time by which final decision in this regard is likely to be taken and the amount likely to be released for the project?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. The proposal of Government of Karnataka for Development of SH 132 from Bellary city to Chatra Gudi in Karnataka on DBFOT basis was received in Ministry of Finance. The proposal is to develop SH 132 to (i) 4 lane divided carriage way from km 1.5 to km 10.00; (ii) 2 lane carriage way from km 10.00 to km 27.170 and Maintenance with improvement of AP Border to Chatra Gudi Road. The Total Project cost is Rs. 174.01 crore and a concession period of 30 years.

(c) and (d) The proposal was considered in the 22nd Meeting of the Empowered Institution for the Scheme to Support Public Private Partnerships in Infrastructure (Viability Gap Funding) on March 12, 2010 and was initially granted 'in principle' approval for grant of VGF support upto Rs. 55.89 crore (32.1%) out of

which Rs. 34.80 crore (20%) would be Government of India share.

[Translation]

### Supply of Nutritious Food

5715. SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received complaints regarding the discontinuation of supply of nutritious food at Anganwadi Centres by the Self-Help Groups due to the non-payment of funds in different parts of the country;

(b) if so, whether there has been administrative lapses on the parts of the State Governments in this regard;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the remedial steps taken by the Union Government to ensure supply of nutritious food at the Anganwadi Centres?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) to (d) Under ICDS Scheme, funds for Supplementary Nutrition Programme are provided to all the States/UTs except North Eastern States on 50:50 sharing basis. For North Eastern States, the cost sharing ratio is 90:10 between the Government of India and State Government.

Funds are released to States/UTs in four or more instalments depending on the pace of expenditure by the States.

No complaints have been received from any states/UTs regarding disruption in supply of nutritious food due to non-payment of funds to Self Help Groups.

[English]

### Wind Power Generation

5716. SHRI NAMA NAGESWARA RAO:

SHRI HARISHCHANDRA CHAVAN:

SHRI M.B. RAJESH:

SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR:

SHRI NITYANANDA PRADHAN:

SHRI PRASANTA KUMAR MAJUMDAR:

SHRI VIRENDER KASHYAP:

SHRI ANAND PRAKASH PARANJPE:

SHRI S. SEMMALAI:

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

(a) whether the Government has made any assessment of the potential of wind power generation in the country;

(b) if, so the details thereof;

(c) whether the targets fixed for the generation of wind power in the country during the Eleventh Five Year Plan have been achieved so far;

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

(e) whether the Government has set any targets for the wind power generation by 2020;

(f) if so, the details thereof; and

(g) the steps taken or proposed to be taken by the Government to achieve the targets set?

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (Dr. FAROOQ ABDULLAH): (a) and (b) The wind power potential in the country has been assessed to be around 48,500 MW. The state-wise break-up is given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) and (d) During first three years of 11th Plan, a total capacity of 4,713 MW has been installed. Targets for 2010-11 and 2011-12 are 2,000 MW and 2,400 MW respectively. Therefore, the revised target of 9,000 MW of 11 Plan fixed at Mid-term appraisal stage is likely to be achieved.

(e) and (f) A cumulative target of 40,000 MW wind power capacity has been set by the year 2022.

(g) Government is promoting commercial grid

connected wind power projects through private sector investment in wind potential states by providing fiscal incentives, loan from Indian Renewable Energy Development Agency (IREDA) and other financial institutions. Technical support, including detailed wind resource assessment to identify further potential sites, is provided by Centre for Wind Energy Technology (C-WET), Chennai. This apart, preferential tariff is being provided to increase wind energy investment in the potential States. Recently, in order to enhance the investor based by attracting the Independent Power Producers (IPPs) and Foreign Direct Investment (FDIs), Government has announced a Generation Based Incentive for wind power projects to run concurrently with the benefit of accelerated depreciation but in a mutually exclusive manner.

### **Statement**

#### *State-wise Wind Power Potential*

Sl. No.	States	Potential (MW)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	8968
2.	Gujarat	10645
3.	Karnataka	11531
4.	Kerala	1171
5.	Madhya Pradesh	1019
6.	Maharashtra	4584
7.	Rajasthan	4858
8.	Tamil Nadu	5530
9.	Others	255
<b>Total</b>		<b>48561</b>

### **Power Generation by NTPC**

5717. SHRI JAYWANT GANGARAM AWALE:

SHRI R. THAMARASELVAN:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the targets set for power generation by the National Thermal Power Corporation Limited (NTPC) during the year 2009-10 has been achieved;

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

(c) the details of the action plan formulated by the NTPC for increasing the power generation in the country by 2017, State-wise;

(d) the details of power projects, NTPC proposes to set up in the country, State-wise;

(e) whether the NTPC has formulated a multi-pronged strategy for additional power generation in the country through the setting up of green field projects, brown field expansions joint ventures and acquisitions; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. There has been a generation of 218.840 billion units from the power stations of NTPC during 2009-10 as against the target of 218.837 BUs. Details of Station-wise generation are given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(c) to (f) NTPC has a corporate vision to become a 75000 MW company by 2017. This capacity addition is envisaged to be brought up through a mix of green field projects (new projects), expansion of capacities at existing stations (Brownfield expansion) and also through Joint Ventures and acquisitions. However, it will depend on availability of land, various clearances and fuel linkages.

Presently, NTPC has an installed capacity of 31,134 MW which includes power stations under joint venture (with other entities) capacity of 2294 MW. Projects of 17,440 MW, are under construction, the State-wise details of which are given in the enclosed Statement-II. Projects of 11,727 MW, are either at pre-award stage or Feasibility Report approval stage, the State-wise details of which are given in the enclosed Statement-III.

**Statement-I***Actual generation (million units) of NTPC Projects for the year 2009-10*

Station	Capacity MW	Actual Generation MUs
1	2	3
<b>Coal Based</b>		
Singrauli	2000	16264
Rihand	2000	16743
Unchahar	1050	8952
Tanda	440	3555
Badarpur	705	5108
Dadri Coal	1330	7829
Korba	2100	17955
Vindhyachal	3260	27586
Sipat	1000	8175
Ramagundam	2600	21595
Simhadri	1000	8521
Farakka	1600	10239
Kahalgaon	2340	11314
Talcher Super	3000	23759
Talcher TPS	460	3662
<b>NTPC Coal Based Stations</b>	<b>24885</b>	<b>191258</b>
<b>Gas Based</b>		
Anta	413	3002
Auraiya	652	4528
Dadri gas	817	5607
Faridabad	430	3212
Kawas	645	4327
Jhanor Gandhar	648	4488

1	2	3
Rajiv Gandhi CCCP	350	2418
<b>NTPC Gas Based Stations</b>	3955	27582
Total NTPC (Coal+Gas)	28840	218840

**Statement-II***Details of NTPC's Projects which are under Construction*

Sl. No.	Name of the Project	State	Capacity (MW)	Fuel Type
1	2	3	4	5
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

1	2	3	4	5
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-III**

#### *NTPC's Basket of New Projects at pre-award stage/Feasibility Report approved*

Sl. No.	Project	State	Capacity (MW)	Fuel/Type
1	2	3	4	5

#### **I. NIT issued**

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
<b>Total</b>			<b>7482</b>	

#### **II. FR Approved**

1.	Kudgi-1	Karnataka	2400 (3X800)	Coal
2.	Vindhyachal-V	Madhya Pradesh	500 (1X500)	Coal
3.	Gurditiwala HEPP	Punjab	2	Hydro



1	2	3	4	5
4.	Anta Solar	Rajasthan	15	Solar
5.	Tanda-II	Uttar Pradesh	1320 (2X660)	Coal
6.	Singrauli CW HEPP	Uttar Pradesh	8	Hydro
	<b>Total</b>		<b>4245</b>	

\*To be implemented by NHL-NTPC Hydro Ltd. (wholly owned subsidiary of NTPC Ltd.)

[Translation]

### Illegal Trading of Human Organs

5718. SHRI ARJUN ROY:

Dr. SANJAY SINGH:

SHRI PREMCHAND GUDDU:

SHRI PASHUPATI NATH SINGH:

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

(a) whether there has been a spurt in the illegal trade of human organs in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof for the last three years and the current year, State-wise;

(c) the total number of persons found guilty in this regard in the country;

(d) the action taken by the Government against

the persons found guilty; and

(e) the remedial steps taken by the Government in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) Some incidents of alleged illegal transplant of kidneys have come to the notice of Government of India.

(b) to (d) The details of cases of illegal Kidney and other Organ transplantations in various Government/Private Hospitals reported and action taken as received from various states/Union territories are given in the enclosed Statement.

(e) To make the penal provisions under the Act more stringent to deter illegal transplantation activities. Ministry of Health and Family Welfare has already introduced the Transplantation of Human Organ (Amendment) Bill, 2009 in Lok Sabha on 18-12-2010.

### Statement

*Details of Cases of Illegal Kidney and other Organ Transplantations in various Government/Private Hospitals Reported and action taken—as received from various States/Union Territories*

Sl. No.	Name of State/ Union Territory	Details of cases reported
1	2	3
1.	NCT of Delhi	Delhi Police has registered six FIRs in respect of illegal kidney transplantations in Research and Referral Hospital, New Delhi, Indraprastha Apollo Hospital, New Delhi, Sir Ganga Ram Hospital, New Delhi and

1	2	3
		Kakkar Hospital, Amritsar. As a result, ten people were arrested by the Delhi Police.
2.	Maharashtra	Government of Maharashtra have informed that in January 2004 Dr. S.P. Trivedi of Bombay Hospital, Mumbai has been prosecuted for the charges of cheating and forgery that deal with illegal trafficking of human organs.
3.	Punjab	Government of Punjab have reported that sale of human organs for transplant, particularly kidneys was detected in a few cases in the State which are under investigation of the Special Investigating Team constituted for this purpose. As a result of the investigations, many people have been arrested and one hospital, namely, Ram Saran Dass Kishorilal Charitable. Trust Hospital, Amritsar has been deregistered. However, there is no large scale exploitation of the poor in the name of organ transplant in the State.
4.	Gurgaon, Haryana	CBI has re-registered two cases pertaining to Gurgaon (Haryana) and Moradabad (Uttar Pradesh). CBI has arrested 8 suspected doctors and their associates.
5.	Moradabad, Uttar Pradesh	

Other States/Union Territories have not reported any commercial sale of organs.

**Rajiv Gandhi National Creche Facility**

5719. SHRI BHAUSAHEB RAJARAM  
WAKCHAURE:

SHRI HARIBHAU JAWALE:

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

(a) the details of Rajiv Gandhi National Creche Scheme;

(b) the number of beneficiaries covered under the Scheme during each of the last three years and the current year so far;

(c) whether the Government proposes to cover tribal areas under the Scheme;

(d) if so, the time by which the tribal areas are likely to be covered under the Scheme;

(e) the number of women engaged in the urban

and rural unorganised sector who have the creche facility in the country including Maharashtra as on date, State-wise;

(f) the number of Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs) operating under the Scheme in the country, State-wise; and

(g) the funds sanctioned, released and utilised by these NGOs during the aforesaid period under the said Scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) to (g) Rajiv Gandhi National Creche Scheme for the Children of Working Mothers provides day care services to children in the age group of 0-6 years of working woman with family income of not more than Rs. 12,000 per month. The services include supplementary nutrition, recreation, pre-school education, basic health care etc. The scheme provides

for priority to be given for setting up creches in tribal areas.

State-wise list of creches (including Maharashtra) is enclosed as Statement-I. Number of sanctioned Creches during 2007-08, 2008-09 and 2009-10 was 31718 and number of creches proposed to be funded during 2010-11 is 26177. Each Creche unit can take care of 25 children. The number of women engaged in the urban and rural unorganized sectors who have the creche facility is not maintained.

The scheme is being implemented through Central Social Welfare Board and two national level mother NGOs namely Indian Council for Child Welfare and Bhartiya Adim Jati Sevak Sangh. Details of funds sanctioned, released and utilized by the 3 organisations during the last 3 years are given in the enclosed Statement-II.

**Statement-I**

*State-wise number of Sanctioned Creches under Rajiv Gandhi National Creche Scheme for the Children of Working Mothers upto 31-3-2010*

Sl. No.	Name of the State/UT	Total
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	3102
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	340
3.	Assam	983
4.	Bihar	1330
5.	Chhattisgarh	1043
6.	Delhi	685
7.	Goa	68
8.	Gujarat	1354
9.	Haryana	830
10.	Himachal Pradesh	784

1	2	3
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	846
12.	Jharkhand	848
13.	Karnataka	1592
14.	Kerala	1164
15.	Madhya Pradesh	2815
16.	Maharashtra	2397
17.	Manipur	514
18.	Meghalaya	232
19.	Mizoram	308
20.	Nagaland	212
21.	Orissa	1204
22.	Punjab	383
23.	Rajasthan	1189
24.	Sikkim	212
25.	Tamil Nadu	1576
26.	Tripura	410
27.	Uttar Pradesh	2167
28.	Uttarakhand	646
29.	West Bengal	1636
30.	Andaman and Nicobar	102
31.	Chandigarh	95
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	9
33.	Daman and Diu	5
34.	Lakshadweep	60
35.	Pondicherry	277
36.	Additional	300
Total		31718

**Statement-II**

(Rs. in crore)

Financial Year	CSWB		ICCW		BAJSS	
	Funds sanctioned/ released	Funds utilized	Funds sanctioned/ released	Funds utilized	Funds sanctioned/ released	Funds utilized
2007-08	57.26	43.20	17.39	14.37	22.60	20.62
2008-09	67.50	67.49	19.46	UC not received	Not released*	Not applicable
2009-10	87.75	Not applicable	12.14	Not applicable	Not released	Not applicable
2010-11	Funds have not been released so far.					

\*The creches being run by Bhartiya Adim Jati Sewak Sangh (BAJSS) have been temporarily transferred to Central Social Welfare Board (CSWB) in view of complaints received against BAJSS regarding certain irregularities in the management of the Creches.

*[English]***Bank Role in NREGS**

5720. SHRIMATI DEEPA DASMUNSI:

SHRI MAHABAL MISHRA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the percentage of involvement of Public Sector Banks (PSBs) including Regional Rural Banks (RRBs) for disbursement of wages under National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (NREGS), bank-wise;

(b) the percentage of deposit under the said scheme lying with different banks including RRBs, bank-wise;

(c) the average number of beneficiaries of NREGS handled by PSBs and RRBs in the country, State-wise and bank-wise;

(d) whether the Government is considering the proposal of All India Regional Rural Bank Employees Association for proportionate fund deposit, service charge and additional manpower to satisfy all beneficiaries of

NREGS along with its regular customers; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (e) As per data provided by Ministry of Rural Development, the percentage of bank accounts, including Regional Rural Banks (RRBs), under Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (NREGS), during 2008-09, was 56 per cent of total NREGS accounts.

Further, during the year 2009-10 (provisional), the total NREGS bank accounts, including accounts in RRBs, works out to 55 per cent of total NREGS accounts.

A Statement-I indicating State-wise details of total number of bank accounts opened under NREGS during 2009-10 (Provisional), as reported by Ministry of Rural Development is enclosed.

Information on status of number of accounts under NREGS handled by RRBs as on 31st March, 2008-09, as reported by NABARD, is given in the enclosed Statement-II.

With a view to ensure transparency in wage payments to NREGS workers, it has been made mandatory to pay the wages through Bank and Post office accounts, vide notification dated 19-2-2009, issued by Ministry of Rural Development. Information regarding percentage of deposit under NREGS with different banks is not centrally

maintained since the State Governments are the nodal authority for the implementation of the Act.

As per data available, total number of beneficiaries handled by banks was 383.88 lakh in 2008-09 (Source: Ministry of Rural Development) and for RRBs it was 67.78 lakh accounts as on 31-3-2009 (Source: NABARD).

**Statement-I**

*Monthly Progress Report Under National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (NREGA) Part-IV*

*Bank and Post Office Report under the Mahatma Gandhi NREGA during the Year 2009-10*

Sl. No.	State	No. of Bank Account		Amount of wages disbursed through bank Accounts (Rs. in lakhs)	No. of Post Office Account		Amount of wages disbursed through post office Accounts (Rs. in lakhs)
		Individual	Joint		Individual	Joint	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1957469	0	57595.52	11982641	0	232780.25
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1618	13816	148.47	5514	1536	27.29
3.	Assam	1327184	78606	29915.99	1290148	26360	17457.51
4.	Bihar	1648850	92136	15603.16	6526362	178782	90457.50
5.	Chhattisgarh	2287901	13438	37391.11	3418586	43337	43621.81
6.	Gujarat	358822	555684	17427.03	1095199	800444	33453.42
7.	Haryana	123082	75652	8865.54	11119	4144	460.44
8.	Himachal Pradesh	560520	206893	24747.65	50483	2318	1842.27
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	215811	5747	4854.40	839	206	86.01
10.	Jharkhand	863135	186171	22420.16	1976617	263006	59381.92
11.	Karnataka	2985102	1267679	109344.16	888774	72762	20048.68
12.	Kerala	1123677	0	27506.69	105205	0	1549.36
13.	Madhya Pradesh	4314637	1664709	215071.92	709082	252614	28312.19
14.	Maharashtra	769534	60664	7849.30	883499	13010	10558.67
15.	Manipur	99247	1440	8616.19	141534	0	3100.56

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
16.	Meghalaya	15908	3390	4018.01	11493	1631	126.91
17.	Mizoram	30302	1583	2508.53	37397	34	2466.45
18.	Nagaland	0	1158	15934.22	0	0	0.00
19.	Orissa	1138371	113591	22118.85	979222	263715	17514.20
20.	Punjab	289042	22373	7310.45	117785	7544	1933.98
21.	Rajasthan	3548103	827221	161182.29	4390440	392969	167541.54
22.	Sikkim	29378	4272	2359.21	22092	2022	1029.96
23.	Tamil Nadu	8407598	400533	229.21	5495	1865	0.00
24.	Tripura	62596	299319	11755.29	56904	109939	4752.09
25.	Uttar Pradesh	7238710	361393	348020.77	147028	6798	7260.75
26.	Jharkhand	646926	64141	13733.02	138406	11309	4019.48
27.	West Bengal	2813949	987936	53751.03	3559927	763930	53613.22
28.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	37364	1093	663.81	661	1	4.64
29.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	11663	0	78.72	0	0	0.00
30.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0.00	0	0	0.00
31.	Goa	10104	0	71.54	0	0	0.00
32.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0.00	0	0	0.00
33.	Puducherry	16401	0	288.70	0	0	0.00
34.	Chandigarh	0	0	0.00	0	0	0.00
Total		42933004	7310638	1231380.94	38552452	3220276	803401.10

Sl. No.	State	Total Accounts			Total Amount Disbursed (Rs. in lakhs) 12=5+8	Unskilled wage
		Individual 9=3+6	Joint 10=4+7	Total 11=9+10		
1	2	9	10	11	12	13
1.	Andhra Pradesh	13940110	0	13940110	290375.77	292816.00

1	2	9	10	11	12	13
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	7132	15352	22484	175.76	741.57
3.	Assam	2617332	104966	2722298	47373.50	63465.02
4.	Bihar	8175212	270918	8446130	106060.66	105406.55
5.	Chhattisgarh	5706487	56775	5763262	81012.92	83062.56
6.	Gujarat	1454021	1356128	2810149	50880.45	50555.77
7.	Haryana	134201	79796	213997	9325.99	8907.03
8.	Himachal Pradesh	611003	209211	820214	26589.92	26714.46
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	216650	5953	222603	4940.41	8617.27
10.	Jharkhand	2839752	449177	3288929	81802.07	82304.03
11.	Karnataka	3873876	1340441	5214317	129392.84	151902.40
12.	Kerala	1228882	0	1228882	29056.05	34314.16
13.	Madhya Pradesh	5023719	1917323	6941042	243384.11	240035.29
14.	Maharashtra	1653033	73674	1726707	18407.96	25033.73
15.	Manipur	240781	1440	242221	11716.75	23144.36
16.	Meghalaya	27401	5021	32422	4144.92	11382.58
17.	Mizoram	67699	1617	69316	4974.99	15055.94
18.	Nagaland	0	1158	1158	15934.22	26156.55
19.	Orissa	2117593	377306	2494899	39633.05	45965.09
20.	Punjab	406827	29917	436744	9244.43	9390.80
21.	Rajasthan	7938543	1220190	9158733	328723.83	375953.21
22.	Sikkim	51470	6294	57764	3389.17	4033.44
23.	Tamil Nadu	8413093	402398	8815491	229.21	150776.71
24.	Tripura	119500	409258	528758	16507.38	39172.25
25.	Uttar Pradesh	7385738	368191	7753929	355281.52	352011.44
26.	Jharkhand	785332	75450	860782	17752.50	17542.23
27.	West Bengal	6373876	1751866	8125742	107364.25	118125.39

1	2	9	10	11	12	13
28.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	38025	1094	39119	668.45	666.49
29.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	11663	0	11663	78.72	78.72
30.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0.00	0.00
31.	Goa	10104	0	10104	71.54	170.07
32.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0.00	158.23
33.	Puducherry	16401	0	16401	288.70	671.08
34.	Chandigarh	0	0	0	0.00	0.00
<b>Total</b>		<b>81485456</b>	<b>10530914</b>	<b>92016370</b>	<b>2034782.0</b>	<b>2364330.4</b>

\*0 denote non-reporting by concerned States

Source: Ministry of Rural Development.

**Statement-II**

*Status of No. of Accounts under NREGS handled by RRBs as on 31 March 2008-09  
(As available with NABARD)*

Sl. No.	Name of RRB	State	NREGS
1.	Deccan Grameena Bank	Andhra Pradesh	136079
2.	Andhra Pradesh Grameena Vikas Bank	Andhra Pradesh	473701
<b>Andhra Pradesh</b>			<b>609780</b>
3.	Langpi Dehangi Rural Bank	Assam	24651
4.	Assam Gramin Vikash Bank	Assam	154156
<b>Assam</b>			<b>178807</b>
5.	Uttar Bihar Gramin Bank	Bihar	522
<b>Bihar</b>			<b>522</b>
6.	Surguja KGB	Chhattisgarh	117395
7.	Durg Rajnandgaon Gramin Bank	Chhattisgarh	355855
8.	Chhattisgarh Gramin Bank	Chhattisgarh	229399
<b>Chhattisgarh</b>			<b>702649</b>



Sl. No.	Name of RRB	State	NREGS
9.	Baroda Gujarat GB	Gujarat	21955
	<b>Gujarat</b>		<b>21955</b>
10.	Parvatiya Gramin Bank	Himachal Pradesh	13555
	<b>Himachal Pradesh</b>		<b>13555</b>
11.	Jharkhand GB	Jharkhand	80410
12.	Vananchal Gramin Bank	Jharkhand	1008
	<b>Jharkhand</b>		<b>81418</b>
13.	Pragathi GB	Karnataka	217882
14.	Chikmagalur Kodagu Grameena Bank	Karnataka	14196
15.	Krishna GB	Karnataka	67064
16.	Cauvery Kalpatharu Grameena Bank	Karnataka	18038
17.	Karnataka Vikas GB	Karnataka	7210
	<b>Karnataka</b>		<b>106508</b>
18.	Narmada Malwa Gramin Bank	Madhya Pradesh	68252
19.	Satpura Narmada KGB	Madhya Pradesh	615128
20.	Vidisha Bhopal KGB	Madhya Pradesh	8481
21.	Madhya Bharat Gramin Bank	Madhya Pradesh	230881
22.	Mahakaushal RRB	Madhya Pradesh	10266
23.	Rewa Sidhi GB	Madhya Pradesh	164811
	<b>Madhya Pradesh</b>		<b>1097819</b>
24.	Rushikulya Gramya Bank	Orissa	106152
	<b>Orissa</b>		<b>106152</b>
25.	Sutluj GB	Puniab	985
26.	Punjab Gramin Bank	Puniab	3721
27.	Malwa GB	Punjab	6082
	<b>Punjab</b>		<b>10788</b>
28.	Baroda Rajasthan Gramin Bank	Rajasthan	249847

Sl. No.	Name of RRB	State	NREGS
29.	Mewar Aanchalik Gramin Bank	Rajasthan	23086
30.	Hadoti Kshetriya Gramin	Rajasthan	195692
31.	MGB Gramin Bank	Rajasthan	263322
32.	Jaipur Thar Gramin Bank	Rajasthan	66305
	<b>Rajasthan</b>		<b>798252</b>
33	Pallavan Grama Bank	Tamil Nadu	161
	<b>Tamil Nadu</b>		<b>161</b>
34.	Tripura Gramin Bank	Tripura	122384
	<b>Tripura</b>		<b>122384</b>
35.	Lucknow Kshetriya Gramin Bank	Uttar Pradesh	100550
36.	Triveni Kshetriya GB	Uttar Pradesh	379850
37.	Baroda UP GB	Uttar Pradesh	722738
38.	Aryavart Gramin Bank	Uttar Pradesh	361219
39.	Shreyas GB	Uttar Pradesh	52870
40.	Ballia KGB	Uttar Pradesh	649
41.	Etawah Kshetriya Gramin Bank	Uttar Pradesh	19227
42.	Purvanchal GB	Uttar Pradesh	368415
43.	Prathama Bank	Uttar Pradesh	49021
44.	Kshetriya Kisan GB	Uttar Pradesh	51000
	<b>Uttar Pradesh</b>		<b>2105539</b>
45.	Nainital Amora Kshetriya Gramin Bank	Uttaranchal	1
	<b>Uttarakhand</b>		<b>1</b>
46.	Bangiya GB	West Bengal	388875
47.	Paschim Banga Gramin Bank	West Bengal	215006
	<b>West Bengal</b>		<b>603881</b>
	<b>Total</b>		<b>6669112</b>

[Translation]

**Development Bank for Women**

5721. SHRI MAHENDRASINH P. CHAUHAN:  
SHRI ARJUN ROY:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to set up a bank for the development of women entrepreneurs; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) No, Madam. However, the Rashtriya Mahila Kosh (RMK) is a society registered under Societies Registration Act, 1860, under the aegis of the Ministry of Women and Child Development. The objective of RMK is to primarily promote and undertake activities for provision of micro credit and act as an instrument for socio-economic change and development of women.

**Development of Forest Villages**

5722. SHRI KAILASH JOSHI:  
SHRI BADRI RAM JAKHAR:

Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of forest villages located in the protected area under the Forest Village Development Scheme in Madhya Pradesh;

(b) the amount of funds sought by the State Government for the developmental works in the said forest villages; and

(c) the time by which funds are likely to be sanctioned by the Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (Dr. TUSHAR CHAUDHARY): (a) to (c) As per information received from the Ministry of Environment and Forests (MoEF), there are 893 forest villages in the Madhya Pradesh. Under the programme of development of forest villages, the State Government submitted proposals for 867 forest villages and Ministry

has released Rs. 25994.57 lakh so far. State Government had also submitted a proposal for 28 villages located in the protected areas (National Parks and Sanctuaries); and since these villages are not forest villages identified by MoEF, the proposal was not considered for funding under the programme.

[English]

**Reservation of Seats in Medical Colleges**

5723. SHRI T.R. BAALU: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of status of implementation of the policy of reservation of seats for students belonging to Scheduled Castes (SCs), Scheduled Tribes (STs) and Other Backward Classes (OBCs) in the Central Government assisted medical colleges including AIIMS in the country;

(b) the number of SCs, STs and OBCs admitted in these medical colleges including AIIMS against their reserved quota of seats, separately during the last academic year;

(c) whether the Government has recently issued any instructions to these medical colleges for the implementation of reservation policy in favour of SC, ST and OBC students; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI): (a) As per provisions of the Central Educational Institutions (Reservation in Admissions) Act, 2006, the percentage of seats earmarked for reserved categories in Central Government assisted medical colleges is 27% of seats for OBCs, 15% of seats for SCs and 7.5% of seats for STs.

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

(c) and (d) Ministry of Human Resource Development, vide their communication dated 20th April, 2008, has directed all Central Educational Institutional (CEIs) other than those mentioned in the Schedule of the

Central Educational Institutions Act to follow the reservation policy in favour of SC, ST and OBC students.

### **Investments in Wind Energy Sector**

5724. SHRIMATI SUPRIYA SULE:

Dr. SANJEEV GANESH NAIK:

SHRI C. SIVASAMI:

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

(a) whether the government proposes to invest Rs. 1600 crore in the wind energy sector and in building the wind turbines;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the European largest company Siemens has announced that it would infuse Rs. 500 crore over the next three years to build wind turbines for the Indian market;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the other steps taken by the Government for the development of renewable energy technologies in the country?

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (Dr. FAROOQ ABDULLAH): (a) No, Madam.

(b) Question does not arise.

(c) and (d) It is understood from Newspapers that the Siemens has plans to infuse Rs. 500 crore over the next three years to build wind turbines for the Indian market. This would be part of company's Rs. 1600 crore investment blue-print for the country.

(e) The Government has taken several steps mainly by way of suitable policy/regulatory measures for development of renewable energy technology applications throughout the country. These include the following:

- Fiscal and financial incentives, such as, capital/ interest subsidy, accelerated depreciation, nil/ concessional excise and customs duties;

- Preferential tariff for grid interactive renewable power in most potential States following the provisions made under the National Electricity Policy 2005 and National Tariff Policy 2006;
- Directives under Electricity Act 2003 to all States for fixing a minimum percentage for purchase of electricity from Renewables;
- Uniform guidelines by CERC for fixation of such preferential tariffs;
- Generation Based Incentive for Wind Power Projects to attract investment by Independent Power Producers and FDIs not availing Accelerated Depreciation benefit.
- Jawaharlal Nehru National Solar Mission has been approved recently to give a boost to deployment of solar energy systems, solar photovoltaic as well as solar thermal, with an approved target for the first phase upto March 2013 of 1100 MW of grid connected solar power plants, 200 MW capacity equivalent off-grid solar applications and 7 million square meter solar thermal collector area.
- Other steps taken include support for sector specific seminars/workshops/training programmes and creation of publicity and awareness through electronic and print media on the need and usefulness of Renewable Energy.

[Translation]

### **Loans by Banks**

5725. SHRI DINESH CHANDRA YADAV:

SHRI RAJIV RANJAN SINGH *alias*  
LALAN SINGH:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been a substantial increase in loan amounts granted by banks in March 2010 in comparison to March 2009;

(b) if so, the amount of bank loans given and

capital invested by banks during mid-March 2009 and mid-March 2010, separately; and

(c) the amount of increase in capital investments made by the banks during the period between March 2009 and March 2010?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (c) According to provisional data of the Reserve Bank of India (RBI), the year-on-year growth in credit of Scheduled Commercial Banks (SCBs) as on 26th March 2010 was Rs. 4.65 lakh crores (16.7%) compared to Rs. 4.14 lakh crores (17.5%) during the corresponding period of 2008-09. The total outstanding credit of SCBs stood at Rs. 32.4 lakh crore on 26th March 2010 compared to Rs. 27.7 lakh crores on 27th March 2009. The outstanding amount of investment by SCBs in government and other approved securities as on 26th March 2010 was Rs. 13.8 lakh crores whereas the outstanding amount invested in commercial paper, shares, bonds and debentures was Rs. 1.2 lakh crores. Between March 2009 and March 2010 there was an increase of Rs. 2.2 lakh crores in investment of SCBs in government and other approved securities and increase of Rs. 11,248 crore in investment in commercial papers, shares, bonds and debentures.

[English]

#### **Ultra Mega Power Projects in Tamil Nadu**

5726. SHRI C. RAJENDRAN:

SHRI T.R. BAALU:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the present status of the Ultra Mega Power Project (UMPP) proposed to be set up at Cheyyur in Tamil Nadu:

(b) the time by which the financial closure of this power project is likely to be achieved;

(c) whether the Government proposes to set up another UMPP at Cuddalore in the State;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps taken by the Government for

expediting the clearance of the UMPP at Cuddalore?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) In respect of Ultra Mega Power Project (UMPP) at Cheyyur in Tamil Nadu, the site for power plant and captive port at Panaiyur has been finalized and approved by the State Government. Terms of References (TORs) for Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) study for port site has been cleared by the Expert Committee of Ministry of Environment and Forest (MoEF) on 21-12-2009. EIA report has been submitted by the Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV) of the project to the State pollution control board for conducting public hearing.

(b) The project is presently at pre-bid stage. The responsibility of achieving financial closure is that of the successful bidder, who will be expected to achieve financial closure within a time period of 12 months from the date of handing over the project to the selected developer or 14 months from the date of letter of intent whichever is later.

(c) to (e) No, Madam. There is no such proposal at present.

[Translation]

#### **Special Plan for the Development of Renewable Energy Sources**

5727. SHRI JAGDISH THAKOR: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has prepared any special plan for the development of new and renewable energy resources in the Western States, namely Gujarat and Rajasthan in the country; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (Dr. FAROOQ ABDULLAH): (a) No, Madam. The plans for development of renewable energy are governed by States' own perceived needs, priorities and policies. The Ministry supplements the efforts of the States through its various programmes/schemes for promotion of renewable energy, which cover the entire country including the States of Gujarat and Rajasthan.

(b) Does not arise in view of the above stated position.

[English]

#### **Exit of State Run Banks from Insurance Sector**

5728. SHRI ANAND PRAKASH PARANJPE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has asked State run banks to exit themselves from the non-core businesses notably insurance;

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

(c) the advantages likely to accrue on this account?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (c) Government has not issued any instruction to the Public Sector Banks (PSBs) to exit themselves from the non-core businesses notably insurance. Government has announced an Autonomy Package in February, 2005 for PSBs. As per this package, the Bank Boards are competent to decide on the issues relating to entering new lines of business as part of overall business strategy, make suitable acquisitions of companies or businesses, close/merge unviable branches, open overseas offices, set up subsidiaries and exit a line of business, etc.

#### **Thirteenth Finance Commission Report on Power**

5729. SHRI SURESH KASHINATH TAWARE: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Thirteenth Finance Commission has submitted its Report on power;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Commission has recommended to increase Power Tariff in the country;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) and (b)

Yes, Madam. The Chapter I of the Report contains a summary of the recommendations on various issues including power sector. The Finance Commission has given its observations on power sector in paragraph 4.38 of Chapter IV. The observations of the Finance Commission are also contained in paragraph 7.105 to 7.107 of Chapter VII. The recommendations of the Finance Commission on power related issues are contained in paragraph 7.113 to 6.121 of Chapter VII.

(c) and (d) The Finance Commission in Chapter IV under paragraph 4.38 has observed that, "The power sector in most states is beset with high technical and commercial losses, irrational power tariffs and inefficient distribution and transmission infrastructure, resulting in huge losses..." The Commission in Chapter VII under paragraph 7.105 (iii) has further observed that, "Absence of timely tariff increases has increased the gap and has impaired utility operations further. Some States have not raised tariffs for the past eight to nine years in spite of increasing deficits".

(e) Electricity is a concurrent subject. The Electricity Act, 2003 delineates the powers of the Central Electricity Regulatory Commission (CERC) and State Electricity Regulatory Commissions (SERCs) clearly. Under the provision of the Act, the determination of power tariff is the statutory function of the CERC in respect of generating companies owned or controlled by the Central Government and to regulate the tariff of the generating companies having a composite scheme for generation and sale of electricity in more than one State. Determination of power tariffs of distribution licensees is the function of respective SERC.

[Translation]

#### **Cardiac Centres in Government Hospitals**

5730. SHRI TUFANI SAROJ: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the names of Government hospitals in Delhi where Cardiac centres are available;

(b) the number of patients who got Angioplasty and by-pass surgery done in these hospitals during the years 2008 and 2009, hospital-wise;

(c) whether the number of patients in waiting list for cardiac by-pass surgery is increasing; and

(d) the number of patients in the waiting list as on date hospital-wise?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY

Name of Hospital	Year	CABG	Angioplasty
SJH	2008	182	415
	2009	231	420
RMLH	2008	148	448
	2009	150	494

(c) and (d) Waiting period for cardiac by-pass surgery in Dr. RMLH is 15 days. As on date, 10 patients are in waiting list. Waiting period for cardiac by-pass surgery in SJH is one to two weeks. As on date, five patients are in waiting list.

#### **Treatment of Mentally Challenged Children**

5731. SHRI MAHABAL MISHRA:

SHRIMATI DEEPA DASMUNSI:

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

(a) whether the facilities for the treatment of mentally challenged children are available in the various Government hospitals in the country including Delhi;

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

(c) the efforts made by the Government to provide adequate facilities for the treatment of such patients in each hospital?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (c) 'Mental Retardation' or 'Mentally Challenged' is a developmental disability for which no cure exists as of today. However, early diagnosis and intervention leads to limitation of disability. Pediatric and Psychiatry

WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) Cardiac treatment facility is available in Safdarjung Hospital (SJH) and Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia Hospital (RMLH) under Central Government. The number of cases of CABG and Angioplasty done during the year 2008 and 2009 are as under—

departments of Government Hospitals provide such services. Government of India is providing support for upgradation of mental health facilities under the scheme of upgradation of Psychiatric Wings of Government Medical Colleges/General Hospitals, Manpower Development Schemes in Mental Health, modernization of State—run Mental Health Institutes under the National Mental Health Programme (NMHP). District Mental Health Programme under NMHP also provides for appropriate intervention and management of mental disorders including Mentally Challenged.

[English]

#### **Review of National Policy on Population**

5732. SHRI M. RAJA MOHAN REDDY:

SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR:

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

(a) whether the Government has reviewed the National Policy on Population-2000;

(b) if so, the details alongwith the outcome thereof; and

(c) the follow up action taken by the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI): (a) to (c) India adopted a comprehensive and holistic National Population Policy (NPP), 2000 with clearly articulated objectives, strategic themes and operational strategies. In line with the National Population Policy, 2000 the Government has launched the National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) on 12th April, 2005 throughout the country.

Population stabilization is one of the objectives of NRHM. It provides a thrust for reduction of child and maternal mortality and reduction of the fertility rates. The services in remote rural areas along with a wide range of contraceptive choices to meet the unmet demands for reproductive health services which includes delivery, safe abortions, treatment of reproductive tract infections and Family Planning Services. The NRHM also includes the second phase of Reproductive and Child Health Programme (RCH. II) which intends to improve the performance of family welfare by reducing total fertility rate, maternal and infant morbidity and mortality, and unwanted pregnancies. 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 Jansankhya Sthirata Kosh to *inter alia* address the unmet need for contraception and check population growth:—

- (i) 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.
- (ii) Increase the basket of choice by systematically and carefully introducing new and effective contraceptives in the programme.
- (iii) Compensation Package for Sterilization was increased in September, 2007 i.e. 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.

- (iv) Promotion of Intra Uterine Device (IUD) 380A intensively as a spacing method because of its longevity of 10 years and advantages over other IUDs.
- (v) No Scalpel Vasectomy is also encouraged to ensure male participation.
- (vi) 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.
- (vii) The outreach activities have been taken up through the institution of ASHAs and Monthly Village Health and Nutrition Days under NRHM.
- (viii) 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.
- (ix) The Santushti strategy provides private sector gynaecologists and vasectomy surgeons an opportunity to conduct sterilization operations in Public Private Partnership (PPP).
- (x) A Call Centre operated by JSK on Reproductive, Family Planning and Child Health provides guidance/authentic information on issues related to reproductive and child health.

#### Power Shortage in Southern States

5733. SHRI C. SIVASAMI:

SHRIMATI J. SHANTHA:

SHRI R. DHROVANARAYANA:

SHRI G.M. SIDDESHWARA:

SHRI A.K.S. VIJAYAN:

SHRI D.B. CHANDRE GOWDA:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:



(a) whether the Southern States in the country including Tamil Nadu, Karnataka are facing acute shortage of power;

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

(c) whether the State Government of Karnataka has requested the Union Government for increasing the share of Karnataka from the existing Central Generating Stations and the new Central Generating Stations proposed to be set up in the region;

(d) if so, whether the Union Government has considered the request of the State Government;

(e) if so, the time by which the final decision is likely to be taken in this regard; and

(f) the steps taken by the Government to ensure adequate power supply to these States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) and (b) During the period April, 2009-March, 2010, Southern Region as a whole witnessed 6.4% energy shortage and 9.7% peak shortage. The State/UT-wise details of energy and peak shortage in Southern Region during April, 2009-March, 2010 are given as under:—

State	Energy				Peak			
	Requirement	Availability	Shortage		Demand	Met	Shortage	
	(MU)	(MU)	(MU)	(%)	(MW)	(MW)	(MU)	(%)
Andhra Pradesh	78,996	73,765	5,231	6.6	12,168	10,880	1,288	10.6
Karnataka	45,550	42,041	3,509	7.7	7,942	6,897	1,045	13.2
Kerala	17,619	17,196	423	2.4	3,109	2,982	127	4.1
Tamil Nadu	76,293	71,568	4,725	6.2	11,125	9,813	1,312	11.8
Puducherry	2,119	1,975	144	6.8	327	294	33	10.1
Lakshadweep	24	24	0	0	6	6	0	0
Southern Region	220,576	206,544	14,032	6.4	32,178	29,049	3,129	9.7

(c) to (e) Allocation of power from Central Generating Stations to States/UTs is made in two parts, firm and unallocated. Firm power, once allocated, generally does not change unless the share of power is surrendered by a beneficiary. The allocation of 15% unallocated power, kept at the disposal of the Government, is revised from time to time to meet the seasonal and overall requirements.

As most of the States/UTs have been facing power shortage, requests for additional allocation out of unallocated power are received from many of them from

time to time. The Government of Karnataka requested Ministry of Power on 03-04-2010 for additional allocation of 200 MW unallocated power from the Central Generating Stations. The unallocated power of Central Generating Stations being limited, additional allocation is provided to the extent possible with reduction in allocation of other States/UTs keeping in view the nature of requirement, their relative power supply position, etc.

Government of Karnataka has also requested Ministry of Power for allocation of 80% power from the proposed Kudgi STPS (4000 MW) of NTPC. However,

the allocation from this project has not been decided yet.

Electricity being a concurrent subject in the constitution, supply and distribution of electricity in a State comes under the purview of the concerned State Government/Power Utility. Government of India supplements the efforts of State Governments by establishing power projects and bulk transmission systems through Central Public Sector Undertakings.

(f) The power availability in states is enhanced mainly through new generation capacity addition. Out of 62,374 MW capacity expected to be commissioned during the 11th Plan period with high level of certainty, 14,097 MW capacity is under implementation in Southern Region in Central, State and Private sector. Other measures taken/being taken by the Government to improve power supply in the country including Southern Region include:

- (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) Thrust to import of coal to bridge the shortfall between requirement of coal and its availability from the domestic sources.
- (iv) Allocation of gas from KG Basin (D6) for improving utilization of 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:

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

*[Translation]*

#### **Setting Up of Thermal Power Plants**

5734. Dr. CHARAN DAS MAHANT: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Memoranda of Understanding (MoU)/letters of intent signed by the State Government of Chhattisgarh with other State Governments for setting up of thermal power projects during the last three years;

(b) the details of the cost involved therein along with the power generation capacity of these projects; and

(c) the number of projects on which work has been started along with the time by which said projects are likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) to (c) (i) As informed by Government of Chhattisgarh, during the last three years, Government of Chhattisgarh has signed one MoU with Government of Karnataka and Karnataka Power Corporation Limited (KPCL), for setting up of a 2x800 MW coal based thermal power project in District Janjgir-Champa, Chhattisgarh. The estimated cost of the project is Rs. 9723.43 crores as informed by KPCL.

(ii) KPCL is presently working on obtaining various clearances for the implementation of the aforesaid project which includes acquisition of land, water allocation, coal linkage for supply of coal, power evacuation, environmental clearance, etc.

*[English]*

#### **NGOs Engaged in Rehabilitation of Rape Victims**

5735. SHRI A. SAMPATH: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government provides any assistance to any Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs) for the rehabilitation of rape victims;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the details of funds sanctioned to such NGOs in this regard during each of the last three years, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) No, Madam.

(b) and (c) Does not arise.

[Translation]

#### **New Pension Scheme**

5736. SHRI BAIDYANATH PRASAD MAHATO:  
SHRIMATI JAYAPRADA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the role and functions of National Securities Depository Limited (NSDL) in the New Pension Scheme (NPS);

(b) the details of the amount collected, percentage which it constitutes of the annual GDP, as Contributory Pension Fund (CPF) from Government employees, whose accounts are active as well as whose accounts are not active separately, since its inception in 2004 till date, year-wise;

(c) the amount and percentage of CPF money invested in the market linked Pension schemes;

(d) the details of Net Asset Value (NAV) per unit at which CPF of Government employees has been invested in market and the current NAV;

(e) whether the scheme is made flexible to facilitate easy withdrawal of funds;

(f) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(g) the steps taken to further expand the reach of

the scheme and also ensure that such investments are made safe from the heavy losses?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) The main function and responsibilities of the National Securities Depository Limited (NSDL) in the New Pension System (NPS) include:—

(i) Recordkeeping, administration and customer service functions for all subscribers of the NPS.

(ii) Issue of unique Permanent Retirement Account Number (PRAN) to each subscriber, maintaining a database of all PRANs issued and recording transactions relating to each subscriber's PRAN.

(iii) Acting as an operational interface between PFRDA and other NPS intermediaries such as Pension Fund, Annuity Service Providers, Trustee Bank etc.

(b) The amount collected under the defined contribution based New Pension System (NPS) from Central Government employees since its inception in 2004 upto 31-03-2010 is as under:—

Period	Amount
Upto 31-03-2008	Rs. 740.29 crore
Upto 31-03-2009	Rs. 2032.29 crore
Upto 31-03-2010	Rs. 3961.52 crore

The above amount was around 0.0163% in 2007-08, 0.0389% in 2008-09 and 0.0707% in 2009-10 of the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) of India at current prices.

(c) The contributions collected from Government employees are transferred to Pension Fund Managers (PFMs) for investment as per the investment pattern given below:

Categories of financial instruments	Percentage Investment
i. Government securities and other specified securities and mutual funds	Upto 55%

Categories of financial instruments	Percentage Investment
ii. Specified debt securities, Term Deposit Receipts and Rupee Bonds	Upto 40%
iii. Money market instruments including units of money market mutual funds	Upto 5%
iv. Shares of companies on which derivatives are available in Bombay Stock Exchange or National Stock Exchange or equity linked schemes of mutual funds related by the Securities and Exchange Board of India	Upto 15%

(d) The CPF of Government employees are invested on the basis of daily NAV declared by Pension Fund Managers (PFMs). The daily NAVs are published on the website of respective fund managers as well as Central Recordkeeping Agency (CRA). The NAV of schemes managed by designated fund managers for Central Government is given below as on 26th April, 2010:—

SBI Pension Fund Pvt. Ltd.	:	12.8286
UTI Retirement Solutions Ltd.	:	12.3953
LIC Pension Fund Ltd.	:	12.4095

(e) and (f) Individuals can normally exit at or after age 60 years from tier-I of the pension system. At exit, the individual would be mandatorily required to invest 40 per cent of pension wealth to purchase an annuity and would receive a lump-sum of the remaining pension wealth. Individual would have the flexibility to leave the pension system prior to age 60. However, in this case, the mandatory annuitisation would be 80% of the pension wealth.

(g) Government has announced a 'Swavalamban' initiative in the Budget 2010-11, whereby, the Government will contribute a sum of Rs. 1,000 per year to each NPS account opened in the year 2010-11. This initiative, "Swavalamban" will be available for persons who join NPS, with a minimum contribution of Rs. 1,000 and a maximum contribution of Rs. 12,000 per annum during the financial year 2010-11. The scheme will be available for another three years. For the purpose, an amount of Rs. 100 crore has been proposed for the year 2010-11, to benefit about 10 lakh NPS subscribers

of the unorganised sector. The Interim Pension Fund Regulatory and Development Authority (PFRDA) is also promoting the NPS through media campaigns, advertisements, workshops, seminars and press conferences etc. in all parts of the country. To protect the interests of subscribers, the corpus of pension fund of the subscribers, who are Central Government employees, is invested and managed by PFRDA appointed and regulated Pension Fund Managers (PFMs) in accordance with the investment pattern notified by the Government.

[English]

#### **Indira Gandhi Matritva Sahayog Yojana**

5737. SHRI A.T. NANA PATIL:

PROF. RANJAN PRASAD YADAV:

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

(a) The Government is planning to address the nutritional problem in antenatal care and post-natal care of women by introducing Indira Gandhi Matritva Sahayog Yojana (IGMSY),

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government proposes to provide cash incentives to pregnant and lactating mothers under the said scheme;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) the details of funds sanctioned, released and utilised by the State Governments so far under the said scheme, State-wise;

(f) whether the child rights activists have opposed the riders to maternity benefit scheme; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) to (g) The Government has a proposal to implement "Indira Gandhi Matritva Sahyog Yojana (IGMSY)"—a Conditional Maternity Benefit (CMS) scheme with the objective of improving the health and nutrition status of pregnant and lactating women. IGMSY envisages providing cash directly to P and L woman as part compensation for wage loss as maternity benefit to women during pregnancy and lactation period in response to individuals fulfilling specific conditions linked to maternal and child care behaviour and responses. The scheme is proposed to be implemented on a pilot basis, to begin with. The scheme is awaiting approval of the Government.

**Incentives for Solar and Wind  
Power Projects**

5738. SHRI M. SREENIVASULU REDDY:  
SHRI VARUN GANDHI:

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

(a) whether the Government proposes to completely exempt imported equipment from levy to import duty for the setting up of Solar and Wind Power Projects;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the excise duty has also been reduced on the environment friendly light emitting diodes;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the Government also proposes generation based incentives for solar projects; and

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

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (Dr. FAROOQ ABDULLAH): (a) and (b) No, Madam. The Central Government exempts all items of machinery, including prime movers, instruments, apparatus and appliances, control gear and transmission equipment and auxiliary equipments and components required for the initial setting up of a solar power generation project or facility, when imported into India, from so much of the duty of customs leviable thereon which is specified in the first Schedule to the Custom Tariff Act, 1975 (51 of 1975), as is in excess of 5% ad valorem, subject to production of certificate from Ministry of New and Renewable Energy to the effect that goods are required for initial setting up of the project or facility for the generation of power using solar energy. Certain items such as parts of special bearings, gear box, yaw components, wind turbine controllers, blades for rotor, raw material for manufacture of blades, permanent magnets for synchronous generators above 500 kW wind electricity generators are also allowed to be imported under concessional custom duty.

(c) and (d) The Government has reduced the excise duty on the light emitting diodes lights from 8% to 4% in the current financial year.

(e) and (f) During 2008-09, the Ministry introduced generation based incentives for grid connected solar power projects. Under this scheme 11 project developers have signed power purchase agreements with the concerned state electricity utilities to set up solar power projects of 35 MW aggregate capacity. Under the Scheme, the Ministry will provide the GBI for a period of ten year, if the utility continues to purchase power from the project developer. The GBI is calculated as a difference of a national amount of Rs. 15 per kWh for solar photovoltaic power projects and Rs. 13 per kWh for solar thermal power projects minus the tariff announced by the appropriate Electricity Regulatory Commission.

Government has recently launched the Jawaharalal 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. The roof top and small grid connected solar power plants, which are connected to LT/11 KV grid, will also be supported in the first phase of the Mission. The appropriate State Electricity Regulatory Commission will fix tariff for purchase of solar power from such solar power plants and the Ministry will provide a generation based Incentive for power fed to the grid. The quantum of the GBI will be the difference of the tariff announced by the Central Electricity Regulatory Commission and the notional tariff of Rs. 5.5 per kWh. The project developer will sign a PPA with the concerned State utility. The draft guidelines have been discussed with the project developers and other stakeholders, but not finalized as yet.

#### **Rise in Foreign Debt**

5739. SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAISI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether due to depreciation of US dollar against major international currencies, India's foreign debt has swelled;

(b) if so, the details thereof for the last three years;

(c) whether the Ministry of Finance compiles with quarterly statistics of the external debt;

(d) if so, the increase or decrease of foreign debt in the last three quarters of 2009-10;

(e) whether foreign exchange reserves has also decreased considerably due to these reasons in 2009-10; and

(f) if so, the present position of foreign exchange and steps taken or being taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) India's external debt was US \$ 224.4 billion at end-March 2008, US \$ 224.6 billion at end-March 2009 and US \$

251.4 billion at end-December 2009. The factors contributing to the increase in debt level between end-March 2009 and end-December 2009 include higher external commercial borrowings, increased NRI deposits as well as valuation effect resulting from the depreciation of the US dollar against major international currencies. The valuation effect contributed to an increase of US \$ 9.9 billion (40 per cent) to the total increase of US \$ 26.8 billion in external debt between end-March 2009 and end-December 2009.

(c) External debt data are disseminated on a quarterly basis. Statistics for the third and fourth quarters of the Calendar Year (end September and December) are compiled and released by the Ministry of Finance, while the data for the first two quarters (end March and June) are compiled and released by the Reserve Bank of India.

(d) India's external debt stood at US \$ 229.8 billion at end-June 2009, before increasing to US \$ 242.7 billion at end-September 2009 and to US \$ 251.4 billion at end-December 2009.

(e) India's foreign exchange reserves stood at US \$ 252.0 billion at end-March 2009. However, it increased to US \$ 279.1 billion at end-March 2010, mainly on account of capital inflows and the valuation effect as the US dollar depreciated against most of the major international currencies.

(f) India's foreign exchange reserves stood at US \$ 280.1 billion as at April 16th 2010. The reserves remain at a comfortable level as indicated by the import cover of 12.4 months and the short term debt to foreign exchange reserve ratio of 15.1 per cent as at end-September 2009.

#### **Internal Governance Reforms**

5740. SHRI R. THAMARASELVAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government had asked the All India Institute of Medical Sciences (AIIMS), New Delhi

to complete internal governance reforms in a time bound manner;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government is considering to amend the AIIMS Act, 1956; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (d) The Government had setup an Expert Committee under the chairmanship of Dr. M.S. Valiathan to study the functioning of AIIMS, New Delhi. The Committee has *inter-alia* recommended structural changes requiring amendment in AIIMS Act, Rules and Regulations. Since amendments in AIIMS Act, Rules and Regulations have wider implications, a High Powered Committee comprising of eminent persons having experience in the field of administration and education has been constituted under the chairmanship of Secretary (H and FW) to examine these recommendations including internal governance.

#### **Setting Up of Polytechnic Colleges**

5741. SHRI J.M. AARON RASHID: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Memoranda of Understanding (MoU) signed by the Public Sector Undertakings of the power sector with various States for setting up of Government Polytechnic colleges to ensure availability of quality trained industrial manpower to match the power industry requirements during the last three years, State-wise;

(b) the number of MoU under consideration of these undertakings for setting up of such polytechnic colleges; and

(c) the number of MoU proposed to be signed by these companies with the State of Tamil Nadu for setting up of the State Polytechnics during the year 2010-11?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) NTPC Ltd.

has signed an MoU with the Government of Uttarakhand for setting up a Polytechnic college at Kaladungi, District Nainital, Uttarakhand on 16-11-2009.

(b) The Satluj Jal Vidyut Nigam Ltd. Board has agreed in principle for setting up a State Institute of Engineering and Technology at Pragati Nagar, Himachal Pradesh in collaboration with the Government of Himachal Pradesh.

NTPC Ltd. has one MoU under consideration for setting up a Women Polytechnic in Joshimath area (Uttarakhand) for which Government of Uttarakhand is yet to allocate land.

(c) No MoU proposed to be signed by the Public Sector Undertakings of the Ministry of Power with the State of Tamil Nadu for setting up of the State Polytechnics during the year 2010-11.

#### **Affordable Housing**

5742. CHAUDHARY LAL SINGH: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has launched any scheme of Affordable Housing in Partnership and provides Central assistance thereunder;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the outlay under the scheme along with the funds allocated, released and expenditure incurred as reported by the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations during each of the last three years and the current year, State/UT-wise;

(d) the target fixed and achieved in building affordable houses under the said scheme, State/UT-wise;

(e) whether the scheme is applicable to all the cities across the country; and

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

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN

POVERTY ALLEVIATION AND MINISTER OF TOURISM (KUMARI SELJA): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. The Government has launched a new scheme of Affordable Housing in Partnership for increasing the stock of affordable houses for Economically Weaker Section (EWS)/Lower Income Group (LIG)/Middle Income Group (MIG) with at least 25% for EWS category. The Scheme aims at partnership between various agencies/Government/parastatals/Urban Local Bodies/ developers. This Scheme is a part of the Jawaharlal National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM).

(c) and (d) The Additional Central Assistance committed for the scheme is Rs. 5000 crore for construction of one million affordable houses. No fund has been released as on date.

(e) and (f) The scheme is primarily applicable to the 65 cities, covered under the Sub-Mission Basic Services to the Urban Poor (BSUP) component of the Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM). Other cities of population above 5 lakhs could be considered during implementation with approval of the National Steering Group for JNNURM, if adequate number of projects is not forthcoming from the 65 cities. However, project proposals from non-BSUP towns could be considered for sanction based on a review of the implementation of the Scheme by the Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation after two years.

[Translation]

### **Bio-Gas Production**

5743. SHRI BHISMA SHANAR *alias* KUSHAL TIWARI:

SHRI HARISHCHANDRA CHAVAN:

SHRI S.S. RAMASUBBU:

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

(a) the total quantity of bio-gas produced in the country at present;

(b) the amount of subsidy provided by the Govern-

ment for the setting up of bio-gas plants in the country;

(c) the details of States where there is huge scope in the production of bio-gas; and

(d) the steps being taken by the Government to increase bio-gas production in the country?

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (Dr. FAROOQ ABDULLAH): (a) Ministry of New and Renewable Energy is implementing National Biogas and Manure Management Programme (NBMMP), Biogas based Distributed Grid/Off-Grid Power Generation Programme (BPGP) for installation of family type biogas plants for cooking and small and medium size plants for decentralized power generation applications. Large size biogas plants based on urban and industrial wastes are also being installed under the Programme on Energy Recovery from Urban and Industrial Waste for biogas based power generation. Application-wise number of biogas plants installed under these programmes along with an estimated capacity of biogas production in the country is given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(b) The amount of Central Financial Assistance/subsidy being provided by the Ministry for setting up various types of biogas plants is given in the enclosed Statement-II.

(c) State-wise estimated potential for installation of family type biogas plants for the States having relatively huge scope of biogas production is given in the enclosed Statement-III.

(d) The Ministry of New and Renewable Energy has taken number of steps for increasing bio-gas production in the country through the implementation of the said biogas programmes besides providing central financial assistance. This includes organization of periodical trainings, meetings, discussions, business meets and seminars with various Stake holders namely, State Government Nodal Departments and implementing agencies, industries, entrepreneurs, technology providers, banks, financial institutions, users and other organizations associated with the implementation and popularization of various types of biogas plants in the country.



**Statement-I***Application-wise Biogas Plants installed and Estimated Biogas Production Capacity*

Sl. No.	Type of Biogas Plants	No. of Biogas Plants Installed upto 31st March 2010	Estimated Biogas Production capacity (in lakh m <sup>3</sup> )
1.	Family size Biogas Plants for cooking applications	42,39,808	84.78
2.	Large size Biogas Plants based on Urban and Industrial wastes for power generation	58	5.35
3.	Medium size Biogas plants for electricity generation	35	0.16
Total		42,39,901	90.29

**Statement-II****I. National Biogas and Manure Management Programme (NBMP)***Pattern of Central Financial Assistance under National Biogas and Manure Management Programme (NBMP) w.e.f. 1st November 2009 for 11th Plan*

Sl. No.	Items for Central Financial Assistance	Family type Biogas Plants under CDM		Family type Biog Plants under NBMP**	
		1 cum	12-4 cum	1 cum	12-4 cum
1	2	3	4	5	6
<b>A. Central Financial Assistance to beneficiaries of Biogas Plant (in Rs. per plant)</b>					
1.	NER States, Sikkim except plain areas of Assam)	11,700	11,700	14,700	14,700
2.	Plain areas of Assam	9,000	9,000	9,000	10,000
3.	Jammu and Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Niligiri of Tamil Nadu, Sadar Kurseong and Kalimpong Sub-Divisions of Darjeeling Sunderbans (West Bengal) and Andaman and Nicobar Islands	3,500	4,500	4,000	10,000
4.	All Others	2,100	2,700	4,000	8,000

1	2	3	4	5	6
B.	Turn-Key Job Fee including warranty for five years (in Rs. per plant)	700		1,500	
C.	Additional CFA for toilet linked Biogas Plants (in Rs. per plant)	500		1,000	
D.	Incentive for saving Diesel and other conventional fuels by using biogas in engines/gensets and/or biogas based refrigerators (in Rs. per plant)	2,500		5,000	
E.	Administrative Charges—for target range of plants (in Rs.)				
1.	100-3,000	50,000@		1,00,000^	
2.	3,001-7,000	8,90,000 #		10,50,000^^	
3.	Above 7,001	14,90,000\$		24,50,000*	
F.	<b>Training Courses (in Rs.)</b>				
1.	Users course	1,000		2,000	
2.	Staff Course	5,000		8,000	
3.	Refresher/Construction-cum maintenance course	19,000		35,000	
4.	Turkey-key operator and management course for workers of companies/entrepreneurs	38,500		67,500	
G.	Biogas Development and Training Centers	As per existing pattern		As per existing pattern	
H.	Communication and Publicity—for target range of plants (in Rs.)				
1.	Up to 1,000	1,00,000		1,00,000	
2.	1,001-10,000	2,50,000		2,50,000	
3.	More than 10,000	5,00,000		5,00,000	
I.	Support for Repair of Non-functional Plants with the restriction of utilization	Nil		50% of applicable CFA category subject to sharing	

1	2	3	4	5	6
	of upto 5% of the outlay of the programme in that year of the concerned State/UT				of 50% of the cost of repair by the beneficiary.

Family type Biogas Plants under CDM	Family type Biogas plants under NBMMP
@ Extra Rs. 300 per plant in excess of 200 biogas plants.	** Maximum of 50% of the cost of the biogas plant for low cost models.
# Extra Rs. 150 per plant in excess of 3000 biogas plants.	^Extra Rs. 350 per plant in excess of 100 biogas plants.
\$ Extra Rs. 100 per plant in excess of 7000 biogas plants and maximum of Rs. 30 lakh.	^^ Extra Rs. 300 per plant in excess of 3000 biogas plants.
	*Extra Rs. 250 per plant in excess of 7,000 biogas plants subject to maximum of Rs. 50.0 lakh.

## II. Biogas based Distributed Grid/Off-Grid Power Generation Programme (BPGP)

Power Generating capacity	Biogas Plant capacity	Maximum support for preparation of DPR	CFA/Subsidy limited to the following ceiling or 40% of the cost of the system whichever is less
3-20 KW	20 cu.m. to 85 cu.m.	No DPR required	Rs. 40,000 per KW
>20 KW to 100 KW	Any combination of above plants or alternate capacity/design	Rs. 20,000 per plant	Rs. 35,000 per KW
>100 KW to 250 KW	Any combination of above plants or alternate capacity/design	Rs. 1,00,000 per plant above 100 KW	Rs. 30,000 per KW
Service Charges to State Nodal Department Agencies for providing technical, supervision, training support and to initiate action on power purchase agreement with State Electricity Board, etc.		10% of the CFA	15% of the CFA (upto 20 KW capacity for which no assistance for DPR is provided) 10% of the CFA (20 KW-250 KW)

### III. Energy Recovery from Urban and Industrial Wastes Programmes

Central financial assistance for installation of projects for recovery of energy through generation of biogas from urban and industrial wastes is Rs. 50.00 lakh to Rs. 1.00 crore per MWeq.

#### **Statement-III**

*State-wise estimated potential for installation of Family type Biogas Plants for States having relatively huge scope*

Sl. No.	States	Total Estimated Potential for installation of family type Biogas Plants
1.	Andhra Pradesh	10,65,000
2.	Assam	3,07,000
3.	Bihar	7,33,000
4.	Gujarat	5,54,000
5.	Haryana	3,00,000
6.	Karnataka	6,80,000
7.	Madhya Pradesh	14,91,000
8.	Maharashtra	8,97,000
9.	Orissa	6,05,000
10.	Punjab	4,11,000
11.	Rajasthan	9,15,000
12.	Tamil Nadu	6,15,000
13.	Uttar Pradesh	19,38,000
14.	West Bengal	6,95,000
15.	Chhattisgarh	4,00,000

### Government's Holding in Banks

5744. SHRIMATI BHAVANA PATIL GAWALI:

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA:

SHRIMATI RAMA DEVI:

SHRI ANANT KUMAR HEGDE:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the Government stake/holding in Scheduled Commercial Banks (SCBs) including Regional Rural Banks (RRBs) as on date, bank-wise;

(b) whether the Government has any proposal to strengthen the Banking Sector by increasing the capitalisation of such Banks; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor along with the holdings in such banks raised by the Government during the last three years, bank-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) The bank-wise details of the Government shareholding in nationalised banks and State Bank of India (SBI) are given in the enclosed Statement. 82 Regional Rural Banks (RRBs), operating in India at present, are jointly owned by Government of India, the concerned State Government and the Sponsor Banks in proportion of 50%, 15% and 35% respectively.

(b) and (c) To enable all public sector banks (PSBs) to attain a minimum 8% Tier I in the year 2010-11, the Government has decided to infuse a sum of Rs. 16,500 crore to PSBs. However, the exact amount, mode of capitalization and other terms and conditions would be decided in consultation with the banks at the time of capital infusion. Further to meet the capital requirements, the Government has negotiated with the World Bank for two Banking Sector Support Loans (BSSL) totaling US\$ 3.2 billion. Formalities in respect of the first tranche of US\$ 2 billion loan have already been completed and the fund is available for drawdown.

**Statement***Equity Capital of PSBs as on 31-03-2010*

(Amount Rupees in crore)

Sl. No.	Name of the Bank	Total paid-up equity capital	Government Shareholding	
			%age	Amount
1.	Allahabad Bank	446.70	55.23	246.70
2.	Andhra Bank	485.00	51.55	250.00
3.	Bank of Baroda	364.27	53.81	196.00
4.	Bank of India	525.18	64.47	338.58
5.	Bank of Maharashtra	430.52	76.77	330.52
6.	Canara Bank	410.00	73.17	300.00
7.	Central Bank of India	404.14	80.20	324.14
8.	Corporation Bank	143.44	57.17	82.00
9.	Dena Bank	286.82	51.19	146.82
10.	Indian Bank	429.77	80.00	343.82
11.	Indian Overseas Bank	544.80	61.23	333.60
12.	Oriental Bank of Commerce	250.54	51.09	128.00
13.	Punjab and Sind Bank	183.06	100.00	183.06
14.	Punjab National Bank	315.30	57.80	182.24
15.	Syndicate Bank	521.97	66.47	346.95
16.	UCO Bank	549.36	63.59	349.36
17.	Union Bank of India	505.12	55.43	280.00
18.	United Bank of India	316.43	84.20	266.43
19.	Vijaya Bank	433.52	53.87	233.52
20.	State Bank of India	634.88	59.41	377.21
21.	IDBI Ltd.	724.78	52.67	381.78
Total		8,905.60		5,620.73

### **Private Power Distribution Companies**

5745. SHRI PRALHAD JOSHI:

SHRI S. ALAGIRI:

Dr. SANJAY SINGH:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether any complaint has come to the notice of the Government against a private firm in the power sector;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has set up any central agency to monitor the workings of private companies engaged in the distribution of electricity in the country under the Electricity Act, 2003;

(d) if so, the details of the monitoring work done during each of the last two years and the current year; and

(e) the reaction of the Government to the outcome of the monitoring work?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) to (e) No specific complaint has been received in the Ministry of Power against any private distribution firm in the power sector.

Electricity is a concurrent subject. No central agency has been set up to monitor the working of private companies engaged in the distribution of electricity in the country under the Electricity Act, 2003. Distribution comes within the purview of the States/UTs. Accordingly, the Distribution Companies (DISCOMs) are regulated by the respective State Electricity Regulatory Commissions (SERCs)/Joint Electricity Regulatory Commission (JERC) as per the provisions of the Electricity Act, 2003. The Act provides that every distribution licensee shall establish a forum for redressal of grievances of the consumers in accordance with the guideline as may be specified by the SERC. The Act further provides that the SERC shall appoint an Ombudsman who shall settle the grievance of a consumer who is aggrieved by non-redressal of his

grievances by the forum. The DISCOMs are expected to comply with the directions of concerned SERCs.

Section 173 of the Act also has saved Consumer Protection Act, 1986 so as to protect the interest of the consumers.

[English]

### **IT Arrears**

5746. SHRI S. ALAGIRI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of private educational institutions against which Income Tax Arrears are due for the last three years;

(b) the details of prosecutions pending in this regard; and

(c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken for early disposal of such cases?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) The information is not centrally maintained.

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

(c) For recovery of outstanding demands against an assessee, each CCIT Region undertakes steps to recover them by various measures including constituting a Task Force. The Task Force also looks into the Demand Difficult to recover which could be outstanding for various reasons like protective demand, companies under liquidation, no adequate assets for recovery, demand notified under special courts, BIFR cases, stay granted by various authorities etc. The higher authorities also take up the matter with (CIT) (Appeals) and Income Tax Appellate Tribunal for disposal of high demand cases on priority basis.

### **Indo-Bhutan Agreement for Setting Up of Hydro Power Projects**

5747. SHRI GUTHA SUKHENDER REDDY:

SHRI RAVINDRA KUMAR PANDEY:

SHRI SURESH KUMAR SHETKAR:

SHRI M.B. RAJESH:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has signed an agreement with Bhutan Government for setting up of hydro power projects;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the National Hydroelectric Power Corporation Limited (NHPC) has signed an agreement with Bhutan Government for providing engineering and consultancy services for setting up of these projects;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the said agreement will create any hurdle in the implementation of hydro power projects in the country; and

(f) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken by the Government in this regard?

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) to (f) National Hydroelectric Power Corporation Limited (NHPC) has signed an agreement for providing engineering and consultancy services for pre-construction activities for Mangdechhu Hydroelectric Project (720 MW) in March, 2010. Further, agreements for preparation of DPRs of Chamkharchhu-1 (670 MW) and Kuri Gongri (1800 MW) have also been signed between NHPC and Royal Government of Bhutan (RGoB). These agreements between NHPC and Government of Bhutan are not likely to create any hurdle in the implementation of hydropower projects by NHPC in the country.

### **Institutional Delivery**

5748. SHRIMATI CHANDRESH KUMARI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY) beneficiaries who delivered by availability of the scheme but died or developed pregnancy complications after being discharged from the hospital;

(b) whether the latest Bulletin on Rural Health shows that many Primary Health Centres do not have the basic facilities and the District Level Household and Facility Surveys shows that many District Primary Health Centres do not have Doctors or referral service for pregnancies/deliveries;

(c) if so, the reaction of the Government thereto; and

(d) the extent to which JSY guarantees safe delivery to women on such conditions?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) The details of Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY) beneficiaries died or developed pregnancy complications after discharge from the hospital are not collected at the Central level.

(b) and (c) Status of facilities at Primary Health Centres as per Bulletin on Rural Health Statistics in India- 2008 is given in the enclosed Statement. Similarly, against the 25086 sanctioned posts of doctors at Primary Health Centres 24375 are in position as on 31st March 2008 (RHS-2008). The Government has taken a number of initiatives which include the following:—

1. Operationalizing facilities—First Referral Units (FRUs), Community Health Centres (CHCs), and 24 hrs Primary Health Centres (PHCs).
2. Multi-skilling of doctors to overcome shortage of critical specialities (Training on Life Saving Anaesthesia Skills and Emergency Obstetric Care).
3. Skilled attendance at birth (domiciliary and health facilities).

4. Strengthening Referral Systems including transport.
  5. Accrediting private health institutions for institutional deliveries.
  6. Strengthening of Health Facilities like District Hospitals, Community Health Centres, Primary Health Centres and Sub-centres.
  7. Provision of incentives, to serve in rural areas like blended payments, difficult areas allowance, PG allowance, case based payments, improved accommodation arrangements;
  8. Provision of AYUSH doctors and paramedics
- in PHCs and CHCs as additional doctors in rural areas, block pooling of doctors in underserved areas, engaging with the non government sector for underserved areas; and
9. Hiring of human resources on contractual basis under National Rural Health Mission (NRHM).
- (d) JSY is a safe motherhood intervention which promotes institutional deliveries and ensures safe delivery through skilled/trained workers. The Yojana provides a comprehensive package for safe motherhood including nutrition, complete Anti-Natal Check-ups (ANCs), institutional deliveries and Post Natal Check-ups (PNCs).

**Statement**

*Facilities at Primary Health Centres (as on March, 2008)*

State/UT	Number of Existing PHCs	Number of Primary Health Centres							
		With Labour Room		With Operation Theatre		With 4-6 Beds		With 24 Hrs. Delivery Facility	
		Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Andhra Pradesh	1570	1570	100.0	1570	100.0	1570	100.0	800	51.0
Arunachal Pradesh	116	28	24.1	NA	NA	10	8.6	28	24.1
Assam	844	405	48.0	85	10.1	302	35.8	297	35.2
Bihar	1641	398	24.3	398	24.3	398	24.3	398	24.3
Chhattisgarh	721	321	44.5	80	11.1	195	27.0	242	33.6
Goa	19	13	68.4	3	15.8	0	0.0	13	68.4
Gujarat	1073	904	84.2	904	84.2	904	84.2	50	4.7
Haryana	420	210	50.0	110	26.2	254	60.5	114	27.1
Himachal Pradesh	449	131	29.2	109	24.3	165	36.7	95	21.2



1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Jammu and Kashmir	375	99	26.4	121	32.3	97	25.9	85	22.7
Jharkhand	330	330	100.0	330	100.0	149	45.2	160	48.5
Karnataka	2195	1679	76.5	1679	76.5	1679	76.5	399	18.2
Kerala	909	131	14.4	118	13.0	92	10.1	18	2.0
Madhya Pradesh	1149	903	78.6	404	35.2	508	44.2	903	78.6
Maharashtra	1816	1498	82.5	1516	83.5	1518	83.6	NA	NA
Manipur	72	21	29.2	0	0.0	20	27.8	6	8.3
Meghalaya	103	103	100.0	0	0.0	103	100.0	NA	NA
Mizoram	57	57	100.0	57	100.0	57	100.0	57	100.0
Nagaland	86	43	50.0	26	30.2	53	61.6	24	27.9
Orissa	1279	117	9.1	117	9.1	117	9.1	120	9.4
Punjab	484	142	29.3	123	25.4	353	72.9	75	15.5
Rajasthan	1503	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Sikkim	24	24	100.0	24	100.0	24	100.0	24	100.0
Tamil Nadu	1215	NA	NA	342	28.1	385	31.7	1000	82.3
Tripura	76	53	69.7	53	69.7	28	36.8	53	69.7
Uttarakhand	239	47	19.7	47	19.7	239	100.0	47	19.7
Uttar Pradesh	3690	1071	29.0	982	26.6	1147	31.1	646	17.5
West Bengal	924	546	59.1	60	6.5	489	52.9	164	17.7
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	19	19	100.0	10	52.6	19	100.0	19	100.0
Chandigarh	0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	6	5	83.3	3	50.0	6	100.0	6	100.0
Daman and Diu	3	2	66.7	2	66.7	3	100.0	2	66.7
Delhi	8	2	25.0	1	12.5	1	12.5	1	12.5

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Lakshadweep	4	4	100.0	0	0.0	4	100.0	4	100.0
Puducherry	39	27	69.2	14	35.9	27	69.2	19	48.7

Notes: Source of data is Quarterly Progress Reports on Rural Health Services received in Infrastructure Division.

Source of data is Quarterly Progress Reports on Rural Health Services received in Infrastructure Division from States/UTs.

[Translation]

**Water Supply Projects in Madhya Pradesh  
under UIDSSMT**

5749. SHRI SHIVRAJ BHAIYA:

SHRI DEORAJ SINGH PATEL:

SHRI PREM CHAND GUDDU:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) The total number of proposals relating to water supply augmentation projects under Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme for Small and Medium Towns (UIDSSMT) received from Government of Madhya Pradesh;

(b) The action taken by the Union Government thereon; and

(c) The project-wise details in regard to time by which the Central share is likely to be released?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (PROF. SAUGATA ROY): (a) and (b) 35 projects on water supply have been received from the State of Madhya Pradesh under Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme for Small and Medium Towns (UIDSSMT), of which, 33 projects have been released funds of Rs. 242.59 crore so far.

(c) The State of Madhya Pradesh has exhausted the seven year allocation of Rs. 438.43 crore. Hence remaining two projects cannot be taken up for funding.

[English]

**Yoga and Naturopathy under NRHM**

5750. SHRI SUKHDEV SINGH:

SHRI A.T. NANA PATIL:

SHRI S. PAKKIRAPPA:

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

(a) whether the Government has introduced/proposed the practice of Yoga and Naturopathy under National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) projects;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the number of Naturopathy doctors, experts and related Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs) included in different committees of NRHM at State and national level;

(d) whether a proposal has been received from the State Government of Karnataka regarding financial assistance for the opening of Yoga and Naturopathy units in various hospitals in the State;

(e) if so, the details thereof along with the action taken thereon; and

(f) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to introduce yoga programmes in schools and colleges?

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

(b) Mainstreaming of AYUSH is one of the strategies envisaged under National Rural Health Mission (NRHM). Financial assistance is being provided to the State Governments/UT Administrations for collocation of AYUSH systems including Yoga and Naturopathy at Primary Health Centers, Community Health Centers and District Hospitals under NRHM.

(c) As per guidelines of NRHM, Health Society and Rogi Kalyan Samities have been setup at State and District level respectively. State Government/UT Administration

have been requested to include AYUSH Doctors and Experts including from Naturopathy in these bodies.

(d) Yes.

(e) A proposal to establish Yoga and Naturopathy units at 10 Taluk Hospitals was received from Karnataka. However assistance could not be released due to paucity of funds during 2009-10. This has been processed for sanction during 2010-11.

(f) Morarji Desai National Institute of Yoga has taken steps for introduction of Yoga in Schools in collaboration with the leading Yoga institutes. One month Training Programmes in Yoga are being held in phases for Teachers selected from each district. The trained teachers have been asked to impart Yoga Training to the students in the district. 283 teachers have been trained till March, 2010. Further steps have been initiated for including AYUSH Systems of Medicines including Yoga in the school curriculum.

[Translation]

**Disbursement of Loan by HUDCO**

5751. SHRI R.K. SINGH PATEL:  
SHRI DEVJI M. PATEL:  
SHRI S.S. RAMASUBBU

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

(a) whether the role of the Housing and Urban Development Corporation Ltd. (HUDCO) is greatly reduced in the disbursement of loans to various sections of the community in the last few years after the entry of banks and financial institutions in providing housing loans;

(b) if so, the details of housing loans granted by the HUDCO) during each of the last three years and likely to be granted during the current year along with the recoveries made with interest;

(c) whether the procedure of loan formalities in the HUDCO is so cumbersome in comparison to market players; and

(d) if so, the action taken by the HUDCO to simplify the procedure?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION AND MINISTER OF TOURISM (KUMARI SELJA): (a) Yes, Madam. There has been a marginal decline in disbursement of housing loan by Housing and Urban Development Corporation Ltd. (HUDCO).

(b) The sanction and Disbursement in Housing during the last 3 years is as follows:

(Rs. in crore)

Year	Sanctions	Disbursement
2007-08	2152	854
2008-09	1633	842
2009-10	2717	802

HUDCO has been assigned a target of housing loans to the tune of Rs. 4950 crores and disbursements of Rs. 1733 crore under the Memorandum of Understanding (targets at level-III) signed with the Ministry.

Details of recoveries made during the last three years in respect of Housing Loans is as follows:

(Rs. in crore)

Year	Principal	Interest	Total
2007-08	1177.37	733.01	1910.38
2008-09	1279.28	811.93	2091.21
2009-10	1332.12	648.11	1980.23*

\*Figures indicated for the Financial year 2009-10 are provisional and unaudited.

(c) and (d) No, Madam. HUDCO periodically undertakes revisions/improvements in its operational procedures in line with the market players. HUDCO has also consolidated various guidelines and procedures in the form of Master Circulars thereby eliminating the redundant circulars, facilitating simplification of procedures substantially.

### Survey for Solar Energy Generation

5752. SHRI SAJJAN VERMA:

SHRI HARIBHAU JAWALE:

SHRI HARISH CHOUDHARY:

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

(a) whether the Government has undertaken any survey of the places for generation of solar energy in the country including Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan and Maharashtra;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether several State Governments including Madhya Pradesh have sent proposals to the Union Government for setting up of solar power plants in the State;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the action taken by the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (Dr. FAROOQ ABDULLAH): (a) and (b) Solar radiation is monitored by India Meteorological Department in various parts of the country including Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan and Maharashtra. Presently, solar radiation data is available from 45 locations in the country.

(c) to (e) As per recently announced 'Jawaharlal Nehru National Solar Mission', the grid connected solar power plants are to be put up by project developers on build, own and operate basis in various parts of the country. Such developers have to approach the NTPC Vidyut Vyapar Nigam (NVVN), which has been designated as the nodal agency for entering into Power Purchase Agreements (PPAs) with solar power project developers to purchase solar electricity fed to 33 KV

and above grid, in accordance with the tariff and time period as fixed by the Central Electricity Regulatory Commission.

### Brain Fever

5753. SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR:

SHRI KADIR RANA:

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

(a) whether the Government has formulated any plan to prevent the brain and other fatal fever spreading in the country including Uttar Pradesh;

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

(c) whether any study has been conducted by the Government to ascertain the reasons for the spread of such fevers; 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) Yes. Government of India under its National Vector Borne Disease Control Programme (NVBDCP) has developed a strategy for prevention and control of brain fever mainly Japanese Encephalitis (JE)/ Acute Encephalitis Syndrome (AES) and other fatal fevers viz. *Plasmodium falciparum* Malaria and Dengue, in the country including Uttar Pradesh. The strategy 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.

(c) and (d) Japanese Encephalitis, *Plasmodium falciparum* Malaria and Dengue are seasonal in nature and endemic in different parts of the country depending on the environmental factors (e.g. mosquitogenic conditions like humidity, temperature, water-logging, and

reservoir of infection in birds and animals) and human behaviour (e.g. actions like keeping uncovered water storage at construction sites, use of desert coolers without measures for source reduction, not using bed-nets by night and movement in vector-infested areas without preventive measures). Accordingly, the strategy focuses on integrated vector management, change in human behaviour and early case detection and prompt treatment to prevent and control transmission of these diseases.

[English]

**Supply of Coal to Thermal Power  
Plants in Karnataka**

5754. SHRI D.V. SADANANDA GOWDA: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the annual demand of coal for the thermal

(i) Raichur Thermal Power Station (1470 MW):

9.0 Million Tonne (MT)

(ii) Bellary Thermal Power Station (500 MW):

2.5 Million Tonne (MT)

(b) and (c) Fuel Supply Agreement (FSA) for Raichur TPS has been signed between Karnataka Power Corporation Ltd. (KPCL) and Coal India Limited (CIL) for 4.11 MT and between KPCL and Singareni Collieries Company Ltd. (SCCL) for 3.01 MT. Bellary Thermal Power Station is having its dedicated captive coal block for meeting its coal requirement.

(d) to (f) During the year 2009-10, the overall coal supply by CIL to Power Utilities was less than the Annual Contracted Quantity (ACQ), the coal supply by CIL to Raichur Thermal Power Station was of the order of 3.32 MT against the ACQ of 4.11 MT. The New Coal Distribution Policy stipulates signing of FSAs between power utilities and coal companies which include penalty to be paid by coal companies for short supplies.

power plants in Karnataka;

(b) whether any Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) has been signed between the Karnataka Power Corporation Limited (KPCL) and the Coal India Limited (CIL) for the supply of coal to the thermal power plants in the State;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the coal has not been supplied by CIL as per the MoU;

(e) if so, the reasons therefor; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) The annual demand of coal for thermal power plants in Karnataka is as under:

[Translation]

**Electrification of Villages**

5755. SHRI GHANSHYAM ANURAGI: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has set any targets for electrification of unelectrified villages in the country including Uttar Pradesh during the year 2010-11; and

(b) if so, the details thereof, State/UT-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. State-wise targets for electrification of unelectrified villages in the country during the year 2010-11 under Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana (RGGVY) are given in the enclosed Statement. No targets have been fixed for Uttar Pradesh for the year 2010-11 as the works in all the un-electrified

census villages of Uttar Pradesh proposed for electrification through grid extension have been completed.

**Statement**

*State-wise targets for electrification of un de-electrified villages for the Sanctioned projects under RGGVY in the country including Uttar Pradesh during the year 2010-11*

Sl. No.	States	2010-11
1.	Andhra Pradesh	0
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	600
3.	Assam	2380
4.	Bihar	1723
5.	Chhattisgarh	41
6.	Gujarat	0
7.	Haryana	0
8.	Himachal Pradesh	20
9.	Jharkhand	4650
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	75
11.	Karnataka	10
12.	Kerala	0
13.	Madhya Pradesh	150
14.	Maharashtra	0
15.	Manipur	150
16.	Meghalaya	200
17.	Mizoram	40
18.	Nagaland	25
19.	Orissa	6773
20.	Punjab	0
21.	Rajasthan	550

Sl. No.	States	2010-11
22.	Sikkim	5
23.	Tripura	48
24.	Tamil Nadu	0
25.	Uttar Pradesh	0
26.	Uttarakhand	0
27.	West Bengal	60
Total		17500

[English]

**Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) Scheme**

5756. SHRI N. CHELUVARAYA SWAMY: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Eleventh Five Year Plan makes no clear recommendations about supplementary nutrition for children in the Integrated Child Development Service (ICDS) Scheme;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) to (c) For Supplementary Nutrition under the ICDS Scheme, the Eleventh Five Year Plan Document (Vol. II), Chapter IV has suggested to rely on hot cooked meals according to local taste and provided at the Anganwadi centres through Self-Help Groups (SHGs) or Mothers' Groups, as per decision of the Village Committee. Alternatively, RTE micronutrient fortified hygienically prepared food has also been suggested.

The Government of India, on 24-02-2009, has issued revised guidelines on nutritional and feeding norms, States/UTs have been requested to provide

supplementary nutrition to children below six years of age and pregnant and lactating mothers, in accordance with the guidelines which have been endorsed by the Hon'ble Supreme Court vide its Order dated 22-04-2009.

The provision of supplementary nutrition prescribed for various categories of beneficiaries is as follows:

- (i) Children in the age Group of 6 months to 3 years: Food supplement of 500 calories of energy and 12-15 gms. of protein per child per day as Take Home Ration [THR] in the form of Micronutrient Fortified Food and/or energy-dense food marked as 'ICDS Food Supplement'.
- (ii) Children in the age group of 3-6 years: Food supplement of 500 calories of energy and 12-15 gms of protein per child per day. Since a child or this age group is not capable of consuming of meal of 500 calories in one sitting, the guidelines prescribe provision of morning snack in the form of milk/banana/seasonal fruits/Micronutrient Fortified Food etc. and a Hot Cooked Meal.
- (iii) Severely under weight children: Food supplement of 800 calories of energy and 20-25 gms of protein per child per day in the form of Micronutrient fortified food and/or energy dense food as Take Home Ration.
- (iv) Pregnant Women and Lactating Mothers: Food supplement of 600 calories of energy and 18-20 gms of protein per beneficiary per day in the form of micronutrient Fortified Food and/or energy dense food as Take Home Ration.

[Translation]

#### **DA to Central Government Employees**

5757. Dr. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI:

SHRI RAJIV RANJAN SINGH *alias*  
LALAN SINGH:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has announced more

Dearness Allowance (DA) for Central Government employees;

- (b) if so, the complete details thereof;

(c) whether such DA is matching with inflation figures;

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

- (e) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) An additional instalment of Dearness Allowance (DA) has been sanctioned to the Central Government employees w.e.f. 01-01-2010, which is an increase of 8% over the earlier rate of 27% of the Basic Pay.

(c) to (e) The increase in Dearness Allowance is in accordance with the accepted formula, which is based on the recommendations of 6th Central Pay Commission and corresponds to an increase in 12 monthly average of All India Consumer Price Index for Industrial Workers AICPI (IW) (2001-100) over the base index of 115.76 to which the existing scales of pay effective from 1-1-2006 are linked.

[English]

#### **Improving Energy Efficiency**

5758. SHRI UDAY SINGH:

SHRI RUDRAMADHAB RAY:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the percentage of carbon emissions by the power projects in the country;

(b) whether the Government has initiated measures to reduce the carbon emissions and improve efficiency in the energy sector;

- (c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the extent to which the initiatives of the Government have so far been able in reducing the carbon emissions and improving efficiency in the energy sector?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) The Power sector approximately accounts for 60% of the total carbon dioxide emissions generated in the country.

(b) and (c) Ministry of Power has initiated following measures to improve efficiency and to reduce carbon emissions in the power sector:

1. Moving towards super critical and clean coal technologies.
2. Renovation and Modernization of old thermal power stations.
3. Retirement of old and small size generating units.
4. Energy Efficiency Improvement Awards—annual award for performance of thermal power stations award for best environment managed thermal power station and incentive awards to power generation and transmission companies to reduce transmission and distribution losses.
5. Establishment of Energy Efficiency Cell at Thermal Power Stations.
6. Initiatives by Bureau of Energy Efficiency (BEE).

BEE has drawn up an Action plan to improve energy efficiency in various sectors and proposed eight schemes to promote energy efficiency in the country namely, Bachat Lamp Yojana to promote energy efficient and high quality CFLs, Standards and Labeling scheme, Energy Conservation Building Code, Agricultural and Municipal sector targeting replacement inefficient pump sets, street lighting, etc., Operationalising Energy Conservation Act by Strengthening Institutional capacity of State Designated agencies, energy efficiency (EE) in small and medium enterprises, institutional strengthening of BEE and other EE institutions and Contribution to state Energy Conservation fund.

Further, the National Action Plan on Climate Change (NAPCC), released by the Prime Minister on 30th June 2008, outlines Eight National Missions, representing multi-

pronged, long-term and integrated strategies for achieving Key goals in the context of climate change. These missions are:

- National Solar Mission
- National Mission for Enhanced Energy Efficiency
- National Mission on Sustainable Habitat
- National Water Mission
- National Mission for sustaining the Himalayan ecosystem
- National Mission for a Green India
- National Mission for sustainable agriculture
- National Mission for Strategic Knowledge for climate change

(d) The BEE has informed that initiatives taken by them have resulted in an avoided capacity generation of 2127 MW during the last two years i.e., 2007-08 and 2008-09. The fuel savings are nearly 1% of the total fuel use in the country.

Further, Central Electricity Authority (CEA) has intimated that the weighted average emissions rate of grid connected power stations from power sector in India has been reduced from 0.85 ton CO<sub>2</sub>/MWh in 2002-03 to 0.82 ton CO<sub>2</sub>/MWh in the year 2008-09.

#### **Use of New Technologies in Renewable Energy Sector**

5759. SHRI BHAKTA CHARAN DAS: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to introduce new technologies to generate power through renewable energy sources in the country; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (Dr. FAROOQ ABDULLAH): (a) and (b) The Ministry is promoting power generation from different



renewable energy sources like solar energy, wind energy, small hydro power and bio-energy. In addition, the Ministry is implementing a research, development and demonstration programme for introducing new technologies for power generation from other new and renewable energy sources like tidal energy and geothermal energy, in the country.

The Ministry has sanctioned in February 2008 a demonstration tidal power project of 3.75 MW capacity, to be set up at the Durgaduani creek in Sunderban region in West Bengal, to the West Bengal Renewable Energy Development Agency (WBREDA), Kolkata. The estimated cost of the project is Rs. 48 crores and the cost is being shared between Centre and State in 90:10 ratio. The project is being implemented through NHPC Limited.

[Translation]

#### **Tax from Cooperative Banks**

5760. SHRI RAJU SHETTI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cooperative banks functioning in the country as on date, State-wise;

(b) whether the cooperative banks pay income tax

to the Government;

(c) if so, the details thereof and the revenue collected as tax from them, bank-wise and the provisions under which income tax has been collected from the cooperative banks;

(d) whether the Government levies income tax on the Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs)/trusts etc. working on the principle of no profit no loss; and

(e) if not, the reasons for levying income tax on the cooperative banks registered and functioning on the same principles and rules?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (e) Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has reported that at present 31 State Cooperative Banks and 371 District Central Cooperative Banks are functioning in the country. State-wise details are furnished in the enclosed Statement. Information regarding revenue collected as tax from cooperative banks is not maintained by RBI or National Bank for Rural Development (NABARD). However, the cooperative banks are required to pay income tax under Section 80 (P) of the Income Tax Act, 1961 to the Government of India with effect from the financial year 2007-08.

#### **Statement**

##### *Network of Cooperative Banks (ST)*

Sl. No.	State/Union Territory	SCBs Number	DCCBs Number
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1	*
2.	Andhra Pradesh	1	22
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	1	*
4.	Assam	1	*
5.	Bihar	1	22
6.	Chandigarh	1	*
7.	Chhattisgarh	1	6

Sl. No.	State/Union Territory	SCBs Number	DCCBs Number
8.	Delhi	1	*
9.	Goa	1	*
10.	Gujarat	1	18
11.	Haryana	1	19
12.	Himachal Pradesh	1	2
13.	Jammu and Kashmir	1	3
14.	Jharkhand \$		8
15.	Karnataka	1	21
16.	Kerala	1	14
17.	Madhya Pradesh	1	38
18.	Maharashtra	1	31
19.	Manipur	1	*
20.	Meghalaya	1	*
21.	Mizoram	1	*
22.	Nagaland	1	*
23.	Orissa	1	17
24.	Pondicherry	1	*
25.	Punjab	1	20
26.	Rajasthan	1	29
27.	Sikkim	1	
28.	Tamil Nadu	1	24
29.	Tripura	1	
30.	Uttar Pradesh	1	50
31.	Uttarakhand	1	10
32.	West Bengal	1	17
	All India	31	371

### Health Awareness Among Tribals

5761. SHRI ARJUN MUNDA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is least awareness among tribals towards the health issues;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has taken steps to create health awareness among the primitive tribes in the country;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (e) Health is a State subject and NRHM supplements the efforts of State/UT Governments. Based on request of States, NRHM addresses information, education and communication towards health related issues throughout the country with special focus of vulnerable, tribal and hilly areas. States are appropriately creating health campaign and awareness in rural areas with special focus on tribal population. Financial assistance are being given to States/UTs for health facilities located in the tribal areas, as per the State requirement reflected in the Annual State Programme Implementation Plan annually, which is appraised and approved by the National Programme Coordination Committee under NRHM.

[English]

### Juvenile Care and Protection Schemes

5762. SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR:

SHRI RADHA MOHAN SINGH:

SHRIMATI BHAVANA PATIL GAWALI:

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

(a) whether there is inadequacy in Juvenile care and protection schemes of Government;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether hardened criminals are forming Juvenile gangs to take advantage of loopholes in the Juvenile Act;

(d) if so, details thereof;

(e) whether there have been regular incidents of escaping of inmates from the observation homes in different parts of the country;

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

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) and (b) The Ministry of Women and Child Development has introduced, from 2009-10, a comprehensive umbrella scheme, the 'Integrated Child Protection Scheme [ICPS]', in order to provide a safe and secure environment for overall development of children in difficult circumstance. ICPS incorporates the components of three erstwhile schemes namely, 'A Programme for Juvenile Justice'; 'An Integrated Programme for Street Children'; and 'Scheme of Assistance to Homes [Shishu Greh] for Children to Promote In-country Adoption' with added interventions to address the inadequacies identified in these schemes through detailed evaluations. The scheme provides for setting up of various types of Homes for children and open shelters in urban and semi-urban areas; supports expansion of the emergency services (Childline); and promotes non-institutional care through foster care, adoption, sponsorship and after care.

(c) and (d) The Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2000 is the primary law for the adjudication and disposal of matter relating to children in conflict with law. This law is child friendly and aims at rehabilitation and social integration of the offenders rather than their punishment. The Juveniles are kept in separate homes for juveniles in conflict with law instead of in regular jails, and their cases are handled in specially set up Juvenile Justice Boards. The Act is in conformity with international practice for Juvenile justice as laid down in United Nations Convention on Rights of Child [UNCRC], which was ratified by India in 1993.

(e) to (g) The incidents of children running away from observation homes that have come to the notice of the Ministry of Women and Child Development in recent past are:

- (i) 4 children under trial escaped on 11th March, 2009 from the observation home cum special home at Samoorkalan [Una), Himachal Pradesh.
- (ii) 36 children from observation home for boys at Kingsway Camp, Delhi ran away during 2009.
- (iii) 112 children escaped from Juvenile homes at Karnataka in 2008-09.
- (iv) 9 children from observation homes and special homes at Kerala, ran away in 2009-10.

Remedial measures like strengthening of grills of windows and walls, raising of boundary wall, conducting surprise and regular inspection of Homes, placement of trained and experienced staff, proper counselling to children and involving NGOs in bringing attitudinal changes in the children, arrangement for in house education and vocational training, ensuring minimum standards of care i.e. nutrition, education, medical health, recreation, etc. have been taken by the respective State Governments.

#### **Regional Cancer Centres**

5763. YOGI ADITYA NATH:

SURI HARISHCHANDRA CHAVAN:

SURI RAJAI AH SIRICILLA:

SHRI P. KARUNAKARAN:

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

(a) the number of new up Regional Cancer Centres (RCCs) proposed to be set in the country, Location-wise and State/UT-wise;

(b) whether the Union Government has received any proposals from the State Governments including the State Governments of Maharashtra, Kerala and Uttar Pradesh for the setting up of new RCCs or upgradation of some cancer centres to the status of RCCs;

(c) if so, the details thereof State/UT-wise and the action taken thereon;

(d) whether any proposals have also been received from the State Governments including the Government of Andhra Pradesh for grant of financial assistance for the purchase of High Energy Linear Accelerator with IGRT to meet the increasing demand of Radiotherapy for cancer patients; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and the financial assistance provided/proposed to be provided in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI S. GANDHISELVAN): (a) to (c) The Government has recognized 27 Regional Cancer Centres under the National Cancer Control Programme (NCCP) in various States/UTs and as per existing guidelines, additional RCC can be recognized in a populous State. The main aim of recognizing the RCG is to fill up the geographical gaps in the availability of treatment of cancer. A list of RCCs is enclosed as Statement.

The State of Maharashtra and Uttar Pradesh already have two Regional Cancer Centres each and Kerala has one RCC. The grant-in-aid released to these RCCs is as under:—

(Rs. in crore)

Name of the RCC	State	Grant-in-aid released	Year
1	2	3	4
RST Cancer Hospital, Nagpur	Maharashtra	3.00	2008-09

1	2	3	4
RCC, Kerala	Kerala	1.00	2006-07
RCC, Kerala	Kerala	4.00	2007-08
Kamala Nehru Memorial Hospital, Allahabad	Uttar Pradesh	5.00	2006-07
Sanjay Gandhi Post Graduate Institute of Medical Sciences, Lucknow	Uttar Pradesh	5.00	2005-06

(d) and (e) A proposal was received from the State Government of Andhra Pradesh for sanction of grant-in-aid for an amount of Rs. 10.00 crore to the MNJ Institute of Oncology and Regional Cancer Centre, Hyderabad for purchase of High Energy Linear

Accelerator. The RCC has already availed Rs. 3.00 crore under the National Cancer Control Programme (NCCP) during the year 2008-09 and at present there is no scheme under which grant-in-aid amounting to Rs. 10.00 crore can be released to the Institute.

#### **Statement**

#### *List of RCCs*

Kamala Nehru Memorial Hospital, Allahabad, Uttar Pradesh	Regional Cancer Centre, Thiruvananthapuram
Chittaranjan National Cancer Institute, Kolkata, West Bengal	Gujarat Cancer Research Institute, Ahmedabad, Gujarat
Kidwai Memorial Instt. of Oncology, Bangalore, Karnataka	MNJ Institute of Oncology, Hyderabad, Andhra Pradesh
Regional Cancer Institute (WIA), Adyar, Chennai, Tamil Nadu	Pondicherry Regional Cancer Society, JIPMER, Pondicherry
Acharya Harihar Regional Cancer, Centre for Cancer Research and Treatment, Cuttack, Orissa	Dr. B.B. Cancer Institute, Guwahati, Assam
Regional Cancer Control Society Shimla, Himachal Pradesh	Tata Memorial Hospital Mumbai, Maharashtra
Cancer Hospital and Research Centre, Gwalior, Madhya Pradesh	Indira Gandhi Institute of Medical Sciences, Patna, Bihar
Indian Rotary Cancer Institute, (A.I.I.M.S.), New Delhi	Acharya Tulsi Regional Cancer Trust and Research Institute (RCC) Bikaner, Rajasthan
R.S.T. Hospital and Research Centre, Nagpur, Maharashtra	Regional Cancer Centre, Pt. B.D. Sharma Post Graduate Institute of Medical Sciences, Rohtak, Haryana
Pt. J.N.M. Medical College, Raipur, Chhattisgarh	Civil Hospital, Aizawl, Mizoram

Post Graduate Institute of Medical Education and Research (PGIMER), Chandigarh

Sanjay Gandhi Post Graduate Institute of Medical Sciences, Lucknow

Sher-I-Kashmir Institute of Medical Sciences, Soura, Srinagar

Government Arignar Anna Memorial Cancer Hospital, Kancheepuram, Tamil Nadu

Regional Institute of Medical Sciences, Manipur, Imphal

Cancer Hospital, Tripura Agartala

Government Medical College and Associated Hospital, Bakshi Nagar, Jammu

[*Translation*]

**Construction Works on Hydro Power Projects**

5764. Dr. VINAY KUMAR PANDEY: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has taken a decision to stall the construction work on the ongoing and proposed hydro power projects on several major rivers in the country including the Ganga;

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

(c) the names of hydro power projects which have been affected by the said decision; and

(d) the alternative steps being taken by the Government to meet the demand of power in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) to (c) The construction of Lohari Nagpala Hydro-electric Project (HEP) (4x150=600 MW), being executed by NTPC Limited in the State of Uttarakhand has been stopped by the Government since 20th February, 2009 due to environmental related issues. No other hydro-electric project under construction has been stalled by the Central Government in the country.

Pursuant to the order of the Hon'ble High Court, Nainital in a Public Interest Litigation (PIL), the matter regarding Lohari Nagpala HEP was referred to the National Ganga River Basin Authority (NGRBA). In the

first meeting of the NGRBA held on 5-10-2009, it was decided that issues regarding Lohari Nagpala HEP and proposed Pala Maneri H.E. Project (4x120 = 480 MW) and Bhaironghati H.E. Project (3x127 = 381 MW) in the upper reaches of river Bhagirathi would be examined by Secretary, Ministry of Environment and Forests and Secretary, Ministry of Power and a report to be submitted to the NGRBA. Under the directions of NGRBA, a site visit of all the three projects was done by a high powered team including Secretary (Environment and Forests), Secretary (Power), etc. Based on the site visit and interaction held with locals, public representatives and district authorities, a report has recently been submitted by the team to NGRBA.

(d) The following measures have been taken/are being taken by the Government to meet the demand of power in the country:—

- (i) Quantum jump in capacity additions during the 11th Plan as compared to previous Plans.
- (ii) Rigorous monitoring of capacity addition of the on-going generation projects.
- (iii) Coordinated operation and maintenance of hydro, thermal, nuclear and gas based power stations to optimally utilize the existing generation capacity.
- (iv) Thrust to import of coal by the power utilities to meet the shortfall in coal supplies to thermal power stations from indigenous sources.
- (v) Allocation of gas from KG Basin (D6) for gas based power stations in the country.

- (vi) Tapping of surplus power from captive power plants.
- (vii) Development of Ultra Mega Power Projects of 4000 MW each to reap benefits of economies of scale.
- (viii) Renovation, modernization and life extension of old and inefficient generation units.
- (ix) Strengthening of sub-transmission and distribution network through Acceleration Power Development and Reforms Programme (APDRP) as a major step towards loss reduction.

[English]

#### Wind Energy Potential

5765. Dr. M. THAMBIDURAI:

SHRI S.S. RAMASUBBU:

SHRI S. SEMMALAI:

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

(a) whether the Government has conducted any survey/study to ascertain the potential of wind energy generation in the Southern States including the coastal areas of Tamil Nadu;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any Wind Resource Assessment Studies Carried out for off-shore sites in the country including Tamil Nadu, particularly at Dhanushkodi near Ramanathapuram to assess the wind energy potential; and

(d) if so, the details of the potential sites identified and follow-up action taken by the Government for generating wind energy through these sites?

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (Dr. FAROOQ ABDULLAH): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. The Ministry has established wind monitoring stations through Centre for Wind Energy Technology,

Chennai in the Southern States for carrying out Wind Resource Assessment Studies. The details are given in the enclosed Statement. Out of 69 wind monitoring stations established in Tamil Nadu, 6 are in the coastal areas.

(c) No specific off-shore Wind Resource Assessment Studies have been carried out so far in the country including Tamil Nadu, particularly Dhanushkodi. However on land data was collected near Kodandaramar temple between Rameswaram and Dhanushkodi to study the wind resources in the region. The studies have revealed that there are good wind resources in the region and annual wind power density at 50 m above ground level at the location is about 426 watt/m<sup>2</sup> with an annual mean wind speed of 7.5 m/second. In addition, a 100 m tall mast is also planned to be established at Dhanushkodi to study the off-shore wind resource in the region.

(d) Not applicable.

#### Statement

*List of Wind Monitoring Stations established by C-WET in the Southern States*

State	Number of wind monitoring stations established
Tamil Nadu	69
Kerala	27
Karnataka	48
Andhra Pradesh	64
Total	208

#### Prices of Bonds

5766. SHRI PRABODH PANDA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of factors effecting the rise or fall of prices of the Government bonds;

(b) whether prices of such bonds are falling over the last one year;

(c) if so, the details thereof, reasons therefor along with reaction of the Government thereto;

(d) the proportion of such bonds held by 14 nationalized banks, bank-wise; and

(e) 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 market yield and the price of the Government bonds are inversely related. When yields rise, market prices of existing Government bonds fall and *vice versa*. The market yield in turn is affected by a number of factors. Some of the important factors having influence on the market yield are: (i) inflationary expectations of the market participants; (ii) liquidity conditions in the market, (iii) monetary policy action, (iv) prevailing demand and supply of Government securities, etc.

(b) and (c) Over the last year, the market yields have broadly followed an upward trend (i.e., the prices of existing Government bonds have come down) as per table given below. However, on a day to day basis the movement of market yields has been in both the directions. The important factors that led to hardening in yields in fiscal 2009-10 were: (i) increased levels of market borrowings by the Government and (ii) higher inflationary expectations of the market participants.

#### Month-end Yield of 10-year Government Security

Date	10-Year benchmark yield
1	2
31-March-09	7.01
30-April-09	6.23
31-May-09	6.70
30-June-09	7.01

1	2
31-July-09	7.15
31-August-09	7.44
30-September-09	7.17
30-October-09	7.31
30-November-09	7.52
31-December-09	7.59
31-January-10	7.59
28-February-10	7.88
31-March-10	7.87

(d) As at end-December 2009, the holdings of Government of India dated securities by the nationalised banks accounted for 23.36 per cent. The bank-wise holding of Government of India securities as a proportion to the outstanding stock at the end of December 2009 is given below:

Name of the Bank	Government of India (dated) Securities
1	2
Allahabad Bank	0.78%
Andhra Bank	0.66%
Bank of Baroda	1.48%
Bank of India	1.82%
Bank of Maharashtra	0.72%
Canara Bank	2.19%
Central Bank of India	1.69%
Corporation Bank	1.02%
Dena Bank	0.42%
IDBI Bank Limited	2.12%



1	2
Indian Bank	0.91%
Indian Overseas Bank	1.23%
Oriental Bank of Commerce	1.05%
Punjab and Sind Bank	0.54%
Punjab National Bank	2.41%
Syndicate Bank	0.98%
UCO Bank	0.99%
Union Bank of India	0.92%
United Bank of India	0.73%
Vijaya Bank	0.69%
<b>Nationalized Banks (Total)</b>	<b>23.36%</b>

(e) The measures taken by the Government in fiscal 2009-10 are as under:

\*The borrowing programme for 2009-10 was front-loaded as credit off-take by the private sector is usually low in the first half.

\*Market Stabilization Scheme (MSS) securities of the order of Rs. 33,000 crore were de-sequestered

For the year 2010-11, the net borrowing of the Government is Rs. 3,45,010 crore, which is lower than the net borrowing of Rs. 3,98,411 crore in 2009-10 by about 13%. The Government is committed to the goal of fiscal consolidation and has committed to lower the Fiscal deficit (which is primarily financed through Market Borrowings) to 5.5% of GDP in 2010-11 from the level of 6.7% in RE 2009-10. In the FRBM document presented to the Parliament along with the Budget, Fiscal Deficit is projected to further go down to 4.8% and 4.1% in 2011-12 and 2012-13 respectively.

### Funds to Horticulture Boards

5767. SHRI K.J.S.P. REDDY: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government provides funds to the horticulture boards in the country;

(b) if so, the details of funds released to the horticulture boards during the Eleventh Five Year Plan, State/UT-wise; and

(c) the incentives given to such boards for the said period, along with their present working conditions, State/UT-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (PROF. SAUGATA ROY): (a) Horticulture Boards are funded by the Department of Agriculture and Cooperation, Ministry of Agriculture.

(b) and (c) Details of funds released to National Horticulture Board (NHB) during the Eleventh Five Year Plan are as under:

2007-08	Rs. 121.03 crore
2008-09	Rs. 122.47 crore
2009-10	Rs. 143.00 crore

State-wise details of subsidy sanctioned by NHB during Eleventh Five Year Plan are given in the enclosed Statement.

NHB is functioning effectively and sanctioned 2172 cold storages, adding capacity of 86.57 lakh MT in the field with a back-ended-subsidy of Rs. 605 crore which attracted private investment of more than Rs. 3000 crore. 1.78 lakh acres of additional land was brought under 34,000 technology intensive integrated projects which will provide additional 20 lakh MT of horticulture produce in the country. It is estimated that these schemes of NHB would generate employment for about 5 lakh persons.

**Statement**

*State-wise details of subsidy sanctioned  
by NHB during XIth Plan*

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Subsidy sanctioned
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	26.7954
2.	Bihar	1.3458
3.	Chhattisgarh	1.5630
4.	Delhi	1.7092
5.	Gujarat	42.4425
6.	Haryana	1.3301
7.	Himachal Pradesh	36.4977
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	5.9919
9.	Karnataka	20.3601
10.	Kerala	78.0997
11.	Madhya Pradesh	4.3113
12.	Maharashtra	34.1951
13.	Orissa	10.5571
14.	Punjab	24.9819
15.	Rajasthan	7.5333
16.	Tamil Nadu	10.3663
17.	Uttanchal	3.3650
18.	Uttar Pradesh	99.4109
19.	West Bengal	3.2704
20.	Arunachal Pradesh	1.3680
21.	Assam	2.2325
22.	Mizoram	1.3518

1	2	3
23.	Manipur	2.6900
24.	Nagaland	1.7690
25.	Sikkim	7.9504
26.	Jharkhand	15.5525

**Shortage of Doctors, Nurses and Dentists**

5768. Dr. THOKCHOM MEINYA:

SHRI PASHUPATI NATH SINGH:

SHRI GANESHRAO NAGORAO

DUDHGAONKAR:

SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR:

SHRI RAKESH SINGH:

SHRI R.K. SINGH PATEL:

SHRI C. RAJENDRAN:

Dr. G. VIVEKANAND:

SHRI M. ANANDAN:

SHRI RAJIV RANJAN SINGH *alias*

LALAN SINGH:

SHRIMATI YASHODHARA RAJE SCINDIA:

SHRI DUSHYANT SINGH:

SHRI NIKHIL KUMAR CHOUDHARY:

SHRI PULIN BIHARI BASKE:

SHRI M. SREENIVASULU REDDY:

SHRI DINESH CHANDRA YADAV:

SHRI ANANT KUMAR HEGDE:

SHRI S. PAKKIRAPPA:

SHRI P.K. BIJU:

SHRI NILESH NARAYAN RANE:

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

(a) the total number of registered doctors, nurses, dentists and para-medical professionals in the country and the number out of them registered during the last year, gender-wise and State/UT-wise;

(b) the number of them working in Government and private hospitals and in their own clinics;

(c) whether any assessment has been made about the requirement and availability of the medical and para-medical professionals every year in the country;

(d) if so, the details thereof along with the number of vacant posts of doctors in the primary and community health centres/sub-centres; and

(e) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to meet the shortage particularly of the female doctors in the country and the time framework set therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI S. GANDHISELVAN): (a) and (b) As per information available, the number of registered personnel are 7.48 lakh doctors, 10,43,617 nurses and 93,495 dentists approximately in the country. Data in respect of para-medical professionals and other aspects is not centrally maintained.

(c) No.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) To increase the number of doctors in the country, Medical Council of India Regulations have been revised to facilitate setting up of more medical colleges.

[*Translation*]

#### **Implementation of FRBM**

5769. SHRI GANESH SINGH:

SHRI T.R. BAALU:

SHRI PONNAM PRABHAKAR:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the main features of Fiscal Responsibility and Budget Management (FRBM) along with the date since when the Act came into force;

(b) whether the Government of India is monitoring the implementation of the Act;

(c) if so, the details thereof also the achievement under the Act till date; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government of India to ensure that all the State Governments fall in line?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) The Fiscal Responsibility and Budget Management (FRBM) Act, 2003 was notified on 26th August, 2003 and it came into force with effect from 5th July, 2004. The main features of the FRBM Act is (i) to reduce revenue deficit by an amount equivalent to 0.5 per cent or more of the GDP at the end of each financial year, beginning with financial year 2004-05 so as to eliminate revenue deficit by 31st March, 2009, (ii) Reduce fiscal deficit by an amount equivalent to 0.3 per cent or more of the GDP at the end of each financial year, beginning with financial year 2004-05 so that fiscal deficit is brought down to not more than 3 per cent of GDP by 31st March, 2009, (iii) the Government shall not give guarantees aggregating to an amount exceeding 0.5 per cent of the GDP in any financial year beginning with financial year 2004-05, (iv) the Government shall not assume additional liabilities (including external debt at current exchange rate) in excess of 9 per cent of GDP for the financial year 2004-05 and in each subsequent financial year, the limit of 9 per cent of GDP shall be progressively reduced by at least one percentage point of GDP, (v) the Government shall not borrow from the Reserve Bank of India with effect from 1st April, 2006. However, the Government may borrow from the Reserve Bank by way of advances to meet temporary excess of cash disbursement over cash receipts during any financial year in accordance with the agreements which may be entered into by that Government with the Reserve Bank.

(b) As per sub-section (1) of Section 7 of the Act, the Finance Minister shall review every quarter the trends in receipts and expenditure in relation to the budget and place before both Houses of Parliament the outcome of such review. Further, according to Rule 7 of the FRBM Rules, if the outcome of such review at the end of second quarter of any financial year shows that—

- (i) the total non-debt receipts are less than 40 per cent of BE for that year; or
- (ii) the fiscal deficit is higher than 45 per cent of BE of that year; or
- (iii) the revenue deficit is higher than 45 per cent of BE of that year,

then,—

- (a) as required under sub-section (2) of section 7

of the Act, the Central Government shall take appropriate corrective measures; and

(b) as required under sub-section (3) of that section, the Minister-in-Charge of the Ministry of Finance shall make a statement in both Houses of Parliament explaining any deviation in meeting the obligations cast on the Government and also the remedial measures the Government proposes to take.

(c) The year-wise performance and achievements made during FRBM regime is as follows:

(As percentage of GDP)

Year	Revenue Deficit	Fiscal Deficit	Guarantees	Additional Liabilities during the year
2003-04	3.6	4.5	-0.10	6.9
2004-05	2.5 (3.1)*	4.0 (4.2)	0.57 (0.5)	5.9 (9)
2005-06	2.6 (2.6)	4.1 (3.9)	0.07 (0.5)	7.6 (8)
2006-07	1.9 (2.1)	3.5 (3.6)	-0.02 (0.5)	5.9 (7)
2007-08	1.1 (1.6)	2.7 (3.3)	-0.24 (0.5)	4.1 (6)
2008-09	4.5 (0.0)	6.0 (3.0)	-0.16 (0.5)	5.3 (5)
2009-10 (RE)	5.3 (0.0)	6.7 (3.0)	0.09 (0.5)	4.0 (4)
2010-11 (BE)	4.0 (0.0)	5.5 (3.0)	(0.5)	(3)

\*Figures in parenthesis are the targets for respective parameters.

Note: Figures from 2008-09 are on revised GDP base.

(d) On the basis of recommendation of Twelfth Finance Commission (TFC), the Central loans from Ministry of Finance to States disbursed up to 31-3-2004 and outstanding as on 31-3-2005, were consolidated under Debt Consolidation and Relief Facility (DCRF) for a fresh term of 20 years, with repayment in 20 equal instalments carrying interest rate of 7.5% per annum. The core recommendations which need to be incorporated in the FRBM legislation of the States before debt-reschedulement could be considered by Ministry of Finance are—(i) Eliminating revenue deficit by 2008-09 (ii) Reducing fiscal deficit to 3% of GSDP, or its equivalent defined as ratio of interest payment to revenue receipts (iii) Bringing out annual reduction targets of revenue and fiscal deficits (iv) Bringing out annual

statement giving prospects for the State's economy and related fiscal strategy and (v) Bringing out special reports along with the budget giving details of number of employees in government, public sector and aided institutions and related salaries. With a view to provide fiscal stimulus in the prevailing economic situation, the target for reduction in fiscal deficit for the States was relaxed to 3.5% of GDP in 2008-09 and 4% in 2009-10. Further, the target for elimination of revenue deficit was also relaxed in 2008-09 and 2009-10.

Out of 28 States, 26 States have enacted FRBM Acts. Two States, namely, Sikkim and West Bengal are yet to enact FRBM Act. These two States have, therefore, not been given the benefit of consolidation of

Central loans (Ministry of Finance) and interest relief as recommended by TFC.

Benefits under DCRF scheme in the form of debt waiver were provided to performing States based on their achievements against the mandated targets.

#### **Cost of Wind Power**

5770. SHRI DATTA MEGHE:

SHRI MANOHAR TIRKEY:

SHRI SAJJAN VERMA:

SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR:

SHRI BAL KUMAR PATEL:

SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR:

SHRI VIRENDER KASHYAP:

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

(a) the power generated by the wind power projects in the country along with the per unit production cost of power from this source, State-wise;

(b) whether the Government has provided or proposes to provide subsidies/financial assistance/grants to the private players for the setting up of these projects in the country;

(c) if so, the details thereof along with the funds sanctioned for the setting up of these projects in the country including Maharashtra during each of the last three years, State-wise;

(d) whether the Government proposes to introduce any special scheme to tap the potential of wind energy as well as for the setting up of these projects in various States in the country including Karnataka and Tamil Nadu; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (Dr. FAROOQ ABDULLAH): (a) A total wind power capacity of 11,807 MW has been installed in the country so far. The State-wise details are given in the enclosed Statement. The average capital cost of wind power project varies from Rs. 5.5 crore to Rs. 6 crore

per MW. The cost of generation of wind power projects varies from Rs. 2.75 to Rs. 3.50/unit depending upon site, capital cost, interest rate, etc.

(b) and (c) The wind power projects are installed in commercial mode through private sector investment. The Government does not provide any capital subsidy for setting up of wind power projects to the private sector. However, Government has recently announced a generation based incentive (GBI) under which Rs. 0.50 per unit generated from wind power projects will be provided to the projects which do not avail accelerated depreciation benefit.

(d) and (e) Government is promoting commercial grid connected wind power projects through private sector investment in wind potential states by providing fiscal incentives, loan from Indian Renewable Energy Development Agency (IREDA) and other financial institutions. Technical support including detailed wind resource assessment to identify further potential sites, is provided by the Centre for Wind Energy Technology (C-WET), Chennai. This apart, preferential tariff is being provided to increase wind energy investment in the potential States.

#### **Statement**

##### *State-wise Wind Power Installations*

States	Capacity, (MW)
Andhra Pradesh	136
Gujarat	1864
Karnataka	1473
Kerala	28
Madhya Pradesh	229
Maharashtra	2078
Rajasthan	1088
Tamil Nadu	4907
Others	4
<b>Total</b>	<b>11807</b>

*[English]***Private Financial Institutions**

5771. SHRI ANTO ANTONY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has constituted any task force to inspect the functioning of the private financial institutions in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the said task force has since submitted any report in the matter; 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) and (b) No, Madam.

(c) and (d) Do not arise.

*[Translation]***Excise Evasion by Companies**

5772. SHRI ASHOK KUMAR RAWAT:

Dr. BALIRAM:

SHRI PAKAURI LAL:

SHRI DEVJI M. PATEL:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of notices issued in respect of violation of the provision of Central Excise Act, 1944 along with response thereto company-wise during each of the last three years;

(b) the action taken by the Government against such companies during the said period, company-wise; and

(c) the time by which such evaded tax will be recovered?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) to (c) The information is being collected and will be placed on the table of the house shortly.

**Anti-Polio Vaccination**

5773. SHRI RADHA MOHAN SINGH:

SHRIMATI MEENA SINGH:

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

(a) the number of children who fell unconscious or died immediately after administering polio drops under the Anti-Polio drive by the Government, State and UT-wise;

(b) whether the Government has conducted an inquiry in this regard; and

(c) if so, the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (c) Across India, states have reported to Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, 12 deaths in 2009 and 16 deaths in 2010 immediately after administering polio drops during campaigns. The number of deaths reported by States during 2009 and 2010 is given in the enclosed Statement. Each of the reported events were thoroughly investigated by the state governments as per National guidelines and none of the reported deaths have so far been causally attributed to the vaccine.

**Statement**

State	2009 Deaths	2010 (as on 26-04-2010) Deaths
1	2	3
Andhra Pradesh	0	2
Bihar	9	2
Delhi	0	1
Haryana	0	1
Madhya Pradesh	1	1
Maharashtra	0	5

1	2	3
Tamil Nadu	0	2
Uttarakhand	1	0
West Bengal	1	2
Total	12	16

[English]

**Re-Structured Accelerated Power Development and Reforms Programme**

5774. SHRI BAIJAYANT PANDA: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the State Government of Orissa has requested the Union Government for Rs. 600 crore to improve the existing power infrastructure to overcome the power crisis in the State;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the State Government has been denied the benefit of the Restructured Accelerated Power Development and Research Programme (RAPDRP) which envisages a total outlay of Rs. 51,577 crore to the States during Eleventh Five Year Plan period;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) and (b) No, Madam.

(c) to (e) The distribution sector has been privatized in Orissa. As per the Guidelines for the Re-structured Accelerated Power Development and Reforms Programme (R-APDRP) during XI Plan, the assistance under R-APDRP would not be applicable for private distribution companies.

The participation of the private utilities in R-APDRP can be considered after a period of two years from

31-07-2008 at the time of the review of the programme.

[Translation]

**Smuggling in Indo-Nepal Border**

5775. SHRI MANGANI LAL MANDAL:

Dr. BHOLA SINGH:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of border customs posts manned by customs officials along the Indo-Nepal border;

(b) the year-wise location-wise/commissionerate-wise cases of smuggling in the area brought light by the Customs and Central Excise Department during the last three years;

(c) whether the local people had caught nine trucks loaded with smuggled goods which had evaded the sight of Customs Department during the recent time in Madhubani district of Bihar;

(d) if so, the action taken in this regard; and

(e) the details of assessment of the performance of Customs Department in the area made by the Union Government, if any, during the recent time along with action taken or proposed to be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) The details are given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(b) The year-wise and Commissionerate-wise details of cases booked are given in the enclosed Statement-II.

(c) and (d) On 06-03-2010 nine trucks loaded with Betel Nut contained in 2140 bags coming from Laukaha exit and entry point of Indo-Nepal Border were seized by the Phulparas Police (Madhubani) who registered a case under Section 414/34 I.P.C. Two persons were also arrested in this connection by Police. The matter is being dealt by State Police and is also subjudice.

(e) There is a performance evaluation system through the mechanism of a Monthly Report. There is

also a system of periodic inspection of field formations by the supervisory officers and also by the Directorate General of Inspection. Over and above, trend of smuggling along the Indo-Nepal Border is invariably reviewed by the Directorate of Revenue Intelligence.

**Statement-I**

The details of Customs posts manned by Patna Commissionerate along the Indo-Nepal Border are as follows:—

Sl. No.	Name of the Place
1.	Raxaul
2.	Jogbani
3.	Jainagar
4.	Balrganla
5.	Sonbarsa
6.	Bhittamore
7.	Kunauli
8.	Bhimnagar
9.	Galgalia

The details of Customs posts manned by Lucknow Commissionerate along the Indo-Nepal Border are as follows:—

Sl. No.	Name of the Place
1.	Sonauli (Nautanwa)
2.	Khunwa
3.	Barhni
4.	Jarwa
5.	Nepalganj Road (Rupaidiha)
6.	Katarnia Ghat
7.	Tikunia

Sl. No.	Name of the Place
8.	Gauriphanta
9.	Banwasa
10.	Jhulaghat
11.	Dharchula

The details of Customs posts manned by Siliguri Commissionerate along the Indo-Nepal Border are as follows:—

Sl. No.	Name of the Place
1.	Panitanki

**Statement-II**

The Commissionerate-wise details of cases of smuggling during the last three years are as follows:—

**Commissionerate: Customs (Preventive) Patna**

(Rs. in crores)

Year	No. of cases	Value of seized goods
2007-2008	1400	16.94
2008-2009	1523	12.73
2009-2010	1252	15.49

**Commissionerate: Customs (Preventive) Lucknow**

(Rs. in crores)

Year	No. of cases	Value of seized goods
2007-2008	1931	8.83
2008-2009	2795	8.95
2009-2010	2591	5.55



Commissionerate: Customs (Preventive) Kolkata up to 1-1-2010 and thereafter Commissioner Central Excise and Customs, Siliguri

(Rs. in crores)

Year	No. of cases	Value of seized goods
2007-2008	255	2.87
2008-2009	190	3.09
2009-2010	167	4.93

#### Advance Tax

5776. SHRI NIKHIL KUMAR CHOUDHARY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the payments made by the Indian companies as advance tax during the Financial year 2009-10;

(b) the improvement made in the financial state of these companies after the phase of economic slow down is cover; and

(c) the percentage of increase/decrease made in the advance tax in comparison to the previous Financial year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) The amount collected as Advance Tax under Corporation Tax for the Financial Year 2009-10 is Rs. \*1,62,730.3 crore.

\*The figure of the Advance Tax is provisional.

(b) Almost all the sectors has shown significant growth in Advance Tax payouts with Automobile, Telecom and Textile sector leading the race, whereas the banking sector has shown a below par performance in terms of Advance Tax payers.

(c) An overall increase of 23 per cent has been recorded in Advance Tax for Financial year 2009-10 in comparison to the corresponding year.

[English]

#### Cheques Written in Urdu

5777. SHRI S.D. SHARIQ: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the cheques written in Urdu are accepted in the Nationalised Banks;

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

(c) the details of the instances where banks refused to accept the cheques written in Urdu; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) Reserve Bank of India (RBI) vide its Master Circular dated July 1, 2009 has advised all Scheduled Commercial Banks (excluding Regional Rural Banks) that all cheque forms would be printed in Hindi and English. The customer may, however, write cheques in Hindi, English or in the concerned regional language.

(c) and (d) No such instance has come to the notice of Government.

[Translation]

#### Power Generation in Twelfth Five Year Plan

5778. SHRI REWATI RAMAN SINGH:

SHRI GANESH SINGH:

SHRI PRALHAD JOSHI:

SHRIMATI YASHODHARA RAJE SCINDIA:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has prepared any blue print for the power generation during the Twelfth Five Year Plan;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the capacity addition likely to be added along with the investments proposed to be made for increasing power generation in the said plan;

(d) whether the sites have been identified for the setting up of power projects in said Plan; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) to (e) Capacity addition target for power generation in the Twelfth Plan and the investment requirement commensurate with this target are worked out by the Planning Commission based on the findings of the Working Group on Power. Planning Commission has, so far, not constituted the Working Group on Power for the Twelfth Plan. However, according to the estimates by the Central Electricity Authority (CEA), power generation capacity addition requirement for the Twelfth Plan would be about 1,00,000 MW to meet the demand projections of 17th Electric Power Survey. A shelf of site specific power generation projects aggregating to about 1,30,000 MW has been identified, out of which, power generation projects aggregating to 57,653 MW are under construction for likely benefits during Twelfth Plan.

[English]

#### **Transparency in Interests Rates**

5779. Dr. MANDA JAGANNATH:

SHRI SANJAY NIRUPAM:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has asked banks to be more transparent in the way they charge interests rate from borrowers and proposed a new concept called 'base rate' to serve as the minimum rate for all loans as a far reaching reform measures;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government/RBI has issued directions to banks to pass on the benefits of cheaper floating rate of interest on loans to the existing customers who have been paying the higher rate of interest; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF

FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (d) The Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has issued guidelines on the Base Rate on 9th April, 2010 to replace the Benchmark Prime Lending Rate (BPLR) with effect from July 1, 2010. The proposed Base Rate system is aimed at enhancing transparency in lending rates of banks and enabling better assessment of transmission of monetary policy. The Base Rate shall include all those elements of lending rates that are common across all categories of borrowers. The Base Rate would also serve as the reference benchmark rate for floating rate loan products, apart from external market benchmark rates. The floating interest rate based on external benchmarks should, however, be equal to or above the Base Rate at the time of sanction or renewal. The Base Rate system would be applicable for all new loans and for those old loans that come up for renewal. Existing loans based on the BPLR system may run till their maturity. In case existing borrowers want to switch to the new system, before expiry of the existing contracts, an option may be given to them by banks, on mutually agreed terms. Banks, however, should not charge any fee for such switch-over.

[Translation]

#### **Overseas Investment**

5780. SHRI SONAWANE PRATAP NARAYANRAO:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the rich are investing in foreign countries in order to avoid taxes in India;

(b) if so, the facts thereof;

(c) whether the Government have taken any steps to stop such investment in foreign countries; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) and (b) There is no empirical evidence in possession of the Income Tax Department to suggest a discernible trend that the rich Indians are investing in foreign countries in order to avoid taxes in India.

However, as and when specific information about

undisclosed investments in foreign countries by any Indian resident/entity comes to the notice of the Income Tax Department, appropriate action under the provisions of the Law is taken to bring to tax such undisclosed income/assets.

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

[English]

### **Purchase of Power from Central Generating Stations**

5781. SHRI KAMAL KISHOR COMMANDO: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has signed any agreement with the private companies for the purchase and sale of power from the Central Generating Stations in the State of Uttar Pradesh;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the rate at which these companies will purchase power from the National Thermal Power Corporation Limited?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) No, Madam. Presently, all power generated by the various Central Public Sector Undertakings (CPSUs) including National Thermal Power Corporation is being sold to the distribution companies/State Electricity Boards/Utilities through long term Power Purchase Agreements (PPAs) based on the tariff determined by the Central Electricity Regulatory Commission (CERC) and the CPSUs are not allowed to sell any power from their existing plants in the market.

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

### **National Tobacco Control Programme**

5782. SHRIMATI YASHODHARA RAJE SCINDIA:  
SHRI JOSE K. MANI:

SHRI C. RAJENDRAN:

SHRI P.K. BIJU:

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

(a) whether the Government is implementing the National Tobacco Control Programme (NTCP) across the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the assistance provided to the State Governments under NTCP during the last year and the achievements made under each of the components of the programme as a result thereof, State/UT-wise;

(c) if not, the time by which the programme is likely to be implemented throughout the country;

(d) whether the Government proposes to set up a Central Tobacco Regulatory Authority to implement and monitor various tobacco control laws in the country; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI S. GANDHISELVAN): (a) to (c) In order to effectively implement "The Cigarettes and Other Tobacco Products (Prohibition of Advertisement and Regulation of Trade and Commerce, Production, Supply and Distribution) Act, 2003" (COTPA), and the Rules made thereunder and to fulfil the obligations under the WHO-Framework Convention on Tobacco Control (FCTC), the pilot phase of National Tobacco Control Programme (NTCP) was launched in 2007-08 in 18 Districts of 9 States which was further upscaled to cover 24 districts of 12 States during the 2008-09. The details are given in the enclosed Statement. The programme broadly envisages—

1. Mass media anti-tobacco campaign
2. Establishing tobacco product testing laboratories.
3. Capacity building at the State and District level by setting up State Tobacco Control Cells and District Tobacco Control Cell in order to:—

- (i) Engage NGOs, to carry out school health campaign in the Schools.
- (ii) Train the health workers, school teachers, etc. on ill effects of Tobacco;
- (iii) Monitor implementation of provisions under COTPA.
- (iv) Provide help to tobacco users for tobacco cessation.

A sum of Rs. 12.93 lakhs has been released to Assam for carrying out the NTCP in the year 2009-10.

A sum of Rs. 14.90 crore has been spent for anti tobacco campaign to create awareness about the ill-effect of the tobacco products through print as well as electronic media throughout the country.

The process to establish 5 tobacco testing labs and 1 apex referral lab has been initiated.

Under NTCP, State Tobacco Control Cells were established in 9 States covered in the first phase and District Tobacco Control Cell in each of the 42 districts.

(d) and (e) Yes. Consultations have been started to work out the modalities of establishing a Central Tobacco Regulatory Authority.

### **Statement**

#### *List of 42 Districts of 21 States*

Sl. No.	States	Districts	Year of establishment
1	2	3	4
1.	Rajasthan	Jaipur and Jhunjhunu	2007-08
2.	Assam	Kamrup and Jorhat	2007-08
3.	Karnataka	Bangalore(U) and Gulbarga	2007-08
4.	West Bengal	Murshidabad and Cooch Behar	2007-08
5.	Tamil Nadu	Kancheepuram and Villupuram	2007-08
6.	Uttar Pradesh	Lucknow and Kanpur	2007-08
7.	Gujarat	Vadodara and Sabarkantha	2007-08
8.	GNCT Delhi	New Delhi and East Delhi	2007-08
9.	Madhya Pradesh	Gwalior and Khandwa	2007-08
10.	Nagaland	Kohima, and Dimapur	2008-09
11.	Tripura	West Tripura and Dhalai	2008-09
12.	Mizoram	Aizawl and Lunglei	2008-09
13.	Arunachal Pradesh	Tawang and West Kameng	2008-09
14.	Sikkim	East Sikkim and South Sikkim	2008-09

1	2	3	4
15.	Jharkhand	Dhanbad and Jamshedpur	2008-09
16.	Bihar	Patna and Munger	2008-09
17.	Uttarakhand	Dehradun and U.S. Nagar	2008-09
18.	Maharashtra	Thane and Aurangabad	2008-09
19.	Goa	North Goa and South Goa	2008-09
20.	Andhra Pradesh	Guntur and Hyderabad	2008-09
21.	Orissa	Koraput and Jagatsingpur	2008-09

### Sale of Gold

5783. SHRI M.I. SHANAVAS: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has any mechanism to oversee/monitor marketing of gold by the traders;

(b) if so, the details of transaction made in this regard through cash payment and hire purchase system along with details of law governing such matter;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor and reaction thereto; and

(d) the steps taken or proposed to be taken to protect customers from malpractices by the traders?

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 on the Table of the House.

### Smuggling of Rupees Five Coin

5784. SHRI L. RAJAGOPAL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Rs. 5 coins are being smuggled to Bangladesh, melted them and the same are used to manufacture blades which sells at Rs. 2 per blade; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) No case of smuggling of Rs. 5 Coins to Bangladesh has been noticed by the Customs.

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

### Underground Cable System for Electrification

5785. SHRI K. SHIVKUMAR *alias* J.K. RITHEESH: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to use underground cable system for electrification in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the time by which it is likely to be done?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) to (c) The distribution sector is under the purview of the State Government/distribution licencees. To revamp the power transmission and distribution system in the country, Government of India has launched Restructured Accelerated Power Development and Reforms Programme (RAPDRP):

There are two parts of the Scheme Part A and Part B. Part A of the scheme envisages adoption of IT facilities and establishment of baseline data while

Part (B) of the Scheme is for System Improvement projects. Government proposes to invest Rs. 40,000 crores under Part B which include renovation, modernization and strengthening of 11 kV level Substations, Transformers/Transformer Centers, Re-conductoring of lines at 11 kV level and below, Load Bifurcation, feeder separation, load Balancing, HVDS (11 kV), Aerial Bunched Conductoring 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. Power Finance Corporation (PFC) is the nodal agency for R-APDRP.

As far as underground cabling is concerned, schemes for system improvement projects under Part B may be submitted to nodal agency i.e. PFC which may be considered for approval by Steering Committee depending upon the guidelines of R-APDRP.

It has been decided that underground cabling in towns of religious, social and tourist importance would be allowed under Part B of R-APDRP. The proposal will be considered by the Steering Committee for approval.

#### **Rashtriya Arogya Nidhi Scheme**

5786. SHRI ABDUL RAHMAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of financial assistance provided by the Government under Rashtriya Arogya Nidhi Scheme during the last three years and the current year along with the number of patients benefited therefrom, State-wise, number-wise;

(b) whether the Government has conducted any audit in this regard during the said period;

(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) Details are given in the enclosed Statement-I and II.

(b) to (d) Annual audit is conducted by Office of Comptroller and Auditor General of India and audit certificate is laid in the Parliament as part of Annual Report.

#### **Statement-I**

##### *Details of funds released during 2007-08*

#### **(a) Revolving Fund:**

	(Rs. in lakhs)
NIMHANS, Bangalore	40.00
AIIMS, New Delhi	50.00
Safdarjung	10.00
Dr. RML Hospital, New Delhi	7.47
CNCI	17.00
PGIMER	10.00
JIPMER	8.00
<b>Total (a)=</b>	<b>142.47</b>

**(b) Financial Assistance to Individual patients:** = Rs. 341.27  
(No. of patients: 212)

#### **(c) UT (without Legislature):**

i. Andaman Nicobar Island	50.00
ii. Lakshadweep	50.00
<b>Total (c)=</b>	<b>100.00</b>

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Total a+b+c = 583.74

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##### *Details of Funds released during (2008-09) to:*

#### **(764) Revolving Fund:**

	(Rs. in lakhs)
AIIMS, New Delhi	80.00
Safdarjung, New Delhi	20.00

Dr. RML Hospital, New Delhi	30.00
NIMHANS, Bangalore	40.00
CNCI, Kolkata	16.10
NEIGRIHMS, Shillong	10.00
RIMS, Imphal	20.00
JIPMER, Puducherry	20.00
<b>Total (a) =</b>	<b>236.10</b>

## (b) UT (without Legislature):

Andaman Nicobar (without legislature)	50.00
<b>Total (b)=</b>	<b>50.00</b>

## (c) Grants given to individual patients (no. 259)

<b>Total (c)=</b>	<b>478.28</b>
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<b>Total (a+b+c)</b>	<b>764.38</b>
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*Details of Funds released during (2009-10) to:*

## (a) Revolving Fund:

	(Rs. in lakhs)
AIIMS, New Delhi	120.00
Safdariung, New Delhi	60.00

Dr. RML Hospital	40.00
NIMHANS, Bangalore	20.00
PGIMER, Chandigarh	10.00
<b>Total (a)=</b>	<b>250.00</b>

## (b) UT (without Legislature):

(i) Lakshadweep	50.00
(ii) UT, Dadra and Nagar Haveli Silvassa.	25.00
<b>Total (b)=</b>	<b>75.00</b>

## (c) Grants given to individual patients (no. 228)

<b>Total (c)=</b>	<b>710.69</b>
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<b>Total a+b+c =</b>	<b>51035.69</b>
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*Details of Funds released during current year (2010-11) as on 27-04-2010*

## (a) Revolving Fund:

	(Rs. in lakhs)
AIIMS, New Delhi	20.00
<b>(b) Grants given to individual patients (no. 20)</b>	<b>56.36</b>
<b>Total a+b =</b>	<b>76.36</b>

**Statement-II***Beneficiaries under Rashtriya Arogya Nidhi in last three years and current year*

State/UT	Number of patients				
	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	Current Year	
1	2	3	4	5	6
1. West Bengal	03	04	06	01	

1	2	3	4	5	6
2.	Uttar Pradesh	99	115	98	12
3.	Bihar	42	58	41	03
4.	Uttarakhand	03	11	06	
5.	Delhi	21	18	20	03
6.	Orissa	06	05	06	
7.	Maharashtra				
8.	Madhya Pradesh	06	06	05	
9.	Punjab				
10.	Karnataka				
11.	Andhra Pradesh				
12.	Kerala		01		
13.	Manipur	03	05		01
14.	Haryana	14	26	17	
15.	Assam	05	02		
16.	Rajasthan	06		06	
17.	Chhattisgarh			02	
18.	Jammu and Kashmir	02	02	03	
19.	Himachal Pradesh	01		02	
20.	Tamil Nadu	01	01		
21.	Jharkhand		05	01	
22.	Arunachal Pradesh			01	

[Translation]

**Drinking Water Supply and  
Sanitation Schemes**

5787. SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of projects proposals received from State Governments for Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation schemes and the funds allocated and released thereunder during each of the last three years, State-wise; and

(b) the details of funds utilised by the State



Governments, particularly in the first ten months and the last two months of every year during the said period, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (PROF. SAUGATA ROY): (a) and (b) The details of projects proposals received from State Governments under Accelerated Urban Water Supply Programme (AUWSP), Central Sector scheme of Solid Waste Management in 10 selected airfield

towns, 10% lump sum provision scheme for North Eastern Region, Urban Infrastructure Development for Satelite Towns around 7 mega cities, Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) and UIDSSMT along with the funds utilised are enclosed Statement-I to VII). The State Governments implementing agencies furnish the details of the funds utilised on cummulative basis and quarterly basis and not on 10 months/2#months basis.

**Statement-I**

*Total funds released during the last three Financial Year under Accelerated Urban Water Supply Programme (AUWSP)*

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Name of State	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	699.97	0	0
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.00	0	0
3.	Assam	561.49	0	0
4.	Bihar	46.87	0	0
5.	Chhattisgarh	31.79	0	0
6.	Goa	0.00	0	0
7.	Gujarat	171.32	0	0
8.	Haryana	0.00	0	0
9.	Himachal Pradesh	0.00	0	0
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	95.06	0	0
11.	Jharkhand	96.18	0	0
12.	Karnataka	493.32	0	0
13.	Kerala	0.00	0	0
14.	Madhya Pradesh	149.79	0	0

1	2	3	4	5
15.	Maharashtra	234.42	0	0
16.	Manipur	124.25	0	0
17.	Meghalaya	0.00	0	0
18.	Mizoram	0.00	0	0
19.	Nagaland	0.00	0	0
20.	Orissa	161.32	0	0
21.	Punjab	0.00	0	0
22.	Rajasthan	111.23	0	0
23.	Sikkim	0.00	0	0
24.	Tamil Nadu	52.12	0	0
25.	Tripura	69.04	0	0
26.	Uttar Pradesh	151.85	0	0
27.	Uttaranchal	0.00	0	0
28.	West Bengal	0.00	0	0

**Statement-II**

*Centrally Sponsored Accelerated Urban Water Supply Programme (AUWSP) Status of Receipt of UC for the Schemes Approved*

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Name of State	Central share released	Amount utilized by the State Government
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	4221.07	3908.95
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	551.84	551.84
3.	Assam	2881.82	2320.33
4.	Bihar	2459.85	2379.94
5.	Chhattisgarh	1821.91	1790.12

1	2	3	4
6.	Goa	176.18	84.15
7.	Gujarat	4584.27	4193.26
8.	Haryana	3833.93	3833.93
9.	Himachal Pradesh	1604.20	1604.2
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	2771.00	2512.67
11.	Jharkhand	1617.39	1521.21
12.	Karnataka	7277.08	7277.08
13.	Kerata	1695.71	1695.71
14.	Madhya Pradesh	7575.38	7336.48
15.	Maharashtra	5789.12	5789.12
16.	Manipur	1727.59	1603.34
17.	Meghalaya	290.87	290.87
18.	Mizoram	567.36	567.36
19.	Nagaland	451.40	451.4
20.	Orissa	3402.48	3266.46
21.	Punjab	612.67	612.67
22.	Rajasthan	6205.75	6058.49
23.	Sikkim	225.78	225.78
24.	Tamil Nadu	5235.03	5235.03
25.	Tripura	1796.12	1727.07
26.	Uttar Pradesh	15414.86	15178.53
27.	Uttaranchal	2213.28	2213.28
28.	West Bengal	1441.85	1380.88

\*An amount of Rs. 241.91 lakh is net savings from completed schemes sanctioned to the State Government. The State Government has refunded this amount to GOI and hence, UC is due for Rs. 149.10 lakh from the State of Gujarat.

**Statement-III***Funds released under 10 selected Airfield Towns*

Year	Name of Airfield Town/ State	Name of implementing agency to which funds released	Amount (Rs. in lakh)
2007-08	—	—	—
2008-09	Dundigal/Andhra Pradesh	NBCC	53.81040
	Gwalior/Madhya Pradesh	NBCC	320.04280
	Ambala/Haryana	NBCC	333.27365
	Bareilly/Uttar Pradesh	Uttar Pradesh Jal Nigam	346.50
2009-10	Tezpur/Assam	NBCC	288.00

**Statement-IV***Solid Waste Management in 10 Airfield towns of IAF  
Status of Receipt of UC for the Schemes approved*

Sl. No.	Name of Scheme/ State	Amount released by the Ministry (Rs. in crore)	Amount utilized by the Implementing Agency (Rs. in crore)
1	2	3	4
1.	Sirsa (Haryana)	8.12	8.12
2.	Jodhpur (Rajasthan)	18.51	18.51
3.	Gwalior (Madhya Pradesh)	12.8	12.8
4.	Adampur (Punjab)	2.31	2.13
5.	Ambala (Hayana)	11.79	9.99
6.	Dundigal (Andhra Pradesh)	2.15	2.15
7.	Tezpur (Assam)	4.62	3.71
8a.	PMC, Pune (Maharashtra)	25.74	21.98

1	2	3	4
8b.	PCMC, Pune (Maharashtra)	2.59	0.67
9.	Hindon (Uttar Pradesh)	12.76	6.05
10.	Bareilly (Uttar Pradesh)	13.86	10.39

**Statement-V**

*10% lumpsum scheme for North Eastern Regions and scheme for Infrastructure Development in Satellite Towns including Sikkim*

Sl. No.	Name of Project	Sanctioning Year	Sanctioned Cost (in lakh)	GOI Share (in lakh)	Fund (in lakh)	Amount utilised (in lakh)
1.	Extension of Sewerage system below NH-31-A (5th mile and 6th mile), Gangtok to Ranipool, Sikkim	2007-08	526.76	474.08	158.03	158.03
2.	Augmentation of water supply at Soreng Town, Sikkim	2009-10	815.29	733.76	244.59	
3.	Augmentation of water supply at Chakung Town, Sikkim	2009-10	1018.53	916.67	305.56	
4.	Augmentation of water supply at Ravangla Bazar, South Sikkim	2009-10	449.52	404.57	134.86	
5.	Re-organization of water supply Scheme for Pilkhuwa Town, Uttar Pradesh	2009-10	2167.55	1734.04	500.00	

**Statement-VI***Funds Released under Jawahar Lal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) and Utilisation***Sanitation Project Sanctioned in FY 2007-08**

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Name of the City	Project Title	Sector	Approved Cost (Rs. in lakhs)	Date of CSMC/ CCEA/CCI Meeting/ Project Approval	Total ACA Commitment (Central Share)	As per MoF Release Order- ACA Released till date	As per QPR-Total Amount Released into project A/c	Utilisation as per Dec-2009 QPR
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Hyderabad	Rehabilitation and Strengthening of Sewerage system in Old City Area on South of Musi (in Zone 2 in catchments S 7 to S 11, S 13 and S 15)	Sewerage	25,125.00	17-Aug-07	8,793.75	2,198.44	4,853.30	3,189.05
2.	Andhra Pradesh	Hyderabad	Implementation of Sewerage Master Plan in Seringampally Municipality of Hyderabad U.A	Sewerage	20,038.00	6-Dec-07	7,013.30	1,153.32	3,543.38	3,991.95
3.	Gujarat	Surat	Upgradation of Solid Waste Management in Surat	Solid Waste Management	5,249.72	26-Mar-07	2,624.86	1,312.44	2,923.17	1,758.42
4.	Gujarat	Surat	Sewerage and Sewage Treatment system for New East Zone Areas	Sewerage	11,065.73	28-Jan-08	5,532.87	2,766.42	5,934.35	4,130.34

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
5.	Gujarat	Surat	Automation/SCDA of existing pumping station and STP of Surat Municipal Corporation	Sewerage	3,063.43	29-Feb-08	1,531.72	765.86	1,640.00	1,073.00
6.	Gujarat	Surat	Sewerage system for New Northern Drainage Zone of SMC	Sewerage	18,404.35	14-Mar-08	9,202.18	4,601.08	9,988.48	5,071.10
7.	Karnataka	Bangalore	Underground Drainage works in Yelahanka	Sewerage	1,500.63	7-Sep-07	525.22	131.30	187.57	0.00
8.	Karnataka	Bangalore	Underground Drainage works in Kengeri	Sewerage	1,876.36	7-Sep-07	656.73	164.18	234.54	0.00
9	Kerala	Thiruvananthapuram	Solid Waste Management in Thiruvananthapuram	Solid Waste Management	2,456.00	18-Jan-08	1,964.80	491.20	606.81	193.45
10.	Madhya Pradesh	Indore	Solid Waste Management of Indore City	Solid Waste Management	4,324.66	28-Dec-07	2,162.33	1,621.74	2,162.48	2,556.00
11.	Maharashtra	Greater Mumbai	Underground Sewerage Scheme Phase I for Thane	Sewerage	14,956.79	20-Apr-07	5,234.88	2,617.44	4,239.19	3,433.00
12.	Maharashtra	Greater Mumbai	Solid Waste Management project, Greater Mumbai	Solid Waste Management	17,879.00	23--Nov-07	6,257.65	1,564.41	4,469.74	0.00
13	Maharashtra	Greater Mumbai	Sewerage System project-Phase II for Thane	Sewerage	14,009.00	22-Feb-08	4,903.15	1,225.79	3,704.52	1,220.05
14.	Maharashtra	Greater Mumbai	Sewerage System project-Phase III for Thane	Sewerage	4,181.00	22-Feb-08	1,463.35	365.84	1,045.26	524.02

15.	Maharashtra	Greater Mumbai	Underground sewerage project based on Decentralised system	Sewerage	33,142.27	6-Dec-07	11,599.79	2,899.95	5,929.89	4,919.55
16.	Manipur	Imphal	Solid Waste Management for Imphal	Solid Waste Management	2,580.71	18-May-07	2,322.64	580.60	760.73	591.25
17.	Puduchery	Puduchery	Comprehensive Sewerage Scheme to the urban areas of Puduchery	Sewerage	20,340.00	20-Apr.-07	16,272.00	4,068.00	5,104.70	0.00
18.	Punjab	Amritsar	Rehabilitation of existing Sewerage system for Walled city Area Phase-II	Sewerage	3,690.00	14-Mar-08	1,845.00	461.25	592.20	24.55
19.	Punjab	Ludhiana	Providing sewerage and sewage treatment plant	Sewerage	24,139.00	14-Mar-08	12,069.50	3,017.37	3,046.37	2,184.00
20.	Sikkim	Gangtok	Rehabilitation of Trunk Sewer along NH starting from Hospital Dara to STP and sewer mains along Tibet Road New Market along MG Marg at Gangtok	Sewerage	2,392.01	23-Nov-07	2,152.81	1,076.40	1,184.04	1,184.04
21.	Tamil Nadu	Chennai	Providing sewerage facilities to Ullagaram Puzhithivakkam	Sewerage	2,808.05	28-Dec-07	982.82	245.70	192.50	13.56
22.	Tamil Nadu	Chennai	Providing comprehensive Sewerage scheme to Avadi Municipality	Sewerage	15,805.41	29-Feb-08	5,531.89	1,659.56	2,935.28	2,195.00



1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
23.	Tamil Nadu	Chennai	Providing sewerage facilities for Ambattur Municipality (Phase-III)	Sewerage	13,091.00	29-Feb-08	4,581.85	1,145.46	1,936.37	1,500.00
24.	Tamil Nadu	Coimbatore	Comprehensive Underground Sewerage Scheme	Sewerage	37,712.88	28-Jun-07	18,856.44	9,428.22	13,699.50	7,788.17
25.	Tamil Nadu	Madurai	Under Ground Sewerage Scheme for Phase III area and Renovation of existing Sewerage System	Sewerage	22,934.00	20-Jul-07	11,467.00	8,600.25	11,466.27	9,307.21
26.	Uttar Pradesh	Agra	Yamuna Action Plan Phase II for Branch and Lateral Sewer Lines in Northern Zone and Western Zone in Agra	Sewerage	2,162.00	26-Oct-07	1,081.00	1,081.00	1,162.31	1,162.31
27.	Uttar Pradesh	Allahabad	Solid Waste Management for Allahabad	Solid Waste Management	3,041.49	22-Feb-08	1,520.75	380.18	760.36	9.75
28.	Uttar Pradesh	Kanpur	Sewerage work of Inner Old City Area of Kanpur	Sewerage	19,088.22	6-Dec-07	9,544.11	7,158.06	6,155.96	4,485.40
29.	Uttar Pradesh	Lucknow	Sewerage works for Lucknow Sewerage District I (Vol. I and II)	Sewerage	23,623.00	17-Aug-07	11,811.50	9,413.20	11,811.48	11,338.64
30.	Uttar Pradesh	Varanasi	Solid Waste Management of Varanasi	Solid Waste Management	4,967.73	26-Oct-07	2,433.87	608.47	1,216.94	6.75

**Water Supply Project Sanctioned in FY 2007-08**

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Name of the City	Project Title	Sector	Approved Cost (Rs. in lakhs)	Total ACA Commitment (Central Share)	ACA Release till date	Total Amount Released into project A/c	Utilisation as per Dec-2009 QPR
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Hyderabad	Krishna Drinking Water Supply Project Phase II	Water Supply	60,650.00	21,227.50	21,227.50	60,650.50	58,521.00
2.	Andhra Pradesh	Hyderabad	Refurbishment of existing feeder system including distribution network for 10 zones in Old Municipal Corporation of Hyderabad	Water Supply	23,222.00	8,127.70	2,031.92	2,902.92	1,103.81
3.	Andhra Pradesh	Vishakhapatnam	Providing water supply distribution system to Gajuwaka area of GVMC (Phase II)	Water Supply	4,600.00	2,300.00	1,150.00	1,610.00	2,450.00
4.	Andhra Pradesh	Vishakhapatnam	Augmentation of Drinking Water Supply to the 32 peripheral areas of GVMC	Water Supply	24,074.00	12,037.00	6,018.50	8,425.50	7,939.10
5.	Assam	Guwahati	Proposal for South Guwahati West Water Supply Scheme in Guwahati Metropolitan Development Area	Water Supply	28,094.00	25,284.60	12,642.30	14,046.70	6,181.71
6.	Gujarat	Surat	Water Supply system for New East Zone areas of Surat Municipal Corporation	Water Supply	16,743.43	8,371.72	6,278.82	10,735.74	6,601.89

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
7.	Jammu and Kashmir	Srinagar	Water Supply scheme for Tangnar (Srinagar)	Water Supply	14,837.00	13,353.30	3,338.33	5,364.61	1,459.56
8.	Karnataka	Mysore	Water Supply project for Mysore	Water Supply	10,881.99	8,705.59	2,176.50	2,448.56	225.00
9.	Madhya Pradesh	Bhopal	Narmada Water Supply Project for Bhopal	Water Supply	30,604.16	15,302.08	11,479.56	15,302.46	21,803.08
10.	Madhya Pradesh	Ujjain	Reorganisation of Water Supply scheme	Water Supply	6,686.44	5,349.15	1,337.28	1,671.50	1,232.09
11.	Maharashtra	Greater Mumbai	Underground Tunnel from Maroshi to Ruparel College (12 kms.)	Water Supply	29,486.76	10,320.37	5,160.18	10,132.66	13,160.14
12.	Maharashtra	Greater Mumbai	Underground Tunnel from Malabar Hill Reservoir to Cross Maidan (3.6 kms)	Water Supply	9,398.79	3,289.58	1,644.78	3,493.94	4,371.70
13.	Mizoram	Aizawl	Renewal pumping machines and equipments and transmission system of Greater Aizawl	Water Supply	1,681.80	1,513.62	1,135.23	546.41	546.00
14.	Rajasthan	Ajmer-Pushkar	Water Supply to Ajmer-Pushkar	Water Supply	16,642.00	13,313.60	3,328.25	4,784.28	4,672.34
15.	Tamil Nadu	Chennai	Improvement of water supply to Porur Twon Panchayat	Water Supply	1,235.79	432.53	324.39	817.96	817.96
16.	Tamil Nadu	Chennai	Improvement of water supply to Maduravoil	Water Supply	2,330.00	815.50	203.88	391.26	289.63

17.	Tamil Nadu	Chennai	Construction of sump cum pump house over 90 cusec canal near Poondi reservoir for raw water treatment plant	Water Supply	911.00	318.85	239.13	995.69	863.00
18.	Tami Nadu	Chennai	Comprehensive Water Supply scheme for Avadi Municipality	Water Supply	10,384.00	3,634.40	1,817.20	3,215.20	1,632.99
19.	Tamil Nadu	Chennai	Providing comprehensive water supply scheme to Uliagaram Puzhuthivakkam Municipality	Water Supply	2,424.00	848.40	212.10	303.00	31.00
20.	Tamil Nadu	Chennai	Nerkundram Village Panchayat-Improvement of Water Supply	Water Supply	1,917.00	670.95	67.09	95.85	6.00
21.	Uttar Pradesh	Agra	Agra Water Supply	Water Supply	8,270.50	4,135.25	3,101.43	2,791.28	2,595.31
22.	Uttar Pradesh	Allahabad	Water Supply Component of Allahabad city	Water Supply	8,969.00	4,484.50	4,484.52	4,484.52	4,484.52
23.	Uttar Pradesh	Kanpur	Water Supply scheme for inner old area of Kanpur city Vol I and II	Water Supply	27,094.89	13,547.45	6,773.72	6,367.30	6,321.24
24.	Uttar Pradesh	Lucknow	Water Supply Works of Lucknow (Phase I Part I Vol. I to V)	Water Supply	38,861.00	19,430.50	14,572.88	17,247.54	17,247.54
25.	Uttar Pradesh	Meerut	Water Supply for Meerut	Water Supply	27,301.00	13,650.50	6,825.13	6,825.26	3,705.00
26.	Uttar Pradesh	Varanasi	Water Supply Component Priority of Vararasi	Water Supply	11,102.00	5,551.00	4,163.25	5,551.00	4,299.79

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
27.	Uttarakhand	Dehradun	Water Supply reorganisation scheme (Phase I)	Water Supply	7,002.70	5,602.16	4,201.62	3,501.40	2,351.82
28.	Uttarakhand	Haridwar	Water Supply Reorganisation scheme	Water Supply	4,784.43	3,827.54	2,870.53	3,245.06	1,195.96
29.	Uttarakhand	Nainital	Augmentation and Renovation of Water Supply Scheme Part I	Water Supply	547.00	437.60	218.60	273.90	136.00
30.	West Bengal	Kolkata	Water Supply Scheme for added areas of Howrah Municipal Corporation	Water Supply	9,068.91	3,174.12	2,380.59	5,278.00	4,412.82
31.	West Bengal	Kolkata	Development and Management of Water Supply and Sewerage System at Sector V under Naba Diganta Industrial Township Authority	Water Supply	2,606.62	912.32	684.24	1,896.73	1,896.73
32.	West Bengal	Kolkata	Barrackpore North Barrackpore Municipal Areas	Water Supply	12,950.88	4,532.81	2,266.40	5,342.23	4,462.82
33.	West Bengal	Kolkata	24x7 Water supply scheme for Chandernagore Municipal Corporation	Water Supply	2,521.87	882.65	441.34	1,499.11	973.27
34.	West Bengal	Kolkata	Surface Water Supply Scheme for Municipal Towns of Naihati, Hail-Sahar, Kanchrapara, Gayeshpur and uncovered areas of Kalyani, Kolkata	Water Supply	14,194.25	4,967.99	3,726.00	10,413.47	10,205.03

**Sanitation Project Sanctioned in FY 2008-09**

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Name of the City	Project Title	Sector	Approved Cost (Rs. in lakhs)	Date of CSMC/ CCEA/CCI Meeting/ Project Approval	Total ACA Commitment (Central Share)	As per MoF Release Order-ACA Released till date	As per QPR-Total Amount Released into project A/c	Utilisation as per Dec-2009 QPR
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Vijayawada	Solid Waste Improvement Management Scheme	Solid Waste Management	5,805.00	14-Oct-08	2,902.50	725.00	1,169.88	877.54
2.	Andhra Pradesh	Vijayawada	Providing Sewerage for northern part of Vijawada city	Sewerage	17,815.00	13-Feb-09	8,907.50	2,227.00	3,379.51	159.61
3.	Bihar	Patna	Integrated Solid Waste Management in Patna UA towns-Phulwarishariff, Khagul and Danapur	Solid Waste Management	1,155.81	29-Dec-08	577.91	144.48	288.96	
4.	Bihar	Bodhgaya	Sewerage scheme for Bodhgaya Nagar Panchayat	Sewerage	9,594.34	21-Feb-09	7,675.48	1,918.87	2,398.58	
5.	Delhi	Delhi	Setting up of 20 MGD STP each at Nilothi and Pappankalan	Sewerage	24,544.00	29-Dec-08	8,590.40	—	0.00	
6.	Gujarat	Ahmedabad	Sewerage Network of West AUDA area of Ahmedabad UA	Sewerage	23,541.00	21-Nov-08	8,239.35	2,059.00	6,361.29	0.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
7.	Gujarat	Ahmedabad	Sewerage Network of East AUDA area of Ahmedabad UA	Sewerage	7,765.00	21-Nov-08	2,717.75	680.00	1,895.85	0.00
8.	Gujarat	Ahmedabad	Solid Waste Management in Ahmedabad	Solid Waste Management	11,885.84	22-Jan-09	4,160.04	1,040.01	2,971.23	742.46
9.	Gujarat	Vadodara	Sewerage systems Phase-II for Vadodara City	Sewerage	6,055.74	30-Jan-09	3,027.88	756.96	2,876A7	566.27
10.	Jharkhand	Ranchi	Solid Waste Management	Solid Waste Management	5,139.43	21-Feb-09	4,111.54	1,027.89	1,027.88	0.00
11.	Jharkhand	Dhanbad	Solid Waste Management	Solid Waste Management	5,585.90	21-Feb-09	2,792.95	698.24	660.00	
12.	Karnataka	Bangalore	Underground Sewerage System and Road Restoration for erstwhile Dasarahalli city municipal council (Drainage Zone 7 and 8)	Sewerage	13,657.00	14-Oct-08	4,779.95	1,195.00	1,707.14	0.00
13.	Karnataka	Bangalore	Underground Sewerage System and Road Restoration for K.R. Puram City Municipal Council (Drainage Zone III)	Sewerage	8,789.00	14-Oct-08	3,076.15	769.00	1,098.57	0.00

14.	Karnataka	Bangalore	Underground Sewerage System and Road Restoration for Mahadevapura City Municipal Council (Drainage Zone III)	Sewerage	11,018.00	14-Oct-08	3,856.30	964.00	1,377.14	0.00
15.	Karnataka	Mysore	Integrated Municipal Solid Waste Strategy	Solid Waste Management	2,998.00	19-Dec.-08	2,398.40	599.50	674.44	518.00
16.	Kerala	Thiruvananthapuram	Extension of sewerage system F and G Block, Southern area of Thiruvannanthapuram and rehabilitation of the sewerage systems, procurement of sewer cleaning machines, sewerage system for Attukal area, STP for Government Medical college, Thiruvannanthapuram	Sewerage	12,115.00	6-Feb-09	9,692.00	—	2,500.00	0.00
17.	Maharashtra	Greater Mumbai	Underground sewerage for part of KDMC	Sewerage	16,963.35	18-Jul-08	5,937.17	1,484.29	4,241.11	1,865.65
18.	Maharashtra	Greater Mumbai	Kulgaon-Badlapur - Underground Sewerage scheme	Sewerage	15,146.18	29-Dec-08	5,301.16	1,325.29	1,552.48	0.00
19.	Maharashtra	Greater Mumbai	Underground Sewerage System for Navi Mumbai Municipal Corporation	Sewerage	35,366.52	22-Jan-09	12,378.28	3,094.57	4,420.81	6,260.54



1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
20.	Maharashtra	Pune	Sewerage System (Phase-II) for Pimpri Chinchwad Municipal Corporation	Sewerage	12,070.45	19-Aug-08	6,035.23	3,017.60	5,130.42	3,842.53
21.	Puduchery	Puduchery	Integrated Solid Waste Management for Puduchery	Solid Waste Management	4,966.00	22-Jan-09	3,972.80	993.20	1,241.50	0.00
22.	Punjab	Amritsar	Integrated Solid Waste Management project for Amritsar	Solid Waste Management	7,249.00	21-Feb-09	3,624.50	906.12	0.00	
23	Rajasthan	Ajmer-Pushkar	Sewerage Project	Sewerage	11,208.00	19-Aug-08	5,200.00	1,300.00	1,462.50	0.00
24.	Tamil Nadu	Chennai	Solid Waste Management of Alandur, Pallavaram and Tambaram Municipality	Solid Waste Management	4,421.25	19-Jun-08	1,547.44	386.85	552.64	171.00
25.	Tamil Nadu	Chennai	Providing Sewage facilities for Chennai Maduravoyal Municipality	Sewerage	5,745.50	30-Oct-08	2,010.93	503.00	718.45	0.00
26.	Tamil Nadu	Chennai	Porur Panchayat-Providing Sewerage facilities for Porur town panchayat	Sewerage	3,829.00	29-Dec-08	1,340.15	335.03	478.62	3.82
27.	Tamil Nadu	Chennai	Nesapakkam-54 MLD Sewerage Treatment Plant	Sewerage	5,457.00	29-Dec-08	1,909.95	478.00	682.64	11.06
28.	Tamil Nadu	Chennai	Providing comprehensive Sewerage	Sewerage	16,096.59	14-Jan-09	5,633.81	1,408.45	2,012.07	6.12

			scheme to Tambaram Municipality							
29.	Tamil Nadu	Chennai	Providing Comprehensive Sewerage scheme to Perungudi town Panchayat	Sewerage	2,019.24	14-Jan-09	706.73	176.68	252.40	70.82
30.	Tamil Nadu	Chennai	Providing Comprehensive Sewerage scheme to Thirumazhisai town Panchayat	Sewerage	2,047.32	14-Jan-09	716.56	179.14	255.91	72.11
31.	Tamil Nadu	Chennai	Providing Comprehensive sewerage Scheme to Perungalathur town Panchayat	Sewerage	4,761.00	30-Jan-09	1,666.35	415.00	593.54	0.00
32.	Tamil Nadu	Chennai	Providing Comprehensive Sewerage Scheme to Pallikarani town Panchayat	Sewerage	5,861.00	30-Jan-09	2,051.35	512.00	731.79	0.00
33.	Tamil Nadu	Chennai	Providing Comprehensive Sewerage Scheme to Peerankarani town Panchayat	Sewerage	2,129.00	30-Jan-09	745.15	186.00	265.84	0.00
34.	Tamil Nadu	Chennai	Providing Comprehensive sewerage Scheme to Chitlapakkam town Panchayat	sewerage	2,759.00	30-Jan-09	965.65	241.00	344.46	0.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
35.	Tamil Nadu	Chennai	Providing Comprehensive Sewerage Scheme to Sembakkam town Panchayat	Sewerage	6,182.00	30-Jan-09	2,163.70	541.00	772.83	0.00
36.	Tamil Nadu	Chennai	Providing Comprehensive sewerage Scheme to Madambakkam town Panchayat	Sewerage	5,445.00	30-Jan-09	1,905.75	477.00	681.19	0.00
37.	Uttar Pradesh	Allahabad	Sewerage system of Allahbad City (Zone D) Phase-I	Sewerage	35,598.00	13-Feb-09	17,799.00	4,449.75	6,229.65	0.00
38.	Uttar Pradesh	Kanpur	Sewage Treatment for Kanpur city	Sewerage	10,100.45	30-Oct-09	5,050.23	1,262.55	2,525.10	0.00
39.	Uttar Pradesh	Kanpur	Kanpur-Sewerage works in District IV in Kanpur city	Sewerage	20,736.00	13-Feb-09	10,000.00	2,500.00	3,362.77	2,100.00
40.	Uttar Pradesh	Lucknow	Sewerage works for Lucknow City-Sewerage District-III (Part-II)	Sewerage	26,216.00	21-Nov-08	13,108.00	3,277.00	6,554.00	0.00
41.	Uttar Pradesh	Lucknow	Sewage works for Lucknow City-Sewerage District-III (Part-II)	Sewerage	21,443.00	29-Dec-08	10,721.50	2,681.00	5,362.00	0.00
42.	Uttar Pradesh	Varanasi	Sewerage work for Varanasi Trans Varuna area	Sewerage	30,912.00	12-Dec-08	15,456.00	3,864.00	6,182.00	4,109.85

43.	Uttarakhand	Dehradun	Integrated Solid Waste Management	Solid Waste Management	2,460.00	16-May-08	1,968.00	492.00	615.00	15.00
44.	Uttarakhand	Dehradun	Dehradun Sewerage Scheme	Sewerage	5,465.00	21-Feb-09	4,372.00	1,092.75	0.00	
45.	Uttarakhand	Haridwar	Integrated Solid Waste Management in Haridwar	Solid Waste Management	1,671.53	22-Jan-09	1,337.24	334.30	417.87	0.00
46.	Uttarakhand	Nainital	Reorganisation and expansion of Nainital sewerage	Sewerage	1,960.00	21-Feb-09	1,568.00	392.50	980.26	0.00
47.	West Bengal	Kolkata	Development and Management of Water supply and Sewerage System at Sector-V (Part-II Sewerage system) under Naba Diganta Industrial Township authority at Salt Lake	Sewerage	3,407.15	19-Sep-08	1,192.50	894.39	1,718.62	2,171.16
48.	West Bengal	Kolkata	Municipal Solid Waste Management of 13 municipal towns for Kolkata (Halisahar, Kanchrapara, Kalyani, Gayeshpur, Naihati, Bhatpara, Khardah, Barasat, Madhyamgram, Maheshtala, Pujali Baruipur and Uluberia)	Solid Waste Management	11,196.52	22-Jan-09	3,918.80	979.10	1,959.40	0.00

**List of Projects sanctioned in FY 2008-09**

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Name of the City	Project Title	Sector	Approved Cost (Rs. in lakhs)	Total ACA Commitment (Central Share)	ACA Released till date	State Share Released into project A/c	ULB share Rele-ased to Project A/c (ULB+ Other Sources)	Total Amount Released into project A/c	Utilisation as per Dec.-2009 QPR	Date of Comple- tion as per latest QPR
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Vishakhapatnam	Refurbishment of distribution of Comprehensive water supply system in North Eastern Zone in Central Area of Greater Vishakha- patnam Municipal Corporation	Water Supply	19,018.00	9,509.00	2,377.25	1,451.00	0.00	3,828.25	506.20	Dec-10
2.	Andhra Pradesh	Vishakhapatnam	Comprehensive Water Supply scheme in old city of Greater Vishakhapatnam	Water Supply	4,793.48	2,396.76	599.18	237.00	0.00	836.18	0.00	Dec-10
3.	Bihar	Patna	Phulwarisharif Water Supply Scheme	Water Supply	2,470.26	1,235.13	308.78	308.78	0.00	617.56		
4.	Bihar	Patna	Khagul Water Supply Scheme	Water Supply	1,315.43	657.72	154.43	154.43	0.00	308.86		

5.	Bihar	Patna	Augmentation of Water Supply Scheme for Danapur	Water Supply	6,896.45	3,448.23	862.06	862.06	0.00	1,724.12		
6.	Bihar	Patna	Improvement and augmentation of water supply system at Patna city	Water Supply	42,698.00	21,349.00	5,337.25	5,337.25	0.00	10,674.50		
7.	Bihar	Bodhgaya	Bodhgaya Water Supply Project.	Water Supply	3,355.72	2,684.56	671.14	167.78	0.00	838.92		
8.	Chhattisgarh	Raipur	Water Supply project for Naya Raipur	Water Supply	15,623.00	10,000.00	—		0.00	0.00		
9.	Gujarat	Surat	Water Supply distribution system for South-East Zone areas of Surat Municipal Corporation (SMC)	Water Supply	20,109.67	10,054.84	2,514.00	1,005.48	0.00	3,519.48	0.00	Mar-12
10.	Gujarat	Vadodara	Source Augmentation for water supply, Vadodara Phase-II	Water Supply	3,839.00	1,919.50	480.00	191.95	1,151.70	1,823.65	214.05	Mar-11
11.	Haryana	Faridabad	Augmentation of water supply of Faridabad Town, Haryana	Water Supply	49,349.00	24,674.50	6,168.61	2,467.45	3,701.17	12,337.12	4,400.00	Dec-11
12.	Himachal Pradesh	Shimla	Rehabilitation of Water Supply distribution system for Shimla City	Water Supply	7,236.00	5,788.80	1,447.20	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	Mar-11

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
13.	Jammu and Kashmir	Srinagar	Augmentation of Water Supply for Zone IV of Greater Srinagar including Central Water Testing Facilities	Water Supply	12,100.00	10,000.00	2,500.00	11.00	0.00	211.00	0.00	
14.	Jharkhand	Ranchi	Water Supply Project for Ranchi	Water Supply	28,839.15	23,071.32	5,767.83	720.97	720.97	7,209.77	0.00	Mar-11
15.	Jharkhand	Dhanbad	Improvement of Water Supply to Dhanbad	Water Supply	36,585.00	18,292.50	4,573.16	2,091.22	548.78	3,554.63	0.00	
16.	Madhya Pradesh	Bhopal	Water Supply distribution network of Bhopal Municipal Area	Water Supply	41,545.64	20,772.84	5,193.20	2,077.28	3,115.92	10,386.40	65.46	
17.	Madhya Pradesh	Jabalpur	Rehabilitation of existing pumping stations at Ranchi. Fagua and construction of new pumping stations at Bhongadwar WTP	Water Supply	1,406.00	703.00	175.75	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
18.	Maharashtra	Greater Mumbai	150 MLD Water Supply Scheme of Kalyan Dombivli Municipal Corporation	Water Supply	10,681.49	3,738.52	1,869.26	409.13	1,538.69	2,882.45	3,364.94	Oct-10
19.	Maharashtra	Greater Mumbai	Augmentation of water supply system for Navi Mumbai	Water Supply	23,052.03	8,068.21	2,017.05	864.45	0.00	2,881.50	207.50	Mar-11

			Municipal Corporation									
20.	Maharashtra	Greater Mumbai	Ulhasnagar-Water Supply Distribution System	Water Supply	12,765.23	4,467.83	1,116.96	363.80	0.00	1,212.66	0.00	
21.	Maharashtra	Greater Mumbai	Augmentation of existing water supply scheme of Kalyan Dombivli Municipal Corporation	Water Supply	25,363.48	8,877.22	2,219.13	951.06	723.75	3,893.94	1,447.51	Feb-11
22.	Maharashtra	Nagpur	Rehabilitation Plan to implement 24X7 water supply project for Nagpur city under PPP framework	Water Supply	38,786.00	19,393.00	4,484.25	0.00	0.00	4,848.25	0.00	Mar-12
23.	Maharashtra	Nagpur	Water Supply system for NIT area (Phase-II) Tertiary distribution network in 46 clusters	Water Supply	29,639.55	14,819.78	3,704.95	0.00	703.13	703.13	0.00	Mar-12
24.	Maharashtra	Pune	Water supply phase-II	Water Supply	14,008.81	7,004.40	1,751.10	700.44	1,093.00	3,544.44	2,886.17	Mar-11
25.	Meghalaya	Shillong	Greater Shillong Water Supply Project (Phase-III) for augmentation of Water Supply to Shillong	Water Supply	19,349.72	17,414.75	4,353.69	241.17	0.00	5,145.21	0.00	
26.	Orissa	Puri	24x7 Piped Water Supply to Puri Town	Water Supply	16,690.00	13,352.00	3,338.00	166.66	0.00	4,104.66	0.00	Mar-12



1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
27.	Tamil Nadu	Chennai	Providing Comprehensive Water Supply Scheme to Thiruvottiyur Municipality	Water Supply	8,511.70	2,979.10	745.00	319.00	0.00	1,064.00	18.00	Dec-10
28.	Tamil Nadu	Chennai	Alandur-Comprehensive Water Supply scheme to Alandur	Water Supply	6,439.00	2,253.65	564.00	241.46	0.00	805.46	4.61	Jan-11
29.	Tamil Nadu	Chennai	Providing comprehensive Water Supply in entire area of Ambattur Municipality	Water Supply	26,708.00	9,347.80	2,336.95	1,001.55	300.00	3,638.50	5.77	Dec-11
30.	Tamil Nadu	Coimbatore	Water Supply improvement scheme to 16 Town Panchayats in Coimbatore Urban Agglomeration	Water Supply	5,882.36	2,941.18	735.30	294.11	0.00	1,029.41	0.00	Dec-11
31.	Tamil Nadu	Madurai	Providing combined Water Supply Scheme to Madurai Urban Agglomeration Area	Water Supply	20,141.00	10,070.50	2,517.62	0.00	0.00	2,517.62	0.00	Apr-11
32.	Tripura	Agartala	Agartala Water Supply Project (North Zone)	Water Supply	7,826.00	7,043.40	1,760.85	0.00	0.00	1,760.85	81.75	Sep-11
33.	Uttar Pradesh	Allahabad	Water Supply component of Allahabad city (Part-II)	Water Supply	16,234.00	8,117.00	4,058.50	649.20	324.60	2,596.80	0.00	Dec-11

34.	Uttar Pradesh	Kanpur	Water Supply Part-II for remaining area of Kanpur	Water Supply	37,778.92	18,889.48	4,722.37	1,888.95	0.00	6,611.32	3,230.00	Jan-12
35.	Uttar Pradesh	Lucknow	Water Supply for Lucknow (Phase-I, Part-II)	Water Supply	14,656.60	7,328.30	3,664.12	732.92	0.00	2,564.98	900.00	Dec-11
36.	Uttar Pradesh	Varanasi	Water Supply Part-II of Cis-Varuna area	Water Supply	8,610.00	4,305.00	1,076.25	430.50	215.25	1,722.00	19.60	Dec-10
37.	West Bengal	Kolkata	Tallah Palta Dedicated Transmission Main	Water Supply	30,492.48	10,672.37	5,336.18	2,668.09	2,303.36	7,639.54	5,197.92	Jul-11
38.	West Bengal	Kolkata	Transmunicipal Surface Water Supply Scheme for Dum Dum and South Dum Dum Municipalities	Water Supply	31,272.08	10,945.24	2,736.31	2,736.31	0.00	5,472.62	2,455.97	Jul-11
39.	West Bengal	Kolkata	24x7 Comprehensive Water Supply Scheme for Garulia Municipality	Water Supply	4,719.26	1,651.74	412.94	412.94	294.96	1,120.84	659.91	Feb-11
40.	West Bengal	Kolkata	Water Supply Scheme for Badreswar Municipal area, Kolkata UA	Water Supply	7,462.89	2,612.00	653.00		0.00	0.00	0.00	Feb-11
41.	West Bengal	Kolkata	24x7 Water Supply Scheme for Budge Budge Municipality, Kolkata UA	Water Supply	8,164.12	2,857.44	714.36	714.36	0.00	1,428.72	137.72	Feb-11

**Sanitation Project Sanctioned in FY 2009-10**

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Name of the City	Project Title	Sector	Approved Cost (Rs. in lakhs)	Date of CSMC/ CCEA/CCI Meeting/ Project Approval	Total ACA Commitment (Central Share)	As per MoF Release Order ACA Released till date	As per QPR-Total Amount Released into project A/c	Utilisation as per Dec-2009 QPR
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	Delhi	Delhi	Rehabilitation of Trunk Sewer	Sewerage	25,337.00	10-Dec-09	8,867.95	—	0.00	
2.	Gujarat	Rajkot	Sewerage System Phase-II Part -II for Rajkot City	Sewerage	19,195.12	24-Jul-09	9,000.00	2,250.00	4,589.63	0.00
3.	Himachal Pradesh	Shimla	Rejuvenation of Sewerage Network in missing lines and left out worn-out sewerage in various zones of Shimla, Phase-1	Sewerage	5,474.00	22-Jan-10	3,880.00	970.00	0.00	0.00
4.	Maharashtra	Greater Mumbai	Solid Waste Management for Navi Mumbai	Solid Waste Management	4,986.86	11-Dec-09	1,745.40	436.35	0.00	0.00
5.	Maharashtra	Nashik	Underground sewerage project Package-II	Sewerage	17,182.92	22-Jan-10	8,591.46	2,147.87	0.00	0.00
6.	Tripura	Agartala	Sewerage and Sewerage Treatment Scheme for North Zone (Priority I Area)	Sewerage	10,221.00	11-Dec-09	9,000.00	2,250.00	0.00	
7.	Uttar Pradesh	Agra	Agra Sewerage Scheme Phase-1 (Part-1)	Sewerage	19,592.00	24-Jul-09	9,000.00	2,250.00	1,575.00	0.00

8.	Uttar Pradesh	Mathura	DPR for Sewerage Works in Sewerage Zone-II of Mathura	Sewerage	6,035.77	29-Sep-09	4,500.00	1,125.00	1,125.00	0.00
9.	Uttar Pradesh	Meerut	Sewerage Work in Sewerage Zone-5 and 7 of Meerut City	Sewerage	18,589.00	24-Jul-09	9,000.00	2,250.00	3,150.00	0.00
10.	Uttarakhand	Dehradun	Dehradun Sewerage Scheme (Phase-I) for L Zone	Sewerage	6,283.00	9-Feb-10	4,628.00	1,157.00	0.00	
11.	West Bengal	Asansol	Sewerage Project for Ranigunj Municipality	Sewerage	4,008.82	28-Aug-09	2,004.41	501.00	0.00	
12.	West Bengal	Kolkata	Drainage and Sewerage project in Bidhannagar, Kolkata	Sewerage	2,358.45	20-Nov-09	825.46	206.37	0.00	

**List of Projects sanctioned in FY 2009-10**

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Name of the City	Project Title	Sector	Approved Cost (Rs. in lakhs)	Total ACA Commitment (Central Share)	ACA Released till date	State Share Released into project A/c	ULB share Relea- sed to Project A/c (ULB+ Other Sources)	Total Amount Released into project A/c	Utilisation as per Dec.-2009 QPR	Date of Completion as per latest QPR
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Hyderabad	Comprehensive Water Supply Distribution Network and imple-	Water Supply	31,426.00	9,000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
			mentation of sewerage master plan for identified priority zones of Rajendranagar Municipal circle of GHMC									
2.	Chandigarh	Chandigarh	Augmentation of Supply, Phase-V Chandigarh	Water Supply	13,421.00	10,736.80	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
3.	Gujarat	Vadodara	Basic Services to developing rehabilitation of Kaans in Vadodra city (a) stom Water drainage sector (b) water supply sector	Water Supply	16,789.88	8,394.94	8,394.94	900.05	783.31	3,933.46	0.00	Sep-11
4.	Gujarat	Vadodara	Supplementary CPR for water Supply in Ajwa Zone of Vadodara City	Water Supply	2,059.26	605.50	151.37	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	Jun-11
5.	Punjab	Amritsar	Rehabilitation of existing water supply system for walled city area Amritsar	Water Supply	4,578.00	2,289.00	572.25	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
6.	Sikkim	Gangtok	Upgradation and modernization of raw water trunk mains and water	Water Supply	7,261.86	6,535.49	1,863.87	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	

			treatment plant for Greater									
7.	Uttar Pradesh	Varanasi	Water Supply Component (priority-II) for Trans-Varuna Area of Varanasi City	Water Supply	20,916.00	9,000.00	2,250.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	Jun-12
8.	West Bengal	Asansol	24x7 water supply scheme (Phase-III) for Durgapur	Water Supply	12,681.40	6,340.70	1,585.18	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
9.	West Bengal	Asansol	24x7 water supply scheme for Kulti Municipality, Asansol UA	Water Supply	13,370.60	6,685.30	1,671.33	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
10.	West Bengal	Kolkata	Comprehensive Distribution Network within the command zone of 30 MGD Dhapa Water Treatment Plant	Water Supply	21,555.27	7,544.36	7,544.36	1,886.06	0.00	3,772.12	0.00	
11.	West Bengal	Kolkata	Water Supply Scheme for Bhatpara Municipal	Water Supply	24,970.42	8,739.64	2,184.91	0.00	0.00	550.00	0.00	Mar-12
12.	West Bengal	Kolkata	Metering of Water Supply System for Chandannagar Municipal Corporation	Water Supply	1,369.41	479.29	119.82	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
13.	West Bengal	Kolkata	Surface Water Supply Scheme for Bally Municipality, Kolkata	Water Supply	13,849.36	4,847.28	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	

**Statement-VII**

*Addl. Central Assistance Released under UIDSSMT for Water Supply and Sanitation Projects during last three years (as on April 15, 2010)*

(Rs. in crores)

Sl. No.	State	No. of Projects	Addl. Central Asst. Released			Total
			2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	80	223.73	707.24	4.77	935.74
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	5		10.83		10.83
3.	Assam	30	16.45	69.47		85.92
4.	Bihar	2		43.42		43.42
5.	Chhattisgarh	4	42.89			42.89
6.	Gujarat	52	26.79	121.70		148.48
7.	Haryana	8	41.90	25.25		67.15
8.	Himachal Pradesh	2	1.14			1.14
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	21	21.82	15.09		36.91
10.	Jharkhand	5	40.03			40.03
11.	Karnataka	30	51.02	132.88		183.90
12.	Kerala	25	51.94	87.83		139.78
13.	Madhya Pradesh	41	105.14	128.62		233.76
14.	Maharashtra	88	101.75	882.61	122.16	1106.54
15.	Manipur	5	6.44	22.01		28.45
16.	Meghalaya	2		6.45		6.45
17.	Mizoram	2		7.00		7.00
18.	Orissa	12	13.13	37.20		50.34
19.	Punjab	17	75.87	83.67		159.54
20.	Rajasthan	22	32.29	168.32		200.61

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
21.	Sikkim	5	7.35	10.85		18.20
22.	Tamil Nadu	80	93.98	266.92	19.35	380.27
23.	Tripura	1		5.48		5.48
24.	Uttarakhand	1		24.69		24.69
25.	Uttar Pradesh	61	103.40	159.15	109.18	371.74
26.	West Bengal	25	41.22	113.88		155.10
27.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1		0.26	7.20	7.46
28.	Daman and Diu	1		0.31		0.31
29.	Puducherry	1			15.67	15.67
Grand Total		629	1098.29	3131.15	278.33	4507.80

### **Tribes Advisory Councils**

5788. SHRI K.C. SINGH 'BABA': Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of States where Tribes Advisory Councils have been constituted and the work assigned to them;

(b) whether the Government proposes to constitute such councils in States like Uttarakhand;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (Dr. TUSHAR CHAUDHARY): (a) In terms of para 4 of the Fifth Schedule to the Constitution, the Tribes Advisory Council has been constituted in the States having Scheduled Areas therein namely Andhra Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Rajasthan and Orissa. The Tribes Advisory Council has also been constituted in the States Tamil Nadu and West Bengal having ST population but not Scheduled Area therein.

(b) to (d) A proposal for constitution of Tribes Advisory Council in the State of Uttarakhand has been received from the State Government and has been processed as per approved modalities.

[English]

### **Service Tax on Packaged IT Software**

5789. SHRI SANJAY NIRUPAM: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is charging any Service Tax on the packaged IT Software;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the details of VAT/Sales Tax levied on the same along with the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the Government is considering any proposal to amend the existing laws/schedules in this regard; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF



FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. Service tax is charged on certain types of Packaged IT software. However vide Notifications 2/2010-ST and 17/2010-ST both dated 27-02-2010, Packaged IT software pre-packed in retail packages for single use has been exempted from service tax leviable under IT Software Service, subject to specified conditions. Value Added Tax (VAT)/Sales Tax on Packaged IT Software are levied by the State Government under their respective enactments.

(c) and (d) Clarification has been sought by an association of software companies regarding the scope of the notifications 2/2010-ST and 17/2010-ST. The same are being examined.

[Translation]

#### **Manjhi Tribe**

5790. SHRI DEORAJ SINGH PATEL:

SHRI RAKESH SINGH:

Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received any report from the Madhya Pradesh Government regarding inclusion of certain tribal sub-castes in the Scheduled list as Manjhi Scheduled Tribes;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any action has been taken thereon;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, whether the Government proposes to take early action to include the said sub-castes in the Manjhi Scheduled Tribe?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (Dr. TUSHAR CHAUDHARY): (a) to (e) Yes, Madam. The proposal of the State Government of Madhya Pradesh for inclusion of "Dheemar", "Kevat", "Kahar", "Bhoi", "Mallah" and "Nishad" as synonym of "Majhi" in the list of Scheduled Tribes in the State has been received and processed in accordance with the

modalities approved by the Government on 15-06-1999 for determining the claims for inclusion in, exclusion from and other modifications in the Orders specifying Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes lists.

[English]

#### **WHO Framework Convention on Tobacco Control**

5791. SHRI JOSE K. MANI:

Dr. MANDA JAGANNATH:

SHRI SANJAY DINA PATIL:

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

(a) the objectives of the Framework Convention on Tobacco Control (FCTC) and the guidelines laid down therein;

(b) the specific action taken by the Government to implement this guideline on Article 8 (Protection from exposure to tobacco smoke), Article 5.3 (Tobacco Industry Interference), Article 11 (Packaging and Labelling of Tobacco Products) and Article 13 (Tobacco advertising, promotion and sponsorship);

(c) whether the Government proposes to come up with a white paper elaborating its policies, plans and priorities in tobacco control in the country; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI S. GANDHISELVAN): (a) The objective of the Framework Convention on Tobacco Control (FCTC) is to protect the present and future generations from the devastating health, social, environmental and economic consequences of tobacco consumption and exposure to tobacco smoke by providing a framework for tobacco control measures in order to reduce continually and substantially the prevalence of tobacco use and exposure to tobacco smoke.

Guidelines have been released by the FCTC in respect to Article 5.3 [relating to protection of public

health policies from commercial interests of the tobacco industry], Article 8 [relating to protection from exposure to tobacco smoke], Article 11 [relating to packaging and labelling of tobacco products] and Article 13 [relating to tobacco advertising, promotion and sponsorship]. These guidelines are available in published form and on the website of the WHO-FCTC.

(b) Government of India has in 2004 ratified the WHO-Framework Convention on Tobacco Control (FCTC) which enlists key strategies for reduction in demand and reduction in supply of tobacco products.

With regard to Article 5.3, the Government of India has further enacted "The Cigarettes and Other Tobacco Products (Prohibition of Advertisement and Regulation of Trade and Commerce, Production, Supply and Distribution) Act, 2003" (COTPA) to protect citizens, with special attention to groups at risk, such as pregnant women and children, from involuntary exposure to tobacco smoke, and to discourage consumption of cigarettes and other tobacco products by imposing various regulatory measures. The salient features of the Act are as under:—

- I. Ban on smoking in public places. (Section-4)
- II. Ban on direct/indirect advertisement of tobacco products. (Section-5)
- III. Ban on sale of tobacco products to children below 18 year and ban on sale of tobacco products within 100 yards of educational institutions. (Section-6)
- iv. Specified health warnings on tobacco products. (Section-7)

With regard to Article 8 of the WHO-FCTC, Government of India has notified "The Prohibition of Smoking in Public Places Rules, 2008" vide GSR No. 417(E) dated 30th May 2008, which came into force from 2nd October 2008, whereby smoking is strictly prohibited in all public places thereby protecting non-smokers from exposure to tobacco smoke.

With regard to Article 11 of the WHO-FCTC, Government of India has notified "The Cigarettes and Other Tobacco Products (Packaging and Labelling) Rules, 2008" vide GSR No. 182 dated 15th March 2008 which came into force from 31st May 2009 thereby informing the public through specified health warnings including pictorial warning about the adverse effect of tobacco products, including both smoking and smokeless forms.

With regard to Article 13 of the WHO-FCTC, Government of India has notified "The Cigarettes and Other Tobacco Products (Prohibition of Advertisement and Regulation of Trade and Commerce, Production, Supply and Distribution) Rules, 2004", which came into force from 1st May, 2004.

In order to effectively implement the tobacco control Act/Rules, as also to create awareness about the ill effects of tobacco, the pilot phase of the National Tobacco Control Programme has been launched in 42 Districts of 21 States. The programme broadly envisages—

1. Mass media anti-tobacco campaign
2. Establishing tobacco product testing labs
3. Capacity building at the State and District level by setting up State Tobacco Control Cells and District Tobacco Control Cell in order to:—
  - (i) Engage NGOs to carry out school health campaign in schools.
  - (ii) Train the health workers, school teachers, etc. on ill effects of tobacco;
  - (iii) Monitor the implementation of provisions under COTPA.
  - (iv) Provide help to consumers of tobacco for tobacco cessation.
- (c) No.
- (d) Do not arise.

[Translation]

**Assistance to Women under Family Welfare Programme**

5792. SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether some complaints have been received for not extending assistance to the kith and kin of women in the event of their sudden deaths while undergoing tubectomy under Family Welfare Programme; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) No specific complaints have been received about not extending assistance to women in the event of their sudden deaths while undergoing Tubectomy operations under National Family Planning Insurance Scheme.

(b) In view of (a) above, question does not arise.

**Diet Counselling Centres**

5793. KUMARI SAROJ PANDEY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the diet counselling centres are being run by dieticians in the Government hospitals of the country;

(b) if not, whether the Government proposes to avail the services of dieticians; and

(c) if so, the time by which the final decision is likely to be taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (c) Health being a state subject, no such information is maintained centrally. However, Diet Counselling Centres are run by the Dieticians and Doctors, in the Central Government Hospitals in Delhi, namely, Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia Hospital, Safdarjung Hospital and Lady

Hardinge Medical College and its associated hospitals in Delhi.

[English]

**Setting Up of AIIMS Like Institutions**

5794. Dr. SANJEEV GANESH NAIK:

SHRI RAVINDRA KUMAR PANDEY:

SHRI VISHWA MOHAN KUMAR:

SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR:

SHRIMATI SUPRIYA SULE:

SHRI DATTA MEGHE:

SHRI P. KARUNAKARAN:

SHRI DHARMENDRA YADAV:

SHRIMATI SUSHILA SAROJ:

SHRI NISHIKANT DUBEY:

SHRI P. BALRAM:

SHRI PONNAM PRABHAKAR:

SHRI RAJAJIAH SIRICILLA:

SHRI ANANTHA VENKATARAMI REDDY:

SHRI ANANDRAO ADSUL:

SHRI GAJANAN D. BABAR:

SHRI GHANSHYAM ANURAGI:

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

(a) whether the detailed proposals for the establishment of eight hospitals on the line of All India Institute of Medical Sciences (AIIMS) at Bhopal, Bhubaneshwar, Jodhpur, Patna, Raipur, Rishikesh, Raiganj and Dinajpur have been finalised;

(b) if so, the estimated cost to be incurred thereon along with the present revised and escalation cost;

(c) the target fixed for the commencement of works along with completion thereof;

(d) whether the Government proposes to involve the private sector in the setting up of these AIIMS like institutions; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (c) The Government have approved setting up of six AIIMS-like institutions at Bhopal (Madhya Pradesh), Bhubaneswar (Orissa), Jodhpur (Rajasthan), Patna (Bihar), Raipur (Chhattisgarh) and Rishikesh (Uttarakhand) in the first phase of Pradhan Mantri Swasthya Suraksha Yojana (PMSSY) in March, 2006 at an estimated cost of Rs. 332 crore per institution which has now been revised to Rs. 820 crore.

Construction of residential complexes for the six AIIMS-like institutions in the first phase of PMSSY has been taken up separately and is at various stages of completion. The work for Package I—Construction of Medical College/Hostel complex has been awarded. Award of work for Package-II—Construction of Hospital Complex is under finalization. The work is likely to start in June, 2010 and complete by 2012.

It is also proposed to set up two more AIIMS-like institutions, one each in the State of Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal at an estimated cost of Rs. 823 crore each in the second phase of PMSSY. Location of the AIIMS-like institutions will be finalized in consultation with the respective State Governments.

(d) and (e) In the approved scheme there is no plan for private participation in setting up of these AIIMS-like institutions. However, it is proposed that routine activities such as lab/diagnostic facilities and services and recruitment of Group 'D' staff (Nursing Orderlies, Ward Boys etc.) would be outsourced (contracted out).

#### **Involvement of People's Representatives in Monitoring of JNNURM**

5795. SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL:

SHRI SONAWANE PRATAP NARAYANRAO:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government proposes to involve the people's representatives in the process of monitoring of schemes/projects supported under the Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether some State Governments, particularly Government of Kerala have shown some reservation in this regard;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the reaction of the Union Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY): (a) Yes, Madam.

(b) The Government has decided vide Ministry of Urban Development letter No. K-14012/101(18)/10-NURM.-II (Part-III) dated 31st March, 2010 that Members of Parliament (MPs)/Members of Legislative Assembly (MLAs) concerned be associated for monitoring the projects sanctioned under Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM). The State Governments should notify a Review and Monitoring Committee at city/district level which would review and monitor the progress of projects and reforms. The composition and functions of the Committee may be as follows:

- (A) In case of Urban Infrastructure and Governance (UIG) and Basic Services for Urban Poor (BSUP) Cities/towns the Review and Monitoring committee may comprise:
- (i) Concerned MPs/MLAs whose constituency (or part thereof) falls within the Municipal limits—Member
  - (ii) Concerned Mayor/chairperson of Urban Local Bodies (ULBs)—Member
  - (iii) District Collector—Member
  - (iv) Two eminent Citizens from City Voluntary Technical Corps (CVTC) to be nominated by State Government—Member
  - (v) City Commissioner/Chief Executive Officer (CEO) of ULB—Member, Secretary.

Note:—State Government may notify the District Minister/Senior Minister/Senior most MP in the committee as the Chairperson of the Committee.

- (B) In case of Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme for Small and Medium Towns (UIDSSMT) and Integrated Housing and Slum Development Programme (IHSDP) towns the Review and Monitoring Committee to be set up at the district level may comprise of:
- (i) MPs/MLAs whose constituency (or part thereof) falls within the Municipal limits of the ULB—Member
  - (ii) Mayors/Chairpersons of ULB(s) falling within the District (other than BSUP/UG, City/Town)—Member
  - (iii) District Collector—Member
  - (iv) Two eminent citizens nominated by State Government—Member
  - (v) Commissioner/Chief Executive Officer (CEO) of the most populous ULB—Member, Secretary

Note: State Government may notify the senior most Member as chairperson of the committee.

- (C) The committee would perform the following tasks:
- (i) Review Physical and Financial Progress of projects.
  - (ii) Review Progress on Reforms.
  - (iii) Review bottlenecks in implementation of reforms and projects and the way forward.
  - (iv) Convergence of projects under UIG/UIDSSMT and BSUP/IHSDP as well as convergence of other initiatives at the city/district level with JNNURM.

(c) No, Madam. The Ministry has not received any communication from any State Government expressing reservations in this regard till date.

(d) and (e) Does not arise.

### **Helpline for Women**

5796. SHRI A. GANESHAMURTHI: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the condition of the woman is very bad in the country especially in the rural areas;

(b) if so, whether there is any plan to set up a helpline for woman in the country;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) the kind of help to be provided through this helpline; and

(e) the time by which this helpline would be operationalised?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) to (e) As per 2001 census, there are 34.3 million widows and 2.34 million divorced and separated women in the country. Ministry of Women and Child Development is already implementing the scheme of Swadhar for women in difficult circumstances under which assistance is also provided for running hiplines. These hiplines offer counselling faculty to women who are in distress and need immediate help. As on date, there are 258 hiplines functioning across the country.

### **Maintenance of Parks by CPWD**

5797. SHRIMATI SUSHILA SAROJ: Will the MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the Central Public Works Department (CPWP) maintained parks in Delhi, colony-wise;

(b) whether the condition of Main/Minor Parks in Delhi, particularly in R.K. Puram is completely deteriorated and these are being maintained by the CPWD in a proper manner;

(c) whether all these parks have been converted into Dustbins for which the CPWD authorities have also received various complaints during the year 2009;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the corrective measures taken/to be taken by the CPWD in this regard and the time by which the work relating to development of parks is likely to be started and completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (PROF. SAUGATA ROY): (a) The details of the CPWD maintained parks in Delhi are indicated in the enclosed Statement.

(b) No, Madam. However some of the parks in R.K. Puram, Vasant Vihar and Pushp Vihar are not well

maintained due to non-availability of water/un-filtered water.

(c) and (d) No Madam. However in respect of the parks stated in para (b) above, complaints are received from Residents' Welfare Associations in this regard from time to time which are attended on regular basis.

(e) For development of these parks, necessary budget provisions have been projected during 2010-11 to provide funds for arranging supply of sufficient un-filtered water and for providing other horticultural inputs.

**Statement**

Sl. No.	Name of parks	Location of parks	Nos.	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Distt/Sanjay park	North/West Moti Bagh	1	—
2.	Distt/San Martin park	Bapu Dham, Chankayapuri	2	—
3.	Model park, M.S. Flats	Sector-13, R.K. Puram	1	—
4.	Open park in between type-V	Bapu Dham, Chankayapuri		—
	Open park	Near Dhobi Ghat, NDMC	1	—
	Open park	From main gate to CPWD enquiry	1	—
	Open park	In front side of CPWD enquiry	1	—
	Open park	Back side of M.S. flats	1	—
	Open park	Near Qtrs No. 14 to 22 type-V	1	—
5.	Open park different block Nanak Pura	B—Block Nanak Pura	12	—
		C—Block Nanak Pura	14	
		E—Block Nanak Pura	8	
		F—Block Nanak Pura	10	
		G—Block Nanak Pura	8	
		H—Block Nanak Pura	6	
		I—Block Nanak Pura	2	

1	2	3	4	5
6.	Open parks Government colony, Mayapur	Government Press colony Mayapuri Government Press office complex	3	—
7.	Near Sai Baba Mandir Type-II Qtrs	Lodhi Road complex		—
	Opp. Sai Baba Mandir Type-II Qtrs			—
	Ajay Ahuja Park			—
	Soldier park	Near Central School		—
	Gokul Park	Type-II Qtrs Opp. J.N. Stadium		—
	Chat Puja Park, Central Park			—
8.	Block C-I, C-II, C-III			—
	Block D-I, D-II, D-III			—
	Sanjay Park	Moti Bagh vggf		—
	Nanak Pura park in each Block B, C, D, E, F, G and H	Nanak Pura		—
	San Martin Park			—
	Bapudham colony, Multy story park	Bapudham		—
	Two story type-V park			—
9.	Sector-1	R.K. Puram	25	—
10.	Sector-2	R.K. Puram	30	—
11.	Sector-3	R.K. Puram	40	—
12.	Sector-4	R.K. Puram	40	—
13.	Sector-5	R.K. Puram	42	—
14.	Sector-7	R.K. Puram	35	—
15.	Sector-8	R.K. Puram	12	—
16.	Sector-9	R.K. Puram	6	—
17.	Sector-12	R.K. Puram	31	—
18.	Mohamadpur	R.K. Puram	5	—

1	2	3	4	5
19.	Nivedita Kunj	R.K. Puram	12	—
20.	CBI colony	Vasant Vihar	7	No. U/F water or raw water (tube well) water is available a such parks cannot be maintained properly only trees and shrubs are trimmed and General cleaning is being carried out.
21.	Rajya Sabha and Lok Sabha Colony	Vasant vihar	10	
22.	CPWD Colony	Vasant vihar	8	
23.	Sector-1 to 3	Sadik Nagar	19	
24.	Arvindu park	Sadik Nagar	1	—
25.	Viveka Nand Park	Sadik nagar	1	—
26.	Central Park	Andrews Ganj Extn.		—
27.	Park in Block A, B, C, D, E, F, G	Sewa Nagar		—
28.	Tyagraj Park		1	
29.	Tyagrai Nagar		3	
30.	Hostel park	HUDCO place		One park near tube well
31.	Sector 1 to 7	Pushp Vihar		No U/F water and no tube well water is available for irrigation. Few parks in Sector-I, type-IV and other park are being maintained by supply of water by tankers.
32.	Model Park Sector 7	Pushp Vihar		Being maintained at very high standard.
33.	Government colony	Aram Bagh	10	—
34.	Government colony	Minto Road	13	—
35.	Government colony	Timarpur	13	—
36.	Buddha Jayanti park			—
37.	Mahavir Vanasthali			—



[Translation]

### Siddha System of Medicine

5798. SHRI DEVJI M. PATEL: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the steps being taken by the Government to promote Siddha system of medicine;

(b) the funds released for the promotion of Siddha system of medicines during the last three years, State/UT-wise;

(c) whether desired result has not been achieved in Siddha treatment despite the efforts of the Government;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor;

(e) whether the Government proposes to set up Siddha Medical Council to promote development of Siddha medicines; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI S. GANDHISELVAN): (a) Government has taken following steps to promote Siddha system of medicine:

1. Education and training through National Institute of Siddha, Chennai.
2. Undertaking of study, research, clinical trial, drug testing etc. in Siddha system through Research Institutes/Units of Central Council for

Research in Ayurveda and Siddha (CCRAS).

3. Grant of financial assistance to State Governments to promote AYUSH Systems of medicine including Siddha System under the Hospitals and Dispensaries scheme for development of infrastructure and provision of essential medicines.
4. Setting up of Siddha Pharmacopoeia Committee (SPC) for promoting quality of Siddha Products.
5. Generation of awareness through print and electronic media, holding Arogya fair and launching of National Campaign on Ayurveda and Siddha for Geriatric Health Care.
6. Grant of financial assistance to voluntary Organizations under Central Sector Scheme for Revitalization of Local Health Traditions (LHT) including Siddha.

(b) The details of funds released to Tamil Nadu, Kerala and Puducherry, where Siddha system is popular for promotion of AYUSH including Siddha system of medicine during the last 3 financial years from 2007-08 to 2009-2010 is given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) No.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) No.

(f) Does not arise.

### Statement

*Funds released for the promotion of AYUSH including Siddha system of medicines during the last three years, State/UT-wise*

(Rs. in lakhs)

Schemes/Institutes	States	Financial year		
		2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
1	2	3	4	5
Research Institutes/Units of Central	Tamil Nadu	579.82	593.63	983.19

1	2	3	4	5
Council for Research in Ayurveda and Siddha (CCRAS)	Kerala	10.21	9.75	0.00
	Puducherry	67.88	95.78	131.47
Hospitals and Dispensaries scheme for development of infrastructure and provision of essential medicines for AYUSH systems including Siddha.	Tamil Nadu	915.00	10.00	2255.48
	Kerala	1.50	0.00	0.00
	Puducherry	0.00	19.75	15.23
Scheme for Revitalization of Local Health Traditions (LHT) including Siddha.	Tamil Nadu	5.74	22.80	37.99
National Institute of Siddha, Chennai	Tamil Nadu	643.94	1074.00	1000.00
Siddha Pharmacopoeia Committee, Siddha Central Research Institute, Chennai	Tamil Nadu	1.34	1.58	0.65

#### **TV Serials on Child Marriage and Bigamy**

5799. SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether telecast of misleading serials on child marriage and bigamy by some T.V. channels is leaving an adverse effect on viewers particularly youth and the children;

(b) if so, the details of such channels which have been asked to stop the telecast of serials; and

(c) the action taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) to (c) While there is no authentic study on the effects of T.V. Serials on viewers, the Government had received complaints against a serial 'Balika Vadhu' being telecast on Colors channel alleging that the serial was promoting and glorifying child marriage. When the matter was taken up with the channel, the channel informed that it had taken certain pro-active efforts to clarify that the serial in no way glorifies the issue of child marriage and accordingly they had increased the frequency of social message against

child marriage during each episode. The channel had also displayed short message to convey evils of child marriage during the promos of the serial. Therefore, no further action was taken on this issue by the Government.

[English]

#### **Compensation Package of Private Sector Banks Chiefs**

5800. SHRI SANJAY SINGH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to issue guidelines on the compensation packages of Private Sector Banks Chiefs;

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

(c) the time by which the said guidelines are likely to become operative?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (c) The Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has proposed to issue guidelines to private sector banks and foreign banks regarding sound compensation policy by June, 2010. These guidelines are to cover effective governance of

compensation, alignment of compensation with prudent risk-taking and disclosures for whole time director/Chief Executive Officers as well as risk takers of such banks.

### **Development of Vaccines**

5801. SHRI P.C. GADDIGOUDAR: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is providing assistance to various projects for the development of vaccines to combat Tuberculosis, Malaria, Cholera, Rabies, Leprosy, AIDS and Cancer in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the present status of the said projects?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI S. GANDHISELVAN): (a) to (c) The Government of India is providing assistance to various projects on development of vaccines. The Indian Council for Medical Research (ICMR) is carrying out projects for development of vaccines for Tuberculosis, Cholera, HIV/AIDS, Cancer, Rabies and Leprosy. Present stage of the various projects

under ICMR is at enclosed Statement.

The Department of Biotechnology is also providing assistance through various Task Forces and the National Jai Vigyan Mission on S and T for generation of new vaccines, which are at the pre-clinical or clinical trial stages e.g. vaccines for Rotavirus, Cholera, Typhoid, Rabies, animal, human (DNA based), Anthrax, Malaria, Dengue, Tuberculosis and Japanese Encephalitis. A programme called Vaccine Grand Challenge Programme is under implementation since 2008-09 to support development of vaccines with an overall objective to accelerate development of candidate vaccines such as Rotavirus, Cholera, Typhoid, Rabies, Malaria, Dengue, Tuberculosis, for which earlier leads are available and development of novel adjuvants and novel immunogen design R and D. Under Department of Biotechnology supported project the first combined DNA based Rabies vaccine for control of rabies in dogs has been developed at Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore and after clinical trials commercially launched. Under Cholera project an oral live recombinant non-residual cholera candidate vaccine has been developed. An immuno-modulator based on killed Mycobacterium was developed as an adjunct to Multi Drug Therapy for leprosy patients.

### **Statement**

Vaccine	Status
<b>Tuberculosis</b>	
1. Heterologous Prime Boost immunization approach for an effective TB vaccine being carried out by Tuberculosis Research Centre	Six candidates for vaccine identified; of these Ag85c has selected for clinical trials
2. Development of gp41 based vaccine using a plant virus (cardamom mosaic virus) as a nanoparticle aimed at developing novel vaccine delivery mechanisms being carried out by Tuberculosis Research Centre	Constructs preparation
<b>Cholera</b>	
1. VA1.4 recombinant live oral vaccine developed National Institute of Cholera and Enteric Diseases,	Technology transferred Animal toxicity studies underway.

Vaccine	Status
IMTECH, Chandigarh, IICB, Kolkatta and SGPGI, Lucknow	
2. Modified killed whole cell only (01/0139)	Evaluation of randomized placebo-controlled trial.
<b>HIV/Aids</b>	
1. Phase I clinical trial with and HIV vaccine using Adeno Associated Virus-2 (AAV-2) as a vector at National AIDS Research Institute, Pune	Phase I Clinical Trial completed.
2. MVA based vaccine TBC-M4 MVA vaccine at Tuberculosis Research Centre	
3. Prime Boost trial utilizing DNA vaccine (ADVAX) and an MVA vaccine	Project at national AIDS Research Institute, Pune and Tuberculosis Research Centre, Chennai.
<b>Cancer</b>	
1. Chimeric DNA vaccine Human papilloma virus type 16 at Institute of Cytology and Preventive Oncology, NOIDA to develop cost effective second generation DNA based vaccine against specific HPV 16 variant having both prophylactic and therapeutic properties.	Project is underway.
<b>Rabies</b>	
1. National Institute of Epidemiology evaluated efficacy of administration of existing rabies vaccine by intra-dermal route	The study has been completed.
<b>Leprosy</b>	
1. Evaluation of addition of immunotherapy and Mw vaccine to standard chemotherapy in borderline leprosy being carried out at National JALMA Institute of Leprosy and other Microbial disease	Study is underway.

### Solar Power Plant

5802. SHRI KALIKESH NARAYAN SINGH DEO:

Dr. KIRIT PREMJBHAI SOLANKI:

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

(a) whether the Government provides concessions

to private players for the setting up of solar photovoltaic power plants in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether concessions are given for buying power from these projects as well;

(d) if so, the details thereof along with the details

of guidelines for signing the Power Purchase Agreement (PPAs); by these projects;

(e) whether any PPAs have so far been signed; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (Dr. FAROOQ ABDULLAH): (a) to (f) Government has been implementing a demonstration programme to encourage setting up of grid connected solar photovoltaic (PV) power plants in the country on build, own and operate basis. Under the demonstration programme 8 project developers have signed PPAs with the concerned state utilities to set up 24 MWp capacity solar photovoltaic power plants, which are eligible to receive generation based incentive (GBI) for the power fed to the grid. Ministry will provide the GBI for a period of ten years, if the utility continues to purchase power from the project developer. The GBI is calculated as a difference of a notional amount of Rs. 15 per kWh minus the tariff announced by the appropriate Electricity Regulatory Commission for such PV power project. The project developers have signed the Power Purchase Agreement (PPA) for these projects as per the terms and conditions of the PPA of the concerned State utility.

Government has recently 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 (NVVN), 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. NVVN will sign a PPA with each project developer for a period of 25 years as fixed by CERC. NVVN has brought out draft guidelines for the scheme and the PPA, which have been discussed with the

project developers and other stakeholders, but not finalized as yet. 100 MW capacity roof top and small grid connected solar power plants, which are connected to LT/11 KV grid, will also be supported in the first phase of the Mission. The appropriate State Electricity Regulatory Commission will fix tariff for purchase of solar power from such solar power plants and the Ministry will provide a generation based incentive for power fed to the grid. The quantum of the GBI will be the difference of the tariff announced by the Central Electricity Regulatory Commission and the notional tariff of Rs. 5.5 per kWh. The project developer will sign a PPA with the concerned State utility. The draft guidelines for the scheme have been discussed with the project developers and other stakeholders, but not finalized as yet.

Under the Mission, as yet no PPA has been signed for any solar power project.

#### **Mortgage Guarantee Company**

5803. SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to set up a Mortgage Guarantee Company to facilitate greater expansion and stability in the housing loan market;

(b) if so, the detailed features of the proposed company for easing the housing loan facility to the borrowers at a reasonable rate of interest; and

(c) the time by which the company is likely to get functional?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (c) Pursuant to announcement by the Government in the Budget for the year 2007-08, the Reserve Bank of India formulated and issued the Operational Guidelines for the setting up and conduct of business by the Mortgage Guarantee Companies in India on February 15, 2008.

National Housing Bank (NHB) is working to set up a Joint Venture Mortgage Guarantee Company (MGC), in partnership with International Financial Institutions including the International Finance Corporation

(IFC) and the Asian Development Bank (ADB), and practitioners of mortgage guarantee/insurance in other jurisdictions, in accordance with the above RBI Guidelines. The MGC will be a market oriented company that would provide guarantees on a commercial basis for expanding the housing finance market through support to lending institutions by providing default protection to them.

### **Crime Against Girls and Woman**

5804. SHRI SHARAD YADAV: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been increase in incidents of violence against girls and woman, both within and outside their homes;

(b) if so, the details in his regard;

(c) whether existing laws have proved to be

inadequate to curb crime against women;

(d) if so, whether Government is considering to amend the existing laws; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) and (b) National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB) data shows rising trend in incidence of violence against women and children. Incidence of crime against women and children during 2006, 2007 and 2008 are given in the enclosed Statement-I and II respectively.

(c) to (e) The Government has a proposal to amend the Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961 and Indecent Representation of Women (Prohibition) Act, 1986 with a view to strengthen them. The Government has set up a High Level Committee to look into amendments to the provisions of the Indian Penal Code.

### **Statement-I**

#### *Incidence of Crimes\* Committed Against Women during 2006-08*

Sl. No.	Crime	2006	2007	2008
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Rape	19348	20737	21467
2.	Kidnapping and Abduction	17414	20416	22939
3.	Dowry Deaths	7618	8093	8172
4.	Cruelty by Husband and Relatives	63128	75930	61344
5.	Molestation	36617	38734	40413
6.	Sexual Harassment	9966	10950	12214
7.	Importation of Girls	67	61	67
8.	Sati prevention	0	0	1
9.	Immoral Traffic (p)	4541	3568	2659
10.	Indecent Representation of Women (p)	1562	1200	1025

1	2	3	4	5
11.	Dowry prohibition Act 1961	4504	5623	5555
Total		164765	185312	195856

\*As. per NCRB Data

**Statement-II**

*Incidence of Crimes\* Committed Against Children during 2006-08*

Sl. No.	Crime Head	Year		
		2006	2007	2008
1.	Murder	1,324	1,377	1,296
2.	Infanticide	126	134	140
3.	Rape	4,721	5,045	5,446
4.	Kidnapping and Abduction	5,102	6,377	7,650
5.	Foeticide	125	96	73
6.	Abetment of Suicide	45	26	29
7.	Exposure and Abandonment	909	923	864
8.	Procuration of Minor Girls	231	253	224
9.	Buying of Girls, for Prostitution	35	40	30
10.	Selling of Girls for Prostitution	123	69	49
11.	Child Marriage Restraint Act	99	96	104
12.	Other Crimes	6,127	5,974	6,595
Total:		18967	20410	22500

\*As. per NCRB Data

**Bio-Fuels Production**

5805. SHRI P. KUMAR:  
SHRI IYARAJ SINGH:  
SHRI P.K. BIJU:  
Dr. SANJAY SINGH:

SHRI M.B. RAJESH:

SHRI NARAHARI MAHATO:

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

(a) the present status of production, utilization and

projected requirement of bio-diesel and bio-ethanol in the country, State-wise;

(b) whether the Government has fixed any targets regarding the production of bio-fuels such as ethanol and bio-diesel in the country;

(c) if so, whether the Government proposes to give financial incentives for the bio-diesel production and has set up a National Bio-fuel Fund and National Bio-fuel Coordination Committee;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the Government proposes to announce minimum purchase price for the purchase of bio-ethanol and bio-diesel in the country; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (Dr. FAROOQ ABDULLAH): (a) A total of 2265 million litres of ethanol (alcohol) was produced in 2008-09 in ten States. The utilization of ethanol was of the order of 2525 million litres during that year. State-wise production and utilization of ethanol in 2008-09 is given in the enclosed Statement.

The total requirement of ethanol in the country for the year 2009-10 is estimated at about 3000 million litres. During that year, 273 million litres of ethanol was supplied by the sugar mills/ethanol manufacturers for blending with petrol, which was entirely consumed. At present, biodiesel is not commercially produced.

As per Planning Commission's Report of the Committee on Development of Biofuel (2003) the requirement of ethanol for 5% blending with petrol in 2011-12 has been projected at 756 million litres. The projected demand for 5% blending of bio-diesel with diesel in 2011-12 is 3.35 million tonnes.

(b) to (d) An indicative target of 20% blending of biofuels, both for bio-diesel and bio-ethanol, by 2017 has been proposed in the National Policy on Biofuels.

High speed diesel oil blended with bio-diesel, up to 20% by volume has been exempted from basic excise duty, additional duty of excise and special

additional duty of excise. Basic customs duty on biodiesel has been reduced from 7.5% to 2.5%. The setting up of National Biofuels Coordination Committee to be headed by the Prime Minister with Ministers of the concerned Ministries as members has been approved by Cabinet. There is no proposal to set up a National Biofuel Fund.

(e) and (f) The National Policy on Biofuels, which has been approved by the Cabinet, provides for minimum purchase price for purchase of bio-ethanol and bio-diesel in the country.

### **Statement**

#### *State-wise production and utilization of ethanol in 2008-09*

State	Production (Million Litres)	Utilization (Million Litres)
Andhra Pradesh	160.9	201.8
Bihar	38.2	36.8
Gujarat	84.9	82.0
Haryana	40.6	63.5
Karnataka	206.3	285.6
Maharashtra	441.4	440.8
Punjab	373.4	372.1
Tamil Nadu	151.0	153.7
Uttar Pradesh	681.5	692.1
Uttaranchal	86.7	196.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>2264.9</b>	<b>2524.9</b>

### **Pharmacy Degree Colleges**

5806. SHRI KUNVARJIBHAI MOHANBHAI  
BAVALIA:

SHRI NARANBHAI KACHHADIA:

SHRI MAHENDRASINH P. CHAUHAN:

SHRI G.M. SIDDESHWARA:



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

(a) whether the Union Government proposes to open new pharmacy degree colleges particularly for girls in the country;

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

(c) whether the Union Government has received any proposals from the State Governments including the State Government of Gujarat for the setting up of new pharmacy degree colleges in their respective States;

(d) if so, the details thereof for the last one year and the current year, location-wise and State/UT-wise; and

(e) the time by which these proposals are likely to be approved?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI S. GANDHISELVAN): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) to (e) No proposal from any State Government has been received by the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare for setting up of new pharmacy degree colleges.

#### **Gold Holdings**

5807. SHRI M. VENUGOPALA REDDY:

SHRI RAMESH RATHOD:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether India has now become the 10th largest gold holding nation in the world;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the incentives given to the workers involved in this industry in the Eleventh Five Year Plan and the future plans?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. According to the World Gold Council, India ranked 10th in March 2010 in terms of official gold

holding. This was due to the purchase of 200 metric tonnes of gold by the Reserve Bank of India from the International Monetary Fund under the IMF's limited gold sales program, which increased India's official gold holding to 557.7 metric tonnes. The purchase was part of the Reserve Bank's foreign exchange reserves management operations.

(c) The Government has given a number of incentives to promote gems and jewellery export. These *inter alia*, include (i) interest subvention of 2 per cent to the labour intensive sectors of exports such as gems and jewellery etc; (ii) duty drawback facilities on jewellery exports to neutralize duty incidence. In addition, in the Union Budget 2010-11, the Government has announced (a) reduction in basic custom duty from 10 per cent to 2 per cent on Rhodium, which is a precious metal used for polishing jewellery; (b) reduction of basic customs duty from 2 per cent *ad valorem* to a specific duty of Rs. 140 per 10 grams of gold content with full exemption from special additional duty on gold ore and concentrate to encourage domestic refining capacity for gold; and (c) reduction of the excise duty from 8 per cent to a specific duty of Rs. 280 per 10 grams on refined gold made from such ore or concentrate.

#### **Power Theft**

5808. SHRI LALCHAND KATARIA:

SHRI ANANTHA VENKATARAMI REDDY:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the cases of power theft is increasing in the country;

(b) if so, the details of loss of electricity in terms of Megawatt in the country as a result thereof during the last three years and the current year, State/UT-wise;

(c) whether the Government proposes to bring changes in the Electricity Act, 2003 to make stringent provisions for punishment for the offences like theft of power in the country; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF

POWER (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) and (b) Theft of electricity is one of the major contributing factors impacting the financial health of power utilities. This also contributes to poor quality of power supply, frequent load shedding and unscheduled outages. State Government is responsible for the distribution sector and losses are primarily in the distribution segment. Power theft is reflected in T and D losses. It is difficult to segregate the technical and commercial losses from T and D losses and even more difficult to segregate theft from commercial losses.

T and D losses as measure of grid losses were replaced with AT and C losses for better clarity States/ UT-wise Aggregate Technical and Commercial (AT and C) losses for the year 2005-06, 2006-07 and 2007-08

as contained in the 6th 'Report on Performance of State Power Utilities' published by Power Finance Corporation are given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) and (d) Government of India, Ministry of Power has amended Section 135 and Section 151 of the Electricity Act, 2003 through the Electricity (Amendment) Act, 2007 making the offence punishable under Section 135-140 and Section 150 as cognizable and non-bailable. Moreover powers have been vested with the police officer in line with Chapter XII of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 (2 of 1974). The definition of theft has been expanded under Section 135 to cover use of tampered meters and use of electricity for unauthorized purpose by insertion of provision (d) and (e) under Section 135(1) of Electricity Act, 2003.

**Statement**

*State-wise AT and C Loss (%)*

Sl. No.	State	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08
1.	Andhra Pradesh	16.68	17.88	16.19
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	69.02	57.96	61.59
3.	Assam	35.24	36.64	34.18
4.	Bihar	83.74	43.99	44.45
5.	Chhattisgarh	38.76	29.26	32.18
6.	Delhi	40.32	34.32	37.96
7.	Goa	12.38	16.89	13.12
8.	Gujarat	26.72	23.60	22.81
9.	Himachal Pradesh	17.05	13.47	17.15
10.	Haryana	42.83	25.60	32.29
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	63.24	64.68	71.92
12.	Jharkhand	52.13	54.41	58.17
13.	Karnataka	38.04	32.76	32.13
14.	Kerala	23.61	23.34	21.52

Sl. No.	State	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08
15.	Madhya Pradesh	44.44	45.67	46.78
16.	Maharashtra	33.15	34.59	31.32
17.	Manipur	Data not available		
18.	Meghalaya	37.95	39.08	39.45
19.	Mizoram	22.28	55.90	17.91
20.	Nagaland	50.64	52.66	49.11
21.	Orissa	44.07	39.90	41.38
22.	Pondicherry	17.48	17.45	18.69
23.	Punjab	23.31	22.54	19.10
24.	Rajasthan	42.19	35.74	32.87
25.	Sikkim	44.83	61.43	51.32
26.	Tamil Nadu	17.09	16.21	15.70
27.	Tripura	32.31	29.19	30.16
28.	Uttar Pradesh	43.89	44.25	34.99
29.	Uttaranchal	27.98	35.54	38.32
30.	West Bengal	28.33	30.66	22.70
Grand Total		33.02	30.59	29.24

(Source: PFC)

### Valuation of Excise Duty Rules

5809. Dr. BALIRAM: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Excise Office of Jammu Commissionerate has issued notices to Pharma companies for violation of excise duty rule;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with complete details and the amount of Excise Duty and Service Tax evaded in each case; and

(c) the other action being taken for the recovery

of Excise Duty and Service Tax from these companies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) to (c) The information is being collected and will be submitted shortly.

[Translation]

### Valmiki Ambedkar Awas Yojana

5810. SHRI HUKMADEO NARAYAN YADAV: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the name of Valmiki Ambedkar Awas Yojana has been renamed; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and the new name of the scheme?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION AND MINISTER OF TOURISM (KUMARI SELJA): (a) and (b) Valmiki Ambedkar Awas Yojana (VAMBAY) has been subsumed in the Integrated Housing and Slum Development Programme (IHSDP) after launching of the Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) w.e.f. 3rd December 2005. IHSDP aims at integrated development of Slums including housing and basic civic amenities, not simply housing as in VAMBAY.

*[English]*

#### **Gas-Based Power Project in Gujarat**

5811. Dr. KIRIT PREMJBHAI SOLANKI: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to set up gas-based power plant in Mahesana region of Gujarat which is rich in natural gas production; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) and (b) Gujarat State Electricity Corporation Limited (GSECL) has informed that State Government has proposed to set up one 1000 MW gas-based power plant at village Rajpura, District-Mehsana and another 1000 MW gas-based power plant at Village Maniyari, District-Patan.

*[Translation]*

#### **National Helpline for Tourists**

5812. PROF. RAMSHANKAR: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to start national helpline for the security of tourists;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the time by which it is likely to be operationalise of all over the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI SULTAN AHMED): (a) to (c) For the safety and security of tourists, responsibility for which rests with the State Governments/Union Territories, Ministry of Tourism has formulated guidelines for formation of Tourist Security Organization(s), which have been forwarded to the State Governments and Union Territory Administrations in 2008. These guidelines suggest that the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations obtain a three or four digit help line telephone number from the concerned telephone departments for the convenience of tourists which should be managed by the Tourist Security Organization. Ministry of Tourism pursues with the States that, with helpline based appropriate technological solutions, they widen the scope to provide other helpful information to tourists.

#### **Effect on Health of taking Bath in River Ganga**

5813. SHRIMATI MEENA SINGH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has conducted any study on the effects of taking a bath in the Ganga river on the health of the pilgrims during the Mahakumbh;

(b) if so, the details and the outcome thereof; and

(c) the measures taken in the light of such study?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI S. GANDHISELVAN): (a) to (c) This Ministry has not conducted any study on the effects of taking bath in the Ganga river on the health of the pilgrims during the Mahakumbh.

*[English]*

#### **Funds to the Urban Local Bodies (ULBs)**

5814. SHRI SOMEN MITRA

SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government provides funds to the Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) in States/Union Territories for the urban development;

(b) if so, the funds allocated and released to ULBs under various schemes in States and Union Territories during each of the last three years and the current year, State/UT-wise and scheme-wise;

(c) the details of utilisation of funds by the ULBs during the said period, State/UT-wise and scheme-wise; and

(d) the details of developmental works done by utilising the funds released, in this regard during said period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (PROF. SAUGATA ROY): (a) The Central Government releases funds to the State Governments under various plans and schemes for developmental work in the urban sector which include *inter-alia* activities undertaken by the urban local bodies either by themselves or through other arrangements including special purpose vehicles. However, such funds are not normally released directly to the urban local bodies. The releases made for various plans and schemes are made in proportions as laid down in the parameters of the specific programmes, and while State-wise release figures are maintained centrally, urban local body-wise details are not centrally maintained.

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

### Solid Waste Management

5815. SHRI BISHNU PADA RAY: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government provides financial assistance to the State Governments and Union Territory Administrations for the Solid Waste Management;

(b) if so, the details of the projects approved in this regard and the financial assistance provided to the State Governments and the Union Territory Administrations including different areas of Andaman and Nicobar Islands during each of the last three years and the current year, State/UT-wise; and

(c) the present position and progress made in regard to the functioning of Solid Waste Management in the country, particularly in the Andaman and Nicobar Islands?

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

(b) The Ministry provides financial assistance under the Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM), Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme for Small and Medium Towns (UIDSSMT), Pilot Projects in 10 selected Air Field Towns, North Eastern Region Urban Development Programme (NERUDP) and 10% lump sum provision scheme for North Eastern Region. The details in this regard are enclosed (Statement-I to V)

(c) Report on the progress made in management of Solid Waste is enclosed (Statement-VI).

#### Statement-I

##### Projects approved under JNNURM

Sl. No.	Name of State	Name of city	Name of the projects	Year of sanction	Date of approval by CSMC	Total approved cost	Total ACA committed	ACA released
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Gujarat	Vadodara	Solid Waste	2007-08	20-Jul-07	3098.54	1549.27	1161.96

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
			Management for Vadodara					
2.	Haryana	Faridabad	Solid Waste Management Scheme for Faridabad	2007-08	20-Jul-07	7650.00	3827.00	956.75
3.	Kerala	Thiruvananthapuram	Solid Waste Management in Thiruvananthapuram	2007-08	18-Jan-08	2456.00	1964.80	491.20
4.	Madhya Pradesh	Indore	Solid Waste Management for Indore	2007-08	28-Dec-07	4324.66	2162.33	1621.74
5.	Maharashtra	Greater Mumbai	Solid Waste Management Project, Greater Mumbai	2007-08	23-Nov-07	17879.00	6257.65	1564.41
6.	Manipur	Imphal	Solid Waste Management for Imphal	2007-08	18-May-07	2580.71	2322.64	580.66
7.	Uttar Pradesh	Allahabad	Solid Waste Management for Allahabad	2007-08	22-Feb-08	3041.49	1520.74	380.18
8.	Uttar Pradesh	Varanasi	Solid Waste Management of Varanasi	2007-08	26-Oct-07	4867.73	2433.87	608.47
9.	Andhra Pradesh	Vijayawada	Solid Waste Management Improvement Scheme	2008-09	14-Oct-08	5805.00	2902.00	725.00
10.	Bihar	Patna	Integrated Solid Waste Manage- ment in Patna UA Towns	2008-09	29-Dec-08	1155.81	577.91	144.48
11.	Gujarat	Ahmedabad	Solid Waste Management in Ahmedabad	2008-09	22-Jan-09	11885.84	4160.04	1040.01

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
12.	Jharkhand	Ranchi	Solid Waste Management	2008-09	20-Feb-09	5139.43	4111.54	1027.89
13.	Jharkhand	Dhanbad	Solid Waste Management	2008-09	20-Feb-09	5585.90	2792.95	698.24
14.	Karnataka	Mysore	Integrated Municipal Solid Waste Strategy	2008-09	19-Dec-08	2998.00	2398.00	599.50
15.	Puducherry	Puducherry	Integrated Solid Waste Management project	2008-09	22-Jan-09	4966.00	3972.80	993.20
16.	Punjab	Amritsar	Integrated Solid Waste Management Project for Amritsar	2008-09	20-Feb-09	7249.00	3624.50	906.12
17.	Tamil Nadu	Chennai	Solid Waste Management of Alandur, Pallavapuram and Tambaram Municipality	2008-09	19-Jun-08	4421.25	1547.44	386.85
18.	Uttarakhand	Dehradun	Integrated Solid Waste Management in Dehradun	2008-09	16-May-08	2460.00	1968.00	492.00
19.	Uttarakhand	Haridwar	Integrated Solid Waste Management in Haridwar	2008-09	22-Jan-09	1671.53	1337.22	334.30
20.	West Bengal	Kolkata	Municipal Solid Waste Management of 13 Municipal Towns for Kolkata	2008-09	22-Jan-09	11196.52	3918.78	979.70
21.	Maharashtra	Greater Mumbai	Solid Waste Management in Navi Mumbai UA of Greater Mumbai	2009-10	11-Dec-09	4986.86	1745.40	436.35

**Statement-II**

*Addl. Central Assistance Released under UIDSSMT for Solid Waste Management Projects during last three years (As on April 15, 2010)*

(Rs. in crores)

Sl. No.	Town	District	Apvd. Cost	Addl. Central Asst. Released			Total
				2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
<b>Andhra Pradesh</b>							
1.	Chirala	Prakasam	3.61	0.87			0.87
	<b>Total</b>		<b>3.61</b>	<b>0.87</b>			<b>0.87</b>
<b>Arunachal Pradesh</b>							
2.	Changlang	Changlang	2.62		1.18		1.18
3.	Jairampur	Changlang	2.53		1.14		1.14
4.	Roing	Lower Dibang	3.52		1.58		1.58
	<b>Total</b>		<b>8.67</b>		<b>3.90</b>		<b>3.90</b>
<b>Bihar</b>							
5.	Arrah	Bhojpur	9.84		3.94		3.94
	<b>Total</b>		<b>9.84</b>		<b>3.94</b>		<b>3.94</b>
<b>Haryana</b>							
6.	Karnal-INDRI	Karnal	16.58	6.88			6.88
7.	Rohtak	Rohtak	19.88	8.25			8.25
8.	Yamunanagar	Yamunanagar	18.74	7.78			7.78
	<b>Total</b>		<b>55.20</b>	<b>22.91</b>			<b>22.91</b>
<b>Jammu and Kashmir</b>							
9.	Akhnoor	Jammu	1.65	0.16			0.16
10.	Bhadrawah	Doda	1.41	0.14			0.14
11.	Doda	Doda	1.43	0.14			0.14
12.	Kathua	Kathua	1.46	0.14			0.14



1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
13.	Poonch	Poonch	1.35	0.13			0.13
14.	Samba	Jammu	1.65	0.16			0.16
15.	Sunderbani	Rajauri	1.38	0.14			0.14
		<b>Total</b>	<b>10.34</b>	<b>1.02</b>			<b>1.02</b>
<b>Jharkhand</b>							
16.	Chas	Bokaro	5.68	2.36			2.36
17.	Hazaribagh	Hazaribagh	5.69	2.36			2.36
18.	Lohardaga	Lohardaga	4.48	1.86			1.86
		<b>Total</b>	<b>15.85</b>	<b>6.58</b>			<b>6.58</b>
<b>Kerala</b>							
19.	Attingal	Thiruvananthapur	3.06	0.61			0.61
20.	Changanassery	Kottayam	3.90	0.78			0.78
21.	Neyyattinkara	Thiruvananthapur	3.49	0.70			0.70
22.	Pathanamthitta	Pathanamthitta	3.80	0.76			0.76
23.	Perinthalmanna	Malappuram	5.22	1.04			1.04
24.	Punalur	Kollam	4.82	0.96			0.96
25.	Alappuzha	Alappuzha	4.23		1.69		1.69
26.	Aluva	Ernakula	1.85		0.74		0.74
27.	Koyilandy	Kozhikode	2.08		0.83		0.83
28.	Nedumangad	Thiruvananthapura	2.29		0.92		0.92
29.	North Paravur	Ernakula	1.83		0.73		0.73
		<b>Total</b>	<b>36.57</b>	<b>4.86</b>	<b>4.91</b>		<b>9.77</b>
<b>Meghalaya</b>							
30.	Nongpoh	Ri-Bhoi	6.00		2.70		2.70
31.	TTura	West Garo Hills	8.33		3.75		3.75
		<b>Total</b>	<b>14.33</b>		<b>6.45</b>		<b>6.45</b>

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
<b>Tamil Nadu</b>							
32.	Namakkal	Namakkal	3.58			1.43	1.43
		<b>Total</b>	<b>3.58</b>			<b>1.43</b>	<b>1.43</b>
<b>Uttar Pradesh</b>							
33.	Aligarh	Aligarh	16.07				0.00
34.	Badaun	Budaun	5.78				0.00
35.	Ballia	Ballia	6.82				0.00
36.	Basti	Basti	5.86				0.00
37.	Jhansi	Jhansi	12.16				0.00
38.	Kannauj	Kannauj	4.62				0.00
39.	Sambhal	Moradabad	6.55				0.00
40.	Firozabad	Firozabad	7.14	0.24			0.24
41.	Muzaffernagar	Muzaffarnagar	6.58	0.22			0.22
42.	Etawah	Etawah	5.82	2.42			2.42
43.	Gorakhpur	Gorakhpur	15.64	6.49			6.49
44.	Mainpuri	Mainpuri	4.28	1.78			1.78
45.	Moradabad	Moradabad	13.16	5.46			5.46
46.	Rae Bareilly	Rae Bareilly	8.78	3.64			3.64
47.	Barabanki	Barabanki	5.37		2.15		2.15
48.	Fatehpur (Distt)	Fatehpur	9.38		3.75		3.75
49.	Jaunpur	Jaunpur	12.20		4.88		4.88
50.	Mirzapur	Mirzapur	11.01		4.40		4.40
51.	Loni	Ghaziabad	11.81		4.73		4.73
		<b>Total</b>	<b>169.03</b>	<b>20.24</b>	<b>19.91</b>		<b>40.51</b>
		<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>327.02</b>	<b>56.47</b>	<b>39.11</b>	<b>1.43</b>	<b>97.02</b>

**Statement-III***Projects approved under 10 selected Airfield Towns*

Sl. No.	Name of the project	Funds released during 2007-08	Funds released during 2008-09	Funds released during 2009-10
1.	Sirsa	—	—	—
2.	Jodhpur	—	—	—
3.	Hindon	—	—	—
4.	Bareilly	—	Rs. 3,46,50,000	—
5.	Dundigal	—	Rs. 53,81,040	—
6.	Adampur	—	—	—
7.	Ambala	—	Rs. 3,33,27,365	—
8.	Pune	—	—	—
9.	Tezpur	—	—	Rs.2,88,00,000
10.	Gwalior	—	Rs. 3,20,04,280	—

The scheme has been financially closed after 2009-10.

**Statement-IV***North Eastern Region Urban Development Programme (NERUDP)*

Two Solid Waste Management projects have been approved under North Eastern Region Urban Development Programme (NERUDP) in 2009-10 as detailed below:

Nagaland (Kohima)	—	18.8 crore
Meghalaya (Shillong)	—	19.4 crore

**Statement-V***10% Lumpsum scheme for North Eastern Regions including Sikkim*

Nil

**Statement-VI**

As per the Consolidated Annual Review Report on

Municipal Solid Waste (Management and Handling) Rules, 2000 given in the Annual Review Report 2007-08 of Central Pollution Control Board, Ministry of Environment and Forests, published in May 2009, the status of implementation of municipal solid waste in the country is given below:—

- Details on authorization granted by SPCBs is given in Annexure-A.
- The effort made by local bodies for bringing improvement in waste collection, segregation, storage and transportation is given in Annexure-B.
- A status indicating information on landfill is given at Annexure-C.
- State-wise information on existing/proposed waste processing plants or where some initiatives have been taken is given at Annexure-D(a) and D(b).

**Annexure-A***Status of Authorisations granted by SCPBs/PCCs*

Sl. No.	States/UTs	No. of local bodies	Authorisations granted during 2007-08		Cumulative valid authorization
			No. of applications	Nos Granted	
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andaman Nicobar	01	INR	INR	01
2.	Andhra Pradesh	125	07	4	97 (93+4)
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	16	Nil	Nil	Nil
4.	Assam	85	2	1	23
5.	Bihar	122	Nil	Nil	Nil
6.	Chandigarh	1	1	1	3/33
7.	Chhattisgarh	110	Nil	01	58
8.	Daman and Diu	03	Nil	Nil	Nil
9.	Delhi	03	INR	INR	03
10.	Goa	13	13	13	13
11.	Gujarat	172	INR	INR	142
12.	Haryana	68	12	Nil	Nil
13.	Himachal Pradesh	56	INR	INR	41
14.	Jammu and Kashmir	69	INR	INR	INR
15.	Jharkhand	46	INR	INR	INR
16.	Karnataka	223	223	223	223
17.	Kerala	58	09	03	08
18.	Lakshadweep	1	Nil	Nil	Nil
19.	Madhya Pradesh	342	INR	INR	85
20.	Maharashtra	252	108	100	346
21.	Manipur	09	Nil	Nil	Nil

1	2	3	4	5	6
22.	Meghalaya	07	INR	INR	2
23.	Mizoram	02	INR	INR	01
24.	Nagaland	06	Nil	Nil	Nil
25.	Orissa	103	63	14	25
26.	Puducherry	15	Nil	Nil	3
27.	Punjab	137	INR	INR	27
28.	Rajasthan	183	22	06	15
29.	Sikkim	01	Nil	Nil	Nil
30.	Tamil Nadu	719	148	62	124
31.	Tripura	13	13	13	26
32.	Uttar Pradesh	627	10	02	43
33.	Uttarakhand	68	INR	INR	1
34.	West Bengal	127	104	54	54
Total		3732	737	528	1167

INR—Information not received.

### **Annexure-B**

#### *Implementation Status of Schedule-II*

SI. No.	States/UT	Local Bodies taken Initiatives for improving collection, segregation, storage and Transportation of waste
1	2	3
1.	Andaman and Nicobar	At Port Blair covering 21000 houses
2.	Andhra Pradesh	House-to-house collection started in all the local bodies.
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	Itanagar-Naharlaaun
4.	Assam	Guwhati, Silchar
5.	Bihar	Muzafferpur, Narkatiaganj
6.	Chandigarh	House-to-house collection of waste widely practiced.

1	2	3
7.	Chhattisgarh	Initiated by 58 local bodies.
8.	Daman Diu and DNH	Yet to be started
9.	Delhi	On-going in some of the zones and transportation also
10.	Goa	Panjim and in other towns.
11.	Gujarat	73 local bodies have taken initiatives (Ahemdabad, Surat, Bejalpur, Gandhinagar, Modasa, Himmatnagar, Nadiad, Navsari, Alang, Vasal
12.	Haryana	Faridabad, Ambala, Bhiwani, Fatehbad, Gurgaon, Hisar, Jind, Jhajjar, Kaithal, Karnal, Kurukshetra, Manindergarh, Panchkula, Panipat, Rewari Rohtak, Sirsa, Sonapat, Yamuna Nagar.
13.	Himachal Pradesh	Initiated at Shimla, Mandi and Hamirpur. All 56 towns have partially collected and complied.
14.	Jammu and Kashmir	INR
15.	Jharkhand	INR
16.	Karnataka	Initiated by 60 ULBs (door-to-door collection)
17.	Kerala	Many towns are covered
18.	Lakshadweep	Kavarati
19.	Madhya Pradesh	—33 local bodies have taken some initiatives (Bhopal, Indore, Rewa, Gwalior, Shahdol, Amarkantak, Chandi, Ujmariya, etc.)
		—House-to-house collection of waste is started in 3139 Wards out of 4493 and segregation of waste is started in 1932 Wards
20.	Maharashtra	Local bodies at several places have organized collection of MSW by house-to-house collection by using Ghanta Gadies and collection bins (Pune, Nasik, Nagpur, Mumbai and others)
21.	Manipur	Process started for 5 districts
22.	Mizoram	Initiated for Aizwal
23.	Meghalaya	Initiated in some of the Wards at Shillong, Jowai, Tura, Willamnagar, Baghmora, Resubelpara.
24.	Nagaland	Kohima, Dimapur
25.	Orissa	Yet to be started
26.	Punjab	Being proposed at Mandi Gobindgarh and Kartarpur

1	2	3
27.	Puducherry	Puducherry, Karaikal
28.	Rajasthan	14 ULBs have taken steps
29.	Sikkim	Gangtok and S-W Districts
30.	Tamil Nadu	Tiruppur, Namakkal, Udumalpet, Ooty, Tambaram, Pallavaram, Alandur Vengadamanagalam and others
31.	Tripura	Done in Agartala and partially done at other 4 towns.
32.	Uttar Pradesh	Lucknow, Kanpur (in selected wards) under JNNURM
33.	Uttarnachal	Pithoragarh
34.	West Bengal	Out of 126 local bodies, 120 have taken some initiatives. House-to-house collection of waste (>50% coverage) or Barrackpore. Bidhannagar, Dum Dum. Kajarhati Kacharapara, Khardaha, Madhyamgrams, Naihati, New Barrackpore, North Barrackpore, North Dum Dum, Rajarhat-Gopalpur, South Dum Dum, Rajpur-Sonarpur, Kulti, Suri, Coach Behar, Siliguri, Bhadreswar, Rishra, Uttarpara-Kottang, Bally, Howrah, Kolkata, English Bazar, Kharagpur, Kandi, Nalsadwio, Balurghat

**Annexure-C**

*Setting up of landfill facilities for Waste Disposal*

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Landfill constructed	Initiatives taken	No. of sites identified
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andaman and Nicobar	Nil	Port Blair	1
2.	Andhra Pradesh	Vizianagaram Dindigal	Suryapet, Hyderabad, Vijaywada, Vizianagaram	61 (ULBs)
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	INR	INR	INR
4.	Bihar	Nil	2	Nil
5.	Chandigarh	Dadumajra	—	—
6.	Chhattisgarh	Nil	Nil	61
7.	Daman and Diu	Nil	Daman and DNH	01 (Dadra)
8.	Delhi	Nil	Nil	Nil

1	2	3	4	5
9.	Goa	Nil	Nil	13
10.	Gujarat	Surat, Alang Ahmedabad	53 ULBs including Common site for 12 ULBs of AUDA	142
11.	Assam	Nil	Nil	1
12.	Haryana	Sirsa, Ambala	Faridabad, Hissar, Ambala, Gurgaon	35
13.	Himachal Pradesh	None	41 sites approved but yet to be developed	50
14.	Jharkhand	INR	INR	INR
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	INR	INR	INR
16.	Kerala	Nil	Kozhikode	53
17.	Karnataka	Yelahanka, Byatara- yanpura, Mangalore, Karwar, Puttur, Ankola and Ullall	Sirsi, Dandeli, Bhatkal, Kundapur, Udupi and Chickmngalore	Out of 223 ULBs, have identified the sites and took possession.
18.	Lakshadweep	Nil	Nil	Nil
19.	Madhya Pradesh	Gwalior	130	321
20.	Maharashtra	Nasik, Sonpeth Ambad, Pune, Navi- Mumbai	Jalna, Navapur, Pune, Meurd-Janjira, Pimpri Chinchawad	241
21.	Manipur	Nil	Imphal, Bishnupur, Jiribam Thoubal, Kakching, March	One each (6)
22.	Mizoram	Nil	Nil	1 (one) at Tuirial
23.	Meghalaya	Nil	Shillong	04
24.	Nagaland	Nil	Kohima	01
25.	Orissa	Nil	03	51
26.	Punjab	Adampur	Allwalpur, Sham Churasi, Hoshiarpur	Nil
27.	Puducherry	Nil	Pudicherry	1
28.	Rajasthan	Jodhpur	Proposed in 14 towns	152



1	2	3	4	5
29.	Sikkim	Nil	South-West District of Sikkim	1
30.	Tamil Nadu	Nil	Namakkal, Tiruppur, Udumalpet	140
31.	Tripura	Nil	Agartala, Udaipur, Belonia and Kailashahar	8
32.	Uttar Pradesh	Nil	Agra, Aligarh, Mainpuri, Badaun, Firozabad, Etwah, Sambhal, Kanpur, Kannauj, Moradabad, Gorakhpur, Basti, Balia, Varanashi, Raebareli, Allahabad	INR
33.	Uttarakhand	Nil	Nil	Nil
34.	West Bengal	North Dum Dum	30	30
Total		24 Nos. landfills		

**Annexure-D(a)***Implementation Status of Schedule IV*

Sl. No.	States	Compost Plants		Vermi Compost	
		Commissioned	Planned/ proposed/UC	Commissioned	Planned
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andaman and Nicobar	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
2.	Andhra Pradesh	Vijaywada, Eleru, Pulivendula, Adoni, Nandyal, Ramadundam, Suryapet, Nalgonda, Kadapa, Mandepet, Adilabad, Praddatur, Guntaka, Yemingaur, Karimnagar, Bhongir, Khammam			

1	2	3	4	5	6
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	INR	INR	INR	INR
4.	Assam	Kamroop	Guwhati, Dibrugarh Silchar, Sibsagar	Nil	Nil
5.	Bihar	Nil	2	Nil	Nil
6.	Chandigarh	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
7.	Chhattisgarh	Chirmiri, Korba, Durg, Bhilai, Rajnandgaon, Jagdalpur, Raigarh, Dhamtari, Badebacheli, Ratanpur (10 Nos.)	Bilashpur, Raipur, Kumhari		
8.	Daman and Diu	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
9.	Delhi	Delhi (2)	Nil	Nil	Nil
10.	Goa	In Vasco, 70 decen- tralised composting plants in Panjim	15 in Panda	Nil	Nil
11.	Gujarat	10 Nos. Ahmedabad, Rajkot, Valsod Vadodara, etc.	96 ULBs+31 New 34 ULBs for composting	1	25
12.	Haryana	Sirsa and Ambala	Faridabad	Nil	Nil
13.	Himachal Pradesh	Shimla, Kullu/Bhunter, Manali, Solan, Kangra/ Nagrota, Nahan, Una, Hamirpur and Dharamshala	Poonta, Palampur Nalagarh, Mandi		
14.	Jammu and Kashmir	INR	INR	INR	INR
15.	Jharkhand	INR	INR	INR	INR
16.	Karnataka	Mangalore, Bangalore (4 Nos.)	Nirmal Nagar (8 ULBs)	Nil	Nil
17.	Kerala	16	12	7	1
18.	Lakshadweep	25 units	Nil	(25 units)	Nil
19.	Madhya Pradesh	4 (Bhopal, Ujjain)	67	8	36
20.	Maharashtra	12, Akola, Pune, Pimpri-Chinchawad,	Baramati Jalana	Ambemath	Shegaon, Pondharpur

1	2	3	4	5	6
		Kolhapur, Ambad, Nagpur, Sonpath, Murad-Navapur, Janjira, Mira- Bhayander, Nashik, Ahemdnagar			Bhandara Dahanu Panvel
21.	Manipur	Nil	Imphal	Nil	Bishnupur Thousbal, Morch Jin Kakching
22.	Meghalaya	Shilong	Tura	Nil	tuta
23.	Mizoram	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
24.	Nagaland	Nil	Kohima	Nil	Nil
25.	Orissa	(2) Puri Paradeep	14	Nil	1
26.	Puducherry	Puducherry, Outgaret, Karaikal, Nedungadu	1+	1+	Nil
27.	Punjab	Jalandhar	Adampur, Allwal- pur, Sham Churasi, Hoshiarpur	Nil	Nil
28.	Rajasthan		All proposed under 12th FC	Nil	Nil
29.	Sikkim	Gangtok	2	Nil	8
30.	Tamil Nadu	Tiruppur, Namakkal	Udumalpet and land allotted to 8 municipalities	Nil	Nil
31.	Tripura		Agartala	Beleniga Kumarghat	Amapur, Khowai, Dharma- nagar, Kanalpur Ranibazar Udaipur
32.	Uttarakhand	Nil	Pithoragarh, Uttarkashi Nainital	Nil	Nil

1	2	3	4	5	6
33.	Uttar Pradesh	Nil	Agra and Aligarh	Nil	Nil
34.	West Bengal	8 ULBs	28	Nil	30

**Annexure-D(b)***Setting Up of Waste-to-Energy Projects*

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Waste to Energy Projects	
		Commissioned	Planned
1	2	3	4
1.	Andaman and Nicobar	Nil	Nil
2.	Andhra Pradesh	Hyderabad (RDF) Vijaywada (RDF), Guntur (RDF), Vijaywada (Bio-methanisation)	45 (7 WTE for 3.9 ULBS)
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	INR*	INR
4.	Assam	Nil	Nil
5.	Bihar	Nil	Nil
6.	Chandigarh		One-under construction
7.	Chhattisgarh	Nil	RDF Plant
8.	Daman and Diu		
9.	Delhi	Nil	Nil
10.	Goa	Nil	One planned for Panjim
11.	Gujarat	D2D collection done in 148 ULBs but no segregation.	New 23 ULBs under Plan
12.	Haryana	Nil	Nil
13.	Himachal Pradesh	Nil	Nil
14.	Jharkhand	INR	INR
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	INR	INR
16.	Karnataka	Nil	Bangalore (RDF)
17.	Kerala	15**	3**

1	2	3	4
18.	Kohima	Nil	Nil
19.	Lakshadweep	Nil	Nil
20.	Madhya Pradesh	Nil	Nil
21.	Maharashtra	Nil	Nil
22.	Manipur	Nil	Nil
23.	Mizoram	Nil	Nil
24.	Meghalaya	Nil	Nil
25.	Orissa	Nil	1 (Cuttak + Bhubanesar)
26.	Punjab	Nil	Nil
27.	Puducherry	Nil	Nil
28.	Rajasthan	2	2
29.	Sikkim	Nil	Nil
30.	Tamil Nadu	Nil	Nil
31.	Tripura	Nil	Nil
32.	Uttarakhand	Nil	Nil
33.	Uttar Pradesh	INR	INR
34.	West Bengal	Nil	1 No. at Hawrah (RDF)

INR\*—Information not received

\*\*—Bio gas Plants

#### **Non-Utilisation of Funds under JNNURM**

5816. SHRI VIKRAMBHAI ARJANBHAI MADAM:

SHRI NAMA NAGESWARA RAO:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether more than a third of the funds allocated under the Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) has remained unspent at the end of the first three quarters of fiscal year of 2009-10;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the reasons for poor utilisation of budgetary funds for 2009-10;

(d) whether any steps have been initiated to ensure that the funds earmarked in a year are spend evenly across the year and completion of projects within a time period; and

(e) if so, the details thereof along with the outcome of such measures?

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

and (b) An amount of Rs. 5960.13 crore was allocated as Budget Estimate (BE) for the year 2009-10 under, Urban Infrastructure and Governance (UIG) of Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM), against which an amount of Rs. 2647.52 crore was released till the 3rd quarter of the year (i.e. till December, 2009) and that comes to 44.42% of the BE. However, an amount of Rs. 3921.97 crore has been allocated as Revised Estimate (RE) for the year 2009-10 and the amount of Rs. 2647.52 crore released till the 3rd quarter of the year comes to 67.50% RE.

(c) Utilisation of the allotted funds is dependent upon submission of new projects and claims for second and subsequent installment of Additional Central Assistance (ACA) by the States. JNNURM is demand driven programme and the States are to submit new projects in conformity with the guidelines and emanating from City Development Plan (CDP) and in conformity with the priorities by the States. The new projects are eligible for funding subject to their technical appraisal and availability of funds. The claims for second and subsequent installments of ACA are dependent upon the implementation of projects by States, utilisation of funds upto 70% of ACA released and meeting reforms commitments.

(d) and (e) The respective State Governments/UTs have been advised to expedite implementation of the approved projects and submit UCs in time. For effective implementation of the approved projects, monitoring is undertaken at the Ministerial level as well as by the Secretary (UD). In addition, the following monitoring mechanism has been adopted in the Mission:—

- (i) Central Sanctioning and Monitoring Committee (CSMC) reviews the progress of implementation of the Mission every month. The representatives from select States/UTs are also asked to attend these meetings with a view to expediting the implementation of the Mission.
- (ii) Every year a meeting of the State Secretaries of Urban Development is held under the chairmanship of Secretary (Urban Develop-

ment), Government of India where the implementation of the Mission is reviewed.

- (iii) There are Regional Review Meetings by Secretary (UD) with States and ULBs of different regions of the country.
- (iv) D.O. letters at the level of Secretary (UD) are written to the Chief Secretaries of the States/UTs every month bringing to the notice issues requiring urgent action.
- (v) The status of reforms and project implementation of the already sanctioned projects of a State/UT is considered by the CSMC at the time of sanctioning of a new project or second or subsequent installment.
- (vi) Quarterly Progress Reports (QPRs) are obtained on a regular basis to monitor the progress of the projects.
- (vii) Capacity building measures such as conducting Rapid Training Programme of the officials of ULBs/parastatals, supporting Programme Management Units (PMU) at the state level and Project Implementation Units (PIUs) at the ULB level, Independent Review and Monitoring Agency (IRMA) at the state level, provision of toolkits for preparation of City Development Plans (CDPs) and Detailed Project Reports (DPRs) along with toolkit for their reimbursement etc have been taken with a view to facilitate achievement of targets by the Mission Directorate.
- (viii) The reform appraisal agencies have been asked to hand hold the States/ULBs in order to facilitate the reforms process.

As a result of these measures, there is improvement in utilisation of funds under UIG of JNNURM.

#### **Tidal Energy**

5817. SHRI SAMEER BHUJBAL:  
SHRI JAGDANAND SINGH:

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

(a) whether any assessment regarding the potential of power generation from the tidal energy has been made;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether many countries of the world have started commercial use of tidal energy from the seas and oceans;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) whether the places for generation and exploitation of tidal energy have been identified along with the time by which production is likely to be started?

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (Dr. FAROOQ ABDULLAH): (a) and (b) As per earlier assessments, the tidal energy potential in the country has been estimated as about 7000 MW in the Gulf of Cambay and about 1200 MW in the Gulf of Kachchh in Gujarat and about 100 MW in the Gangetic Delta in the Sundarban region in West Bengal.

(c) and (d) France, Russia, China, Canada, United Kingdom and South Korea have set up tidal power projects. The total installed capacity of tidal power projects in these countries is about 262 Megawatts.

(e) The Ministry sanctioned in February 2008 a demonstration tidal power project of 3.75 MW capacity, to be set up at the Durgaduani Creek in Sunderban region in West Bengal, to the West Bengal Renewable Energy Development Agency (WBREDA), Kolkata. The project is being implemented through NHPC Limited, which is in the process of inviting bids for engineering, procurement and construction of the project through international competitive bidding process.

The Gujarat Power Corporation Limited, Gandhinagar is planning to undertake a study on techno-economic feasibility of tidal power generation in the state of Gujarat.

### **Vaccines Introduction without Proper Studies and Tests**

5818. SHRI MANOHAR TIRKEY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has introduced many vaccines in the public health system without conducting proper studies and tests under the influence of international agencies and due to vested interests;

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

(c) the steps the Government proposes to take to stop such vaccines in the public health system till proper tests and studies are conducted in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (c) Regarding the public health use of vaccines including the introduction of newer vaccines under Routine Immunization programme the Government of India obtains technical advice from National Technical Advisory Group on Immunization (NTAGI). The said recommendations are then considered by the Government before taking a final decision.

However, the vaccines that are considered for use in India in the public health system are introduced only when these have been approved by Drugs Controller General of India following standard criteria about their safety and immunogenicity.

*[Translation]*

### **NGOS in Implementation of Health Related Schemes**

5819. SHRI OM PRAKASH YADAV: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs) given financial assistance for implementation of health related schemes in the country including those from Bihar;

(b) the funds recommended by the Government for providing grant to the selected organisations and the funds provided to the State Health Committee, Bihar for the said purpose:

(c) whether the State Health Committee, of the state has provided the available funds to the Mother NGOs; and

(d) 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) Grant-in-Aid to MNGOs/SNGOs/FNGOs is disbursed by State Government/State Health Societies who maintain such details. The funds are given States/UTs for Public Private Partnership (PPP)/NGOs, under RCH and National Rural Health Mission Flexipools also. The information is available on Ministry's website under the link [www.mohfw.nic.in/finamangroup.htm](http://www.mohfw.nic.in/finamangroup.htm).

(c) and (d) The available funds have not been fully made available to the Mother NGOs since the State Government could not utilize funds to implement MNGOs scheme in the State.

#### **Loans by IREDA**

5820. SHRI JAGDANAND SINGH: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the details of loans provided by the Indian

Renewable Energy Development Agency (IREDA) for the renewable energy projects in the country during each of the last three years and the current year;

(b) whether the loans disbursed by the IREDA have been utilized properly;

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

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

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (Dr. FAROOQ ABDULLAH): (a) The Indian Renewable Energy Development Agency (IREDA) has been providing loans to the eligible project promoters/developers for setting up renewable energy/energy conservation projects in the country. The details of loans disbursed by IREDA during the last three years are given in the enclosed Statement. During the current year 2010-11, no loans have been disbursed so far.

(b) to (d) The projects for which the loans have been disbursed are monitored by IREDA at various stages of implementation/disbursement. IREDA ensures proper utilization of the funds released to the borrowers based on the certificates from Chartered Accountants, inspection of the projects by IREDA officials, Concurrent Engineers/Auditors appointed by IREDA, wherever applicable and the reports received from the Nominee Directors appointed by IREDA, etc.

#### **Statement**

*Sector-wise disbursement of Loans made by IREDA during the last three years*

(Rupees in crore)

Sector	Financial year		
	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
1	2	3	4
Wind Power	271.02	483.51	515.93
Hydro Power	119.39	147.55	228.79
Co-generation	103.88	76.36	89.49



1	2	3	4
Biomass Power Generation	9.81	1.13	18.37
Energy Efficiency and conservation	0	5.80	15.17
Solar Photo Voltaics	13.57	26.25	8.06
Solar Thermal	29.82	27.55	13.51
Waste to Energy	6.15	2.80	0.47
<b>Total</b>	<b>553.64</b>	<b>770.95</b>	<b>889.79</b>

[English]

### **Brihan Mumbai Storm Water Drainage Project**

5821. SHRI GANESHRAO NAGORAO  
DUDHGAONKAR:  
SHRI MILIND DEORA:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Maharashtra has requested the Union Government to release remaining installment of Rs. 700 crore for the Brihan Mumbai Storm Water Drainage Project for the prevention of floods in Mumbai; and

(b) if so, the reaction of the Union Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (PROF. SAUGATA ROY): (a) and (b) Government of Maharashtra had requested the Union Government for release of Rs. 500 crore during the financial year 2009-10 for the Brihan Mumbai Storm Water Drainage Project. On the recommendation of Ministry of Urban Development, Ministry of Finance has released Rs. 500 crore vide sanction dated 19-3-2010.

[Translation]

### **Kahalgaon Super Thermal Power Plant**

5822. SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Thermal Power Corpo-

ration Limited (NTPC) undertakes community development programmes, as a part of social responsibilities towards citizens;

(b) if so, the expenditure incurred on education, health, roads, flood relief and other social sectors under community development programme of Kahalgaon Super Thermal Power Plant by NTPC during the last three years and the current year;

(c) the details of the villages benefited therefrom;

(d) whether the NTPC proposes to increase the funds allocated for community development programmes of the plant; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) NTPC Limited undertakes various community development programmes as part of Corporate Social Responsibility in all power stations/projects on regular basis. NTPC Limited undertakes activities mainly in the areas of education, health and sanitation, construction of roads, providing drinking water and extending support and relief to the community during natural calamities such as flood and fire.

(b) and (c) Details of expenses incurred by NTPC Kahalgaon on these accounts during the last three years along with the details of villages benefited from It are given below:

Sl. No.	Financial Year	Amount spent (Rs. lakhs)	Villages benefitted
1.	2007-08	93.38	Mahesamunda, Ekchhari, Mazdaha, Kalgiganj, Padampur
2.	2008-09	73.97	Lalapur-Bhader, Indira Awaas, Basant Vihar Chapaltola, Anandipur, Belbadda, Bhagjori, Jiajori, Jagnathpur, Jatakoti
3.	2009-10	75.20	

Further, Kahalgaon Plant has been allotted additional amount of Rs. 87.50 lakhs for installation of 14 high mast lights in and around these villages. An amount of Rs. 400 lakhs is allocated for utilisation during the current year, i.e., 2010-11.

(d) and (e) NTPC has adopted a comprehensive Corporate Social Responsibility—Community Development (CSR-CD) policy, under which funds are allocated to the operating stations for specific activities in line with the policy, based on the need and requirement of community keeping in view the overall requirement of power stations. Base line survey is also being undertaken through external agency to assess the requirement of the community. Fund allocation to the plants is increased from time to time based on the specific needs and requirements of the community, within the ambits of the CSR-CD policy. Accordingly, an enhanced amount of Rs. 400 lakhs is allocated to Kahalgaon for utilization during the year 2010-11.

#### **Status of Family Welfare Programme**

5823. SHRI BHOOPENDRA SINGH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the present status of family welfare programme being run in the country;

(b) the details of the complaints received in this regard;

(c) whether the Government is preparing any scheme in association with the State Governments for making the said programme a success; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI): (a) The Family Welfare Programme in India is voluntary in nature, which enables a couple to adopt the family planning methods, best suited to them according to their choice, without any compulsion.

(b) No specific complaints have been received regarding implementation of Family Welfare Programme.

(c) and (d) The Government of India started National Family Planning Insurance Scheme since November, 2005 through Insurance company to pay the eligible claims in respect of sterilization acceptors for failures, complications and deaths in coordination with the State Government.

The Insurance Scheme provides for compensation of Rs. Two lakh in case of death of the patient in hospital, Rs. 50,000 for death within 30 days of discharge from hospital, Rs. 30,000 for failure of sterilisation and Rs. 25,000 for medical complications. The insurance cover is also provided to all doctors/health facilities of Central, State/local Self Government/other public sector and all the accredited doctors/health facilities of NGO and private sector rendering Family Planning Services against the claims arising out of failure of sterilization, death or medical complication resulting from sterilization operation upto a maximum amount of Rs. 2 lakh per doctor/health facility.

#### **Pratsahan Yojana**

5824. SHRI SUDARSHAN BHAGAT: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state: The State-wise implementation status of the Rashtriya Chhatra Madhyamika Shiksha Pratsahan Yojna?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF

TRIBAL AFFAIRS (Dr. TUSHAR CHAUDHARY): The Ministry of Tribal Affairs does not implement any scheme called "Rashtriya Chhatra Madhyamika Shiksha Protsahan Yojna". According to the information received from the Ministry of Human Resources Development (HRD), no scheme called "Rashtriya Chhatra Madhyamika Shiksha Protsahan Yojna" is being dealt with by them either. However, the Ministry of HRD have stated that they have launched a National Scheme of 'Incentive to Girls for Secondary Education' during the year 2008-09 under which an amount of Rs. 3,000 is deposited in the name of eligible girl as fixed deposit and she become entitled to withdraw this amount with interest on reaching at the age of 18 years after passing the 10th class examination. The scheme covers (i) all girls belonging to SC/ST communities, who pass class VIII and (ii) all girls who pass VIII examination from Kasturba Gandhi Vidyalayas (irrespective of whether they belong to SC/ST) and enroll in class IX in Government, Government-aided and Local Body schools.

**Proportion of Other Expenditure in  
Non-Planned Expenditure**

5825. SHRIMATI JAYAPRADA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether in current budget of 2010-11, other expenditure constitutes 30 per cent of the non-planned expenditure;

(b) if so, the details of amount shown as other expenditure and percentage thereof during the last three years, year-wise;

(c) whether Comptroller and Auditor General (C and AG) has questioned the components and amount of other expenditure in general budget of 2007-08 and 2008-09; and

(d) if so, the details of objections of C and AG and response of the Ministry of Finance thereto?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d) The report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India for the year ended March 2009 is awaited. However, the report for the year ended March 2008 had stated that "Rs. 20273.52 crores under 28 Major Heads of Accounts (representing functions of the Government) has been classified as 'other expenditure' in Union Government Finance Accounts constituting more than 50% of the total expenditure recorded under the respective Major Heads indicating significant degree of opaqueness in these accounts".

It is stated that, while Major Heads of Accounts represent functions of Government, the minor head 'other expenditure' below the Major Head is used for budgeting and accounting of schemes which cannot be appropriately grouped under the existing programmes of Government (as represented by the existing minor heads of account under the relevant Major Heads). The need for this arises as the multifarious activities undertaken by Government cannot sometimes be linked to the nomenclature of the existing programmes. The opening and operation of this head is in accordance with the rules/accounting classification prescribed with the advice of the C and AG. The amounts are budgeted and spent for bonafide schemes of Government after obtaining necessary approval of Parliament. Complete details of the expenditure for such schemes are brought to the notice of Parliament and are available in the public domain. These are also subject to scrutiny by C and AG.

Pursuant to the observations made by the C and AG, Ministry of Finance has issued instructions to all Ministries to constantly review the operation of these heads.

*[English]*

**Setting Up of New Directorate**

5826. SHRI PONNAM PRABHAKAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government mulls steps to set up a Directorate of Currency;

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

(c) the manner in which it would be beneficial to the common man?

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

(b) The Directorate of Currency (DOC) in the Ministry of Finance will have the mandate to:

- (i) monitor and review best practices around the world;
- (ii) monitor and review instances of breach of security features in India;
- (iii) identify new security features; and
- (iv) fund R and D on a continuing basis.

(c) The efforts of the DOC are expected to substantially contain the counterfeiting of Indian Bank Notes.

#### **CGHS Beneficiaries in Yamuna Vihar Dispensary**

5827. SHRI C.R. PATIL: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the policy of the Government regarding the limit on number of patients and coverage area under the CGHS dispensaries;

(b) the details of the areas covered under the CGHS allopathic dispensary at Yamuna Vihar, Delhi;

(c) whether this dispensary covers a large area and the beneficiaries have to commute long distances and spend up to 4 to 6 hours to avail the facility; and

(d) if so, the steps being taken by the Government to open more CGHS dispensaries to lessen the burden on this dispensary and provide facilities to CGHS beneficiaries at some more convenient places?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) Each dispensary has an earmarked area of coverage and CGHS beneficiaries staying in these areas will be covered by that dispensary.

(b) Yamuna Vihar dispensary covers the following areas:—Yamuna Pushita Marg, New Yamuna Bridge I.S.B.T bus Terminal Bridge to Karawal Nagar, Karawal Nagar to Johri pur to Gokulpur Marg, Warizarbad road, Gokul pur Chowk to Maujpur connecting Road Maujpur Chowk to Brahampuri up Yamuna Bridge Road.

Yamuna Vihar, Bhajan Pura, Shameri, Gari Gounda, Ghonda, Maujpur, Kartar Nagar Jai Parkash, Arvind Nagar, Brahmpuri, Chauhan Bargad, Zafrabad, Tukmin Pur, Shorpur, Khajuri, Khajuri Khas, Dayalpur, Soniya Vihar, Sadatpuri, Chandu Nagar, Shiv Vihar, Jauhripur, Karwal Nagar, Gokulpuri and Gokulpuri Gaon upto Chitrakoot area, Brijipuri, Hardev Puri.

(c) and (d) The areas covered by Yamuna Vihar dispensary are mostly colonies which are private colonies and CGHS beneficiaries are so scattered that it is not possible to set up dispensaries within easy reach of all beneficiaries within the existing infrastructure and resources presently available to CGHS.

#### **Multimodal Transport System**

5828. SHRI VARUN GANDHI: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to bring existing rail system into the multimodal network;

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

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the steps being taken by the Government to develop efficient and cost-effective multimodal transport system for the passengers and goods?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY): (a) to (d) Yes, Madam. Government intends to bring existing suburban rail system in urban centers into multimodal network as envisaged in the National Urban Transport Policy 2006. The policy envisages establishment of quality focused multimodal public transport systems that are well integrated, providing seamless travel across modes. As Urban Transport is primarily a state subject, Government of India has issued advisory to all State Governments

for ensuring that systems are well integrated and offer a seamless system to the users. Government of India is also taking steps for introducing common mobility card for inter-modal integration.

[Translation]

#### **Revenue Earned by States**

5829. SHRI RAJENDRA AGRAWAL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether data relating to the State-wise rates of Value Added Tax (VAT), Sales Tax and surcharges on petrol and diesel is maintained by the Union Government;

(b) if so, the details thereof for each of the last three years and the revenue earned therefrom item-wise, State-wise; and

(c) the steps taken or being taken by the Union Government to bring about uniformity in such rates all across the country at the earliest?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) No, Madam.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) VAT/Sales tax falls exclusively within the purview of State Governments. The issue of bringing uniformity in the rates of VAT/Sales Tax on petrol and diesel across the country is discussed in the Empowered Committee of State Finance Ministers.

[English]

#### **Credit Rating Agencies**

5830. SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR SINGH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI) has recommended that the share holding pattern of credit rating agencies should be made public so that their relationships with rated companies is in the public domain;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has accepted the recommendation of SEBI in this regard; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) The Committee on Comprehensive Regulation for Credit Rating Agencies (CRAs) set up by the High Level Coordination Committee on Financial markets with representation from all the financial sector regulators, viz. Reserve Bank of India, Securities and Exchange Board of India, Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority and Pension Fund Regulatory and Development Authority had *inter alia* recommended that shareholding pattern of credit rating agencies be made public.

(b) The Committee recommended that all registered rating agencies may be required to disclose publicly on their websites their shareholding pattern and the names of the owners.

(c) The regulators are required to implement the recommendations. SEBI has mandated a half yearly internal audit for Credit rating Agencies to be conducted by Chartered Accountants, Company Secretaries or Cost and Management Accountants who are in practice and who do not have any conflict of interest with the CRA. Further CRAs require prior approval of SEBI for any change in status or constitution in CRAs resulting in change of control, change in managing director/whole time director etc.

(d) Does not arise in view of reply to (c) above.

#### **NBCC Projects**

5831. SHRI P. VISWANATHAN:  
SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Building Construction Corporation (NECC) Ltd. is undertaking construction activities of various Government establishments and housing complexes in the country;

- (b) if so, the details thereof, State-wise;
- (c) whether the constructions do not adhered to the targeted date of completion leading to cost escalation;
- (d) if so, the action taken thereon;
- (e) whether the NBCC envisages a massive expansion plan with specific focus on the residential real estate in the country, particularly in National Capital Region (NCR) of Delhi during the current year; and
- (f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF

URBAN DEVELOPMENT (PROF. SAUGATA ROY): (a) Yes, Madam.

(b) A statement is enclosed.

(c) No, Madam.

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

(e) Yes, Madam.

(f) Yes, Madam. In the areas of residential real estate, NBCC plans to construct around 5600 houses at Khekra, Baghpat (Uttar Pradesh) in a phased-wise manner and another about 2000 houses in Gurgaon in sectors 89 and 37D.

**Statement**

*State-wise Construction Activity of various Government Establishments and Housing Complex being undertaken by NBCC*

Sl. No.	State	Name of the project
1.	Andhra Pradesh	NSG Works, Hyderabad
2.	Bihar	ESIC, Patna
3.	Delhi	ESIC Works, Data Centre, Rohini
4.	Delhi	CRPF, Dwarka
5.	Delhi	CBI, New Delhi
6.	Delhi	MEA Transit Hostel, Delhi
7.	Delhi	CSOI Chankyapuri, Delhi
8.	Delhi	Construction of Government quarters for Ministry of Urban Development at New Motibagh, Delhi
9.	Gujarat	ESIC, Hospital Bapu Nagar, Ahmedabad
10.	Gujarat	SVNIT, Surat
11.	Gujarat	SVNIT Guest Houses, Surat
12.	Haryana	ESIC Hospital Gurgaon IC Medical equipments
13.	Haryana	ESIC Hospital Works, Manesar
14.	Haryana	Medicval College, Mewat

Sl. No.	State	Name of the project
15.	Haryana	Housing Project at Dabua Colony, Ph-II, Faridabad
16.	Haryana	Medical College Sonipat
17.	Haryana	Upgradation of Hospitals, Haryana
18.	Haryana	ESIC Dispensary, Hissar
19.	Haryana	ESIC Dispensary, Murthal
20.	Himachal Pradesh	ESIC Works, Baddi (Himachal Pradesh)
21.	Himachal Pradesh	ESIC Hospital, Mandi
22.	Jammu and Kashmir	Degree College, Samba
23.	Jammu and Kashmir	Degree College, Budgam
24.	Jammu and Kashmir	Degree College, Beerwah
25.	Jammu and Kashmir	Degree College, Mendhar
26.	Jammu and Kashmir	Degree College, Basohli
27.	Jammu and Kashmir	Degree College, Pattan
28.	Jammu and Kashmir	Degree College, Ramban
29.	Jammu and Kashmir	Degree College, Billawer
30.	Jharkhand	Construction of Polytechnic, Engineering Colleges in different locations in Jharkhand State under Ministry of Science and Technology, Government of Jharkhand
31.	Jharkhand	Construction of Hospitals in different locations in Jharkhand State under Ministry of Health, Government of Jharkhand
32.	Jharkhand	Construction of 500 Bedded Sadar Hospital at Ranchi
33.	Jharkhand	Community Health Centers, Jharkhand
34.	Jharkhand	ESIC, Ranchi
35.	Kerla	ESIC Dispensary, Mylom, Kerala
36.	Maharashtra	NSG Works, Mumbai
37.	Maharashtra	CRPF Works, Latur
38.	Maharashtra	BSF Works Chakur (Maharashtra)
39.	Mizoram	Construction of School of Engg. and Technology for Mizoram University

Sl. No.	State	Name of the project
40.	Orissa	CRPF Works, Koraput, Orissa
41.	Rajasthan	50 Bedded Hospital at Bhiwadi
42.	Rajasthan	ESIC Model Hospital, Jaipur
43.	Tamil Nadu	ESIC, RD/BO, Chennai
44.	Tamil Nadu	ESIC, Dispensary/BO, Virudhu Nagar, Chennai
45.	Tamil Nadu	ESIC, Medical College, K.K. Nagar, Chennai, Ayanavaram
46.	Tamil Nadu	NSG Works, Chennai
47.	Tamil Nadu	ESIC Medical College, Coimbatore
48.	Tripura	T.I.T. Engg. College (Phase I), Agartala
49.	Tripura	Tripura Institute of Technology Ph-II
50.	Uttar Pradesh	ESIC Trauma Centre, Lucknow
51.	Uttar Pradesh	IIT Roorkee Campus, Saharanpur
52.	West Bengal	NSG Works, Kolkata

### **Re-Negotiation of Tax Treaty**

5832. SHRI K. SUGUMAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether India and Swiss are currently re-negotiating the bilateral Double Taxation treaty which would help India to have the list of Indians who have secret Bank accounts there;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any estimate of the amount involved has been made by any agency or individual;

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

(e) the steps 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 renegotiation of Double Taxation Avoidance Agreement (DTAA) between India and Swiss Confederation has been completed. The matter is being actively pursued for early entry into force of the amended DTAA. After entry into force of the amended DTAA, India will be able to obtain banking information in specific cases from Switzerland.

(c) to (e) There is no verifiable estimate of the amount of money deposited in secret accounts in Swiss banks or other foreign banks.

### **Education to Tribal Girls**

5833. SHRI RAMSINH RATHWA: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the institution run by Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs) to impart education to tribal girls in low literacy pockets have been affected adversely due to non-release of grants in time; and



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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (Dr. TUSHAR CHAUDHARY): (a) No, Madam. After receipt of complete proposals, grants have been released in time, subject to availability of funds.

(b) Does not arise.

#### **Debt Waiver Scheme**

5834. SHRI KODIKUNNIL SURESH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) has received any proposals from Cooperative Societies/banks under the Debt Waiver and Debt Relief Scheme, 2008;

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

(c) the details of the amount released and likely to be released by NABARD under such proposal; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (c) National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) has reported that it has received audited Debt Waiver Claims from Cooperative Banks and Regional Rural Banks. The State-wise details of Debt Waiver claims received from Cooperatives and amount released there against are given in the enclosed Statement.

(d) The Government is providing funds to NABARD and Reserve Bank of India (RBI), the nodal agencies for the implementation of the Scheme in installments for disbursement to the lending institutions i.e. Public Sector Banks, Cooperative Banks, Regional Rural Banks etc. So far, Government has released Rs. 40,000 crore to RBI and NABARD towards implementation of Agricultural Debt Waiver and Debt Relief Scheme (ADWDRS), 2008. The Government is also paying interest on the installments of reimbursable claims of lending institutions in view of staggered reimbursement schedule.

#### **Statement**

*Position of Settlement of Debt Waiver Claims received from  
Co-operative Banks as on 27 April, 2010*

(Amount in Rs. lakh)

Sl. No.	Name of the State/Bank	Audited Debt Waiver Claims Received		Debt Waiver Claim Amount already released
		No. of A/cs	Amount	
1	2	3	4	5
	Consolidated Position			(d)
	SCBs	11047488	1582014.12	1545936.74
	SLDBs	1665276	340457.49	340307.42
	<b>Total</b>	<b>12712764</b>	<b>1922471.81</b>	<b>1881244.18</b>
1.	<b>Andaman and Nicobar</b>			
	SCB	715	81.33	81.33

1	2	3	4	5
	SLDB (No LDB)			0.00
	<b>Sub Total</b>	<b>715</b>	<b>81.33</b>	<b>81.33</b>
2.	<b>Andhra Pradesh</b>			
	SCB	2485515	347063.13	347063.13
	SLDB (No LDB in Andhra Pradesh)			0.00
	<b>Sub Total</b>	<b>2485515</b>	<b>347083.13</b>	<b>347083.13</b>
3.	<b>Arunachal Pradesh</b>			
	SCB	11320	237.05	237.05
	SLDB (No LDB)			0.00
	<b>Sub Total</b>	<b>11320</b>	<b>237.05</b>	<b>237.05</b>
4.	<b>Assam</b>			
	SCB	13576	884.47	884.47
	SLDB	95	48.38	48.38
	<b>Sub Total</b>	<b>13671</b>	<b>932.85</b>	<b>932.85</b>
5.	<b>Bihar</b>			
	SCB	317028	33812.82	33812.82
	SLDB	15547	3442.77	3292.70
	<b>Sub Total</b>	<b>332575</b>	<b>37255.59</b>	<b>37105.52</b>
6.	<b>Delhi</b>			
	SCB	453	254.55	254.55
	SLDB (No. LDB)			0.00
	<b>Sub Total</b>	<b>453</b>	<b>254.55</b>	<b>254.55</b>
7.	<b>Goa</b>			
	SCB	2907	478.32	478.32
	SLDB (No. LDB)			0.00
	<b>Sub Total</b>	<b>2907</b>	<b>478.32</b>	<b>478.32</b>

1	2	3	4	5
8.	<b>Gujarat</b>			
	SCB	313218	79251.32	70989.15
	SLDB	9941	4680.91	4680.91
	<b>Sub Total</b>	<b>323159</b>	<b>83932.23</b>	<b>75670.06</b>
9.	<b>Haryana</b>			
	SCB	261229	83071.96	83071.96
	SLDB	49310	19496.26	19496.26
	<b>Sub Total</b>	<b>310539</b>	<b>102568.22</b>	<b>102568.22</b>
10.	<b>Himachal Pradesh</b>			
	SCB (including 1195 PACS)	113836	16701.46	16701.46
	SLDB	10986	3897.64	3897.64
	<b>Sub Total</b>	<b>124822</b>	<b>20599.10</b>	<b>20589.10</b>
11.	<b>Jammu and Kashmir</b>			
	SCB	17929	2742.71	2742.71
	SLDB	576	443.55	443.55
	<b>Sub Total</b>	<b>18505</b>	<b>3186.26</b>	<b>3186.26</b>
12.	<b>Jharkhand</b>			
	SCB	36736	6259.34	4930.30
	SLDB (No LDB)			0.00
	<b>Sub Total</b>	<b>36736</b>	<b>6259.34</b>	<b>4930.30</b>
13.	<b>Karnataka</b>			
	SCB	164964	30715.88	30715.88
	SLDB	77456	9057.36	9057.36
	<b>Sub Total</b>	<b>242420</b>	<b>39773.24</b>	<b>39773.24</b>
14.	<b>Kerala</b>			
	SCB	524752	91675.92	91675.92

1	2	3	4	5
	SLDB	126723	18256.92	18256.92
	<b>Sub Total</b>	<b>651475</b>	<b>109932.84</b>	<b>109932.84</b>
15.	<b>Madhya Pradesh</b>			
	SCB	914775	110081.76	91307.86
	SLDB	115394	33233.74	33235.74
	<b>Sub Total</b>	<b>1030169</b>	<b>143315.50</b>	<b>124601.60</b>
16.	<b>Chhattisgarh</b>			
	SCB	270130	20685.73	20685.73
	SLDB	10226	1869.04	1869.04
	<b>Sub Total</b>	<b>280356</b>	<b>22554.77</b>	<b>22554.77</b>
17.	<b>Maharashtra</b>			
	SCB	2197706	385780.27	378008.00
	SLDB	98687	29189.53	29189.53
	<b>Sub Total</b>	<b>2296393</b>	<b>414969.80</b>	<b>407197.53</b>
18.	<b>Manipur</b>			
	SCB	41210	2019.53	2019.53
	SLDB	30	21.20	21.20
	<b>Sub Total</b>	<b>41240</b>	<b>2040.73</b>	<b>2040.73</b>
19.	<b>Meghalaya</b>			
	SCB	4855	500.55	500.55
	SLDB (No LDB)			0.00
	<b>Sub Total</b>	<b>4855</b>	<b>500.55</b>	<b>500.55</b>
20.	<b>Mizoram</b>			
	SCB	1550	433.04	433.04
	SLDB (No LDB)			0.00
	<b>Sub Total</b>	<b>1550</b>	<b>433.04</b>	<b>433.04</b>

1	2	3	4	5
21.	<b>Nagaland</b>			
	SCB	10813	1072.94	1072.94
	SLDB (No LDB)		0.00	0.00
	<b>Sub Total</b>	<b>10813</b>	<b>1072.94</b>	<b>1072.94</b>
22.	<b>Pondicherry</b>			
	SCB	6713	1344.09	1344.09
	SLDB	303	172.12	172.12
	<b>Sub Total</b>	<b>7016</b>	<b>1518621</b>	<b>1516.21</b>
23.	<b>Orissa</b>			
	SCB	1038350	126413.70	126413.70
	SLDB	95157	13883.00	13883.00
	<b>Sub Total</b>	<b>1133507</b>	<b>140296.70</b>	<b>140296.70</b>
24.	<b>Punjab</b>			
	SCB	90	24213.58	24213.58
	SLDB	27	12468.78	12468.78
	<b>Sub Total</b>	<b>117</b>	<b>36682.36</b>	<b>36682.36</b>
25.	<b>Rajasthan</b>			
	SCB	378957	57131.28	57131.28
	SLDB	109768	29056.18	29056.18
	<b>Sub Total</b>	<b>488725</b>	<b>88187.46</b>	<b>86187.46</b>
26.	<b>Tamil Nadu</b>			
	SCB	90264	12544.81	12544.81
	SLDB			0.00
	<b>Sub Total</b>	<b>90264</b>	<b>12544.81</b>	<b>12544.81</b>
27.	<b>Sikkim</b>			
	SCB	529	82.69	82.69

1	2	3	4	5
	SLDB (No LDB)			0.00
	<b>Sub Total</b>	<b>529</b>	<b>82.69</b>	<b>82.69</b>
28.	<b>Tripura</b>			
	SCB	18553	3199.21	3199.21
	SLDB	987	254.15	254.15
	<b>Sub Total</b>	<b>19540</b>	<b>3453.36</b>	<b>3453.36</b>
29.	<b>Uttar Pradesh</b>			
	SCB	1066872	78971.39	78971.39
	SLDB	894908	151858.99	151858.99
	<b>Sub Total</b>	<b>1961780</b>	<b>230830.38</b>	<b>230830.38</b>
30.	<b>Uttarakhand</b>			
	SCB	72080	6936.65	6936.65
	SLDB			0.00
	<b>Sub Total</b>	<b>72080</b>	<b>6936.65</b>	<b>6936.65</b>
31.	<b>West Bengal</b>			
	SCB	669863	57372.64	57372.64
	SLDB	49155	9126.97	9126.97
	<b>Sub Total</b>	<b>719018</b>	<b>66499.61</b>	<b>66499.61</b>
	<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>12712764</b>	<b>1922471.61</b>	<b>1886244.16</b>

### Proposals for Electrification of Villages

5835. SHRI G.M. SIDDESHWARA: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the State Government of Karnataka has sent a proposal to the Union Government for electrification of villages/hamlets by installing Light Emitting Diode (LED) based home lighting systems and electrification of unelectrified remote hamlets under Remote Village Electrification Programme;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the State Government has also requested for release of balance amount under Remote Village Electrification Programme;

(d) if so, whether the Union Government has considered the proposals of the State Government; and

(e) the time by which the final decision is likely to be taken in this regard and the amount is likely to be released for the purpose?

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (Dr. FAROOQ ABDULLAH): (a) and (b) Under the Remote Village Electrification Programme, between 2005-06 and 2007-08, the Ministry approved Central Financial Assistance (CFA) for 5 projects to provide solar lighting systems using Compact Fluorescent Lamps in 36 villages and 43 hamlets. However, no proposal has been received under the Programme from the State Government of Karnataka for electrification of villages using Light Emitting Diode based lighting systems.

(c) to (e) Out of the projects for which CFA has been approved, final installments of 2 projects for 20 villages have been released on their completion. For the remaining projects, the State Implementing Agency has not yet submitted the completion reports along with required documents and certifications as per the provisions of the Programme, so that the remaining 30% of the sanctioned amounts could be released.

*[Translation]*

#### **National Tourism Advisory Council**

5836. Dr. SANJAY SINGH: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has constituted National Tourism Advisory Council (NTAC);

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the number of its meetings held after its constitution and the issues discussed therein;

(c) whether the meetings of the Council are being held regularly; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI SULTAN AHMED): (a) to (d) The National Tourism Advisory Council (NTAC) had been constituted by the Government in November 2002 under the chairpersonship of Minister in-charge of tourism to advise the Government on various tourism related issues. The NTAC was reconstituted in February 2005 and then in March 2008. The Council comprises officers of Government Ministries/Departments, Presidents of industry and trade associations, and individual experts.

The NTAC has held seven meetings so far, with the last meeting on 15-12-2009. In these meetings, NTAC discussed various issues concerning the tourism sector in the country including promotion and publicity, safety and security of tourists, delay in issue of visas, tax incentives for the tourism sector, human resource development.

*[English]*

#### **Asset Classification**

5837. SHRI P. BALRAM: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has relaxed the asset classification norms to give a fillip to core sector operations;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the status of implementation of the said norms?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (c) Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has observed that there are occasions when the completion of Infrastructure projects is delayed for legal and other extraneous reasons like delays in Government approvals etc. All these factors, which are beyond the control of the promoters, may lead to delay in project implementation and involve restructuring/rescheduling of loans by banks. Accordingly, it has been decided by RBI to modify the asset classification norms for project loans before commencement of commercial operations as per the RBI guidelines w.e.f. March 31, 2010. For this purpose, all project loans have been divided into the following two categories:

(i) Project Loans for infrastructure sector

(ii) Project Loans for non-infrastructure sector

'Project Loan' would mean any term loan which has been extended for the purpose of setting up of an economic venture. Banks must fix a Date of Commencement of Commercial Operations (DCCO) for all project loans at the time of sanction of the loan/financial closure (in the case of multiple banking or consortium arrangements).

The detailed guidelines are available at RBI website [www.rbi.org.in](http://www.rbi.org.in).

### **Solar and Small Hydro Power Projects**

5838. SHRI PRADEEP MAJHI: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has identified any sites for the setting up of solar and small hydro power projects in the country including Orissa particularly in the tribal region;

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

(c) the number of such projects sanctioned?

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (Dr. FAROOQ ABDULLAH): (a) and (b) Solar

radiation monitoring is undertaken by India Meteorological Department in various parts of the country. As a part of recently announced 'Jawaharlal Nehru National Solar Mission' by the Government, the Project Developers are to set up grid connected solar power plants on build, own and operate basis on a suitable site. Regarding small hydro projects, 5718 potential sites with an aggregate capacity of 15,384 MW have been identified in the country which includes 22 sites of about 300 MW total capacity in Orissa. The state-wise details of the capacity of small hydro projects from these potential sites are given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) A total of over 10 MW capacity grid connected solar power projects have been set up in the country so far. However, no such plant has yet been set up in Orissa. Regarding small hydro power projects in Orissa, 9 projects of 64.3 MW capacity have been set up.

### **Statement**

#### *State-wise Identified Small Hydel Sites and Potential upto 25 MW Capacity*

Sl. No	Name of State	Identified number of Sites	Total Capacity (in MW)
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	497	560.18
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	550	1,328.68
3.	Assam	119	238.69
4.	Bihar	95	213.25
5.	Chhatisgarh	184	993.11
6.	Goa	6	6.50
7.	Gujarat	292	196.97
8.	Haryana	33	110.05
9.	Himachal Pradesh	536	2,267.81
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	246	1,417.80
11.	Jharkhand	103	208.95



1	2	3	4
12.	Karnataka	138	747.59
13.	Kerala	245	704.10
14.	Madhya Pradesh	299	803.64
15.	Maharashtra	255	732.63
16.	Manipur	114	109.13
17.	Meghalaya	101	229.80
18.	Mizoram	75	166.93
19.	Nagaland	99	188.98
20.	Orissa	222	295.47
21.	Punjab	237	393.23
22.	Rajasthan	66	57.17
23.	Sikkim	91	265.55
24.	Tamil Nadu	197	659.51
25.	Tripura	13	46.86
26.	Uttar Pradesh	251	460.75
27.	Uttarakhand	444	1,577.44
28.	West Bengal	203	396.11
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Island	7	7.27
Total		5,718	15,384.15

[Translation]

### Pendency of Tax Cases

5839. SHRI ANJANKUMAR M. YADAV: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of tax related cases pending in courts and various tribunals along with the amount held up;

(b) the manner in which such cases are pursued

by the Government;

(c) whether such cases tend to get delayed due to the negligence of concerned Government officials;

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

(e) if not, the reasons for pendency of such cases; and

(f) the measures taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF

FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) The details of tax related cases pertaining to direct and

indirect taxes pending in courts and various tribunals along with the amount held up are as under:

**Direct Taxes (as 30-09-2009)**

(Rs. in crore)

	No. of cases	Amount Held Up
Income Tax Appellate Tribunals	29,505	11781.73
High Courts	34,467	6526.31
Supreme Court	4410	599.24

**Indirect Taxes (as 31-12-2009)**

(Rs. in crore)

	No. of cases	Amount Held Up
Customs, Excise and Service Tax Appellate Tribunals	46930	31136.91
High Courts	14077	8481.06
Supreme Court	2391	5718.87

(b) Departmental officers generally represent the Department before the Appellate Tribunals while Standing Counsels, as approved by the Ministry of Law and Justice, generally represent the Department before High Courts. The Solicitor General and Additional Solicitors General generally represent the Department before the Supreme Court. Special Counsels are also engaged in certain cases, depending upon the complexity of the issues and the revenue involved. The Commissioners provide necessary support to the Departmental representatives/counsels, as the case may be. Besides, there are separate Directorates to monitor and supervise the cases pending before the Courts.

The cases pending in the Appellate Tribunal are pursued by the Commissionerates along with the Departmental representatives posted in Tribunals.

(c) and (d) Instructions have been issued to the field formations to ensure timely and proper handling of

the cases before Tribunals and Courts. Provisions already exist to take action against the officials who are found guilty of dereliction of duty.

(e) and (f) The main reasons responsible for pendency are (i) large number of cases, (ii) excessive burden on existing Tribunals and courts, and (iii) resource constraints including human resources constraint with the Departments. In order to reduce the pendency and streamline the litigation pertaining to direct taxes, the Central Board of Direct Taxes has issued instructions, *inter alia*, prescribing monetary thresholds below which appeals shall not be filed in the Income Tax Appellate Tribunal, High Court and Supreme Court. For pursuing the matters before the Supreme Court, two posts of Additional Solicitors General (Taxation) have been created. Further, a panel of Standing Counsels has been constituted for handling litigation of indirect taxes before various High Courts. The Registry of the Customs, Excise and Service Tax Appellate Tribunal has

taken steps for speedy disposal of pending cases by subject-wise grouping of pending appeals, hearing of Larger Bench case on priority, introduction of Monthly Roster, starting of new procedure for listing of short matters/regular matters and preparation of subject-wise Cause List of final hearing matters.

[English]

### **Quality of Herbal Medicines**

5840. SHRI ANANTHA VENKATARAMI REDDY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the mechanism set up by the Government to examine and ensure the quality and standards of herbal medicines in the country;

(b) whether the Government has prepared/proposed a national policy to bring herbal and over-the-counter medicines under one umbrella so as to maintain the efficiency and standards of these drugs; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI S. GANDHISELVAN): (a) Department of AYUSH has taken a number of measures to ensure the quality of Ayurveda, Siddha and Unani (ASU) Medicines which include the herbal medicines. These are:

1. Publication of Ayurveda, Siddha and Unani Pharmacopoeias of India which includes quality standards of more than 520 single herbal drugs and 101 classical Ayurvedic formulations.
2. It has been made mandatory for the manufacturers to follow the quality standards referred in Ayurveda, Siddha and Unani Pharmacopoeias.
3. The Department has launched a scheme for voluntary certification of ASU drugs in partnership with the Quality Council of India (QCI).
4. It has been mandatory to indicate the date of expiry of the ASU drugs in their labels.

5. The Department has taken a decision to set up a Pharmacopoeia Commission for Indian Medicine (PCIM).

6. Department of AYUSH has recognized more than 30 laboratories in the public and private sector for testing the Ayurveda Siddha and Unani herbal drugs.

7. In the last one year five regional conferences were organized to sensitize the manufacturers and associations of stakeholders to follow the quality standards of Ayurveda, Siddha and Unani medicines.

(b) No.

(c) Does not arise.

### **Fraudulent Insurance Companies**

5841. SHRI R. DHROVANARAYANA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether some Insurance Companies are selling various insurance products without obtaining requisite licence and approval from Insurance Regulatory Development Authority (IRDA) in the country particularly in Delhi, Mumbai and Bangalore;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) The remedial 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) Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority (IRDA) has reported that two insurance companies viz. (i) Darwin Platform Life Insurance and Finance Company Limited and (ii) Aetna Healthcare Networks (India) have been identified recently for selling the insurance products without requisite licence from the IRDA.

(c) IRDA has informed that they have issued a public notice and cautioned the general public not to deal with or to purchase or subscribe to any of the plans stated to provide insurance cover of the said companies or through any person claiming to be their

agent/advisor/representative and that any person doing so would be acting at his/her own risk.

### **Indian Products in Duty Free Shops**

5842. SHRI RAJIAH SIRICILLA:

SHRI RUDRAMADHAB RAY:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Indian products don't have equal access to duty free shops as foreign goods;

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

(c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken by the Government to ensure that Indian products are duly showcased through the duty free shops in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) to (c) No, Madam. The Indian products have equal access at par with foreign goods to duty free shops located on the departure side of the international airports. However, only specified excisable goods are permitted free of excise duty for sale through duty free shops located on the arrival side of the international airport.

### **Segregated Disaster Management**

5843. SHRI DHARMENDRA YADAV:

SHRI GAJANAN D. BABAR:

SHRI ANANDRAO ADSUL:

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

(a) whether all hospitals except All India Institute of Medical Sciences (AIIMS), have a segregated disaster management or decontamination area;

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

(c) whether these hospitals conduct regular drills to keep the disaster management team job ready to immediately spot, segregate and treat patients coming in with exposure to chemical, biological, radiology or nuclear substances;

(d) if not, the reasons therefor;

(e) whether this is in violation of the guidelines set by the National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA) to deal with such disasters; and

(f) if so, the action taken by the Union Government in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (d) There are segregated disaster management areas in Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia Hospital, Safdarjung Hospital and Lady Hardinge Medical College and its associated hospitals. Decontamination area is required to decontaminate victims exposed to Chemical, Biological, Radiological and Nuclear disasters. None of the Central Government Hospitals have this facility. Make shift arrangements were made in the past at Dr. R.M.L. Hospital and Safdarjung Hospital in response to specific threats.

A chemical decontamination area exists near casualty of Dr. R.M.L. Hospital. Dr. R.M.L. Hospital and A.I.I.M.S. are also involved in regular mock exercises prior to Republic day and Independence day. Delhi Government/Central Government Hospitals are involved in mock exercises by Delhi Disaster Management Authority (DDMA) in the context of conventional disasters. However, though mock drills have been conducted by NDMA/DDMA for chemical disasters, the capacity of Central/Delhi Government hospitals are limited for managing patients of Chemical, Biological, Radiology or Nuclear disasters.

(e) and (f) In accordance with National Disaster Management Guidelines (available on NDMA's website <http://ndma.gov.in>) on Medical Preparedness and Mass Casualty Management and para 4.3.6 of Chemical Industrial Disaster Management Guidelines, certain earmarked hospitals are required to develop facilities for the treatment of CBRN casualties including the facilities for contamination. In addition to decontamination facilities, these hospitals are also required to upgrade certain specialized facilities for the management of such cases. These facilities include Radiation injury treatment centre, Advanced Blood Bank facility, Advanced Laboratory

facilities, Burn Centre and Bone Marrow transplantation facilities.

However, the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare in collaboration with Defence Research and Development Organisation (DRDO) is working on the concepts of developing a Centre for managing health aspects of Chemical, Biological Radiological and Nuclear Disasters.

#### **Change of Prescribed Medicines**

5844. SHRI A.K.S. VIJAYAN:

SHRI D.B. CHANDRE GOWDA:

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

(a) whether the doctors of CGHS dispensaries particularly at the dispensaries of Laxmi Bai Nagar and Kalibari Marg, New Delhi have been changing the medicines which are prescribed by Specialists thereby altering the brand, doses, salt and strength;

(b) if so, whether CGHS Headquarters have been advising to all CMOs to indent medicines through local purchase if the medicine of same strength is not available in the dispensary; and

(c) if so, the reasons for changing the medicines by doctors at dispensaries and thus playing with the lives of CGHS beneficiaries?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (c) If the store of a dispensary has a drug with same salt content and potency of the branded drug prescribed by the specialists, then the drug available in the store of the dispensary is supplied. If, however, the drug with the same salt content and potency is not available in the store then the Chief Medical Officers have been advised to place indent on local authorized chemist for the supply of the drug prescribed by the specialist. No Complaint has been received regarding supply of substitute medicines by doctors in dispensaries in Laxmi Bai Nagar and Kali Bari Marg. If any complaint is preferred by a beneficiary against supply of substitute

medicines with different potency or salt component, then the concerned doctors would be requested to show cause as to why disciplinary action should not be initiated against them.

#### **Green Power Units**

5845. SHRI SURESH KUMAR SHETKAR: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to set up a 40 MW green power units utilizing wastes generated from the cement plants in various parts of the country; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) There is no proposal under consideration of the Government to set up 40 MW green power units utilizing wastes generated from the cement plants in various parts of the country. Cement industry does not generate any downstream material waste. The cement industry constructively utilizes hazardous wastes viz. fly ash from thermal power plants and Slag produced by steel industry as raw materials, through recycling, in a major way, in cement manufacturing process.

(b) Question does not arise.

#### **Ridership in Delhi Metro**

5846. SHRI S.S. RAMASUBBU: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the average number of persons presently travelling in Delhi Metro on daily basis on each line separately and the expected increase in ridership at the time of forthcoming Commonwealth Games, 2010; and

(b) the steps taken by the Delhi Metro Rail Corporation to meet the situation?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY): (a) Delhi Metro Rail Corporation (DMRC) Ltd. has reported the average ridership in Delhi Metro on each line separately as under:—

Line No./Corridor of Delhi Metro	Average number of persons presently travelling on daily basis
1. Dilshad Garden-Shahdara-Rithala	2,25,456
2. Jahangirpuri-Vishwavidyalaya-Central Secretariat	2,46,160
3. New Ashok Nagar-Dwarka + Dwarka Subcity + NOIDA extension	4,07,507
4. Yamuna Bank-Anand Vihar ISBT, excluding Yamuna Bank station	64,600
5. Inderlok-Mundka	32,125

As per the report of Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi on Transport Plan for Commonwealth Games, 2010, the estimated games traffic in Delhi Metro would be approximately 46,000, which is 15% of the total games traffic.

(b) DMRC has ordered for 628 more coaches for induction in the Metro system in a phased manner to tackle the traffic situation.

#### **Interest Rates on Agricultural Loans**

5847. SHRI NILESH NARAYAN RANE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is no uniformity in the rate of interest on the agricultural loans being charged by Nationalized Banks, Co-operative Banks and National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) from the farmers;

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

(c) the action taken/proposed to be taken by the Union Government to bring transparency and formulate a uniform policy in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (c) 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 deregulated.

The Government of India is providing an Interest Subvention to all lending institutions for short term crop loans upto Rs. 3 lakh, so as to ensure that short term agriculture credit is available at 7% to farmers. In 2009-10, an additional 1% incentive subvention was given to prompt payee farmers. The Budget 2010-11 provides an additional 2% interest subvention to those farmers, who repay their short term crop loans as per schedule. Thus, the short term credit will be available to prompt paying farmers @ 5% p.a. for loans upto Rs. 3 lakh.

#### **Excise Duty on Beedi**

5848. SHRI S. SEMMALAI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the beedis are exempted from the excise duty in the budget 2010-11;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) if not, the details of excise duty imposed on the beedis?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) No, beedis have not been exempted from excise duty in the budget 2010-11.

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

(c) The details of excise duty imposed on beedis are as follows:

Description	Rate of Basic Excise Duty
Beedi, hand made	Rs. 8 per 1000
Beedi, machine made	Rs. 19 per 1000

Full exemption from excise duty is available to a manufacturer of hand-made beedis for clearances upto a quantity not exceeding 20 lakh beedis in a financial year, subject to specified conditions.

*[Translation]*

#### **New Tribal Policy**

5849. Dr. KIRODI LAL MEENA: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the time since when formulation of draft National Tribal Policy was started;

(b) the exhaustive list of individuals/entities/stakeholders consulted in the process along with the main suggestion incorporated in the draft;

(c) the reasons for delay in the finalization of the policy;

(d) whether any difficulty is faced in the process of formulation and implementation of the policy;

(e) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken thereon; and

(f) the measures taken or proposed to be taken for early finalization of the policy?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (Dr. TUSHAR CHAUDHARY): (a) The

process of formulation of National Tribal Policy was started during 2006 and a draft was ready in May, 2007.

(b) and (c) Comments were sought from all the Central Government Ministries/Departments, all the State Government/UT Administrations, all the Members of Parliament, National Commission for Scheduled Tribes and Planning Commission of India. The draft policy was made available to the members of the media through Minister's Press Conference and members of the public through the Ministry's website and print media. Its finalization has been processed as per approved modalities. The draft policy/suggestions cover critical issues concerning tribal population like low Human Development Index, poor infrastructure, diminishing control over the natural resources base, persistent threats of eviction from their natural habitat, exclusion from mainstream society and to ensure their active and informed participation in development. The process of policy formation involves exhaustive steps and wide deliberations. The process of Draft National Policy finalization specifically included re-examination with the formation of new Government at the Centre.

(d) This Ministry is not facing any difficulty in the formulation of the Policy.

(e) The question does not arise.

(f) The process of finalization is underway.

*[English]*

#### **Spending of External Aid**

5850. SHRI S. PAKKIRAPPA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of funds earmarked for spending on health, education and urban amenities during the Financial Year 2010-11;

(b) whether the Government plans to direct multi-lateral aid from World Bank and Asian Development Bank towards infrastructure development while bilateral aid will focus on social sector spending; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) Details of funds earmarked for spending on health, education and urban amenities during the Financial Year 2010-11

are given in the enclosed Statement.

(b) No, Madam.

(c) Does not arise.

### **Statement**

#### *Provision in Budget Estimates 2010-11 for spending on Health, Education and Urban Amenities*

#### **I. Health**

(i) Demand No. 46—Department of Health and Family Welfare	—	Rs. 23530.00 crores
(ii) Demand No. 47—Department of AYUSH	—	Rs. 964.00 crores
(iii) Demand No. 48—Department of Health Research	—	Rs. 660.00 crores

#### **II. Education**

(i) Demand No. 57—Department of School Education and Literacy	—	Rs. 33214.00 crores
(ii) Demand No. 58—Department of Higher Education	—	Rs. 16690.00 crores

#### **III. Urban Amenities**

(i) Demand No. 56—Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation	—	Rs. 1007.03 crores
(ii) Demand No. 100—Department of Urban Development	—	5989.17 crores
(iii) Demand No. 101—Department of Public Works	—	Rs. 1414.43 crores

#### **Estimates of Provision for Externally Aided Projects in Central Plan included in Budget Estimates 2010-2011 for Ministry/Department of Health, Education and Urban Development**

1. Department of Health and Family Welfare	—	Rs. 3986.00 crores
2. Department of Higher Education	—	Rs. 220.00 crores
3. Department of School Education and Literacy	—	Rs. 1066.40 crores
4. Ministry of Urban Development	—	Rs. 3424.71 crores

#### **Legal Cell in DDA/NDMC**

5851. SHRI RUDRAMADHAB RAY: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Delhi Development Authority (DDA)/ New Delhi Municipal Corporation (NDMC) have their own legal cells to contest their cases in courts;

(b) if so, the reasons for hiring the lawyers from outside;

(c) whether there are any laid down norms for hiring the lawyers and regulating their fees;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the expenditure incurred by these agencies on hiring these lawyers during each of the last three years and the current year?

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



Delhi Development Authority (DDA) has reported that it has its own legal cell. However, the New Delhi Municipal Council (NDMC) has reported that it does not have its own legal cell.

(b) DDA has reported that it has about 17,000 cases pending in various courts all over Delhi. Since the work load is very heavy, it is not possible for the officers of legal cell of DDA to attend to all the cases and, therefore, services of private lawyers have been utilised. In certain important cases, Senior Advocates are engaged, especially in the High Court and the Supreme Court.

In the case of NDMC, since it has no legal cell,

advocates are engaged to contest cases in the courts.

(c) and (d) DDA has laid down guidelines for payment of fees and other charges payable for different items of work to its panel lawyers in various Courts, High Court and Supreme Court. NDMC has also fixed monthly retainership charges payable to its advocates for appearance in various courts. In Supreme Court, NDMC has Advocate on record and is being paid Rs. 5,500 per hearing. Senior Advocates are also engaged and fee is paid as agreed to in respect of cases involving important issues.

(e) The expenditure reported by DDA and NDMC on hiring of lawyers during the last three years and the current year is as under:—

Year	DDA	NDMC
2006-07	Rs.1,26,39,085	Rs. 28,18,226
2007-08	Rs. 1,20,98,788	Rs. 28,78,380
2008-09	Rs. 1,47,90,255	Rs. 52,12,576
2009-10 (Upto February 2010)	Rs. 1,68,66,961	Rs. 52,65,857

**National Institute of Urban Affairs  
at Gandhinagar**

5852. SHRI MUKESH BHAIRAVDANJI GADHVI:  
Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government is planning to open a Centre of "National Institute of Urban Affairs" at Gandhinagar in Gujarat; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT  
(SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY): (a) No, Madam.

(b) Question does not arise.

**Reduction in Grants-in-Aid to NGOs**

5853. SHRI RAMKISHUN:

SHRI SANJAY DINA PATIL:

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

(a) whether the Government has decided to reduce the grants-in-aid in the next financial year for the Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) working for the 'New and Renewable Energy Sources';

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the year-wise provisions of grants-in-aid to NGOs in last three financial years; and

(d) the details of the grants sanctioned to various NGOs and the Utilisation Certificate submitted by them during the said period?

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (Dr. FAROOQ ABDULLAH): (a) to (d) Budgetary allocations for the new and renewable energy sector are made programme specific and not States/Institutions/NGOs specific. As such, the question of the

Ministry reducing the grants-in-aid to NGOs does not arise. The grants-in-aid to the implementing agencies, including NGOs, are sanctioned on project-to-project basis as per the norms/ provisions of different schemes/

programmes. Details of the total grants-in-aid released to various NGOs during 2007-08, 2008-09 and 2009-10 and status of Utilization Certificates submitted by them as on 19-4-2010 are given in the enclosed Statement.

### **Statement**

*Details of grants-in-aid released to various NGOs during 2007-08, 2008-09 and 2009-10 and status of Utilization Certificates (UCs) submitted as on 19-4-2010*

Financial Year	Grants released to NGOs (Rs. in lakhs)	No. of UCs due	No. of UCs received as on 19-4-2010	Amount Utilized (Rs. in lakhs)	Outstanding amount for which UCs are yet to be received (Rs. in lakhs)	Remarks
2007-08	51.00	12	12	51.00	Nil	Nil
2008-09	133.00	12	7	56.47	77.53	UCs have to be submitted within 12 months
2009-10	308.00	55	Nil	Nil	308.00	from the close of the financial year in which the funds were released.

UCs have to be submitted within 12 months from the close of the financial year in which the funds were released.

[Translation]

#### **Report on Transmission and Distribution Losses**

5854. SHRI JAGDISH SHARMA:

SHRI ANANT KUMAR HEGDE:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Thirteenth Finance Commission has given its Report regarding the losses in the process of transmission and distribution of power in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the loss assessed for the current year amounts to Rs. 68,643 crore which is likely to increase to Rs. 1,16,089 crore by the year 2014-15;

(d) if so, whether the Government has fixed any time frame to check the said losses; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. As per the Report of Thirteenth Finance Commission, the losses incurred in the process of Transmission and Distribution of power in the country by the State T and D Power Utilities are as under.

(Rs. in crore)

	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09
Financial loss	6634	13398	9985	9206

	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09
Subsidy	11741	13277	16950	18111
Total	18375	26675	26935	27317

(c) Yes, Madam. As per the Report of Thirteenth Finance Commission, projected losses of State T and D utilities at 2008 tariff is likely to increase from Rs. 68,643 crores in 2010-11 to Rs. 1,16,089 crore by the year 2014-15.

(d) and (e) The primary responsibility to curtail Aggregate Technical and Commercial losses lies with State Government/Utilities. As such, no time frame has been fixed by the Central Government. However, Government of India has been providing assistance to the State/Utilities to curtail the losses in distribution through the implementation of R-APDRP. Government of India has launched Restructured Accelerated Power Development and Reform Programme (R-APDRP) in July 2008 as a central sector scheme for XI Plan aimed at turnaround of power distribution sector. The scheme comprises of two parts—Part-A and Part-B. Part-A of the scheme being dedicated to establishment of IT enabled system for achieving reliable and verifiable baseline data system in all towns with population greater than 30,000 as per 2001 census (10,000 for Special Category States) Installation of SCADA/DMS for towns with population greater than 4 lakhs and annual input energy greater than 350 MU is also envisaged under Part-A. 100% loan is provided under R-APDRP for Part-A projects and shall be converted to grant on completion and verification of same by Third Party Independent Evaluating Agencies (TPIEA) appointed by MOP/PFC. MOP, GOI has earmarked Rs. 10,000 crores for R-APDRP Part-A, Part-B deals with regular Sub Transmission and Distribution system strengthening and upgradation projects. The focus for Part-B shall be loss reduction on sustainable basis. 25% loan is provided under Part-B projects and upto 50% of scheme cost is convertible to grant depending on extent of maintaining AT and C loss level at 15% level for five years. For special category states, 90% loan is provided by GOI

for Part-B projects and entire GOI loan shall be converted to grant in five tranches depending on extent of maintaining AT and C loss level at 15% level for five years. 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.

[English]

#### **Potential of Wind Energy**

5855. SHRI P.T. THOMAS: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has taken effective and speedy steps to exploit wind energy potential of places such as Ramakkalmedu of Idukki district in Kerala;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government proposes to set up a wind mill assembling unit at Ramakkalmedu of Idukki district; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (Dr. FAROOQ ABDULLAH): (a) Yes, Madam.

(b) Government is promoting commercial wind power projects through private sector investment in wind potential states including places such as Ramakkalmedu and other parts of Kerala by providing fiscal incentives, loan from Indian Renewable Energy Development Agency (IREDA) and other financial institutions. Technical support including detailed wind resource assessment to identify further potential sites, is provided by the Centre for Wind Energy Technology (C-WET), Chennai. This apart, preferential tariff is being provided to increase wind energy investment in the potential States including

Kerala. Government has recently announced a generation bascd incentive (GBI) under which Rs. 0.50 per unit generated from wind power projects will be provided to the projects which do not avail accelerated depreciation benefit.

The State Government has initiated the process of obtaining revenue land for this purpose at place such as Ramakkalmedu of Idukki district in Kerala.

(c) No, Madam.

(d) Question does not arise.

### **Breast Cancer**

5856. SHRIMATI MANEKA GANDHI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the incidence of breast cancer has increased alarmingly across the country, as per the study conducted by the Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR);

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the number of such cases reported during each of the last three years and the current year, State/UT-wise and the steps taken by the Government to check its high prevalence;

(d) whether as per a recent study conducted by the breast cancer clinic at AIIMS, 20 women in 1 lakh is detected with breast cancer and 90 per cent affected women ask for medical help after the first stage of the disease; and

(e) if so, the reaction of the Government thereto and the corrective measures proposed to be taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI S. GANDHISELVAN): (a) to (c) As per the report of National Cancer Registry Programme, 2009, of the Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR), the Population Based Cancer Registries at Bangalore, Bhopal, Chennai, Delhi and Mumbai showed significant

increase in the incidence of breast cancer in India. Rural Registry at Barshi did not show significant increase in incidence rates. The State-wise and year-wise data on cancer is not maintained centrally.

National Cancer Control Programme (NCCP) is a centrally sponsored scheme which was initiated in the year 1975. The five schemes under this initiative include:—

1. Reecognition of New Regional Cancer Centres (RCCs).
2. Strengthening of Existing Regional Cancer Centres.
3. Development of Oncology Wing.
4. District Cancer Control Programme.
5. Decentralized NGO Scheme.

Health is a state subject and it is for the various State Governments to ensure adequate facilities for early detection, diagnosis and treatment of cancer.

(d) and (e) As per study done by Delhi Cancer Registry at AIIMS in 2006, the crude incidence rate (CR) for breast cancer per 100,000 persons, for females in Delhi UT Urban is 22.6 and age adjusted incidence rate (AAR) per 100,000 persons, for females is 32.1.

The Government is implementing various schemes under the National Cancer Control Programme (NCCP) including the District Cancer Control Programme which lays special emphasis on early detection of cancer, promoting health education, creating awareness etc. Grant-in-aid is released to Government Medical Colleges/Hospitals for upgrading the infrastructure for providing cost effective cancer treatment to the poor and needy patients. In addition 27 Regional Cancer Centres have been recognized in various States/UTs for providing comprehensive cancer treatment to patients.

### **Power from Waste**

5857. SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHURY:

SHRI VITTHALBHAI HANSRAJBHAI  
RADADIYA:

SHRI IJYARAJ SINGH:

ShRI ANJANKUMAR M. YADAV:

SHRI YASHBANT LAGURI:

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

(a) the quantum of power generated through solid waste/garbage during the last three years and the current year;

(b) whether the cost of generating one Megawatt of power from it is higher at present in the country in comparison to other developed countries;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government for reducing the cost of power generation through it?

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (Dr. FAROOQ ABDULLAH): (a) A total of 435 lakh kilo-watt hour power has been generated from Municipal Solid Waste/Garbage from two projects installed in State of Andhra Pradesh, during the last three years. There is no generation of power from these projects during the current year.

(b) to (d) Cost of projects for power generation from Municipal Solid Waste/Garbage being developed in India is lower than that in the developed countries for such projects. The cost of projects is expected to further reduce after a few more projects are set up.

#### **Off-shore Centres of Medical Universities**

5858. SHRI PRASANTA KUMAR MAJUMDAR: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is allowing Medical Universities to set up off-shore centres outside the country;

(b) if so, the details of such applications received and the permissions given so far;

(c) whether a number of applications are pending in this regard;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor indicating the period of pendency in each case; and

(e) the steps taken by the Government to clear such pending applications?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI): (a) No provision exists in the Indian Medical Council Act, 1956, for granting permission to establish off-shore campus(es) by the medical universities. The Ministry of Human Resource Development in the Government of India allows private universities and deemed to be universities, under Section 3 of the UGC Act, 1956, to establish off-shore campus(es) in foreign countries, whose procedure is regulated by the University Grants Commission (Establishment of and Maintenance of Standards in Private Universities) Regulations, 2003 after obtaining no objection from the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare in respect of medical courses.

(b) Following Deemed Universities were granted permission by the Ministry of Human Resource Development in respect of medical courses:

- (i) Sri Ramachandra Medical College and Research Institute, Chennai (in Mauritius),
- (ii) Manipal Academy of Higher Education, Manipal, Karnataka (in Malaysia).
- (iii) Vinayaka Mission's Research Foundation, Salem, Tamil Nadu (In Thailand).

(c) and (d) As per information provided by the Ministry of Human Resource Development, two applications for starting medical course in off shore campus are pending, namely that of Bharati Vidyapeeth, Pune, Maharashtra and Sumandeep Vidyapeeth, Vadodara, Gujarat.

(e) The matter relating to pending applications is subjudice in the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India and the next date of hearing is 06th May 2010.

**NABARD Role in Empowering People**

5859. SHRI N.S.V. CHITTHAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) has implemented any scheme for empowering of people in the rural interior and in accessible areas with their participation;

(b) if so, the details thereof, State-wise along with the role of such people in the scheme including Tamil Nadu; and

(c) the achievements of the scheme so far, State-wise including Tamil Nadu?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (c) National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) has reported that the following schemes are being implemented for empowering of people in the rural areas with their participation:

(i) **Self Help Group (SHG)—Bank Linkage Programme:** During 2009-10, NABARD sanctioned grant assistance of Rs. 28.49 crore

to 309 agencies for promoting 67,593 groups, taking the cumulative assistance sanctioned to Rs. 107.37 crore to 3,554 agencies for promoting 4,89,671 groups. As on 31 March 2009, there were more than 61.21 lakh saving-linked SHGs and more than 42.24 lakh credit-linked SHGs and thus about 8.6 crore poor households have been covered under the programme. The State-wise (including Tamil Nadu) and Agency-wise details of number of SHGs and bank loans outstanding against SHGs are given in the enclosed Statement.

(ii) **Micro Finance Institution (MFI)—Bank Linkage Programme:** MFIs also provide loans to small borrowers. Under the MFI-Bank Linkage Model, bank loans worth Rs. 5,009.09 crore are outstanding against 1,915 MFI accounts as on 31 March 2009.

NABARD provides capital support for strengthening the capital base of the MFIs to enable them to leverage funds from Financial Institutions and Revolving Fund Assistance for on-lending to the poor at concessional rates.

**Statement***Progress under Microfinance—Bank loans Outstanding against SHGs**State-wise Agency-wise Position as on 31 March 2009*

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Region/State	Commercial Bank		RRBs		Cooperative Banks		Total	
		No. of SHGs	Bank Loan	No. of SHGs	Bank Loan	No. of SHGs	Bank Loan	No. of SHGs	Bank Loan
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
<b>Northern Region</b>									
1.	Haryana	12849	9772.86	2039	2178	424	463.51	15312	12414.37
2.	Himachal Pradesh	19882	4343.5	6889	2434.46	5981	2855.37	32752	9633.33

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
3.	Punjab	7645	5813.187	8297	1025.74	2039	645.6	17981	7484.527
4.	Jammu and Kashmir	288	93.93	213	182.44	411	180.21	912	456.58
5.	Rajasthan	46187	20784.3	23930	7713.01	27840	8157.32	97957	36654.63
6.	New Delhi	1597	1248.533					1597	1248.533
	<b>Sub Total</b>	<b>88448</b>	<b>42056.31</b>	<b>41368</b>	<b>13533.65</b>	<b>36695</b>	<b>12302.01</b>	<b>166511</b>	<b>67891.91</b>
<b>North Eastern Region</b>									
7.	Arunachal Pradesh	2456	684.32	114	41.04	192	1.79	2762	727.15
8.	Assam	47557	18296.28	33844	11015.32	7477	3543.82	88878	32855.42
9.	Manipur	4566	2259.73	1616	312			6182	2571.13
10.	Meghalaya	1794	396.17	719	225.48	252	97.04	2765	718.69
11.	Mizoram	680	791.05	1334	1025.53	11	94	2025	1910.58
12.	Nagaland	2144	816.8	14	30	189	70.07	2347	916.87
13.	Sikkim	933	273.1887			58	62.86	991	336.0487
14.	Tripura	3917	3872.74	7419	2588.4	526	432.9	11862	6894.04
	<b>Sub Total</b>	<b>64047</b>	<b>27390.28</b>	<b>45060</b>	<b>15237.77</b>	<b>8705</b>	<b>4302.48</b>	<b>117812</b>	<b>46930.53</b>
<b>Eastern Region</b>									
15.	Bihar	49155	28006.84	34289	17476.16	0	0	83444	45483
16.	Jharkhand	40824	19033.39	0	0			40824	19033.39
17.	Orissa	170270	73909.14	138771	51236.18	26770	7283.1	335811	132428.4
18.	West Bengal	262414	56231.83	95609	36616.06	114533	12196.09	472556	105044
19.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	211	46.54			643	264.99	854	311.53
	<b>Sub Total</b>	<b>522874</b>	<b>177227.7</b>	<b>268669</b>	<b>105328.4</b>	<b>141946</b>	<b>19744.18</b>	<b>933489</b>	<b>302300.3</b>
<b>Central Region</b>									
20.	Chhattisgarh	24728	9934.703	17162	6076.56	3296	292.82	45186	16304.08
21.	Madhya Pradesh	45369	24788.63	6240	2365.46	3970	954.779	55579	28108.87

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
22.	Uttar Pradesh	111845	90685.9	93067	55104.86	3223	1054.26	208135	146845
23.	Uttarakhand	16330	8874.8	4740	2573.67	2146	1826.69	23216	13275.16
24.	<b>Sub Total</b>	<b>198272</b>	<b>134284</b>	<b>121209</b>	<b>66120.55</b>	<b>12635</b>	<b>4128.549</b>	<b>332116</b>	<b>204533.1</b>
25.	<b>Western Region</b>								
26.	Goa	2235	1855.79			593	67.22	2828	1923.01
27.	Gujarat	32630	8929.415	3127	1160.95	1348	848.13	37105	10938.49
28.	Maharashtra	256758	116159.7	36992	13104.93	59816	12988.62	353566	142253.2
	<b>Sub Total</b>	<b>291623</b>	<b>126944.9</b>	<b>40119</b>	<b>14265.88</b>	<b>61757</b>	<b>13903.97</b>	<b>393499</b>	<b>155114.7</b>
	<b>Southern Region</b>								
29.	Andhra Pradesh	881419	652246.5	323259	228567.2	14633	9403.07	1219311	890216.8
30.	Karnataka	177329	101178.8	84467	43460.86	47301	16721.9	309097	161361.6
31.	Kerala	144192	74788.47	10341	5955.77	21620	14348.81	176153	95093.05
32.	Tamil Nadu	463170	278825.8	43342	29971.5	69838	35744.87	576350	344542.1
	<b>Sub Total</b>	<b>1666110</b>	<b>1107040</b>	<b>461409</b>	<b>307955.4</b>	<b>153392</b>	<b>76218.65</b>	<b>2280911</b>	<b>1491214</b>
	<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>2831374</b>	<b>1614943</b>	<b>977834</b>	<b>522441.6</b>	<b>415130</b>	<b>130599.8</b>	<b>4224338</b>	<b>2267984</b>

[Translation]

### IT Raids on All India Service Officers

5860. SHRI MITHILESH KUMAR:

SHRI JAYWANT GANGARAO AWALE:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of raids conducted by the IT Department during the last one year till date on All India Service Officers;

(b) the details of seizures made and proceedings launched; and

(c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken to expedite the cases in time?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) and (b) The Income Tax Department, during the last Financial Year, i.e. 2009-10 conducted Search and Seizure actions on four All India Service Officers. These Search actions have resulted in seizure of undisclosed assets of Rs. 353.18 lacs. The post-search proceedings, which includes the assessment of the income of the person searched, have been initiated.

(c) The steps taken after the search includes initiating assessment of the income of the individuals/entities u/s 153A and 153C of Income tax Act, 1961. This involves detailed examination of seized material, post search enquiries and also giving proper opportunity to such individuals. The Income Tax Department takes all possible steps to ensure that the Assessment



proceedings are completed within the statutory time limit. Besides this, the respective State Governments under which the officials are working, are informed about the findings of the preliminary investigation.

**Medical Facilities in Railway Hospitals  
to CGHS Beneficiaries**

5861. SHRI PREMCHAND GUDDU:

SHRI PASHUPATI NATH SINGH:

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

(a) whether the Government proposes to provide medical facilities in railway hospitals to the CGHS card holders;

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

(c) whether the Members of Parliament and the ex-Members of Parliament are also entitled for medical treatment in the railway hospitals; and

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

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d) If CGHS beneficiaries take treatment in Railway hospitals, they will reimbursed the expenditure incurred on this treatment as per CGHS package rates fixed for the treatment.

**Promotion of Tourism**

5862. SHRI KAUSHALENDRA KUMAR: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether backwaters, kathakali dance, sceneries of beautiful places and cultures of Kerala have been depicted on 120 tourist taxies in Kerala to attract British tourists;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the extend to which this scheme has helped in promoting tourism in the State;

(c) whether any such schemes have been launched in Bihar to attract the followers of Buddhism from Burma, Nepal, China, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Vietnam, Japan and Korea;

(d) if so, the details thereof and the action taken by the Government in this regard so far; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI SULTAN AHMED): (a) and (b) The Ministry of Tourism promotes India as a holistic destination in the domestic and international markets. In addition, the respective State Governments/Union Territory Administrations can also undertake their own branding exercise. The Department of Tourism, Government of Kerala had undertaken a project to brand a total number of 120 taxi cars in several cities in UK during March-April, 2010 with images of tourist attractions of the State.

(c) to (e) With a view to promoting Buddhist tourism in the country and to attract followers of Buddhism, the Ministry of Tourism in collaboration with the State Government of Bihar, had organized an International Buddhist Conclave—'Experience Buddhism in the Land of Origin' in Nalanda, Bihar in February 2010.

The Ministry of Tourism also promotes tourism under the Marketing Development Assistance (MDA) scheme and the Hospitality scheme, to attract tourists from source markets including the Buddhist markets.

**Health Insurance Policies**

5863. SHRIMATI RAMA DEVI:

SHRI DINESH CHANDRA YADAV:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the premium amount under health insurance policies have increased during the last three years;

(b) if so, the extent of said increase from 2007-08 to 2009-10;

(c) the percentage of Below Poverty Line (BPL)

people availing the benefits of health insurance policies as on date;

(d) whether the corporate sector is asking the BPL people of organized sector to pay their premium amount commensurate with the said increase in the premium;

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

(f) the steps taken by the Government in this regard?

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

#### **Loans under SGSY**

5864. SHRI RAVINDRA KUMAR PANDEY:

SHRI VISHWA MOHAN KUMAR:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether various Rural Development Schemes particularly Swarnjayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana in the country including Bihar and Jharkhand are not proving

fruitful for the want of financial assistance/availability of loan;

(b) if so, the total number of applicants to which the banks have provided loan under the said Yojana in the country including Bihar and Jharkhand during the last three years, State-wise;

(c) whether the Government has reviewed the hurdles cropped up by the banks in implementation of rural development programmes in the country during the said period; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and remedial 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) The banks are implementing various credit linked Government sponsored schemes, which include the Swarnjayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SOSY) in the rural areas of all States/Union Territories of the country, including Bihar and Jharkhand. The amount of loans disbursed by public and private sector banks under SGSY during the years 2006-07, 2007-08 and 2008-09 are as under:

(Rs. in crore)

Year	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09
Amount of loan disbursed	1141.21	1272.85	1282.74

Source: RBI

State-wise, (including Bihar and Jharkhand) details of number of beneficiaries who were disbursed loans under SGSY during the years 2006-07, 2007-08 and 2008-09, are given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) and (d) Performance of the banks under Credit linked Government sponsored schemes is reviewed at various fora i.e. State Level Bankers' Committee (SLBC), District Level Consultative Committee (DLCC) and District Level Review Committee (DLRC).

Guidelines have been issued by Reserve Bank of India (RBI) in respect of SGSY to all Scheduled

Commercial Banks regarding:

- (i) Field level functionaries to ensure that there is no inordinate gap/delay between the sanction of applications and disbursement of loans under the various schemes;
- (ii) Branch Managers are vested with adequate discretionary powers to sanction proposals under the SGSY scheme;
- (iii) Loan applications under SGSY are disposed of within the prescribed time limit of 15 days and at any rate not later than one month.

**Statement**

*State-wise details of number of beneficiaries disbursed loans under SGSY during the years 2006-07, 2007-08 and 2008-09*

Sl. No.	Name of State/UT	Number of beneficiaries		
		2006-07	2007-08	2008-09
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	96949	69076	47168
2.	Assam	50349	45332	40299
3.	Bihar	91396	94126	62438
4.	Gujarat	22410	27861	28643
5.	Haryana	11273	10554	12844
6.	Himachal Pradesh	6873	3491	4368
7.	Jammu and Kashmir	3778	4405	6045
8.	Karnataka	33505	32022	30385
9.	Kerala	26540	24599	47341
10.	Madhya Pradesh	40167	48256	45100
11.	Maharashtra	72684	99470	87197
12.	Manipur	2352	4189	2117
13.	Meghalaya	5035	912	2515
14.	Nagaland	1544	4141	1615
15.	Orissa	47554	64453	66468
16.	Punjab	8249	7316	6310
17.	Rajasthan	37228	31895	32575
18.	Sikkim	2221	5335	3996
19.	Tamil Nadu	233808	221501	445134
20.	Tripura	6665	5834	4986
21.	Uttar Pradesh	143883	306091	120677
22.	West Bengal	187532	215318	168887

1	2	3	4	5
23.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	414	83	64
24.	Arunachal Pradesh	3000	6454	5120
25.	Chandigarh	2	308	0
26.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	6	104	82
27.	Goa	976	919	1947
28.	Mizoram	332	924	660
29.	Pondicherry	1736	2529	1240
30.	Lakshadweep	46	111	55
31.	Daman and Diu	3	3	28
32.	Delhi	176	0	41
33.	Jharkhand	61196	63135	57900
34.	Chhattisgarh	19390	20736	24282
35.	Uttarakhand	17245	11745	13713
	<b>Unspecified</b>			
	<b>Total</b>	<b>1236517</b>	<b>1433228</b>	<b>1372238</b>

Beneficiaries includes individual and Self Help Group Members.

Source—RBI

### Loans by Co-operative Banks

5865. SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the share of co-operative banks is decreasing constantly in providing loans to the agriculture and ancillary sectors;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of the loans disbursed to agriculture and ancillary sectors during 2009-10 in comparison to the 2008-09;

(d) whether the Government has identified the

obstacles being faced by co-operative banks in providing loans to the agriculture and ancillary sectors; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (c) National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) has reported that the share of cooperative banks in providing credit to agriculture and allied sector has increased from Rs. 45,965.61 crore as on 31-3-2009 to Rs. 52,292.11 crore as on 28-2-2010.

(d) and (e) 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 short term 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 envisages financial assistance for wiping out the accumulated losses as on 31st March, 2004, subject to legal and institutional reforms. The package is to be contributed to by Gol, State Governments and the Cooperative Credit Structure (CCS). The package also envisages training and capacity building, introduction of Common and Standard account-ing and monitoring systems and computerization.

[English]

#### Loans to Small and Medium Industries

5866. SHRI NARAHARI MAHATO: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the large amount of loans are disbursed to several small and medium industrial units in West Bengal under Pattern and Consortium Bank Credit (CBC) Scheme;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the loans disbursed during the last three years;

(c) whether such units have failed to repay their loans due to high rate of interest during the said period;

(d) if so, the details thereof along with the outstanding loans to such units; and

(e) the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) Union Bank of India (UBI) has reported that they have financed 3 accounts in West Bengal under Pattern and Consortium Bank Credit (CBC) Scheme, details of which are as under:

(Rs. in crore)

Name of the A/c	Consortium Banker	Fund based limit	Non-fund based limit	Total
1	2	3	4	5
Bengal Tools Ltd	Canara Bank	14.00	21.00	55.50
	IOB	2.50	3.00	
	Union Bank	6.00	9.00	
Chhabra Ispat (P) Ltd.	BOB	7.35	1.45	20.80
	Union Bank	12.00		
Jayshree Tea Ltd.	SBI	15.00	16.00	140.00
	UCO	10.00	0.50	
	ICICI	10.00	15.00	
	Union Bank	1.00	Nil	
	HDFC	12.00	0.50	
	DCB	5.00	15.00	

1	2	3	4	5
	Indus Ind. Bank	5.00	Nil	
	Axis Bank	12.00	Nil	
	Yes Bank	5.00	15.00	
	IOB	3.00	Nil	
<b>Total</b>		<b>119.85</b>	<b>96.45</b>	<b>216.30</b>

(c) to (e) UBI has reported that no unit has failed to repay the loan.

#### **Relief and Rehabilitation of Rape Victims**

5867. SHRI GAJANAN D. BABAR:

SHRI A. SAMPATH:

SHRI ANANDRAO ADSUL:

DR. MANDA JAGANNATH:

SHRI C. RAJENDRAN:

SHRI OM PRAKASH YADAV:

SHRI JAYARAM PANGI:

SHRI DHARMENDRA YADAV:

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

(a) the existing mechanism for providing relief and rehabilitation to the rape victims and victims of injuries like burns and acid attacks;

(b) whether the Supreme Court has suggested creation of a fund for the rehabilitation of the rape victims;

(c) if so, whether there is any proposal for providing legal assistance to the rape victims from this fund; and

(d) the time by which the fund is likely to be created?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI

KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) Section 357 of Cr.PC provides for award of compensation to victims of crime who have suffered any loss or injury. Section 357A of Cr.PC provides for a scheme to be prepared by every State Government in co-ordination with Central Government for the purpose of compensating victims of crime or their dependents.

(b) to (d) In the Writ Petition (Criminal) No. 362 of 1993, the Hon'ble Supreme Court in its judgement dated 19-10-1994 had directed the National Commission for Women to evolve a scheme for relief and rehabilitation of victims of rape.

A scheme to provide relief to and rehabilitation of rape victims proposed by the National Commission for Women has been formulated. It has gone through the constitution process and a provision of Rs. 40 crore has been made in 2010-11 for the scheme. Disbursement will start after the scheme is approved by the Government.

#### **Selling of UTI Stakes**

5868. SHRI M.K. RAGHAVAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether UTI-AMC sold its stake to M/s T. Rowe Price Global Investment Services Ltd.;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and the rate at which the stakes was sold;

(c) the details of consultation held before taking the decision;

(d) whether the Government has initiated any inquiry in this regard; 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 four shareholders/sponsors of UTI Asset Management Co. Ltd. (UTIAMC) viz., State Bank of India, Life Insurance Corporation of India, Bank of Baroda and Punjab National Bank sold 26% of their total stake in equal proportion in UTI AMC Ltd. (6.5 per cent each) to M/s T. Rowe Price Global Investment Services Ltd.

(b) The shareholder of UTI AMC had decided to induct a strategic partner. Accordingly, as reported by UTI AMC, the shares were sold to M/s T. Rowe Price Global Investment Services Ltd. at a price of Rs. 200 per share; which was decided by the shareholders after a series of independent financial due diligence carried out by the investment bankers.

(c) As reported by UTI AMC, all the shareholders, after having completed their independent due diligence and after obtaining the required approval of their respective Boards for inducting M/s T. Rowe Price as the strategic partner, the transactions were completed with clearance from independent legal advisors and approval from the Securities Exchange Board of India (SEBI), Reserve Bank of India (RBI) and Foreign Investment Promotion Board (FIPB). Government of India had also earlier conveyed its no objection to the change in shareholding pattern of UTIAMC subject to specific terms and conditions.

(d) No, Madam.

(e) In view of reply to part (c), no such step was called for.

#### **Regional Offices of DCG(I)**

5869. SHRI S.R. JEYADURAI:

SHRI D.B. CHANDRE GOWDA:

SHRI A.K.S. VIJAYAN:

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

(a) whether the Drug Controller General (India) regulates the quality of drugs in the country;

(b) whether there is a shortage of trained and skilled personnel in various offices of DCG(I);

(c) if so, the details thereof indicating the total sanctioned and actual staff strength of these offices of DCG(I) in various States;

(d) the steps taken to fill up the vacant posts;

(e) whether the Government proposes to strengthen and upgrade regional offices of DCG(I) to effectively check spurious and substandard drugs in the country; and

(f) if so, the details thereof, State/UT-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI): (a) The Central Drugs Standard Control Organisation (CDSCO) with the Drugs Controller General (India) {DCG (I)} as its head, and the various State Drug Control Administrations regulate the quality of drugs in the country as per the responsibilities prescribed in Drugs and Cosmetics Act and Rules.

(b) Yes.

(c) and (d) The CDSCO does not have State/UT-wise offices. A part from its head quarter at New Delhi, the CDSCO has various Zonal, Sub-zonal and port offices. A Statement containing the staff strength in respect of these offices is enclosed. Requisitions for filling up various vacant posts have already been placed with the UPSC.

(e) and (f) The Government has already sanctioned up-gradation of two sub-zonal offices as zonal offices at Ahmedabad and Hyderabad as well as creation of two new sub-zonal offices at Bangalore and Chandigarh.

**Statement***Staff Strength in zonal, Sub-zonal and Port Offices of CDSCO and DCG(I)*

Zone/Office	Designation	No. of sanctioned posts	No. of filled posts	No. of vacant posts
1	2	3	4	5
Head Quarter	Drugs Controller General (India)	1	1	Nil
	Joint Drugs Controller (India)	1	Nil	1
	Dy. Drugs Controller (India)	4	2	2
	Asstt. Drugs Controller (India)	7	6	1
	Drugs Inspectors (Group B)	19	18	1
	Technical Officer	8	7	1
	Senior Technical Assistant	9	1	8
	Technical Assistant	3	1	2
North Zone	Dy. Drugs Controller (India)	1	1	Nil
	Asstt. Drugs Controller (India)	1	Nil	1
	Drugs Inspectors (Group B)	15	7	8
	Senior Technical Assistant	1	1	Nil
	Technical Assistant	1	Nil	1
East Zone	Dy. Drugs Controller (India)	1	Nil	1
	Asstt. Drugs Controller (India)	1	1	Nil
	Drugs Inspectors (Group B)	11	4	7
	Technical officer	1	Nil	1
	Technical Assistant	2	2	Nil
West Zone	Dy. Drugs Controller (India)	1	1	Nil
	Drugs Inspectors (Group B)	18	5	13
	Technical officer	1	1	Nil
	Senior Technical Assistant	3	2	1
South Zone	Dy. Drugs Controller (India)	1	Nil	1



1	2	3	4	5
	Drugs Inspectors (Group B)	7	5	2
	Senior Technical Assistant	2	2	Nil
	Technical Assistant	2	1	1
Hyderabad	Asstt. Drugs Controller (India)	1	1	Nil
	Drugs Inspectors (Group B)	6	2	4
	Technical Officer	1	Nil	1
Bangalore	Asstt. Drugs Controller (India)	1 (to be finalized)	1	Nil
	Drugs Inspectors (Group B)	6	4	2
	Technical Officer	1	Nil	1
Chandigarh	Asstt. Drugs Controller (India)	Nil	Nil	Nil
	Drugs Inspectors (Group B)	7	1 (Posted)	6
Ahmedabad	Asstt. Drugs Controller (India)	1	1	Nil
	Drugs Inspectors (Group B)	6	2	4
	Technical Officer	1	Nil	1
	Technical Assistant	1	1	Nil
Mumbai Port (Sea and Air Port)	Asstt. Drugs Controller	1	Nil	1
	Senior Technical Assistant	1	1	Nil
	Technical officer	3	1	2
	Technical Assistant	6	3	3
Nava Seva Port	Asstt. Drugs Controller	1	Nil	1
	Technical Assistant	1	1	Nil
Chennai Port	Asstt. Drugs Controller	1	1	Nil
	Technical officer	Nil	1 (Posted)	Nil
	Technical Assistant	2	Nil	2
Chennai Air Port	Technical officer	1	1	Nil
	Technical Assistant	1	1	Nil

1	2	3	4	5
Cochin Port	Technical officer	1	Nil	1
Kolkatta Sea Port	Asstt. Drugs Controller (India)	1	1	Nil
	Technical officer	Nil	Nil	Nil
	Senior Technical Assistant	1	Nil	1
	Technical Assistant	1	1	Nil
Kolkatta Air Port	Asstt. Drugs Controller (India)	Nil	Nil	Nil
	Technical officer	1	1	Nil
Delhi Air Port	Asstt. Drugs Controller	1	Nil	1
	Technical officer	1	1	Nil
	Technical Assistant	1	Nil	1

**Implementation of Valiathan Committee  
Recommendations**

5870. SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA:

SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR:

SHRI R. THAMARAISELVAN:

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

(a) whether the Valiathan Committee constituted to look into the functioning of the All India Institute of Medical Sciences (AIIMS) has submitted its report;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the present status of the implementation of the recommendations?

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

(b) and (c) The recommendations of the Valiathan Committee have been divided into following two parts:

Part "A"—recommendations not requiring structural changes (31 recommendations) and Part "B"—recommendations requiring structural changes through

amendment in AIIMS Act, Rules and Regulations (7 recommendations).

The present status of recommendations under Part "A" is as under:

Accepted and implemented	—	17
Accepted-in-principle	—	10
Long term—Futuristic	—	03
Not accepted	—	01

Since amendments in AIIMS Act, Rules and Regulations have wider implications, a High Powered Committee comprising of eminent persons having experience in the field of administration and education has been constituted under the chairmanship of Secretary (H and FW) to examine recommendations under Part "B".

[Translation]

**Directions Regarding Increase in  
Power Tariff**

5871. SHRI HARISH CHOUDHARY:

RAJKUMARI RATNA SINGH:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Supreme Court has issued directions to the Central Electricity Regulatory Commission regarding increase in the power tariff in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Supreme Court has also issued directions to the State Electricity Regulatory Commissions that its permission should be obtained before increasing the power tariff in the States;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether several State Governments have increased the power tariff in their States, violating the directions of the Supreme Court; and

(f) if so, the details thereof and the corrective measures taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) to (f) No, Madam. Electricity is a concurrent subject. The Electricity Act, 2003 delineates the powers of the Central Electricity Regulatory Commission (CERC) and State Electricity Regulatory Commissions (SERCs) clearly. Section 79 of the Act provides,

The Central Commission shall discharge the following functions, namely:—

- (a) to regulate the tariff of generating companies owned or controlled by the Central Government;
- (b) to regulate the tariff of generating companies other than those owned or controlled by the Central Government specified in clause (a), if such generating companies enter into or otherwise have a composite scheme for generation and sale of electricity in more than one State;
- (c) to regulate the inter-State transmission of electricity;

- (d) to determine tariff for inter-State transmission of electricity;
- (e) to issue licenses to persons to function as Transmission Licensee and electricity trader with respect to their inter-State operations;
- (f) to adjudicate upon disputes involving generating companies or transmission licensee in regard to matters connected with clauses (a) to (d) above and to refer any dispute for arbitration;
- (g) to levy fees for the purposes of this Act;
- (h) to specify Grid Code having regard to Grid Standards;
- (i) to specify and enforce the standards with respect to quality, continuity and reliability of service by licensees;
- (j) to fix the trading margin in the inter-State trading of electricity, if considered, necessary;
- (k) to discharge such other functions as may be assigned under this Act.

In the Act, it has also provided under Section 86 that,

The State Commission shall discharge the following functions, namely:—

- (a) determine the tariff for generation, supply, transmission and wheeling of electricity, wholesale, bulk or retail, as the case may be, within the State:

Provided that where open access has been permitted to a category of consumers under section 42, the State Commission shall determine only the wheeling charges and surcharge thereon, if any, for the said category of consumers;

- (b) regulate electricity purchase and procurement process of distribution licensees including the price at which electricity shall be procured from the generating companies or licensees

or from other sources through agreements for purchase of power for distribution and supply within the State;

- (c) facilitate intra-state transmission and wheeling of electricity;
- (d) issue licences to persons seeking to act as transmission licensees, distribution licensees and electricity traders with respect to their operations within the State;
- (e) promote cogeneration and generation of electricity from renewable sources of energy by providing suitable measures for connectivity with the grid and sale of electricity to any person, and also specify, for purchase of electricity from such sources, a percentage of the total consumption of electricity in the area of a distribution licensee;
- (f) adjudicate upon the disputes between the licensees, and generating companies and to refer any dispute for arbitration;
- (g) levy fee for the purposes of this Act;
- (h) specify State Grid Code consistent with the Grid Code specified under clause (h) of subsection (1) of section 79;
- (i) specify or enforce standards with respect to quality, continuity and reliability of service by licensees;
- (j) fix the trading margin in the intra-State trading of electricity, if considered, necessary; and
- (k) discharge such other functions as may be assigned to it under this Act.

Under the provision of the Act, the determination of power tariff is the statutory function of the CERC in respect of Central Generating Companies and also regulate the tariff of the generating companies having a composite scheme for generation and sale of electricity in more than one State. Determination of power tariffs of distribution licensees is the function of respective SERC.

[English]

#### **Issue of Privately Placed Debentures**

5872. SHRI EKNATH MAHADEO GAIKWAD:  
SHRI BHASKARRAO BAPURAO PATIL  
KHATGAONKAR:  
SHRI MADHU GOUD YASKHI:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether instances of misuse of Privately Placed Debentures Scheme by some of the companies have been reported;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Union government has impressed upon the Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI) to take action against such erring companies misusing the Privately Placed Debentures; and

(d) if so, the details in this regard and reaction of SEBI thereto?

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

(b) SEBI has received one complaint relating to issue of privately placed non-convertible redeemable debentures by Citicorp Finance India Limited.

(c) Privately placed debentures are issued as per the Companies Act 1956 which is administered by Ministry of Corporate Affairs.

(d) Does not arise in view of reply to (c) above.

[Translation]

#### **Reverse Repo Rate**

5873. SHRI DINESH CHANDRA YADAV:  
SHRI BAIDYANATH PRASAD MAHATO:  
SHRI JAGDISH SHARMA:  
SHRIMATI RAMA DEVI:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has taken a number of measures including revision of the 'Reverse Repo Rate' during the last three years and the current year in order to reign inflation and also offset the adverse effects of global economic recession so that momentum of the country's economic growth is sustained; and

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the details of impact of such measures sector-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) The RBI has taken a number of measures during the last three years and the current year to reign inflation while at the same time ensuring that the growth prospects of the economy are not adversely impacted. The RBI initially raised the Cash Reserve Ratio and subsequently also the Repo and Reverse rate between April 2007 and upto August 2008 when there was indication of overheating of the economy and increase in prices. However with the onset of the global financial crisis resulting in liquidity crunch and slow down of

output growth there was a need to ease the earlier monetary policy stance and stimulate growth. Hence from October 2008 onwards, the key policy rates were revised downwards. Additional measures were also taken which included special refinance facility to certain sectors/institutions affected by the global crisis, facilities for restructuring of non-performing loans and dynamic provisioning requirements for certain loan categories. In the latter half of financial year 2009-10 output growth picked up but there was an emergence of inflationary pressures. Therefore beginning from October 2009, the RBI adopted a policy of gradual exit from the earlier expansionary policy by raising the statutory liquidity, the CRR, the repo and the reverse repo rates in several stages. The details of changes in key policy rates are given in the enclosed Statement.

The monetary policy measures of the RBI in combination with fiscal policy measures of the government resulted in revival of GDP growth from 6.7% in 2008-09 to 7.2% in 2009-10. Sector-wise break up shows a much higher growth for the manufacturing and the services sector.

**Statement**

Effective Since	Reverse Repo Rate	Repo Rate	Cash Reserve Ratio	WPI Inflation	CPI (IW) Inflation
1	2	3	4	5	6
April 14, 2007	6.00	7.75	6.25 (+0.25)	6.3	6.7
April 28, 2007	6.00	7.75	6.50 (+0.25)	6.0	6.7
August 4, 2007	6.00	7.75	7.00 (+0.50)	4.4	7.3
November 10, 2007	6.00	7.75	7.50 (+0.50)	3.2	5.5
April 26, 2008	6.00	7.75	7.75 (+0.25)	8.3	7.8
May 10, 2008	6.00	7.75	8.00 (+0.25)	8.6	7.8
May 24, 2008	6.00	7.75	8.25 (+0.25)	8.9	7.8
June 12, 2008	6.00	8.00 (+0.25)	8.25	11.7	7.7
June 25, 2008	6.00	8.50 (+0.50)	8.25	11.9	7.7

1	2	3	4	5	6
July 5, 2008	6.00	8.50	8.50 (+0.25)	12.2	8.3
July 19, 2008	6.00	8.50	8.75 (+0.25)	12.5	8.3
July 30, 2008	6.00	9.00 (+0.50)	8.75	12.5	8.3
August 30, 2008	6.00	9.00	9.00 (+0.25)	12.4	9.0
October 11, 2008	6.00	9.00	6.50 (-2.50)	11.3	10.4
October 20, 2008	6.00	8.00 (-1.00)	6.50	10.8	10.4
October 25, 2008	6.00	8.00	6.00 (-0.50)	10.7	10.4
November 3, 2008	6.00	7.50 (-0.50)	6.00	8.7	10.4
November 8, 2008	6.00	7.50	5.50 (-0.50)	8.7	10.4
December 8, 2008	5.00 (-1.00)	6.50 (-1.00)	5.50	6.6	9.7
January 5, 2009	4.00 (-1.00)	5.50 (-1.00)	5.50	5.3	10.4
January 17, 2009	4.00	5.50	5.00 (-0.50)	4.9	10.4
March 4, 2009	3.50 (-0.50)	5.00 (-0.50)	5.00	0.9	8.0
April 21, 2009	3.25 (-0.25)	4.75 (-0.25)	5.00	1.6	8.7
February 13, 2010	3.25	4.75	5.50 (+0.50)	9.9	14.9
February 27, 2010	3.25	4.75	5.75 (+0.25)	9.9	14.9
March 19, 2010	3.50 (+0.25)	5.00 (+0.25)	5.75	9.9	—
April 20, 2010	3.75 (+0.25)	5.25 (+0.25)			
April 24, 2010			6.00 (+0.25)		

Note: 1. Reverse repo indicates absorption of liquidity and repo signifies injection of liquidity.

2. Figures in parentheses indicate change in policy rates.

Source: Reserve Bank of India.

### **Welfare of Tribes**

5874. SHRI YASHBANT LAGURI:

SHRI MANSUKHBHAI D. VASAVA:

Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any study/survey was conducted to ascertain the population of various tribes living in the forest areas of the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the basis/criteria followed by the Government in undertaking the tribal welfare works?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (Dr. TUSHAR CHAUDHARY): (a) and (b) No Madam. The Ministry of Tribal Affairs has not conducted any study/survey to ascertain the population of various tribes living in the forest areas of the country. The demographic details in respect of people residing in the forest areas are maintained by the respective States/Union Territory Governments. The other information regarding such communities, wherever available, is collected from National Statistical Data and from relevant Ministries.

(c) The criteria followed by the Government in undertaking tribal welfare work is based on the Scheduled Tribe population of a state and also their level of development *vis-a-vis* general population. The Ministry of Tribal Affairs supports and supplements through financial assistance the efforts of other Central Ministries, the State Governments and voluntary organizations to fill critical gaps by way of various developmental interventions in critical sectors through developmental schemes.

[English]

#### Grants-in-Aid to NGOs

5875. SHRI SANJAY DINA PATIL:  
SHRI RAMKISHUN:

Name of the NGO	(In Rupees)		
	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
All India Institute of Local Self Government, Ahmedabad	7,50,000	7,47,486	Nil
Institute of Town Planners India, New Delhi	2,00,000	2,00,000	Nil

Utilisation Certificates for the amount released during the year 2007-08 and 2008-09 have been received during the year 2008-09 and 2009-10 respectively.

[Translation]

#### Power Projects

5876. SHRI RAMASHANKAR RAJBHAR: Will the

Dr. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has decided to reduce the grants-in-aid in the next financial year to the Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs) working for the urban development;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the year-wise provisions of grants-in-aid to NGOs in the last three financial years; and

(d) the details of the grants sanctioned to various NGOs and the utilisation certificates submitted by them during the said period ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (PROF. SAUGATA ROY): (a) No, Madam.

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

(c) and (d) The details of grants sanctioned to the NGOs from the scheme viz "Research in Urban and Regional Planning in Urban Development" during the last three years are as under:

Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has received proposals from the State Governments including Uttar Pradesh for the setting up of Ultra Mega Power Projects (UMPPs) in their States;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken by the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) to (c) Originally nine Ultra Mega Power Projects (UMPPs) were envisaged in the states of Madhya Pradesh, Gujarat, Andhra Pradesh, Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh, Orissa, Tamil Nadu, Karnataka and Maharashtra. The requests for additional UMPPs have been received from Orissa, Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat and Jharkhand. Central Electricity Authority (CEA)/Power Finance Corporation (PFC) are working for finalization of sites in consultation with the States.

Hon'ble Chief Minister of Uttar Pradesh requested for setting up of a UMPP in Uttar Pradesh. It was informed to the Government of Uttar Pradesh that UMPPs are generally located on pithead or coastal areas, however, if they indicate the location feasibility can be examined.

#### Promotion of Small Savings Schemes

5877. SHRI ANANT KUMAR HEGDE:

SHRI BAIDYANATH PRASAD MAHATO:

Dr. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI:

SHRI JAGDISH SHARMA:

SHRIMATI RAMA DEVI:

SHRI RAJIV RANJAN SINGH *alias* LALAN SINGH:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of small savings generated along with the ratio of such savings to the Gross Domestic Product during each of the last three years;

(b) the details of utilization of such savings during the period, sector-wise;

(c) whether the Union Government has plans to encourage more such savings in future; and

(d) if so, the details thereof along with details of existing schemes in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) The

details of the amount received from the investors in the various small savings schemes along with the ratio of such savings to the Gross Domestic Product during the last three years are as under:

(Rs. in crore)		
Year	Gross Small Saving Collection	As % of GDP
2007-08	147709	2.99
2008-09 (Prov.)	158510	2.84
2009-10 (as at end of Feb. 2010)	211605	3.43

(b) The funds deposited under small savings schemes are credited to National Small Savings Fund (NSSF). Net collections (gross collections minus withdrawals) are being invested in special Central Government and State Government securities, as per norms decided from time to time by the Central Government. NSSF transfers to the States form part of the Scheme of Financing of the Annual Plans of States.

(c) and (d) Central and State Governments take various measures on continuous basis to promote and popularise small savings schemes through print and electronic media as well as holding seminars, meetings and providing training to the various agencies involved in mobilising deposits under these schemes. As part of this ongoing exercise, Government has taken the following steps to make the small savings schemes more attractive and investor friendly:—

(i) The restrictions on opening of more than one account during a calendar month under the Senior Citizens Savings Scheme has been removed with effect from 24th May, 2007.

(ii) All categories of pensioners have been allowed to open and maintain 'Pension Account' under Post Office Savings Account Rules, with effect from 11th July, 2007.

(iii) The penalty on pre-mature withdrawal of



deposits under the Post Office Monthly Income Account (POMIA) scheme has been rationalised from 3.5% to 2% on withdrawal on or before expiry of three years and 1% on withdrawal after expiry of three years.

- (iv) The maximum deposit ceilings of Rs. 3.00 lakh and Rs. 6.00 lakh under the Post Office Monthly Income Account (POMIA) scheme has been raised to Rs. 4.5 lakh and Rs. 9.00 lakh in respect of single and joint accounts respectively.
- (v) Bonus at the rate of 5 per cent on the deposits made under Post Office Monthly Income Account (POMIA) Scheme on or after 8th December, 2007 upon the maturity of the deposit, has been reintroduced.
- (vi) The benefit of Section 80C of the Income Tax Act, 1961 has been extended to the investments made under 5-Year Post Office Time Deposits Account and Senior Citizens Savings Scheme, with effect from 1-4-2007.
- (vii) Various measures are taken to promote and popularize these schemes through print and electronic media as well as by holding seminars and meetings, providing training to the various agencies involved in mobilizing collection in Small Savings Schemes, etc.
- (viii) A website of the National Savings Institute under Government of India, Ministry of Finance has also been launched to facilitate interface with the public through wider dissemination of information on small savings and on-line registration and settlement of investors grievances. The website address is [nsiindia.gov.in](http://nsiindia.gov.in).

[English]

**Project Consultant under JNNURM**

5878. SHRI MANISH TEWARI: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the project consultant for preparing a

scheme under the Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission has been appointed out of the panel circulated by the Government;

- (b) if so, whether the Government has received complaints regarding proposals being neglected, if these are not prepared by one of the Empanelled project Consultants;

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

- (d) whether there is an official project consultancy company of the Ministry; and

- (e) if so, the details thereof along with its consultancy charges and the number of projects for which it has provided consultancy since inception of the Mission?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (PROF. SAUGATA ROY): (a) The appointment of consultant for preparation of Detailed Project Reports (DPRs) is under the exclusive jurisdiction of State Governments. The Government of India has issued an indicative list, of 39 consultants to the State Governments to facilitate the preparation of Detailed Project Reports (DPRs). This list is only indicative in nature and does not in any way restrict the choice of Consultants by the concerned States/Urban Local Bodies. Moreover, the enlisted Consultants shall not have any overriding priority compared to other suitable and eligible Consultants that may be selected by the State Governments/ULBs. The State Governments/ULBs have been advised to follow a transparent tender procedure and satisfy themselves about the technical and financial credentials of the Consultancy firms. The financial bids are to be finalized after following the due process.

- (b) No, Madam.

- (c) Does not arise.

- (d) No, Madam.

- (e) Does not arise.

**Lending to IMF**

5879. SHRI ANAND PRAKASH PARANJPE:  
SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether as per the G20 agreement in 2009, India was committed to lend to the International Monetary Fund (IMF) to help economies struggling from the global financial crisis;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any amount has so far been given to the IMF; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) As per the declaration on "Delivering Resources through the International Financial Institutions" issued at G20 Leader's Summit in London on April 2, 2009, the G20, of which India is a member, committed to support, amongst other things, the following measures at IMF:

- (i) on an immediate basis, bilateral financing to IMF from member countries of US\$ 250 billion;
- (ii) in the near term, incorporate the immediate financing from members into an expanded and more flexible New Arrangements to Borrow (NAB), to include other G20 countries, and be increased by up to US\$ 500 billion;
- (iii) a doubling of the IMF's concessional lending capacity for low income countries; and
- (iv) a general allocation by IMF of SDRs equivalent to US \$ 250 billion to increase global liquidity.

The above-mentioned declaration is available on the website of G20 (i.e. [www.g20.org](http://www.g20.org)).

(c) and (d) Accordingly, the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has entered into a Note Purchase Agreement (NPA) with the IMF under which the RBI shall purchase

from the IMF notes for an amount up to equivalent of US \$ 10 billion. The RBI has so far invested an amount of US\$ 317,896,193.27 or SDR 210,000,000 in notes issued by the IMF under the said NPA.

*[Translation]*

**Deaths Due to Malnutrition**

5880. SHRI TUFANI SAROJ:  
SHRI BAIDYANATH PRASAD MAHATO:  
SHRI JAGDISH SHARMA:  
SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN:  
SHRIMATI SUSHILA SAROJ:

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

(a) whether a large number of children die in the country due to malnutrition;

(b) if so, the facts and the details in this regard for each of the last three years and the current year along with the main factors responsible therefor, State-wise;

(c) whether the prevalence of the cases of Tuberculosis is high among the people suffering from malnutrition;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) As per the report on causes of death in India 2001-2003, published by the office of Registrar General of India, Ministry of Home Affairs in 2009, the commonest causes of childhood mortality in the age group of 0-4 years are prenatal conditions (33%), respiratory "infections (22%), diarrheal diseases (14%) and, other infectious and parasitic diseases (10.5%).

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d) Tuberculosis can effect any person irrespective of age, sex, socio-economic status and nutritional status. However various studies conducted on

risk factor attributable to prevalence of tuberculosis have revealed that cases of tuberculosis are higher amongst person with malnutrition, immuno-compromised status smokers and those living in crowded poorly ventilated dwellings.

The Revised National TB Control Programme (RNTCP) widely known as DOTS, which is the World Health Organization (WHO) recommended strategy, is being implemented as a 100% Centrally Sponsored Scheme in the entire country. Under the programme, diagnosis and treatment facilities including a supply of anti TB drugs are provided free of cost to all TB patients irrespective of cast, creed and socioeconomic status. The outcome of treatment of tuberculosis is independent of nutritional status of the patients.

(e) Government of India has initiated various measures to improve the health and Nutritional status of vulnerable population, including children.

1. A National Nutrition Policy has been adopted in 1993 and National Plan of Action for Nutrition (1995) is being implemented through various Departments of Government. The National Nutrition Mission has been set up.
2. Reproductive Child Health Programme under National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) includes:
  - Emphasis on appropriate Infant and Young Child Feeding.
  - Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY).
  - Maternal Health by promoting institutional deliveries, improved coverage and quality of ANC skilled care to pregnant women, Post-partum care at community level.
  - Immunization.
  - Integrated Management of Neonatal and Childhood Illnesses and malnutrition.
  - Treatment of severe acute malnutrition through Nutrition Rehabilitation Centres (NRCs).

— Specific Programme to prevent and combat micronutrient deficiencies of Vitamin A and Iron and Folic Acid through Vitamin A supplementation for children till the age of 5 years and Iron and Folic Acid supplementation for Children upto 10 years, pregnant and lactating women Iron and folic acid syrup has been added in the programme for children 6 to 60 months.

3. National Iodine Deficiency Disorders Control Programme (NIDDCP).
4. Nutrition Education to increase the awareness and bring about desired changes in the dietary practices including the promotion of breast feeding and dietary diversification.
5. Integrated Child Development Services Schemes (ICDS) including supplementary nutrition.
6. National Programme of Nutritional support to Primary Education (Mid Day Meal Programme).
7. Improving agricultural and horticultural produce.
8. Improving the purchasing power of the people through various income generating scheme availability of essential food items at subsidized cost through Targeted Public Distribution System.

#### **Funds to NCRPB**

5881. SHRI RAJENDRA AGRAWAL: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the funds demanded by the National Central Region Planning Board (NCRPB) along with the funds allocated by the Government to the Board during each of the last three years;

(b) the criteria adopted by the Government for the allocation of funds to the NCRPB;

(c) whether the Government proposes to increase the allocation of funds to the NCRPB and to provide it to various executing agencies at reasonable rate of

interest for the effective development of National Capital Region; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (PROF. SAUGATA ROY): (a) The details of funds demanded by the NCRPB and actual funds allocated by the Government during the last three years are as under:

(in Rs. crore)

Year	Funds demanded	Funds allocated
2007-08	300	100
2008-09	100	50
2009-10	250	50

(b) to (d) The funds are allocated considering the total outlay available with the Government for a particular financial year. Various steps have been taken to improve the fund position of NCRPB which include mobilizing resources from the domestic capital market by way of taxable/tax free bonds, loan from Asian Development Bank and a German bilateral agency namely KfW. NCRPB has informed that it makes funds available at concessional rates by blending government grants with other sources of funds including market borrowing. The rates of interest and terms and conditions of NCRPB are considered to be reasonable in comparison to the rates of interest and other terms and conditions made applicable by financial institutions in the country for infrastructure development projects.

#### **Upgradation of Government Quarters**

5882. SHRI MAHABAL MISHRA:

SHRIMATI DEEPA DASMUNSI:

Dr. BALIRAM:

SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the present policy and guidelines for the upgradation of the Government quarters along with the total budget requirement in this regard;

(b) the details of works/facilities proposed to be undertaken for the upgradation of the Government quarters under the said policy/guidelines;

(c) the funds released and utilized for the upgradation of different types of the Government quarters during 2008-09 and 2009-10 along with the number of quarters upgraded so far, type-wise and colony-wise;

(d) the time by which all the Government are likely to be upgraded;

(e) whether there is any proposal to cover the balcony and provide grit wash plaster on the exterior walls of the Government quarters in Delhi and representations in this regard have also received from different quarters; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

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

#### **Budget Hotels/Rest Houses**

5883. Dr. CHARAN DAS MAHANT:

SHRI P.K. BIJU:

SHRI VARUN GANDHI:

SHRI MUKESH BHAIKAVDANJI GADHVI:

Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any scheme for construction of budget hotels/rest houses in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the projects sanctioned during each of the last three years and the current year in this regard, State-wise;

(c) the funds sanctioned and utilized by the State Governments during the said period, State-wise;

(d) the details of completed and pending projects in this regard, State-wise;

(e) whether the Government has taken steps to improve the budget tourist accommodations and the catering services, particularly on the road side and highways;

(f) if so, the details thereof; and

(g) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI SULTAN AHMED): (a) to (g) To encourage the growth of budget hotels, the following incentives have been announced:

- (i) Five Year Tax Holiday for new two, three and four star category hotels coming up between 1-4-2007 to 31-3-2010 in National Capital Territory of Delhi and Districts of Faridabad, Gurgaon, Gautam Budh Nagar and Ghaziabad. The Finance Minister in his current Budget 2010-11 speech has proposed extension of the deadline of 31-03-2010 to 31-07-2010.
- (ii) Five Year Tax Holiday announced in the

budget of 2008-09 for two, three and four star hotels constructed and which start functioning during the period April 1, 2008 to March 31, 2010 in specified districts which have UNESCO-declared 'World Heritage Sites' except Mumbai and Delhi.

Construction of hotels is primarily a private sector activity, however, the Ministry of Tourism under the scheme "Product/Infrastructure Development for Destinations and Circuits" provides Central Financial Assistance (CFA) for construction of wayside public conveniences. Further, CFA is also provided for construction of budget accommodation to the North-Eastern States, Jammu and Kashmir and for eco-tourism projects where private sector investment is not forthcoming. The details of the State-wise projects sanctioned during the first 3 years of the XI Plan period which include projects of budget accommodation in the North Eastern States and Jammu and Kashmir are given in the enclosed Statement.

#### Statement

*Tourism Projects Sanctioned during the First Three Years (2007-08, 2008-09 and 2009-10) of Eleventh Five Year Plan*

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	State	Number of Project	Amount Sanctioned
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	30	14,269.82
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	37	10,131.06
3.	Andman and Nicobar Islands	0	0
4.	Assam	15	4,455.39
5.	Bihar	15	3,923.60
6.	Chandigarh	14	2,858.71
7.	Chhattisgarh	6	2,427.91
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	3	24.88

1	2	3	4
9.	Daman and Diu	1	12.50
10.	Delhi	19	6,641.83
11.	Goa	3	4,814.91
12.	Gujarat	12	3,430.76
13.	Haryana	22	5,957.79
14.	Himachal Pradesh	25	7,648.88
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	91	15,163.90
16.	Jharkhand	10	1,155.47
17.	Kerala	29	8,692.70
18.	Karnataka	22	10,520.10
19.	Lakshadweep	1	782.73
20.	Maharashtra	11	5,890.29
21.	Manipur	25	7,344.17
22.	Meghalaya	15	3,386.32
23.	Mizoram	16	4,417.25
24.	Madhya Pradesh	37	11,991.65
25.	Nagaland	47	7,260.74
28.	Orissa	29	9,717.77
27.	Puducherry	13	2,421.66
28.	Punjab	7	3,313.94
29.	Rajasthan	19	8,565.41
30.	Sikkim	67	16,075.83
31.	Tamil Nadu	37	8,005.82
32.	Tripura	30	3,539.00
33.	Uttar Pradesh	17	7,511.72
34.	Uttarakhand	8	6,604.07

1	2	3	4
35.	West Bengal	28	9,398.06
Grand Total		761	218,356.64

[English]

### Hydro Power Projects

5884. SHRIMATI SUPRIYA SULE:

Dr. SANJEEV GANESH NAIK:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether in order to augment hydro power generation, an empowered Group of Ministers (GoM) has asked the State Governments to come forward with proposals for the setting up of hydro power projects in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether large hydro power projects have been envisaged on the lines of the coal based ultra mega power projects (UMPPs) in the country;

(d) if so, whether the GoM has asked State Governments having potential for development of hydro power projects to identify exact project location; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) to (e) In pursuance to the decision taken at the Conference of Chief Ministers chaired by Hon'ble Prime Minister at New Delhi, it was decided to constitute a Sub-Committee of the Standing Group of Power Ministers called the Task Force on Hydro Project Development to look into all issues relating to development of hydro power including issues of rehabilitation and resettlement of project affected persons. Accordingly, a Task Force on Hydro Project Development was constituted in September, 2007 under the chairmanship of Minister of Power with Deputy Chairman, Planning Commission as co-chairman and Minister of New and Renewable Energy, Government

of India and Power Ministers of Jammu and Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Sikkim, Arunachal Pradesh, Rajasthan, West Bengal, Assam as Members. Minister of Environment and Forests, Government of India, Minister of Water Resources, Government of India and Minister of Rural Development, Government of India are the permanent invitees. Recently, the Union Minister of State for Power has also been inducted as a Special Invitee to the Task Force.

In the first meeting of the Task Force held in December, 2007, it was decided by the Task Force that necessary action for identification of potential sites and setting up of Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV) for implementation of mega hydel projects would be taken up by the concerned State Governments on the lines of thermal ultra mega power projects.

As per para 9.7 of Hydro Power Policy, 2008, States have been requested to identify suitable sites which they would like to offer on the lines of ultra mega power projects model. However, no such proposal has been received from any State Government so far.

### Shortage of Funds in Power Sector

5885. SHRI M. SREENIVASULU REDDY:

SHRI S. SEMMALAI:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the investments made for the development of the power sector during the year 2009-10;

(b) whether the resource crunch is one of the reason for the slow pace in addition of power generation capacity;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the steps taken or proposed to be taken by the Government to meet the shortage of funds in the power sector?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) The details of investments made for the development of the power sector for capacity addition as compiled by CEA from project authorities in 2009-10 is given below:

(Fig. in Rs. crore)

Sector	2009-10 (Provisional)
Central	24493
State	31382
Private	13005
<b>Total</b>	<b>68880</b>

(b) and (c) Resource crunch, at present, is not a reason for the slow pace in addition of power generation capacity.

(d) The issue regarding funding of power sector projects is under consideration of the sub-committee of Group of Ministers. The Standing Committee on Energy of the Lok Sabha is also examining "Funding of Power Projects".

### Japan Assisted Infrastructure Projects

5886. SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAISI:

SHRI SURESH KUMAR SHETKAR:

SHRI P. BALRAM

SHRI RAJAI AH SIRICILLA:

SHRI PONNAM PRABHAKAR:

SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR:

SHRI PRADEEP MAJHI:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Japan has committed over Rs. 10,000 crore in six infrastructure projects in 2010-11;

(b) if so, the details of the projects likely to be financed with this fund;

(c) whether India has become the largest recipient of Japanese aid;

(d) if so, the aid received by Government during 2009-10; and

(e) the further steps taken or proposed to be taken in this direction?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. Government of Japan has extended Official Development Assistance (ODA) of JPY 215.6 billion (Rs. 10564 crores approximate at current exchange rate) for the following six projects under FY 2009 loan package:

Sl. No.	Name of Project	Amount in JPY Bln./ Rs. Crore
1.	Delhi Mass Rapid Transport System Project (Phase 2) (V)	33.640/1648.36
2.	Kolkata East-West Metro Project (II)	23.402/1146.69
3.	Chennai Metro Project (II)	59.851/2932.69
4.	Dedicated Freight Corridor Project (Phase 1) (II)	90.262/4422.83
5.	Rengali Irrigation Project (III)	3.072/150.52
6.	Sikkim Biodiversity Conservation and Forest Management Project	5.384/263.81



(c) Yes, Madam.

(d) The Official Development Assistance (ODA) disbursed by Government of Japan during financial year 2009-10 has been to the tune of JPY 128.805 billion (Rs. 6553.43 crores).

(e) The loan agreements for these six projects have been signed on 31st March, 2010. Steps are being taken to operationalize the loan agreements. Thereafter the concerned line ministries will take necessary steps for implementation of these projects.

#### **Loans and Grants under FC XII**

5887. SHRI SANJAY DHOTRE:

SHRI DEVJI M. PATEL:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the State-wise and scheme-wise details of loans and grants already released and pending release along with reasons for pendency under the 12th Finance Commission (FC XII);

(b) whether requests in this regard have been received by the Union Government;

(c) if so, the details thereof along with action taken or being taken thereon, State-wise;

(d) whether complaints relating to misuse of the funds have been received by the Union Government; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and the response of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) A statement showing allocations and releases of the grants recommended by the 12th Finance Commission-(FC-XII) is annexed. Grants were released as per guidelines

framed, based on the recommendations of FC-XII. Reasons for short releases are non-fulfillment of requirements such as non-receipt of State High Level Committee approved action plans, required budget provisions and actual expenditure under the relevant Major Head being lower than FC-XII projected levels, non-receipt of utilization/completion certifications, and non-payment of interest by the States to Local Bodies at bank rate for delayed transfer of grants beyond stipulated period.

(b) and (c) Some State Governments have requested release of some un-released grants, which have not been released for the reasons mentioned above. These include Andhra Pradesh for Rs. 30.14 crore, Assam for Rs. 16.16 crore, Bihar for Rs. 40.00 crore, Haryana for Rs. 10.00 crore, Himachal Pradesh for Rs. 2.50 crore, Kerala for Rs. 104.83 crore, Madhya Pradesh for Rs. 27.10 crore, Jammu and Kashmir for Rs. 3.00 crore, Maharashtra for Rs. 28.00 crore, Meghalaya for Rs. 18.00 crore, Orissa for Rs. 3.00 crore, Tamil Nadu for Rs. 60.63 crore, Uttar Pradesh for Rs. 9.68 crore and West Bengal for Rs. 84.94 crore. The award period of FC-XII was up to 31-03-2010. In such a case, any unreleased grant is assessed as per applicable guidelines.

(d) and (e) A complaint was received from 'Citizens of Mysore' alleging misuse of funds allotted to Administrative Training Institute (ATI), Mysore under the State Specific Needs. The matter was referred to State Government. State Government has informed that ATI has confirmed that provisions of Karnataka Transparency in Public Procurement Act, 1999 were followed in pre-qualification, short-listing and awarding of works; quality of works was reported to be monitored through a three Tier Quality control system, and the allegations made were baseless. FC-XII grants released to States are subject to audit.

**Statement***Allocation and Releases of Grants Recommended by 12th Finance Commission (2005-06 to 2009-10)*

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	State	Non-Plan Revenue Deficit Grant (2005-10)		Forest Sector (2005-10)		Health Sector (2005-10)		Education Sector (2005-10)		Maintenance of Roads and Bridges (2006-10)	
		Alloca-tion	Relea-ses	Alloca-tion	Relea-ses	Alloca-tion	Relea-ses	Alloca-tion	Relea-ses	Alloca-tion	Relea-ses
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1.	Andhra Pradesh	—	—	65.00	65.00	—	—	—	—	980.12	980.12
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1357.88	1357.88	100.00	100.00	—	—	—	—	44.36	22.18
3.	Assam	305.67	305.67	40.00	40.00	966.02	870.56	1107.37	877.28	330.12	247.59
4.	Bihar	—	—	5.00	5.00	1819.69	1439.35	2683.76	2417.58	309.36	309.36
5.	Chhattisgarh	—	—	85.00	85.00	—	—	—	—	262.40	164.00
6.	Goa	—	—	3.00	3.00	—	—	—	—	39.48	39.48
7.	Gujarat	—	—	20.00	20.00	—	—	—	—	895.20	895.20
8.	Haryana	—	—	2.00	2.00	—	—	—	—	182.72	182.72
9.	Himachal Pradesh	10202.38	10202.38	20.00	20.00	—	—	—	—	261.64	261.64
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	12353.46	12353.46	30.00	27.00	—	—	—	—	117.68	58.84
11.	Jharkhand	—	—	30.00	24.00	360.98	276.86	651.73	379.78	409.04	204.52
12.	Karnataka	—	—	55.00	55.00	—	—	—	—	1458.12	1275.86
13.	Kerala	470.37	470.37	25.00	24.75	—	—	—	—	642.32	481.74
14.	Madhya Pradesh	—	—	115.00	115.00	181.64	181.64	459.56	459.56	586.88	586.88
15.	Maharashtra	—	—	70.00	42.00	—	—	—	—	1189.68	892.26
16.	Manipur	4391.98	4391.98	30.00	30.00	—	—	—	—	76.96	57.72

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
17.	Meghalaya	1796.86	1796.86	30.00	27.13	—	—	—	—	86.40	64.80
18.	Mizoram	2977.79	2977.79	25.00	22.83	—	—	—	—	42.12	42.12
19.	Nagaland	5536.50	5536.50	25.00	25.00	—	—	—	—	120.88	120.88
20.	Orissa	488.04	488.04	75.00	75.00	196.37	131.20	323.30	288.16	1475.08	1475.08
21.	Punjab	3132.67	3132.67	2.00	1.60	—	—	—	—	420.96	315.72
22.	Rajasthan	—	—	25.00	25.00	—	—	100.00	70.00	633.32	633.32
23.	Sikkim	188.67	188.67	8.00	8.00	—	—	—	—	18.64	13.98
24.	Tamil Nadu	—	—	30.00	30.00	—	—	—	—	1214.40	1214.40
25.	Tripura	5494.20	5494.20	15.00	10.50	—	—	—	—	61.48	61.48
26.	Uttar Pradesh	—	—	20.00	20.00	2312.38	1829.06	4454.07	4012.31	2403.16	2403.16
27.	Uttarakhand	5114.68	5114.68	35.00	35.00	50.00	40.00	—	—	324.56	202.85
28.	West Bengal	3044.72	3044.72	15.00	15.00	—	—	391.86	195.93	412.92	361.31
Total		56855.87	56855.87	1000.00	952.81	5887.08	4768.66	10171.65	8700.59	15000.00	13569.20

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	State	Maintenance of Public Buildings (2006-10)		Heritage Conservation (2006-10)		State Specific Need (2006-10)		Local Bodies Grant (2005-10)		Calamity Relief Fund (2005-10)	
		Allocation	Releases	Allocation	Releases	Allocation	Releases	Allocation	Releases	Allocation	Releases
1	2	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
1.	Andhra Pradesh	242.53	212.22	40.00	40.00	500.00	469.82	1961.00	1961.00	1425.93	1425.93
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	57.42	57.42	5.00	5.00	10.00	7.50	71.00	28.10	112.56	112.56
3.	Assam	230.64	144.15	20.00	20.00	130.00	113.81	581.00	406.70	767.89	767.89
4.	Bihar	359.61	269.71	40.00	28.22	400.00	305.80	1766.00	1766.00	592.37	592.37

1	2	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
5.	Chhattisgarh	183.09	137.32	10.00	9.57	300.00	244.08	703.00	694.20	444.45	444.45
6.	Goa	24.18	18.14	20.00	18.55	10.00	9.00	30.00	15.17	8.73	8.73
7.	Gujarat	203.61	101.81	25.00	25.00	200.00	196.98	1345.00	1345.00	1019.47	1019.47
8.	Haryana	151.80	113.85	15.00	15.00	100.00	90.00	479.00	479.00	515.46	515.46
9.	Himachal Pradesh	147.60	147.60	10.00	7.50	50.00	45.00	155.00	155.00	400.52	400.52
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	164.54	123.40	10.00	10.00	100.00	88.00	319.00	71.86	343.89	343.89
11.	Jharkhand	159.61	139.66	10.00	9.75	330.00	314.00	580.00	14.44	501.46	501.46
12.	Karnataka	205.12	205.12	50.00	50.00	600.00	540.00	1211.00	1211.00	475.16	475.16
13.	Kerala	103.50	90.57	25.00	22.93	500.00	259.66	1134.00	1134.00	354.32	354.32
14.	Madhya Pradesh	443.02	443.02	20.00	20.00	300.00	272.50	2024.00	2024.00	1011.27	1011.27
15.	Maharashtra	223.61	111.80	50.00	50.00	300.00	262.49	2774.00	2774.00	923.77	923.77
16.	Manipur	37.71	33.00	5.00	5.00	30.00	25.27	55.00	29.26	22.11	22.11
17.	Meghalaya	35.02	30.64	5.00	4.38	35.00	17.00	58.00	46.40	44.88	44.88
18.	Mizoram	23.29	14.55	5.00	5.00	65.00	61.57	30.00	24.00	26.19	26.19
19.	Nagaland	46.17	23.09	5.00	5.00	45.00	45.00	46.00	46.00	15.19	15.19
20.	Orissa	389.14	291.85	50.00	44.34	170.00	153.00	907.00	907.00	1199.37	1199.37
21.	Punjab	151.80	75.90	10.00	5.00	96.00	86.40	495.00	430.20	605.16	605.16
22.	Rajasthan	213.09	213.09	50.00	50.00	450.00	439.95	1450.00	1450.00	1722.50	1722.50
23.	Sikkim	32.15	20.10	5.00	4.99	100.00	90.00	14.00	11.70	69.74	69.74
24.	Tamil Nadu	242.53	181.90	40.00	20.00	300.00	270.00	1442.00	1442.00	866.46	866.46
25.	Tripura	50.11	43.85	5.00	3.75	49.00	45.60	65.00	43.90	51.12	51.12
26.	Uttar Pradesh	600.28	300.14	50.00	49.34	800.00	714.32	3445.00	3445.00	1177.11	1177.11
27.	Uttarakhand	97.60	73.20	5.00	1.25	240.00	185.73	196.00	139.80	369.28	369.28
28.	West Bengal	181.23	158.58	40.00	40.00	890.00	801.00	1664.00	1664.00	933.64	933.64
Total		5000.00	3775.62	625.00	569.56	7100.00	6153.47	25000.00	23758.73	16000.00	16000.00

**Tax Holiday to Industries in Himachal Pradesh**

5888. SHRI D.B. CHANDRE GOWDA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of tax related incentives given to industries located in the State of Himachal Pradesh;

(b) whether the period of such concession has ended/is coming to an end;

(c) if so, the details thereof along with details of requests for extension of the same to a further period; and

(d) the response of the Union Government to such requests along with reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) and (b) Industries located in the State of Himachal Pradesh were granted full exemption from central excise duty for a period of 10 years from the date of commencement of commercial production to specified goods manufactured by new units and units undertaking substantial expansion. Such relief was granted to those industrial units in Himachal Pradesh that were either set up or expanded by 31-03-2010. So far as direct taxes are concerned, a deduction has been allowed at the rate of 100 per cent for five assessment years and 25 per cent (30 per cent in the case of companies) for the next five assessment years under section 80-IC of the Income-tax Act in respect of the profits or gains derived by the assessee from specified business of undertakings set up in specified areas in the State of Himachal Pradesh. This deduction is also available to any undertaking or enterprise which has begun or begins to manufacture or produce specified articles or things or which manufactures or produces specified articles or things and undertakes substantial expansion during the period beginning on the 7th day of January, 2003 and ending before the 1st day of April, 2012, in specified areas in the State of Himachal Pradesh.

(c) and (d) Requests were received for extension of time frame of central excise duty concessions upto 31st March, 2013. However, it has not been found feasible to accede to these requests due to following reasons:

- (i) Region specific exemptions are difficult to administer and invariably lead to misuse and loss of revenue.
- (ii) Such exemptions lead to shrinkage of tax base and adversely affect buoyancy in revenue collection.
- (iii) Area based exemptions also create economic distortions, resulting in shifting of industry from non exempted area to exempted areas.

Further, in view of Government's intention of implementing GST with effect from 1st April, 2011, it was not found feasible or possible to further extend the central excise duty exemption beyond the stipulated period.

[Translation]

**Financial Stability Council**

5889. SHRI J.M. AARON RASHID:

SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR:

Dr. G. VIVEKANAND:

SHRI SANJAY BHOI:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government plans to rewrite the financial sector laws;

(b) if so, the details thereof and reasons for such a move;

(c) whether the Government is also planning to set up Financial Stability and Development Council;

(d) if so, the details thereof along with the purpose for which it is being set up and the time by which it is likely to be made operational;

(e) whether consultations have been completed in this regard; and

(f) if so, the details of key suggestions received from each individual/entities in this connection along with reasons for rejecting or accepting such suggestions?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF

FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) In the Budget speech 2010-2011, it has been proposed to set up a Financial Sector Legislative Reforms Commission to rewrite and clean up the financial sector laws to bring them in line with the requirements of the sector as most of our legislations governing the financial sector are very old. Large number of amendments to these Acts made at different points of time has also increased ambiguity and complexity.

(c) to (f) In the Budget Speech 2010-11, it has been proposed to set up an apex level Financial Stability and Development Council which would, without prejudice to the autonomy of regulators, *inter-alia*, monitor, macro prudential supervision of the economy. The Reserve Bank of India (RBI), in its Financial Stability Report (March 2010) has proposed establishment of an apex-level Financial Stability and Development Council (FSDC) to monitor macro prudential supervision of the economy, including the functioning of large financial conglomerates, and to address inter-regulatory co-ordination issues. Although the precise composition and mandate of the FSDC have yet to take shape, the proposed body answers a felt need for an institutional mechanism in the post-crisis scenario to pre-empt build-up of systemic risks with potentially huge costs for the fiscal balance sheet. RBI is committed to working closely with the Government and other regulators to set up an agreed protocol delineating the specific role and functions of the FSDC *vis-a-vis* the existing framework.

#### **Cases of Goitre**

5890. SHRIMATI JYOTI DHURVE: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of people in the rural and tribal areas are suffering from goitre due to lack of iodine in the country;

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

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI S. GANDHISELVAN): (a) to (c) As per surveys conducted by Directorate General of Health Services, Indian Council of Medical Research and State Health Directorates, out of 324 districts surveyed in 28 States/UTs of the country, 263 districts are endemic to iodine deficiency disorders including goitre where the prevalence is more than 10%. No State/UT is free from iodine deficiency disorders. State/UT-wise prevalence details are given in the enclosed Statement.

In order to prevent and control iodine deficiency disorders (IDD), the Government of India is implementing 100% centrally assisted National iodine Deficiency Disorders Control Programme (NIDDCP) in the entire country. The important components of the programme are iodine deficiency disorders survey/resurvey, supply of iodated salt in place of common salt, laboratory monitoring of iodated salt and urinary iodine excretion and health education and publicity. Under the programme, funds are being provided to States/UTs for establishment of IDD Cell, IDD monitoring laboratory, survey/resurvey and information education and communication (IEC) activities. Further, Salt Testing Kits are being supplied to all the States/UTs for the use of ASHA/Health worker for creating awareness and monitoring at the community level about consumption of iodated salt in the country.

#### **Statement**

*The number of districts surveyed and found to be endemic in States/UTs*

State/UT	Total Districts	Districts surveyed	Endemic
Andhra Pradesh	23	12	11
Arunachal Pradesh	11	11	11

State/UT	Total Districts	Districts surveyed	Endemic
Assam	23	18	14
Bihar	37	14	14
Chhattisgarh	16	2	2
Goa	2	2	2
Gujarat	25	16	8
Haryana	19	12	10
Himachal Pradesh	12	10	10
Jammu and Kashmir	15	14	14
Jharkhand	18	9	8
Karnataka	27	20	6
Kerala	14	14	12
Madhya Pradesh	45	14	14
Maharashtra	35	29	21
Manipur	9	8	8
Meghalaya	7	4	4
Mizoram	8	3	3
Nagaland	8	7	7
Orissa	30	8	7
Punjab	17	3	3
Rajasthan	31	4	4
Sikkim	4	4	4
Tripura	4	3	3
Tamil Nadu	30	29	18
Uttar Pradesh	71	29	22
Uttarakhand	13	10	10
West Bengal	18	5	5
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	2	2	2

State/UT	Total Districts	Districts surveyed	Endemic
Chandigarh	1	1	1
Daman and Diu	1	1	1
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1	1	1
NCT Delhi	1	1	1
Lakshadweep	1	1	1
Pondicherry	4	4	2
<b>Total</b>	<b>582</b>	<b>324</b>	<b>263</b>

### Import of Power from Neighbouring Countries

5891. SHRI BHISMA SHANKAR *alias* KUSHAL TIWARI: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government imports power from the neighbouring countries to meet the domestic requirement of power in the country;

(b) if so, the name of countries from which power has been imported along with the quantum of power imported during the last three years and the current year;

(c) whether the Government has formulated any policy to make the country self-reliant/self-sufficient in respect of power generation; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) and (b) The quantum of hydropower imported from Bhutan in the last three years is as follows:

Sl. No.	Year	Import of Hydropower by India from Bhutan (Million Units)
1	2	3
1.	2007-08	5228

1	2	3
2.	2008-09	5881
3.	2009-10	5335

The Government of India is collaborating with Bhutan to develop 10,000 MW of hydropower for export of surplus power to India by 2020.

(c) and (d) To make the country self reliant in respect of Power Generation, Government of India has formulated a National Electricity Policy in February, 2005 in consultation with State Governments and Central Electricity Authority for utilization of country's resources in the best optimal manner and development of Power Sector. In addition, Government has set an ambitious target for capacity addition of 78,700 MW for 11th Five Year Plan. Out of this a capacity of 22,302 MW has already been commissioned till 31-03-2010 and the capacity of 40072 MW is likely to be commissioned with a high level of certainty during the remaining period of the 11th Plan.

[English]

### Purchase of Electrical and Other Items by CPWD

5892. SHRI PURNMASI RAM:  
SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR SINGH:



Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of procurement procedure adopted by the Central Public Works Department for the purchase of electrical and other items required by them;

(b) whether the CPWD has purchased electrical and other items on rates more than the MRP during the last three years;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether any inquiry has been ordered in this regard;

(e) if so, the details and outcome thereof along with the action taken thereon;

(f) whether there is any proposal to ask CPWD to check the rates prevailing in the open market and the Kendriya Bhandar to ensure availability of the items required by them at the cheaper rates; and

(g) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (PROF. SAUGATA ROY): (a) Procurement is made as per procedure prescribed in CPWD Works Manual 2007 with upto date amendment. A copy of the amendment carried out vide CPWD's O.M. No. DGW/MAN/208 dated 30-3-2010 is enclosed in this regard.

(b) to (e) Some complaints of purchase of materials at more than maximum retail price (MRP) by CPWD Officers have been received and the same have been referred to Vigilance Unit of CPWD for investigation. The

investigation is still in progress.

(f) CPWD has informed that rates of various items are checked in the open market and Kendriya Bhandar as well and materials are procured at most reasonable rates.

(g) Does not arise in view of (f) above.

### **Statement**

*Central Public Works Department*

#### **Office Memorandum No. DGW/MAN/208**

Issued by Authority of Director General of Works

Nirman Bhavan, New Delhi

Dated: 30-03-2010

**Subject:** Modifications in the para 37.3(3) of CPWD Works Manual 2007—Procedure for Purchase of Materials.

In the existing provision as per para 37.3(3) of CPWD Works Manual 2007 for purchase of materials costing above Rs. 15,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 normally is to be made through call of quotation/bids. However for inviting quotation/bids proper publicity is required which may include publicity of NIQ through website/News papers and intimation to manufacturers, authorized dealers etc., otherwise calling quotations without wide publicity does not serve any purpose. But this whole process consumes a lot of time and money for such wide publicity. Therefore, the provisions contained in Para 37.3 under Section 37 of CPWD Works Manual 2007, pertaining to procedure for purchase of material is modified as per GFR rule 146.

Para	Existing Provisions	Modified Provisions
37.3	(3) Purchases of materials costing above Rs. Fifteen thousand and upto Rs. One lakh on each occasion shall normally be made through call of quotations/bids. However in cases of Urgency, Proprietary items, or items with exclusive specifications, purchases can be made by a purchase committee consisting of Executive Engineer, two Assistance Engi-	(3) Purchase of goods/material costing above Rs. 15,000 (Rupee fifteen thousand) only and up to Rs. 1,00,000 (Rupees One lakh) only on each occasion may be made on the recommendations of a duly constituted Local Purchase Committee consisting of three members of an appropriate level as decided by the Head of the Department. The committee will survey the market to ascertain the reasonableness

Para	Existing Provisions	Modified Provisions
	neers or one Assistant Engineer and one Junior Engineer as decided by Executive Engineer. The committee will survey the market to ascertain the reasonableness of rate, quality and specifications and identify the appropriate supplier.	of rate, quality and specifications and identify the appropriate supplier. Before recommending placement of the purchase order, the members of the committee will jointly record a certificate as under:—
	The members of the committee will jointly record a certificate as under:—	
	"Certified that we..., members of the purchase committee are jointly and individually satisfied that the materials recommended for purchase are of the requisite specification and quality, priced at the prevailing market rate and the supplier recommended is reliable and competent to supply the goods in question."	"Certified that we..., members of the purchase committee are jointly and individually satisfied that the goods/materials recommended for purchase are of the requisite specification and quality, priced at the prevailing market rate and the supplier recommended is reliable and competent to supply the goods in question."
		However to avoid wastage of time in constituting committee on each occasion, Chief Engineer may constitute a standing committee of 3 officers by designation for each office i.e. Division/Circle/Zone.

Issued from file no. CSQ/CM/M/16(1)/2008

Superintending Engineer (C and M)

Copy to:— 1. All ADGs, CPWD, E-in-C, PWD, Delhi Government

2. All CEs, CPWD, PWD Delhi Government—They are requested to endorse a copy of this to all SEs and EEs with further directions that they should bring this change to the notice of all the concerned.

Executive Engineer (II)

[Translation]

**Dental Council of India**

5893. SHRIMATI BHAVANA PATIL GAWALI:

YOGI ADITYA NATH:

SHRI ARJUN MUNDA:

SHRI RAMSINH RATHWA:

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

(a) the works and reforms carried out by the Dental

Council of India (DCI) to maintain high standards in dental education in the country during the last three years and the current year;

(b) whether the DCI has conducted any surprise inspections of dental colleges during the said period;

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

(d) whether the Government has received reports/complaints regarding various kinds of irregularities and corruption in DCI;

(e) if so, the details thereof and the action taken in this regard; and

(f) the steps taken or proposed to be taken by the Government to ensure that high standards in medical education are maintained by DCI?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI): (a) The Dental Council of India has been primarily entrusted with the duties and responsibilities to regulate the profession of dentistry and the highest standard of dental education in the country is maintained as per regulations framed under the respective subjects. Following DCI regulations were either framed or amended:—

1. DCI Regulations, 2006
2. Revised BDS course Regulation; 2007
3. Revised MDS course Regulation; 2007
4. DCI (Miscellaneous) Regulation; 2007
5. Dental Hygienists course Regulation; 2008
6. Dental Mechanics course Regulation; 2008
7. DCI Post Graduate Diploma course Regulations (Dental Materials), 2008
8. DCI Post Graduate Diploma Course Regulations, 2008
9. DCI Regulations on Curbing the Menace of Ragging in Dental Colleges, 2009
10. DCI Screening Test Regulations, 2009

(b) and (c) As per DCI regulations, 94 inspections including surprise inspections were carried out at the dental colleges to ascertain the infrastructural facility, equipment and teaching faculty by the inspectors approved by the DCI. Based on their findings, the Executive Committee of DCI considered the Inspection reports and sent recommendations for approval of the Government. The Central Government, based on the recommendations issues permission for new colleges/ renewal of permission by 31st March and 15th July in respect of MDS/BDS respectively.

(d) No.

(e) Does not arise.

(f) Development of Dental Education is an ongoing process.

[English]

### **Raising Capital by PSBs**

5894. SHRI P. KARUNAKARAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has asked Public Sector Banks (PSBs) to raise money through the stock market to meet their capital adequacy and funds for the future growth;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the permissible limit of public holdings in PSBs;

(d) whether the Government has any proposal to dilute its holding in PSBs; and

(e) if so, the details thereof along with reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) To meet their growth requirements, the public sector banks raise capital funds through various permissible channels which, *inter-alia*, include raising capital from the capital market through issue of equity shares by way of Initial Public Offer (IPO)/Follow-on Public Offer (FPO)/ Rights issue, etc.

(c) to (e) As per the Section 3(2B) (c) of the Banking Companies (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertakings) Act, 1970/80, the banks may raise capital by public issue of shares in such manner that Central Government shall at all times hold not less than 51% of the paid-up capital in nationalised banks and 55% in State Bank of India in accordance with the provisions of State Bank of India (SBI) Act, 1955. However, the Government has introduced the State Bank of India (Amendment) Bill, 2010 in the Lok Sabha on 8th March, 2010, which, *inter-alia*, stipulates reduction of Central

Government shareholding in SBI from 55% to 51% consisting of the equity shares of the issued capital. This amendment has been proposed so that there can be increased participation by public in the equity capital of SBI, if and when required.

#### **Wild Life Tourism Projects**

5895. SHRI DUSHYANT SINGH: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Wild Life Tourism Projects sanctioned by the Government during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise;

(b) the allocation of funds made so far for these projects during the said period, State-wise; and

(c) the achievements made in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI SULTAN AHMED): (a) to (c)

Development and Promotion of Tourism including wild life 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 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. Details of projects sanctioned by Ministry of Tourism including wild life tourism in the last three years, State/ Union Territory-wise are given in the enclosed Statement.

Implementation of projects sanctioned by the Ministry of Tourism, is the responsibility of the concerned State Governments/Union Territory Administration. However, the Ministry of Tourism monitors physical and financial progress of the sanctioned projects through site visits and periodic reviews.

#### **Statement**

*Tourism Projects Sanctioned during the First Three Years (2007-08, 2008-09 and 2009-10) of Eleventh Five Year Plan*

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	State	Number of Project	Amount Sanctioned
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	30	14,269.82
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	37	10,131.06
3.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0
4.	Assam	15	4,455.39
5.	Bihar	15	3,923.60
6.	Chandigarh	14	2,858.71
7.	Chhattisgarh	6	2,427.91
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	3	24.88
9.	Daman and Diu	1	12.50

1	2	3	4
10.	Delhi	19	6,641.83
11.	Goa	3	4,814.91
12.	Gujarat	12	3,430.76
13.	Haryana	22	5,957.79
14.	Himachal Pradesh	25	7,648.88
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	91	15,163.90
16.	Jharkhand	10	1,155.47
17.	Kerala	29	8,692.70
18.	Karnataka	22	10,520.10
19.	Lakshadweep	1	.782.73
20.	Maharashtra	11	5,890.29
21.	Manipur	25	7,344.17
22.	Meghalaya	15	3,386.32
23.	Mizoram	16	4,417.25
24.	Madhya Pradesh	37	11,991.65
25.	Nagaland	47	7,260.74
26.	Orissa	29	9,717.77
27.	Puducherry	13	2,421.66
28.	Punjab	7	3,313.94
29.	Rajasthan	19	8,565.41
30.	Sikkim	67	16,075.83
31.	Tamil Nadu	37	8,005.82
32.	Tripura	30	3,539.00
33.	Uttar Pradesh	17	7,511.72
34.	Uttarakhand	8	6,604.07
35.	West Bengal	28	9,398.06
Grand Total		761	218,356.64

**Distribution of Power from  
Mega Power Plants**

5896. SHRI NAMA NAGESWARA RAO: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has formulated any guidelines about the distribution of power generated by mega power plants that are set up in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the State in which the power plant is situated would be getting a major share of the power generated by these plants and the remaining share is to be provided to the other States;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the Government has finalized any power sharing ratio amongst the various stakeholders; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) to (f) As per the extant Mega Power Policy, a developer can sell power from a mega power project to any State(s), provided that power supply is tied up with the distribution companies/utilities through long term Power Purchase Agreements (PPAs) in accordance with the National Electricity Policy 2005 and Tariff Policy 2006. As regards, power from central generating stations (mega or non-mega), it is generally allocated in accordance with the extant guidelines, whose details are given in the enclosed Statement.

**Statement**

**(A) Thermal and Nuclear Power Stations**

- a. 10% of the power to be allocated to the State in which the Central thermal power plant is located (Home State).
- b. 15% of the power to be kept unallocated at the disposal of the Central Government for meeting the urgent requirements of the

individual states in the region from time to time.

- c. 75% of the power to be distributed among the States in the Region (including home State) in accordance with the Central plan assistance and energy consumption for the previous five years. These two factors are given equal weightage.

**(B) Hydro Power Stations**

- a. 15% of the generation capacity to be kept as "unallocated" at the disposal of the Central Government to be distributed within the region or outside, depending upon overall requirement.
- b. 12% of power from the energy generated by the power station to be supplied free of cost to those States of the Regions (including the State where the hydro electric project is located), where distress like submergence, dislocation of population, etc. is caused due to setting up of the project at the specific site, the allocation being made in proportion to the extent of such distress.
- c. 73% of the power to be distributed among the States in the Region (including home State) in accordance with the Central plan assistance and energy consumption for the previous five years. These two factors are given equal weightage.

*[Translation]*

**Purification of Rivers under JNNURM**

5897. SHRI SAJJAN VERMA:

SHRI E.G. SUGAVANAM:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has any proposal to purify/treat major rivers flowing in the metropolitan cities in the country under the Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM);

(b) if so, the details of rivers identified under the scheme and the funds allocated for the purpose, State-wise; and

(c) the time by which the said works are likely to be taken up along with the expected time of this completion?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY): (a) No, Madam. Purification of rivers is not an admissible component for funding under Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM). Under JNNURM, Sewerage projects are approved for abatement of pollution to rivers.

(b) and (c) Does not arise.

#### **Assistance for Drinking Water Projects**

5898. SHRI GHANSHYAM ANURAGI: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the World Bank (WB) and Asian Development Bank (ADB) have sanctioned any financial assistance for the drinking water supply projects in the country during the last three years;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether these funds have been fully utilized;

(d) if not, the reasons therefor;

(e) whether there is any mechanism in place to monitor the utilization of the said financial assistance;

(f) if so, the details thereof; and

(g) the progress achieved under these projects?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (PROF. SAUGATA ROY): (a) The World Bank (WB) has not sanctioned any financial assistance for urban drinking water supply projects in the country during the last three years (2007-2008; 2008-2009; 2009-2010). The Asian Development Bank (ADB) has approved seven water supply projects in India amounting to \$ 446 million since 2007.

(b) Details are given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) The disbursement ratio of the projects has increased to 28% in 2009 in comparison to 12% in 2005.

(d) Inability to utilize funds fully is mostly due to problems encountered in project implementation.

(e) Yes, Madam.

(f) There is a mechanism for ensuring proper utilization of the loans received from ADB assisted projects which includes Project Readiness Checklist, Tripartite Review Meetings, State Portfolio Reviews visits and Capacity building.

(g) As in (c) above.

#### **Statement**

##### *List of ADB Supported Urban Water Supply Projects in India since 2007*

Sl. No.	Loan No.	Name	Date of Approval	Approval Amount (\$ Million)	Status
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	2312	North Karnataka Urban Sector Investment Program (Subproject 1)	26-Jan-07	33.0	Ongoing
2.	2331	Jammu and Kashmir Urban Sector Development Investment Program (Subproject 1)	04-Jun-07	42.2	Ongoing

1	2	3	4	5	6
3.	2366	Rajasthan Urban Sector Development Investment Program (Sub-project 1)	08-Nov-07	60.0	Ongoing
4.	2410	Uttarakhand Urban Sector Development Investment Program Project 1	01-Feb-08	60.0	Ongoing
5.	2456	Urban Water Supply and Environment in Madhya Pradesh (Supplementary Loan)	13-Oct-08	71.0	Ongoing
6.	2506	Rajasthan Urban Sector Development Investment Program Tranche 2	19-Jan-09	150.0	Ongoing
7.	2528	North Eastern Region Capital Cities Development Investment Program, Tranche 1	01-Jul-09	30.0	Ongoing

### Losses of Banks

5899. SHRI DANVE RAOSAHEB PATIL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the Public Sector Banks (PSBs) running in losses during the last three years and as on date, bank-wise;

(b) the reasons therefor; and

(c) the remedial measures taken/being taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) All the public sector banks have reported net profit during the years 2006-07, 20p7-08 and 2008-09.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

### Development of North East Regions

5900. SHRI ARJUN MUNDA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of decision taken by the Union Cabinet pertaining to Special Reserve Fund for the

development of North Eastern Region;

(b) whether these have been instances of neglect/violation/overlooking of such decision during the last three years; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and reaction of the Government therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (c) It was proposed to set apart a sum of Rs. 500 crore to tackle special problems in Arunachal Pradesh and the border areas in the North Eastern Region, in the Budget speech for 2008-09. An additional amount of Rs. 86.20 crore has been approved for undertaking projects in the North Eastern Region.

Funds are also provided for the development of North Eastern Region from the Non-Lapsable Central Pool of Resources (NLCPR). Further, a package of Rs. 500 crore and an additional package of Rs. 250 crore, have been announced for the development of the socio-economic infrastructure in Bodo Territorial Council (BTC) areas of Assam. An amount of Rs. 6581.50 crore has been released upto 31-03-2010 from the NLCPR and the BTC packages.



### Trafficking of Children

5901. SHRI DHANANJAY SINGH: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to set up a system for monitoring the adoption agencies to check child trafficking in the name of adoption;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the children found abandoned are not handed over to the child welfare committee and instead they are sent directly to the adoption agencies where preference is given to the foreign parents than the Indian parents; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) to (d) Adequate safeguards to check child trafficking are in-built in In-country Guidelines 2004 and inter-country Guidelines 2006 which govern the adoption procedure in the country.

As per juvenile justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2000, any child in need of care and protection is required to be produced before the Child Welfare Committee within 24 hours (excluding journey time). The Child Welfare Committee, after following due procedure, declares such child legally free for adoption.

However, if a licensed adoption agency receives an abandoned child under its care, it has to file an FIR with the police and make an application to Child Welfare Committee within 24 hours seeking permission to keep the child in custody.

The Government encourages in-country adoption in preference to inter-country adoption. This has been reiterated in CARA Guidelines which state that all adoption agencies will give priority to in-country adoption and exhaust all possibilities to place a child within the country before proposing inter country adoption. Only when all efforts to place the child with Indian parents

fail, the process for inter-country adoption is initiated.

This stipulation of giving first preference for in-country adoption is further ascertained by CARA before issuing No-objection certificate (NOC) for inter-country adoption.

[English]

### Policy for Roof Water Harvesting

5902. Dr. M. THAMBIDURAI:

SHRI SONAWANE PRATAP NARAYANRAO:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to formulate a National Policy for Roof Water Harvesting for implementing in all cities/towns with a view to conserving water in all multi-storey/high-rise buildings;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also proposed to make it mandatory for the setting up of a roof water harvesting equipment in all multi-storey/high-rise buildings and to include such measures in the building bye-laws by the Urban Local Bodies; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (PROF. SAUGATA ROY): (a) Existing policies of the Government adequately cater to the need for conserving water through implementation of Roof Water Harvesting in cities and towns.

(b) Water harvesting has been emphasized as one of the steps to be taken to meet the demand for water in the cities and towns. Revision of bye-laws to make rain water harvesting mandatory in all buildings and adoption of water conservation measures is included in the Model building bye-laws 2004 formulated by the Ministry of Urban Development and is one of the key reforms to be implemented by states/cities under the Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) within the Mission period of 2005-12.

(c) While signing the Memorandum of Agreements for implementation of reforms with the Government of India under the Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM), all states have committed

to implement the reforms relating to rain water harvesting system in cities by 2012.

(d) Details are given in the enclosed Statement.

**Statement**

*Action Taken Report on incorporation of provisions of Rainwater harvesting by various State Governments*

Sl. No.	State Government	Communication No.	Action taken
1	2	3	4
1.	Kerala	Letter No. 30618/D1/05/LSGD dated 30-6-2005	The State Government has amended the Kerala Municipality Building Rules, 1999 vide G.O. No. 188/99 dated 1st October, 1999 and have incorporated the provision of rainwater harvesting by including a separate chapter (Chapter XVI-A). The rainwater harvesting in terms of residential building is for 100 sq mt of floor area or more and plot area of 200 sq mt or more.
2.	Chhattisgarh	Letter No. F9-49/18/2004 dated 15th July, 2005	The Chhattisgarh Bhumi Vikas Niyam, 1984 under Rule 78 (4) provides for mandatory implementation of Rain/Roof Water Harvesting measures for all types of buildings having plot size more than 500 sq. mt. The towns for which the planning areas have been notified under the provisions of Chhattisgarh T and CP Act, 1973 are required to follow the Chhattisgarh Bhumi Vikas Niyam, 1984.
3.	West Bengal	Letter No. 2011-S/05 dated 5th August, 2005	The State Government has incorporated the provisions for rainwater harvesting in the KMC Building Rules, 2005 with an amendment in 2010.
4.	Tripura	Letter No. F-2(268)-GL-TCPO/2005/1011 dated 19th August, 2005	In the Tripura Building Rules, 2004 vide Section 110, the provision for Rain Water Harvesting and Waste Water treatment has been made. Water harvesting through storing of rain water runoff is mandatory in all new buildings having plinth area more than 300 sq. mt. for all types of uses and in group housing of any size. The plan for the above buildings submitted to the local bodies shall indicate the system of storm water drainage along with points of collection of rain water in surface reservoirs or in recharge wells. A system of dual piping must be installed in the group housing buildings in order to utilize part of untreated water supply. A separate overhead water tank for feeding WCs, urinals, water coolers

1

2

3

4

would be served by one piping system and garden taps. The other piping system would supply (municipal supply) treated water to the washbasins, bath taps and kitchen taps. All non-residential buildings having a discharge of 10,000 liters per day shall incorporate wastewater recycling system. Recycled water should be used for horticultural purpose.

5. Haryana

Letter No. 3/2/2005-  
R-I dated 25-8-05

In the Haryana Municipal Building Bye-laws, 1982, after clause 23 thereof the following clause shall be inserted, namely (a) Arrangement of roof top rain-water harvesting will have to be made by the plot owner, constructing the building on the plot where the area of the roof is 100 square meters or more, (b) The system of collection, conveyance and dispersal of rain-water for harvesting shall be made in such a manner that only clear water is able to enter. No contaminated waste water from the building or surrounding area should find its way in this system, (c) The entry points of the rain-water for harvesting shall be designed in such a manner that in normal days, these remain covered. Arrangements of segregation of the rain-water from the first shower (containing wash water) shall also be there, (d) The arrangement of quick filtration of rain-water will also be made in the rain-water harvesting well/tube well so that rain-water does not pollute or choke the strata, (e) The complete system of rain-water harvesting will be constructed within plot area available with the owner, (f) The recharge well shall be located at a distance of not less than 10 meters away from any structure handling sewage or industrial waste water (such as septic tank or effluent treatment plant etc.). This minimum distance of 10 meters will not be applicable to manholes or sewer lines although it will be ensured that they are leak proof, (g) The detailed proposal of the system comprising collections, conveyance and dispersion of rain-water harvesting well/tube well will have to be shown on the building plan submitted for approval, (h) Any Engineer not below the rank of Sub-Divisional Engineer/ Municipal Engineer will have the powers to inspect the system whenever considered necessary and the owner of building will ensure compliance, (i) Urban Development Department, Haryana shall notify the area where such rain-water harvesting system is to be provided. Broad guidelines about the approximate depth of the recharge well and the sample strata chart will also be made available, (j) The Water (Prevention

1	2	3	4
			and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 (Act 6 of 1974), with all amendments made from time to time shall be applicable.
			Construction of the building as laid down in sub clause (I) shall be the part of the occupation certificate. Unless such construction is completed as per the approval, no occupation certificate shall be issued.
6.	Karnataka	Letter No. DTP (23)/DD/(HQ)/RWH/2005-06 dated 25-8-05	The Guidelines prepared by TCPO regarding Rainwater Harvesting have already been incorporated in the Building Bye Laws prepared for Towns/cities in the state and necessary directions have been issued to all the authorities concerned.
7.	Himachal Pradesh	Letter No. LSG-A (3) 1/95 (SAHS) dated 30-8-05	The Urban Development Department vide its letter no. UD-H(C)-(10)-Engg Cell 3/99 dated 28.4.05 has issued necessary directions to all the Urban Local Bodies of the state for making compulsory provision of Rain Water Harvesting in their Building Bye Laws.
8.	Arunachal Pradesh	Letter No. DUD/Estt.-22/99-2000 dated 6-9-2005	Government of Arunachal Pradesh has notified the Building Bye-laws, 2009 which include provision for rain water harvesting.
9.	Maharashtra	Order No. TPB 432001/2133/CR-230/01/UD-II dated 10th March, 2005	(a) All the layout open spaces/amenity spaces of housing societies and new construction/reconstruction/addition on the plots having area not less than 1000 sq. mt. in non gaothan areas of Municipal Corpn. of Gr. Mumbai shall have one or more Rain Water Harvesting structures having a minimum total capacity as detailed in Schedule. Provided that the Authority may approve the Rain Water Harvesting Structures of specifications different from those in Schedule, subject to the minimum capacity of Rain Water Harvesting being ensured in each case.  (b) The owner/society of every building mentioned in the (a) above shall ensure that the Rain Water Harvesting structure is maintained in good repair for storage of water for non-potable purposes or recharge of groundwater at all times.  (c) The Authority may impose a levy not exceeding Rs. 1000 per annum for every 100 sq. mt. of built up area for the failure of the owner of any building mentioned in (a) above to maintain Rain Water Harvesting. structure as required under the byelaws.

1	2	3	4
10.	Gujarat	Letter No. VNM-102005-GOI-12-L dated 15-9-2005	The State Government have issued necessary instruction to make provision of rainwater harvesting and circulated to all Urban Local Bodies under Section 122 of Gujarat Town Planning and Urban Development Act, 1976.
11.	Meghalaya	Letter No. DUA/D/74/2005/2 dated 19-9-2005	The State Government is actively considering incorporating the provision of rainwater harvesting in the Meghalaya Building Bye-laws, 2001.
12.	Tamil Nadu (Chennai)	—	Development Regulations in Draft Master Plan (2026) has incorporated Rain Water Harvesting.
13.	Andhra Pradesh (Hyderabad)	—	Development Regulations in Draft Master Plan (2021) has incorporated Rain Water Harvesting Master Plan..
14.	Delhi		Water Harvesting through storing of water runoff including rain water in all new buildings on plots of 100 sq mts and above will be mandatory. Further, all buildings having a minimum discharge of 10,000 litres should use harvested rain water for horticultural purposes.
15.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands		Provision of Rainwater Harvesting has been incorporated in the Building Bye-laws, 1999.
16.	Rajasthan		State government has made rainwater harvesting mandatory for all public buildings and establishments and all properties in plots covering more than 500 sq. m. in urban areas.
17.	Uttar Pradesh		In 1998, State Government has directed all the Development Authorities of the State to take steps for rainwater harvesting at Master Plan/Zonal Plan and Layout level and provision has to be made in all plots with minimum size of 1000 mt and Group Housing Plots.
18.	Madhya Pradesh		Rainwater harvesting has been made mandatory in all new buildings with an area of 250 sq. m. or more.

[Translation]

**Projects with Foreign Assistance**

5903. SHRI HARISHCHANDRA CHAVAN:  
SHRI CHANDRAKANT KHAIRE:

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

(a) whether some projects relating to urban infrastructure, poverty alleviation and housing sector are being implemented in various States with foreign assistance;

(b) if so, the details of the foreign assistance received by the States during each of the last three years along with the projects for which the said assistance has been utilized, State-wise;

(c) whether some more projects are likely to be implemented in the States with foreign assistance; and

(d) if so, the details thereof, project-wise?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION AND MINISTER OF TOURISM (KUMARI SELJA): (a) and (b) The State-wise and Donor-wise details of projects, as reported by

Ministry of Finance, relating to Urban Infrastructure, poverty alleviation and housing sector being implemented with foreign assistance received by the States during each of the last three years alongwith the details of the utilization are given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(c) and (d) The details of the projects in pipeline for implementation in the States with foreign assistance given in the enclosed Statement-II.

**Statement-I**

(Amount in Thousands)

Sector, State, Donor, Loan	Loan Curr.	Agree date	Loan Amount (Net of Cancellation)	2007-08	2008-09	2009-2010
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
<b>Back to Back</b>						
URDE Urban Development	JPY		60,578,000.00	8,551,000.00	42,027,000.00	0.00
	INR			3,013,209.93	19,219,031.15	0.00
AP Andhra Pradesh	JPY		42,027,000.00	0.00	42,027,000.00	0.00
	INR			0.00	19,219,031.15	0.00
GOJP Japan	JPY		42,027,000.00	0.00	42,027,000.00	0.00
	INR			0.00	19,219,031.15	0.00
1. IDP-198 Hyderabad Outer Ring Road Project (Phase II)	JPY	21-11-2008	41,191,000.00	0.00	41,191,000.00	0.00
	INR			0.00	18,836,726.68	0.00
2. IDP-198A Hyderabad Outer Ring Road Project (Phase II)	JPY	21-11-2008	836,000.00	0.00	836,000.00	0.00
	INR			0.00	382,304.47	0.00
TN Tamil Nadu	JPY		8,551,000.00	8,551,000.00	0.00	0.00
	INR			3,013,209.93	0.00	0.00
GOJP Japan	JPY		8,551,000.00	8,551,000.00	0.00	0.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
	INR			3,013,209.93	0.00	0.00	
3.	IDP-196 Tamil Nadu Urban Infrastructure Project	JPY	10-3-2008	4,546,000.00	4,545,000.00	0.00	0.00
	INR			1,601,671.65	0.00	0.00	
4.	IDP-198A Tamil Nadu Urban Infrastructure Project	JPY	10-03-2008	4,006,000.00	4,006,000.00	0.00	0.00
	INR			1,411,638.29	0.00	0.00	
URDE	Urban Development	USD		581,000.00	60,000.00	221,000.00	300,000.00
	INR			2,418,137.48	10,109,005.21	14,237,894.10	
AP	Andhra Pradesh	USD		300,000.00	0.00	0.00	300,000.00
	INR				0.00	0.00	14,237,894.10
	IBRD	IBRD		300,000.00	0.00	0.00	300,000.00
	INR				0.00	0.00	14,237,894.10
5.	7818-IN Andhra Pradesh Municipal Development Project	USD	22-01-2010	300,000.00	0.00	0.00	300,000.00
	INR				0.00	0.00	14,237,894.10
MP	Madhya Pradesh	USD		71,000.00	0.00	71,000.00	0.00
	INR				0.00	3,247,689.46	0.00
ADB	Asian Development Bank	USD		71,000.00	0.00	71,000.00	0.00
	INR				0.00	3,247,689.46	0.00
6.	2456-IND Urban Water Supply and Environmental Proj. in Madhya Pradesh (Suppl.)	USD	10-11-2008	71,000.00	0.00	71,000.00	0.00
	INR				0.00	3,247,689.46	0.00
RJ	Rajasthan	USD		210,000.00	60,000.00	150,000.00	0.00
	INR				2,416,137.48	6,861,315.75	0.00
ADB	Asian Development Bank	USD		210,000.00	60,000.00	150,000.00	0.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
	INR			2,416,137.48	6,861,315.75	0.00	
7.	2366-IND Rajasthan Urban Sector Development Investment Program (Project-1)	USD	17-01-2008	60,000.00	60,000.00	0.00	0.00
	INR			2,416,137.48	0.00	0.00	
8.	2506-IND Rajasthan Urban Sector Dev. Invest. Program- Proj-2	USD	18-02-2009	150,000.00	0.00	150,000.00	0.00
	INR			0.00	6,861,315.75	0.00	
<b>Normal</b>							
URDE	Urban Development	JPY		292,639,000.00	78,537,000.00	97,109,000.00	116,893,000.00
		INR			27,674,848.00	44,408,139.12	59,734,894.65
CN	Central Government	JPY		292,539,000.00	78,537,000.00	97,109,000.00	116,893,000.00
		INR			27,674,946.60	44,408,139.92	59,734,894.65
GOJP	Japan	JPY		292,539,000.00	78,537,000.00	97,109,000.00	116,893,000.00
		INR			27,674,946.60	44,408,139.92	59,734,894.65
9.	IDP-191 Delhi Mass Rapid Transport System Project Phase 2(III)	JPY	10-3-2008	71,529,000.00	71,529,000.00	0.00	0.00
		INR			25,205,460.55	0.00	0.00
10.	IDP-191A Delhi Mass Rapid Transport System Project Phase 2 (III)	JPY	10-3-2008	571,000.00	571,000.00	0.00	0.00
		INR			201,209.55	0.00	0.00
11.	IDP-192 Kolkata East-West Metro Project	JPY	10-03-2008	4,789,000.00	4,789,000.00	0.00	0.00
		INR			1,687,552.61	0.00	0.00
12.	IDP-192A Kolkata East-West Metro Project	JPY	10-03-2008	1,648,000.00	1,648,000.00	0.00	0.00
		INR			580,723.00	0.00	0.00
13.	IDP-197 Chennai Metro Project	JPY	21-11-2008	16,961,000.00	0.00	16,961,000.00	0.00



1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
	INR			0.00	7,756,299.22	0.00	
14.	IDP-197A Chennai Metro Project	JPY	21-11-2008	2,395,000.00	0.00	2,395,000.00	0.00
	INR			0.00	1,095,238.29	0.00	
15.	IDP-202 Delhi Mass Rapid Transport System Project Phase 2 (IV)	JPY	31-03-2009	76,229,000.00	0.00	76,229,000.00	0.00
	INR			0.00	34,859,674.16	0.00	
16.	IDP-202A Delhi Mass Rapid Transport System Project Phase 2 (IV)	JPY	31-03-2009	1,524,00.00	0.00	1,524,000.00	0.00
	INR			0.00	696,928.25	0.00	
17.	IDP-206 Delhi Mass Rapid Transport System Project Phase 2 (V)	JPY	31-03-2010	33,632,000.00	0.00	0.00	33,632,000.00
	INR			0.00	0.00	17,186,691.00	
18.	IDP-206A Delhi Mass Rapid Transport System Project Phase 2 (V)	JPY	31-03-2010	8,000.00	0.00	0.00	8,000.00
	INR			0.00	0.00	4,088.18	
19.	IDP-207 Kolkata East-West Metro Project (III)	JPY	31-03-2010	22,809,000.00	0.00	0.00	22,809,000.00
	INR			0.00	0.00	11,655,900.80	
20.	IDP-207A Kolkata East-West Metro Project (III)	JPY	31-03-2010	593,000.00	0.00	0.00	593,000.00
	INR			0.00	0.00	303,036.05	
21.	IDP-208 Chennai Metro Project (II)	JPY	31-03-2010	55,646,000.00	0.00	0.00	55,646,000.00
	INR			0.00	0.00	28,436,330.21	
22.	IDP-208A Chennai Metro Project (II)	JPY	31-03-2010	4,205,000.00	0.00	0.00	4,206,000.00
	INR			0.00	0.00	2,148,847.51	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
URDE Urban Development	USD		165,200.00	75,200.00	60,000.00	30,000.00
	INR			3,028,225.64	2,744,526.30	1,423,789.41
JK Jammu and Kaahmir	USD		42,200.00	42,200.00	0.00	0.00
	INR			1,699,350.03	0.00	0.00
ADS Asian Development Bank	USD		42,200.00	42,200.00	0.00	0.00
	INR			1,699,350.03	0.00	0.00
23. 2331-IND Jammu and Kashmir Urban Sector Dev. Inv. Proj. (Proj. 1)	USD	28-12-2007	42,200.00	42,200.00	0.00	0.00
	INR			1,699,350.03	0.00	0.00
KN Karnataka	USD		33,000.00	33,000.00	0.00	0.00
	INR			1,328,875.61	0.00	0.00
ADS Asian Development Bank	USD		33,000.00	33,000.00	0.00	0.00
	INR			1,328,875.61	0.00	0.00
24. 2312-IND North Karnataka Urban Sector Invest. Prog. (Proj. I)	USD	23-01-2008	33,000.00	33,000.00	0.00	0.00
	INR			1,328,875.61	0.00	0.00
MS Multistates	USD		30,000.00	0.00	0.00	30,000.00
	INR			0.00	0.00	1,423,789.41
ADS Asian Development Bank	USD		30,000.00	0.00	0.00	30,000.00
	INR			0.00	0.00	1,423,789.41
25. 2528-IND National Eastern Capital Cities Dev. Invest- ment Prog.-Project 1	USD	04-08-2009	30,000.00	0.00	0.00	30,000.00
	INR			0.00	0.00	1,423,789.41
UR Uttarakhand	USD		60,000.00	0.00	60,000.00	0.00
	INR			0.00	2,744,525.30	0.00

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
ADS Asian Development Bank		USD		60,000.00	0.00	60,000.00	0.00
		INR			0.00	2,744,526.30	0.00
26. 2410-IND Uttarakhand Urban Sector Development Investment Program (Project-1)		USD	23-10-2008	60,000.00	0.00	60,000.00	0.00
		INR			0.00	2,744,526.30	0.00
<b>Grand Total (INR)</b>					36,132,519.65	76,480,702.58	75,396,578.16

(Amount in Thousands)

Sector, State, Donor, Loan	Loan Curr.	Agree date	Loan Amount (Net of Cance- llation)	2007-08	2008-09	2009-2010
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
<b>Normal</b>						
URDE Urban Development	USD		350.00	350.00	0.00	0.00
	INR			14,094.14	0.00	0.00
CN Central Government	USD		350.00	350.00	0.00	0.00
	INR			14,094.14	0.00	0.00
IBRD IBRD	USD		350.00	350.00	0.00	0.00
	INR			14,094.14	0.00	0.00
1. TF90250-IN Grant for Preparation of the Sustainable Urban Transport Project-GEF	USD	24-07-2007	350.00	350.00	0.00	0.00
	INR			14,094.14	0.00	0.00
<b>Back to Back</b>						
URDE Urban Development	USD		2,600.00	2,500.00	100.00	0.00
	INR			100,672.40	4,574.21	0.00
GU Gujarat	USD		100.00	0.00	100.00	0.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	INR			0.00	4,574.21	0.00
IBRD IBRD	USD		100.00	0.00	100.00	0.00
	INR			0.00	4,574.21	0.00
2. TF-91901 Developing GUDC as Carbon Intermediary Project	USD	25-07-2008	100.00	0.00	100.00	0.00
	INR			0.00	4,574.21	0.00
MS Multistates	USD		2,500.00	2,500.00	0.00	0.00
	INR			100,672.40	0.00	0.00
IDA IDA	USD		2,500.00	2,500.00	0.00	0.00
	INR			100,672.40	0.00	0.00
3. TF054009 Tsunami Disaster Recovery in India	USD	24-04-2007	2,500.00	2,500.00	0.00	0.00
	INR			100,672.40	0.00	0.00
<b>Grand Total (INR)</b>				<b>114,766.53</b>	<b>4,574.21</b>	<b>0.00</b>

(Amount in Thousands)

Sector, State, Donor, Loan	Loan Curr.	Agree date	Loan Amount (Net of Cance- llation)	2007-08	2008-09	2009-2010
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
<b>Back to Back</b>						
URDE Urban Development	JPY		81,684,000.00	2,723,832.39	111,637.81	1,930,751.17
	INR			1,089,174.08	48,795.84	1,059,041.92
AP Andhra Pradesh	JPY		41,191,000.00	0.00	0.00	1,660,524.31
	INR			0.00	0.00	847,276.36
GOJP Japan	JPY		41,191,000.00	0.00	0.00	1,660,524.31
	INR			0.00	0.00	847,276.36

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1. IDP-198 Hyderabad Outer Ring Road Project (Phase-II)	JPY	21-11-2008	41,191,000.00		0.00	0.00	1,660,524.31
	INR				0.00	0.00	847,276.36
KN Karnataka	JPY		28,358,000.00		0.00	0.00	135,784.47
	INR				0.00	0.00	66,891.42
GOJP Japan	JPY		28,358,000.00		0.00	0.00	135,784.47
	INR				0.00	0.00	66,891.42
2. IDP-168 Bangalore Water Supply and Sewerage Project (II-2)	JPY	31-03-2006	28,358,000.00		0.00	0.00	135,784.47
	INR				0.00	0.00	66,891.42
TN Tamil Nadu	JPY		8,551,000.00	2,700,000.00		0.00	28,000.00
	INR			1,080,000.00		0.00	91,469.98
GOJP Japan	JPY		8,551,000.00	2,700,000.00		0.00	28,000.00
	INR			1,080,000.00		0.00	91,469.98
3. IDP-196 Tamil Nadu Urban Infrastructure Project	JPY	10-03-2008	4,545,000.00	1,370,000.00		0.00	28,000.00
	INR			548,000.00		0.00	91,469.98
4. IDP-196A Tamil Nadu Urban Infrastructure Project	JPY	10-03-2008	4,006,000.00	1,330,000.00		0.00	0.00
	INR			532,000.00		0.00	0.00
WB West Bengal	JPY		3,584,000.00	23,832.39	111,637.81		106,442.39
	INR			9,174.08	48,795.84		53,402.15
GOJP Japan	JPY		3,584,000.00	23,832.39	111,637.81		106,442.39
	INR			9,174.08	48,795.84		53,404.15
5. IDP-175 Kolkata Solid Waste Management Improvement Project	JPY	31-03-2006	3,584,000.00	23,832.39	111,637.81		106,442.39
	INR			9,174.08	48,795.84		53,404.15

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
URDE Urban Development	USD		1,417,67.70	75,354.55	88,100.75	124,965.01
	INR			3,022,074.91	4,059,862.84	5,866,746.70
AP Andhra Pradesh	USD		300,000.00	0.00	0.00	20,750.00
	INR			0.00	0.00	944,732.50
IBRD IBRD	USD		300,000.00	0.00	0.00	20,750.00
	INR			0.00	0.00	944,732.50
6. 7816-IN Andhra Pradesh Municipal Development Project	USD	22-01-2010	300,000.00	0.00	0.00	20,760.00
	INR			0.00	0.00	944,732.60
GU Gujarat	USD		1,000.00	631.33	197.60	0.00
	INR			25,155.18	8,382.71	0.00
IBRD IBRD	USD		1,000.00	631.33	197.60	0.00
	INR			25,155.18	8,382.71	0.00
7. P4250 Gujarat Urban Development Project	USD	01-02-2006	1,000.00	631.33	197.60	0.00
	INR			25,155.18	8,382.71	0.00
KN Karnataka	USD		216,000.00	6,564.33	15,222.68	8,421.81
	INR			262,978.68	683,739.42	399,549.49
IBRD IBRD	USD		216,000.00	6,564.33	15,222.88	8,421.81
	INR			262,976.68	683,739.42	399,549.49
8. 4818-IN Karnataka Municipal Reforms Project	USD	02-05-2006	216,000.00	6,564.33	16,222.68	8,421.81
	INR			262,976.68	683,739.42	399,549.49
KR Kerala	USD		221,200.00	2,479.07	7,802.00	13,302.32
	INR			99,652.45	368,873.88	631,620.39
ADB Asian Development Bank	USD		221,200.00	2,479.07	7,802.00	13,302.32
	INR			99,652.45	368,873.88	631,620.39

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
9.	2226-IND Kerala Sustainable Urban Dev. Project	USD	08-12-2006	221,200.00	2,479.07	7,802.00	13,302.32
		INR			99,852.45	3,68,873.88	631,820.39
MP	Madhya Pradesh	USD		71,000.00	0.00	4,449.80	4,449.33
		INR			0.00	218,973.41	211,324.89
ADB	Asian Development Bank	USD		71,000.00	0.00	4,449.80	4,449.33
		INR			0.00	218,973.41	211,324.89
10.	2456-IND Urban Water Supply and Environmental Imp. Proj. in Madhya Pradesh (Suppl.)	USD	10-11-2008	71,000.00	0.00	4,449.80	4,449.33
		INR			0.00	218,973.41	211,324.89
MS	Multistate	USD		98,267.70	32,242.11	34,400.45	21,837.44
		INR			1,296,241.76	1,590,639.41	1,320,267.69
ADB	Asian Development Bank	USD		98,267.70	32,242.11	34,400.45	27,837.44
		INR			1,296,241.76	1,590,639.41	1,320,267.69
11.	2166-IND Tsunami Emergency Assistance (Sector) Project	USD	12-05-2005	98,267.70	32,242.11	34,400.45	27,837.44
		INR			1,296,241.76	1,590,639.41	1,320,287.69
RJ	Rajasthan	USD		210,000.00	0.00	3,053.65	12,159.12
		INR			0.00	147,173.86	571,783.84
ADB	Asian Development Bank	USD		210,000.00	0.00	3,053.85	12,159.12
		INR			0.00	147,173.86	571,783.84
12.	2366-IND Rajasthan Urban Sector Development Investment Program (Project-1)	USD	17-01-2008	60,000.00	0.00	3,053.65	9,500.29
		INR			0.00	147,173.86	448,305.19
13.	2506-IND Rajasthan Urban Sector Dev. Invest. Program-Proj.-2	USD	18-02-2009	150,000.00	0.00	0.00	2,658.83

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	INR			0.00	0.00	123,478.65
TN Tamil Nadu	USD		300,000.00	33,437.72	22,974.57	38,045.00
	INR			1,338,048.85	1,042,080.15	1,787,467.90
IBRD IBRD	USD		300,000.00	33,437.72	22,974.57	38,045.00
	INR			1,338,048.85	1,042,080.15	1,787,467.90
14. 4798-IN Third Tamil Nadu Urban Development Project	USD	14-09-2005	300,000.00	33,437.72	22,974.57	38,045.00
	INR			1,338,048.86	1,042,080.15	1,787,467.90
<b>Normal</b>						
URDE Urban Development	JPY		414,689,542.89	39,655,276.90	56,033,593.33	75,230,500.97
	INR			14,553,432.22	26,243,509.99	38,282,099.75
CN Central Government	JPY		327,988,542.89	38,757,477.32	55,434,328.84	63,089,022.73
	INR			14,237,754.81	25,945,113.75	32,176,228.56
GOJP Japan	JPY		327,988,542.89	38,757,477.32	55,434,328.84	63,089,022.73
	INR			14,237,754.81	25,945,113.75	32,176,228.56
15. IDP-141 Delhi Mass Rapid Transport System Project (III)	JPY	13-02-2002	28,650,310.00	0.00	47,437.73	0.00
	INR			0.00	25,626.46	0.00
16. IDP-145 Delhi Mass Rapid Transport System Project (IV)	JPY	31-03-2003	33,582,232.89	134,716.75	4,067.32	154,922.15
	INR			45,970.25	2,190.71	79,426.76
17. IDP-151 Delhi Mass Rapid Transport System Project (IV)	JPY	31-03-2004	59,296,000.00	5,497,891.54	1,864,981.48	906,613.74
	INR			1,924,071.18	822,670.37	463,237.13
18. IDP-159 Delhi Mass Rapid Transport System Project (IV)	JPY	31-03-2005	19,292,000.00	1,925,582.57	249,567.42	240,545.77
	INR			682,022.73	110,385.30	121,810.33
19. IDP-170 Delhi Mass Rapid Transport System Project Phase 2	JPY	31-03-2006	14,900,000.00	9,868,345.27	289,153.28	335,034.29



1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
	INR			3,477,722.32	136,925.54	167,406.00	
20.	IDP-179 Delhi Mass Rapid Transport System Project Phase 2(II)	JPY	30-03-2007	13,583,000.00	11,668,525.77	1,272,549.90	361,888.99
	INR			4,189,858.88	577,302.13	183,789.61	
21.	IDP-191 Delhi Mass Rapid Transport System Project Phase 2(III)	JPY	10-03-2008	71,529,000.00	9,662,415.43	51,329,770.15	8,752,696.87
	INR			3,918,109.46	24,078,845.93	4,426,789.99	
22.	IDP-191A Delhi Mass Rapid Transport System Project Phase 2(III)	JPY	10-03-2008	571,000.00	0.00	269,424.98	269,801.42
	INR			0.00	137,532.66	137,946.38	
23.	IDP-192 Kolkata East-West Metro Project	JPY	10-03-2008	4,789,000.00	0.00	0.00	3,796,402.32
	INR			0.00	0.00	1,846,589.00	
24.	IDP-192A Kolkata East-West Metro Project	JPY	10-03-2008	1,648,000.00	0.00	107,376.58	1,063,522.29
	INR			0.00	53,634.65	716.66	
25.	IDP-197A Chennai Metro Project	JPY	21-11-2008	2,395,000.00	0.00	0.00	2,137,676.28
	INR			0.00	0.00	1,085,690.42	
26.	IDP-202 Delhi Mass Rapid Transport System Project Phase 2(IV)	JPY	31-03-2009	76,229,000.00	0.00	0.00	44,982,075.54
	INR			0.00	0.00	23,085,491.88	
27.	IDP-202A Delhi Metro Rapid Transport System Project Phase 2(IV)	JPY	31-03-2009	1,524,000.00	0.00	0.00	87,843.08
	INR			0.00	0.00	44,334.40	
KN Karnataka	JPY			86,701,000.00	897,799.58	599,264.49	12,141,478.24

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		INR			315,677.41	298,396.24	6,105,871.19
GOJP Japen		JPY		86,701,000.00	897,799.58	599,284.49	12,141,478.24
		INR			315,677.41	298,396.24	8,105,871.19
28. IDP-165 Bangalore Water Supply and Sewerage Project Phase II-I		JPY	31-03-2005	41,997,000.00	427,318.66	152,142.39	7,553,818.18
		INR			147,685.83	69,294.67	3,847,731.13
29. IDP-171 Bangalore Metro Rail Project		JPY	31-03-2006	44,704,000.00	470,480.89	447,122.10	4,587,660.06
		INR			167,991.59	229,101.57	2,258,140.06
URDE Urban Development		USD		1,998,614.09	180,373.46	252,919.96	247,177.03
		INR			7,266,307.97	11,879,827.26	11,744,915.37
DL Delhi		USD		1,506.33	271.90	0.00	0.00
		INR			11,120.71	0.00	0.00
IBRD IBRD		USD		1,506.33	271.90	0.00	0.00
		INR			11,120.71	0.00	0.00
30. P364-0-IN Delhi Water Supply and Sanitation Project		USD	16-08-1999	1,506.33	271.90	0.00	0.00
		INR			11,120.71	0.00	0.00
GU Gujarat		USD		315,142.53	8,900.26	0.00	0.00
		INR			355,025.95	0.00	0.00
ADB Asian Development Bank		USD		315,142.53	8,900.26	0.00	0.00
		INR			355,025.95	0.00	0.00
31. 1826-IND Gujarat Earthquake Rehabilitation and Reconstruction		USD	26-04-2001	315,142.53	8,900.26	0.00	0.00
		INR			355,025.95	0.00	0.00
JK Jammu and Kashmir		USD		292,200.00	25,558.01	44,373.83	59,387.51
		INR			1,020,575.43	2,113,163.09	2,788,521.46

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
ADB Asian Development Bank	USD		292,200.00	25,558.01	44,373.83	59,387.51
	INR			1,020,575.43	2,113,163.09	2,788,521.46
32. 2151-IND Infrastructure Rehabilitation Project in Jammu and Kashmir	USD	17-03-2005	250,000.00	25,558.01	44,373.83	55,957.77
	INR			1,020,575.43	2,113,163.09	2,629,186.31
33. 2331-IND Jammu and Kashmir Urban Sector Dev. Inv. Prog. (Proj. 1)	USD	28-12-2007	42,200.00	0.00	0.00	3,429.74
	INR			0.00	0.00	159,335.15
KN Karnataka	USD		178,000.00	19,121.22	16,922.25	14,299.56
	INR			766,450.28	803,790.02	690,772.48
ADB Asian Development Bank	USD		178,000.00	19,121.22	16,922.25	14,299.56
	INR			766,450.28	803,790.02	690,772.48
34. 1704-IND Karnataka Ur. Dev. and Coastal Environment Management	USD	19-05-2000	145,000.00	19,121.22	15,497.18	12,734.38
	INR			766,450.28	737,282.24	616,960.31
35. 2312-IND North Karnataka Urban Sector Invest. Prog. (Project I)	USD	23-01-2008	33,000.00	0.00	1,425.07	1,565.19
	INR			0.00	66,507.78	73,812.17
MH Maharashtra	USD		463,000.00	18,896.51	72,421.03	92,201.87
	INR			756,212.92	3,430,358.01	4,369,036.21
IBRD IBRD	USD		463,000.00	18,896.51	72,421.03	92,201.87
	INR			756,212.92	3,430,358.01	4,369,036.21
36. 4665-IN Mumbai Urban Transport Project	USD	05-08-2002	463,000.00	18,896.51	72,421.03	92,201.87
	INR			756,212.92	3,430,358.01	4,369,036.21
MP Madhya Pradesh	USD		181,000.00	27,340.27	44,737.67	35,122.68
	INR			1,093,268.33	2,091,141.29	1,678,925.26

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
ABD Asian Development Bank	USD		181,000.00	27,340.27	44,737.67	35,122.68
	INR			1,093,268.33	2,091,141.29	1,678,925.26
37. 2046-IND Urban Water Supply and Environment Imp. in Madhya Pradesh	USD	09-03-2005	181,000.00	27,340.27	44,737.67	35,122.68
	INR			1,093,268.33	2,091,141.29	1,678,925.26
RJ Rajasthan	USD		250,000.00	42,970.21	38,673.07	11,388.21
	INR			1,746,586.33	1,777,044.68	556,737.98
ADB Asian Development Bank	USD		250,000.00	42,970.21	38,673.07	11,388.21
	INR			1,746,586.33	1,777,044.68	556,737.98
38. 1647-IND Rajasthan Urban Infrastructure Dev. Project	USD	01-12-1999	250,000.00	42,970.21	38,673.07	11,388.21
	INR			1,746,586.33	1,777,044.68	556,737.98
UR Uttarakhand	USD		60,000.00	0.00	1,600.00	930.55
	INR			0.00	79,776.00	43,530.17
ADB Asian Development Bank	USD		60,000.00	0.00	1,600.00	930.55
	INR			0.00	79,776.00	43,530.17
39. 2410-IND Uttarakhand Urban Sector Development Investment Program (Project-1)	USD	23-10-2008	60,000.00	0.00	1,600.00	930.55
	INR			0.00	79,776.00	43,530.17
WB West Bengal	USD		257,765.23	37,315.09	34,192.11	33,846.66
	INR			1,507,068.01	1,584,554.19	1,617,391.81
ADB Asian Development Bank	USD		257,765.23	37,315.09	34,192.11	33,846.66
	INR			1,507,068.01	1,584,554.19	1,617,391.81
40. 1813-IND Calcutta Environmental Improvement Project	USD	18-12-2001	177,765.23	32,177.48	25,196.07	22,204.10
	INR			1,300,580.20	1,160,459.84	1,063,765.16

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
41.	2293-IND Kolkata Environmental Improvement Project Supplementary	USD	21-02-2007	80,000.00	5,137.60	8,996.04	11,642.56
		INR			206,487.81	424,094.34	553,626.65
URDE	Urban Development	XDR		389,841.00	14,466.33	15,455.51	831.60
		INR			899,794.66	1,075,350.75	-63,561.16
GU	Gujarat	XDR		279,841.00	7,290.20	8,066.71	0.00
		INR			451,390.68	557,205.12	0.00
IDA	IDA	XDR		279,841.00	7,290.20	8,066.71	0.00
		INR			451,390.68	557,205.12	0.00
42.	3637-IN Gujarat Emergency Earthquake Reconstr. Project	XDR	04-06-2002	279,841.00	7,290.20	8,066.71	0.00
		INR			451,390.68	557,205.82	0.00
MH	Maharashtra	XDR		62,500.00	427.80	48.82	-2,821.11
		INR			26,229.97	3,441.24	-209,371.70
IDA	IDA	XDR		62,500.00	427.80	48.02	-2,821.11
		INR			26,229.97	3,441.24	-209,371.70
43.	3662-IN Mumbai Urban Transport Project	XDR	05-08-2002	62,500.00	427.80	48.62	-2,821.11
		INR			26,229.97	3,441.24	-209,371.70
MZ	Mizoram	XDR		47,500.00	6,748.34	7,340.18	7,989.51
		INR			422,174.02	514,704.40	145,810.54
IDA	IDA	XDR		47,500.00	6,748.34	7,340.18	1,989.51
		INR			422,174.02	514,704.40	145,810.54
44.	3618-IN Mizoram State Roads Project	XDR	06-05-2002	47,500.00	6,748.34	7,340.18	1,989.51
		INR			422,174.02	514,704.40	145,810.54
URDE	Urban Development	EUR		6,439.20	0.00	3,274.24	0.00
		INR			0.00	223,303.00	0.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
TN Tamil Nadu	EUR		6,439.20	0.00	3,274.24	0.00
	INR			0.00	223,303.00	0.00
GOFR France	EUR		6,439.20	0.00	3,274.24	0.00
	INR			0.00	223,303.03	0.00
45. FRGL 4014E Chennai Water Supply and Sewerage	EUR	30-01-1996	6,439.20	0.00	3,274.21	0.00
	INR			0.00	223,303.00	0.00
Grand Total (INR)				26,820,783.88	43,530,649.67	56,889,242.57

(Amount in Thousands)

Sector, State, Donor, Loan	Loan Curr.	Agree date	Loan Amount (Net of Cance- llation)	2007-08	2008-09	2009-2010
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
<b>Normal</b>						
URDE Urban Development	GBP		192,026.00	26,277.69	16,371.51	20,740.00
	INR			2,125,004.66	1,243,862.37	1,519,515.02
AP Andhra Pradesh	GBP		66,086.00	12,569.55	0.00	0.00
	INR			1,013,435.71	0.00	0.00
GOUK United Kingdom	GBP		66,086.00	12,569.55	0.00	0.00
	INR			1,013,435.71	0.00	0.00
1. UKGG017 Andhra Pradesh Urban Services Improve- ment for Poor	GBP	03-06-1999	66,086.00	12,569.55	0.00	0.00
	INR			1,013,435.71	0.00	0.00
MP Madhya Pradesh	GBP		36,500.00	262.56	1,698.58	3,962.83
	INR			20,972.63	130,456.46	283,587.25
GOUK United Kingdom	GBP		36,500.00	262.58	1,698.58	3,962.83
	INR			20,972.63	130,458.46	283,587.25

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
2.	UKGG083 Madhya Pradesh Urban Services for Poor Prog Gt 2006	GBP	10-11-2006	36,500.00	262.56	1,698.58	3,962.83
		INR			20,972.63	130,458.46	283,587.25
WB	West Bengal	GBP		89,440.00	13,445.59	14,672.93	16,777.23
		INR			1,090,596.33	1,113,403.91	1,235,927.77
GOUK	United Kingdom	GBP		89,440.00	13,445.59	14,672.93	16,777.23
		INR			1,090,596.33	1,113,403.91	1,235,927.77
3.	UKGG047 Kolkata Urban Services for the Poor Programme	GBP	31-12-2003	89,440.00	13,445.59	14,672.93	18,777.23
		INR			1,090,596.33	1,113,403.91	1,235,927.77
URDE	Urban Development	USD		10,350.00	1,673.49	1,502.42	189.29
		INR			67,145.58	63,147.00	9,064.70
CN	Central Government	USD		10,350.00	1,673.49	1,502.42	189.29
		INR			67,145.58	63,147.00	9,064.70
IBRD	IBRD	USD		350.00	50.00	193.33	106.67
		INR			2,012.00	8,548.62	5,131.96
4.	TF90260-IN Grant for Preparation of the Sus- tainable Urban Transport Project-GEF	USD	24-07-2007	350.00	50.00	193.33	106.67
		INR			2,012.00	8,548.62	5,131.96
UNDP	UNDP	USD		10,000.00	1,623.49	1,309.09	82.62
		INR			65,133.58	54,598.38	3,932.74
5.	00044242 Capacity Bldg. for Decentralized Urban Governance	USD	01-08-2005	3,000.00	710.65	777.13	13.31
		INR			28,638.96	31,481.60	595.67

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
6. IND/03/033 National Strategy for Urban Poor		USD	14-10-2003	7,000.00	912.84	531.96	69.31
		INR			36,494.62	23,116.78	3,337.07
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URDE Urban Development		USD		102,600.00	39,439.99	19,243.48	18,477.69
		INR			1,571,249.65	876,573.76	873,441.53
GU Gujarat		USD		100.00	0.00	50.00	0.00
		INR			0.00	2,378.00	0.00
IBRD IBRD		USD		100.00	0.00	50.00	0.00
		INR			0.00	2,378.00	0.00
7. TF-91901 Developing GUDC as Carbon Intermediary Project		USD	25-07-2008	100.00	0.00	50.00	0.00
		INR			0.00	2,378.00	0.00
MS Multistates		USD		102,500.00	39,439.99	19,193.48	18,477.69
		INR			1,571,249.65	874,195.76	873,441.53
ADB Asian Development Bank		USD		100,000.00	39,439.99	19,193.48	17,302.89
		INR			1,571,249.65	874,195.76	819,108.78
8. 0005-IND Asian Tsunami Fund Grant		USD	12-05-2005	100,000.00	39,439.99	19,193.48	17,302.69
		INR			1,571,249.65	874,195.76	819,108.78
IDA IDA		USD		2,500.00	0.00	0.00	1,175.00
		INR			0.00	0.00	54,332.75
9. TF054009 Tsunami Disaster Recovery in India		USD	24-04-2007	2,500.00	0.00	0.00	1,175.00
		INR			0.00	0.00	54,332.75
<b>Grand Total (INR)</b>					<b>3,763,399.89</b>	<b>2,183,583.14</b>	<b>2,402,021.25</b>



(Amount in Thousands)

Sector, State, Donor, Loan	Loan Curr.	Agree date	Loan Amount (Net of Cancellation)	2007-08	2008-09	2009-2010
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
<b>Normal</b>						
SOSE Social	USD		1,216.00	1,215.00	0.00	0.00
	INR			48,926.78	0.00	0.00
CN Central Government	USD		1,215.00	1,215.00	0.00	0.00
	INR			48,926.78	0.00	0.00
IDA IDA	USD		1,215.00	1,215.00	0.00	0.00
	INR			48,926.78	0.00	0.00
1. Q5910-IN Adv. for preparation of North East Rural Livelihoods Project	USD	03-12-2007	1,215.00	1,215.00	0.00	0.00
	INR			48,926.18	0.00	0.00
SOSE Social	XDR		20,400.00	0.00	20,400.00	0.00
	INR			0.00	1,453,627.97	0.00
CN Central Government	XDR		20,400.00	0.00	20,400.00	0.00
	INR			0.00	1,453,627.97	0.00
IFAD IFAD	XDR		20,400.00	0.00	20,400.00	0.00
	INR			0.00	1,453,627.97	0.00
2. 710-IN Women's Empowerment and Livelihoods Programme in the Mid-Gangetic Plains	XDR	11-12-2008	20,400.00	0.00	20,400.00	0.00
	INR			0.00	1,453,627.97	0.00
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SOSE Social	XDR		28,850.00	10,400.00	18,460.00	0.00
	INR			651,105.03	1,315,390.80	0.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
RJ Rajasthan	XDR		18,460.00	0.00	18,460.00	0.00
	INR			0.00	1,315,390.80	0.00
IFAD IFAD	XDR		18,460.00	0.00	18,460.00	0.00
	INR			0.00	1,315,390.80	0.00
3. 0748-IN Mitigating Poverty in Western Rajasthan	XDR	17-10-2008	18,460.00	0.00	18,460.00	0.00
	INR			0.00	1,315,390.80	0.00
TN Tamil Nadu	XDR		10,400.00	10,400.00	0.00	0.00
	INR			651,905.03	0.00	0.00
IFAD IFAD	XDR		10,400.00	10,400.00	0.00	0.00
	INR			651,905.03	0.00	0.00
4. 691-IN Post Tsunami Sustainable Livelihood Prog. for Coastal Commu- nities of Tamil Nadu	XDR	01-11-2007	10,400.00	10,400.00	0.00	0.00
	INR			651,905.03	0.00	0.00
Grand total (INR)				700,831.81	2,769,018.77	0.00

(Amount in Thousands)

Sector, State, Donor, Loan	Loan Curr.	Agree date	Loan Amount (Net of Cance- llation)	2007-08	2008-09	2009-2010
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
<b>Normal</b>						
SOSE Social	EUR		66,600.00	0.00	66,500.00	0.00
	INR			0.00	4,323,470.00	0.00
CN Central Government	EUR		66,500.00	0.00	66,500.00	0.00
	INR			0.00	4,323,470.57	0.00
EEC E.E.C.	EUR		66,500.00	0.00	66,500.00	0.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	INR			0.00	4,323,470.57	0.00
1. ECGG023 Sector Policy Support Programme for 'Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan, (SSA-II)	EUR	26-12-2008	66,500.00	0.00	66,500.00	0.00
	INR			0.00	4,323,470.00	0.00
SOSE Social	USD		19,350.00	1,700.00	0.00	17,650.00
	INR			68,457.23	0.00	837,662.77
CN Central Government	USD		19,350.00	1,700.00	0.00	17,650.00
	INR			68,457.23	0.00	837,662.77
UNDP U.N.D.P.	USD		19,350.00	1,700.00	0.00	17,650.00
	INR			68,457.23	0.00	837,662.77
2. 00048799 Capacity Development Initiative	USD	01-01-2008	900.00	900.00	0.00	0.00
	INR			36,242.06	0.00	0.00
3. 00059517 Coordination and Decision Support System (CDSS) on External Assistance	USD	01-01-2008	800.00	800.00	0.00	0.00
	INR			32,215.17	0.00	0.00
4. 61109 Capacity Development for District Planning	USD	15-09-2009	12,650.00	0.00	0.00	12,650.00
	INR			0.00	0.00	12,650.00
5. 61113 Access to Justice for Marginalized People	USD	01-05-2009	5,000.00	0.00	0.00	600,364.54
	INR			0.00	0.00	237,298.24
SOSE Social	GBP		21,760.00	21,780.00	0.00	0.00
	INR			1,756,898.81	0.00	0.00
WB West Bengal	GBP		21,760.00	21,760.00	0.00	0.00
	INR			1,756,898.81	0.00	0.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
GOUK	United Kingdom	GBP	21,760.00	21,760.00	0.00	0.00	
		INR		1,756,898.81	0.00	0.00	
6.	UKGG073 WB Public Sector Enterprise Reform Prog.-Ph 2: Grant 2008	GBP	31-03-2008	21,760.00	21,760.00	0.00	0.00
		INR		1,756,898.81	0.00	0.00	
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SOSE	Social	XDR	370.00	0.00	370.00	0.00	
		INR		0.00	26,364.82	0.00	
RJ	Rajasthan	XDR	370.00	0.00	370.00	0.00	
		INR		0.00	26,364.82	0.00	
IFAD	IFAD	XDR	370.00	0.00	370.00	0.00	
		INR		0.00	26,364.82	0.00	
7.	1029-IN Mitigation of Poverty in Western Rajasthan	XDR	17-10-2008	370.00	0.00	370.00	0.00
		INR		0.00	26,364.82	0.00	
Grand Total (INR)				1,825,358.04	4,349,835.39	837,662.77	

(Amount in Thousands)

Sector, State, Donor, Loan	Loan Curr.	Agree date	Loan Amount (Net of Cancellation)	2007-08	2008-09	2009-2010
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
<b>Normal</b>						
SOSE	Social	USD	2,579.20	147.31	439.11	347.10
		INR		5,793.55	20,142.93	17,024.87
CN	Central Government	USD	2,579.20	147.31	439.11	347.10
		INR		5,793.55	20,142.93	17,024.87

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
IBRD IBRD	USD		800.00	47.31	27.98	52.91
	INR			1,864.55	1,218.31	2,581.85
1. P4150-IN Adv. for prep of nati cyclone risk mitigation project	USD	30-12-2004	800.00	47.31	27.98	52.91
	INR			1,864.55	1,218.31	2,581.85
IDA IDA	USD		1,779.20	100.00	411.14	294.19
	INR			3,929.00	18,924.62	14,443.03
2. Q5680-IN Advance for Preparation of Proposed Integreled coastal Zone mgmt Project	USD	30-03-2007	564.20	100.00	371.13	91.34
	INR			3,929.00	17,229.42	4,310.81
3. Q5910-IN Adv. for pre-paration of North East Rural Livelihoods Project	USD	03-12-2007	1,215.00	0.00	40.01	202.84
	INR			0.00	1,695.20	10,132.22
SOSE Social	XDR		16,969.48	702.30	363.46	955.81
	INR			48,282.48	26,392.38	71,039.44
GU Gujarat	XDR		919.48	-712.07	0.00	0.00
	INR			-40,310.00	0.00	0.00
IFAD IFAD	XDR		919.48	-712.07	0.00	0.00
	INR			-40,310.00	0.00	0.00
4. 0568-IN Livelihood Security Project for Earthquake-Gujarat	XDR	18-02-2002	919.48	-712.07	0.00	0.00
	INR			-40,310.00	0.00	0.00
OR Orissa	XDR		16,050.00	1,414.37	363.46	955.81
	INR			88,592.48	26,392.38	71,039.44
IFAD IFAD	XDR		16,050.00	1,414.37	363.46	955.81
	INR			88,592.48	26,392.38	71,039.44

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
5.	0585-IN Orissa Tribal Empowerment and Livelihood Program	XDR	18-12-2003	16,050.00	1,414.37	363.46	955.81
		INR			88,592.48	26,392.38	71,039.44
SOSE Social		JPY		6,280,000.00	1,789,022.35	1,260,850.62	416,563.90
		INR			663,916.96	568,881.51	213,025.86
HA Haryana		JPY		6,280,000.00	1,789,022.35	1,260,850.62	416,563.90
		INR			663,916.96	568,881.51	213,025.86
GOJP Japan		JPY		6,280,000.00	1,789,022.35	1,260,850.62	416,563.90
		INR			663,916.96	568,881.51	213,025.86
6.	IDP-158 Int. Natural Resource Mgmt. and Poverty Project in Haryana	JPY	31-03-2004	6,280,000.00	1,789,022.35	1,260,850.62	416,563.90
		INR			663,916.96	568,881.51	213,025.86
<b>Back to Back</b>							
SOSE Social		USD		150,000.00	0.00	50,000.00	0.00
		INR			0.00	2,141,500.00	0.00
OR Orissa		USD		150,000.00	0.00	50,000.00	0.00
		INR			0.00	2,141,500.00	0.00
IBRD IBRD		USD		150,000.00	0.00	50,000.00	0.00
		INR			0.00	2,141,500.00	0.00
7.	4837-IN IInd Operation under Orissa Socio-Econ. Dev. Prog.	USD	28-08-2006	150,000.00	0.00	50,000.00	0.00
		INR			0.00	2,141,500.00	0.00
SOSE Social		XDR		148,360.00	4,161.87	31,369.13	18,379.41
		INR			258,160.21	2,243,478.36	1,304,765.51
OR Orissa		XDR		50,500.00	0.00	16,850.00	0.00
		INR			0.00	1,167,795.64	0.00

1		2	3	4	5	6	7
IDA	IDA	XDR		50,500.00	0.00	16,850.00	0.00
		INR			0.00	1,167,795.64	0.00
8.	4225-IN Second Operation under Orissa Socio-Economic Dev. P	XDR	28-08-2006	50,500.00	0.00	16,850.00	0.00
		INR			0.00	1,167,795.64	0.00
RJ	Rajasthan	XDR		18,460.00	0.00	0.00	1,260.16
		INR			0.00	0.00	93,100.00
IFAD	IFAD	XDR		18,460.00	0.00	0.00	1,260.16
		INR			0.00	0.00	93,100.00
9.	0748-IN Mitigating Poverty in Western Rajasthan	XDR	17-10-2008	18,460.00	0.00	0.007	1,260.16
		INR			0.00	0.00	93,100.00
TN	Tamil Nadu	XDR		79,400.00	4,161.87	14,519.13	17,119.25
		INR			258,160.21	1,075,882.73	1,211,665.51
IDA	IDA	XDR		79,400.00	4,161.87	14,519.13	11,119.25
		INR			258,160.21	1,075,682.73	1,211,665.51
10.	4103-1N TN Empr. and Prov. Reduction Vazhdhu Kaatuvom Project	XDR	14-09-2005	79,400.00	4,161.87	14,519.13	17,119.25
		INR			258,160.21	1,075,682.73	1,211,665.51
Grand Total (INR)					976,153.20	5,000,395.18	1,605,855.68

(Amount in Thousands)

Sector, State, Donor, Loan		Loan Curr.	Agree date	Loan Amount (Net of Cancellation)	2007-08	2008-09	2009-2010
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
<b>Normal</b>							
SOSE	Social	GBP		68,118.25	8,278.11	13,968.88	4,672.89

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	INR			664,951.48	1,121,337.05	367,873.56
AP Andhra Pradesh	GBP		8,000.00	2,002.63	3,176.23	1,853.00
	INR			159,867.97	242,294.66	145,194.94
GOUK United Kingdom	GBP		8,000.00	2,002.63	3,176.23	1,853.00
	INR			159,867.97	242,294.66	145,194.94
1. UKGG061 Giri pragathi-Sustainable Dev. of tribals in Andhra Pradesh	GBP	13-12-2005	1,500.00	49.62	1,450.38	0.00
	INR			3,914.08	106,773.34	0.00
2. UKGG062 GOAP Public Mang. and Service Delivery Imp. Prog.	GBP	21-03-2006	6,500.00	1,953.01	1,725.85	1,853.00
	INR			155,953.89	135,521.32	145,194.94
CN Central Government	GBP		7,000.00	619.81	386.15	1,500.38
	INR			50,740.25	31,320.21	117,942.86
GOUK United Kingdom	GBP		7,000.00	619.81	386.15	1,500.38
	INR			50,740.25	31,320.21	117,942.86
3. UKGG055 Support MoP Capacity Bldg for Poverty Reduction	GBP	10-01-2005	7,000.00	619.81	386.15	1,500.38
	INR			50,740.25	31,320.21	117,942.86
OR Orissa	GBP		31,358.25	5,655.67	5,400.52	1,319.51
	INR			454,343.25	428,821.50	104,735.76
GOUK United Kingdom	GBP		31,358.25	5,655.67	5,400.52	1,319.51
	INR			454,343.25	428,821.50	104,735.76
4. UKGG035 Orissa District Primary Education Programme	GBP	18-09-2001	31,358.25	5,655.67	5,400.52	1,319.51
	INR			454,343.25	428,821.50	104,735.76
WB West Bengal	GBP		21,760.00	0.00	5,005.98	0.00
	INR			0.00	418,900.69	0.00



1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
GOUK	United Kingdom	GBP	21,760.00	0.00	5,005.98	0.00	
		INR		0.00	418,900.69	0.00	
5.	UKGG073 WB Public Sector Enterprise Reform Prog.-Ph 2: Grant 2008	GBP	31-03-2008	21,760.00	0.00	5,005.98	0.00
		INR		0.00	418,900.69	0.00	
SOSE	Social	DKK	37,370.47	-1,299.92	0.00	0.00	
		INR		-10,117.84	0.00	0.00	
CG	Chhattisgarh	DKK	8,585.58	302.61	0.00	0.00	
		INR		2,324.06	0.00	0.00	
GODK	Denmark	DKK	8,585.58	302.61	0.00	0.00	
		INR		2,324.06	0.00	0.00	
6.	DKGG015 Live Stock Dev. Project, Bastar Chhattisgarh	DKK	05-12-1996	8,585.58	302.61	0.00	0.00
		INR		2,324.06	0.00	0.00	
CN	Central Government	DKK	7,639.01	-1,921.04	0.00	0.00	
		INR		-14,888.06	0.00	0.00	
GODK	Denmark	DKK	7,639.01	-1,921.04	0.00	0.00	
		INR		-14,888.06	0.00	0.00	
7.	DKGG024 Chhattisgarh Basic Health Services	DKK	15-11-1999	7,639.01	-1,921.04	0.00	0.00
		INR		-14,888.06	0.00	0.00	
TN	Tamil Nadu	DKK	21,645.88	318.51	0.00	0.00	
		INR		2,446.16	0.00	0.00	
GODK	Denmark	DKK	21,645.88	318.51	0.00	0.00	
		INR		2,446.16	0.00	0.00	
8.	DKGG013 Rural Water and Sanitation, Phase II Tamil Nadu	DKK	01-10-1996	21,645.88	318.51	0.00	0.00
		INR		2,446.16	0.00	0.00	
SOSE	Social	EUR	315,104.86	671.85	30,090.13	26,894.06	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	INR			37,670.96	2,017,531.59	1,810,311.00
CN Central Government	EUR		287,495.10	-193.43	29,200.00	26,500.00
	INR			-11,934.33	1,959,812.00	1,783,450.00
EEC E.E.C.	EUR		265,700.00	0.00	29,200.00	26,500.00
	INR			0.00	1,959,812.00	1,780,450.00
9. ECGG020 Support Programme for "Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan"	EUR	12-10-2001	199,200.00	0.00	9,200.00	0.00
	INR			0.00	594,412.00	0.00
10. ECGG023 Sector Policy Support Programme for "Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan" (SSA-II)	EUR	26-12-2008	66,500.00	0.00	20,000.00	26,500.00
	INR			0.00	1,365,400.00	1,783,450.00
GONL Netherlands	EUR		21,795.10	-193.43	0.00	0.00
	INR			-11,934.33	0.00	0.00
11. NLGG01007E Mahila Samkhya Project	EUR	31-01-1994	21,795.10	-193.43	0.00	0.00
	INR			-11,934.33	0.00	0.00
OR Orissa	EUR		5,112.92	487.40	97.50	0.00
	INR			28,031.30	6,245.59	0.00
GODE Germany	EUR		5,112.92	487.40	97.50	0.00
	INR			28,031.30	6,245.59	0.00
12. 4673775E Multipurpose Cyclone Shelters Programme-II Orissa	EUR	09-12-2002	5,112.92	487.40	97.50	0.00
	INR			28,031.30	6,245.59	0.00
RJ Rajasthan	EUR		22,496.84	377.87	792.63	394.06
	INR			21,574.00	51,474.00	26,861.00
GODE Germany	EUR		22,496.84	377.87	792.63	394.06
	INR			21,574.00	51,474.00	26,861.00

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
13. 1323824E Residential Schools Project Rajasthan	EUR	05-06-1997	9,203.25	3.11	0.00	17.56	
	INR			177.00	0.00	1,228.00	
14. 672640E Residential Schools Project-Rajasthan	EUR	09-12-2002	13,293.59	374.76	792.63	376.50	
	INR			21,397.00	51,474.00	25,633.00	
SOSE Social	USD		57,325.91	12,059.02	2,044.19	3,597.10	
	INR			490,561.33	88,267.59	169,857.34	
CN Central Government	USD		56,730.77	11,953.25	1,920.22	3,597.10	
	INR			486,320.64	82,518.48	169,857.34	
IBRD IBRD	USD		461.38	-48.19	-47.15	0.00	
	INR			-1,889.89	-2,601.08	0.00	
15. TF054184 Tech. Anist. to the Comp. Commission of India	USD	25-10-2004	226.34	17.98	-47.15	0.00	
	INR			729.91	-2,601.08	0.00	
16. TF 52370-IN Instt. Cap. Buildg for Reforming India's Pen. Sys.	USD	14-08-2003	235.04	-66.17	0.00	0.00	
	INR			-2,619.80	0.00	0.00	
UNDP U.N.D.P.	USD		54,939.39	11,380.85	1,595.05	3,597.10	
	INR			463,821.48	69,772.05	169,857.34	
17. 00048799 Capacity Development Initiative	USD	01-01-2008	900.00	319.54	51.11	331.93	
	INR			12,701.89	2,248.67	16,089.91	
18. 00059517 Coordination and Decision Support System (CDSS) on External Assistance	USD	01-01-2008	800.00	12.66	81.79	75.88	
	INR			500.95	3,406.91	3,600.26	
19. 61109 Capacity Development for district planning	USD	15-09-2009	12,650.00	0.00	0.00	1,517.54	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
	INR			0.00	0.00	71,209.94	
20.	61113 Access to Justice for Marginalized People	USD	01-05-2009	5,000.00	0.00	0.00	440.20
	INR			0.00	0.00	20,571.41	
21.	IND/02/015 Umbrella Support Programme Project	USD	26-08-2002	3,200.00	457.56	0.00	0.00
	INR			18,263.12	0.00	0.00	
22.	IND/03/010 Strengthening State Plans for Human Development	USD	01-06-2004	11,370.15	5,310.04	1,095.58	1,231.55
	INR			217,789.92	48,639.07	58,385.82	
23.	IND/03/013 Promoting Gender Equality	USD	30-06-2004	1,000.00	114.38	61.88	0.00
	INR			4,544.97	2,653.98	0.00	
24.	IND/03/020 Rural Decent- ralisation for Poverty Reduction	USD	01-03-2004	4,600.00	716.38	187.74	0.00
	INR			28,450.11	7,928.29	0.00	
25.	IND/03/043 Social Mobi- lisaion around NRM for Pov. Alleviation	USD	01-12-2003	6,000.00	4,662.22	108.47	0.00
	INR			70,059.10	4,538.11	0.00	
26.	IND/97/180 Vocational Training for Employment Generation	USD	30-03-2000	2,125.00	323.17	0.00	0.00
	INR			13,355.84	0.00	0.00	
27.	IND/99/541 Establishment of a Centre for Public Policy	USD	20-06-2000	2,595.69	18.33	0.00	0.00
	INR			758.99	0.00	0.00	
28.	IND/99/543 Capacity Build- ing for Panchayati Raj Institutions	USD	06-11-2000	4,698.55	2,446.58	8.49	0.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	INR			97,398.79	357.02	0.00
UNFPA UNFPA	USD		1,330.00	620.59	372.33	0.00
	INR			24,389.05	15,347.51	0.00
29. IND/03/P23 ARSH in Schools	USD	01-09-2004	1,330.00	620.59	372.33	0.00
	INR			24,389.05	15,347.51	0.00
TN Tamil Nadu	USD		595.14	105.78	123.97	0.00
	INR			4,240.69	5,749.11	0.00
IDA IDA	USD		595.14	105.78	123.97	0.00
	INR			4,240.69	5,749.11	0.00
30. TF052880 Tamil Nadu Empowerment and Poverty Reduction Project	USD	11-03-2004	595.14	105.78	123.97	0.00
	INR			4,240.69	5,749.11	0.00
<b>Back to Back</b>						
SOSE Social	EUR		145,500.00	20,999.90	5,000.00	20,000.00
	INR			1,206,654.25	341,000.00	1,376,200.00
MS Multistates	EUR		145,500.00	20,999.90	5,000.00	20,000.00
	INR			1,206,654.25	341,000.00	1,376,200.00
EEC E.E.C.	EUR		145,500.00	20,999.90	5,000.00	20,000.00
	INR			1,206,654.25	341,000.00	1,376,200.00
31. ECGG022 Sector policy support programme-State partnership	EUR	14-08-2008	145,500.00	20,999.90	5,000.00	20,000.00
	INR			1,206,654.25	341,000.00	1,376,200.00
SOSE Social	USD		1,218.93	627.76	0.00	359.90
	INR			24,790.28	0.00	17,070.34
OR Orissa	USD		1,218.93	627.76	0.00	359.90
	INR			24,790.28	0.00	17,070.34

1		2	3	4	5	6	7
IBRD	IBRD	USD		1,218.93	627.76	0.00	359.90
		INR			24,790.28	0.00	17,070.34
32.	TF055552 Japan SDF Grant for Orissa Fund for Dev. Initiative	USD	19-01-2006	1,218.93	627.76	0.00	359.90
		INR			24,790.28	0.00	17,070.34
SOSE	Social	GBP		7,540.00	3,662.04	1,278.60	1,931.60
		INR			299,439.00	103,767.00	141,433.00
OR	Orissa	GBP		7,540.00	3,662.04	1,278.60	1,931.60
		INR			299,439.00	103,767.00	141,433.00
IFAD	IFAD	GBP		7,540.00	3,662.04	1,278.60	1,931.60
		INR			299,439.00	103,767.00	141,433.00
33.	GB-585-IN Orissa Tribal Development Project	GBP	07-11-2006	7,540.00	3,662.04	1,278.60	1,931.60
		INR			299,439.00	103,767.00	141,433.00
Grand Total (INR)					2,713,949.46	3,671,903.23	3,882,745.24

Note: (i) 1 Project namely "Support Programmes for Urban Reforms" with DFID Grant assistance of 60 million British Pounds for the State of Bihar was signed on 5-3-2010 by DEA with DFID (ii) 1 Project called Support to National Policies for Urban Poverty Reduction has been signed with DFID by DEA for DFID Grant assistance of 14.5 million British Pounds on 14-4-2010 for Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation.

#### **Statement-II**

Sl. No.	State	Project	Donor	External Assistance	Present Status
1	2	3	4	5	6
<b>Indo-German Development Cooperation</b>					
1.	Orissa	Urban Development Fund	KfW	Euro 50 million loan Euro 0.5 million Grant	Loan amount has been committed by the German Government. The Loan Agreement is yet to be signed.

1	2	3	4	5	6
2.	Multistate	PPP Urban Infrastructure Funding Facility	KfW	Euro 200 million loan Euro 1.7 million grant	Loan and Grant amount has been committed by the German Government. The Loan Agreement is yet to be signed.
<b>Indo-French Development Cooperation</b>					
3.	Rajasthan	Reorganisation of Urban Water Supply Scheme in Jodhpur	AfD	Rs. 419.48 crore loan	There is a possibility to commit funds for project later in the current financial year
4.	Bihar	State Level Support to Livelihood Promotion Strategies	UNDP	—	Proposal is under formulation
5.	Orissa	State Level Support to Livelihood Promotion Strategies	UNDP	—	Proposal is under formulation
6.	Delhi	Delhi Mass Rapid Transport System Project (Phase 2) (V)	Government of Japan	JPY 33.640 billion (Rs. 1648.36 crore)	The Exchange of Notes and Loan Agreements was signed on 29th March 2010
7.	West Bengal	Kolkata East-West Metro Project (II)	Government of Japan	JPY 23.402 billion (Rs. 1146.698 crore)	The Exchange of Notes and Loan Agreements was signed on 29th March 2010
8.	Tamil Nadu	Chennai Metro Project (II)	Government of Japan	JPY 59.851 billion (Rs. 2932.69 crore)	The Exchange of Notes and Loan Agreements was signed on 31st March 2010
9.	Gujarat	Gujarat Urban Development Project	World Bank	\$ 130 Million	Posed on 22-03-99
10.	Ministry of Urban Development	Capacity Building under JNNURM	World Bank	\$ 60 million	Posed to the World Bank for \$ 40 million and \$ 20 million on 14-08-2006 and 29-08-2007 respectively
11.	Haryana	Improvement of Civic Amenities in Urban Areas in Haryana	World Bank	Not yet finalized	Posed to the World Bank on 07-11-2007
12.	West Bengal	Development of Urban Areas of West Bengal	World Bank	Not yet finalized	Posed to the World Bank on 29-09-2009
13.	Maharashtra	Mumbai Urban Transport Project Phase-IIA	World bank	\$ 400 million	Posed to the World Bank on 19-11-2008

1	2	3	4	5	6
14.	NCT of Delhi	Proposal for creation of basic amenities in the National Capital Region	World Bank	Rs. 4000 crore	Posed to the World Bank on 02-02-2009
15.	Government of India	Development of Urban Infrastructure and Urban Transport under JNNURM	World Bank	\$ 1.00 billion	Posed to the World Bank on 26-10-2009
16.	Rajasthan	Chambal-Bhilwara Water Supply Project	World Bank	\$ 180 million	Posed to the World Bank on 31-03-2010 for IDA assistance

### **Bio-Medical Waste**

5904. SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK:

SHRI RAMESH BAIS:

SHRI GOPINATH MUNDE:

Dr. THOKCHOM MEINYA:

SHRI VARUN GANDHI:

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

(a) whether as per the report of the World Health Organisation (WHO) the Bio-Medical Waste is more toxic than the Radio Active materials for human life;

(b) if so, whether in spite of the above report, there is a lack of proper management in the Hospitals of the country;

(c) if so, the details of the said hospitals;

(d) whether the Government proposes to have a hospital Waste Management Policy and issue warnings to the hospitals which fail to manage the disposal of the said waste; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (e) Radioactive health-care waste usually contains radionuclide with short Half-lives, which lose their activity

relatively quickly. This usually will cause no immediate effects unless an individual receives a very high dose. Certain therapeutic procedures, however, require the use of radio-nuclides with longer half-lives. The type and form of radioactive material used in health-care establishments usually results in low-level radioactive waste and the quantity of Radioactive waste is very small as compared to other Bio-medical wastes. Hence, Bio-Medical Waste is more toxic than the Radio Active materials for human life to a large extent.

Health being a state subject, it is the primary responsibility of the concerned State Governments to take all necessary actions for proper management and disposal of Bio-Medical waste through the State Pollution Control Boards in pursuance of Bio-medical waste (Management and Handling) Rules, 1998 of Ministry of Environment and Forests, Government of India. The Pollution Control Boards/Committees are empowered to ensure the compliance of provisions of these Rules. This information regarding States is not maintained centrally. However, in so far as Central Government Hospitals are concerned, they are managing their bio-medical wastes in accordance with Bio-medical waste rules 1998 and Central Pollution Control Board guidelines.

National Guidelines on Hospital Waste Management based on Bio-medical waste (Management and Handling) Rules were developed by this Ministry and circulated to all states in 2002.



**Monitoring of Inflow of Funds**

5905. SHRI RAJIV RANJAN SINGH *alias* LALAN SINGH:

Dr. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI:

SHRI K.J.S.P. REDDY:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the channel-wise, break up of foreign investment including the Foreign Institutional Investments inflow into the country along with the proportion of this money withdrawn during the year 2009;

(b) the amount of investment made by the indigenous companies in the share market during the same period;

(c) the details of FDI proposals deferred during the same period along with reasons therefor;

(d) whether the Government has set up a working group to rationalise the present arrangement on all the inflows of funds;

(e) if so, the detailed terms of reference of the working group;

(f) the circumstances which necessitated formation of working group; and

(g) the time by which the report of the group is likely to be submitted?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) As per information provided by RBI, the channel-wise break up of foreign investment including the Foreign Institutional Investments inflow into the country along with the proportion of this money withdrawn during the year 2009 is as follows:

(Amount in USD mn)

Item	2008-09 PR	2009-10 (Apr.-Feb.)
1	2	3
A. Direct Investment (I+II+III)	35,180	33,053
I. Equity	27,995	25,650
a. Government (SIA/FIPB)	4,699	3,355
b. RBI	17,998	18,046
c. Acquisition of shares*	4,632	3,094
d. Equity capital of unincorporated bodies #	666	1,155
II. Reinvested earnings +	6,428	5,958
III. Other capital ++	757	1,445
B. Portfolio Investment (a+b+c)	-13,855	27,069
a. GDRs/ADR # #	1,162	3,228
b. FIs**	-15,017	23,841

1	2	3
c. Offshore funds and others	—	—
<b>Total (A+B)</b>	<b>21,325</b>	<b>60,122</b>

PR—Provisional

\*Relates to acquisition of shares of Indian companies by non-residents under Section 6 of FEMA, 1999. Data on such acquisitions have been included as part of FDI since January 1996.

\*\*Represents inflow of funds (net) by Foreign Institutional Investors (FIIs).

# Figures for equity capital of unincorporated bodies for 2007-08 and 2008-09 are estimates.

## Represents the amount raised by Indian Corporates through Global Depository Receipts (GDRs) and American Depository Receipts (ADRs).

+ Data for 2007-08 and 2008-09 are estimated as average of previous two years.

++ Data pertain to inter-company debt transactions of FDI entities.

#### **FII Inflow/Outflow/Net flows**

(Amount in USD mn)

Period	Inflow	Outflow	Net inflow
2008-09	1,27,349.57	1,42,365.10	-15,015.53
2009-10 (April-March)	1,56,569.38	1,27,520.94	29,048.44

(b) SEBI has informed that during the calendar year 2009, Indian body corporates were net sellers to the tune of Rs. 16,640 crore on NSE and net buyers to the tune of Rs. 1,992 crore on BSE as per the client category details uploaded by trading members on the respective stock exchanges.

(c) 170 proposals for FDI were deferred during the year 2009 for want of clarification from the company/ comments from the Administrative Ministries concerned. At the end of 2009, only seven proposals remain deferred.

(d) With a view to rationalising the present arrangements relating to foreign portfolio investments by Foreign Institutional Investors (FIIs)/Non Resident Indians (NRIs) and other foreign investments like Foreign Venture Capital Investor (FVCI) and Private Equity entities etc., the Government has decided to set up a

working group to look at various types of foreign flows, which are taking advantage of arbitrage across the respective stand-alone regulations and generate recommendations to Government.

(e) The terms of reference of the Working Group are as under:

- (i) To review the existing policy on foreign inflows, other than Foreign Direct Investment (FDI), such as foreign portfolio investments by Foreign Institutional Investors (FIIs)/Non Resident Indians (NRIs) and other foreign investments like Foreign Venture Capital Investor (FVCI) and Private equity entities and suggesting rationalisation of the same with a view to encourage foreign investment and reducing policy hurdles in this regard while maintaining the Know Your Customer (KYC) requirements.

- (ii) To identify challenges in meeting the financing needs of the Indian economy through the foreign investment. Foreign investment for this purpose to be understood broadly and can include investment in listed and unlisted equity, derivatives and debt including the markets for government bonds, corporate bonds and external commercial borrowings.
  - (iii) To study the arrangements relating to the use of Participatory Notes and suggest any change in the policy if required from KYC and other point of view.
  - (iv) To re-examine the rationale of taxation of transactions through the STT and stamp duty.
  - (v) To review the legal and regulatory framework of foreign investment in order to identify specific bottlenecks impeding the servicing of these financing needs.
  - (vi) To suggest specific short, medium and long term legal, regulatory and other policy change; in respect to foreign investment keeping in view of the suggestions expert committee reports such as the Committee on Fuller Capital Account Convertibility, the Committee on Financial Sector Reforms and the High Powered Expert Committee on Making Mumbai an International Financial Centre.
  - (vii) Any other matter the working group may consider relevant.
- (f) Same as (d) above.
- (g) The Group is likely to submit its report by the end of May 2010.

12.00 hrs.

### PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Now Papers to be Laid on the Table.

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): I beg to lay on the Table:—

- (1) A copy of the Statement (Hindi and English versions) regarding rejection of Board of Arbitration Award C.A. Reference No. 3 of 2001-regarding grant of upgraded pay scales same as to the Assistants of CSS, to all Senior Auditors/Senior Accountants and Accounts Assistant (Railways) with effect from 01-01-1986 notionally and actual payment from 12-11-2001.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT-2361/15/10]

- (2) A copy of the Statement (Hindi and English versions) regarding rejection of Board of Arbitration Award C.A. Reference No. 3 of 2004-regarding revision of rates of Transport Allowance to Central Government employees.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT-2362/15/10]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI SULTAN AHMED): On behalf of Kumari Selja, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Memorandum of Understanding (Hindi and English versions) between the Housing and Urban Development Corporation Limited and the Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation for the year 2010-2011.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT-2363/15/10]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): I beg to lay on the Table:—

- (1) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (4) of Section 94 of the Finance Act, 1994:—
  - (i) G.S.R. 253(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 30th March, 2010, together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments in the Notification No. 07/2010-Service Tax dated 27th February, 2010.
  - (ii) G.S.R. 254(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 30th March, 2010, together

with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments in the Notification No. 08/2010-Service Tax dated 27th February, 2010.

- (iii) G.S.R. 255(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 30th March, 2010, together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments in the Notification No. 09/2010-Service Tax dated 27th February, 2010.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT-2364/15/10]

- (2) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under section 159 of the Customs Act, 1962:—

- (i) G.S.R. 283(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 1st April, 2010, together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments in the Notification No. 21/2002-Customs, dated 1st March, 2002.

- (ii) G.S.R. 307(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 9th April, 2010, together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments in the Notification No. 100/89-Customs, dated 1st March, 1989.

- (iii) G.S.R. 328(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 16th April, 2010, together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments in the Notification No. 39/96-Customs, dated 23rd July, 1996.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT-2365/15/10]

- (3) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under section 296 of the Income Tax Act, 1961:—

- (i) The Income-tax (Second Amendment) Rules, 2010 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. S.O. 775(E) in Gazette of India dated the 8th April, 2010.

- (ii) G.S.R. 776(E) published in Gazette of

India dated the 8th April, 2010, together with an explanatory memorandum notifying the areas outside India as the 'specified territory', mentioned therein.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT-2366/15/10]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): I beg to lay on the Table:—

- (1) A copy of the Memorandum of Understanding (Hindi and English versions) between the THDC India Limited and the Ministry of Power for the year 2010-2011.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT-2367/15/10]

- (2) A copy of the Memorandum of Understanding (Hindi and English versions) between the North Eastern Electric Power Corporation Limited and the Ministry of Power for the year 2010-2011

[Placed in Library, See No. LT-2368/15/10]

- (3) A copy of the Memorandum of Understanding (Hindi and English versions) between the National Hydro Power Corporation Limited and the Ministry of Power for the year 2010-2011.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT-2369/15/10]

- (4) A copy of the Annual Budget (Hindi and English versions) of the Damodar Valley Corporation for the year 2010-2011, under sub-section (3) of Section 44 of the Damodar Valley Corporation Act, 1948.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT-2370/15/10]

- (5) A copy of the Central Electricity Regulatory Commission (Terms and Conditions for Tariff determination from Renewable Energy Sources) (First Amendment) Regulations, 2010 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. L-7/186(201)/2009-CERC in Gazette of India dated the 25th February, 2010 under Section 179 of the Electricity Act, 2003.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT-2371/15/10]

[Shri Bharatsinh Solanki]

- (6) A copy of the Notification No. L-7/139(159)/2008-CERC (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 10th February, 2010 containing corrigendum to the Central Electricity Regulatory Commission (Measures to Relieve Congestion in Real Time Operation) Regulations, 2009 issued under Section 178 of the Electricity Act, 2003.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 2372/15/10]

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 G K General Hospital Society, Bhuj, for the year 2005-2006 along with Audited Accounts.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT-2373/15/10]

- (ii) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the G K General Hospital Society, Bhuj, for the year 2006-2007 along with Audited Accounts.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT-2373A/15/10]

- (iii) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the G K General Hospital Society, Bhuj, for the year 2007-2008 along with Audited Accounts.

- (2) Three statements (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT-2373B/15/10]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI SULTAN AHMED): I beg to lay on the Table:—

- (I) 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 Donyi Polo Ashok

Hotel Corporation Limited, Itanagar, for the year 2008-2009.

- (ii) Annual Report of the Donyi Polo Ashok Hotel Corporation Limited, Itanagar, for the year 2008-2009, along with Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT-2374/15/10]

- (b) (i) Review by the Government of the working of the Utkal Ashok Hotel Corporation Limited, Puri, for the year 2008-2009.

- (ii) Annual Report of the Utkal Ashok Hotel Corporation Limited, Puri, for the year 2008-2009, along with 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 (1) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT-2375/15/10]

- (3) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Institute of Tourism and Travel Management, Gwalior, for the year 2008-2009, along with Audited Accounts.

- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Indian Institute of Tourism and Travel Management, Gwalior, for the year 2008-2009.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT-2376/15/10]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI S. GANDHISELVAN): I beg to lay on the Table:—

- (1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Pharmacy Council of India, New Delhi, for the year 2008-2009, along with Audited Accounts.

- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Pharmacy Council of India, New Delhi, 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 2377/15/10]

12.01 hrs.

### MESSAGES FROM RAJYA SABHA

[English]

SECRETARY GENERAL: Sir, I have to report the following messages received from the Secretary-General of Rajya Sabha:—

1. "In accordance with the provisions of sub-rule (6) of rule 186 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to return herewith the Appropriation (No. 2) Bill, 2010, which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 27th April, 2010 and transmitted to the Rajya Sabha for its recommendations and to state that this House has no recommendations to make to the Lok Sabha in regard to the said Bill."
2. "In accordance with the provisions of sub-rule (6) of rule 186 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to return herewith the Appropriation (No. 3) Bill, 2010, which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 28th April, 2010 and transmitted to the Rajya Sabha for its recommendations and to state that this House has no recommendations to make to the Lok Sabha in regard to the said Bill."

12.02 hrs.

### PARTICIPATION OF INDIAN PARLIAMENTARY DELEGATION IN THE 121st ASSEMBLY OF THE INTER-PARLIAMENTARY UNION (IPU)

#### Report

[English]

SECRETARY GENERAL: I beg to lay on the Table the Report (Hindi and English versions) on the participation of Indian Parliamentary Delegation in the 121st Assembly of the Inter-Parliamentary Union held in Geneva (Switzerland) from 19 to 21 October, 2009.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT-2378/15/10]

12.02½ hrs.

### COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC UNDERTAKINGS

#### 6th to 8th Reports

[English]

SHRI V. KISHORE CHANDRA DEO (Aruku): I beg to present the following Reports (Hindi and English versions) of the Committee on Public Undertakings (2009-10):—

- (1) Sixth Report on Security Printing and Minting Corporation of India Ltd.
- (2) Seventh Report on Action taken by the Government on the recommendations contained in the Thirty-first Report (14th Lok Sabha) on Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited (HPCL)-Unproductive payment of incentive in HPCL based on Audit Para 14.4.1 of the Report on Union Government (Commercial) of the C and AG of India No. 11 CA of 2008.
- (3) Eighth Report on Action taken by the Government on the recommendations contained in the Twenty-first Report (14th Lok Sabha) on

[Shri V. Kishore Chandra Deo]

Airports Authority of India—Review of Infrastructure and Operational Facilities (based on Audit Report No. 17 of 2007 (Performance Audit) (Commercial) of C and AG of India).

12.03½ hrs.

**STANDING COMMITTEE ON SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS**

**210th Report**

[English]

SHRI S.S. RAMASUBBU (Tirunelveli): I beg to lay on the Table the Two Hundred Tenth Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Standing Committee on Science and Technology, Environment and Forests on Demands for Grants (2010-2011) of the Ministry of Environment and Forests.

12.04 hrs.

**STATEMENT BY MINISTER**

[English]

**Status of implementation of the recommendations contained in the 2nd Report of the Standing Committee on Finance on Demands for Grants (2009-10) pertaining to the Department of Revenue, Ministry of Finance\***

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): I beg to lay a statement regarding the status of implementation of the recommendations contained in the 2nd Report of the Standing Committee on Finance on Demands for Grants (2009-10), pertaining to the Department of Revenue, Ministry of Finance.

\*Laid on the Table and also placed in Library, See No. LT-2379/15/10.

12.05 hrs.

**BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE**

[English]

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): With your permission, Madam, I rise to announce that Government Business during the week commencing Monday, the 3rd of May, 2010, will consist of:—

1. Consideration of any item of Government Business carried over from today's Order Paper.
2. Consideration and passing of the Payment of Gratuity (Amendment) Bill, 2010.
3. Consideration and passing of the Plantations Labour (Amendment) Bill, 2008, after it is passed by Rajya Sabha.
4. Consideration and passing of the following Bills:—
  - (a) The National Commission for Minority Educational Institutions (Amendment) Bill, 2009.
  - (b) The Clinical Establishments (Registration and Regulation) Bill, 2010.
  - (c) The Energy Conservation (Amendment) Bill, 2010.
  - (d) The Tamil Nadu Legislative Council Bill, 2010.

MADAM SPEAKER: Now, submissions by Members.

Shri Prabodh Panda.

SHRI PRABODH PANDA (Midnapore): Hon. Speaker, this is to request you to include the following items in next week's agenda:

- (1) Seed is one of the important components in agriculture sector. But there is no comprehensive legislation in this regard. Spurious and

contaminated seed flood the market. The proposed "Seed Bill" is pending for a long time. This should be taken up for discussion.  
...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Just mention the topic. You need not go into details.

SHRI PRABODH PANDA: Hon. Speaker, I am only reading out the approved text. I am not going beyond that. ...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Please just read out the subjects.

SHRI PRABODH PANDA: The next item is:

(2) The unemployed youth are suffering a lot. This problem should be given paramount importance. Particularly, in railway sector huge vacancy is lying unfulfilled. This matter needs to be discussed urgently.

[Translation]

SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL (Bikaner): Madam Speaker, the subject I am requesting to include in the list of Business of any day in the coming week for discussion in the Lok Sabha is that almost every department engage employees on contract basis. However, by the time these departments advertise vacancies for regular appointment, these contract employees cross the age limit fixed for those posts. These employees are neither allowed any relaxation in the age limit nor are they given any preference. Whereas they should be given age relaxation and preference. What is practiced is absolutely opposed to the above suggestion rendering these persons ineligible to apply for regular posts.

Madam Speaker, through you, I demand that the aforesaid subject be included in the list of Business of any day in the coming week for discussion in the Lok Sabha.

SHRI KAUSHALENDRA KUMAR (Nalanda): Madam Speaker the following two subjects may please be included in the List of Business of any day in the coming week.

1. Need to provide potable water through R.O. technique in the villages of every district of Bihar where quantity of fluoride is higher due to which children are born with disability.
2. Need to issue deed freehold property to the flat owners by changing the present policy of DDA regarding multiple transfers of flats in order to justice to these people.

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Shri Adhir Ranjan Chowdhury— not present.

SHRI P.T. THOMAS (Idukki): The following items may be included in next week's agenda:

1. Providing compensation to the victims of lightning by considering it as a natural disaster.
2. The need for more transparency in interest rate and other charges for various purpose loans by different banks in the country.

[Translation]

SHRI VIRENDRA KUMAR (Tikamgarh): Madam Speaker, following subjects may please be included in the List of Business of the next week.

1. Khajuraho is world famous tourist destination, hence, Jhansi Chattarpur Satna Road should be made for four lane express highway.
2. Thousands of child labourers are engaged in beedi industry who are suffering from various diseases. Therefore, special efforts should be made to save the childhood of child labourer and to educate them.

SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL (North East Delhi): Madam Speaker, following subjects may please be included in the List of Bulletin of the next week.

1. Section 144 is imposed in capital city Delhi even on normal and peaceful days which is improper. This is to requested that Section 144 should not be imposed in normal situation in the capital city Delhi.



[Shri Jai Prakash Agarwal]

2. The demand to enact the Delhi Apartment Act is being made for a long time but no progress has been made so far in this regard. This is to request that the Delhi Apartment Act be enacted.

SHRI MAROTRAO SAINUJI KOWASE (Gadchiroli-Chimur): Madam Speaker, this is to request that following two subjects may please be included in the List of Business of the next week:

1. Gosikhurd Irrigation Project was launched in the year 1981 in Bhandara district of Vidarbha region with a view to providing irrigation facility in Chandrapur, Nagpur and Bhandara etc. areas of Maharashtra but the funds allocated for the project have been diverted for other works. Hence the request to include this subject regarding non availability of water for irrigation is allotted areas so far.
2. District Headquarters of Gadchiroli of Gadchiroli-chimur parliamentary constituency of Maharashtra is not connected with railway network. Hence the request to include this subject regarding connecting naxal affected tribal dominated district Gadchiroli to Varsha-Gadchiroli railway network.

[English]

Sk. SAIDUL HAQUE (Bardhaman-Durgapur): Madam, I want that the following items may be included in the next week agenda:—

- (a) One bye-pass at Panagarh at National Highway No. 2, in West Bengal has not been constructed. Widening of NH-2 at that place is not possible because a number of structures are to be dismantled. There happens serious traffic congestion. Hence, I demand that one bye-pass at NH-2 be immediately undertaken.
- (b) The Katwa-Ahmedpur Narrow Gauge Railway line is the only narrow gauge line in West Bengal to be converted into Broad Gauge line.

Survey has already been done by the Railway. In this year's Railway Budget, it had been said that the survey would be done. But the survey report is already there with the Railway Department. Hence, I demand that the narrow gauge line between Katwa and Ahmedpur be immediately converted into Broad Gauge.

MADAM SPEAKER: Shri Ravindra Kumar Pandey—  
not present.

[Translation]

\*SHRI RAVINDRA KUMAR PANDEY (Giridih): Hon. Madam Speaker, following subjects may be included in the List of Business of next week—

1. Need to grant necessary approval by the Union Government to the proposals regarding inclusion of roads in Giridih district as mentioned at serial nos. 111 to 258 of CNCPL List forwarded by the Jharkhand state Rural Road Development Authority for Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana to the National Rural Roads Development Agency.
2. Need to regularize the services of around 1300 contract labourers employed in Bokaro and Chndrapura Thermal Power Station of Damodar Valley Corporation and carrying out the works of regular nature for years and to grant them revised pay scale and other after considering them equivalent to Group D employees according to the tripartite agreement signed in the presence of the labour commissioner, Jharkhand in the year 2007.

[Translation]

SHRI SHARAD YADAV (Madhepura): Madam Speaker, the entire General Budget outlay of the country is Rs. 11 lakh 18 thousand crore but Rs. one lakh crore of the country was wasted owing to the wrong policies of the Department of Telecommunication. There is no coordination in the Department of Telecom's policies.

\*Speech was laid on the Table.

The Prime Minister's Office gave a direction that these policies should not be implemented without consultation, however, they were implemented. The policy of 'first come first served' actually meant in this case First come and plunder as much as you can 'Pahale aao Khoob khaao'. This scam is unprecedented in the world. Pranabji has left the House. Only Shri Jaipal Reddy and the hon. Minister of Parliamentary Affairs are sitting here. Shri Jaipal Reddy is not concerned with this issue.

Madam, there are two aspects of this issue. First that telephone was tapped with the permission of the Ministry of Home Affairs and other departments like I.T. Department is also involved in it. The issue was exposed by the newspapers and Tata Group of Companies objected to the leakage of the tapped conversation and questioned the role of the Government machinery. This is Government of India which is an elected Government. The newspapers across the country are widely publishing, there is public services, public relations and another service which has hit the market very recently adding new dimension to this public service. I am not aware whether or not this service has been brought under tax purview. If the Government says no tax has been imposed I accept it.

Madam, the Tata Company explain their position. This is an age-old corporate house of the country and they remind us of our duty. There should be judicious approach to taking decisions and a level playing field should be provided. But Government of India is keeping mum on the issue. The statement of the hon. Minister of Home Affairs given today morning is quite ambiguous and incoherent. What is this? Concealing facts is one thing but twisting them is quite a different thing. His statement which has been published today is quite misleading in the sense that it harps on probabilities like had this happened, the result would have been different. It does not matter if we behaved like this but this doesn't behove of the Union Government. Those in the Government have been vested with plethora of powers and authority by the people of the country as also this Parliament.

The legal wing of the telecom department as also the secretary of the department advised them against

venturing into this mess (*Interruptions*) \* since this is illegal. Even the Vice Chairman, Finance Secretary, Law Minister and Member of Finance in every Ministry asked them to desist from such practice. (*Interruptions*) \* they said. ...(*Interruptions*)

MADAM SPEAKER: Please conclude now.

SHRI SHARAD YADAV: 2G spectrum. Some people are apt in brushing the filth under the carpet. I want to ask the same question being asked by Tiwariji. The Government may come out with a rebuttal. The Minister of Law and Justice, the Telecom Secretary, Financial Advisor of the Ministry of Telecom, Secretary, Department of Finance, Prime Minister, everyone is aware of the regular correspondence, there has been constant exchange of letter between the Minister of this Department and the Prime Minister, there is no acknowledgement of the letters. There has been correspondence not only at midnight but also at 2 a.m. ...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI MANISH TIWARI (Ludhiana): Please also refer to the embezzlement of Rs. 60 thousand crore. ...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI SHARAD YADAV: You may raise it. Pure gold does not fear the flame. ...(*Interruptions*)

MADAM SPEAKER: Please raise your issue. Please conclude now.

SHRI SHARAD YADAV: I challenge if NDA is involved in any scam they may raise it. ...(*Interruptions*)

MADAM SPEAKER: Sharad Yadavji, please conclude now.

...(*Interruptions*)

MADAM SPEAKER: What is this? Please sit down. Please conclude now.

[*English*]

Nothing will go on record.

...(*Interruptions*)\*

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\*Not recorded.

[Translation]

MADAM SPEAKER: Please sit down. Please conclude now.

SHRI SHARAD YADAV: Madam Speaker, when Council of Ministers was being formed, the entire country knows it. ...*(Interruptions)* Please sit down, what are you doing. OK, you may speak. When Council of Minister was being formed. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Please address the Chair.

[English]

Please address the Chair.

[Translation]

Please conclude now.

SHRI SHARAD YADAV: Everyone is fully aware that the leader of the D.M.K. party is an old friend of mine. He is the Chief Minister. Since he is not in the House, I am not taking his name. At the time of forming the Council of Ministers, he got annoyed and left Delhi. Why?...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

SHRI T.K.S. ELANGO VAN (Chennai North): He should not say that. That was for a different reason. ...*(Interruptions)*

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): The DMK Members are not with them again. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI T.K.S. ELANGO VAN: Madam, what Shri Sharad Yadav is saying is not a fact. It is a mistaken fact. ...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

MADAM SPEAKER: Please conclude now.

...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Please take your seat now.

...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Please sit down. Please conclude.

...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Please conclude now.

...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Please sit down.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI SHARAD YADAV: Madam Speaker, he is saying it is a mistaken fact. ...*(Interruptions)* I agree with him. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Sharad Yadavji, please conclude now. You have taken ten minutes. So much time should not be taken during zero hour.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI SHARAD YADAV: Madam Speaker, I agree that these are not the facts. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Alright, please conclude now.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI SHARAD YADAV: Let it be...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Please take your seat now.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI SHARAD YADAV: Madam, I want to say two things before concluding. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Please be quick.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI SHARAD YADAV: This is why phones of four politicians were tapped. I am not talking about three. Nothing has come to the fore about the fourth phone that was tapped. What was the topic of discussion? What discussion took place between the IPL Commissioner and the Cabinet Minister?...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Please sit down. You have had your say. So much time is not taken during zero hour.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI SHARAD YADAV: The said discussion showed that the IPL in India is a hub of loot and debauchery...(Interruptions) While he was here Sharad Pawarji was saying that the Commissioner was alright but after reaching Mumbai he changed his tune and started demanding his renoval. What is this mesmerism? ...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Please sit down.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI SHARAD YADAV: Hence the law should be made effective and the corporate house says that we ...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Now please sit down. You have taken up too much time in zero hour. Please sit down.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI SHARAD YADAV: They are not ready to give a clear reply. I want to ask the Prime Minister to give a clear reply. It is a question of one lakh crore rupees of the country. ...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Thank you. Please take your seat.

...(Interruptions)

[English]

Dr. M. THAMBIDURAI (Karur): I may be allowed to associate with the issue raised by the hon. Member.

MADAM SPEAKER: All right.

...(Interruptions)

Dr. RATTAN SINGH AJNALA (Khadoor Sahib): Madam, I would like to asociate with this. ...(Interruptions)

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA (Bankura): Madam,

this is the biggest scam of one lakh crore of rupees. ...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

MADAM SPEAKER: Shri Rajnath Singh.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Basudeb Achariaji, please sit down.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Tambiduraiji, please sit down. Ajnalaji, please sit down.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Jagdambika Palji, please take your seat and let Rajnath Singhji speak.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Please sit down. Let zero hour go on.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: A number of persons have to speak. I want everyone to get a chance to speak.

...(Interruptions)

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Nothing will go on record except what Shri Rajnath Singh says.

(Interruptions)...\*

[Translation]

SHRI RAJNATH SINGH (Ghaziabad): Madam, through you, I would like to draw the attention of the government towards the pitiable condition of the potato farmers in the country. The situation of potato farmers in a number of states has become quite deplorable and pitiable. I am not saying this only on the basis of newspaper reports. I had sent some of my functionaries,

\*Not recorded.

[Shri Rajnath Singh]

some MPs to some states and had visited West Bengal myself to take stock of the situation. I went to Hooghli which is the largest potato growing district and also to Singur. When I was talking to the farmers in Singur to assess their situation one farmer called Vishwanath started crying, bitterly. I learnt there that a man called Pravir Dhakal, resident of Kelepara, had consumed poison because distress sale of potatoes was taking place, i.e., potato was being sold at low rates in the market. However, he was provided medical treatment and saved, I would also like to mention potato farmer, Ram Krishna Ghosh belonging to Barna village in Vadhman district, who committed suicide due to the same reason...*(Interruptions)*. In Uttar Pradesh, be it Eastern Uttar Pradesh, Central Uttar Pradesh or Western Uttar Pradesh, wherever potato is grown farmers are in distress. I belong to Ghaziabad. Hapur, Agra, Eastern Uttar Pradesh, Varanasi, Farrukhabad, all these districts are in a bad situation. I would like to point out to you, that the farmers are not only not able to recover their per acre input cost but in fact have to bear loss amounting to ten thousand to twenty thousand rupees per acre. This is the situation of the farmers. They are forced to sell potatoes at a rate of one rupee to four rupee per kg. Potato costs eight, ten or fifteen rupees a kilo in the market but the farmers are not able to get even one, two or four rupees a kilo for their produce. Speculative trading, forward trading goes on.

[Translation]

The speculators who are engaged in speculative trading, manipulate the prices of potatoes through forward trading and speculative activities...*(Interruptions)*. Madam Speaker, I would like to demand that the food items namely potato, tomato and onion should be excluded from the list of items covered under speculative trading. ...*(Interruptions)* please sit down. You do not have any information. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Nothing will go on record

except what Rajnath Singhji is saying.

...*(Interruptions)*\*

[Translation]

MADAM SPEAKER: You please sit down. Let him speak.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI RAJNATH SINGH: Mr. Pawanji, perhaps you do not know that this year 40 lakh tonnes of potatoes have been traded through forward trading out of which only 7000 tonnes of potatoes have been actually delivered. ...*(Interruptions)* You do not know. You are a responsible Minister. You should not stand up like this. I would like to say that the Government must bring change in its policy, be it structural changes or procedural changes, so that the potato growing farmers may get fair and remunerative prices for their product.

Shri Laluji is also sitting here. I know that Shri Laluji knows about the importance of potato better because when he was the Chief Minister of Bihar, he used to say 'Jab tak is duniya me rahega aaloo, tab tak rahega Lalu. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: No, please conclude.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI RAJNATH SINGH: Laluji often use to speak about the importance of potato. ...*(Interruptions)* So I would like to say that the Government must pay attention to this issue.

If the Government cannot do much, it should pay the storage charges for the potato stored in the cold storages. The interest on the loans borrowed by the farmers should be waived. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Shri Rajendra Agrawal, Shri Arjun Meghwal, Dr. Tarun Mandal and Shri Virendra Kumar also associate themselves with this issue.

...*(Interruptions)*

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\*Not recorded.

SHRI SHARAD YADAV: Madam Speaker, forward trading. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Please sit down. Nothing will go to record.

...*(Interruptions)\**

MADAM SPEAKER: Let those members speak whose names figure in the list of members to speak during Zero Hour.

...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Shri Jai Prakash Agarwalji's name is included in the list, so let him speak. I will call all the members one by one.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL (North East Delhi): Madam Speaker, there is a very important issue related to Delhi which had been raised by me in my submission. Delhi is expanding and the people are building apartments instead of bungalow. The apartments being built with a valid layout plan are being purchased and sold. About 25 to 30 lakhs of people live in those apartments. Today, lakhs of cases are being filed because those apartments cannot be purchased and sold but are transferred only on power of attorney. The apartment owners have also problems with the builders in regard to payment of ground rent in case of lease and this leads to litigation. Demands have been made in this regard several times earlier. The then Minister is sitting here by chance. I would like to ask the Government, through you, that an apartment bill should be brought to provide relief to the public. It has been long overdue. This Bill is urgently needed. The people are facing a lot of problems including litigations. I hope that you would issue any such directive or the then Minister who is sitting here may give such an assurance which may provide same relief to the people of Delhi. We do not have a full-fledged state, hence we have to come to the house for our problems again and again. I hope that the then. Minister would provide same kind of relief today.

*[English]*

Dr. TARUN MONDAL (Joynagar): Madam Speaker, I would like to draw the attention of the House and of the Union Government to a very sensitive and an important issue of 'paid news'. That means, if you give some money to the Press or media people, you can create your news, which is being done in our newspapers and TV channel, which is undermining democracy and it is a fraud on Indian people. It has already acquired a menacing proportion as deposed by one of the Opposition leaders that "it started out as an aberration, went on to become a disease and is now an epidemic."

The phenomenon of 'paid news' emergence traces back over many years. The Press Council of India recently did an investigation which revealed that some of the biggest media groups in the country are involved in indulging this 'paid news' practices.

That report of the Press Council of India also said: "The phenomenon of 'paid news' goes beyond the corruption of individual journalists and media companies. It has become pervasive, structured and highly organized, and in the process is undermining democracy in India."

The report also indicated that the deception or fraud has three levels. Firstly, the publication or views of the Television programme is deceived into believing that what is essentially an advertisement is taken to be as an independent

Secondly, by not officially declaring the expenditure by any candidate for a 'paid news', thereby it is violating the Conduct of Election Rules, 1961.

Thirdly, by not accounting the money received from candidates, the concerned media company is violating the provisions of the Companies Act, 1956 and the Income Tax Act, 1961.

MADAM SPEAKER: Please conclude now.

Dr. TARUN MONDAL: I would like to make a demand to the Government that it should activate the Election Commission of India to take proper action, and

\*Not recorded.

[Dr. Tarun Mondal]

also the Press Council of India and the Government of India must look into this serious matter as the Press and media are being the Fourth Pillar of democracy.

[Translation]

SHRI MAHABALI SINGH (Karakat): Madam Speaker, the business of fake currency notes is flourishing on a large scale in Bengal, Bihar and Uttar Pradesh via Bangladesh and Nepal. Such rackets are spread over right from the capital to districts and rural areas and the rural population is becoming their victim on a large scale. The fake notes are being circulated by a racket in villages through petty shopkeepers and traders. This way, these fake notes reach the rural people and when they go to banks with such notes, the police arrest them. Big smugglers are not caught while the rural people are becoming a victim of it. In addition to it, fake notes are also being circulated through ATMs and Banks in many places like Patna, Uttar Pradesh, Goa, Mumbai etc. It is affecting the economy of the country badly. Therefore, through you, I would like to demand that the Government should enact a stringent law in this regard so that strict action could be taken against such anti-national elements.

SHRI PRADEEP KUMAR SINGH (Araria): Madam Speaker, I would like to thank you for giving me an opportunity to speak on this matter of urgent public importance.

I hail from a highly backward area Araria parliamentary constituency adjacent to the border of Nepal and Bengal. This is, perhaps, the first time that I have got a chance to speak in the House. I hail from the land where litterateurs like Fanishwar Nath Renu, Ramlal Singh Snehi and Dvijdeni were born.

Madam, the flood in Kosi River last year had wreaked havoc in my parliamentary constituency of Araria. I have to say with grief that even before the tears of the people of the area could stop, the devastating cyclone destroyed my parliamentary constituency of Araria. The devastating cyclone in the eastern part of India has caused terrible destruction.

Bihar, West Bengal and Assam have also been affected by the cyclone. Besides, 40 people had died in blocks Jogihat, Bhargama, Narpatganj, Raniganj etc. in my parliamentary constituency Araria. Property worth crores of rupees, life and 70% crop of poor farmers has been lost due to this devastating cyclone. Crops of corn and sunflower have almost got destroyed. I have to say with sadness that hon. Prime Minister had toured my parliamentary constituency Araria during the previous flood and had even announced a special package for the victims. But, we have not got any assistance from the Union Government so far. Similarly, the cyclone affected people of parliamentary constituency Araria are receiving properly assistance from the state Government but no economic assistance has been received from the Union Government so far. Bihar has always been treated unjustly and discriminated against. Through you, I would like to say that Bihar should get a special state package. Sometimes, electricity share of Bihar gets cut, and sometimes poor people's names are removed from the BPL list. I, therefore, would like to say that Bihar should not be discriminated against. With this, I conclude.  
...(Interruptions)

SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN (Bhagalpur): People have not received even a single paisa of flood relief there. ... (Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Please, be silent.  
...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: I want that all the hon. Members should get the opportunity to speak. Let the hon. Member speak.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Hon. Members Shri Hukmadeo Narayan Yadav, Shri Kirti Azad, Shri Nama Nageswara Rao, Shri Uday Singh and Shri Syed Shahnawaz Hussain have associated themselves with the matter raised by Shri Pradeep Kumar Singh.

[English]

SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL (Alappuzha): Madam, I want to raise a very important matter and urgent matter before this august House for its consideration.

As we are all aware, last year the Union Cabinet had introduced an innovative scheme to waive interest on education loans. The scheme envisages providing full subsidy on interest on loans taken by students belonging to economically weaker sections from the banks under the Education Loan Scheme. This would definitely help a large number of poor students who are availing loans from banks.

Now, the bank authorities are pressurizing students to make interest payment during their course tenure, for the loans taken before April, 2009 saying they are not applicable for interest subsidy scheme. In fact, it is a violation of policies framed for education loan. After the announcement of interest subsidy on education loans, the parents who are availing education loans did not pay interest on their loans for the last few months. In view of above circumstances the bank authorities defer to issue next instalment of loans to student. This would generate severe situations among banks and students. In such a situation most of the students would be compelled to break off their education on a halfway due to financial problems. This situation will adversely affect the merit of this notable scheme and the Government should intervene in this issue timely for rescuing the future of lakhs of students in our country.

Most of the students belong to poor families and they do not have any source of paying higher rate of interest. For those suffering students, this decision of the UPA Government to provide interest subsidy was a relief from their hardships. As everyone is aware the fee structure and cost of education is not affordable for parents who are living in average living conditions in the States such as Kerala. If this condition may be continuing, lakhs of students from economically weaker sections will lose their future.

Therefore, the Government should take urgent action to extend the range of interest subsidy to all the students who are availing education loans currently. Also, ensure immediate distribution of the circular of the subsidy scheme, as it has not reached out to the banks so far. Also, the Government should ensure speedy implementation of this decision through apparent orders and instruct the banks *via* Indian Banks Association.

Thank you. ...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI P.T. THOMAS (Idukki): Madam, it is a very serious matter.

SHRI KODIKKUNNIL SURESH (Mavelikkara): Madam, this is a very serious matter.

MADAM SPEAKER: Do you want to associate yourself with the matter raised by him? Please send your name to the Table.

Shri A.K.S. Vijayan and Shri R. Thamaraiselvan with associate with the matter raised by Shri K.C. Venugopal.

[*Translation*]

SHRI LALU PRASAD (Saran): Madam, census in the country was done on the basis of caste till 1931. The caste of the backward classes was written within brackets in the census. Now, I have been told, that this practice is not being followed in the current census. Even the hon. Law Minister had said that the census should be done on the basis of caste but after some pressure from somewhere, the backward class has been removed from the current census under conspiracy. Now, how will we know the number of those belonging to the backward classes and how will they fight for their rights? I, therefore, strongly demand that the Government should carry out census but similarly like it was carried out in 1931 and caste should also be included in it. It is a huge conspiracy and the Government should see it. ...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI GANESH SINGH (Satna): I also associate myself with the matter raised by Laluji.

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV (Mainpuri): It is a very serious matter.

SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ (Vidisha): Madam Speaker, very important issues relating to census are coming to light. A matter has been raised by Laluji just now. I request you to call for a comprehensive discussion on it under the Rule 193 so that we can put across our views on various issues related to it. Therefore, a decision may be taken thereon in BAC and a through discussion should be called on census.



[English]

SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY: If the notice is given in proper form, the hon. Speaker can consider that.

[Translation]

SHRI LALU PRASAD: The discussion should be held in this session itself otherwise I will raise the matter again on Monday.

MADAM SPEAKER: All right. You may give a notice on it.

SHRI SHARAD YADAV: What do you have to say about what Sushmaji had said?

MADAM SPEAKER: I have accepted that. You should give a notice on it.

SHRI ANANT GANGARAM GEETE (Raigarh): Madam, I thank you for giving me an opportunity to speak. Mumbai suburban Railway is the lifeline of Mumbai. About 65 lakh passengers travel in it daily. Motormen and other employees of the Mumbai Suburban Railway are protesting for the last many days for their various demands but it is unfortunate that the Railway Ministry has not paid any heed to their demands. They are even going on indefinite hunger strike for their demands from third May. The law and order situation in the whole of Mumbai can be interrupted if they will go on indefinite hunger strike. If the train services get stopped in Mumbai then its adverse impact will affect the life in the whole of Mumbai and the law and order situation will also get affected. In Mumbai more than 65 lakh people travel daily by trains. One can well imagine the impact of their strike on the city. Madam Speaker, therefore, through you, the hon. Minister of Railways is requested to talk to the Union of these employees before their hunger strike and take measures to prevent the fall out of the strike.

MADAM SPEAKER: Shri Gopinath Munde and Shri Anand Prakash Paranjpe are associated with the issue raised by Shri Anant Gangaram Geete.

SHRI JAGDAMBIKA PAL (Domariyaganj): Madam Speaker, I am extremely grateful to you for allowing

me to raise the issue of public importance associated with the crores of farmers of the country. Today, if there is any cash crop of farmers across the country it is sugar cane on the income of which the farmers across the country depend. Be it the livelihood of the family of the farmers or the question of minimum sustenance it is compensated by the cash crop of sugarcane. One might have witnessed the agitation and movement of the farmers of the entire northern India in the capital recently regarding the support price of sugarcane and after the fixation of the price farmers gave their sugarcane to the sugar mills. The crushing season of sugarcane of the year 2009-2010 is over and as per section (5) of Sugarcane Control Act it is mandatory on the part of the sugar mills to pay the farmer within 15 days of the delivery of sugarcane. If the mill fails to pay the farmers they would get 10 per cent interest on the price of sugarcane. What needs to be seen is the enforcement of these rules at other places and that the resultant benefits of these provisions are reaching the farmers, however, the crores of farmers belonging to the unorganized sector, exercise no pressure on these sugar mills and with deep regret it is submitted that payment of sugarcane worth crores of rupees is outstanding against these sugar mills, be they with Indian Sugar Mills Association (ISMA) or in the private sector, cooperative sector or under the union Government.

Everyone would agree that sugarcane is a cash crop depending on the payment of which the farmer marries away his daughter. The then Members from Uttar Pradesh and other states would also agree that if a farmer does not receive payment of sugarcane his daughter's marriage is postponed. We come across such instances every other day but how far we can cooperate. The farmer has no money to take his old father for treatment to some medical college, he mortgages those indent slips and when those mills or societies do not make payment even after mortgaging those slips they are compelled to commit suicide. The names of their children are struck off from the schools for non payment of fees... (Interruptions). Today, in Uttar Pradesh an amount of Rs. 1111 crore 95 lakh is outstanding. This outstanding amount is of the cane farmers and not of

an individual. These sugar mills owe Rs. two thousand to some or Rs. four thousand to some others. Thus 128 sugar mills owe some amount to farmers. Recovery certificates should be issued against those mills under the sugarcane control act and if the payments are not made notwithstanding the certificates the reasons should be inquired into. If the farmers fails to repay to the banks for fertilizers, seed and pumping set they are put in jail. Whereas the mill owners not paying crores of rupees to farmers are moving scotfree, enjoying in their air conditioned houses. The State Governments are not issuing recovery certificates.

MADAM SPEAKER: Please conclude now.

SHRI JAGDAMBIKA PAL: Madam, nothing can be more important than it that the mill owners Owe Rs. 1100 crore to the farmers of Uttar Pradesh. 565 lakh tonnes of sugarcane have been crushed. The farmer is running from pillar to post everyday in the sugarcane societies, however, the State Government has not taken any measure. The Bahujan Samaj Party Government is about to complete its three years tenure, it should at least take some action against those mill owners before the completion of its tenure. It is their responsibility to ensure payment for sugarcane. ...(*Interruptions*)

MADAM SPEAKER: Please sit down.

Now, Shri Rewati Raman, please.

...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI JAGDAMBIKA PAL: Rs. 1100 crore is outstanding. I am saying it in the interest of the farmers. ...(*Interruptions*)

MADAM SPEAKER: Nothing will go on record.

Shri Rewati Raman Singh

...(*Interruptions*)\*

MADAM SPEAKER: If you wish to associate yourself kindly send your name to the Table of the House.

Dr. VINAY KUMAR PANDEY (Shrawasti): Madam, I associate myself with the issue of sugarcane farmers

raised by Shri Jagdambika Pal.

SHRI P.L. PUNIA (Barabanki): Madam, I also associate myself with the issue of sugarcane farmers raised by Shri Jagdambika Pal.

12.52 hrs.

#### SUBMISSION BY MEMBERS

**Re: Need to enhance the recommendatory quota of MPs for grant of financial relief from Prime Minister's Relief Fund for critically ill patients**

[*Translation*]

SHRI REWATI RAMAN SINGH (Allahabad): Madam Speaker, I thank you for calling my name after five days and giving me an opportunity to speak. Critically ill patients who are suffering from cancer, AIDS, heart, liver, kidney ailments are not getting funds from anywhere. Prime Minister's Relief Fund is the only source from where funds are provided. I have seen that we receive letter stating that funds have been provided in 24 cases recommended by you and now there is no money in Relief Fund and you have also consumed quota of recommendation. I would like to ask as to what a poor man can do. Should he die without getting medical facility? It is a welfare state and Congress Party and UPA Government talks for welfare of each citizen. If a common man needs funds for serious ailment or recommending his case for fund, we receive reply that you quota is full. I want that if there is scarcity of funds in PM's Relief Fund, then take money from MP's, we all MP's are ready to contribute money but no poor person should be allow to die for want of money.

I would like to submit one more point that there is inordinate delay in releasing the money, by then many patients lose the battle of life. I want that if there is scarcity of funds for medical aid, Government should make alternate arrangements in this regard. National Medical Relief Fund may be created. Madam when Mulayam Singhji was Minister he provided ample of funds. I want that similar provision should be implemented in entire country. Thank you.

\*Not recorded.

MADAM SPEAKER: Shrimati Susmita Bauri, Sk. Saidul Haque, Shri Pulin Bihari Baske and Shri Rajendra Agrawal associate themselves with the subject.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI TUFANI SAROJ (Machhlishahr): Quota limit should be discontinued. ...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Shri Ravneet Singh, your turn now.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Please let him speak, he is new member. Let the new Member speak.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: You may associate yourself with the subject.

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Nothing will go on record.

...(Interruptions)\*

[Translation]

MADAM SPEAKER: He is new Member, let him speak. Please take you seat. Let the new Member speak. You may associate with this.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Raghuvansh Prasadji, new member is speaking. Please listen to him.

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): Madam, what the hon. Member Shri Rewati Raman Singh brought to the notice of the House is a very serious matter. I will convey the sentiments of the House to the hon. Prime Minister. ...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

MADAM SPEAKER: Raghuvansh Prasadji please sit down.

SHRI RAVNEET SINGH (Anandpur Sahib): Madam Speaker, at the outset I would like to thank you for allowing me to speak in the House. I would like to mention the Kandi area of Punjab which form ten per cent area of Punjab and comprises 58 thousand hectare land. Kandi area spread over ten per cent area of the total land of Punjab and it covers the largest green area. But due to adjoining Himachal Pradesh where forest area is disappearing wild animals enter Kandi area and destroy the crop of farmers there. Hunting is prohibited there which is a good decision. I would like to submit that the land holding of the farmers of the area is quite small. It consists only two or three acre of land.

Madam, I would like to submit that no one like to marry their daughter in this area because young persons of the area stay outside the house be it day and night in order to protect their crops from wild animals. ...(Interruptions)

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Nothing will go on record. Please do not disturb him. He is a new member. Please do not disturb him. Let us observe this.

...(Interruptions)\*

[Translation]

SHRI RAVNEET SINGH: I agree with the point that we should protect wild animals also. But the Government should also think about the local people and fence the area with barbed wire since the PLPA Act in place there was enacted during British regime due to which we cannot cut tree there. Therefore, Government should provide any kind of royalty, make some arrangement and provide compensation to the local people there.

Secondly, I would like to submit that the Union Government proposed to construct Kandi Canal under

the AIBP scheme as a result of which a number of people would be benefitted. But the Government of Punjab changed the track on their own of the canal. Kandi Canal was proposed to be build alongside the hills of Himachal Pradesh but the Government are going to build the Kandi Canal in the area where tubewells are installed and irrigation facilities are already there. Through you I would like to request the Government that this process should be stopped and canal should be constructed as per the original decision of Union Government. Apart from this eco-friendly package should be provided for the said area on the lines of Jammu and Kashmir or Himachal Pradesh since said area adjoins the hills.

I once again would like to thank you for allowing me to speak.

**13.00 hrs.**

MADAM SPEAKER: Hon. Members, zero hour has not been held for the last two days. I have a long list here. I would like all the hon. Members to speak. If all of you agree then we will take lunch break from 1.30 P.M. to 2.30 P.M.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Alright.

SHRI GANESH SINGH (Satna): Madam Speaker, my turn has come after a long time. I am grateful to you for giving me the opportunity to express my views on an important issue. Through you, I would like to draw the attention of the government especially the Rail Ministry, towards indefinite dharna and satyagraha which have been launched in my Satna Parliamentary constituency from 17th April I myself had started the dharna by sitting three whole day. Today is the fourteenth day of this agitation. The Parliamentary Standing Committee had submitted a 42 point memorandum regarding rail related problems to the Railway Minister and the Chairman of Railway Board on 15 April. Allahabad-Mumbai rail route passes through my parliamentary constituency and fifty pairs of trains run on this route but the twenty stations in my constituency are bereft of basic facilities. Trains pass through

the stations but none have an emergency quota whereas Satna and Maihar are places of religious and tourist interest visited by crores of people every year. Even so, they are being continuously ignored by the Railway Ministry. I have placed these problems before the House during the previous as well as the current session but no solution has been reached. Hence, through you, I would like to ask the government to treat the agitation seriously and hold immediate high level talks to resolve the problems otherwise I will be forced to sit on Satyagrah in Jabalpur from 03rd May and in front of the Railway Board from 06th May onwards.

*[English]*

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): Madam, this Green Tribunal Bill has been carried over from the first part of the Budget session. If the hon. Speaker agrees, we can dispense with the lunch hour and finish that Bill before 3.30.

MADAM SPEAKER: Is it all right?

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Yes.

*[Translation]*

SHRI P.L. PUNIA (Barabanki): Madam Speaker, I am grateful to you for giving me the opportunity to speak on this important subject. This subject relates to the protection and dignity of dalits. Even 63 years after independence, the incidents of caste based oppression of dalits are not decreasing. The tension caused due to the Mirchpur incident where a dalit father-daughter duo was burnt to death a week earlier and a hundred dalit houses were torched has barely simmered down. Shri Rahul Gandhi had visited that village yesterday to console those dalits and share their sorrow.

Madam Speaker, two days earlier in Sahota village in Ambala district a dalit bridegroom who was riding on mare as part of marriage ritual on way to temple to seek god's blessings was stopped and beaten up by upper caste people. It is a tradition for bridegrooms to

[Shri P.L. Punia]

go to the temple with his near and dear ones for blessings before his barat departs from the village. It is believed that such blessings at temple the bridegroom is able to bring his bride to without any mishap. It is a matter of great regret that the dalit baraat was stopped by upper caste people and beaten up causing injuries to the bridegroom and his relatives. The police filed a case against 21 persons under the SC/ST Act for form's sake but none of the accused has been arrested yet and no effective action has been taken in this regard. Such incidents prompted by casteist sentiments keep on occurring in Haryana. Khap panchayats are running a parallel government there. God knows which century is Haryana living in?

Madam Speaker, through you, I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Prime Minister towards the said incidents and ask him to take them seriously and formulate a new legislature providing for stringent punishment for such acts. The State Governments should be instructed that there should be no lexicity in dealing with such matters. I would also like to urge you to bring about a change in the mindset of people about dalits in the society. In fact even the Chief Minister of Gujarat has expressed his views about the dalits in his own book. It is deplorable. *...(Interruptions)* if a person holding a constitutional post has such mentality, is deplorable. There should be a provision that any person who holds such views about dalits is against the constitution and should be debarred from standing for election or holding any constitutional post. Such a provision should be there.

Madam, through you, I urge that strictest action should be taken against them. Thank you. *...(Interruptions)*

SHRI KHILADI LAL BAIRWA (Karauli Dholpur): Madam, I would like to associate myself with Shri Panna Lal Punia.

MADAM SPEAKER: Shri Khiladi Lal Bairwa and Shri Ratan Singh associate themselves with the issue raised by Shri Panna Lal Punia.

*...(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Now please allow Smt. Meena Singh to speak.

*...(Interruptions)*

SHRIMATI MEENA SINGH (Arrah): Madam, you have allowed me to raise this issue of public interest during the zero hour. *...(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: A woman is speaking, please listen to her.

*...(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Raghuvansh Prasadji, your mike is fine and it is working. Please sit down. If you like you can associate yourself with it.

*...(Interruptions)*

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Nothing will go on record.

*...(Interruptions)\**

[Translation]

MADAM SPEAKER: Please let her speak.

SHRIMATI MEENA SINGH: Madam, I am grateful to you for permitting me to raise this issue of public interest during the zero hour.

Madam, Bhojpur district in Bihar in which my parliamentary constituency falls and which is your home district is facing a crisis. I have been informed that thousands of blind children have been born in Bhojpur district during the past one or two years. Out of these around fifty children are being treated at a private hospital in Arrah by a renowned eye surgeon Dr. Kedia.

Madam, doctors have told me that it could happen due to genetic disorder, environmental pollution, contaminated water and vitamin deficiency.

Madam, you and the entire House are aware of the importance of children for the parents. So, it is not possible to state the plight of such families where such children are born.

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\*Not recorded.

Madam, we all admit that children are our future. In such circumstances, through you, I request the Government to send a team comprising of experts of genetics, environment and eye specialists to Bhojpur so that the said serious problem could be addressed.

Madam, since Bhojpur is your home district, hence, I seek your support to address the problem so that children are not born blind.

SHRI BHISMA SHANKAR *alias* KUSHAL TIWARI (Sant Kabir Nagar): Madam, at the outset, I would like to submit that disturbances created during Zero Hour should be stopped. Since we hardly get a chance to speak, Madam, such disruptions should be stopped. We raise the problems of our respective constituencies and people have high expectations from us. There are various problems of constituencies. For example, my district is a place where Saint Kabir attained salvation. Most people of my constituency work in different states. Some of them are soldiers in the Army, some are ex-servicemen and some people are working in the Railways. There is not a single Kendriya Vidyalaya in my district. I would like to draw your attention towards the need to set up a Kendriya Vidyalaya in my district. I write letters to the Government in this regard but to no avail. Sant Kabir Nagar is the place where Sufi Saint Kabir attained salvation. A large number of people in Purvanchal are dependent on agriculture. There is lack of education. There is no provision to provide training for agriculture. My area is producing sugarcane on large scale but there is no provision to provide training to sugarcane growers. A Central Agricultural University should be set up in Purvanchal after the name of Sant Kabir so that farmers could be provided training. ...(*Interruptions*)

Dr. VINAY KUMAR PANDEY: The Union Government has not received a single proposal from the Government of Uttar Pradesh. ...(*Interruptions*)

MADAM SPEAKER: Why are you speaking? Please sit down. Let him speak.

...(*Interruptions*)

MADAM SPEAKER: Please conclude now.

...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI BHISMA SHANKAR *alias* KUSHAL TIWARI: Madam, the area of Purvanchal is flood prone. Farmers there are facing problems. There is problem of employment. The young people of Purvanchal and Bihar have to tolerate humiliation in other areas where they go for employment. Farmers even postpone marriage of their daughters in such a state of helplessness. The Union Government should pay attention towards the welfare of farmers. A Central Agriculture University should be set up after the name of Sant Kabir so that farmers could get the benefits of modern technology in agriculture in order to help the farmers and the youth get rid of helplessness.

Madam, while thanking you I would request that at least such disturbance should be checked during Zero Hour. ...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI RAJARAM PAL (Akbarpur): Madam Speaker, I am grateful to you for allowing me to speak on a very important issue.

Madam, the government is concerned about cases lying pending in the courts throughout the country. Therefore, the Government desires to provide speedy justice by setting up courts at tehsil, block and Panchayat level. It is also written in each court that 'Litigants Faith is Supreme' but at the same time justice delayed is justice denied.

Madam, through you, I would like to bring to the notice of the Government that 15 thousand cases are disposed of every day in Kanpur. Lawyers in Kanpur went on strike after lathicharge by the police on unarmed lawyers on 07-04-2010. The matter did not end here. The police damaged their chambers while beating the injured lawyers on 8th and 9th. The police have committed atrocities in the library due to which library was also damaged. Lawyers are on strike there. Bar Council of Uttar Pradesh has observed a day long strike in support of these lawyers.

Madam, recently, 3-4 days ago, cases of Kanpur court have been transferred to Etawah due to stubbornness of the District Judge and the Government of Uttar Pradesh. Distance between Kanpur to Etawah

[Shri Rajaram Pal]

is 250 k.m. due to which imprisoned people are facing problems in obtaining bail. Lawyers of Etawah have called for strike in support of the lawyers of Kanpur. In such a situation the interest of litigants are being hampered.

Madam Speaker, through you, I would like to tell the Minister of Law and Justice that Lawyers of Kanpur demand that the District Judge should be transferred and strict action should be taken against guilty police personnels. I want the Minister of Law and Justice to intervene in the interest of litigants in order to call off the strike and to protect the interests of litigants. I demand that you should instruct the Government to compensate for the loss incurred by lawyers due to damage of chambers while taking action against the guilty persons.

Madam Speaker, with these words I conclude my speech.

\*SHRI K. SUGUMAR (Pollachi): Madam Speaker, Pollachi Constituency is out and out an agricultural area. Parambikulam-Aaliyar Scheme provides irrigations facilities. About 4½ lakh hectares of land are irrigated by this scheme. This scheme was conceived to irrigate for about 135 days in a year. But due to frequent monsoon failure and lack of storage facilities when there is heavy rain and absence of check dams to conserve have all led to insufficient water flow from the PAP. So water available for irrigation is insufficient now as there is flow only for about 50 to 60 days in a block of two years. Anaimalai river and Nallaru schemes are much awaited for long. They are rather a dream scheme of the people of Pollachi area. So, the Government must come forward to meet the demands and fulfill the aspirations of the people and must go in for completing these projects with farsightedness. This will provide increased water for irrigation round the year. Non-completion of these schemes have resulted in the wasteful flow of about 12 TMC of water every year in the Arabian Sea. This scheme has the potential of

benefiting 4 lakh acres of land under cultivation. This will also augment the hydro power generation potential throughout the year. Coimbatore District can also have drinking water all through the year. Hence I urge upon the Government to help complete these schemes to meet drinking water needs, power needs apart from irrigation water needs. So this multipurpose Anamalai River and Nallaru Schemes must be taken up urgently on a war footing.

SHRI KHILADI LAL BAIRWA: Madam Speaker, I with your permission would like to draw the attention of the Government towards my constituency Karauli Dholpur, Rajasthan. The Central government is implementing a scheme namely Rajiv Gandhi Vidyutikaran Yojana, for BPL families under which electricity connection is provided to the poor free of cost but it is not being done in my constituency. I am getting many complaints from the people living below poverty line that the agencies working there provide connection only after taking bribe. It was decided in the meeting of the vigilance committee that FIRs should be lodged against such agencies if such complaints are received, but despite this, the poor are not being provided free electricity connections, why is it so? It is very important scheme for the poor run by the Centre. If such complaints are received, strict action should be taken by conducting enquiries through agencies so that such practice is checked and the poor get full benefit of the free electricity connection to be provided to the poor. Apart from this, the work is being carried out at a very slow pace. The connections should be given promptly. Due to B.P.L connections, the A.P.L. connections are also not being provided upto three years have passed since people deposited the money as demanded through demand notes, but they are not being provided connections. They say that these connections would be provided along with B.P.L. connections.

Madam Speaker, I want to say that Rajiv Gandhi Vidyutikaran Yojana is a very important scheme for the poor and full benefit of this scheme should reach the BPL people and no money should be taken for these connections. The money collected in a planned way should be refunded and strict action taken so that the

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\*English translation of the speech originally delivered in Tamil.

poor people get the full benefit of such schemes without any corruption.

Madam Speaker, with this, I conclude. I am thankful to you for giving me an opportunity to speak.

*[English]*

Sk. SAIDUL HAQUE (Bardhaman-Durgapur): Madam Speaker, I thank you for giving me the chance. For the last few months, there is power crisis all over the country. Power production centres particularly the thermal power production centres are not able to generate required power as per their capacity due to lack of coal. The problem has become acute in my State, West Bengal. The hon. Coal Minister has told in the Upper House that there is no shortage of coal. As per the Coal Minister's statement, the problem lies with the supply of coal to the power generating stations due to lack of railway wagons, and that is why, coal is not being sent to the power generating stations. As per the statement, 166.5 railway wagons are needed, but only 157 wagons are supplied per day by the Railway Ministry.

On the other hand, the hon. Railway Minister is claiming that there is no shortage of railway wagons for carrying such coal. So, the two Ministers are giving contradictory statements and I do not know which one is correct. It is a fact that coal is not properly supplied to the thermal power stations and as a result the power production is hampered.

Apart from that, what is more alarming is that the Coal Authority sometimes supplies low quality of coal to the power generating stations which is hampering the power production.

In such a situation, I would urge upon the Government to supply proper quality of coal with sufficient wagons to the thermal power stations all over the country, particularly in West Bengal, so that power generation is not hampered.

SHRI SURESH KUMAR SHETKAR (Zaheerabad): Madam Speaker, as the House is aware that during the last three years IPL matches are being conducted in our country and abroad. IPL matches are being

viewed by lakhs of people by spending huge amounts and the organizers of IPL are only benefiting from this commercial sport. Neither the State nor the Central Government are collecting entertainment and other applicable taxes from the IPL matches. IPL matches are completely commercialized and nobody can deny that, including the Government.

Cricket is also an entertainment for the viewers in our country. I do not know why the Government is not directing the IPL organizers to collect the Entertainment Tax from the viewers. The Central Government and State Governments can get huge revenues to its exchequer if the applicable taxes are imposed properly. On the one hand, the Government is collecting each and every type of tax from the common man and on the other hand the people who are spending thousands of rupees to view the IPL matches are being ignored. There is a need to correct the situation in future.

I, therefore, request the hon. Minister of Sports and Youth Affairs, through the Chair, to kindly intervene in the matter and ensure collection of Entertainment and other applicable taxes from this commercialized sport without any waive off in future.

*[Translation]*

SHRI BISHNU PADA RAY (Andaman and Nicobar Island): Madam Speaker, a 30 year old man Shri Sapan Mistry was buried alive in a stone quarry which subsided in central Andman at 5:00 P.M. on the 27th April, 2010. This body was recovered at 11:00 A.M. on the 28th April 2010. It is regretful that the distance of Hawa Mahal, where the said illegal quarry is located and where Sapan Mistry died is just one kilometre from Tehsil office Rangat. He is survived by three children and aged parents.

Madam, it is regrettable that at Harinagar, where such accident had taken place earlier, a stone mine is still operating. Two persons had died there but no compensation was given to them from the Central Government or the administration. The Government says that there is Janshree Yojana, an insurance scheme for the common man but despite that no compensation was given to them by the insurance company.



[Shri Bishnu Pada Ray]

Madam, there is a fund of Lieutenant Governor. In the past, two lakh rupees were given from that fund in such cases, but no money was given to the families of the youths who died in Harinagar quarry. I hope and demand that Rs. 2 lakh be given to the family of Sapan Mistry from the fund of Lieutenant Governor and one member of his family be given job.

Madam, I demand that the officers who are allowing such quarries to function against law after taking bribe be suspended immediately and new quarries be allowed in the central Andam on the requests already made to the administration so that no such incident takes place in future and quarries function properly.

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Shri Pradeep Majhi—Not present.

[Translation]

SHRI JAYWANT GANGARAM AWALE (Latur): Madam Speaker, on 21 April an incident came into light wherein the lives of children of primary classes were put into danger in a private school called Cradle School in Surat. The innocent children were forced to walk on fire so that their self-confidence increased. What kind of method is this to increase their self-confidence by endangering their lives? The parents of children could say nothing under school's pressure. During the incident, which continued for one and half hour, the students kept on weeping and they got injured, but the officials of the school did not stop this cruel activity.

The school should not be forgiven for such act. Strict action should be taken against the school and its recognition withdrawn to ensure that such things do not happen with children in future. This is my demand.

MADAM SPEAKER: Shri Shailendra Kumar, keep this into mind to not to allege anyone.

SHRI SHAIENDRA KUMAR (Kaushambi): Madam Speaker, many-many thanks to you. I thought that you are angry with me.

MADAM SPEAKER: I am not angry with anyone. You please speak.

SHRI SHAIENDRA KUMAR: I am grateful to you for giving me time to speak. I, through you, would like to bring into the notice of the government an important issue of urgent public importance in this House.

There is always a lapse in the security and intelligence in the country resulting in the loss of thousands of innocent lives. All of you have seen in newspapers and on television recently that several officers of Ministry of Home Affairs are involved in corruption. Director, Ministry of Home Affairs was caught taking bribe and bullet proof jackets were supplied by one Anjani Technoplast Company. In May 2009 after Mumbai terror attack, it was decided to purchase 20 thousand bulletproof jackets from Anjani Technoplast Company. These bullet-proof jackets are provided to National Security Guard and other security forces. This should also be inquired into, but our jawans have been killed in the encounters which have take place. If the fresh tender of 59 thousand bullet proof jackets is included then it seems that the CBI has conducted investigations in innumerable places. If orders for 59 thousand bullet proof jackets have been placed then, through you, I would like to ask the government to take cognizance of this. When our jawans are killed in encounters, the investigations reveal that their lives were sacrificed needlessly due to substandard quality of bullet proof jackets.

This is a very big scam. I would like to urge the government, through you, to take strict action against the officials found guilty of collusion in this matter which relates to the security of the country and where the intelligence agencies have also failed to keep a check causing loss of lives. The government should take serious cognizance of this matter. Thank you.

SHRI KIRIT PREMJBHAI SOLANKI (Ahmedabad West): Madam Speaker, you have given me the opportunity to speak and I would like to raise a serious question regarding Gujarat.

Gujarat is celebrating its golden jubilee. Gujarat has completed fifty years this year. The Gujarat Government

has organised large scale celebrations on this occasion. It has organised the festival of Swarnim Gujarat. A mega function to celebrate the golden jubilee of Gujarat is being organised in Ahmedabad on the 1st May. This function has been organised by the Gujarat government. All the public representatives and the people of Gujarat are participating in it. It is a public campaign not merely a colourful celebration. The people of Gujarat are committing themselves to take the state to new heights under the guidance of the Chief Minister of Gujarat. Madam, such a large scale celebration in Gujarat which is being heralded as the growth engine of the state is not getting any coverage from Doordarshan which is under the aegis of the Central Government. It is being neglected. In my view this is deplorable. I would like to request the Union Government that this celebration which has been hailed by the hon. President and the hon. Prime Minister, should be given wide coverage so that it is taken seriously because it is an important matter. ...(*Interruptions*)

MADAM SPEAKER: Hon. Members, Shri Ram Singh Rathwa and Shri Mahendrasinh P. Chauhan associate themselves with the issue raised by Dr. Kirit Premjibhai Solanki.

...(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

MADAM SPEAKER: Nothing will go on record.

...(*Interruptions*)\*

[*Translation*]

SHRI PONNAM PRABHAKAR (Karimnagar): Madam Speaker, I am not criticizing BSNL. BSNL and MTNL provide services from alleys to the corridors of power in Delhi but they are not being utilised properly. Some times it so happens even if I dial the number of the MP sitting next to me, the message that 'this number is not existing' plays on the phone. This is the situation throughout the country. The new private sector players have moved ahead in the field despite low frequency range as they have better organisational skills.

BSNL and MTNL have a huge range of assets along with government support but despite this BSNL is not able to take any effective decision and connection and connectivity are especially problematic.

Madam, through you, I would like to bring this matter to the cognizance of the Minister concerned because he should give consideration to this issue. BSNL is the medium of connectivity in the villages. I request him to make it an effective medium. I hope that all the Members present here will associate with the matter and press the Minister to take action in this regard.

SHRI GHANSHYAM ANURAGI (Jalaun): Madam, I am grateful to you for giving me the opportunity to speak on an important issue. I have been elected from Garotha Bhognipur area of Jalaun parliamentary constituency in Bundelkhand. My area has been facing drought for many years due to low rainfall and the water level has fallen drastically. Water bodies, canals, ponds, rivers, dams and wells have all dried up. There is an acute drinking water crisis. The handpumps have stopped yielding water due to the fall in water level.

Hon. Madam Speaker, the cattle are dying. Cattle reared by farmers are dying. Even the wild animals are dying. People have to walk long ways to fetch clean drinking water. Women have to stay up through the night to stand in queues at handpumps to fill water. The handpumps which are yet yielding water are surrounded by large crowds and people get drinking water from there with great difficulty. I would like to request the government, through you, that keeping in mind the drinking water crisis, it should implement drinking water scheme on an immediate basis in the entire Bundelkhand region including my parliamentary committee Jalaun, Garotha and Bhoginipur and instal three to four thousand handpumps in each district as per requirement so that this crisis is resolved. People of these areas are not getting water. They are facing famine. People are angry. There is anger against the governments, public representatives and officials. In view of this anger, eight thousand handpumps should be installed in the entire Bundelkhand region and the parliamentary constituency Jalaun, Garotha and Bhoginipur. They can

\*Not recorded.

[Shri Ghanshyam Anuragi]

be installed either from the funds given under Bundelkhand package or the Parliamentary Affairs Minister can formulate some other scheme to resolve the current crisis of drinking water. I will be grateful to the government for this. If the government provides drinking water at this time of crisis then the people and my constituency would definitely be grateful to the government. Earlier the people of my region were dying from hunger due to drought and now they are also dying from thirst. ...*(Interruptions)* Thousands of animals have died due to lack of drinking water.

I would again request the government not only to give consideration to this issue but also to implement its schemes on immediate basis for the welfare of the people. Only then will I believe that the government cares about Bundelkhand and my entire parliamentary constituency.

SHRI RATAN SINGH (Bharatpur): Madam Speaker, I would like to thank you for giving me an opportunity to speak. I hail from Bharatpur which is the eastern entry point of Rajasthan and adjacent to the border of Uttar Pradesh and Haryana. Bharatpur is at a distance of 130 kilometres from Delhi. In addition to Bharatpur, Alwar, Uttar Pradesh and Haryana have been included in National Capital Region project and as a result of which all the infrastructure facilities are being developed and employment opportunities are being provided there. But Bharatpur despite being situated adjacent to Agra, Mathura, Haryana border and Alwar is still deprived of the benefits of being a part of national capital region project. There are no employment opportunities and proper development of infrastructure facilities in Bharatpur. I would like to request Hon'ble Minister of Urban Development, through you, that Bharatpur should be included in National Capital Region Project like other districts and all those facilities should be provided there which are being provided to other districts in national capital region. It will help in providing employment opportunities in Bharatpur and stopping the migration of the people from there. It is likely to have another benefit that the increasing population density in Delhi will decrease.

13.37 hrs.

NATIONAL GREEN TRIBUNAL  
BILL, 2009—*Contd.*

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Let us now take up item No. 15. Shri Shailendra Kumar may speak now.

[Translation]

SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR (Kaushambi): Hon'ble Madam Speaker, I am grateful to you for giving me an opportunity to speak on National Green Tribunal Bill, 2009. Hon'ble Members of the ruling party as well as the opposition have discussed this Bill.

13.39 hrs.

[DR. M. THAMBIDURAI *in the Chair*]

I would like to congratulate Hon'ble Minister Shri Jairam Ramesh for bringing this Bill. Approximately 5000 cases related to environmental issues are lying pending in various courts throughout the country but National Green Tribunal Bill has aroused a ray of hope in this regard. However the number of benches proposed to be set up by the Government is not adequate. It is alright now as the Tribunal is just being set up but later on more benches should be set up at national level so that the pending cases are disposed. Today if we have a close look at forest and natural resources, I think that the Government has done a lot in this regard but all such projects, which are in public interest, are lying pending. These projects are kept pending as there is much delay in granting no objection certificates. I do not know as there is an Expert Committee which looks into this matter. We need to ensure that our national natural property is preserved and maintained and the environment is also not endangered. We need to pay attention to this also. But we should approve those projects which are in public interest.

I would like to remind one thing. As Manekaji is sitting. I know that she will regret and object to this. The Neelgai have become a major problem in our area. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRIMATI MANEKA GANDHI (Aonla): Those are deers. ...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR: Let us consider them as deer. They come in a large number or groups and eat the crops of the farmers as a result the farmers are ruined. ...(*Interruptions*)

SHRIMATI MANEKA GANDHI: There is a solution to this problem, I will tell you. ...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR: There is a solution but the farmers have to bear immeasurable loss. I know that the solution given by you will also be difficult. The people have resorted to that solution but they could not get rid of the problem. I think that such cases of loss suffered by the farmers will be brought to the said Tribunal. I would like to request the Minister to find out such a way that our animals are also protected and the farmers also do not have to bear any loss.

The second point is that there is a need to conserve various rivers and rivulets. In addition to these rivers and rivulets there is a lake named Alware in my constituency Kaushambi which is spread over 4000 acre. The rain water is stored in this lake throughout the year. When the lake overflows the water flows to Yamuna river. We formulated a project proposal at district and state level and sent it to the Union Government for restructuring and conservation of the lake and seeking budgetary allocation for it. Especially during the winter season thousands of migratory birds come here. But nothing has been done till date. The lake is still in a neglected state. Several hunters go there for hunting, hence we need to pay special attention to this lake.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I have recently seen in the newspaper that the country is very much concerned about protection of the tigers. There are several species of animals and birds which are on the verge of extinction. There is a need to protect them. The forest dwellers especially nomadic tribes have been living in the forests for generations. The forests are everything for them and now there is a talk of displacing them. We need to take care of their rights. We are not in favour of cutting the forest or causing any loss to the forests. I was also the Minister of Forests in Uttar

Pradesh Government in the year 1988. I know that National Corbett Park, Dudhwa National Park, Lakhimpur Khiri park and other forests are in Haridwar. I had visited those forests. Their delegation had also met me. They do not want to be displaced from the forests as they have been living in the forests for generations and they have got everything from the forests. If they are to be displaced, they should at least be given a house and employment opportunity since their entire livelihood depends on forest. This should also be considered.

All these kinds of complaints would be received in the National Green Tribunal. We even to think seriously that the environment helps keep our society clean. Our forests remain protected ensuring safety and security of wild animals. I would like to suggest that there is a need to plant trees along the national highways or district roads of states which make the environment clean and there is a need to conserve these trees by taking them under Government's protection. Today, we find trees planted in the first row however, the ones in the second, third row are being felled. We will have to check this practice. The norms of department of forests are not clear. We see those trees being felled be they eucalyptus trees or other trees like melberry trees (for raising silkworms) etc. When asked it is reported that they obstruct traffic. They are old and healthy trees; they should not be felled. These trees have been planted on P.W.D. or National Highways land, we shall have to protect them. Not saying much, I conclude by vociferously supporting this National Green Tribunal Bill, 2009.

[*English*]

MR. CHAIRMAN: I would request the hon. Members to be very brief about this Bill because the hon. Minister has to reply. At 3.30 p.m., we are going to take up the Private Members' Business. Therefore, before that, we want to complete it. Hence, I request the hon. Members to be very brief on this topic.

SHRIMATI SUPRIYA SULE (Baramati): Sir, I thank you very much for giving me an opportunity to speak on this Bill. I would like to compliment the hon. Minister and his Ministry for bringing forward this Bill. I stand

[Shrimati Supriya Sule]

here in total support of the Tribunal but there are a few queries in my mind. I do not doubt his integrity or intentions in bringing forward this Bill. I feel the Bill needs to be strengthened in respect of a few topics which I would like to highlight. Since the time is very less, I would just come to the points.

In the context of the Law Commissions 81st to 86th Reports, there was a suggestion that the Tribunal has to be in every State so that it is more accessible and quick in disposing the matter. That is not found here. The Tribunal is going to be in the East, West, North and South only—in the four regions. So, the accessibility of the Tribunal is really not going to reach the end person who really needs access to it.

Secondly, Clause 14 of the Bill says that the power to settle disputes, if it involves a substantial question relating to environment, is relating to Schedule-I. Schedule-I specifically does not cover ecology, wet lands and lakes. All these do not come under the term "pollution". So, I would urge upon the hon. Minister to guide us. The whole idea of getting this Tribunal in this specific Bill is about the right to live. He is talking about the right to live. If he is talking about the right to live, it takes beyond food and livelihood. It is about air, water, environment and everything. So, this particular point in Clause 14 does not cover the entire meaning in the constitution of it. The hon. Supreme Court has specifically said that environment has to come in this. So, I would definitely like him to clarify it and enlighten how this issue will be covered.

The other point is about civil courts. The civil court was an option for people before the Tribunal happened. Now, this has been removed because of the Tribunal. So, if a person in any part of rural India likes to make an intervention about his environment, he may not be able to go to a Tribunal. Would this be really the right way to go forward? The accessibility to the civil court has been totally diluted. Would the civil courts be considered to be brought in again? It is not possible for every person to go to the Tribunal and then go straight to the Supreme Court. Anyway, it is a double-edged sword. If you take it into two phases, you go to

the Tribunal and then straightaway to the Supreme Court. For a big company, it could be a very easy option but I am not sure a common man can go quickly to a Tribunal or a High Court. It is an option for him to, at least, prolong or delay the process but it can be used either way by both the parties. If you could kindly clarify this point, I would be happy.

The other point is, the power of framing schemes does not exist which the Supreme Court had before in respect of the Environment Ministry when they used to take decision on this. It is like environmental solutions. If you remember, when the issue of the Taj Mahal came, they said that the colour was changing. There was a policy decision taken by the Supreme Court. All the businesses which were there were moved out. So it was an environmental solution which the hon. Supreme Court gave. Will this tribunal be able to support, monitor and do a follow up? I say this because it is not just a case one gas leak or water getting polluted in an area. Suppose this happens somewhere and there is effluent coming out, should there not be a monitoring system? Even if you go to the court, the Supreme Court would monitor it, but I feel this is lacking in this Bill. This is a very important thing and this is more applicable to chemical zones. There are a lot of chemical zones in this country. If you see the State where I come from, in Maharashtra most chemical zones are near rivers. So, after all the pollution damages that they have caused, do we have an option of shifting those plants from there? Could that be an option? We will have to review this entirely and it is more for the chemical zones. I think environmental solutions are extremely crucial for this tribunal.

The other thing is about moulding the requirement of relief. When we talk about civil courts, the civil courts do not have the option of doing it. Take the case of Bhopal Gas Tragedy where repercussions had come out much later. Suppose something happens today and you do not know what the repercussions are going to be for 5 or 10 years and if there is a requirement of moulding the relief, will this tribunal have the right to do it? That is the clarification I am looking to get from the hon. Minister because environment is about nature, it is not about suing one party or the other and the

issue ending there. It is about long-term consequences which are going to affect the whole society.

Then, I would like to make a point regarding *amicus curiae* because these are environmental issues and they need very specific interventions. We need super speciality people to come and make interventions. So, would this tribunal, like the Supreme Court used its brains, help them research? Would this tribunal have this option which will help them study the matter about the ground reality and not just go by reports made by people?

There is one more point about strict liability about hazardous effects. There is no strong reaction because there are a lot of people who do a lot of business and they promise a lot of things. For example, as it happened in the case of Bhopal Gas Tragedy where they said that they considered everything and they gave an assurance, but always there can be freak accidents. So, when dealing with such cases, I feel the company has to pay for the consequent damages that they cause. So, there has to be extremely strict liability clause for that purpose in this Bill.

The other two things which are missing in this Bill are the doctrine of public trust and inter-generational equity. I think when these projects are taken up, they are long-term projects, they are not there just for 5 or 10 years, they are there for generations ahead and generations have paid a price because sometimes, people there start having upper respiratory track infections. That is the first reaction to air pollution and after 5 or 10 years, you realise that the entire block there is suffering from cancer. There have been such instances and the hon. Minister is very much aware of these situations. So, does the Minister think that this Bill has covered these issues?

The last point that I would like to make is about the appointment of Chairperson and other Members of this Tribunal. There are a lot of Government people involved. Clause 5 (2) (b) says:

"...has administrative experience of fifteen years including experience of five years in dealing with environmental matters in the Central or a State

Government or in a reputed National or State level institution."

If you are having 10 people, all the people could be from the Government and it could be a Government-dominated body. So, how are you going to keep a fine balance? I am not insisting that there have to be NGOs and I am not defending the NGOs. But you really need to have people who really work on the field. We have a great Minister right now who thinks that environment is a big deal. We all need to realize that. But there can be changes at all levels. The intention of the Bill is very good. But how are we going to make sure that the people involved in this tribunal also feel the same way?

I am sure the hon. Minister will clarify these points. I thank the hon. Minister for bringing this Bill. We all talk about the issue of global warming and climate change and at least India being a participant in the global negotiations, I am sure, will definitely make a difference to this country.

SHRIMATI MANEKA GANDHI (Aonla): Mr. Chairman, Sir, environmental crimes are the most serious crimes in the world, not only because they hurt you immediately but they hurt all the generations to come. Mining, poisoning the rivers for gold panning, throwing sewage into the water, opening polluting industries and ignoring all the current laws whether from brick kilns to chemical factories, damming rivers just to give money to contractors, allowing inappropriate factories near forests, allowing inappropriate hotels outside sanctuary areas, allowing the sale of polluting consumer goods like firecrackers for instance, the sale of flooring material that have clearly come from destroying hill ranges like the Aravallis, the export of leather and minerals, these are genocidal crimes, no less than war by a few upon the whole of India. To treat them so lightly as civil issues rather than criminal ones and allow the polluter to pay his way, probably from the same money that he has earned by polluting the area, is cynical and shows collusion with the enemy.

Before I start, I am going to talk about the Minister. The Minister is like a rain upon the desert as I said

[Shrimati Maneka Gandhi]

before. We have waited for 20 years for a good minister and he and I share the same values. We have had 20 years of contract driven Ministers or Ministers who did not understand what they were doing. To have a person who uses his brains, which is just commonsense, is like *manna* on the desert. However, Jairam and I share most values.

13.56 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

The only difference between us is that I am so passionate about India, I want everything done today, yesterday and Jairam wears his passion like a cloak which he takes off and puts on when he changes Ministry. I would urge him that he could be the best Minister in the entire Cabinet but he is in a very ticklish position. If he is good at his job, he has the contractor driven lobby buying for his head for more dams, more roads, more cutting of trees, more encroachment, and more killings and if he is bad at his job, he has the whole of India to spit on him as they have on environment ministers in the previous 20 years. He has generations of children who will remember him as the bogeyman. So, he is stuck between a rock and hard place. In this case, he needs to wear his passion and to do things quickly.

This Tribunal does not really reflect the person that Jairam is and I am going to point out a few things which could make it better. None of these things that I propose have come from my mind. They are the *crux* of 40-50 environmental study groups that have put themselves together to see what is wrong with the Bill and what can make it better.

We have had two absolutely useless Bills before this on the same lines which never ever matured into anything. We need to have one good Bill. The National Green Tribunal Bill 2009 that would judge environmental issues was introduced on 31st July 2009. This establishment of a National Green Tribunal has been done for the effective and expeditious disposal of cases relating to environmental protection and conservation of

forests and other natural resources, but it will have the same powers as a civil court. It will subsume various State level authorities that address environmental issues as well as committees created by the Supreme Court for that purpose.

It comes in response to the 186th Report of the Law Commission of India on the proposal to constitute under the NEAA Act 1997 for the limited purpose of providing a forum to review administrative decisions on environment. Unfortunately, the implemented NEAAs have remained dysfunctional as no judicial member has been appointed since 2000. If the Minister really wanted, he could have made these tribunals work because it is the Executive who has made them fully inoperative, instead this new Bill that he is bringing in which is flawed.

So far as the National Environmental Tribunal Act is concerned, the legislation has yet to be notified after eight years. Since it was enacted by Parliament, the Tribunal under the Act is yet to be constituted. These two Tribunals are non-functional and remain only on paper, in which case this is an important Bill.

If it had been conceptualized to provide safeguards to the poorest of poor communities in the face of a rapacious attack on their resources it might have been approached differently. But it seems to be yet another mechanism to give jobs to bureaucrats.

Now, I would take its clauses one by one. Some of the amendments have already been made by the Minister. Some of them seem simply cosmetic like changing one year to two years. Three of them seem all right. I would recommend the following:

The appointment of experts: The intent of most appointed bodies can be judged from its composition and on that score the Bill fares poorly. The proposed composition of the Tribunal follows a tried, tested and failed track. Anybody who has read the Bill is bound to wonder, as did all the NGOs, whether it is meant to be a club for retired IAS officers and technocrats.

As it stands, the expert members of the Tribunal would need "administrative experience of fifteen years

including five years experience in dealing with environmental matters in the Central or State Government or in a reputed national or State level institution.”

**14.00 hrs.**

This is an undisguised code for the 'Job for the Boys' programme that all senior retired bureaucrats join. For instance, if I wanted a job in the Tribunal, I do not have any of these administrative experiences. What prevents Rajendra Singh or Medha Patkar, or people who have actually done a huge amount of work in environmental protection? They cannot join the Tribunal even though they have the experience, and even though they have the passion. After all, Supreme Court Judges are not born knowing the law. What they do sitting at the Supreme Court is to have an eye for truth, an eye for justice, and common sense which is what anybody working on the ground has. But you have excluded us from this by saying administrative experience of 15 years, 5 years experience in dealing with environmental matters in the Central or State Government. What would you count as experience? Bureaucrats are changed every three years. They are really neither learned nor educated in anything they do. It is simply a matter of passing files around. Why not give an appointment or the ability to get appointed, the window of opportunity to people who have actually worked in environmental management?

All earlier attempts in handling environmental problems through the NEAA and other bodies have failed because their control was left in the hands of bureaucrats. Had such appointees been competent, those Government Departments or institutions where they served would surely have been instrumental in protecting the environment, which is clearly not the case, which is why you need a Tribunal. In fact, it is the colossal failure of the administration that has created the compelling logic for the Tribunal.

What would be infinitely better is for the Tribunal expert members to be of technical and scientific background, experts in public health, occupational health, social science with relevant experience in environmental and occupational health or with qualifications for its

membership. There is no provision in this Bill for ecologists, environmentalists, hydrologists and anybody from civil society or NGOs who have been active in the field of environment to become a member. This should be changed.

Moreover, a Tribunal member can join a corporate house whose case he might have dealt with within two years of demitting office. You have changed it from one year to two years. It is a dangerous proposition that harms transparency and impedes Tribunal independence. The House panel feels that judges should not be allowed to take up Directorship of any concern or be associated with any industrial house.

Even worse, the shortlisting of candidates will be done by the Ministry of Environment and Forests. We know the kind of pressure that is put on them to select weak or vicious people with no integrity or value, either irrelevant retired bureaucrats or technocrats in search of re-employment.

This is what should be amended. There should be a transparent process of appointment of members and Chairman. There should be a noted environmental lawyer or jurist as a member. No bureaucrats should be there as expert members. In fact, a specific clause that anyone working in MoEF or any Ministry whose decisions are subject matter before the court, cannot be included. If we need these great experts, they can be called in for advice. They can be *amicus curiae* if they like. The word 'expert' as qualified by the Bill is expert in science, engineering, technology, and having administrative experience. Is it the only thing that makes you expert? How about people who have spent their lives in the field working with cold logic to get justice? The field should be open to anyone who has dealt with environmental matters in the field. As I said, I, for one, would like to be a member. What amendment can you put in to include people like me? Obviously, by including NGOs, civil society organisations, wildlife scientists, ecologists, the Bill will have meaning, please amend this Bill.

Then I come to the second clause, that is, restrictions on who can approach the Tribunal. There is



[Shrimati Maneka Gandhi]

an amendment here, which is a good amendment. It says that any person aggrieved including any representative body can file an application. Judicial and quasi-judicial institutions cannot be strong if only a few people conveniently selected by the authorities are allowed to approach them. Moreover, since the courts have recognised that since environment falls within the purview of Article 21, it is clear that all persons have a duty to protect the environment and a corresponding right to question the adverse impact on environmental health. The Bill ignores this principle.

In Clauses 14 to 16 it is given that the Tribunal is only allowed jurisdiction in those cases considered substantial. And this word 'substantial' has been qualified to mean the community at large rather than individual or a group of individuals, and the damage should be grave. That is an extremely serious error. The Tribunal judges what is substantial without any qualification.

When does a group of individuals become a community? Would 50 remaining *Jarawa* tribals qualify as a community or group of individuals when their forests are cut down by loggers? Does the individual not deserve protection or does he have to wait until everyone suffers as much as him? Leaving the judging of the issue to the Tribunal to decide whether the group is large enough or the issue is grave enough is ridiculous. Let us suppose I live in a lane of six houses which has three *peepal* trees and a company comes in and cuts them down. This would seem so small to the Tribunal but it is life and death to that lane. Also much of the pollution is non-point and has many sources. So, these words—substantial, grave, broadly measurable—should be removed.

What should the Bill add? All issues arising out of non-implementation or compliance of approval conditions should be a subject of the Bill. This is one of the main grievances, as you have with all the mining cases that you have taken action on. They take the approvals for a small patch of land and then destroy an entire district as in Karnataka, Andhra and Rajasthan. You have no compliance mechanisms. Why do you not make this Bill one of your instruments?

Why is the Bill in Clause 15 restricting itself to just providing compensation and perhaps restitution of property? Does this make sense—after the companies have finished mining, the tribals will get some money from them and black empty holes in the ground laid waste as restitution? The Bill has cut off prospective activity which includes environmental damage. An amendment is needed here to include prospective damage rather than simply retrospective jurisdiction. Has the Ministry not heard of the word 'precautionary' principle? Obviously it has because that is one of the amendments that it has brought in, and that is well done. But prevention of pollution is the most important way to protect the country. The Ministry has protected itself by refusing to give the Tribunal the teeth to challenge its decisions. While I am fairly sure that there would be very little need to challenge Shri Jairam's decisions, we have had Secretaries like Ghosh and Ministers like Mr. Balu and Mr. Raja and Mr. Meena and Mr. Kamal Nath who march to different drummers. Therefore, the Bill should be amended to give it powers to review a statutory authority's exercise of judgement. The courts are subject to review of their decisions. Why not a Ministry or an Expert Appraisal Committee? Bring in an amendment for review of abuse of authority or failure of application of mind. Then, you will see that Government clearances will survive vested interests. ...(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please conclude now.

SHRIMATI MANEKA GANDHI: Sir, I am going to take ten minutes more.

According to Clause 15, the Tribunal can give compensation to the victim but it cannot quash the approval granted. Is that right? What does this mean? So, I can keep giving money in the air notionally to the forest dweller but I cannot stop the mining licence. In which case, what is the point of this Bill? On the one hand, the Bill can give compensation to individuals; on the other hand it prevents them from approaching the Tribunal because the licence is made *pacca*. So, basically this Bill is neither fish nor fowl and will help polluters carry on their business while giving money to the victims. Either the drafting is poor or this is a deliberate attempt to make something useless again.

Has the Bill got any real power?...*(Interruptions)*

*[Translation]*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Your time is over.

*[English]*

SHRIMATI MANEKA GANDHI: Sir, I am afraid, you will have to give me some time because this Bill is really very important. ...*(Interruptions)*

*[Translation]*

I will take ten more Minutes. I seek you apology because I am exceeding my time. However, this issue is very important.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please conclude in five minutes only.

*[English]*

SHRIMATI MANEKA GANDHI: Has the Bill got any real power? The proposed enactment does not have the power to stall any project that caused damage to environment. It can act only when the damage is done by dealing with the origin of pollution. It also fails to hold the polluting companies criminally liable for their acts of omission and commission such as the Bhopal's industrial disaster or, God forbid, any nuclear accident.

One of the significant amendments proposed in the new draft is that decisions of the Tribunal can be challenged in the Supreme Court. The earlier draft said that the Tribunal's decisions would be final and binding. The amendments still do not address some core concerns. For instance, the Bill is vague about the Tribunal's mandate and states that it will deal, as I said before, with substantial questions. That means, it will only look at single point sources of pollution and not cases where there are multiple points.

Should this Tribunal not have the power to act for the protection and cancel environmental clearances, if necessary; provide incentives to individuals who work as eyes and ears to nature and wildlife? Why should it penalize alert NGOs and civil society for raising their

voice? Should it not have the power to issue contempt of court notices to polluting companies?

Clause 18(e) is another bizarre clause which says that among the people who can file for relief/compensation or settlement is "any representative body or organization functioning in the field of environment". This is highly problematic. There is no reason why only an environmental organization can file appeals before the Tribunal. Why not human rights organization, public health institutions, labour groups or plaintiffs? Why should the 'permission of the Tribunal' be needed before applications are filed before it?

This portion of the Bill should simply be deleted, before it heads inevitably towards a constitutional challenge in the Supreme Court.

All Indians are affected by a pollution problem and when their rights are taken away. For instance in Kutch where companies have come and drilled deep wells in the ground and robbed hundreds of villages of their ground water. Is that not a Human Rights problem as much as environment? If an authority takes away a forest and substitutes it with an iron ore company in Orissa, is that not a Human Rights problem?

The rights of social organizations to approach the Tribunal should be expanded because at the moment the provisions are draconian. In 18(e), it is written: "A number of institutions need not be 'representative' or even working in the field of environment and yet be concerned about environment loss." This line has to be amended if justice is to be served.

When can we approach the Tribunal? Limiting the period of accountability: Section 14(3) of chapter III in the Bill deals with Tribunals jurisdiction. It reads: "no application for adjudication of dispute under the Section shall be entertained by the Tribunal unless it is made within a period of six months on the date of which the cause of action for such dispute first arose".

It is not clear why there should be such a restriction. Disputes can arise at any time, and it is silly to expect that only those that arise in the first six months should be entertained by the Tribunal. The Bill

[Shrimati Maneka Gandhi]

is also silent on where it should take disputes that rise beyond this window time. If I miss the six months window, where should I go?

Similarly, Section 15 (3) say: "No application of grant of any compensation or relief or restitution of property or environment under this Section shall be entertained by the Tribunal unless it is made within a period of five years from the date on which the cause of such compensation or relief first arose". The adverse effects of so many public health hazards—silicosis, asbestosis, radiation exposure, chemical exposure, for instance—take more than five years to manifest themselves.

Therefore, this fixed boundary of five years should be removed, or the Bill should specify who will be liable for adverse effects discovered beyond this time limit. Where should the people of Bhopal go?

Section 16, that deals with the appellate jurisdiction of the Tribunal in the matter of "any person aggrieved" by orders or decisions of the Tribunal or National Biodiversity Authority or State Bio Diversity Board, under the stipulated provision of the NTG Bill, the person aggrieved can file an appeal," within a period of thirty days from the date, which I think, you have amended now to 60 days, on which the order or decision or direction is communicated to him".

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please conclude.

SHRIMATI MANEKA GANDHI: I beg leave for another minute.

The period of filing the appeal is too short, and should be extended to sixty days, as often individuals are prevented by unavoidable situations from filing appeals within 30 days.

Therefore, clause 16 needs to be amended to remove or liberalize the time frames

The last thing is an implicit threat to petitioners. Section 22 (2) of the Bill reads: "Where the Tribunal holds that a claim is not maintainable, or false or vexatious, the Tribunal may make an order to award

costs, including lost benefits due to any interim injunction." This provision, according to all the NGOs who has studied it, is very discouraging. In general, the courts (Tribunal in this case) always have a general right to impose costs of trials and others costs upon petitioners or the accused. This is taken for granted.

There is no need to include this explicitly in Section 22(2) because it will deter people who are poor, concerned citizens, from bringing in any environmental issues before the Tribunal, fearing the imposition of heavy costs in case a claim is disallowed.

In any event, the correct way to tackle this is for the Tribunal to decide whether *prime facie* the claim made by the petitioner is allowed before it, and whether any defendants have a fair amount of explaining to do. If this is done right in the beginning, there is no need for imposing any costs of trial or punitive costs at the end of the trial.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please conclude.

SHRIMATI MANEKA GANDHI: I would thank you for giving this opportunity.

I would like Mr. Jairam Ramesh to bring in these amendments. You and I are on the same side. Long after we have gone, this Tribunal might hold up to protect India and take some of the pressure off to make Environmental Ministers honest and efficient. Otherwise, there is no other protection we will have, except this Bill. I would urge you to accept these amendments which are in the interests of India.

[Translation]

SHRI PRADEEP TAMTA (Almora): Sir, I am extremely grateful to you for providing me an opportunity to speak on this Bill. This bill is very crucial. UPA Government has already brought three important legislations, i.e. the Right to Information followed by the Right to Education, Right to Work and now comes fourth one, i.e. Right to Healthy Environment which is going to be vested today in lakh and crores of people of India. Whatever interpretation of Article 21 was made though the decisions of various courts including the judgment

of the Supreme Court of India, the right to life was defined 'as a healthy right. I congratulate the UPA Government and the hon. Minister of Environment and Forests in particular for introducing and passing a very revolutionary bill in this Parliament which shall have radical and lasting efforts. After a long period of time, the country and the world are expressing their concern for global warming, globalisation, environment threat. There was a time when the term environment protection did not exist. People paid scant regard to the environment. Then development was in focus. Development and environment were counter posed. Today, crossing that line, the entire world balances development and environment considering them complementary to each other. We have waited for long to introduce this Bill i.e. after the Stockholm conference in 1972, Rio de Janeiro summit, the verdicts by the courts, after the decision of the Standing Committee and the Supreme Court of India. This bill would be very crucial in saving environment and forests which is the duty of the state as per the constitution of India. I also understand that it is need of the hour. There have been several discussions in the Parliament over a plethora of issues during the last two-three months. Today, if any Ministry is under great pressure and very justifiably too, it is the Ministry of Environment and Forests. The hon. Minister of Environment and Forests is facing all kinds of pressure. Major companies of the country are putting pressure and want to penetrate the core industry and forest area in Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh and Odisha which is home to lakhs and crores of Adivasis.

Sir, I went to Kanpur for Ganga darshan some time back. When I saw it in Bithur, it did not look like a river. It was not a river, it was a drain. The Ganga which has its existence in the civilization and culture of this country, an object of devotion for lakhs of people is being neglected. Today, we have a bill that seeks to save forests, environment and the air we breathe. Today, this country will have to consider what we have lost or gained after 50-60 years of race for development. This is a very crucial bill to save our forests, environment. I was listening to the discussion on farmers during Zero Hour. I belong to Uttarakhand, the farmers there are complaining of wild animals coming out of the

forests. The question is that humans and wild animals are not enemies. Rather they are dependent on each other and we, human beings are competent to safeguard our interests. We are competent to protect our rights. We have done nothing to protect their rights. Today, wild animals are coming into the cities; we need to ponder over it as to why this is taking place. Is it not our duty to protect the interests of animals? We think of protecting our interests, whereas it is equally important to safeguard their interests.

I congratulate the hon. Minister. It was not an issue of saving living beings, forests or the existence of the rivers of the country. He has put off two hydroprojects of Uttarakashi and Palamaneri Bhatpara, cancelled power projects of 850 megawatt. This is a major step by the UPA Government. This issue should be reflected upon from a new angle, if the rivers of the country are only to feed the power projects? Lakhs of farmers not only from Uttarakhand, but from Bengal, Bihar, Uttar Pradesh and other states depend on these rivers for agriculture. This is not the property of a Government but creation of God. There is a need to protect it. I want to thank the Government for this move. The hon. Minister of Environment and Forests has constituted a committee on the third scheme; this scheme should also be scrapped. I would request the House to review the ambitious major projects being constructed on the rivers across the Himalayan region be those relating to dams or run of the river. The Government of Uttarakhand initially talked of saving the Ganga River and aroused religious sentiment and today when an enormous step has been taken by the Government in the name of development, they say that it may hamper the development. I also would like to say to all the State Governments that we will have to consider this issue thoroughly because besides rivers there are still bigger issues of environment and water which are fundamental right of the people of the country. So, there is need to impose ban on polluting factories which are being set up on the banks of rivers. We will have to enact stringent laws for these polluting factories and put a check on them. I congratulate the Government for accepting ten suggestions of the Standing Committee

[Shri Pradeep Tamta]

in this regard. Earlier there was a provision in this Bill that this law would be enforced in the country in a phased manner but the Government has enforced the same throughout the country at one go. Similarly, earlier only those NGO's which were engaged in environmental issue had the right to intervene in such matters, now the Government has done away with such limitations. I also welcome this step. The right to inclusion and exclusion in the schedule-I has been given to the bureaucracy, I demand that it should be done only through the parliament so that Parliament has control over it.

Sir, the Forest (Conservation) Act was enforced in the year 1980. Both 'Jungle Bachao Aandolan' and Chipko Movement in Uttarakhand were also started in the same year i.e. 1980. As a result of these movements Conservation Act was enacted in the country for which I am grateful to Shrimati Indira Gandhi.

Sir, today this is the biggest issue which is being raised. There is certainly a lobby in the country which wants an amendment in this Environment Conservation Act. We are making a new law here. So far as I know no one was allowed to appeal under the said Conservation Act earlier. But today it is being done through the National Green Tribunal Act, which is our democratic right. But such there is such atmosphere in the country where people are eyeing the major forests of the country. As per Article 48A it is the responsibility of the state to protect the environment and forests. But I do not wish to comment on the richest forests of the country where movements are going on. Today we are establishing Green Tribunal by making amendment in the Environmental Conservation Act. As we are making new law we should ensure that it does not harm the Himalayas and the forests of country. I have heard in a number of discussion that there is pressure of power sector on the core forest area i.e. National Parks, which has also been mentioned here. We have to make sure that there should be no dilution in the Forest (Conservation) Act through the Green Tribunal. If there is a dilution, then I think that all our efforts will go in vain.

Deputy Speaker Sir, I thank you for allowing me

to speak. I welcome the Bill. This Bill along with the Right to Education, Right to work. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please conclude now.

SHRI PRADEEP TAMTA: I welcome and support the Green Tribunal Bill which is providing the right to a healthy environment to the people in the country.

\*SHRI C. SIVASAMI (Tiruppur): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I thank you for giving me an opportunity to speak on the National Green Tribunal Bill, 2009. In order to ensure the growth of economy of a country, we need to have both, agricultural growth and industrial growth. A country can really develop only when agriculture and industry grow. When industries grow, there is bound to be a damaging affect both on the land resources and water resources. The industrial waste can cause pollution in so many ways and ground water degradation is the worst form of it. This is a natural corollary where we get succumbed to air pollution, water pollution and noise pollution.

This Bill has been contemplated to bring certain redressal way out to those people and industries who are affected by pollution due to industrialization. This National Green Tribunal Bill is a welcome measure. This Tribunal will provide certain remedy to those who are affected by environmental pollution. This is an after-thought move extending benefit to those who suffer due to after affects. But it would be better we take enough of precaution and preventive measures well in advance so that there is not much of fallout due to pollution. Prevention is always better.

In Tamil Nadu, Tiruppur is an industrial town popular for several knitting industrial units. Annually, Rs. 10,000 crore worth of foreign exchange is earned by the garment units. This industrial town is earning industriously this huge amount as foreign exchange for the coffers of our Union Government. Tiruppur, Karur, Erode, Dindigul, and Vellore are towns where industrial effluents from dyeing units and tanneries are causing great pollution and concern. But at the same time, we must have to come to terms with the reality that these

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\*English translation of the speech originally delivered in Tamil.

hundreds of units are providing jobs to thousands of workers and lakhs of people dependent on them. The great threat of pollution to ground water is a hard reality. In order to get effluent treatment plants, that will help avoid polluting the ground water.

We, on behalf of AIADMK, under the able guidance of our hon. chi Thalaivi Amma raised this issue on the floor of this House to draw the attention of the Government. The Government did pay heed to our demand and had set apart Rs. 200 crore in this year's budget for setting up an effluent treatment plant in Tiruppur. I would like to record our sense of gratitude.

Not only in Tamil Nadu, wherever we find threat to ground water potential due to industrial activity and effluents, the Centre must come forward to extend grant-in-aid to such industry to help overcome the problem of treating the industrial waste and effluents. This will help the country in a big way to conserve ground water potential without getting polluted. This will help us to overcome the problems that may accrue to the people which result in litigations and taking both the parties to tribunals that are being created through the passage of this Bill.

If we could take enough of preventive and precautionary measures, such a need to knock at the doors of courts and tribunals may not arise. At this juncture, I would like to offer a suggestion to this Government to widen the depleting green cover and forest areas. We must preserve nature with its pristine glory. To achieve this, we need to have 33 per cent of our landmass to be covered with thick vegetation and forest cover. Day by day deforestation is on the increase. We must arrest this trend. We need to make great efforts to widen the forest cover. This can be achieved with the help of farmers to whom we can liberally extend grants and provide subsidy. If farmers are encouraged to grow fruit trees, like mango, amla, guava and coconut in a big way, it would help both the ways. Thick vegetation will be on the increase while providing remunerative post-harvest occupation to the farmers. When the cultivable lands are also diminishing because of factors like realty and industrial activity, this can be a viable alternative to help overcome the natural

calamity that may be fall due to inevitable pollution caused by industrialization.

India is an agricultural country and hence, it would be better to go in for greater green cover in the vicinity of our cultivable lands. Our farming pattern must change. Cultivation of crops will go on with cultivation of plants and trees, like mango, amla, guava and coconut. This will help us to save mother nature extending the much needed green cover in the country. In order to go ahead with this in a big way, we need to involve our farmers by offering them incentives like grant-in-aid and subsidies.

When this Green Tribunal is formed, we must ensure that adequate protection is given to the tribal people living in the forest areas carrying on with their traditional occupation. Their livelihood should not get affected. They must be assured of their daily earning. This is very much necessary to see that those people who can help nature without exploiting it are protected. This Green Tribunal must include nature-lovers and people who have got great concern for environmental protection. Only then we would be able to ensure that environmental pollution and degradation are stalled. We must involve our people to save environment.

With these words, I conclude and thank you.

*[Translation]*

SHRI JAGDANAND SINGH (Buxar): Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would like to thank you for allowing me to speak and give my suggestions on such an important subject on which the Government of India is going to enact a law. The National Green Tribunal Bill, 2009 is being discussed in the House. Before I start I would like to thank the Hon'ble Minister. The thing which country required the most and the law which is required to be enacted is this Bill. The Government brought the Bill in the House which was needed to protect the environment of country.

Sir, as we know the matter regarding environment protection was going on in the Supreme Court for long. Hon'ble Supreme Court had virtually taken various powers of the Government of India in its hands through

[Shri Jagdanand Singh]

hearing of the cases and had paved the way of constitution monitoring committees for the purpose. Perhaps this is the reason why move for protection of environment is still going on. At that time, the Hon'ble Supreme Court had also directed the Government of India to enact a law in this regard so that environment could be protected.

Sir, I have been the Minister of Water Resources for 15 years in Bihar. When the water policy was being framed, I was the member of its Sub-Committee. I would like to say to the Hon'ble Minister that one of the key elements of environment is water but when the water policy of the country was being framed, nothing was said about according priority to usage of water which is a part of environment. I had continuously raised the point in ten meetings and even raised it before the then Prime Minister Shri Atal Behari Vajpayee that the usage of water is not limited to purposes of drinking, irrigation, power and industry only but availability of safe water is required for environment as well. If we do not include water in the priorities set for maintaining environment then the country is not going to be benefited in any way.

Sir, Hon'ble Ministerji is sitting here. Environment has been accorded fourth priority under the water policy. What I wanted to say was that drinking water is a subject which has utility. If people need water to drink, then it has to be provided to them at any cost, but it would be better if you place 2nd priority to environment. But, it has not been done. Second priority has been given to irrigation, third priority to energy and fourth priority has been given to environment. It is an important point that if our rivers do not survive, what will happen to our environment? If our rivers dry up to irrigation, if our rivers become small reservoirs and if our rivers do to remain alive and become extinct, then what will happen to our ecology? People build their homes near the water, rivers and reservoirs. The whole of our civilization came into being and developed on the banks of rivers. All our big cities are along the banks of rivers. All of you know what their condition is today. Today, we forget about environment when we use water. We

put all the water of the rivers into our farms. What if our rivers dry up. Hon. Minister, Sir, the environment is facing threat from the Government also. If development and environment do not go together, we won't be able to save the earth, and developing those living on it would be of no use. Development is needed for man. His prosperity and progress is necessary to fill this stomach and live his life but not be threatening the earth's environment. I want to give an example. Sand is extracted from the rivers. This sand is the life of rivers as it allows filtration of water. If we are to remove sand from the rivers then only slush will be left which can not filter the water. This clear water is our ground water, our drinking water. But, it has never been considered as to how deep sand should be in our rivers and how much its width should be, what the quantity of sand should be in our rivers for filtration of water.

I want to give a couple of examples. Hon. Minister, Sir, perhaps you have disciplined your department. I was also the Environment Minister of Bihar for 5 years and what I have seen...*(Interruptions)*.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Your allotted time is over, please conclude.

SHRI JAGDANAND SINGH: I am the only speaker from my party and you have called me to speak at the end. I thank you for that but I should be allowed to put forth my point. This debate is going on for the last 3 days and this can go upto 4th or even 5th day if you take the House in confidence on this important matter. Only their listening will not make any change/modification in this law. If they do not heed the views of the Members of Parliament, then it may happen that the law will have some shortcomings despite the fact that their intent was good. I just want to say this to you.

The Valmiki Tiger Project in Bihar is in a virgin forest. Government of India and the Union Ministry has permitted mining there, while the law says that even a weed should not be touched. We do not allow even the tribals to pluck tendu leaves but mining was going on there for hundreds of years. When, as a Forest Minister, I banned it, that man went to the Union

Government in Delhi. From my debate, I remember that I had told the then Forest Minister that we are the people who implement the union laws but the union government should not interfere in our rights. At that time also the Union Government had allowed mining without the permission of the State Government. I had to go to the Supreme Court in that case. We would not have been able to save that virgin forest had the CEC not given the relief. I am sure that the hon. Minister will definitely discipline his Ministry otherwise, tell me about any laws in India which have no shortcomings.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Now, whatever he says will not go on record.

...(Interruptions)\*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Shri Mangani Lal Mandal. Hon. Member please take care of time. There are a number of speakers and if you have given your names, you will surely be called.

SHRI MANGANI LAL MANDAL (Jhanjharpur): Hon. Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, from the last few weeks it was very much awaited as to when this bill would reach its final stage. But, it seems like it has reached its final stage today. The Government will make a reply on it and then it will be passed.

I support this bill, I welcome it. But, I would like to put forth 2 or 3 points before I speak about some of the provisions of this Bill. The hon. Minister is very sensitive. From the moment he has taken charge of his Ministry, a strong wave of awareness about environment, both within the Government and outside the Government has been created. For this, I personally congratulate Shri Jayram Rameshji. I thank him that he has made a resolution for environment.

Sir, through you, I would like to draw his attention to 2 or 3 points. There was a tremendous rage in the whole of the country regarding Bt brinjal recently. Hon. Minister has supported Bt brinjal through this case is still stayed. Many states have also opposed it. I support his logic but I want to bring forth the background behind

this logic. He has given a logic that population is rising. He has said the right point. He has also said it rightly that there will be a huge requirement of foodgrain. And that is why India should adopt Bt genetics and produce Bt crops.

He gave an example of Bt cotton that it has given a tremendous increase in the yield. It is cotton and cotton in worn, not eaten. It is true that it is also affected by environment. But, I would like to say to the Hon. Minister that there should be a co-ordination among the Agriculture Ministry and other ministries regarding environment, which is usually there. The per hectare yield of foodgrain in many countries of the world, where Bt genetic production was not adopted, is four times more than India. He is advocating for Bt genetic production after having consultations with the Agriculture Ministry because China is ahead of us in per hectare production and many other countries are also ahead of us. Therefore, it should be emphasized. Maximum emphasis should also be given on the research of Bt genetic in the field of foodgrains.

I would like to draw his attention towards one scientific research. Much hue and cry was raised on IPCC. We must be sure about our scientific researches otherwise we would be ridiculed in other countries of the world as happened in the case of glaciers recently. It was said that glaciers would melt down completely in certain years. The IPCC Chairman said that our scientific research concluded it. Though Jairam Ramesh expressed his disagreement to this but later on he defended him. Therefore I would like to tell the Minister of Environment that they should have control over scientific research matters related to environment. This control should not be loose and he should also bring it under the ambit of his department. I would like to tell two things that in China increase in forest cover is four million hectare per year. The Hon'ble Minister knows this. The ideal is that there should be 33% forest cover in the total geographical area, which is at present about 20-21 per cent. We are progressing at a rate of 0.04 per cent. Our figures may be less whereas China is progressing at a rate of four million hectare per year. Keeping in view our deforestation afforestation should be increased. When we want to adopt Chinese model



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in matters of development and we should also adopt their model of environment. They said in China that they worked together in Copenhagen. They may not know the meaning of the Hindi saying 'ghent me ghent melana', it means 'to work together'. When they have said this in China, they should also adopt these things in matters of environment. I will mention two more points then come to the bill. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Are you not speaking on the Bill at present?

SHRI MANGANI LAL MANDAL: This is the background of the Bill because Bill has been introduced in the background of several laws. When the Bill is introduced in the background of several laws then let me also allow to express my views to the Hon'ble Minister about the background of several laws. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I am only requesting you to keep the constraints of time in mind.

SHRI MANGANI LAL MANDAL: I will conclude in two-three minutes. Sir when you remain in the Chair, you do not allow me to speak more. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I am speaking as per the time fixed in this regard.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI MANGANI LAL MANDAL: Correct, I will come to the Bill after speaking on two-three points.

I would like to draw the attention of the Hon'ble Minister that a news has surfaced that bats are becoming extinct in Kerala because a religious festival is celebrated there once in a year in which they are killed in large number. Such killings take place because of the belief that those who will eat bats after killing them would go to heaven. I am drawing the attention of the Hon'ble Minister that the Government of Kerala should be taken into confidence and this practice should be banned. ...*(Interruptions)*

I would like to draw the attention towards Delhi.

Trees have been planted on the footpaths of Delhi. But the number of trees is decreasing day-by-day. Earlier the road going from the Quteeb Minar to Saket had trees planted on its either side, but now shops have been set up. These shops are not illegal, or unauthorized, but authorized ones. Similarly when a tree dries dead in the cantt. area, a shop, wheather it is a shop of medicine or shop of fruit is opened in that place? Want to submit that we should talk to the Ministry of Urban Development and inform them about it. ...*(Interruptions)*

Sir, you are pressing the buzzer, therefore, I come to the Bill. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You had been asked to speak on the Bill at the outset.

SHRI MANGANI LAL MANDAL: I had been speaking on the background of the Bill at present. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You are saying that you are coming to the Bill.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI MANGANI LAL MANDAL: I am coming to the clause of the Bill. It is said about the tribunal of 1995 and 1997. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Hon'ble Member, the bill has to be passed also.

SHRI MANGANI LAL MANDAL: If you say, I shall stop speaking. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I am not telling you to stop, but requesting to speak in brief.

SHRI MANGANI LAL MANDAL: I am saying the same thing. I will conclude after mentioning one more point. In the background schedule there is a mention of seven laws enacted earlier. In section 33(1) of the Bill an attempt has been made to grab the right of Parliament. Section 33(1) states: 'The Central Government, by notification, keeping in view the objective of protecting environment and Natural resources, may amend by including any other Act enacted by the

Parliament or by deleting any Act referred therein earlier'. The power to amend any law is vested in Parliament. In section 33(1) of this Bill the Government says that it may amend the provisions of the seven laws placed in schedule one. Till now the Government has to lay the rules framed as per the law in the Parliament. But the Government had never have the power to had never have the power to amend the existing laws which it is trying to take through this Bill. So I think that it does not conform to the constitution, it is against the provisions of the Constitution. I want a clarification of the Government in this regard.

\*SHRI PRASANTA KUMAR MAJUMDAR (Balurghat) Respected Deputy Speaker Sir, today we are discussing about the National Green Tribunal Bill, 2009 in this august House. I want to mention at the very outset that there are a few shortcomings in this Bill; it is actually lacking in certain powers. Suppose you have a forest in front of your house and that is being cleared off. There is no provision in this Bill to stop this deforestation beforehand. Once an incident has already taken place, one can approach the tribunal, not before that. Thus it is clear that the Bill does not provide for any anticipatory power. At the most you can have a kind of post mortem but you cannot prevent any incident from occurring. So there are certain anomalies here.

Secondly, this tribunal should be endowed with the power of contempt of court; otherwise the decisions of the tribunal will not be followed and implemented effectively.

Thirdly, a judge can be appointed as the chairman of the committee which will be constituted but there is no mention of the eligibility of other members of the committee. The Government will have the sole right to select them. And this will convert the committee into a state machinery. The Government can act according to its own whims and fancies. Therefore persons who are renowned environmentalists, jurists, experts, writers or social activists should be chosen impartially to carry out the functions. The bureaucrats must not interfere in its

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\*English translation of the speech originally delivered in Bengla.

functioning. If that is not done then it will become a state-run arrangement.

There is a provision in the Bill whereby, within 6 months of any incident, appeal should be made to the tribunal. If the matter is more important then a grace period of two more months will be available. But the ground reality is something different. The workers or labourers who toil hard in coal and iron mines work in pathetic condition in dark and damp atmosphere. It is thus often found that after 2 to 3 years these people fall sick, they are plagued by various diseases. So I demand that the window period for appeal should be extended by at least 3 years instead of 6 months.

Article 21 of the constitution confers the Right to Life upon the citizens of the country. Similarly we should incorporate the Right to Clean Environment in this Bill. Though it is an integral part of Right to Life, it has not been recognised by the Bill under consideration.

Sir, it has also been said that the Tribunal Court will deal with substantially big cases. So the people who are to oppose the tribunal might raise the issue of firstly determining whether the cases are really substantial and important or not. Therefore if a case goes to the tribunal, it will become highly time consuming. This will be a genuine problem.

It is also not very clear that where will this tribunal function from. Thus sir there are so many issues which need to be addressed before we go about with the Bill. The issues relate to the environment, to the people of this country and are not to be overlooked.

I had a lot to say but due to paucity of time I am winding up my speech but would urge upon the Hon. Minister to look into these aspects sincerely. With these words I thank you and conclude my speech.

SHRI PREM DAS RAI (Sikkim): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, thank you for giving me an opportunity to participate in the debate on the National Green Tribunal Bill.

I have got basically four points to make and I will try and complete this within the stipulated time.

[Shri Prem Das Rai]

If there is one word in this which has some significance, it is the word 'green'. Why was it not called ecological or ecology or environment? It is because 'green' encompasses a larger meaning in this particular context. So, I welcome the National Green Tribunal Bill.

However, under clause 2 (1) (a), it is given:

" 'accident' means an accident involving a fortuitous or sudden or unintended occurrence while handling any hazardous substance or equipment, or plant, or vehicle resulting in continuous or intermittent or repeated exposure to death, of, or, injury to, any person or damage to any property or environment but does not include an accident by reason only of war or civil disturbance;"

So, it is pertinent to note that the seemingly innocuous italicized words above denote that despite the worst experiences of industrial disaster, the National Green Tribunal Bill promotes strict liability over absolute liability that has formed the basis of environmental governance in India.

In *M.C. Mehta vs. Union of India*, the Oleum gas leak case, the Supreme Court examined the concept of strict liability as prevalent in England, laid down in the English case *Rylands vs. Fletcher* and found it to be irrelevant and unacceptable in the Indian context. The Supreme Court, therefore, laid down the principle of absolute liability. It is well said but I do not want to go into that because it will take too much of time.

It is, therefore, clear that the jurisprudence in this area of law has evolved to the extent that there are no exceptions or defences available to a hazardous industry when an accident occurs. The Bill by carving out exceptions such as war and civil disturbance, either of which has been defined in the Bill, is seeking to turn the clock back on the evolution of environmental jurisprudence in India.

There are other issues like the substantial question relating to environment. I will not get into that because that has been dealt with by other Members. What I

would now like to take up is the recommendations of the Law Commission.

The recommendation of the Law Commission, at page 145 of its 186th Report, was that exemplary costs be awarded where the application or appeal was frivolous and vexatious. Such a power might not be entirely inappropriate in a few cases where the suits are brought in bad faith or without credible basis. But where the Tribunal has the power to impose costs for a false case, costs might easily be imposed merely because the Tribunal reached a different interpretation of the law or fact than that presented by the claimant, no matter whether it was filed in good faith or not. Ordering costs against impoverished litigants will dissuade them and other litigants from filing claims before the Tribunal. Such a power must be exercised sparingly.

Finally, Sir, I would like to bring to the notice of this House that the North-East and the Eastern Himalayas is a bio-diversity hot spot. So, in the implementation of this Bill and Bench has to be made available in the North-Eastern region.

With these words, I thank you for giving me this opportunity.

SHRI BIBHU PRASAD TARAI (Jagatsinghpur): The aim and object of National Green Tribunal Bill is to dispose of cases relating to environment, environmental protection, conservation of forests and other natural resources including enforcement of any legal right relating to environment and giving relief and compensation for damages to persons and property. But the form in which this Bill is being introduced and if it is not modified or amended then it will be dangerous and detrimental for the poor and tribal people.

The Bill clearly says that the tribunals shall not be bound by the procedure laid down by the Code of Civil Procedure 1908 and shall be guided by natural justice. In our country, more than 65,000 civil cases are pending before a number of civil courts. What will be the fate of these cases? What will be the fate of the poor farmers and tribal people who have taken

shelter before the civil courts? On the one hand, for industrial growth we are transferring the land to the multinational companies, corporate houses and industrial houses.

**15.00 hrs.**

On the other hand, we evict the poor farmers and tribal people. We have been cultivating the land for more than 50 to 60 years. It is a burning issue in my Constituency. More than 4000 families have been cultivating more than 10,000 acres of barest land in Mahakalpada block of Kendrapada district. They are landless and poor people. Now the Department of Forest is taking stringent action against them to evict them from this land. At the same time, in my Constituency, the Government has given forest clearance for the pasco project and around 3600 acres of forest land have been transferred to the pasco company. Will this Tribunal safeguard the interest of the poor people or will it keep the interest of the multinational companies and industrial houses? Article 21 of the Constitution says that the right to health and environment has been construed as the right to life. We should think about the right to livelihood. We should look after the livelihood of the poor farmers and tribals.

If we see the composition and structure of the Tribunal, it will have the retired judges of the Supreme Court as also the retired Chief Justices of High Courts. If this is so, then this Tribunal will be the court of corruption. So, we should see that the sitting judges should be appointed instead of retired judges.

SHRI S.S. RAMASUBBU (Tirunelveli): Sir, I thank you for giving me this opportunity to speak on this Bill.

I welcome the National Green Tribunal Bill. Due to the recommendations of the Law Commission regarding environment cases, we have to dispose of these cases quickly. In fact, the Green Tribunal Bill has been introduced by our Government. The Tribunal gives relief and compensation for the damages to the persons and also for property. This Bill deals with civil cases only. I want to say that the preservation of forests is very important.

**15.03 hrs.**

[SHRI FRANCISCO COSME SARDINHA *in the Chair*]

At the same time, the development work is also important. Many developmental works related to forest areas are pending for a long time. Both development and preservation of forests and environment are essential. They must go hand-in-hand. Then only our development can be improved.

I live in Western Ghat areas near Cuttivalim, Papanasam and Manimutharu. In these areas, once upon a time, there used to be dense forests. People are not allowed to enter these areas. No permission is given for any hydel project or road project. We are waiting for a long time for construction of Papanasam-Trivandrum link road in the Western Ghat areas. But they have not allowed it. Even after that there is a heavy deterioration and depletion in the dense forest. What is the reason? The anti-social elements are cutting the forests. The Green Tribunal Bill must give solution to protect such forests. I would submit that this is a very important point.

Sometimes wild animals come down from these forests and enter the nearby villages. They damage the cultivable crops. The farmers depend upon cultivation of banana, sugarcane and various other crops.

People are cultivating various crops. It is causing more damage to the crops. The Bill must give protection to the people and also to the crops. At the same time, nowadays, in most of the States, ground water is getting affected due to environmental pollution. This results in industries causing more damage to it. About 30 per cent of the water is damaged due to this problem. This is very important as drinking water is very essential for the society.

The UN Summit was held in Copenhagen and our hon. Minister and Prime Minister attended it. The Western countries are trying to politicise the matter. Our hon. Minister told that environmental protection at the global level should be done by a scientific approach and not by politicising it since the Western countries are trying to politicise the issue and suppress the developing countries.

[Shri S.S. Ramasubbu]

This Bill is welcomed by all of us as it seeks to preserve our forests and it brings forward speedy and swift remedy in environmental cases. I hope it will give more protection to people in this environmental scenario.

SHRI CHARLES DIAS (Nominated): Mr. Chairman, I am thankful to you for giving me an opportunity to speak on this Bill.

The National Green Tribunal Bill, 2009 is introduced in this august House for effective and expeditious disposal of cases relating to environmental protection and conservation of forests and other natural resources including enforcement of any legal right relating to environment, giving relief and compensation for damages to persons and property.

I understand that we are framing this Bill in accordance with the intentions of the United Nations Conference on the Human Environment held in Stockholm in 1972 and also in tune with the decisions taken at the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development held in Rio de Janeiro in 1992.

In the proposed Bill, clause 14 of Chapter III provides for the Tribunal, and jurisdiction over all civil cases where a substantial question relating to environment is involved. Such question arises out of the implementation of the enactments specified in Schedule I, which include the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974, the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Cess Act, 1974, the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980, the Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981, the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986, the Public Liability Insurance Act, 1991 and the Biological Diversity Act, 2002.

The primary function of the Tribunal, as per this Bill, is to hear the disputes arising out of the questions referred to in sub-section 1, that is, when violation is taking place on the seven Acts mentioned in Schedule I.

Clause 15 mentions about relief and compensation to the victims of pollution and other environmental damage arising under the enactments specified in Schedule I.

Clause 16 empowers an aggrieved person to prefer an appeal within 30 days from the date on which the order or decision or direction is communicated to him, in matters mostly affecting the Acts mentioned in Schedule I.

At the first instance, I have to congratulate the hon. Minister for taking a bold step in providing some provisions to book the persons or establishments who violate the Acts in Schedule I mentioned in the Bill. Also, the Bill provides scope of compensation for the people who suffer by the above violations. But, Sir, I have my own doubts about the achievement of protection of our trees, forests, rivers and the greenery by this Bill.

What are all the actions proposed to be taken against the State Governments and industries for not planting trees in the stipulated area as a pre-condition for granting permission to construct dams or establishing factories?

What is the present situation in our cities? Most of the cities and towns are now becoming concrete jungles. The FAR is a rule applicable practically only to poor people; so also the CRZ stipulations are blatantly violated and huge buildings have come up near the sea-shore and riversides. Only the poor people are denied permission to construct their houses near the sea sides. In my place Ernakulam, near the major port of Cochin, in the reclaimed portion of the marine-drive close to the sea, huge buildings have come up in a row and not even leaving space to pass breeze from sea. This has practically suffocated this city. Complaints and suggestions have been filed with the authorities but all these have been ignored. By destroying the trees and greenery, our cities are losing their lungs.

I would request the hon. Minister that this Bill should provide clauses to file complaints before the proposed Tribunal, against the above violations of using and misusing of public land by City Corporations, Municipalities and Panchayats, only to construct huge concrete structure not leaving space at least up to 20 per cent of the total area, to provide parks and public places where trees have to be planted in such a way

to have lung-space for providing oxygen to people. The city-forests of European countries are good example for this.

There is one more point. This Bill should also have clauses to take action against the persons who damage partially or fully the trees planted near public roads and other public places.

Sir, considering the vast nature of our country, sittings of the Tribunal are to be conducted region-wise so as to facilitate to attend hearings by the aggrieved people who cannot afford to travel much distances.

I now come to the last point. I understand that clause 34 of this Bill empowers the Central Government to make rules by notification in the official Gazette for carrying out the provisions in this Bill. It further enumerates the matters for which the Central Government may make rules by the consent of each House of Parliament. I would request the hon. Minister to provide clauses in this Bill to achieve our goal of protecting our environment in an effective manner. I hope the hon. Minister will consider the above suggestion.

Dr. PRASANNA KUMAR PATASANI (Bhubaneswar):  
Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am grateful to you for giving me the time to speak on this Bill. The time is very short. Certainly, I will conclude my speech within three minutes.

I am adoring the greatest topic laid before this House for discussion by our hon. Minister. He is a knowledgeable Minister. He is a philanthropist and he knows the history of the environment of my State.

I would like to draw the kind attention of the hon. Minister to the fact that when the individual tree is green, the jungle is green. When the individual society is healthy, the entire country is healthy. If you are cutting a tree, you are cutting the jungle. According to the evolution process of Darwin theory, when the tiger is killed, you cannot protect the tiger. When you are cutting the tree, when you are cutting the jungle, you are cutting the throat of the human beings. When the tiger is killed, when the day it is being published globally, to save the tiger, we have to protect the forests and the jungle is to be saved. The animal kingdom cannot

be protected unless and until the jungle is protected. The day when we are inhaling oxygen, when we are consuming it daily, when we are exhaling carbon-dioxide, the trees are exhaling more oxygen to save human life. So, trees are our friends and gods. When the law is enacted in this august House, if somebody is killed and annihilated or butchered, the law is applicable under Section 302. There are advocates. They can plead and get a person released under culpable homicide. In the same way, when a tree is killed, you have to apply the same law. By that, it will create the awareness and nobody will go to cut the tree. That should be the law to a cutter who is cutting the tree. When a tree is cut and killed, thousands of birds are also killed. When the tree is killed, the entire animal kingdom is killed.

In our tradition, in our Puranam, Alayam, Karunalayam, Namami, Bagavad Padam, Sankaram, Lok Sankaram, we are invoking the holy traditional masters to protect the life of the tree. Man is a tree and tree is a man!

If the life of elephants is protected, the entire animal kingdom will be protected. You might have seen Konark. There were about one lakh elephants and our King also presented one lakh elephants as you could see from the Mahabharata where there is evidence of it. There is not time. Otherwise I would have quoted it. You can see the title of Gajapati was conferred upon only Lord Jagannath. But you see the number of elephants present in my State now. It is about 2,000 or 3,000. Why is it declining? If you cannot protect our elephants and if you cannot protect our tigers, you cannot protect the precious wildlife. So, when this Bill is passed, I appeal to the Government that just as we apply Section 302 of the IPC when a man is killed, we should apply Section 302 even when animals are killed and when trees are cut. By that you can save the animal kingdom and our forests.

With these words, I conclude.

SHRI BHAKTA CHARAN DAS (Kalahandi): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I support the National Green Tribunal Bill, 2009. Our UPA Government has brought this Bill

[Shri Bhakta Charan Das]

in the interest of environment and the suffering tribal people dwelling in the forest region. The Congress Party has always been conscious enough to bring this kind of legislations as in the case of the Forest Conservation Act of 1980 during Indiraji's period, the declaration of Ganga Cleaning Programme during Rajivji's period and even the Prime Minister Dr. Manmohan Singh has also taken up the Ganga Cleaning Programme.

This Bill clearly states that the decision would be taken by the majority and naturally when the majority takes the decision, nobody can tamper the decisions taken in the interest of environment. In our country, we have seen that there have been many instances of blind and brutal mining and there have been no compensatory plantations, with the result the ecological imbalance has gone to the extent of causing global warming and now we are all expressing our concern about climate change situation.

This Bill states very clearly that both the offences committed by the companies and offences committed by the Government departments would be covered. I have recently pointed out some of the violations committed by some companies to the hon. Minister of Environment and Forests and he has taken a very serious view on this matter and I thank the hon. Minister for that. I have been fighting an environment battle for the last six years to save the Niyamgiri Hills. There have been series of violations committed by the State Government and some private companies. In spite of the clearance given by the hon. Supreme Court of India about a year back, just because of the directive given by the Supreme Court to the Ministry of Environment that they have to look into the environment aspect and then give the clearance, the hon. Minister Shri Jairam Ramesh has not yet given clearance for mining of bauxite in Niyamgiri Hills. About 8,000 primitive tribals and more than a lakh of people sustain their livelihood out of traditional earning from this forest region which is spread over 240 sq. km. in Raigada, Gajapati and Kalahandi districts of Orissa and this forest has about 26,000 plants. There are a lot of animals and medicinal plants in this forest. The hon. Minister has taken a very

serious view of this issue and he has not yet given clearance. I would urge upon the Minister and the Government not to give forest clearance and the Government of Orissa may be asked to go for some other substitute.

Sir, there has been blind and brutal mining in Orissa. My brother friend raised the matter that the Ministry of Environment has given clearance to the Pasco Company. Sir, in that area the greenery is not involved there, the forest is not there. It is only cultivable land and the Government has sold away that land to the Pasco Company. So, Environment Ministry is not held responsible for this.

Sir, in Orissa, we are poor in every sense. There is a lot of poverty, infant deaths, child selling, starvation deaths and we are in back bench in every field. There has not been progress, there has not been mindful industrialisation in true sense. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please do not disturb him.

SHRI BHAKTA CHARAN DAS: Sir, the Government has been busy in signing the MoU. You can calculate how many trees have been felled in Orissa during the last ten years tenure of the present State Government. The environmental damage is caused to the highest extent by our State Government in Orissa. It is totally ignored. Our tribal people could not make any appeal before anybody, but I think, the tribals have got the right now to make their appeal before this Green Tribunal to save their forests, save their sustainability and save their future.

SHRIMATI BOTCHA JHANSI LAKSHMI (Vizianagaram): Thank you, Mr. Chairman, Sir. I rise to support the National Green Tribunal Bill 2009. The Bill seeks to create special courts for environmental matters. The Bill has come to this House after thorough scrutiny by the Parliamentary Standing Committee. I appreciate the efforts put in by the Environment Minister to bring in this Bill under the guidance of the hon. Prime Minister, Dr. Manmohan Singhji and the UPA Chairperson, Shrimati Sonia Gandhiji. Sir, it is always 'better late than never'.

The Bill consists of five Chapters. The Bill consists of elaborate details. I thank the officials for producing a comprehensive Bill. The Tribunal will consist of both judicial and subject expert members. The Government should not compromise on the integrity, honesty and qualifications of the judicial and expert members.

Another important thing is that the Tribunal will hear only substantial questions relating to environment which affect the community at large and not just individuals or groups of individuals or cause significant damage to the environment and property or cause harm to public health.

Here I would like to submit that the criteria to determine what a substantial question related to the environment are open to interpretation. There is an apprehension that the Bill may reduce access to justice in environmental matters by taking away the jurisdiction of civil courts. All cases under laws mentioned in the Bill will now be handled by the Tribunal which will initially have Benches at only five locations.

I would request the hon. Minister to consider setting up of a Bench at Vijayanagram, Andhra Pradesh as it is blessed with a lot of thick forest coverage and it is a Scheduled Area. There is ample greenery. It is the most backward district in coastal Andhra Pradesh and it is a tri-State junction, that is, to Orissa, Chhattisgarh and Madhya Pradesh. This should be the norm for setting up of Tribunals at five locations. I would request the hon. Minister once again to consider this.

The Bill does not give the Tribunal jurisdiction over some laws related to the environment. The qualifications of the judicial members of the Tribunal are similar to that of the National Environmental Appellate Authority. The Government has been unable to find qualified members for the national Environment Appellate Authority for the past three years. I wonder how they would find qualified members for the Green Tribunal.

The Bill gives option to the Government to appoint members with administrative experience as expert members instead of specialization in environment. The Bill does not mention the minimum number of members

of the Tribunal and also does not mention the composition of the Selection Committee for selecting members. For example, some other laws that establish tribunals specify the persons who shall decide or be consulted. May I know whether any woman Members are proposed to be nominated in the Selection Committee for selecting Members? The Bill states that the order of the Tribunal shall be final and contains no provision for appeal. I feel that the citizens must be given an opportunity to go and appeal in the Supreme Court.

Finally, it has been mandated that if we cut one tree, we have to plant four trees. This has to be implemented carefully. Wherever construction of buildings, national highways is going on, it has to be stipulated that they have to plant trees to maintain ecological balance. So far as tanks and ponds are concerned, the Government should give priority to plant more trees to strengthen and increase the ground water and also put an end to encroachments on ponds and lakes. This will help in environmental protection and conservation of forests to a great extent. There is a need to draw up a comprehensive plan for planting trees. This will be a future asset for our country. So far as scheduled areas are concerned, there is a need to pay more attention because the tribals depend to a large extent on the forest produce. This will also help us in reducing global warming. There is a need to involve Interior Tribal Development Agency. Local bodies and panchayats should be involved in this social responsibility. There is a need to involve NGOs, Revenue Department, police and local bodies in protecting our environment and conservation of forests.

On the whole, this Bill is a good piece of legislation. I hope the Minister will clarify the points raised by me. Once again, I extend my full support to the Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The hon. Minister may kindly reply.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I believe you want to start the Private Members' Business at 3.30 p.m. I cannot finish this in 10 minutes.



MR. CHAIRMAN: It all depends on how brief you are.

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: I can respond to this on Monday. I have absolutely no problem in doing it, but I do not want to rush the reply. If you can give me 20 minutes, I will do it today. Otherwise, I will do it on Monday. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, please do not disturb. The Parliamentary Affairs Minister may kindly respond.

...*(Interruptions)*

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): Sir, the Minister has responded to it that he will do it on Monday.

MR. CHAIRMAN: So the reply will be on Monday.

The discussion on this Bill is complete. We will now take Private Members' Business.

*[Translation]*

SHRI HUKMADEO NARAYAN YADAV (Madhubani): Sir, only three minutes for this Bill are remaining.

*[English]*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Minister, since three minutes are there, you can just initiate the reply.

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Sir, if you want, I will try to finish in the next 15 minutes. If you can give me 15 minutes. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please do not disturb now.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL: Sir, I would request the indulgence of the House for 20 minutes; let us conclude this because we have very few days left; otherwise we will have to finally extend the Session. So, we have to complete some legislative business. We will have to take it to Rajya Sabha. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Sir, I will finish in 15 minutes. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: If the House agrees, the hon. Minister will start his reply and complete it within 15 minutes.

*[Translation]*

SHRI HUKMADEO NARAYAN YADAV: No.

*[English]*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Rules are clear; that is why the House has to agree. Please sit down.

...*(Interruptions)*

*[Translation]*

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL: We seek your cooperation as several Bills have to be discussed. Those Bills will also take time. We have the rules.

*[English]*

MR. CHAIRMAN: The House is supreme. Please sit down now.

...*(Interruptions)*

*[Translation]*

SHRI HUKMADEO NARAYAN YADAV: Sir, please listen to me for one minute. Do not ask me to sit down. I will not sit down, first you have to listen to me.

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL: Rules can be waived.

*[English]*

MR. CHAIRMAN: What have you to say?

*[Translation]*

SHRI HUKMADEO NARAYAN YADAV: Sir, I have read the rules. Why are you asking me to sit down?

Sir, As per Rule No. 26 neither the government nor the House has got any right to encroach upon Private Member's right. When the House has no right, how are you using this right? It is not provided anywhere, rather

it has been provided that if private members time is used, they will be given extra time next day. You may take our time today but give us two and half hours time on Monday.

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL: The House will be sitting for half an hour more i.e. till 6.30 p.m.

SHRI HUKMADEO NARAYAN YADAV: No, you may take half an hour after 6.00 p.m.

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL: The House will be sitting from 4.00 to 6.30 p.m. You have got two and half hours time.

SHRI HUKMADEO NARAYAN YADAV: You may take time after 6.00 p.m. We will not give up private members' right. This is the rule. Do you not know it?

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: You have now made your point. Please sit down.

Hon. Members, as I said earlier, if the House agrees. I will allow the hon. Minister to give his reply and pass this Bill. Now, I would like to take the sense of the House.

...(Interruptions)

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS: Yes.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI HUKMADEO NARAYAN YADAV: You have not got this right. ...(Interruptions)

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL: If it takes three hours and forty-five minutes, we will extend the time by 15 minutes. The time for Private Members' business is two and half hours. How is it going to make any difference? This Bill has to be forwarded to Rajya Sabha. If it is not passed now, the session will have to be extended from 7 to 13 or 14th of next month. ...(Interruptions)

SHRI HUKMADEO NARAYAN YADAV: The House

may sit from 5 a.m. to 7 p.m. we are ready for that. But the time period of Private Members business should remain from 3.30 p.m. to 6 p.m. You may discuss this Bill for one hour or two hours after 6.00 pm, we are ready for that. But it is the time of Private Members' business. All the Members should think over Private Members' Bill. It has happened never before ...(Interruptions).

[English]

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL: Let it go on record that Shri Hukumdeo Narayan Yadav does not want to proceed with this Bill. ...(Interruptions) Let it go on record that this is the cooperation from the hon. Members in passing this legislation and go ahead. ...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

If you are not cooperating. We are asking for only 15 minutes and you have spent 15 minutes in this discussion. We should cooperate with each other. ...(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: I have already said this. I think, the sense of the House is for the reply of the hon. Minister now. So, I would request the hon. Minister to start his reply now.

...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please do not disturb now. Now, the hon. Minister.

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I will try my best to finish my reply in the quickest possible time so that the Private Members' Business can start at the quickest opportunity.

Sir, 24 hon. Members have presented their views, spread over a three-day period. Broadly, the idea of having a National Green Tribunal has been supported. There have been some criticisms in respect of many of the provisions of the Bill, which I will respond to as quickly as I can.

Before I respond to the criticisms, I would like to

[Shri Jairam Ramesh]

mention that the National Green Tribunal Bill is one element of a revised or a reformed or a re-structured approach to environmental governance. On the one side, we need an effective Environmental Protection Authority that actually monitors compliance, that ensures implementation of laws, and on the other side, you have the National Green Tribunal Bill which deals with the civil dimensions of implementation of these laws. So, the National Green Tribunal Bill is not an answer to the problems of environment and forest. It provides an opportunity for people to claim civil damages arising out of the non-implementation or the wrong implementation of the laws relating to environment and forest. So, do not see this in isolation.

In the monsoon Session of Parliament, I hope to bring forward a legislation to establish a National Environmental Protection Authority. The National Environmental Protection Authority will be charged with the responsibility of ensuring proper implementation of the laws relating to environment and forest. And a part of the implementation is to provide an opportunity for individuals of our country to claim civil damages out of the non-implementation of the laws. So, there is a judicial dimension to governance. There is an Executive dimension to governance. This Bill deals only with the judicial dimension.

Sir, many Members have criticized the Bill for many of its provisions. Let me say straightaway that I am going to bring forward ten amendments today, which will take care 90 per cent of the problems that have been expressed by the hon. Members.

The most important amendment that I am going to bring forward is an amendment to Clause 18 (2) (e), which will provide an opportunity for any individual, for any citizen of India to approach the National Green Tribunal. This was the criticism that was made; that it does not provide an opportunity for individuals and it provides a limited access. But I am going to bring forward this amendment today to Clause 18 (2) (e) which will expand the definition of 'persons aggrieved'. So, any person aggrieved can approach the National Green Tribunal.

Sir, the second important criticism that was mentioned was that this Bill does not have the foundational principles, which should govern its functioning. That is why I am going to amend Section 19(a), which will bring principles of sustainable development. Precautionary principles, polluter pays principles, intergenerational equity, will all be part of this Amendment.

The third important Amendment that I am going to bring forward is that this Act will come into force simultaneously. It would not be Section by Section. The entire Act will come into force at one go. This was also a criticism that had been made by some hon. Members.

The fourth Amendment that I propose to bring forward is that the decisions of the National Green Tribunal can be appealed in the Supreme Court. So, anybody who is aggrieved by the decision of the National Green Tribunal can go to the Supreme Court. Mr. Rajiv had raised this issue that suppose this Tribunal gives a decision against community rights, and the Bill as it stood today, there was no appeal against that decision. But the Amendment I am going to bring forward to Section 21 will provide for an appeal to the Supreme Court on any decision of the National Green Tribunal.

The fifth Amendment is about the place of sitting. We did not specify the territorial jurisdiction. We are now going to specify the territorial jurisdiction in the Amendment as well.

The sixth Amendment relates to the number of members, the judicial members, the expert members. We will have a minimum of 10 judicial members, a minimum of 10 expert members; and not exceeding 20. We specified that in the Act itself.

The seventh important Amendment I am going to bring forward is the Amendment, which will enable a deadlock to be broken so that we give the Chairperson of the Tribunal, the authority to break the deadlock in case there is a deadlock.

Then, I am going to bring forward some other Amendments in order to maintain the integrity and the credibility of the Tribunal.

Sir, these Amendments, which I will propose at the end of my speech today, will, I believe, go a long way in assuaging the concerns of many hon. Members.

I would just like to deal with two or three significant criticisms that have been made that are not dealt with in these Amendments. I propose to come back to these criticisms in the rules that we will frame. The rules will be framed; they will be put on our website; they will be laid on the Table of the House; and the hon. Members of Parliament will have every opportunity of responding to these rules. So, I will not do anything without parliamentary approval of the rules that will govern this Act.

Sir, there was a criticism that Schedule (1) of this Bill will give an opportunity for the Government to amend these Acts. That is the complete misreading of Schedule (1). There are seven laws in Schedule (1). We are not going to amend any law in Schedule (1). Please be under no fear on this. There is not going to be amendment of the Forest Conservation Act or amendment of Environment Protection Act, 1986. Schedule (1) only lists those Acts for which the National Green Tribunal has jurisdiction. What we are saying is that we can expand Schedule (1) or delete Schedule (1) by the Government and we will lay that decision on the floor of the House. We do not want to amend the Act every time we want to do it. We want to add or delete by notification. Of course, we will be laying that notification on the Table of the House. So, it is wrong as Mr. Mangani Lal Mandal was trying to say or some other Members were saying that this gives the power to the Government to amend the Act. No. We are not going to amend any Act in Schedule (1). Schedule (1) only says that these are the Acts for which the jurisdiction of the National Green Tribunal applies.

Sir, there was also some criticism of one year and five years saying: "in Bhopal, the effects are long-ranging and why are we limiting to five years". I will clarify this. In the rules, it will be five years from the date the injury begins to manifest itself and the cause is attributable to the environmental damage. I will make this very clear in the rules. The hon. Members should not have any fears on this score.

As far as members are concerned, we will have a Selection Committee. This Selection Committee will ensure that this does not become a parking place for retired civil servants. This is a fear that has been expressed, and I assure the hon. Members that we will have a transparent Selection Committee. Environmentalists, people with background in environment, will be made members of the National Green Tribunal. Activists may not be members but if activists have the requisite educational qualifications, I do not see any reason why an activist should be debarred from being a member of the National Green Tribunal.

So, I think regarding the rules, many of the rules that will govern the selection of members will be made clear, and I can assure the hon. Members that we will not be found wanting on this score.

One or two other criticisms have come. How is this different from the previous National Environment Tribunal? I want to make it clear that the National Environment Tribunal of 1995 dealt only with hazardous chemical substances. It had limited scope whereas this National Green Tribunal deals with Water Act, Air Act and Environment Protection Act. It deals with the Forests Conservation Act. It also deals with the Biological Diversity Act. So, its scope is much larger. All that I am trying to accomplish by having the National Green Tribunal is to provide an opportunity for people, who feel aggrieved by the non-implementation of these laws, to seek civil damages, to go to the National Green Tribunal and we have specified that the National Green Tribunal should give a decision normally within six months.

So, we are trying to bring this. There are 5,600 cases in our judiciary today relating to environment. I am sure the number of cases will increase. We need specialised environmental courts. The Supreme Court has said this. The Law Commission has said this. India will be one of the few countries which will have such a specialised environmental court. I believe Australia and New Zealand are the two countries that have such specialised tribunals. I think India would be one of the few countries to have a specialised environment tribunal.

I want to assure the hon. Members that let us

[Shri Jairam Ramesh]

give this National Green Tribunal a try. If, after a couple of months, we feel the need for amending some of the provisions, we will come back to Parliament. I have a completely open mind on this. But I believe it is important to set a beginning, to start the process and give this National Green Tribunal an opportunity to perform. I will stop here.

I have also said in the past and I want to repeat it here that my intention is to locate the National Green Tribunal in Bhopal, not in Delhi. I do not want to create another Delhi-based institution. I want to locate it in Bhopal because Bhopal was the scene of the humanity's worst industrial environmental tragedy in 1984 and by locating the National Green Tribunal in Bhopal, I think our Government and our Parliament would be showing some small sensitivity to that great tragedy. We can never obliterate that tragedy from our memories but by setting the National Green Tribunal in Bhopal, I think we would send a signal that we mean business. It will have four Benches in different parts of the country. We will expand the number of Benches depending on the generosity of my senior colleague, the Minister of Law, who has just walked in and is sitting right next to me.

We will follow a circuit approach so that access is not difficult for ordinary people. People will not come to courts. Courts will go to people. I assure you this. Tribunal will go to the people. People will not come to the Tribunal. I want to assure this and give it a chance. If, at the end of one year, I am proved wrong, I will come back to Parliament, if I am still in this post, and come for the amendment.

I think I have kept my time.

So, with these few words, I would now urge the hon. Members to extend their full support to the National Green Tribunal Bill.

...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please sit down. Nothing should go on record.

(Interruptions)...\*

MR. CHAIRMAN: You can meet him later. There is no time.

The question is:

"That the Bill to provide for the establishment of a National Green Tribunal for the effective and expeditious disposal of cases relating to environmental protection and conservation of forests and other natural resources including enforcement of any legal right relating to environment and giving relief and compensation for damages to persons and property and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto, be taken into consideration."

*The motion was adopted.*

MR. CHAIRMAN The House shall now take up clause-by-clause consideration of the Bill.

#### Clause 2

#### Definition

MR. CHAIRMAN Hon. Member Shri M.B. Rajesh, are you moving your amendments?

SHRI M.B. RAJESH (Palakkad): Yes, Sir. I beg to move:

"Page 3, line 14,—

for "other than"

*substitute* "including" (48)

"Page 3, *omit* lines 20 and 21." (49)

MR. CHAIRMAN: I shall put Amendment Nos. 48 and 49 moved by Shri M.B. Rajesh to the vote of the House.

*The amendments were put and negatived.*

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That Clause 2 stand part of the Bill."

*The motion was adopted.*

*Clause 2 was added to the Bill.*

\*Not recorded.

**Clause 3 Establishment  
of Tribunal**

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Rajesh, are you moving your amendment?

SHRI M.B. RAJESH (Palakkad): Yes, Sir. Since this is a very important amendment, I am seeking a clarification. This is an amendment regarding setting up of Green Tribunal Benches in every State.

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Sir, I cannot give an assurance on this. All I can say is that depending on the workload, depending on the cases that come to the National Green Tribunal, we have an open mind on expanding the number of Benches as far as the National Green Tribunal is concerned.

SHRI M.B. RAJESH: Sir, I beg to move:

"Page 3, line 36,—

after "Act"

insert "and there shall also be established a bench of the National Green Tribunal in every State.""

(50)

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: I have no objection to increasing the number of benches. If the number of cases and the workload increases, I will request the Minister of Law and Justice to set up more benches.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: I shall put Amendment No. 50 moved by Shri M.B. Rajesh to the vote of the House.

*The amendment was put and negated.*

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"Clause 3 stand part of the Bill."

*The motion was adopted.*

*Clause 3 was added to the Bill.*

**Clause**

**Clause 4 Composition  
of Tribunal**

*Amendments made:*

Page 3, line 39,—

for "such number of full time Judicial Members",  
substitute "not less than ten but subject to a maximum of twenty full time Judicial Members."  
(4)

Page 3, line 41,—

for "such number of full time Expert Members",  
substitute "not less than ten but subject to a maximum of twenty full time Judicial Members."  
(5)

Page 4, for lines 1 and 2, substitute—

"(3) The Central Government may, by notification, specify the ordinary place or places of sitting of the Tribunal, and the territorial jurisdiction falling under each such place of sitting."  
(6)

Page 4, for lines 7, substitute—

"matters [including the circuit procedure for hearing at a place other than the ordinary place of its sitting falling within the jurisdiction referred to in sub-section (3)], pertaining to the applications and appeals;"  
(7)

Page 4, after line 9, insert—

"Provided that the number of Expert Members shall, in hearing an application or appeal, be equal to the number of Judicial Members hearing such application or appeal;

(d) rules relating to transfer of cases by the Chairperson from one place of sitting (including the ordinary place of sitting) to other place of sitting."  
(8)

(Shri Jairam Ramesh)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Member Shri Rajesh, are you moving your amendment?

SHRI M.B. RAJESH: Yes, Sir. I beg to move:

"Page 3, after line 42,—

insert "Provided that the Expert Members shall include social scientists with specialization in or familiarity with the enviro-occupational health aspects and shall be appointed in consultation with the State Governments". (51)

MR. CHAIRMAN: I shall put Amendment No. 51 moved by Shri M.B. Rajesh to the vote of the House.

*The amendment was put and negatived.*

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That Clause 4, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

*The motion was adopted.*

*Clause 4, as amended, was added to the Bill.*

**Clause 5 Qualifications for appointment of Chairperson, Judicial Member and Expert Member**

*Amendments made:*

Page 4, line 29,—

for "One Year",

Substitute "two years". (9)

(Shri Jairam Ramesh)

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That Clause 5, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

*The motion was adopted.*

*Clause 5, as amended, was added to the Bill.*

*Clause 6 to 14 were added to the Bill.*

**Clause 15 Relief, Compensation and restitution**

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Rajesh, are you moving your amendment?

SHRI M.B. RAJESH: Yes, Sir. I beg to move:

"Page 6, omit lines 36 to 42." (52)

MR. CHAIRMAN: I shall put Amendment No. 52 moved by Shri M.B. Rajesh to the vote of the House.

*The amendment was put and negatived.*

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That Clause 15, stand part of the Bill."

*The motion was adopted.*

*Clause 15 was added to the Bill.*

**Clause 16 Tribunal to have appellate jurisdiction**

*Amendments made:*

Page 7, line 6,—

for "2009",

substitute "2010". (10)

Page 7, line 9,—

for "2009",

substitute "2010". (11)

Page 7, line 12,—

for "2009",

substitute "2010". (12)

Page 7, line 15,—

for "2009",

substitute "2010". (13)

Page 7, line 18,—

for "2009",  
substitute "2010". (14)

Page 7, line 21,—

for "2009",  
substitute "2010". (15)

Page 7, line 24,—

for "2009",  
substitute "2010". (16)

Page 7, line 26,—

for "2009",  
substitute "2010". (17)

Page 7, line 31,—

for "2009",  
substitute "2010". (18)

Page 7, line 34,—

for "2009",  
substitute "2010". (19)

(Shri Jairam Ramesh)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Member Shri Rajesh, are you moving your amendment?

SHRI M.B. RAJESH: Yes, Sir. I beg to move:

"Page 7, omit lines 30 to 32." (53)

MR. CHAIRMAN: I shall put Amendment No. 53 moved by Shri M.B. Rajesh to the vote of the House.

*The amendment was put and negatived.*

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That Clause 16, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

*The motion was adopted.*

*Clause 16, as amended, was added to the Bill.*

**Clause 17**      **Liability to pay relief or compensation in certain cases**

*Amendments made:*

Page 8, after line 4, insert—

"(3) the Tribunal shall, in case of an accident, apply the principle of no fault." (20)

(Shri Jairam Ramesh)

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That clause 17, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

*The motion was adopted.*

*Clause 17, as amended, was added to the Bill.*

**Clause 18**      **Application or appeal to Tribunal**

*Amendments made:*

Page 8, for line 16 and 17, substitute—

"(e) any person aggrieved, including any representative body or organisation; or". (21)

Page 8, line 22,

omit, "with the permission of the Tribunal". (22)

(Shri Jairam Ramesh)

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That clause 18, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

*The motion was adopted.*

*Clause 18, as amended, was added to the Bill.*

*Clause 19 was added to the Bill.*

**Motion Re: Suspension of Rule 80(i)**

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Sir, I beg to move:

"That this House do suspend clause (i) of rule 80



[Shri Jairam Ramesh]

of Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha in so far as it requires that an amendment shall be within the scope of the Bill and relevant to the subject matter of the clause to which it relates, in its application to the Government amendment No. 23 to the National Green Tribunal Bill, 2009 and that this amendment may be allowed to be moved.”

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

“That this House do suspend clause (i) of rule 80 of Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha in so far as it requires that an amendment shall be within the scope of the Bill and relevant to the subject matter of the clause to which it relates, in its application to the Government amendment No. 23 to the National Green Tribunal Bill, 2009 and that this amendment may be allowed to be moved.”

*The motion was adopted.*

**New Clause 19A Tribunal to apply certain principles**

*Amendment made:*

Page 9, after line 20, insert—

19A. The Tribunal shall, while passing any order or decision or award, apply the principles of sustainable development, the precautionary principle and the polluter pays principle.” (23)

(Shri Jairam Ramesh)

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

“That new clause 19A be added to the Bill.”

*The motion was adopted.*

*New clause 19A was added to the Bill.*

**Clause 20 Decisions to be taken by majority**

*Amendment made:*

Page 9, for line 21, substitute—

20. The decision of the Tribunal by majority of Members shall be binding:

Provided that if there is a difference of opinion among the Members hearing an application or appeal, and the opinion is equally divided, the Chairperson shall hear (if he has not heard earlier such application or appeal) such application or appeal and decide:

Provided further that where the Chairperson himself has heard such application or appeal along with other Members of the Tribunal, and if there is a difference of opinion among the Members in such cases and the opinion is equally divided, he shall refer the matter to other Member of the Tribunal who shall hear such application or appeal and decide.” (24)

(Shri Jairam Ramesh)

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

“That clause 20, as amended, stand part of the Bill.”

*The motion was adopted.*

*Clause 20, as amended, was added to the Bill.*

**Clause 21 Finality of order**

*Amendment made:*

Page 9, for line 22, substitute-

21. Any person aggrieved by any award, decision or order of the Tribunal, may, file an appeal to the Supreme Court, within ninety days from the date of communication of the award, decision or order of the Tribunal, to him, on any one or more of the grounds specified in section 100 of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908:

Provided that the Supreme Court may, entertain any appeal after the expiry of ninety days, if it is satisfied that the appellant was

prevented by sufficient cause form preferring the appeal."

(25)

(Shri Jairam Ramesh)

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That clause 21, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

*The motion was adopted.*

*Clause 21, as amended, was added to the Bill.*

**Clause 22 Cost**

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri M.B. Rajesh, are you moving your amendment?

SHRI M.B. RAJESH (Palakkad): Yes, Sir.

I beg to move:

"Page 9, omit lines 25 to 28." (54)

MR. CHAIRMAN: I shall now put Amendment No. 54 moved by Shri M.B. Rajesh to the vote of the House.

*The amendment was put and negatived.*

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That clause 22 stand part of the Bill."

*The motion was adopted.*

*Clause 22 was added to the Bill.*

*Clauses 23 to 25 were added to the Bill.*

**Clause 22 Offence by companies**

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Rajesh, are you moving amendment No. 55?

SHRI M.B. RAJESH: Sir, this amendment is about awarding maximum punishment of life imprisonment. We have the experience of Bhopal tragedy. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please give him time to think about it?

SHRI M.B. RAJESH: Sir, the hon. Minister, in his reply, has referred to Bhopal tragedy. To deal with these types of cases, we should make a provision for awarding maximum punishment of life imprisonment. The present term of punishment is only for three years. It is not sufficient and that is why I want to move this amendment.

Sir, I beg to move:

"Page 10, after line 40,—

*insert* "(3) Notwithstanding anything in sub-sections (1) and (2), the Tribunal may award maximum punishment of life imprisonment in cases where it deems fit and may also terminate or suspend contracts." (55)

MR. CHAIRMAN: I shall now put amendment No. 55 to clause 26 moved by Shri M.B. Rajesh to the vote of the House.

*The amendment was put and negatived.*

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That clause 26 stand part of the Bill."

*The motion was adopted.*

*Clause 26 was added to the Bill.*

*Clause 27 was added to the Bill.*

**Clause 28 Bar of Jurisdiction**

MR. CHAIRMAN: Are you moving amendment No. 56, Mr. Rajesh?

SHRI M.B. RAJESH: Sir, since the hon. Minister himself has brought the amendment to protect the right to appeal to the Supreme Court, I am not moving this amendment.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That clause 28 stand part of the Bill."

*The motion was adopted.*

*Clause 28 was added to the Bill.*

*Clauses 29 to 31 were added to the Bill.*

**Clause 32 Act to have  
overriding  
effect**

MR. CHAIRMAN: Are you moving the amendment, Mr. Rajesh?

SHRI M.B. RAJESH: Sir, I beg to move:

"Page 11, after line 46,—

*insert* "Provided that the provisions of this Act shall be in addition to and not in derogation of the Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006, the powers under the Sixth Schedule to the Constitution and the Panchayats (Extension to Scheduled Areas) Act, 1996 and in case of any conflict, the later Acts shall prevail." (57)

MR. CHAIRMAN: I shall now put amendment No. 57 to clause 32 moved by Shri M.B. Rajesh to the vote of the House.

*The amendment was put and negatived.*

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That clause 32 stand part of the Bill."

*The motion was adopted.*

*Clause 32 was added to the Bill.*

*Clause 33 was added to the Bill.*

**Clause 34 Power to make  
rules**

*Amendment made:*

"Page 12, after line 20, *insert*—

"(ca) the transfer of cases by the Chairperson from one place of sitting (including the ordinary place of sitting) to other place of sitting;" (26)

(Shri Jairam Ramesh)

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That clause 34, as amended, stand part of the Bill".

*The motion was adopted.*

*Clause 34, as amended, was added to the Bill.*

*Clauses 35 and 36 were added to the Bill.*

**Clause 37 Repeal and  
savings**

*Amendments made:*

Page 13, line 25,—

for "2009",

substitute "2010". (27)

Page 13, line 32,—

for "2009",

substitute "2010". (28)

Page 13, line 39,—

for "2009",

substitute "2010". (29)

(Shri Jairam Ramesh)

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That clause 37, as amended, stand part of the Bill".

*The motion was adopted.*

*Clause 37, as amended, was added to the Bill.*

**Schedules I and II**

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That Schedules I and II stand part of the Bill."

*The motion was adopted.*

*Schedules I and II were added to the Bill.*

**Schedule III***Amendments made:*

- Page 17, line 11,—  
for "2009",  
substitute "2010". (30)
- Page 17, line 14,—  
for "2009",  
substitute "2010". (31)
- Page 17, line 16,—  
for "2009",  
substitute "2010". (32)
- Page 17, line 18,—  
for "2009",  
substitute "2010". (33)
- Page 17, line 29,—  
for "2009",  
substitute "2010". (34)
- Page 17, line 31,—  
for "2009",  
substitute "2010". (35)
- Page 17, line 38,—  
for "2009",  
substitute "2010". (36)
- Page 17, line 40,—  
for "2009",  
substitute "2010". (37)
- Page 18, line 7,—  
for "2009",  
substitute "2010". (38)

- Page 18, line 8,—  
for "2009",  
substitute "2010". (39)
- Page 18, line 15,—  
for "2009",  
substitute "2010". (40)
- Page 18, line 17,—  
for "2009",  
substitute "2010". (41)
- Page 18, line 25,—  
for "2009",  
substitute "2010". (42)
- Page 18, line 27,—  
for "2009",  
substitute "2010". (43)
- Page 18, line 30,—  
for "2009",  
substitute "2010". (44)
- Page 18, line 35,—  
for "2009",  
substitute "2010". (45)
- Page 18, line 36,—  
for "2009",  
substitute "2010". (46)

(Shri Jairam Ramesh)

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That Schedule III, as amended, stand part of the Bill".

*The motion was adopted.**Schedule III, as amended, was added to the Bill.*

**Clause 1 Short title and commencement**

*Amendments made:*

Page 2, line 4,—

for "2009", substitute "2010". (2)

"Page 2, after lines 5 to 9, substitute—

"(2) It shall come into force on such date as the Central Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, appoint." (26)

(Shri Jairam Ramesh)

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That clause 1, as amended, stand part of the Bill".

*The motion was adopted.*

*Clause 34, as amended, was added to the Bill.*

**16.00 hrs.**

**Enacting Formula**

*Amendments made:*

Page 2, line 1,—

for "Sixtieth", substitute "Sixty-first". (1)

(Shri Jairam Ramesh)

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That Enacting formula, as amended, stand part of the Bill".

*The motion was adopted.*

*Clause Preamble and the Long Title were added to the Bill.*

*The Enacting Formula, as amended, was added to the Bill.*

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Minister may now move that the Bill, as amended, be passed.

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: I beg to move:

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed."

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed."

*The motion was adopted.*

**16.01 hrs.**

**PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS—Introduced**

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now the House shall take up Private Members' Business. Introduction of Bills.

Item No. 17 Shri Khagen Das—not present.

Item No. 18 Shrimati Supriya Sule.

**16.01½ hrs.**

**(i) Two Child Norm Bill, 2009\***

SHRIMATI SUPRIYA SULE (Baramati): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for promotion of two child norm to control population in the country and for matters connected therewith.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for promotion of two child norm to control population in the country and for matters connected therewith."

*The motion was adopted.*

SHRIMATI SUPRIYA SULE: I introduce the Bill.

**16.02 hrs.**

**(ii) Compulsory Registration of Marriage Bill, 2009\***

SHRIMATI SUPRIYA SULE (Baramati): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for the compulsory registration of all marriages solemnized in

\*Published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part-II, Section 2, dated 30-04-10.

the country and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for the compulsory registration of all marriages solemnized in the country and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto."

*The motion was adopted.*

SHRIMATI SUPRIYA SULE: I introduce the Bill.

16.02½ hrs.

**(iii) Indian Medical Council (Amendment) Bill, 2009\***  
**(Insertion of new section 23 A)**

SHRI VARUN GANDHI (Pilibhit): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Indian Medical Council Act, 1956.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Indian Medical Council Act, 1956."

*The motion was adopted.*

SHRI VARUN GANDHI: introduce the Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Item no. 21 Shri G.S. Basavaraj—  
Not present.

Item no. 22 Shri G.S. Basavaraj—Not present.

16.03 hrs.

**(iv) Prohibition on Use of Caste or  
Religious Title Bill, 2009\***

SHRI L. RAJAGOPAL (Vijayawada): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to prohibit the use of caste name or title relating to caste or religion as prefix or suffix with names by the citizens and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to prohibit the use of caste name or title relating to caste or religion as prefix or suffix with names by the citizens and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto."

*The motion was adopted.*

SHRI L. RAJAGOPAL: I introduce the Bill.

16.03½ hrs.

**(v) Prevention of Insults to National Honour  
(Amendment) Bill, 2010\***  
**(Insertion of new section 2A)**

SHRI L. RAJAGOPAL (Vijayawada): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Prevention of Insults to National Honour Act, 1971.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Prevention of Insults to National Honour Act, 1971."

*The motion was adopted.*

SHRI L. RAJAGOPAL: I introduce the Bill.

16.04 hrs.

**(vi) Abolition of Child Labour Bill, 2010\***

SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHURY (Baharampur): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to abolish child labour in the country and for matters connected therewith.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to abolish child labour in the country and for matters connected therewith."

*The motion was adopted.*

\*Published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part-II, Section 2, dated 30-04-10.

\*Published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part-II, Section 2, dated 30-04-10.

SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHURY: I introduce the Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Item No. 27, Shri N.S.V. Chitthan.

16.04½ hrs.

**(vii) Eradication of Unemployment Bill, 2010\***

SHRI N.S.V. CHITTHAN (Dindigul): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for eradication of unemployment by ensuring employment to the youth and payment of unemployment allowance to the unemployed and for matters connected therewith.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for eradication of unemployment by ensuring employment to the youth and payment of unemployment allowance to the unemployed and for matters connected therewith."

*The motion was adopted.*

SHRI N.S.V. CHITTHAN: I introduce the Bill.

16.05 hrs.

**(viii) Anti-Hijacking (Amendment) Bill, 2010\***  
**(Insertion of new section 4A)**

SHRIMATI SUPRIYA SULE (Baramati): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Anti-Hijacking Act, 1982.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Anti-Hijacking Act, 1982."

*The motion was adopted.*

SHRIMATI SUPRIYA SULE: I introduce the Bill.

16.05½ hrs.

**(ix) Victims of Natural Calamities (Rehabilitation and Financial Assistance) Bill, 2010\***

SHRI N.S.V. CHITTHAN (Dindigul): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for the rehabilitation and financial assistance to the victims of natural calamities and for matters connected therewith.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for the rehabilitation and financial assistance to the victims of natural calamities and for matters connected therewith."

*The motion was adopted.*

SHRI N.S.V. CHITTHAN: I introduce the Bill.

16.06 hrs.

**(x) Constitution (Amendment) Bill, 2010\***  
**(Amendments of article 85)**

SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL (Bikaner): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India."

*The motion was adopted.*

SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL: I introduce the Bill.

16.06½ hrs.

**(xi) Price Control Bill, 2010\***

SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL (Bikaner): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for the constitution of a Commission for determining the prices of all consumer and industrial goods and for matters

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connected therewith.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for the constitution of a Commission for determining the prices of all consumer and industrial goods and for matters connected therewith."

*The motion was adopted.*

SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL: I introduce the Bill.

16.07 hrs.

**(xii) Indigent Persons Welfare Bill, 2010\***

SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL (Bikaner): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for the welfare of indigent persons and for matters connected therewith.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for the welfare of indigent persons and for matters connected therewith."

*The motion was adopted.*

SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL: I introduce the Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Dr. Sanjeev Ganesh Naik—Not present.

16.07½ hrs.

**(xiii) Ban on Witchcraft Bill, 2010\***

*[Translation]*

SHRI OM PRAKASH YADAV (Siwan): Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a bill to provide for ban on witchcraft in any form in the country.

*[English]*

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for the ban on witchcraft in any form in the country."

*The motion was adopted.*

*[Translation]*

SHRI OM PRAKASH YADAV: I introduce the Bill.

16.08 hrs.

**(xiv) Farmers (Old Age Pension) Bill, 2010\***

*[English]*

SHRI P.T. THOMAS (Idukki): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for old age pension to small and marginal farmers and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for old age pension to small and marginal farmers and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto."

*The motion was adopted.*

SHRI P.T. THOMAS: I introduce the Bill.

16.08½ hrs.

**(xv) Indian Penal Code (Amendment) Bill, 2010\***  
**(Insertion of new section 335A)**

SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHURY (Baharampur): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Indian Penal Code, 1860.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Indian Penal Code, 1860."

*The motion was adopted.*

\*Published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part-II, Section 2, dated 30-04-10.

\*Published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part-II, Section 2, dated 30-04-10.



SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHURY: I introduce the Bill.

[English]

16.09 hrs.

**(xvi) Persons Living Below Poverty Line  
(Identification) Bill, 2010\***

[Translation]

SHRI SATPAL MAHARAJ (Garhwal): Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for the setting up of a Board for identification of persons living below poverty line and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for the setting up of a Board for identification of persons living below poverty line and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto."

*The motion was adopted.*

[Translation]

SHRI SATPAL MAHARAJ: Sir, I introduce the Bill.

16.09½ hrs.

**(xvii) Voluntary Organisation (Regulation)  
Bill, 2010\***

[Translation]

SHRI PRADEEP TAMTA (Almora): Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for recognition and regulation of voluntary organizations and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for recognition and regulation of voluntary organizations and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto."

*The motion was adopted.*

[Translation]

SHRI PRADEEP TAMTA: Sir, I introduce the Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Jagdambika Pal—Absent

Shri Yogi Aditya Nath—Absent

Shri Rajendra Agrawal

16.10 hrs.

**(xviii) Agricultural and Processed Food Products  
Export Development Authority  
(Amendment) Bill, 2010\*  
(Amendment of Section 4 etc.)**

SHRI RAJENDRA AGRAWAL (Meerut): Mr. Chairman Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Agricultural and Processed Food Products Expert Development Authority Act, 1985.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Agricultural and Processed Food Products Expert Development Authority Act, 1985."

*The motion was adopted.*

[Translation]

SHRI RAJENDRA AGRAWAL: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I introduce the Bill.

\*Published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part-II, Section 2, dated 30-04-10.

\*Published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part-II, Section 2, dated 30-04-10.

16.11 hrs.

COMPULSORY VOTING BILL, 2009—*contd.*

[*English*]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, we will take item No. 41—  
Compulsory Voting Bill for consideration and passing.

Shri Arjun Ram Meghwal.

[*Translation*]

SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL (Bikaner): Mr. Chairman, Sir, thank you. I rise to support the private member bill presented by hon. Member Shri Jai Prakash Agarwal regarding compulsory voting. I had said during the last discussion that compulsory voting would be the remedy for a number of malaises affecting the country such as use of muscle power, use of money power and proxy voting against the names of people belonging to backward classes, scheduled castes and tribes who are turned away from the voting centres.

16.12 hrs.

[SHRI INDER SINGH NAMDHARI *in the Chair*]

This is an important bill which should be given serious consideration by the Parliament. This country has a long history of reforms in the electoral process as well as compulsory voting. However, the process of adopting compulsory voting is suspended on grounds of the Dinesh Goswami report again and again. The circumstances in the country were different when the said report was released. Decisions change according to time and circumstances. At one time any person talking about CNG in Delhi was dubbed a mad man. But as soon as the Supreme Court cracked the whip CNG became not only compulsory but a practical proposition too in Delhi.

We are talking about compulsory voting in the House but, the Chief Election Commissioner Chawla Sahib said in Madurai that compulsory voting is not feasible. He referred to the report of Dinesh Goswami Committee while saying this. I want to say that the House should decide the issue of compulsory voting. If this happens, then, as I said, many problems in the

country would be resolved. It is my personal experience that people belonging to SC and ST communities are not allowed to vote. When they go to vote they are told that their vote has already been cast, meaning someone else has cast vote in their place.

When voting is made compulsory then the person who does not vote should be deprived of a number of privileges and positive penalties can also be imposed. However, some people in the Election Commission are saying that this would not be practical because India is a huge country with a large population. How would it be possible to make voting compulsory. On the other hand, in the view of many people Right to Vote is a violation of fundamental rights. Voting is a right but not a civil right. The erstwhile hon. Member Shri Bachi Singh Rawat had presented a private member bill for compulsory voting in this House in 2004. At that time too, quoting Dinesh Goswami Committee report, this idea had been deemed impractical. Besides, voting was also deemed not to be duty.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Meghwalji, voting has been made compulsory in Gujarat in accordance with a judgement given by Gujarat High Court.

SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL: That was done in local bodies.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Yes, but those are also elections.

SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL: But that bill has been returned by the Governor, a decision has not been taken. That bill has been returned by the Governor. People who talk against the Bill say that it is not practical. Voting is not a duty but a right. Hence, an individual has the freedom to decide whether or not to use this fundamental right. If a person does not wish to vote for someone the alternative of negative voting is not available for him. I read up about this issue on the net, and also got a lot of information from the debate in the House. Three issues are going against compulsory voting and are being raised here again and again.

I would like to present the points in favour of compulsory voting. Enforcement of compulsory voting will raise the vote percentage. The government also wants

[Shri Arjun Ram Meghwal]

the vote percentage to increase. Democracy will be strengthened if more people participate. Almost 32 countries in the world have adopted compulsory voting. Brazil which is similar to India in many ways, is included amongst these. It is also a large and populous country like India. Like Australia and Italy, Brazil has also adopted compulsory voting. This will strengthen democracy. Bad practices that come into vogue on the day of voting shall have to be discarded. Some people distribute liquor, some distribute money. These practices will end. Money and muscle power will be negated and votes of weaker section will be protected. People would no longer be afraid to vote and will get true representation. There are areas where only 40 to 50 per cent votes are cast at present.

The elections to Gram Panchayat in Bikaner district in Rajasthan witnessed 90 to 95 per cent voting which shows that people do want to vote. Elections for MP and MLA posts see a low voter turnout. We need to look into the reasons for this. I talked to many people who do not cast votes such as Army personnel. They say that their I-cards have not been made. There are some industrialists who do not want to leave their homes to cast votes. There are some people who dread the long queues and some avoid voting because they don't know what proof to show as identity and do not want to have to go back home due to lack of identity proof after having spent a long time in the queue. This House can address these small problems. Hon. J.P. Agarwalji has raised this issue of compulsory voting and this is a welcome step. This will address many ills. There are some people in the society who act as touts. They say that they can get thousands of votes.

[English]

They are the contractors of the voters.

[Translation]

This malaise will also be eradicated. The contractors will ask everyone to vote and whosoever fails to vote will be issued a non-voter certificate. Then such a person will fear loss of privileges and will be motivated to vote.

India is the largest democracy. Therefore, compulsory voting should be enforced here. Even the court cases that are filed after the election process will cease. The biggest benefit is that the problem of political instability will be resolved. It will benefit the Election Commission also. It has to include a number of points in the code of conduct. Model code of conduct will not have to be imposed once compulsory voting is enforced and the need for deployment of government machinery will be reduced. These were the points towards which I wanted to draw the attention of the hon. Minister, through you.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, there are a number of countries which have made rules but also left room for exceptions. For example, in Italy and Australia, a person who is very old, sick or lives in a place far from the voting centre or is not in a position to reach the centre or is in jail is exempted from voting although these countries have adopted compulsory voting. We can also provide for such exceptions in this Bill. If need for a higher number of exceptions is felt then that provision can also be made so that most of the people leaving aside a certain percentage would be motivated to vote.

This was enforced in Gujarat but later rescinded by the Governor. Two provisions had been made. One, that the ration card of the person who does not vote would be confiscated. The second provision was that such a person could be imprisoned for two days. I am not in favour of the two day jail term. I prefer positive punishment. If some person is earning twenty lakh rupees per annum but is not coming to vote then we can tell him to deposit twenty thousand rupees in Prime Minister's Relief Fund for falling in the non-voter category. Such a person is earning from India, has become a lakhpati here and is not voting. Instead of negative punishment we should give positive punishment. We can tell the non-voter to provide for treatment of a poor person. This would also add to the relief fund of the government. We can deposit the money so collected in Chief Minister's Relief Fund, natural disaster fund, flood relief. When such a person is penalised, over the years the realization will dawn that not voting is proving to be too costly and would opt to cast vote.

I have downloaded a lot of information from the net. Many countries advocate confiscation of ration cards of such persons, refusal of treatment in government hospitals, refusal of admission to government schools, restrictions on issue of passports and visas, provision of depositing financial penalty with Gram Panchayat, Municipal Corporation or government agency by the non-voter. Voting certificate should be attached with income tax returns otherwise rate of tax would be higher. Identity cards were introduced during the regime of TN Seshan. We have not been able to make voter I-cards so far. At that time also people had said that this was not practical but now a number of states have 90 to 95 per cent voter I-cards. Just like voter I-cards, we will have to make a non-voter I-card certificate for people who do not vote. After issuance of such a certificate the principles of positive punishment should be put into effect which will add to the relief funds and also inspire the people to vote.

I am talking about the principles of positive punishment. We should discuss this issue in the House or constitute a committee for this purpose. Implementation of this system of compulsory voting would benefit the country.

Mr. Chairman, thank you for giving me the permission to speak. I and my party support the Compulsory Voting Bill.

[English]

SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHURY (Baharampur): Sir, our esteemed colleague, Shri J.P. Aggarwal has introduced this Bill under the nomenclature, The Compulsory Voting Bill, 2009. I must appreciate the honest intention of the hon. Member. In the legislative document, the end is defined. The Legislative document intends to cast more votes for the growth of our democratic system but the means that have been suggested, I think, still are not advisable in the context of our country. India always pleads the persuasive policy in all concerned problems of our country. But the name—Compulsory Voting Bill is clearly smacking of a tinge of autocracy. So, here I am compelled to disagree with the means of the legislative document as has been enunciated. If we peep into our Constitution, we will find that Article 326 enshrines:

“Elections to the House of the People and to the Legislative Assemblies of States to be on the basis of adult suffrage—The elections to the House of the People and to the Legislative Assembly of every State shall be on the basis of adult suffrage; that is to say, every person who is a citizen of India and who is not less than eighteen years of age on such date as may be fixed in that behalf by or under any law made by the appropriate Legislature and is not otherwise disqualified under this Constitution or any law made by the appropriate Legislature on the ground of non-residence, unsoundness of mind, crime or corrupt or illegal practice, shall be entitled to be registered as a voter at any such election.”

Therefore, it is clearly prescribed in our Constitution that voting is our right. It is a civic right nonetheless and if we try to make it our civic duty, I think we will be landing in conflict with the basic tenets of our Constitution which advocates equality before the law.

There is compulsory voting in some of the countries in the world. They are pursuing the practice of compulsory voting. It does not mean that we are to mimic the practices of foreign countries because we have to understand the culture, the index of education, the fabric of our society and the ambience under which we are brought up before deciding any policy.

Sir, in our country, when the first election was held in some places, common voters had put up the symbol whom they were suppose to vote. On the top of a tree, the symbol was put to display their support to a particular party. This was the level of maturity that Indians had at that time. But we have journeyed a long and come to the first decade of the 21st century. Still, we are to take into cognizance of whether we will pursue any coercive policy or we will pursue the persuasive policy. Our objective must be to turn out more and more voters in our electoral mechanism because we are belonging to a representative democracy.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, the allotted time for discussion on Compulsory Voting Bill, 2009 is over. I have six more Members to speak on the Bill. If the

[Mr. Chairman]

House agrees, the time for discussion of the Bill may be extended by one hour.

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS: Yes.

SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHURY: Sir, we are living in a country which preaches representative democracy. Sir, representative democracy is founded on the principle of elected individuals representing the people of our country as opposed to autocracy or direct democracy. Sir, representatives are chosen by the plurality of those who are able to cast vote and who are eligible to cast vote and doing the same. It does not mean that majority of votes are to be earned before being elected. A winning candidate needs to derive the highest number of votes among the contestants. This is the policy we are abiding since the electoral system of our country has been established.

Sir, representative democracy emphasizes individual liberty and that is why, we can say that India is a country which believes in liberal democracy. The liberty of any individual is mentioned in and is regulated by our Constitution. Our Constitution has framed up various measures, hundreds of articles, schedules, etc. to build a checks and balance mechanism in our democracy.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Chowdhury, do you feel that the craze for voting is coming down day by day?

SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHURY: Yes, Sir. You have raised a very valid question. It is a problem of representative democracy. Sir, the major problem with representative democracy is voter apathy.

You are absolutely right in saying this. It is the apathy of the voter, it is the indifferent attitude of the voter which is really a matter of great concern. Sometimes, it seems that Governments are being run not by the mandate. They do not have any electoral legitimacy, right to rule. It is often seen. But, Sir, now, we need to have an introspection into the fact as to why the electorate are getting indifferent to the electoral system. Why are they becoming apathetic? Why are they not participating in the electoral process? It needs to be dealt with.

Sometimes, it is found that people are reluctant to cast their votes, to exercise their franchise for or against any of the candidates because they do not like anyone contesting the elections. It is also noteworthy to say that more and more people are getting interested, especially those people till now are considered under-privileged section of our society, in the participation of any election.

The Bill is suggesting a number of penal measures so that people could be forced to cast their votes. Even, the hon. Members are referring to some countries of the West. But it is also true that a number of countries where compulsory voting system was in vogue till the other day are now withdrawing it because they find the untenability of compulsory voting. I can refer, Belgium, the oldest country in the world which, is pursuing the compulsory voting practice. It is called Baton Ballot. Some members also referred to Gujarat in the context of compulsory voting, but we cannot simply go by this way as has been proposed by the Gujarat Government. I would pray to the Gujarat Government to keep the citizens of Gujarat in peace and tranquillity. The Government which cannot afford security to the common citizen cannot ask for compulsory voting for the sake of democracy. I must say that.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Adhir Chowdhury, if you make your speech short, we can take up the other Bill. The next Bill is yours. Otherwise, you will be missing the chance.

SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHURY: I will try to be brief. Even in the year 1983, the Supreme Court affirmed that voting is a formal expression of will or opinion by the persons entitled to exercise the right on a subject or issue in question. Right to vote means the right to exercise the franchise. It is right in favour or against any issue in question or any Resolution. Such a right implies the right to remain neutral as well. Therefore, by this definition, it clearly vindicates that if we ask one to vote compulsorily, then, it will be tantamount to an infringement upon the freedom of an individual.

I must argue that intense mobilisation, more competitive electoral arena, arousal of interest in the

elections are now being palpable in the aftermath of the assertion of regional parties.

Sir, I would like to draw your attention to the fact that the electoral turn out in Assembly Elections is found to be more than the National Election. Our voters are mature, they are sensitive and they are conscious. Otherwise, how have the voters of your State, voters of Jammu and Kashmir and voters of Arunachal Pradesh exercised their franchise? It clearly points out to the fact that without adopting any coercive measures, we can have a democratic upsurge in our country where more and more Dalits, minorities, women and under-privileged classes are sucked into the electoral process. They are taking more and more interest in the electoral process now.

So, we need to make a further introspection into the reason as to why the common voters are getting reluctant to cast their votes and the percentage of voting is declining, without resorting to any coercive measures. By the sheer dint of persuasion, by the dint of argument and by the dint of giving avenues for more freedom and more expression, we can increase the voting percentage in our country.

With these words, I conclude.

16.43 hrs.

PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS—*Contd.*

**(xix) Central Universities (Conditions of Service of Non-Teaching Staff) Bill, 2010**

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Jagdambika Pal, you may now introduce your Bill.

SHRI JAGDAMBIKA PAL (Domariyaganj): Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for uniform conditions of service for the non-teaching staff of the Central Universities and for matters connected therewith.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for uniform conditions of service for the

non-teaching staff of the Central Universities and for matters connected therewith."

*The motion was adopted.*

SHRI JAGDAMBIKA PAL: Sir, I introduce the Bill.

16.44 hrs.

COMPULSORY VOTING BILL, 2009—*Contd.*

[*English*]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now we resume the discussion on the Compulsory Voting Bill. Shri Shailendra Kumar.

[*Translation*]

SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR (Kaushambi): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am grateful to you for giving me the opportunity to speak on Compulsory Voting Bill, 2009 presented by our colleague Shri Jai Prakash Agarwal. I would like to give some suggestions regarding the said Bill. ...(*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shailendra Kumarji, are you in favour or against.

SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR: Sir, I will speak impartially. If they do good work I will support them and if they are wrong then I will be against them. As far as compulsory voting is concerned hon. Members from both sides have given their suggestions. When I was elected to the twelfth Lok Sabha in 1998 34 per cent votes had been cast. I had won by 21000 votes. It is a matter of regret that 50 per cent of the voters in India are indifferent. They do not go to vote. They hate elections and have become cynical about democracy. Awareness needs to be raised about compulsory voting. People have begun hating even white kurta-pyjama and this is the reason the percentage of voting is falling day by day. We were fighting about the figures given in the Finance Bill. That is our only role. I had said earlier also that you should go to rural areas to check the ground reality. Only then would you get to understand the real India.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to say through you,

[Shri Shailendra Kumar]

that if we bring the Compulsory Voting Bill then we would have to provide facilities also. We will have to raise awareness amongst the people. Only then would we be able to fulfil our objective. I would like to thank Dr. Bhimraoji Ambedkar to provide for Right to Vote in the constitution of our country. This right has been given to all irrespective of class. Rajiv Gandhi brought down the age of voting to 18 years. This gave rise to enthusiasm for voting amongst the youth which is a big thing. I was also a member of the Committee on personnel, public grievances, law and justice and we had discussed about electoral reforms. I do not wish to submit anything about election expenditure because it has been referred to a number of times here.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, through you, I would like to submit that the Government should take full control over the election expenditure. As the election code of conduct of Election Commission in being followed strictly, similarly the Government should bear entire expenses of election and it should be provided equally. Secondly, there is a provision in the Bill regarding exemption to the compulsory voting. The people suffering from serious ailments on the polling day, they should be exempted provided that they produce the medical certificate issued by a registered medical officer. The Government should provide security to every voter for exercising franchise. Elections in the country are gradually getting uglier and there is need to provide security to each voter. The Government should take control over this aspect. Even today, when we visit our constituency, people complain that they have to go a long way to cast their votes. We should consider the size of population for setting up booths. I think, booths on a population of 200 or 250 are set presently. Polling booths should be setup nearby the habitations so that the sick, helpless or poor persons could walk to the booths to exercise their franchise. The Government should make such arrangements. Distance of polling booths should be minimum. The Government has laid down a condition that polling booths would be setup only in the majras or villages which have pucca houses. This condition should be done away with I think there are various primary, junior

or private schools in villages where polling booths should be set up for the convenience of the people.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, secondly, I would like to submit that the Government should arrange for mobile polling booths for the senior citizens, the elderly, the physically handicapped or the pregnant women so that these mobile polling booths are stationed near their houses or at a particular point in the village where they can cast their votes. The Government should make such provision. The Bill provides for a penalty of Rs. 500 with two days' imprisonment, seizure of ration card and ban to contest elections for ten years for not exercising franchise. On the other hand, he will be declared ineligible for allotment of house or land under various welfare schemes of the government. The person will be declared ineligible for grant of loan in case he does not exercise his franchise. Hence, it is provided to deprive such persons from availing benefits of various schemes.

Sir, just now Shri Arjunji was speaking. Similar proposal has been passed in Gujarat and he clarified that the said provision was made for local or Panchayat elections. I would like to submit that Gujarat took an initiative in this regard. It should be done. I am also in favour of compulsory voting. Our country is the largest democracy in the world and I am proud to be an Indian. We get elected on just 30, 32, 34 and 35 per cent votes which is not good. I want that the image of the country as the largest democracy in the world should not be maligned on the basis of low percentage of voting. When we got elected on such a low votes percentage, then it is improper to ignore the remaining 70-75 per cent people. I want that voting should be made compulsory, but minor amendments should be made in it so that it is not so stringent and the provision of punishment can be reviewed.

Sir, it is provided in the said Bill that government servants have the right to cast their votes through postal ballot. It also provides for forfeiture of ten days salary and delay in promotion for two years. It means they will not be promoted to next scale. Various such provisions have been made in the Bill. I do not wish to

go into details. As I said earlier, more facilities should be provided for it and awareness created before making voting compulsory.

Sir, Dinesh Goswami Committee made recommendations regarding electoral reforms in the year 1991. There is need to consider these recommendations also. With these words, I thank you for allowing me to speak on this Bill and reiterate my support to it. I conclude my speech.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shailendra Kumarji, one of my colleagues got elected and it was reported about him that 'elected but deposit forfeited.' Percentage of voting was so low that we got elected but deposit was forfeited. Sometimes, it happens so.

SHRI SATPAL MAHARAJ (Garhwal): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to support the Compulsory Voting Bill, 2009 introduced by Shri Jai Prakash Agarwal. A number of eligible persons are left out while preparing electoral rolls. Sometimes, political parties with vested interests get the names of voters of other parties removed from the list. Therefore, complaints of missing names in voters lists are received in large numbers. I would suggest the hon'ble Minister that if complaints of missing names are received, the officers engaged in conducting survey and preparing the voters lists should also be punished because the people who want to exercise their franchise are unable to cast their votes as their names have been removed from voters lists.

Sir, I come from Uttarakhand and there are a number of voters who are in the army. There are around forty thousand voters. Similarly, Himachal Pradesh also have a huge number of voters who are in the army. In these hilly states a number of voters are in the army. You are aware that the army is deployed to protect the country. You can imagine how a soldier deployed at border for surveillance can cast his vote? If he has gone for recce on the border to know if there is enemy present in that area and has to submit the report in the evening, then how can he leave the post and go to cast his vote? Provision has been made for postal ballot for this purpose, however, I do not think it has been proved useful. There is no transparency in postal

ballot as against voting. Even the party manifesto does not reach out to the jawans deployed on the border. They do not come to know of the party contesting the elections or the party manifesto and not even the contestants. In such a situation how can they properly cast their vote. There is a big problem with the postal ballots. I would request the Hon'ble Minister to address this problem and make provision for proxy voting.

Once a Pathan caught hold of Pt. Nehruji's collar and asked him that he (Nehruji) said that India has attained freedom, what have they got after freedom. Nehruji replies that he was holing the Prime Minister's collar, that was the biggest right he got. The biggest right of freedom and democracy is that we have right to vote and this right should be exercised by every individual.

Lastly, I would say:

Ravi ki ravani badlegi, Satluj ka muhana badlega,  
Gar shauk mein tere josh raha. Tasveer ka jama badlega.

Bezaar na ho, bezaar na ho, Saara fasaana badlega.

Kuchh tum badlo, kuchh hum badlen, tab to yeh Zamana badlega.

I want that voting should be made compulsory and the anomalies therein should be removed, the democracy of India should be strengthened and we should become world leader.

*[English]*

SHRI S. SEMMALAI (Salem): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to express my thanks to you for giving me this opportunity to speak on the Compulsory Voting Bill.

At this juncture, I would like to appreciate Shri J.P. Agarwal for bringing this Bill at the appropriate time with a novel idea.

I endorse the concept of compulsory voting in principle. Democracy flourishes not only with the full participation of the people but also with the flawless electoral system.



[Shri S. Semmalai]

16.59 hrs.

[SHRI ARJUN CHARAN SETHI *in the Chair*]

Sir, before enacting legislation for compulsory voting in the election, necessary spadework should be made to make the concept really workable. It needs to be further improved so that the existing defects and faults are removed, and a perfect system is put into practice. Defective and faulty system results in erosion of the democratic values.

During the Diamond Jubilee Celebrations of the Election Commission, the Chairperson of the UPA and the President of the Congress Party, Madam Soniaji has lamented over the growing money power, muscle power and criminalization of politics. I appreciate the Congress President for the outright condemnation of the growing evils. If this is the laudable principle of the Congress Party, if it is the worthy idea of the Congress President, I wonder how the Congress Party will be going to fight against these evils. ...\*

17.00 hrs.

In all the bye elections held in Tamil Nadu, the ruling party is adopting the same formula. If the Congress party wants to follow the said principles, what Congress President strongly suggested, there is no meaning in continuing alliance with the DMK. They should come out of the clutches of the DMK. It is good for the Congress party and for the country as a whole.

Most of the cadres in the Congress party silently realise the need for breaking away from this...\*. It is up to the Congress High Command to decide its own course of action...(*Interruptions*) I am telling the fact. It is up to the Congress High Command to decide its own course of action. There is nothing more. It is up to you whether you are continuing alliance with the DMK or not. I am not in your way.

Another aspect I want to touch upon is the electoral roll system. Though we have conducted so many elections during the last 60 years, still we have

\*Not recorded.

not yet developed an electoral roll system free from defects. More particularly, in Tamil Nadu, the voters' list is full of defects. Thousands and thousands of voters who are otherwise eligible were not included in the voters' list. *En block* deletion of voters' name in a particular area is a common feature. The worst part of it is that voters having identity cards did not find their names in the electoral rolls. All this happened under the direction of the ruling party with the connivance of officials. The Election Commission is helpless. In Tamil Nadu every election is being conducted through the defective electoral rolls. ...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI J.M. AARON RASHID (Theni): Sir, he is misleading the House. ...(*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Member, please sit down.

...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI S. SEMMALAI: So, the Election Commission should take effective measures for cent per cent inclusion of all eligible voters through scientific verification. I would urge upon the Election Commission to utilize the services of the Central Government employees and the employees working in the public sector undertakings for this task. Only after ensuring defect free electoral system, we can think of introducing compulsory voting in the country. ...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI N.S.V. CHITTHAN (Dindigul): Sir, he is misleading the House and this should not go on record. ...(*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, I will go through the proceedings. If there is anything unparliamentary or derogatory, I will expunge it from the records. Now, please sit down.

...(*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Semmalai, this is a Private Member's Bill. Please do not enter into controversial politics.

SHRI S. SEMMALAI: I am not accusing anybody. The voters' list has not been prepared properly. That is my point. ...(*Interruptions*) Let the Chairman go through

the speech. If I have used any unparliamentary word, he is at liberty to remove it.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I have already given my ruling that if there is anything unparliamentary or derogatory, I will certainly expunge it.

SHRI S. SEMMALAI: If I have used any unparliamentary words, the Chairman is at liberty to delete it.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Semmalai, you have a very little time. Please confine yourself to the speech.

SHRI S. SEMMALAI: Let me also draw the attention of this august House regarding electronic voting machines (EVMs). Though the Election Commission says that the EVMs are tamper proof, there are instances where the EVMs have failed during the polling process. Electronic machines are liable to fail and the EVMs are no exception. Are we not receiving wrong calls in our cell phones? Day before yesterday also, the electronic voting system had failed in this very august House during the voting on Cut Motions, and our hon. Speaker directed the Members to use hand slips for voting? To avoid any ambiguity and enable the voters to feel sure that their votes have been rightly recorded, we would call upon the Government to discard the EVMs system and revert back to the old ballot system.

My revered leader, the former Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu, Puratchi Thalaivi J. Jialalitha has time and again urged the Government and the Election Commission to resort to the ballot system of voting for fair elections.

Even in developed countries, this type of EVM system has been given up, and they are conducting the elections through the ballot system. So, without standing on prestige, the Election Commission and the Government should come forward to conduct the elections through ballot voting system in future.

In short, the principle of Compulsory Voting Bill is good but possibility is less. So, at this juncture, I appreciate Mr. J.P. Agarwal for bringing this Bill.

*[Translation]*

Dr. PRABHA KISHOR TAVIAD (Dahod): Mr. Chairman Sir, I express my gratitude to you for providing me an opportunity to speak on this important issue. I belong to Gujarat and Dahod is my parliamentary constituency.

*[English]*

It is a tribal belt.

*[Translation]*

stricken with poverty. Through you, I would like to tell the Hon'ble Minister that three things are required to live-first, air which we get free of cost. It is good that we get that amply. We are trying to breathe good quality air by saving environment through green tribunal bill. Second, drinking water, the tribal women of Dahod, Gujarat have to travel upto three kilometres for fetching drinking water. It is not available there. One can understand the state of irrigation facility there. Whoever ruled Gujarat till date did not include tribal belt in providing irrigation facility. The Narmada Canal is flowing only 40 km away, however, we are not getting drinking water from that canal. Kadana dam is constructed on the catchment area of Dahod. Our tribal brethren had to vacate their fertile land and settle down in an arid zone. Despite the availability of water in our area we have not been able to provide water in Kadana and Santrampur which is approximately an area of 15 km. That water is being provided in Mehsana which is 400-500 km away. I am coming to my point. My tribal brothes go to Mehsana of Saurashtra to consume the water supplied form there. Paddy crop is grown in summer season there.

*[English]*

How can the poor tribal people come and vote regularly in their constituency?

*[Translation]*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please speak on compulsory voting bill.

...(Interruptions)

DR. PRABHA KISHOR TAVIAD: I am coming to that point. Shri Satpal Maharajji was saying right now that the jawans who are deployed on the border call not come to cast their vote. The labourers who work 400-500 km away,

*[English]*

they cannot come regularly in each and every by-election, Tehsils election and Gram Panchayat election. They cannot come. My request is, first give us water for irrigation and livelihood in my constituency.

*[Translation]*

There is no industry there. I want that first employment opportunities, food, drinking water should be made available there, then this bill should be brought.

*[English]*

I am not against the compulsory voting. I am not against the apathy. But we have to motivate them. We have to give something to them. So, a day will come and they will spend Rs. 500 to come and vote. That is also not possible now.

*[Translation]*

I request all the Hon'ble Members to

*[English]*

please cooperate with me.

*[Translation]*

I am craving for water.

*[English]*

I am asking for water for my territory.

*[Translation]*

SHRI GORAKHNATH PANDEY (Bhadohi): Mr. Chairman Sir, I express my gratitude to you for providing me an opportunity to speak on Compulsory Voting Bill, 2009 brought by Hon'ble Shri Jai Prakadh Agrawal. India is the largest democracy in the world in terms of

population. We get an opportunity to come in Parliament through voting system representing our constituencies after getting elected. However, with deep regret it is submitted that in such a big democracy where we represent people and make legislation, only 30-35 per cent people cast their vote. There are several reasons why people are not casting vote. At the outset, I would express my heartfelt gratitude to Bharat Ratna Late Dr. Ambedkar for providing an order in the country while making constitution. As per our Constitution every one be he poor or rich, ruler or ruled has an equal right to vote. Our country suffering from the misgovernance of Monarchy moved ahead towards democracy with full faith. I would like to draw your attention also towards this fact why the need to bring the Compulsory Voting was felt? I have a rural background, I am from Poorvanchal and Bhadohi is my Lok Sabha Constituency, a rural area. I have no hesitation in saying that formerly when families from common, poor background living in jhuggis used to go for voting, they were told that their votes had been cast and were sent back. In fact their vote was not just but they were not allowed to vote, their votes were cast by others in exchange for money or muscle power. However, the firmness of Election Commission and voting system has turned around the system. It is the under the democratic system result of that system that today, in Uttar Pradesh a clean Government is being run by Behan Mayawati who belongs to Dalit family. Had the Election Commission been not so firm, perhaps this order would not have been there.

Mr. Chairman, through you, I would like to draw the attention towards the provisions made by Hon'ble Jai Pradesh Agarwalji in the bill. The Bill seeks to impose a penalty of Rs. 500 or two days imprisonment, seizure of Ration Card or eviction from land or property or imposing ban on seeking loan from any financial institution in case a person fails to cast his vote. There is a need to make some amendments in this provision. However, I would like to draw the attention of the Government towards existence of certain elements who remove the names of members of poor families. A person reaches the booth after walking two, three or five kms in scorching sun or in rain only to come to

know that his name is not there in the list. Names are deleted mischievously from the list. There should be strict laws to check such persons. We are bringing a law for those who do not vote but strict laws should also be enacted for those who conspire to throw the names of such people out of voter list and to ensure that we are not deprived of our constitutional, moral and basic rights.

Sir, through you, I would like to draw the attention of the House towards two-three points. Why do people not turn up to vote? There is something wrong. There are three-tier elections in rural as well as urban areas and the percentage of voting is higher in these elections. The percentage of voting is also higher in the elections to Legislative Assemblies, but in Lok Sabha elections percentage of voting comes down. The reasons for this may be traced, to some extent, to the decline in politics, involvement of anti-social elements some people's indulgence in corruption due to which a question mark has been put on the politicians. Earlier 'Netaji' was used to be a respectable word but nowadays it has become a tainted term. If anybody is to be insulted, ridiculed or jeered at then it is said 'please come Netaji'. It seems abuse is being hurled, but this term was once used for Subhash Chandra Bose, and for other famous dignitaries. At one time this term was considered an embellishment for those who were elected to this House in general elections held under the Constitutional provisions. But today people look down upon this term. The reasons are the same. We were discussing in regard to fixing in cricket yesterday and today. At times we talk about manipulation in matches, at times we talk about protection in them, it is also one of the factors. So far as location of polling booths is concerned, that is also one of the factors. The people in villages go two-three kilometers for voting and the Election Commission has banned the use of any vehicle or means for this purpose. The poor people have to walk in the scorching sun. How the old, ill and weak people will reach the polling booths, for this there is a need to make some arrangement so that they may be taken to the booths. There is a provision that if anyone uses vehicles then legal action will be taken against him. There is a need to pay attention to it. There are people

I villages who face difficulty in reaching polling booths as a result of this, percentage of voting has come down. The Election Commission has said that booths would be set up for every 250 to 300 population. But this is also not enough because the people living in hilly areas, whose settlements are located far and wide and their population is less, but they have to walk four-five kilometer and at times ten to twenty kilometer. Arrangement should also be made for their voting therefore arrangement of mobile polling booth should be made. The poor people of the village, whose polling booth is located two-three or four kilometers away due to the limitation of 250-300 population, a compulsory arrangements should be made to set up polling booths in each settlement, only then this system will succeed. As a result of this, attempts to stop the *dalits* and the deprived from casting their votes by using money and muscle power have been checked, but still there is a need to formulate more stringent laws. I strongly support this Bill.

Dr. VINAY KUMAR PANDEY (Shrawasti): Sir, with your permission, I would like to speak from this very place.

Sir, I rise to support this very important Bill that is the Compulsory Voting Bill introduced in this august House by hon'ble Jai Prakash Agarwalji and I thank the Chair for giving me an opportunity to speak.

Sir, voting is fundamental right in the Constitution of Independent-India. The highest Chair in which you are seated is the highest chair of more than one billion people of Independent India. This highest Chair is also the protector of democracy and the Constitution. This highest temple of democracy is not only the symbol of our Independence and the Constitution but also the Symbol of the democracy of entire world, it is also an adorable temple. One billion population of this biggest democratic country of the world also consider it as their adorable place.

Sir, the administrative system of Vedic period India was also a republic and democratic system. It is a different thing that later on, India, Mother India was constrained in Chains of servitude and it continued for hundreds of years. After the fight for Independence, the

[Dr. Vinay Kumar Pandey]

world was eagerly looking at the setting up of this sacred and highest Chair of democracy. There is a mention of the martyr of the forefathers of more than 1 billion Indians in the edicts of history in setting up of this highest and sacrosanct temple. Apart from this, our many more forefathers sacrificed their lives, which is mentioned nowhere in the history.

Today on behalf of more than one billion Indians, all hon'ble Members of this sacred temple, the great people of my constituency, I pay my heartiest tribute and I salute the people who sacrificed their lives in the war of Independence, in the nation building. I salute this highest Chair and this sacred temple. I mentioned Vedic period but today even after 62 years of Independence, if we have to debate the compulsory voting Bill in this august House, it is regrettable for us, the independent Indians.

I would like to associate myself with the earlier speaker and with Shri Jai Prakash Agarwal who introduced this Bill in this highest House.

MR. CHAIRMAN: There is paucity of time, so please be brief.

SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL (North East Delhi): Please extend the time by half an hour, because it as a very important Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN: That time has not come. I am asking Pandeyji to be brief.

Dr. VINAY KUMAR PANDEY: Mr. Chairman, my preceeding speaker Shri Adhir Ranjan Chowdhury, Shri Satpal Maharaj and other Hon. Members placed figures and discussed Articles of the Constitution. The rules and Articles provided by the Constitution of India were discussed here, I would like to associate myself with those and make my submission. I would like to associate myself with those and make my submission. I would like to associate myself completely with those provisions.

Sir, with deep regret and heavy heart I quote before this Chair and august House that "Barh gayi hai peer parvat si pighalni chahiye, ab Himalaya se nayi ganga nikalni chahiye". Today, after 62 years of

independence we are discussing compulsory voting, so this line came inadvertently to my mind.

Sir, the matter of discussion is whether penal provision should be made in compulsory voting or not. The Minister of Law of the biggest democracy of the world is sitting here and its quite unfortunate that we are having this discussion in front of him. Earlier the standard of education was pretty low, it was minimum in that situation our Constitution makers made Constitution, making provisions for voting and making amendments in consonance with the situations prevailing in the country, period and time. Today, the standard of education has increased in the country, it is a matter of pride for us. However, with deep regret is is being submitted that under the democratic system, the uneducated, the Poor and villagers we talk about, the poverty and backwardness that we refer to, and that India lives in villages, where the standard of education is pretty low. Those very people are more aware about the democratic system and the percentage of voting there is higher than the percentage among the educated class and in urban areas. It is being discussed here that percentage of voting is low, however, today if the flag of democracy is being held up high and our national spirit is surviving then definitely it owes to that section of society who still have full faith in the democratic system and Constitution of India.

Sir, this system also points out a finger towards the accountability and dutifulness of the educated class who talk of their right and have, however, failed to fulfill their duty. Sir, this nation and the youth are grateful to Late Shri Rajiv Gandhi who gave the right to vote by reducing the age limit to 18 years. Elections are held in the three tier Panchayati Raj system: almost every one or two years. However, it is deeply regretted that we have been able to neither correct nor complete our faulty voters list.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, the extended time for the discussion on this Bill is over. I have two more speakers to speak on this Bill. If the House agrees, the time for this discussion may be extended by another one hour.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Yes.

MR. CHAIRMAN: All right, the time on this discussion is extended by one hour. Dr. Vinay Kumar Pandey to continue his speech.

*[Translation]*

Dr. VINAY KUMAR PANDEY: Mr. Chairman, I thank you for allowing me to continue further. Absence of awareness in the educated class somewhere or the other points a finger towards their sense of duty. If we point out a finger towards someone or towards our rights then other four fingers of the hand point towards us as where we have failed or the educated class has been hailed across the world has be it in management system or technical education. Today, educated class and the brain of India is being hailed across the world.

The voter card of India is faulty. I have read Nandan Nilakani and have gathered that a smart card system is being implemented across the country. We have a plethora of cards like licence, I-card, pan card etc. Through the House, I wish to suggest that the smart card being prepared should be complete in itself consisting of a silicon chip giving details of PAN, Identity proof, license, health and or investments, education, employment etc. all in a single chip. This can be done given our technological advancement. The amount of money that we spent on different cards can be saved if we compress the information and work in the direction of making a single smart card.

The reference to compulsory voting, if single smart card is issued then by upgrading our electronic voting machine which is currently being used, we can cast our vote from any place in the country and address the difficulties or improbabilities of casting of vote by the voters who do not live in their native place on account of job constraints or due to other reasons and also the jawans serving on borders as referred to by several hon. Members and also by Shri Satpal Maharaj. Shri Shailendraji was saying that only the pucca buildings are turned into polling stations in villages. Apart from schools, Anganwadi Centres, Gram Sachivalaya, Panchayat Bhawan, Government Buildings etc. can also be used as polling centres by arranging for an electronic

voting machine there, it would definitely increase the voting percentage. Several hon. Members were saying that they should thank UPA Chairperson Shrimati Sonia Gandhi due to whom their party could form a majority Government in Uttar Pradesh. They were referring to bogus and proxy voting in that election if the UPA Government under the guidelines of the UPA Chairperson had not made those arrangements then the result would definitely had been different. They should honestly accept and acknowledge it.

Mr. Chaiman, lastly, I would like to refer to the submission made by my colleague from Gujarat, the water woes of which were discussed here in this Supreme House, evoked our pathos during the discussion on compulsory voting by referring with a heavy heart of drinking water being faced by the tribals. She said that in such a state of affairs where tribals were craving for water, there making provisions of penalty under compulsory voting bill is condemnable, I oppose it. Definitely there are lacuna in these policies somewhere under this democratic set up and reflect Nazi and facist policies, the result of which is the discussion in this supreme temple of democracy on this serious issue of compulsory voting and the presence here reflect the difference in their words and action. These empty benches prove it.

I would only like to state that there should be a sense of duty under compulsory voting and when these shall be a sense of duty, the sacrifice made by our forefathers would achieve its worth and the song "Vijayi Vishwa Tiranga Pyara, Jhanda Uncha Rahe Hamara" would hold true. With these words I conclude.

SHRI RAJARAM PAL (Akbarpur): Mr. Chairman Sir, I am grateful to you for allowing me to speak on such an important subject that is Compulsory Voting Bill introduced by hon. Member Shri Jai Prakash Agarwal in the House. I would like to say that the people who have sacrificed their lives in the freedom struggle must have visualized a picture of the country after their sacrifice. They have dreamt that everybody will get employment, each field will be irrigated, no one will sleep empty stomach, no will remain without clothes, no will sleep on the footpath, no one will die for want

[Shri Rajaram Pal]

of medicines and no one will feel insecure. The basic requirements of each citizen will be fulfilled in independent India and the constitution maker had given the equal right to vote to each citizen including the queen and servant of the country in view of the said purpose. But I am saying it with great sorrow that even after 63 years of independence and 60 years of becoming a republic 70-80 per cent people of the country are unaware of the meaning of the democracy. Sixty per cent people in rural areas and 75 per cent people in cities do not exercise their franchise. They are of the opinion that why should they cast vote and what we will get? Political leader will get the money and entire benefits but what will be get? In a country where 60 per cent people do not exercise their franchise, the votes caste are divided among poor parties. The one which gets eleven per cent votes comes to power in the centre and the state and in elected as MP or MLA. In a country where the governments are formed by getting merely eleven per cent of votes, it can not be considered as strong democracy.

Therefore, the constitution maker Dr. Ambedkar had said that if the intention of implementing authority is not good, then the constitution and law will prove to be ineffective, no matter how good is the law and constitution a country have. We have to consider before voting is made mandatory whether the voting percentage will increase after voting is made mandatoty? If the voting percentage will not increase what other measure. We have Dr. Ambedkar had said that we have provided you the right to vote. You may become Pradhan or Prime Minister, but the one who has connection can reach to the level of Pradhan or Prime Minister. Dr. Ambedkar had said that it is not beneficial for everybody, Such a political freedom is incomplete without social and economic freedom. We have to fight one more battle for such economic and social freedom, however we have been given the right to vote and we have to attain social and economic freedom through this right. I would like to submit that the intention behind the right to adult franchise was together cousensus of all the adult citizen of India be it Panchayat, Assembly or Parliament.

Therefore they had made provision that while calculating the gross domestic income of the country, basic requirement of each citizen will be taken into consideration. Food Security Bill which is to be introduced is one of the basic requirement we are considering. Various laws are being enacted, however, through your I would like to submit that we should assure that the voting percentage increased, democracy strengthened and feeling of nationalism grows. Unless the voting percentage is increased 60 per cent, the feeling of nationalism can not grow. Before independence there was feeling of nationalism, when Punjab was facing problem, Uttar Pradesh was feeling the pain. Such was the feeling at this time, but now after independence the concept of 'Vasudev Kutumbhkum' has ceased to exist and attachment for India and state has disappeared. One of my female colleague was saying so. It is a matter of reat concern that even after 63 years of independence the Government has not yet been able to provide potable drinking water to the people. Therefore, through you I would like to submit that merely enactment of laws will not serve the purpose. We have to become responsible citizen.

I had argued that people are not concern about the country, state, district, tehsil, block, village, neighbour and family. Today, people are not concerned for their own brogher who is born from the same parents. Now the people are only concerned for their spouse and children instead of the country. If such situation prevails, then no force can prevent the country and society on being disintegrated. We have to revive the chaupal in order to check such situation. We have to ignite the passion for the country. We have to rethink whether the country where cross of people are staring remain deprived of clothing, living on footpath, dying far want of medicines, live a life of insecurity are illiterate even after 63 year of independence should be called 'Sare Jahan se acha' (best country in the whole world). The India will become best in the world when no one would sleep empty stomach, no one would remain without clothes, no one would live on footpath, no one would remain illiterate, no one would die for want of medicine and no one would feel insecure. Therefore, I would like to submit that I fully support the compulsory Voting Bill

introduced by Hon. Jai Prakash Agarwalji. Even this identity card is converted into a multi purpose card I doubt the voting percentage will increase. We the 110 members of all the political party have filed voter pension votership pension during 14th Lok Sabha wherein it was provided that out of the total national income from gross domestic product half should be contributed in development of the country and after enacting the votership voter pension law half should be directly deposited in the Bank account of the voter and who should be provided an identity card for the said purpose card the voter may withdraw the share of their income and fulfill all their basic requirements like food, clothes, shelter, education, medical, security without the middlemen. I would like to submit with full confidence that cent per cent voters will certainly cast their votes. They will feel responsibility towards the country and the society. Through you I demand that in order to achieve cent per cent voting, increase nationalism and strengthen the democracy of the country and to ensure that all the welfare measures that we have taken reaches to the needy people which are not reaching to them, a votership vote pension law must be enacted which will not only remove middleman, but check corruption and provide incentives to the voters. When the democracy is Strengthened, the country will become strong and the people will be responsible towards the nation. With this, while extending my strong support to the Bill, I conclude my speech.

SHRI PREMDAS (Etawah): Sir, the Compulsory Voting Bill presented by J.P. Agarwal is being discussed today. Villages in our country are backward even after 62 years of independence. They are battling the problems of poverty, illiteracy, lack of medicines and irrigation facilities. The hon. Member J.P. Agarwalji said that when all the people have got the right to vote then why do they not go to vote? There must be some reason for it. There are a lot of irregularities. A budget worth nearly 11 lakh crore rupees has been passed but villages have got nothing. All my colleagues have said that people become abusive while talking to politicians. The government and all of us should think about this. I would say that India is the largest democracy. Rajaram Palji was saying that the public perception is that we

have become money centric. Money speaks everywhere—in politics and naturally in business. Our country's economy is based on agriculture but still, we are backward in terms of agriculture. Nothing is being done for agriculture. I support this Bill. All of us are responsible for the fact that 60 to 80 per cent people in the country do not cast their votes. Every person should vote. The vote could be in favour of anyone but should be cast. We induce people in villages to vote with great difficulty but there are a number of irregularities there. There are different voters' lists for Panchayat, Legislative Assembly and Lok Sabha elections. The government should consider that when we have such a good election mechanism we should at least also have a single voter list for all the elections. Till the time these irregularities remain, the problems will not be resolved. People in villages with five hundred to thousand voters have to queue up for two to four hours and when they are asked to go and vote, they ask what they would get for voting. Hence, this process needs to be simplified. Voters have to be facilitated and we have put more efforts into taking democracy in its true form to the villages.

I fully support the proposal given by Shri J.P. Agarwal. This effort is very necessary otherwise voting percentage will go on declining which is a matter for concern.

\*SHRI J.M. AARON RASHID (Theni): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I thank you for giving me an opportunity to speak on the Compulsory Voting Bill moved in this august House by my esteemed colleague Shri J.P. Agarwal. I extend my support to this Private Members' Bill moved by Shri J.P. Agarwal and I would like to second the same.

I find people living in the remotest part of the country, in distant hamlets and villages do not cast their votes in big number. When they are forced to walk considerably long distances, they do not prefer to do that and fail to cast their vote. It is not easy to traverse 5 kms. or longer stretches of 10 kms or more in the hilly terrains walking through hilly tracts. My constituency has got so many hillside villages and remote villages in

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\*English translation of the speech originally delivered in Tamil.



[Shri J.M. Aaron Rashid]

both Periyakulam and Theni district area. There are 205 small villages and hamlets situated on the hilltops in my constituency. A Polling Booth is to be set up even in a place that has got a mere 250 voters. Police personnel and officials on election duty must be sent to every booth to ensure that all our people cast their votes during the election. Only then, we would have succeeded in establishing a sense of participation in the minds of our people when they take part in the electoral process which is like a festival of democracy. We must instill confidence in the minds of the people and bring about a spirit of oneness and togetherness thereby we must create hope in their hearts towards democracy.

Some of our youth today go astray as misguided youth and go away from the path of democracy and embrace extreme organizations like naxal and maoist movements. I am very particular about hilly areas because this modern day menace in the form of naxalism and Maoism is more patronized in the hilly regions of our country. This venom is spreading fast. Such students and youth must be brought to the mainstream in the path of democracy. We must give them hope for democracy and we must encourage them to participate in our electoral process casting their votes without fail. I think my good friend Shri J.P. Agarwal has thought about it and brought forth this Bill as a good move.

In our election we find many of our Government officials are not casting their votes. We must ensure that all the employees of both the Central and State-Governments exercise their franchise during the elections. If they do not vote, considering it as a democratic duty, then certain disincentives must be there. There must be cut in the ration, there must be cut in increment and curtailment in promotion. Many police officials do not vote, many staff in the rural areas fail to vote. Hence it must be made the primary duty on the part of the Government employees to vote compulsorily. We must effectively monitor as that will have its salutary effect on the remaining part of the population.

Wherever we have Reserved constituencies, we must encourage Independent candidates to contest. This

is my personal view. For instance, Tenkasi is a neighbouring constituency. I have many of my kith and kin there. Since it has got many hillside villages, road facility is not there in an adequate fashion. Even after 60 years of Independence, there are considerable number of villages that have not seen metal roads. Only when a person from the majority community contests, most often the Government extends all the basic facilities to that constituency. In the city of Chennai, in the Assembly constituencies like Mylapore, T. Nagar and Triplicane, though two of them are Reserved constituencies consisting of majority community people in good number, we find the marginalized people and people from the Scheduled Caste communities come in good number to cast their votes. This augurs well for our democracy. Then only this inclusion of people, that has been reiterated by our leaders like Rajiv Gandhi and Indira Gandhi and now Sonia Gandhi, will become a reality. It is the visionary step of our late lamented leader Rajiv Gandhi to have brought down the voting age to 18. This is to ensure that youth and students are tempered to uphold democracy and begin to cast their vote when they are still young. He won them the right to vote in their teens. We must preserve the spirit of democracy by way of encouraging more of Independents to contest in Reserved constituencies. Rotating the constituencies ensures the spread of true democratic spirit. It should not be like a candidate from a majority community alone shall stand a chance to win an election from a constituency full of such community people in the electorate. Even the minorities should be able to contest and win the votes of the majority. This will augur well for the democracy.

I hail from a minority community and I represent a constituency that has got the electorate from the majority community living in majority. Democratic spirit helps us to rise above the caste and community. Theni Lok Sabha Constituency is not dominated by the minority community like that of mine. People belonging to major religion live in majority there. But still, the people of my constituency living there perform their democratic duty rising above caste and communal lines. I would like to thank the electorate of my constituency who have elected me though I hail from a minority community. It only vouchsafes their spirit of oneness,

togetherness and democracy participating in the election which is like a democratic festival. No nation was raised on caste lines. No nation can remain united just because same community of people live there. There could not have been two Pakistans, two Germanys and two Vietnams if race and religion are to decide the unity of a country. But it is only the democratic spirit that can keep a country united. The spirit of democracy inculcated in us by Mahatma Gandhi and later on by Shrimati Indira Gandhi and Shri Rajiv Gandhi and now by Shrimati Sonia Gandhi help us to rise above caste and community and uphold the democracy with a spirit of oneness and brotherhood.

People living in the remotest part of the country like hilly areas must be given enough of care and attention. Such people living in forest areas are vacated without prior notice. They must be given priority in our governance. They are deprived of their voting rights to elect their democratic representatives. We must create a conducive atmosphere. We must facilitate them to cast their votes wherever they live.

My esteemed colleague Shri J.P. Agarwal has moved this Bill with a visionary approach to ensure that all the people participate in the election making use of their democratic rights. Only then people will have the level of confidence increase, they will have more faith and confidence in democracy and the nationality. It is only people who have come from the Congress background can think of such a move to include all the people in the ambit of democracy.

Shri Agarwal wants to have one booth for every 500 metres. But I feel it is enough to have one booth per kilometer because in my constituency, I find only 5 booths for a vast stretch of 32 kms. In the hill areas in my constituency, there are only 60 booths. For instance, Vellimalai which is 18 kms. atop the hills, has got a booth sufficiently kept apart. They have to walk 5 kms. and more to cast their vote. That is why they fall a prey to certain electoral malpractices. This must be checked. In order to avoid money changing hands during such time, we must ensure that more booths are set up to cover almost the entire population thereby involving all our people in the democratic exercise.

This Bill has been brought with a spirit of nationalism by a Congress Member. Our Congress Party headed by Shrimati Sonia Gandhi, the Chairperson of the United Progressive Alliance accords greater importance and prominence to youth. Our young Lieutenant Shri Rahul Gandhi extols the youth to come forward to participate in the process of democracy. More and more of people participating in the elections and casting their vote without fail in the hustings which are like festival of democracy will strengthen our spirit of to get the mess and unity.

Hence, I, once again, congratulate my esteemed colleague Shri J.P. Agarwal who have brought this Compulsory Voting Bill in this august House. Extending my support, once again, to this move, let me conclude.

**18.00 hrs.**

*[Translation]*

SHRI VIJAY BAHADUR SINGH (Hamirpur): Mr Chairman, Sir, thank you for giving me time to speak. I will not take up much of your time because I already know what is going to happen to this Bill. I would like to draw your attention only towards two things. I would like to add two things while supporting this Bill proposed by Agarwal Sahib. Consider the philosophy behind this Bill. If you permit I would like to quote the Preamble to the Constitution of India:

*[English]*

"We, the people of India, having solemnly resolved to constitute into a sovereign, socialist, secular, democratic Republic and to secure to all citizens..."

The emphasis is on 'all citizens'.

*[Translation]*

Every citizen has been given this right. I will quote further but skip certain things due to shortage of time.

*[English]*

Fraternity, assuring dignity of the individuals." How can this direction of the Preamble 'to secure to all its citizens' be achieved?

[Shri Vijay Bahadur Singh]

[*Translation*]

This is the preamble of the Constitution, its mandate. This is leaning towards the Directive Principles in a way. The question is if only 30 or 35 per cent voting takes place then

[*English*]

how can this direction of the Preamble 'to secure to all its citizens' be achieved?

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, we started the Private Members' Business at 4 p.m. Time allotted is two and a half hours. So, if the House agrees, I am extending the time of the House till 6.30 p.m.

[*Translation*]

SHRI VIJAY BAHADUR SINGH: I was saying that it is stated in the Preamble that

[*English*]

"Secure to all citizens dignity of the individual".

[*Translation*]

Mr. Chairman, Sir, the author or the founder of this One Vote Right was Dr. Bhimrao Ambedkar because he had experienced all atrocities during his education period and I know that the BJP government was overthrown by one vote. This is such a serious matter. I want to say with your permission that the king today is not born out of a queen's womb but out of a ballot box. Vote has even more power than cobalt.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I really want to say that this responsibility is upon the election commission. The Law Minister is sitting here. The Election Commissioners have been changing and they have been continuously fighting over the issue of the number of members in the Commission. I would like to quote one line from Article 324 of Part 15 of the Constitution.

[*English*]

Article 324 says:

"Superintendence, direction and control of elections to be vested in the Election Commission."

The entire right of superintendence, direction and control has given to the Election Commission.

[*Translation*]

I regret that the Election Commission has paid a lot of attention to its rights but did not make any efforts towards superintendence. It did not take care of 100 per cent voting, it must come for that: Since it has failed in this aspect, the effort by Agarwal Sahab is commendable.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, what is the Parliament? The entire 120 crore population of the country cannot sit here. India is being represented by the MPs and legislators in this representative democracy as was discussed in the Constituent Assembly. What does this representation signify if the votes are representative only of 30 to 35 per cent population? This should be taken seriously because not only North India, even South India has been bitten by the virus of casteism and religious intolerance. People say that Madhya Pradesh is the cow belt, Yadav belt. If there is 100 per cent voting and if all people vote then automatically this casteism, religious and other ills would vanish.

Sir, I congratulate Agarwal Sahab once again for the food for thought that he has given us. He has talked of the interests of not only the Bahujan Samaj but of the society as a whole and I feel that he has become attuned to my philosophy. The Supreme Court has given the judgement censuring the paltry penalty of one thousand rupees for adulteration and Justice Krishna Iyer ruled thereunder that

[*English*]

The Madras High Court has erred, by the side of leniency, by a flee or by a fine.

[*Translation*]

In fact the two hundred or the five hundred fine is very less. I would like that the punishment to the people who do not cast their votes should be increased a little

more, then representation in democracy will increase. That is why I was personally against the idea of creating small states because a number of malpractices arise from it. People say that the voice of majority is the voice of God. There is a good proverb about it. When five people speak then people say that they are Panch Parmeshwar. If the priests have adopted it since the earliest times then I thought there in something significant in it.

Without going into further details, I would like to say that this Bill should be taken seriously. It would have been even better had this Bill been introduced as a Government Bill and not as a private Member's Bill. But the UPA Government should not do this exercise in futility as done in the case of the Women's Reservation Bill. With both my hands raised and with my heart and mind, I fully support this Bill and would like to say that

*[English]*

In the Preamble of the constitution, the dignity of the individual is mentioned and article 326 of the Constitution provides the Election Commission's power of direction and superintendence.

*[Translation]*

We should consider this line very seriously. It is our good fortune that we have such a law minister. I have been a lawyer for the last 35 years but after A.K. Sen, it is the first time that we have got such a great scholar as Law Minister. I want to request him to ponder over it and find a way out of it then that will be his service in such a huge democratic set up. There is a fine of \$ 100 for those who do not vote in Australia. That is why I want it. It is our philosophy that if all the people vote then democracy would become better. I thank Agrawal Saheb for this and say it again that the Bill brought by him is a very good Bill.

*[English]*

MR. CHAIRMAN: You have spoken. As an exception and request made by Shri Lal Singh, I allow Shri Lal Singh to speak only for five minutes.

*[Translation]*

CHAUDHARY LAL SINGH (Udhampur): Mr. Chairman, Sir, you are very kind. You give us a lot of blessings. Everything is all right but just extend these 5 minutes three times.

Through you, I would say that the issue of compulsory voting raised by Agrawal Saheb is a very good thought, it is a question of experience. All the parliamentarians know very well, every person knows that how many difficulties are faced by the voters, how the votes are cast and how the Governments are formed. It needs some thinking. First of all, the election commissioner should be asked if he and his wife have ever voted and then, his subordinates called returning presiding officers should be asked if they have ever voted. I wonder that the undemocratic means adopted to run this democratic system will have to be changed.

They have expressed their views and now I should be heard. I mean to say that have they gone through the experience like he has gone through or Hon'ble Mr. Chairman has gone through? You cannot even imagine how much they harass the voters. When a voter goes to cast his vote, they check the voter list and tell him that his vote is not here, it must be there.

*[English]*

Parliamentarians know it very well.

*[Translation]*

After that, he goes from here to there. It is easier to go from here to there in plains but in the hilly areas a person goes 4 km downhill and then he is sent 3 km uphill somewhere else. And when he reaches there, then the time is over or he is told that his name is also not there. After this much of running around the voters go back. People say that this much per cent of votes are being cast. Why is the percentage of votes decreasing? This is happening due to the faulty system. When the Government does not respect a person then why should he go to vote?

Secondly, he faces problem if there is a mistake even in a single letter of his name like A, B, C, or Ka,

[Chaudhary Lal Singh]

Kha, Ga etc. But nowadays 'u' is used and not 'you' and 'ur' is written in place of 'your' while sending SMSs which is acceptable and not considered wrong but when he goes to vote then why is his name considered wrong?

Thirdly, I would like to say that there is no reason to make voter ID cards presently. Why the voter cards are not made every year? Why is there no continuous process in this regard? The day a person become 18 years old, the same day his vote should be made. Why it is made only during the election days? Why it is made at the wrong time—all these things should be pondered over. These wrong things are due to the wrong policies. We are the policy makers but someone else has taken up this role, that needs to be corrected. I also want to question as to why the Government is still keeping the posts of IAS and IPS? The British had used them to exploit the Indians. They are not needed today. All such things should be removed. Just think that a person who is neither an expert nor holding any degree in engineering or law or any other degree, just gives an interview and becomes our officer. Though he might have become an officer but what he knows about vote? Chaudhary Lal Singh knows what is a vote? I know it. During elections we tie our hands with a scarf list a voter should come in dream. ...(*Interruptions*) And if a voter comes in our dream then, he should not say that we did not fold our hands to greet him. Just look at our condition. I want to tell as to how much this system has degraded. A number of people are in liquor trade and liquor shops are open on those days while at the same time there is strict checking everywhere. So, Election Commission is doing a big drama. Truckloads of liquor arrive and money is spent at a furious pace and those who have never seen meat are eating fried fish. Just tell me which kind of elections are these? Agrawal Saheb, the number of qualified persons that are there. ...(*Interruptions*) Just listen to me. Sir, I am telling what is in your mind. I know it.

I will now tell the condition of a rich man, a qualified and a well educated person. If there is someone who casts his vote least then it is the highly

educated, highly qualified person. The educated person does not vote and just keeps on lamenting that these politicians are wrong, this is wrong or that is wrong, people are wrong. But, then, why does he not correct all this by casting his vote? If he does not vote, then what right does he have to criticize others? One who does not vote, says that the politicians are wrong. People are fighting it out even for a single vote. We owe our freedom to them. If someone is holding the post of DC, then it is solely due to freedom fighter like Bhagat Singh, Chandrashekhar Azad, Rajguru, Sukhdev, Netaji Subash Chandra Bose, Nehru, Gandhi, Patel, otherwise not think if these people really deserve such posts? Despite holding such posts they do not exercise their franchise, which has been given to them as per the constitution of India. What is the reason for it? He has rightly said that if an uneducated and ignorant person commit such mistake, then it is understandable, but here educated persons are committing such mistakes. When a poor person stands in a queue for casting vote, then no arrangement is made to protect him from sun and rain. At the same time, when such officers visit there, they come with umbrellas over their heads along with 10-20 police personnel. They start beating the people if they find that people are not properly in queue for voting. Tell me whether the people will cast their vote in such condition? Whether they will come to cast their vote when they are being beaten and humiliated in this way? Therefore, I would like to say that there is need to rectify shortcomings. If voting is to be made compulsory, then it should be made compulsory for rich, educated and qualified persons first and then for rest of people. All these officers must understand that they are holding their posts due to these very poor people. ...(*Interruptions*) Now who is that influential person about I was talking earlier. He is just like Choudhary Lal Singh, Member of Parliament who becomes minister one day and comes in a big car. He brings special packet of dry fruits and sweets in his car as if he were carrying 'Sagan' for some ceremony. He straightway take his car into the building without carrying for second if one waiting for him at the gate. ...(*Interruptions*) But poor person who elected him to such post keeps waiting holding a garland worth Rs.

two. Such is the plight of poor man and the person who did not cast his vote is introduced in the very first day this way. It is my submission that voting should be made compulsory but for educated qualified and rich people. Jai Hind.

[English]

SHRI B. MAHTAB (Cuttack): Mr. Channan, Sir, my only concern is that the opportunity of taking up the next Bill of Shri Adhir Chowdhury should not be taken away because it has already been placed before the House twice and it cannot come for the third time in the Bulletin.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I take your point. Please take your seat.

[Translation]

SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL: I am not saying that it should not be done, but after a long debate we should listen to what hon'ble Minister has to say on the matter and then I will also put forth my views. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI BADRUDDIN AJMAL (Dhubri): Mr. Chairman, Sir, at the outset I fully support the bill moved by Jai Prakash Agarwal. It is the need of the hour but I would like to submit as all the Members of House have also drawn attention towards this fact that the people are lacking faith. Today, people are lacking faith in the leaders and in the system. Today, people are experiencing such things, which we have seen in books. What we have learnt about our forefathers and read in our constitution, it is not being found in practical life. Whereas have such values disappeared and what has happened to the people of the country? It seems that though we are human beings but we lack heart for other. We don't have such emotions in our eyes, which bring tears when we see the poverty. My female colleague has said about the women who fetch water, when we watch such seen on the television, I don't know how much water is contain in their pots, but such plight of poor should bring tears to one's eyes but that is not so. Today, even after 60 years of our independence, women fetch water from 5 km. in hilly

areas. How the people will have faith in such system? How will the people have trust on you merely on slogans shouted for development of the country? Just now my colleague Lalji has said, I would like to submit with due regard as you may have witnessed that more than 40 per cent of people do not cast their vote in cities. The educated people of cities chalk out their programmes in advance to watch movies or arrange cassette of movies on polling day and enjoy it as holiday. But these people are not aware about the provisions made in the constitution in this regard.

What is the value of our vote today? Is glory of our country in the entire world on the wane? Today, how many voters are turning out to cast their votes? It has a great impact but the 70 to 80 per cent voters in rural areas actually cast their votes. Today, these people have access to the television. They observe that even 40 per cent people do not cast their votes whereas their voting percentage is 80 to 90 per cent. However, when Government announce some welfare measures, then not only these 40 per cent people but those who can afford AC and watch television, they are the front runners to grab the opportunity and they even got the 90 per cent facilities. But these people who make 90 per cent voting, they are deprived of such facilities. In such a scenario how will the people have faith in this institution? How will the people in large number turn out to cast their votes?

Rampalji has given very good suggestions. Till the time that voters are directly benefited, till villages get roads nothing will happen. We talk of the BPL people today. Mercedes and Maruti cars are standing in front of houses of people listed in the BPL category. The people actually belonging to BPL category are standing in a queue like beggars. How will the people have faith? The government has increased funding under MNERGS a thousand times but merely raising the funding is not going to be of any use. It has to be taken to the grassroots level. I said yesterday also that till the middlemen are removed, till corruption is wiped out and till people develop faith they will not come out to vote. There are practical problems to be faced in villages. People reach the voting centres from remote areas through boats, crossing rivers and facing lots of

[Shri Badruddin Ajmal]

inconveniences only to be told that their votes have already been cast. Not a single security personnel or a policeman can be found in the voting centres and even if they are there they listen to only those who wield power. Goondas are already present there. Who will put his life in danger? People want to vote but who will put his life on the line for this? Who will take care of them? These are the circumstances. Awareness needs to be raised about these issues and about the values laid down in our Constitution. It is very sad that the youth of today is not really aware of who Gandhiji was. The youth is shown playing, dancing in clubs in the TV. These children are going to become leaders of tomorrow. When they are asked about Gandhiji they are not able to answer. ...(*Interruptions*)

Chairman, Sir, I will conclude in a minute or two. I want to say that till we bring back these values and teach our future generations the value and worth of these things they will not be able to take care of the country. I have to say with great regret that the people of the country and the entire world has its eyes upon this Parliament and here itself the proceedings are stalled for minor reasons. People submit important questions and the replies to them but they are not taken up and the House is adjourned for three-four days. MPs have important matters to discuss but there is no one to listen to them. They do not get the chance to speak for weeks altogether. Huge amount of loss is caused. I merely want to say, "Toofan se laye hai hum kishti nikal ke, is desh ko rakhna mere bacchon sambhal ke".

With this I once more support Agrawal Sahab wholeheartedly. But since humans have a heart that feels, they do not act only according to the law. They have to be persuaded with love, and voters will come forward only if corruption is removed and people's faith in the system is revived.

[*English*]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Minister, only a few minutes are left; you cannot finish your speech. So, next time you can reply to the debate.

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI M. VEERAPPA MOILY): Next time, I can straightaway start the answer. ...(*Interruptions*)

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): Mr. Chairman, Sir, he can start; let him be on his legs till next time; otherwise, in between, somebody else will get up and speak. ...(*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: He will be on his legs.

All right, Mr. Minister, you can just start and speak for a few minutes.

...(*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Agarwalji, already I have already called the hon. Minister.

...(*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL: Sir, there is no question of residness. If the hon. Member wishes to speak let him do so. ...(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Agarwalji, you are a very senior Member of this House. I have called the hon. Minister to reply. Please do not insist upon.

...(*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

Dr. VINAY KUMAR PANDEY: This is the issue of democracy, let the hon. Minister speak. ...(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Dr. Pandey, please sit down.

...(*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: I have already called the hon. Minister; he is on his legs, please.

...(*interruptions*)

SHRI M. VEERAPPA MOILY: Mr. Chairman, Sir, the kind of debate which has gone on this Private Members' Bill has really sanctified the very concept of the Private Members' Bill. I must compliment and commend the kind of debate which has gone on which commenced from our hon. Member Shri J.P. Agarwal, and, of course, ended up with Shri Ajmal Badruddin.

I have noted down the points from all the speakers who spoke. I must say that it is most illuminating, in fact, enlightening and forward looking. I am very much educated by this. I think it is an ideal situation to have compulsory voting; there is no doubt about it. We need to graduate our country, our electorate. All of us should ultimately graduate ourselves into that kind of a domain where every citizen of this country should exercise his vote. That is why, the kind of support which this Bill obtained from all the Members, by all sections of the people, by everyone starting from Kanyakumari to Kashmir with Chaudhary Lal Singh, and in Assam represented by Shri Ajmal Badruddin, reflected that our democracy is still vibrating and people are at passion to nurture the great democracy of this country.

The elections are the first national festival of democracy. Everyone will have to tribute that kind of sanctity. After all, any democracy will come out successfully by nurturing it; and we have nurtured it. We are proud that today our Parliamentary democracy

is the largest and the best in the world. We are a part of it, with all the deficits which have been spoken out by many hon. Members. In our country, yes, we have conflicts. The Constitution of India is a conflict resolution document. We have differences of opinion. Our country is also called 'argumentative India'. There are contradictions everywhere. From territory to territory, from man to man, we have contradictions. I must say that people say that our body is full of water. But, you know, if there is any infliction of injury to the body, blood comes out. Our heart is full of blood but if any injury is caused to the heart, tears come out, water comes out. This is a contradiction. But we live in this contradiction and we thrive in this contradiction. That is why we have a beautiful concept of a scenario of India with 'unity in diversity'.

So, Sir, I will continue next time.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you. The House stands adjourned to meet again on Monday, the 3rd May, 2010 at 11 a.m.

**18.30 hrs.**

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Monday, May 3, 2010/Vaisakha 13, 1932 (Saka).*

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