

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(English Version)

Fourth Session
(Fifteenth Lok Sabha)



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LOK SABHA DEBATES

LOK SABHA

Friday, April 23, 2010/Vaisakha 3, 1932 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock.

[MADAM SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

[*English*]

MADAM SPEAKER: Now Question Hour.

...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA (Bankura): Madam, I have given notice for suspension of Question Hour. There is large scale corruption in the country. ...(*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

MADAM SPEAKER: Please be seated. The leader of the Opposition wants to say something.

...(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

MADAM SPEAKER: Let us hear her for just two minutes, then we may continue with the Question Hour.

...(*Interruptions*)

11.01 hrs.

SUBMISSION BY MEMBERS

Re: Demand for a Joint Parliamentary Committee to examine irregularities and malpractices in IPL

[*Translation*]

SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ (Vidisha): Madam Speaker, the issue of the IPL has been getting serious day by day. When this issue had been raised by the entire opposition leading to the resignation of a Minister of State on moral grounds, it appeared that the issue will die down. However, now two senior ministers of the government have come under suspicion. Very serious allegations are being levelled against them, allegation of misuse of their post is also against them. There is

allegation of taking kickbacks. Even there is allegation on ministers for diverting the place. The Minister who has resigned had demanded in his personal clarification that this whole issue should be got investigated. The leader of the House, while giving reply to the demand of the opposition, rose to contend in the House that the government was ready to get the matter investigated. However, the way this episode is turning out, bringing senior ministers under suspicion, it is appearing to us that the government will not be able to bring out the truth in the investigation. The investigating agencies of the government cannot bring out the truth in this regard because the government is concerned about saving its coalition. The government is not keen to bring out the truth. Their coalition is on the verge of collapse. As such, the country wants the truth to come out in this regard and for that we have been demanding from day one that a joint parliamentary committee should be constituted. A JPC may be constituted to inquire into the entire matter. As it is turning out, it has become such a closet the skeletons are tumbling out of it. Every day a new skeleton comes at the fore. Therefore, the government should accept the demand for the constitution of a JPC to save the dignity of the Parliament and to wipe out corruption from the country. Through you, this committee may be constituted and carry out a thorough investigation of the entire matter so that the matter could be sorted out and the truth come before the citizen of the country. I put forth this demand before you on behalf of the entire opposition, emphatically stating the need for the constitution of a Joint Parliamentary Committee.

SHRI SHARAD YADAV (Madhepura): Madam Speaker, I agree with what the leader of the opposition has said. Through you, I would like to submit to Pranvaji that the politicians in the Parliament of India are accountable. This is a fact that the people outside are mired in corruption. There are a number of reports coming in about the commissioner of the IPL who is vociferously saying many things. There has been a loot going on from here to Rajasthan. The point is that the accountability should not remain limited to the Members of the Parliament only. If irregularities continue to prevail in the entire country and the hon'ble Minister of Sports, acting as a leader of opposition. ...(*Interruptions*) continue to contend. ...(*Interruptions*)

MADAM SPEAKER: This is an objectionable word. This will not go on record.

...(*Interruptions*)

*Not recorded.

SHRI SHARAD YADAV: Should this type of work go on right under your nose. ...*(Interruptions)* If any of my point is wrong, expunge it, I do not have any objection. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: You are a senior leader, avoid using such words.

SHRI SHARAD YADAV: Pranab babu, I request you to constitute a JPC. You have gone ahead in this regard in a proper way. When you got involved in this regard, then only some way out has started to be chalked out. I feel a lot of agony in the fact that nine MPs have been disqualified from this House. One Minister, Natvar Singhji was also forced to resign. However, there are several types of robbers among the people sitting outside and the IPL is the main hub of such robbers. Every type of people involved in shadow dealings are there in the IPL, the biggest bookie is also there. Black money from Mauritius to Swiss Banks have been invested into it. He is the leader of the House. Gill Saheb, under your nose. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: You may please conclude now.

SHRI SHARAD YADAV: Had he been given the charge only for speaking, he has been there for taking action. He spoke out yesterday and earlier also, but no notice was taken.

Madam Speaker, through you, I would like to submit that the people here have to be made accountable. I agree with what Sushmaji has said. JPC may be constituted, then only the House and the country will come to believe. This issue is not going to die down so easily. The names of two ministers have come up in this regard. However, the names of the outsiders are also associated with these ministers and raids are being conducted on their premises. Farookh Saheb, everybody respects you, a person as clean as you, should not vacillate. Why are you taking their side? You may unravel the whole secret, as you know everything.

Madam Speaker, with these words I conclude my speech. I thank you for giving me the opportunity to speak.

[English]

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: Madam, everyday new facts are coming out. Startling revelations are there. There has been a large scale corruption and a number of people are involved. New names are coming out everyday in

this regard. This is the biggest gambling in our country. This is not cricket, rather it is business. They have misused it and they have used the Mauritius route to avoid taxes amounting to thousand crores of rupees and the Government is sleeping. The Government was sleeping. Was the Government not aware of such a murky deal taking place in the country and there was such a large scale corruption in the country in the name of cricket? From its inception, we have been demanding that unless there is a Joint Parliamentary Committee constituted, truth will not come out. In 1991, there was security scam in our country and the entire Opposition demanded a JPC. The Government acceded to our demand and a Joint Parliamentary Committee was constituted in 1991. There is an urgent need for such a Joint Parliamentary Committee now.

I would urge upon the Government, in order to find out the truth and fix up the responsibility of such a large scale corruption, that a Joint Parliamentary Committee should be constituted immediately and there should be a thorough probe to find out the truth in this murky deal and large scale corruption.

SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA (Ghatal): Madam, you will kindly remember that this issue was raised on last Monday by me and many other hon. Members of the House. What is the issue and why are we demanding a Joint Parliamentary Committee? Shri Pranab Mukherjee has ordered a Departmental Inquiry and that is going on. We have nothing to say on that. Let the official machinery take its own course.

But the issue is it is a massive scam, unparalleled in the history of independent India. It is an unimaginable violation of law and huge funds are involved. This was all taking place for the last two years under the nose of the Government.

I am sorry to inform the House that in a written official communication that the IT Department had sent to the Standing Committee on Finance – the Report of which was placed before the House – that no income tax assessment has been made as yet. The hon. Chairman of Standing Committee on Finance is present here. Not only that. They have also said that the income tax assessment will be made after 21 months.

I am a tax payer and my assessment is made every year. Why was the IPL granted this unpardonable privilege to get the assessment after 21 months? So, it is not that it has happened today. It was happening all along.

I would request the Government to kindly ponder over the failure of the agencies. It was continuing for two or three years. The IT Department says that they cannot make the assessment before 21 months. Therefore, it is a grave failure of the law enforcing agencies. Therefore, it has to be looked into.

Why do we demand JPC? I was a Member of the JPC constituted in 1991. My hon. Friend, Shri Jaswant Singh, was also a Member. At least two of us are here. We are demanding JPC because (1) it has a long hand; (2) it can utilise multiple agencies of the Government; and (3) JPC comprises Members from all the parties. It will not be a game of the Opposition. All political parties which are there in the House will be represented in JPC.

Therefore, that will be the only appropriate forum for investigation. This was accepted by the Government when Shri Narasimha Rao was the Prime Minister and when the present Prime Minister Dr. Manmohan Singh was the Finance Minister. It goes to the credit of Dr. Manmohan Singh that he had accepted the JPC in 1991. Now, he is the hon. Prime Minister. So, why should there be double standards? If Harshad Mehta episode had attracted JPC, why will the IPL not attract JPC? That is our basic point.

Lastly, the Government should come clear. It is in the interest of the Government and it is in the interest of the Ministry of Finance that they should come clean and prove before the country that they are for appropriate inquiry and that they are not going to save any political person who might be connected with this scam, whether they are Ministers or not. ...(*Interruptions*)

MADAM SPEAKER: Now, we will take up Question Hour. Question No. 401. Shri Subhash Bapurao Wankhede.

...(*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

SHRI REWATI RAMAN SINGH (Allahabad): Will no one from our party speak?

MADAM SPEAKER: No notice has come from you.

...(*Interruptions*)

MADAM SPEAKER: Please let the question hour run.

...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI REWATI RAMAN SINGH: How can it be so that the hon. Members of all the parties get to speak and no one from our party, why have we not been called? ...(*Interruptions*)

SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ: Our submission are of what use, if the Government does not respond. ...(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

MADAM SPEAKER: The hon. Leader of the House would like to say something. Please sit down.

...(*Interruptions*)

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): You are demanding a reply from me, but when I get up to reply, you are also getting up. ...(*Interruptions*)

MADAM SPEAKER: Hon. Members, please sit down.

...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: Hon. Members, you demanded that I should respond. I got up to respond, but still you are on your legs. What is the point in it? ...(*Interruptions*)

MADAM SPEAKER: Please sit down.

...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: When the Leader of the Opposition speaks, I can understand it because the hon. Speaker has allowed her to speak. But if everybody wants to speak, then it is not possible.

My most respectful submission is that I do not get the notice for suspension of Question Hour. Hon. Speaker gets it and a copy is given to the hon. Minister of Parliamentary Affairs. I was told that notice for suspension of Question Hour has been given by some hon. Members and that they are going to raise the issue of establishment of Joint Parliamentary Committee in respect of IPL. When the hon. Members raised this issue of IPL on the other day, in response to them, though not immediately, I came and said that we have already instructed the Department and the agencies concerned to carry on the raids. Now, the hon. Members have raised this issue again. I have noted everybody's suggestions.

In these matters, decisions are taken after due diligence and after due consideration. It cannot be an instant reaction like an instant coffee. Therefore, the Government will have to ponder over it.

I will communicate the sentiments of the hon. Members to the hon. Prime Minister. As and when the Government takes a decision, we will come to the Parliament. This is a parliamentary matter. Still the Parliament Session is continuing. Let us wait for some more time.

MADAM SPEAKER: Thank you. It is over now.

Question No. 401, Shri Subhash Bapurao Wankhede.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Hon. Member, you have already spoken. Please let us continue with the Question Hour.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Hon. Members, please sit down.

11.18 hrs.

ORAL ANSWER TO QUESTION

MADAM SPEAKER: Question No. 401, Shri Subhash Bapurao Wankhede.

[English]

Health Problems Due To Alcohol Abuse

*401 SHRI SUBHASH BAPURAO WANKHEDE: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether alcohol abuse causes major health problems in the country;

(b) if so, the number of deaths and disabilities that occurred due to alcohol abuse during the last three years, State-wise; and

(c) the steps taken/proposed to be taken to cure the alcohol related diseases?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) Yes, Madam.

(b) The data on deaths and disabilities that occur due to alcohol abuse during the last three years, State-wise is not maintained.

(c) Though health is a state subject, the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Government of India, has established one National Drug Dependence Treatment Centre at Ghaziabad, additional five centres in Central Government institutions and has provided financial assistance to State Governments/UTs to establish 118 drug de-addiction treatment centres for the treatment of alcoholism and drug dependence with the help of trained doctors. Furthermore, Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment provides treatment for alcoholism and drug through 262 Integrated Rehabilitation Centres for Addicts (IRCA) run by NGOs.

[Translation]

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: You, please sit down.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: You, please sit down. You have concluded.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI SUBHASH BAPURAO WANKHEDE: Madam, hooch and spurious liquor is being sold in the country. ... (Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: You have spoken. Please sit down and let the question hour run.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI SUBHASH BAPURAO WANKHEDE: Those who resort to adulteration. ... (Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Let the question hour continue.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI SUBHASH BAPURAO WANKHEDE: There has been a spurt in their illegal activities ... (Interruptions). I would like to tell the Government ... (Interruptions) that there is an increase in number of those manufacturing and selling hooch in each state of the country ... (Interruptions) whether the Government is aware of the same?

MADAM SPEAKER: You please, sit down.

...(Interruptions)

11.19 hrs.

At this stage Shri Shailendra Kumar and some other hon. Members came and stood on the floor near the Table.

[Translation]

MADAM SPEAKER: You please go back to your seat.

...(Interruptions)

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Shri Subhash Bapurao Wankhede, you please put your first supplementary question.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI SUBHASH BAPURAO WANKHEDE: Madam Speaker, if this Government wants to save the youth of this country ...*(Interruptions)* would it take action to shutdown the Karina Brand Company whose spurious hooch was responsible for taking away the lives of hundred of persons and confiscate it license ...*(Interruptions)*. The number of those manufacturing and selling the hooch is increasing in every state of the country ...*(Interruptions)*. Is the Government aware of it? ...*(Interruptions)* If the Government has any information, then what steps are being taken by it in this regard and what is the responsibility of the local superintendent of Police and the District Collector in the whole issue? ...*(Interruptions)*

I would like to appeal to the Government that in order to check the illegal profession of manufacturing spurious liquor in every state of the Country, it should come out with such a law having the provisions of stringent action against those manufacturing spurious liquor and the appropriate penalty in this regard. ...*(Interruptions)* Whether the Government proposes to make any such law? ...*(Interruptions)*

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[Translation]

Anganwadi Centres

*402. SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether any assessment has been made in regard to the requirements and availability of Anganwadi centres in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether some State Governments have sent proposal for the setting up of more such centres to the Union Government;

(d) if so, the details thereof, State-wise and the follow-up action taken thereon;

(e) whether any subsidy is being provided by the Union Governments to the State Governments for providing basic facilities in the Anganwadi centres; and

(f) if so, the details thereof alongwith the amount of annual subsidy given by the Union Government for the purpose, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) to (d) In order to comply with Hon'ble Supreme Court's Order dated 13.12.2006 for sanction and operationalisation of 14 lakh Anganwadi Centres equivalent to the numbers of habitations in the country, States/UTs were requested on 10th April 2007 to undertake a micro level survey in accordance with revised population norms and furnish their additional requirement of Projects/Anganwadi Centres [AWCs]/Mini-AWCs over and above the existing Projects/AWCs. Based on the requirements indicated from time to time, Government of India sanctioned between December 2008 - January 2009, 789 additional projects, 1,89,458 additional Anganwadi Centres and 77,102 additional Mini-Anganwadi Centres across the country. Later, the State Governments/UTs of Assam, Arunchal Pradesh, Dadra & Nagar Haveli, Delhi, Goa, Gujarat and Orissa have requested for sanction of additional AWCs/Mini-AWCs.

Details of additional AWCs/Mini-AWCs sanctioned State-wise in March 2010, are as under:

State	Number of additional AWCs/ Mini-AWCs sanctioned	
	AWCs	Mini-AWCs
Assam	—	2458
Arunachal Pradesh	197	—
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	—	15
Delhi	4544	—
Goa	50	—
Gujarat	1150	459
Orissa	1739	515

(e) and (f) Under the Scheme of ICDS, there is no provision for giving subsidy to the States/UTs. There is a one time provision of Rs. 5,000/- for AWCs and Rs. 3000/- for Mini-AWCs for equipping them with basic infrastructure which includes dari, almirah, furniture, equipments and weighing scales etc. Besides, they are annually given Rs. 3700/- and Rs. 1250/- respectively for meeting the cost of medicines kits, pre-school kits, contingencies, stationary and flexi fund. The entire expenditure incurred on the above mentioned items is a part of ICDS (General) and is shared between the Centre and State Governments/UTs in the ratio of 90:10

[English]

Deaths Due to Spurious Drugs

*403. SHRI BAL KUMAR PATEL:
SHRI S.S. RAMASUBBU:

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

(a) whether the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR) has expressed concern over the deaths of persons caused by the spurious, expired and substandard drugs in the country;

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

(c) the efforts made by the Central Drugs Standard Control Organisation (CDSCO) to check to menace of

spurious, expired and substandard drugs in the country and to provide harsher punishments to those found guilty;

(d) whether the Government has sanctioned additional posts in addition to the contractual employees in the office of CDSCO for strengthening vigilance over the spurious drugs and also for ensuring regulatory compliance by the drug manufacturers;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the steps taken by the Government for timely payment to the contractual staff in CDSCO?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (f) As per information available from the State Drug Licensing Authorities, four deaths on account of spurious drugs were reported in Maharashtra in December, 2007.

A number of steps have been taken by the Government of India and Central Drugs Standards Control Organization (CDSCO) to check the menace of spurious and sub standard drugs in the country that include the following:

1. An overall enhancement of penalties;
2. Introduction of the Whistle Blower Scheme under which informants are rewarded;
3. Amendment of Schedule M to the Drugs and Cosmetics Rules, 1945, pertaining to Good Manufacturing Practices to ensure that drugs manufactured are of standard quality;

Government has sanctioned 216 posts out of which 25 posts are filled, 33 are in the process of being filled and 158 are to be filled through the UPSC.

The contractual staff who have been appointed for a short duration are being paid regularly. However, the current system is being further streamlined.

Power Generation from Renewable Energy Sources

*404. SHRI A. SAMPATH:
SHRI HARISHCHANDRA CHAVAN:

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

(a) the details of power generated from the renewable energy sources in the country during each of the last three years, source-wise and State-wise;

(b) the total funds allocated/sanctioned to the State Governments alongwith the total amount spent by the Union Government, public sector undertakings as well as the private sector for the generation of power through these sources during the said period;

(c) the details of percentage of the funds utilized by the State Governments, for the development of these sources during this period, State-wise;

(d) whether a number of State Governments have not utilized the funds sanctioned by the Union Government for the development of these sources;

(e) if so, the reasons therefor and the steps taken by the Governments in this regard; and

(f) the other steps taken or proposed to be taken by the Government for the development of these sources in the country?

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH): (a) Grid-connected power generation capacity totaling 6,560 MW from various renewable energy sources, namely, wind, small hydro, biomass and solar has been installed in the country during the last three years i.e. 2007-08, 2008-09 and 2009-2010 State-wise and source-wise details thereof are given in Statement-I.

(b) Renewable power projects are being set up mostly in private sector with largely private investment backed with fiscal and financial incentives from the Union Government. State-wise details of the Central Financial Assistance/Subsidy provided for these projects during the last three years are given in Statement-II.

(c) to (e) State-wise details of total funds released to State Governments/designated State Nodal Agencies under various programmes/schemes of the Ministry for development of renewable energy sources, including those for power generation, during the last three years are given in Statement-III, wherein the level of utilization of funds has also been indicated. It may be mentioned that

utilization of funds is a dynamic process and the Utilization Certificates from implementing agencies become due only after 1 year from the closing of the financial year in which the funds are released. The Ministry holds periodic review meetings with concerned implementing agencies to expedite the utilization.

(f) The Government has taken several steps mainly by way of suitable policy/regulatory measures for development of power generation through renewable energy sources 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 renewable energy sources taking into account local factors.
- Uniform guidelines by CERC for fixation of such preferential tariffs have been issued recently.
- Generation Based Incentives Scheme for Wind Power has been introduced to attract private-investment by Independent Power Producers 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 photo voltaic as well as solar thermal, with an approved target for the first phase upto March 2013 of 1,100 MW of grid connected solar power plants, 200 MW capacity equivalent off-grid solar applications and 7 million square metre 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.

Statement I*State-wise and Resource-wise Power Generation Installed Capacity during the last 3 years (2007-08 to 2009-10)*

Sl.No.	State/UT	2007-08 (MW)				2008-09 (MW)				2009-10 (MW)				
		Wind	SHP	Biomass	WTE	Wind	SHP	Biomass	WTE	Wind	SHP	Biomass	Solar Power	WTE
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
1.	Andhra Pradesh		1.98	33.00	3.50			9.00	3.66	13.60	6.83	20.00		
2.	Arunachal Pradesh						16.08				12.10			
3.	Assam		25.00											
4.	Bihar						4.20							
5.	Chhattisgarh			33.00				9.80			1.00	43.80		
6.	Goa													
7.	Gujarat	616.40				313.6				297.13	5.60			
8.	Haryana										7.40	1.80		
9.	Himachal Pradesh		21.00				68.30				99.41			
10.	Jammu and Kashmir										17.50			
11.	Jharkhand													
12.	Karnataka	190.30	47.50	8.00		316	99.45	31.90		145.40	77.00	42.00	6.00	
13.	Kerala	8.50	25.00			16.5	10.75			0.75				
14.	Madhya Pradesh	130.40	20.00			25.1				16.60				
15.	Maharashtra	268.20	1.50	38.00		183.0		71.50		138.85	34.00	33.00		4.70
16.	Manipur													
17.	Meghalaya		0.32											
18.	Mizoram						7.00				12.00			
19.	Nagaland		8.00											
20.	Orissa		25.00				12.00				20.00			
21.	Punjab				8.25						8.65	34.50	1.00	
22.	Rajasthan	69.00				199.6		8.00		350.00				
23.	Sikkim						8.00							
24.	Tamil Nadu	380.70		75.00		431.1	0.35	43.20	1.40	602.22		62.00		
25.	Tripura													
26.	Uttar Pradesh			79.00				172.00				194.50		
27.	Uttarakhand		29.45				22.80				5.00			

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
15.	Maharashtra	62.00	400.36				800.60			25.00	1700.63			200.9
16.	Manipur						27.92			17.50				
17.	Meghalaya	48.00					80.34			135.00				
18.	Mizoram	627.75					118.32			129.00				
19.	Nagaland	120.00					200.00							
20.	Orissa													
21.	Punjab	319.63					34.00		400.90	143.77	100.88	200.20		
22.	Rajasthan		73.00										100.85	
23.	Sikkim	1388.40					217.94			399.50				
24.	Tamil Nadu		73.00											
25.	Tripura													
26.	Uttar Pradesh													
27.	Uttarakhand	23.00								1363.82				
28.	West Bengal	4.83									63.00	74.01		
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands													
30.	Chandigarh													
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli													
32.	Daman and Diu													
33.	Delhi										52.03			
34.	Lakshadweep													
35.	Puducherry													
36.	Others													
Total		4868.01	1247.24				7246.44	951.60	400.9	9980.94	2565.74	727.77	200.95	

MW = Megawatt, SHP = small hydro power, WTE = Waste to Energy, *No Central Financial Assistance, only fiscal incentives were provided.

Statement III

State-wise details of funds released/utilized under various programmes/schemes including from power generation programmes during last three years

(Rupees in crores)

Sl.No.	State	Amount released				Total fund utilised as on 19.04.10			% of the fund utilised		
		2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1.	Andhra Pradesh	17.9	18.89	14.22	0	15.83	2.58	0	88.44	13.66	0
2.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0.02	0.02	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	13.44	16.41	53.67	0	13.42	0.4	0	99.85	2.44	0
4.	Assam	78.84	29.01	23.29	0	52.39	0.73	0	66.45	2.52	0
5.	Bihar	5.27	3.85	3.99	0	4.87	1.19	0	92.41	30.91	0
6.	Chandigarh	3.24	0.04	24.12	0	3.24	0	0	100.00	0.00	0
7.	Chhattisgarh	9.22	15.88	21.51	0	9.19	7.75	0.3	99.67	48.80	1.39
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0.03	0	0	0	0.02	0	0.00	66.67	0
9.	Daman and Diu	0	0.01	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0
10.	Delhi	43.82	41.31	37.86	0	32.68	0.27	0	74.58	0.65	0
11.	Goa	0.44	2.02	0.55	0	0.27	0	0	61.36	0.00	0
12.	Gujarat	9.79	6.15	12.89	0	9.1	1.69	0	92.95	27.48	0
13.	Haryana	5.68	8.1	2.63	0	5.23	0.74	0	92.08	9.14	0
14.	Himachal Pradesh	2.51	16.77	7.21	0	2.51	0.03	0	100.00	0.18	0
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	8.33	18.27	10.49	0	6.83	0.02	0	81.99	0.11	0
16.	Jharkhand	14.22	10.24	7.4	0	14.13	0.24	0	99.37	2.34	0
17.	Karnataka	8.68	22.39	21.74	0	7.89	0.34	2.49	90.90	1.52	11.45
18.	Kerala	1.02	6.64	4.66	0	0.56	1.14	0	54.90	17.17	0
19.	Lakshadweep	0	0.19	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0
20.	Madhya Pradesh	10.65	9.56	19.26	0	3.47	4.19	0	32.58	43.83	0
21.	Maharashtra	48.95	40.72	65.9	0	38.18	15.69	0	78.00	38.53	0
22.	Manipur	3.03	9.07	2.09	0	0	4.72	0	0.00	52.04	0
23.	Meghalaya	6.47	2.9	3.19	0	6.44	0.31	0	99.54	10.69	0
24.	Mizoram	7.7	0.97	1.62	0	6.6	0	0	85.71	0.00	0
25.	Nagaland	3.39	2.89	0.62	0	3.39	0.12	0	100.00	4.15	0
26.	Orissa	5.86	6.49	21.62	0	0	1.01	0	0.00	15.56	0
27.	Puducherry	0.13	0.13	0.2	0	0.13	0	0	100.00	0.00	0
28.	Punjab	4.97	12.63	9.49	0	4.67	3.91	0	93.96	30.96	0
29.	Rajasthan	13.56	0.69	13.63	0	5.47	0.07	0	40.34	10.14	0
30.	Sikkim	14.1	8.01	5.41	0	13.37	0.84	0	94.82	10.49	0
31.	Tamil Nadu	5.29	11.91	18.72	0	4.09	5.22	0	77.32	43.83	0
32.	Tripura	10.51	12.21	11.9	0	10.37	11.59	0	98.67	94.92	0
33.	Uttar Pradesh	12.19	11.61	24.2	0	8.44	2.00	0	69.24	17.23	0
34.	Uttarakhand	8.7	15.66	19.94	0	8.49	1.94	0.04	97.59	12.39	0.20
35.	West Bengal	15.24	14.29	36.22	0	13.76	4.24	0.73	90.29	29.67	2.015
Grand Total		393.14	375.96	500.28	0	305.01	72.99	3.56*	77.58	19.41**	0.71

*Utilization certificates for releases made to states during 2009-10 will become due only w.e.f. 01.04.2011.

**Lower percentage of fund utilized is due to reason that utilization certificates become due only w.e.f. 01.04.2010.

Differential Rate of Interest Scheme

*405. SHRI SUKHDEV SINGH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the scheduled commercial banks are extending financial assistance under the Differential Rate of Interest (DRI) scheme to the low income groups to enable them to undertake the productive ventures;

(b) if so, the number of beneficiaries alongwith the financial assistance provided to them under the scheme during the last three years, State-wise and bank-wise;

(c) the number of the beneficiaries under the Indira Awas Yojana (IAY) who have availed of bank loans under the Scheme, State-wise and bank-wise; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government to make the DRI scheme more effective in extending the financial assistance to low income groups?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) Yes, Madam. Banks, including public and private sector banks, provide financial assistance under Differential Rate of Interest (DRI) Scheme. This is upto Rs. 15,000/- for productive purposes and Rs. 20,000/- for housing purposes. The rate of interest is 4% per annum.

(b) Based on Information furnished by Reserve Bank of India (RBI), State-wise details of number of accounts and the amount outstanding under DRI scheme by

scheduled commercial banks, as on last reporting Friday of March 2007, 2008 and 2009, are at Statement-I. Bank-wise details are at Statement-II.

(c) As per reports of Public Sector Banks (PSBs), the number of Indira Awas Yojana (IAY) beneficiaries who have been provided loan by PSBs (bank-wise), under DRI Scheme, as on 31st December, 2009 number of accounts disbursed during the year 2009-10 (Upto December, 2009), is at Statement-III.

(d) With a view to make the DRI scheme more effective and enhance credit flow under the scheme, the following steps have been taken by the Government:

(i) The limit of loan amount under the Scheme has been increased to Rs. 15000/- per beneficiary and the limit of the housing loan amount to Rs. 20,000/- per beneficiary in 2007. Accordingly, RBI had issued a circular dated June 13, 2007, impressing upon the banks to achieve the prescribed targets under the scheme.

(ii) The borrower's income eligibility criteria has been revised in 2008 from Rs. 6,400/- to Rs. 18,000/- per annum in rural areas and from Rs. 7,200/- to Rs. 24,000/- per annum in urban or semi-urban areas;

(iii) With effect from 2008-09, the scheme has been made applicable to the IAY beneficiaries. Loan upto Rs. 20,000/- can be availed by IAY beneficiaries under DRI Scheme.

Statement I

State-wise loans under DRI Scheme by Scheduled Commercial Banks including public and private sector banks

(Amount in Rs. 000's)

State/Union Territories	Outstanding as at the end of the year 2007		Outstanding as at the end of the year 2008		Outstanding as at the end of the year 2009	
	No. of Accounts	Amount	No. of Accounts	Amount	No. of Accounts	Amount
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
NORTH EASTERN REGION	9739	30142	9428	42116	16589	74571
Assam	2022	7104	1899	10523	5136	26895
Meghalaya	6659	20134	6579	28121	8969	36133
Mizoram	169	389	189	613	542	2050

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Arunachal Pradesh	96	227	131	641	465	2021
Nagaland	421	1242	425	1418	896	4987
Manipur	121	623	98	398	269	1325
Tripura	251	423	107	402	312	1160
EASTERN REGION	41456	1121421	57040	1143101	100319	982833
Bihar	13683	113973	13678	166291	20380	164774
Jharkhand	4411	125864	4915	145184	7489	122799
West Bengal	18152	107501	17496	123176	42927	458934
Orissa	5209	774082	20945	703423	26242	221592
Sikkim	1	1	4	2291	1909	8627
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	2	2736	1372	6107
CENTRAL REGION	26215	369630	26216	729223	57091	990969
Uttar Pradesh	20577	320032	19444	313150	40881	550692
Uttarakhand	563	3345	887	3812	3028	20715
Madhya Pradesh	3976	39959	4498	294028	10880	304781
Chhattisgarh	1099	6294	1387	118233	2302	114781
NORTHERN REGION	15404	147424	13359	154983	53779	618817
Delhi	447	70833	372	47044	4275	71542
Punjab	7843	37143	6350	42968	8840	85667
Haryana	2284	6767	1174	4762	4594	42876
Chandigarh	40	276	24	546	1239	15488
Jammu and Kashmir	714	11362	630	4611	622	6212
Himachal Pradesh	1699	6796	1798	13885	3239	23600
Rajasthan	2377	14247	3011	41167	30970	373432
WESTERN REGION	2351	68231	8252	117986	24406	422643
Gujarat	857	27462	1044	35627	11740	198716
Maharashtra	1463	40669	7184	82281	12188	217462
Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0
Goa	30	94	24	78	477	6458
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1	6	0	0	1	7

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
SOUTHERN REGION	76841	5594277	82628	5018210	171857	5444716
Andhra Pradesh	18429	5358327	17455	4588209	49829	4316347
Karnataka	5575	61545	7154	53696	24001	254886
Lakshadweep	2	7	2	7	0	0
Tamil Nadu	34520	86392	42254	141499	77771	715925
Kerala	17430	85346	14914	232240	18973	151226
Puducherry	885	2660	849	2559	1283	6332
All India	172006	7331125	196923	7205619	424041	8534549

Source: RBI

Statement II*Bank-wise advances under DRI for the last three years ending March 2007, 2008 and 2009*

Public Sector Banks/ Private Sector Banks	Outstanding as at the end of the year 2007		Outstanding as at the end of the year 2008		Outstanding as at the end of the year 2009	
	No. of Accounts	Amount in Rs. '000	No. of Accounts	Amount in Rs. '000	No. of Accounts	Amount in Rs. '000
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Public Sector Banks						
1. State Bank of India	56770	521900	82605	825576	196686	1723210
2. State Bank of Bikaner & Jaipur	1650	9857	895	10425	30789	352349
3. State Bank of Hyderabad	4164	66832	9045	146223	15064	341386
4. State Bank of Mysore	1578	9625	763	5013	13134	146400
5. State Bank of Patiala	4333	15396	1536	8097	1977	16382
6. State Bank of Saurashtra*	381	13820	290	10384	-	-
7. State Bank of Travancore	6530	28661	4609	15437	4596	20452
8. State Bank of Indore	3539	40759	3562	392012	3831	277348
9. Allahabad Bank	19439	157151	20984	159303	26436	214417
10. Andhra Bank	7596	31500	3638	16739	4534	32915
11. Bank of Baroda	1987	1004827	2700	865647	4823	858530
12. Bank of India	2737	283055	2725	219463	15775	373349
13. Bank of Maharashtra	314	10465	188	736	289	4780
14. Canara Bank	11608	687856	15974	398010	15308	484548
15. Central Bank of India	843	475194	784	380623	1785	361950
16. Corporation Bank	165	500646	178	429724	443	378998
17. Dena Bank	350	13700	402	25234	2562	36028

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
18. Indian Bank	3133	16812	4111	35431	11614	114394
19. Indian Overseas Bank	1272	243509	5978	271576	26169	240171
20. Oriental Bank of Commerce	326	1404679	442	1232428	727	1066807
21. Punjab National Bank	20458	535120	16666	502380	12379	297497
22. Punjab and Sind Bank	431	4405	502	5549	471	4388
23. Syndicate Bank	1604	187263	1306	226291	5117	210622
24. Union Bank of India	7698	52977	5183	45449	6960	71481
25. United Bank of India	3667	28139	2287	14561	2837	18946
26. UCO Bank	2997	58622	1836	76640	9602	220101
27. Vijava Bank	388	2672	614	6811	2969	33842
28. IDBI Ltd.	99	512	113	871	116	586
Sub Total	166057	6405954	189916	6326633	416993	7901877
Private Sector Banks						
29. Bank of Rajasthan	16	126	11	44	2	8
30. Catholic Syrian Bank	596	2159	550	1608	332	1659
31. City Union Bank	6	94800	14	127	71	2012
32. Dhanalakshmi Bank	2	9	7	17	1	8
33. Federal Bank	689	2800	789	3305	427	1770
34. ICICI Bank	NR	NR	NR	NR	160	2458
35. ING Vysya Bank	50	338027	19	290237	26	272010
36. Jammu and Kashmir Bank	696	11139	466	3271	370	4445
37. Karnataka Bank	146	158786	95	128189	76	110020
38. Karur Vysya Bank	8	305974	137	260867	174	199878
39. Lakshmi Vilas Bank	53	123	13	28	7	33
40. Lord Krishna Bank	170	661	NR	NR	NR	NR
41. Nainital Bank	2	5	47	576	149	1861
42. Sangli Bank	6	13	NR	NR	NR	NR
43. South Indian Bank	1536	4447	1487	168117	1184	10021
44. Tamilnad Mercantile Bank	1676	4617	2812	20524	3420	24333
45. UTI Bank Ltd. (Axix Bank)	297	1485	560	2076	649	2156
Sub Total	5949	925171	7007	878986	7048	632672
Grand Total	172006	7331125	196923	7205619	424041	8534549

Source: RBI

*Bank of Saurashtra is merged with SBI

NR - Not reported by RBI

Statement III*Loans by Public Sector Banks to IAY beneficiaries under DRI Scheme*

Name of the Bank	Number of Accounts outstanding as on 31.12.2009	Number of Accounts Disbursed during the year 2009-10 upto Dec., 2009
1. Allahabad Bank	393	90
2. Andhra Bank	NA	NA
3. Bank of Baroda	331	250
4. Bank of India	212	202
5. Bank of Maharashtra	4	NA
6. Canara Bank	1767	1333
7. Central Bank of India	NA	176
8. Corporation Bank	85	21
9. Dena Bank	79	1
10. IDBI Bank	NA	NA
11. Indian Bank	3401	2450
12. Indian Overseas Bank	3517	1553
13. Oriental Bank of Commerce	42	29
14. Punjab & Sind Bank	11	6
15. Punjab National Bank	476	362
16. Syndicate Bank	1809	1302
17. UCO Bank	298	72
18. Union Bank of India	354	358
19. United Bank of India	52	32
20. Vijaya Bank	79	17
21. State Bank of India	952	556
22. SB of BJ	88	4
23. SB of Hyderabad	NA	NA
24. State Bank of Mysore	131	125
25. State Bank of Indore	652	40
26. State Bank of Patiala	170	38
27. SB of Travancore	56	27
Total	14959	9044

Source: Public Sector Banks (the figures are provisional)

NA = Not Available.

[*Translation*]

Promotion of Buddhist Tourism

406. SHRI HARSH VARDHAN:
SHRI NITYANANDA PRADHAN:

Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the Buddhist tourist centers in the country alongwith the details of funds sanctioned for the development of Buddhist tourism in the country during the last three years, State-wise;

(b) whether the Government of Japan proposes to give a special package to any State Government for the development of Buddhist tourism in the country including Orissa;

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

(d) whether a delegation from Japan has visited the country for the said purpose; and

(e) if so, the details thereof *inter-alia* indicating the action plan of the Union Government to popularise this tourism, both within and outside the country?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION AND MINISTER OF TOURISM (KUMARI SELJA): (a) to (e) There are a large number of Buddhist heritage sites, which are spread over several States in the country.

Development of tourist places is primarily undertaken by the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations. Ministry of Tourism, however, provides financial assistance for tourism projects on the basis of proposals received from them subject to availability of funds and *inter-se* priority. State/Union Territory-wise details of projects sanctioned by Ministry of Tourism for development and promotion of tourism including development of Buddhist heritage sites during the first three years of Eleventh Five Year Plan are given as Statement.

The Government of India and Japan Bank of International Cooperation [now known as Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA)] have signed an agreement for loan assistance to the tune of 9495 million Japanese Yen towards development of Buddhist Circuit in Uttar Pradesh.

The representatives of JICA visit India from time to time to review their projects.

The Ministry of Tourism, however, undertakes promotional activities in domestic and international markets for promotion of the varied tourism attractions of the country including Buddhist pilgrimage/heritage sites, destinations and circuits.

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.	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.	Chattisgarh	6	2,427.91
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	3	24.88
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

1	2	3	4
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

Destitute/Neglected Children

*407. SHRI VITTHALBHAI HANSRAJBHAI
RADADIYA:
SHRI GORAKH PRASAD JAISWAL:

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

(a) the details of destitute/neglected children in the country;

(b) the details of the schemes/programmes in existence for protection/education of the destitute/neglected children;

(c) whether the Government has reviewed those schemes/programmes in the recent past;

(d) if so, the details alongwith the outcome thereof; and

(e) the steps proposed to be taken by the Government to make those schemes more purposeful?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) to (e) The number of destitute/neglected children, being fluctuating in nature, is difficult to determine. The Government is, however, implementing various schemes for protection/education of children, including those who are destitute/neglected.

The Ministry of Women and Child Development [MWCD] 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 circumstances. 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 cover the gaps 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 service (Childline); and promotes non-institutional care through foster care, adoption, sponsorship and after care.

Another programme being implemented by MWCD is the 'Scheme for Welfare of Working Children in Need of Care and Protection' which facilitates the entry/re-entry of working and vulnerable out of school children into mainstream education. Besides protection, both these schemes provide for nutrition health inputs, bridge education, vocational training, etc.

The Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan [SSA] of the Department of School Education & Literacy, Ministry of Human Resource Development, aims to provide education for all children in the 6 to 14 age group including destitute/neglected children, through Primary and Upper Primary schools, Education Guarantee Schooling Centre's and context specific and innovative interventions for children in difficult circumstances.

To ensure effective implementation of all the schemes, their performance is monitored through periodical reviews and inspections. As evaluation of the 'Scheme for Welfare of Working Children in Need of care and Protection', done during 2009-10, indicates that the scheme has proved to be effective, as about 50% of the children enrolled have withdrawn from the work force and 28.5% children have been inducted into mainstream education

*[English]***Housing and Infrastructural Facilities**

*408. DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH:
SHRI RAMKISHUN:

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

(a) whether the Government has achieved the target for the creation of housing and infrastructural facilities under the Basic Services to Urban Poor (BSUP) and Integrated Housing and Slum Development Programme (IHSDP) in the country including in Bihar and Uttar Pradesh;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the target fixed in this regard, State/UT-wise;

(c) if not, the steps taken by the Government to achieve the target fixed in this regard;

(d) whether any assessment has been made under this programme; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (PROF. SAUGATA ROY): (a) and (b) No physical targets were set for the States/UTs for the creation of housing and infrastructural facilities under the Basic Services to Urban Poor (BSUP) and Integrated Housing and Slum Development Programme (IHSDP) in the country but on the basis of average costs and total financial outlay, it was estimated that 1.5 million houses with basic amenities could be targeted. State-wise financial allocations in the form of Additional Central Assistance (ACA) were fixed by the Planning Commission. State/UT-wise details of ACA Allocation, Commitment and Release are annexed as Statement. So far as Bihar and Uttar Pradesh are concerned, the details are as follows:

(Rs. in crores)

State	Mission Period ACA Allocation		Total ACA committed		ACA released		Slum Houses approved	
	BSUP	IHSDP	BSUP	IHSDP	BSUP	IHSDP	BSUP	IHSDP
	Bihar	531.54	168.07	312.76	177.67	78.19	61.99	22372
Uttar Pradesh	1165.22	854.41	1138.84	634.61	355.02	286.04	67992	37425

(c) Steps taken by the Government to enable achievement of the targets include: issue of guidelines to States/UTs to access ACA, financial support to develop both institutional and human resource capacity including preparation of City Development Plans and Detailed Project Reports, establishment of Programme Management Unit at the State level and Project Implementation Units at the city/town level, handholding support, issue of toolkits, software, guidelines to facilitate project preparation and conduct of National, State and Regional level workshops in project planning, management, appraisal and monitoring.

(d) and (e) Assessment of the implementation of BSUP and IHSDP is made on basis of Quarterly and Monthly Progress Reports, National, Regional and State level reviews, field visits by officers from Central Government and JNNURM Monitoring Cell, including experts. Further, Third Party Inspection and Monitoring

agencies undertake inspection of projects and send assessment reports covering quality and other aspects. A Mid-term appraisal study of the 11th Plan by the Planning Commission, which covers Implementation of JNNURM among other things, reveals the following:

- (i) JNNURM has been effective in renewing focus on the urban sector across the country; however the need to raise capacity and investment resources is substantial. It has been successful in catalyzing significant investments into the physical infrastructure of cities.
- (ii) Much of this investment has been directed towards the provision of critical, basic services that are essential to inclusiveness.
- (iii) The Programme has created renewed focus on cities and allowed states and ULBs to raise their aspirations.

Statement*Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM)*

Status as on 19.04.2010

Rs. in Crores

Financial Progress (BSUP and IHSDP)-Provisional

Sl. No.	State/UT	7-year New-Allocation			Total Central Share Approved		ACA Released		
		BSUP	IHSDP	Total	BSUP	IHSDP	BSUP	IHSDP	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	9	10	11
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1547.42	764.57	2311.99	1497.42	783.10	747.04	499.50	1246.54
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	43.95	24.52	68.47	43.95	24.79	11.83	0.00	11.83
3.	Assam	121.94	67.25	189.19	97.60	70.22	36.54	35.11	71.65
4.	Bihar	531.54	168.07	699.61	312.76	177.67	78.19	61.99	140.18
5.	Chhattisgarh	385.21	158.83	544.04	364.99	158.83	161.85	104.57	266.42
6.	Goa	11.43	35.79	47.22	4.60	0.00	1.15	0.00	1.15
7.	Gujarat	1015.56	256.25	1271.81	822.46	243.49	498.24	119.35	617.59
8.	Haryana	57.31	209.70	267.01	31.18	209.70	23.38	104.85	128.23
9.	Himachal Pradesh	31.29	37.07	68.36	18.27	37.07	4.57	18.54	23.11
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	140.18	117.34	257.52	134.44	84.59	33.61	39.53	73.14
11.	Jharkhand	351.09	136.00	487.09	251.59	87.98	44.70	41.12	85.82
12.	Karnataka	407.97	222.69	630.66	407.97	222.69	164.49	111.34	275.83
13.	Kerala	250.00	198.83	448.83	233.56	201.60	74.65	99.98	174.63
14.	Madhya Pradesh	351.10	276.64	627.74	344.26	221.83	137.09	108.95	246.04
15.	Maharashtra	3372.56	1130.60	4503.16	3234.10	1228.49	1142.20	590.40	1732.60
16.	Manipur	43.91	32.35	76.26	43.91	32.37	10.98	10.66	21.64
17.	Meghalaya	40.35	28.97	69.32	40.35	22.43	16.03	11.21	27.24
18.	Mizoram	80.11	29.78	109.89	80.11	29.78	20.03	14.89	34.92
19.	Nagaland	105.60	44.14	149.74	105.60	44.74	52.80	29.92	82.72
20.	Orissa	78.74	176.33	255.07	54.18	191.88	13.54	88.18	101.72
21.	Punjab	444.46	172.56	617.02	36.15	33.77	17.36	16.31	33.67
22.	Rajasthan	383.46	424.56	808.02	169.20	337.59	42.30	190.69	232.99
23.	Sikkim	29.06	20.90	49.96	29.06	17.92	7.26	8.96	16.22
24.	Tamil Nadu	1107.80	349.38	1457.18	1041.80	372.10	399.69	245.63	645.32

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	9	10	11
25.	Tripura	23.66	28.36	52.02	13.96	38.05	13.96	22.19	36.15
26.	Uttar Pradesh	1165.22	854.41	2019.63	1138.84	634.61	355.02	286.04	641.06
27.	Uttarakhand	97.84	63.58	161.42	65.33	90.46	7.00	28.44	35.44
28.	West Bengal	2126.98	681.04	2808.02	1607.42	826.59	561.13	464.63	1025.76
29.	Delhi	1481.28	0.00	1481.28	768.73	0.00	173.50	0.00	173.50
30.	Puducherry	83.20	26.95	110.15	83.20	5.48	21.86	2.74	24.60
31.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.00	27.29	27.29	0.00	13.64	0.00	5.53	5.53
32.	Chandigarh	446.13	0.00	446.13	396.13	0.00	188.94	0.00	188.94
33.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.00	20.56	20.56	0.00	3.34	0.00	0.23	0.23
34.	Lakshadweep	0.00	21.03	21.03	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
35.	Daman and Diu	-	21.97	21.97	0.00	0.58	0.00	0.29	0.29
	Total	16356.35	6828.31	23184.66	13473.12	6447.36	5060.95	3361.78	8422.73
	DPR Preparation Charges	-	-	11	-	-	4.04	-	4.04
	PMUs	-	-	26	-	-	4.72	-	4.72
	PIUs	-	-	111	-	-	16.39	-	16.39
	TPIM	-	-	10	-	-	-	-	-
	CBP	-	-	-	-	-	2.01	-	2.01
	Grand Total	-	-	-	-	-	5088.11	3361.78	8449.89

Pictorial Health Warning on Tobacco Products

*409. SHRI JOSE K. MANI:
SHRI PRADEEP MAJHI:

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

(a) whether as per the provisions of the labeling and packaging rules of the Cigarettes and Other Tobacco Products Act (COTPA), 2003 the pictorial health warnings are to be rotated every 12 months from the date of notification;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken for ensuring their strict compliance;

(c) whether the Government has issued a notification for the new mandatory pictorial health warnings for various kind of tobacco products in the country;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether any survey has been conducted to evaluate the impact of such warnings on the people particularly children in the rural areas; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) Yes, Madam.

(b) The Rules related to pictorial warnings came into effect on 31st May, 2009. Since then pictorial warnings were notified as shown in Statement enclosed.

Under Sections 12 and 13 of The Cigarettes and other Tobacco Products (Prohibition of Advertisement and Regulation of Trade and Commerce, Production, Supply and Distribution) Act, 2003, any police officer not below

the rank of Sub Inspector or any officer of State Food and Drug Administration or any officer holding the equivalent rank not below the rank of Sub Inspector of Police, is authorized to exercise powers for search and seizure of packets/packages cigarettes and other tobacco products, in case the provisions of this Act are being contravened. The State Governments/UTs, Department of Commerce, Department of Revenue, Director General of Foreign Trade have been requested to ensure the strict enforcement of the Rules relating to display of pictorial warnings on packs of cigarettes/tobacco products. Further, a quarter page public notice was also issued for informing the public of the provisions of the Rules.

(c) Yes, Madam.

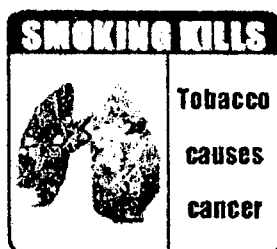
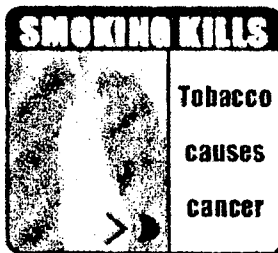
(d) The notification to bring into effect new pictorial warnings to be affixed on retail packs of cigarettes and other tobacco products was issued on 5th March, 2010, and will be effective from 01.06.2010.

(e) and (f) A study was conducted by HRIDAY, a Delhi based NGO, in Delhi, Uttarakhand, UP, Haryana and Tripura to test the effectiveness of existing pictorial warnings. 5% of the respondents were in the age group of 10-19 years. More than 63% of them felt that the warning labels were inadequate in conveying the adverse impact of tobacco use on health.

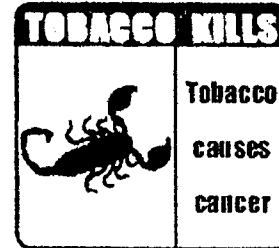
Statement

Pictorial Health Warnings notified on 15th March, 2008 and made effective from 31st May, 2009

(1) For smoking forms of tobacco product packs:



(2) For chewing/smokeless forms of tobacco product packs:



Losses of Distribution Utilities

*410. SHRI NAMA NAGESWARA RAO: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the power distribution utilities in the country are incurring heavy financial losses;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has taken steps to identify the deficiencies of these distribution utilities and improve their financial health; and

(d) if so, the details thereof along with the achievements made so far in reducing the deficiencies and losses of these utilities in the country including Andhra Pradesh, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF POWER (SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR SHINDE): (a) and (b) As per the 6th 'Report on Performance of State Power Utilities' published by Power Finance Corporation, the Profit/(Loss) on accrual basis for utilities selling directly to the consumers were Rs. 8,681 crore in 2005-06 (with subsidy), Rs. 14,333 crore (with subsidy) in 2006-07 and Rs. 14,716 crore in 2007-08 (with subsidy). The utility-wise details of the same are given in enclosed Statement-I.

(c) and (d) The high financial losses incurred by distribution utilities are mainly attributable to high Aggregate Technical & Commercial (AT&C) losses in the system. The prime responsibility for improvement in financial losses of distribution utilities lies with State Government. However, the Central Government has launched the following programmes for improving financial health of the State Distribution Utilities.

10th Plan APDRP:

The Accelerated Power Development & Reforms Programme (APDRP) was launched in 2002-03 as additional central assistance to the states for strengthening and up gradation of sub-transmission and distribution systems of high-density load centers like towns and industrial areas with main objectives of reduction in AT&C and commercial losses; improve quality and reliability of supply of power. Total 571 projects at the cost of Rs. 17033.58 Crore were sanctioned in 10th Plan APDRP. On implementation of APDRP, the AT&C losses could be brought down below 20% in 215 towns (163 towns less than 15% & 52 towns between 15-20%) in 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 & Part-B. Part-A of the scheme being dedicated to establishment of IT enabled system for achieving reliable & verifiable baseline data system. Part-B deals with regular Sub-Transmission & Distribution system strengthening & up-gradation projects. It is expected that on successful completion of the scheme, the AT&C losses will be reduced to the extent of 15% in the project areas. The exact result will be known after 5 years of implementation of the part B of scheme.

Andhra Pradesh	APCPDCL	18.99	18.32	19.23
	APEPDCL	12.19	12.09	7.46
	APNPDCL	11.82	23.28	11.92
	APSPDCL	19.23	17.47	20.02
Andhra Pradesh Total		16.68	17.88	16.19

The All India AT&C losses have been reduced from 33.02% in the year 2005-06 to 30.59% in 2006-07 and further to 29.24% in 2007-08.

The state wise details of AT&C losses for the years 2005-06 to 2007-08 are given in the Statement-II.

As far as Andhra Pradesh is concerned, there are four distribution companies in the state viz. Andhra Pradesh Central Power Distribution Corporation Limited (APCPDCL), Andhra Pradesh Eastern Power Distribution Corporation Limited (APEPDCL), Andhra Pradesh Northern Power Distribution Corporation Limited (APNPDCL) and Andhra Pradesh Southern Power Distribution Corporation Limited (APSPDCL). All of these companies have been registering profits on accrual basis during the years 2005-06, 2006-07 and 2007-08 as per the details given below:

Utility	(Profit in Rs. crores)		
	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08
APCPDCL	26	11	11
APEPDCL	19	14	35
APNPDCL	5	6	7
APSPDCL	41	53	54

(Source: Power Finance Corporation)

The DISCOMs wise AT&C (%) losses in Andhra Pradesh are given below:

(Source: Power Finance Corporation)

Statement I*Details of Profit/(Loss) on Accrual basis for utilities selling directly to the consumers*

Region	State	Utility	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08
1	2	3	4	5	6
Eastern	Bihar	BSEB	(429)	(855)	(775)
	Jharkhand	JSEB	(588)	(359)	(1,025)

1	2	3	4	5	6
	Orissa	CESCO	(29)	(122)	(82)
		NESCO	25	14	36
		SESCO	(33)	(78)	(16)
		WESCO	(20)	34	(49)
	Sikkim	Sikkim PD	(26)	(26)	(30)
	West Bengal	WBSEB	(257)	(3,980)	
		WBSEDCL			108
North Eastern	Arunachal Pradesh	Arunachal PD	(130)	(84)	(83)
	Assam	CAEDCL	(16)	(29)	(62)
		LAEDCL	(28)	(9)	(15)
		UAEDCL	(38)	(23)	(15)
	Manipur	Manipur PD	(240)	(172)	(159)
	Meghalaya	MeSEB	(41)	(94)	1
	Mizoram	Mizoram PD	(40)	(72)	(42)
	Nagaland	Nagaland PD	(89)	(94)	(75)
	Tripura	Tripura PD	9	25	23
Northern	Delhi	BSES Rajdhani	89	27	(449)
		BSES YAMUNA	46	48	(55)
		NDPL	113	186	282
	Haryana	DHBVNL	(40)	(109)	(275)
		UHBVNL	(283)	(298)	(495)
	Himachal Pradesh	HPSEB	20	2	(25)
	Jammu and Kashmir	J&K PDD	(1,464)	(1,270)	(1,385)
	Punjab	PSEB	13	(1,626)	(1,390)
	Rajasthan	AVVNL	(0)	0	0
		JDVVNL	0	(0)	0
		JVVNL	(0)	0	(0)
	Uttar Pradesh	DVVN	(892)	(1,004)	(1,044)
		MVVN	(371)	(692)	(838)
		Pash VVN	(622)	(735)	(928)
		Poorv VVN	(1,357)	(1,172)	(1,260)
		KESCO	(146)	(183)	(203)
	Uttarakhand	Ut PCL	(215)	(302)	(220)

1	2	3	4	5	6	
Southern	Andhra Pradesh	APCPDCL	26	11	11	
	-	APEPDCL	19	14	35	
	-	APNPDCL	5	6	7	
	-	APSPDCL	41	53	54	
	Karnataka	BESCOM	51	50	13	
	-	GESCOM	(4)	11	3	
	-	HESCOM	23	10	9	
	-	MESCOM	11	23	8	
	-	CHESCOM	7	2	1	
	Kerala	KSEB	101	217	217	
	Puducherry	Puducherry PD	30	27	21	
	Tamil Nadu	TNEB	(1,329)	(1,219)	(3,498)	
	Western	Chhattisgarh	CSEB	402	437	473
		Goa	Goa PD	144	125	139
Gujarat		DGVCL	10	20	2	
		MGVCL	17	17	2	
		PGVCL	27	18	1	
		UGVCL	2	17	1	
Madhya Pradesh		MPSEB	151			
		MP Madhya Kshetra VVCL	(305)	(524)	(494)	
		MP Paschim Kshetra VVCL	(200)	(154)	(680)	
		MP Purv Kshetra VVCL	(239)	(304)	(614)	
Maharashtra	MSEB	(291)				
	MSEDCL	(303)	(134)	117		
Grand Total			(8,681)	(14,333)	(14,716)	

Source: Power Finance Corporation.

Statement II

Region	State	Utility	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	
1	2	3	4	5	6	
Eastern	Bihar	BSEB	83.74	43.99	44.45	
	Bihar Total		83.74	43.99	44.45	
	Jharkhand	JSEB	52.13	54.41	58.17	
	Jharkhand Total		52.13	54.41	58.17	
	Orissa		CESU	49.55	42.54	45.07
			NESCO	43.26	36.22	34.50
			SESCO	47.24	41.72	48.15
			WESCO	37.96	39.71	41.20
	Orissa Total		44.07	39.90	41.38	
	Sikkim	Sikkim PD	44.83	61.43	51.32	
	Sikkim Total		44.83	61.43	51.32	
	West Bengal		WBSEB	28.33	30.66	
			WBSEDCL			22.70
			West Bengal Total	28.33	30.66	22.70
	North Eastern	Arunachal Pradesh	Arunachal PD	69.02	57.96	61.59
Arunachal Pradesh Total			69.02	57.96	61.59	
Assam			CAEDCL	38.81	42.55	42.73
			LAEDCL	28.72	31.24	26.38
			UAEDCL	40.15	38.67	35.93
Assam Total			35.24	36.64	34.18	
Meghalaya		MeSEB	37.95	39.08	39.45	
Meghalaya Total			37.95	39.08	39.45	
Mizoram		Mizoram PD	22.28	55.90	17.91	
Mizoram Total			22.28	55.90	17.91	
Nagaland		Nagaland PD	50.64	52.66	49.11	
Nagaland Total			50.64	52.66	49.11	
Tripura		Tripura PD	32.31	29.19	30.16	
Tripura Total			32.31	29.19	30.16	

1	2	3	4	5	6		
Northern	Delhi	BSES Rajdhani	41.25	32.94	37.10		
		BSES Yamuna	50.48	43.24	47.31		
		NDPL	29.26	28.52	31.20		
		Delhi Total		40.32	34.32	37.96	
	Haryana	DHBVNL	41.85	22.13	31.78		
		UHBVNL	43.80	29.00	32.79		
		Haryana Total		42.83	25.60	32.29	
		Himachal Pradesh	HPSEB	17.05	13.47	17.15	
		Himachal Pradesh Total		17.05	13.47	17.15	
		Jammu and Kashmir	J&K PDD	63.24	64.68	71.92	
		Jammu and Kashmir Total		63.24	64.68	71.92	
		Punjab	PSEB	23.31	22.54	19.10	
		Punjab Total		23.31	22.54	19.10	
	Rajasthan	AVVNL		44.31	39.21	35.27	
			JDVVNL	44.09	33.60	33.13	
			JVVNL	38.70	34.38	30.60	
			Rajasthan Total		42.19	35.74	32.87
		Uttar Pradesh	DVVN	45.90	46.16	44.72	
			KESCO	48.92	52.02	49.96	
	MVVN		50.28	36.50	33.78		
	Pash VVN		32.01	31.23	31.29		
	Poorv VVN		52.13	64.67	27.72		
		Uttar Pradesh Total		43.89	44.25	34.99	
	Uttarakhand	Ut PCI	27.98	35.54	38.32		
	Uttarakhand Total		27.98	35.54	38.32		
Southern	Andhra Pradesh	APCPDCL	18.99	18.32	19.23		
		APEPDCL	12.19	12.09	7.46		
		APNPDCL	11.82	23.28	11.92		
		APSPDCL	19.23	17.47	20.02		
		Andhra Pradesh Total		16.68	17.88	16.19	

1	2	3	4	5	6
	Karnataka	BESCOM	33.75	28.39	26.60
		CHESCOM	44.66	38.01	37.65
		GESCOM	53.15	47.41	41.25
		HESCOM	41.24	38.16	40.70
		MESCOM	21.27	12.08	21.66
	Karnataka Total		38.04	32.76	32.13
	Kerala	KSEB	23.61	23.34	21.52
	Kerala Total		23.61	23.34	21.52
	Puducherry	Puducherry PD	17.48	17.45	18.69
	Puducherry Total		17.48	17.45	18.69
	Tamil Nadu	TNEB	17.09	16.21	15.70
	Tamil Nadu Total		17.09	16.21	15.70
Western	Chhattisgarh	CSEB	38.76	29.26	32.18
	Chhattisgarh Total		38.76	29.26	32.18
	Goa	Goa PD	12.38	16.89	13.12
	Goa Total		12.38	16.89	13.12
	Gujarat	DGVCL	18.07	16.45	15.23
		MGVCL	19.74	15.23	17.17
		PGVCL	37.06	35.75	32.74
		UGVCL	23.58	15.93	17.23
	Gujarat Total		26.72	23.60	22.81
	Madhya Pradesh	MP Madhya Kshetra VVCL	43.45	54.37	54.43
		MP Paschim Kshetra VVCL	45.73	36.12	41.35
		MP Purv Kshetra VVCL	43.83	48.30	45.00
	Madhya Pradesh Total		44.44	45.67	46.78
	Maharashtra	MSEDCL	33.15	34.59	31.32
	Maharashtra Total		33.15	34.59	31.32
Grand Total			33.02	30.59	29.54

Note: (i) AT&C Losses for Manipur PD not available.

(ii) AT&C loss for MPSEB & MSEB (unbundled in June, 2005) not available.

(iii) AT&C losses for Sikkim PD, MeSEB & APSPDCL include transmission losses since the figures for transmission losses are not available

Source: Power Finance Corporation.

Public Health Spending

*411. SHRI MAHENDRA KUMAR ROY:
DR. BHOLA SINGH:

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

(a) whether India ranks lowest in the percentage share of GDP spending on public health as compared to the other countries;

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

(c) the details of the annual budgetary allocation and per capita expenditure incurred on various health services/schemes in the country, State-wise including Madhya Pradesh and Chhattisgarh during the last three years;

(d) whether the Government proposes to expand healthcare delivery programme and to improve the availability of beds in the Government hospitals;

(e) if so, the details of the perhead availability of bed in Government hospitals in the country, State-wise including Madhya Pradesh and Chhattisgarh; and

(f) the steps taken by the Union Government to increase its share on public health spendings?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) Based on the information available, Government health expenditure as percent of Gross Domestic Product for India is estimated

to be 0.9 percent for the year 2006. Countries lower than India are Pakistan (0.30), Burundi (0.7%), Myanmar (0.3%), Guinea (0.8%) and Lao People's Democratic Republic (0.7%).

(c) The details of the annual budgetary allocation and per capita expenditure incurred on various health services/schemes in the states including Madhya Pradesh and Chhattisgarh during last three years 2006-07, 2007-08 and 2008-09 is given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(d) "Health" is a State subject. It is, therefore, the primary responsibility of State Governments to ensure adequate, affordable and accessible healthcare to its citizens. However, to expand access to primary and secondary health delivery services, Government of India provides financial assistance to state Governments for construction and upgradation of health infrastructure as per need. Further under the Pradhan Mantri Swasthya Suraksha Yojana (PMSSY) Scheme, around 12000 beds are expected to be added.

(e) State-wise details of average population served per Government hospital bed in the country including Madhya Pradesh and Chhattisgarh are given in Statement-II.

(f) To enhance the share of public expenditure on health, the Government of India has raised the plan outlay for the health sector to Rs. 72731 crore in the first four years of the Eleventh Five Year Plan (2007-08 to 2010-11) from an actual expenditure of Rs. 36079 crore in the Tenth Five Year Plan (2002-03 to 2006-07).

Statement I

State-wise allocation and per capita expenditure on medical, public health and family welfare

States	Budget Allocation (Rs. in crore)			Per Capita Expenditure on Health (Rs.)		
	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Andhra Pradesh	2060	2554	3217	229	303	373
Arunachal Pradesh	76	80	93	1043	982	1581
Assam	976	1185	1398	198	224	473
Bihar	1128	1332	1635	126	149	180
Chhattisgarh	587	751	887	183	207	349
Delhi	1117	1451	1448	675	785	1030

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Goa	149	156	187	958	1038	1657
Gujarat	1158	1278	1545	207	244	281
Haryana	566	582	684	207	241	340
Himachal Pradesh	392	426	586	679	717	896
Jammu and Kashmir	665	822	960	680	814	795
Jharkhand	977	911	997	333	307	347
Karnataka	1464	1935	2424	238	320	397
Kerala	1393	1417	1542	340	383	457
Madhya Pradesh	1166	1356	1629	171	183	219
Maharashtra	2393	2762	3026	220	259	323
Manipur	97	89	165	415	656	722
Meghalaya	124	160	176	471	592	690
Mizoram	75	87	157	867	1023	1878
Nagaland	123	167	174	602	716	795
Orissa	705	839	1049	155	189	308
Puducherry	162	204	165	1613	1742	1454
Punjab	943	922	969	266	286	439
Rajasthan	1370	1546	1874	209	241	313
Sikkim	55	79	86	979	1252	1566
Tamil Nadu	2007	2335	2721	255	278	394
Tripura	212	258	260	489	549	804
Uttar Pradesh	4561	4674	5626	232	221	322
Uttarakhand	556	534	605	442	489	571
West Bengal	1941	2047	2290	196	218	260

Source: State Finances- A Study of Budgets (Reserve Bank of India)

Note: Figures are at current prices, not adjusted to inflation.

Statement II

State-wise No. of Government Hospital Beds available per 100,000 population

Sl. No.	States	Number of Government Hospital Beds available per 100,000 Population
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	43
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	187

1	2	3
3.	Assam	26
4.	Bihar	24
5.	Chhattisgarh	41
6.	Delhi	141
7.	Goa	181
8.	Gujarat	50
9.	Haryana	32

1	2	3
10.	Himachal Pradesh	119
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	36
12.	Jharkhand	18
13.	Karnataka	110
14.	Kerala	92
15.	Madhya Pradesh	29
16.	Maharashtra	45
17.	Manipur	96
18.	Meghalaya	101
19.	Mizoram	128
20.	Nagaland	98
21.	Orissa	37
22.	Puducherry	262
23.	Punjab	40
24.	Rajasthan	51
25.	Sikkim	167
26.	Tamil Nadu	72
27.	Tripura	64
28.	Uttarakhand	84
29.	Uttar Pradesh	18
30.	West Bengal	62
31.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	180
32.	Chandigarh	225
33.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	82
34.	Daman and Diu	77
35.	Lakshadweep	274
	All India	47

Source: National Health Profile 2009 - Central Bureau of Health Intelligence, M/o Health & Family Welfare.

Jawaharlal Nehru National Solar Mission

*412. SHRI MANOHAR TIRKEY:
SHRI P. VISWANATHAN:

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

(a) the details of the targets set alongwith the funds made available for the solar energy generation in the country under the Jawaharlal Nehru National Solar Mission (JNNSM);

(b) the details of financial assistance/subsidies/technical support proposed to be provided to the private players for the promotion and development of solar energy under the Mission;

(c) whether the Solar Thermal Federation of India has expressed apprehensions about the achievement of targets set under the JNNSM;

(d) if so, the details thereof and the reasons advanced by the Federation regarding the likely achievement of the targets;

(e) whether the work on the Mission has been started or any pilot project has been commissioned under the Mission; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH): (a) and (b) The Jawaharlal Nehru National Solar Mission aims at creating capacity of 20,000 MW grid solar power and 2,000 MW off-grid solar power including 20 million solar lights, and installation of 20 million square meter solar thermal collector area by 2022. The Mission will be implemented in three phases. The Government has approved the target for the first phase of Mission (up to 2013) which includes setting up a capacity of 1,100 MW grid connected solar power plants including 100 MW capacity as roof top and small solar plants, and 200 MW equivalent capacity of off-grid solar Photovoltaic, solar thermal and hybrid applications. The financial requirement for the first phase of the Mission is estimated to be Rs. 4337 crores.

Under the Mission, the solar power plants connected to the grid (33 KV and above) are to be installed by project developers on build, own and operate basis. The NTPC Vidyut Vyapar Nigam (NVVN), the trading subsidiary of NTPC, has been designated as the nodal agency for purchase of 1,000 MW capacity of grid solar power (connected to 33 KV and above) from the project developers at a tariff fixed by Central Electricity Regulatory Commission (CERC) for purchase of solar power. NVVN will sign a power purchase agreement (PPA) with each project developer for a period of 25 years as fixed by CERC. For each MW capacity of solar power for which

PPA is signed by NVVN, Ministry of Power will allocate to NVVN an equivalent MW capacity from the unallocated quota of NTPC stations. NVVN will bundle this with solar power and sell this power at a rate fixed as per CERC regulations. The utilities will be entitled to use solar power to meet their renewable power obligation (RPO).

Rooftop solar and other small grid connected (below 33 KV) solar power plants, will also be supported under Mission. The tariff for purchase of solar power from such solar plants will be fixed by the State Electricity Regulatory Commission and the Ministry would provide a generation based incentive for power fed to the grid. The off grid applications are proposed to be supported through a combination of subsidy of 30% and low interest bearing loans up to 5% annual interest rate. However, subsidy of 90% will be provided for special category States and in remote and difficult areas such as Lakshadweep, Andaman & Nicobar Islands, Ladakh region of Jammu and Kashmir.

(c) and (d) As per reports, the Solar Thermal Federation of India (STFI) has indicated that achievement of about 18.7 million square meter of solar thermal collector area is possible as against the Mission target of 20 million square meter by 2022. The STFI has not made any statement for any other Mission targets. The STFI has not submitted any memorandum to the Ministry in this regard.

(e) and (f) The first phase of the Mission will be based on consolidation of on-going schemes on solar thermal and photovoltaic technologies. Some of the grid power projects, which were initiated before announcement of the Mission would be allowed to migrate in the Mission subject to certain qualification criteria. In the last few months, a few grid connected solar power projects, with an aggregate capacity of 10 MWp have been set up in the country.

Insurance Cover for Poor

*413. DR. KRUPARANI KILLI:
SHRI MAHENDRASINH P. CHAUHAN:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Life Insurance Corporation of India Limited (LIC) has launched any social security scheme catering to the needs of rural and urban poor in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Janashree Bima Yojana targets poor people across the country;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) the details of the cumulative premium collected under the said policy and the claims settled by the LIC during the last three years, State-wise; and

(f) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to provide life insurance protection to more number of rural and urban poor people in the country?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) and (b) Yes Madam. Life Insurance Corporation of India (LIC) has been implementing Social Security Schemes for the socio-economic backward classes and underprivileged in the country. The two schemes administered by LIC catering to the needs of rural and urban poor people in the country are:

Janashree Bima Yojana: Janashree Bima Yojana targets people below poverty line and marginally above poverty line across the country. Persons between age 18 years and 59 years and who are the members of the identified 45 occupational groups are eligible to participate in this policy. The scheme provides coverage of Rs. 30,000/- on natural death, Rs. 75,000/- on death or total permanent disability (loss of two eyes or two limbs or loss of one eye and one limb in accident) and Rs. 37,500/- on partial permanent disability (loss of one eye or one limb in an accident). The premium under the scheme is Rs. 200/- per person per annum, 50% of which is contributed by the beneficiary State Government nodal agency and the remaining 50% is drawn from the Social Security Fund contributed by Government of India and maintained by LIC.

Aam Admi Bima Yojana: Aam Admi Bima Yojana (AABY) was launched on 02.10.2007 with a view to provide insurance cover to the head of family or one earning member of rural landless household. Under the scheme, the head of the family or an earning member of the family is eligible to receive the benefit of Rs. 30,000/- in case of natural death, Rs. 75,000/- for accident death, Rs. 75,000/- for total permanent disability (loss of two eyes or two limbs or loss of one eye and one limb in accident) and Rs. 37,500/- for partial permanent disability (loss of one eye or one limb in an accident). The premium under the scheme is Rs. 200/- per person per annum equally shared in the ratio of 50:50 between Central Government and respective State Government/UT.

(c) and (d) The Janashree Bima Yojana covers poor people across the country. The total lives covered under Janashree Bima Yojana for the last three years are as under:

YEAR	Total Lives Covered
2006-07	7651236
2007-08	12135174
2008-09	16260662

(e) Janashree Bima Yojana is a scheme offered under One Year Renewable Group Term Assurance Plan wherein premium is received every year for the benefit provided. The total premium collected under Janashree Bima Yojana for the last three years is as under:

Year	Premium (Amount in Cr.)
2006-07	153.37
2007-08	210.53
2008-09	277.34

The details of claims settled by LIC during the last three years State-wise are given in the enclosed Statement.

(f) The IRDA (Obligation of Insurers to Rural or Social Sectors) Regulations, 2002, prescribe a percentage and number of policies to be sold in rural areas and to social sector which includes unorganized sectors, informal sector, economically vulnerable or backward classes etc. All insurers are required to fulfill rural and social sector obligations on an annual basis.

Statement

Claims settled in Janashree Bima Yojana

State	Claims Settled (2006-07)		Claims Settled (2007-08)		Claims Settled (2008-09)	
	NO	AMT. (‘000s)	NO	AMT. (‘000s)	NO	AMT. (‘000s)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Andhra Pradesh	8575	216160	12321	409695	11059	399623
Assam	91	1845	256	8450	545	23140
Bihar	318	6640	421	10800	804	24025
Chandigarh	46	1040	59	1495	65	1835
Chhattisgarh	2460	49960	6557	134175	10597	221870
Delhi	50	1170	28	935	53	1535
Goa	81	1885	66	2080	181	5510
Gujarat	4859	103745	3686	86958	3323	157178.5
Haryana	12	310	49	1495	43	1290
Himachal Pradesh	19	600	38	1615	51	72075
Jammu and Kashmir	29	720	43	1325	40	1235
Karnataka	1112	29830	1359	44747	1446	52385
Kerala	363	9930	740	23388	699	122745
Madhya Pradesh	390	8455	664	16290	1108	32543
Maharashtra	1433	31765	1808	54650	1736	50083

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Orissa	429	13010	408	14705	458	18560
Punjab	18	450	27	760	32	965
Rajasthan	1288	36265	9083	261306	9208	278920
Tamil Nadu	1961	55425	2310	81180	2699	303350
Uttar Pradesh	482	13305	676	22193	899	32523
Uttarakhand	1851	39860	2181	67405	1991	61720
West Bengal	249	6485	423	13778	517	139877.5
Total	26116	628855	43203	1259425	47554	2002988

Utilisation of Funds under RGGVY

*414. SHRI R. THAMARASELVAN:
SHRI BHAKTA CHARAN DAS:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to electrify all the unelectrified villages in the country by 2012;

(b) if so, whether only a small percentage of the targets fixed for the electrification of villages under the Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana (RGGVY) has been achieved so far;

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

(d) whether the funds allocated to the State Governments in the country including Orissa under the RGGVY during the last three years and the current year were utilized properly;

(e) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons for non-utilization of the funds, State/UT-wise; and

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

THE MINISTER OF POWER (SHRI SUSHILKUMAR SHINDE): (a) Under Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana (RGGVY), the target for electrification of un-electrified villages is 1 lakh by 2012. It is expected that all the sanctioned villages of 1.18 lakh will be covered by 2012 end.

(b) and (c) Under RGGVY, 573 projects covering electrification of about 1.18 lakh un-electrified villages and electricity connections to about 2.46 crore BPL households have been sanctioned. Cumulatively, as on 31.03.2010, the electrification works in 78,256 un-electrified villages *i.e.*, 66.32% of coverage have been completed and electricity connection to 1,00,97,026 BPL households have been released in the country. State-wise coverage and achievement of un-electrified villages for the sanctioned projects is at Statement-I.

(d) to (f) There is no upfront allocation of funds for any State under RGGVY. Funds are released against sanctioned projects in installments based on the reported utilization of amount in the previous installment(s). State-wise funds released for the sanctioned projects under RGGVY including Orissa for the last three years are at Statement-II. The physical and financial progress of RGGVY project is periodically reviewed and monitored by Ministry of Power and Rural Electrification Corporation (REC), the nodal agency for RGGVY. The following steps have been taken for effective implementation:-

- (i) Government of India has set up an inter-Ministerial Monitoring Committee which periodically meets to sanction projects and review progress of implementation.
- (ii) States have been advised to set up district committees to monitor the progress of rural electrification works. All the states have notified formation of district committees.
- (iii) The States have also been requested to hold monthly meeting under the Chairmanship of Chief Secretary to resolve the bottlenecks in implementation of RGGVY.

- (iv) The Government of India as also REC, conduct frequent review meetings with all the stakeholders the concerned State Governments, state power utilities and implementing agencies for expeditious implementation of the scheme as per the agreed schedules.
- (v) For speedier and effective implementation of projects, their execution has been taken up on turnkey basis.
- (vi) To ensure qualitative execution of rural electrification works, a three tier quality control mechanism has been enforced under RGGVY.

(vii) Grant amount of BPL connection has been enhanced to Rs. 2200/- in XI Plan from Rs. 1500/- in X Plan.

(viii) To take care of the cost escalation, cost norms for village electrification have been revised upward in XI Plan projects as given below:

Cost norms for Village Electrification

	Electrification of un-electrified village	Cost (Rs. in lakhs)
a.	In Normal terrain	13
b.	In hilly, tribal, desert areas	18

Statement I

State-wise coverage and achievement of un-electrified villages and release of BPL connections for the sanctioned projects under RGGVY

Sl. No.	Name of State	Coverage			
		Un-electrified Villages	BPL HH's	Un-electrified Villages	BPL HH's
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	0	2592140	0	2345290
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	2129	40810	215	967
3.	Assam	8525	991656	1933	222534
4.	Bihar	23211	2762455	19044	1103082
5.	Chhattisgarh	1132	777165	98	236884
6.	Gujarat	0	955150	0	280558
7.	Haryana	0	224073	0	93290
8.	Himachal Pradesh	93	12448	0	540
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	283	136730	68	22149
10.	Jharkhand	19737	1691797	13280	801945
11.	Karnataka	132	891939	58	735731
12.	Kerala	0	56,350	0	16,121
13.	Madhya Pradesh	806	1376242	89	152602
14.	Maharashtra	6	1876391	0	631028
15.	Manipur	882	107369	128	4996
16.	Meghalaya	1943	116447	137	19,096
17.	Mizoram	137	27417	0	378

1	2	3	4	5	6
18.	Nagaland	105	69900	14	4368
19.	Orissa	17895	3185863	7297	794806
20.	Punjab	0	148860	0	19507
21.	Rajasthan	4454	1750118	2559	701800
22.	Sikkim	25	11458	0	66
23.	Tamil Nadu	0	545511	0	383829
24.	Tripura	160	194730	13	22085
25.	Uttar Pradesh	30802	1120648	27736	856102
26.	Uttarakhand	1469	281615	1481	205674
27.	West Bengal	4573	2699734	4106	441598
Grand Total		118499	24645016	78256	10097026

Statement II

State-wise funds released for the sanctioned projects under RGGVY including Orissa during the last three years*

(Rs. in crores)

Sl. No.	Name of State	During 2007-08	During 2008-09	During 2009-10 (provisional)
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	266.43	80.58	158.28
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	179.83	92.70	225.27
3.	Assam	65.47	510.05	459.62
4.	Bihar	746.73	695.90	697.41
5.	Chhattisgarh	50.92	100.08	333.56
6.	Gujarat	17.93	52.38	94.32
7.	Haryana	24.66	37.10	60.67
8.	Himachal Pradesh	0.14	79.28	122.46
9.	Jharkhand	595.86	1068.58	750.48
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	29.81	181.17	363.92
11.	Karnataka	325.43	68.10	67.60
12.	Kerala	0.10	0.84	10.59
13.	Madhya Pradesh	156.17	185.88	416.47

1	2	3	4	5
14.	Maharashtra	16.80	139.53	200.77
15.	Manipur	5.31	39.36	63.17
16.	Meghalaya	19.93	12.20	129.38
17.	Mizoram	0.00	78.31	81.02
18.	Nagaland	5.39	54.40	59.26
19.	Orissa	176.80	994.65	998.65
20.	Punjab	0.00	56.90	0.00
21.	Rajasthan	181.18	290.50	159.10
22.	Sikkim	0.00	43.74	44.90
23.	Tripura	0.00	24.28	52.29
24.	Tamil Nadu	100.77	16.76	119.30
25.	Uttar Pradesh	565.26	86.84	192.92
26.	Uttarakhand	137.66	78.53	102.06
27.	West Bengal	81.17	623.35	619.18
Total		3749.75	5691.99	6582.65

*The amount contains 10% Loan Component of REC.

Commissioning of Power Projects

*415. SHRI SURESH KUMAR SHETKAR: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the country is dependent on foreign sources for the equipment installed in the power projects;

(b) if so, the details of expenditure made on this count during the last three years;

(c) whether commissioning of a number of power projects has been delayed for want of timely supply of power equipment;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF POWER (SHRI SUSHILKUMAR SHINDE): (a) Power project developers source power equipments from domestic and/or foreign suppliers. Present manufacturing capacity in the country is adequate

to meet the programmed hydro capacity addition. With the proposed augmentation of manufacturing capacity of the Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited and formation of joint ventures for production of power equipments, no constraint is expected in meeting the requirements of future thermal power projects from indigenous sources.

(b) The total expenditure in those projects, where foreign equipment is being used, during the last three years is as follows:-

	(Rs. crore)		
Power Generation Projects	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
Thermal	11809.92	17213.95	10736.34
Hydro	2597.26	4143.13	2049.73

(c) and (d) Details of thermal power generation projects which are presently under construction and are getting delayed due to delay in supply of main plant equipment are enclosed as a Statement.

(e) Keeping in view the large capacity addition programme envisaged during the Eleventh Plan and beyond, steps have been taken to enhance the manufacturing capacity for power equipments. Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited (BHEL) has enhanced its capacity to deliver 15000 MW of power equipment per annum in March, 2010, and would further augment its capacity to 20000 MW by March, 2012 depending upon market conditions. BHEL, being the major supplier of indigenous equipment, has been asked to take following actions for timely supply of equipment:

(i) Detailed analysis for outsourcing of equipment manufacturing to ancillary units.

(ii) Advance placement of orders for long delivery and critical items in international market.

(iii) Development of skilled manpower in the area of high pressure welding, fittings, instrumentation etc.

Further, new joint ventures have been formed for setting up manufacturing facilities for supercritical units in the country. Planned manufacturing capacity envisaged by these joint ventures is of the order of 11000 MW per annum for supercritical boilers and 12000 MW per annum for supercritical turbine-generators for large size thermal units.

Statement

Details of ongoing thermal Power Projects Delayed due to Delay in Supply of Main Plant Equipment

Sl. No.	Project Name and Unit No.	Implementing Agency	Executing Agency	LOA Date	Cap. (MW)	Synchr. as per contract	Comm. Date estimated as per Contractual synchr.	Comm. Date Actual/Anti. (21-22/01/10)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
A. Central Sector								
	Barsingsar Lignite U-1	NLC	BHEL	29.12.2005	125	Sep-08	Nov-08	Apr-10
	Barsingsar Lignite U-2	NLC	BHEL	29.12.2005	125	Mar-09	May-09	Jun-10
	Korba STPP U-7	NTPC	BHEL	24.03.2006	500	Feb-10	Jun-10	Oct-10
	Indira Gandhi TPP U-1	APCPL	BHEL	07.06.2006	500	Jul-10	Sep-10	Oct-10
	Indira Gandhi TPP U-2	APCPL	BHEL	07.06.2007	500	Oct-10	Feb-11	Mar-11
	Kodarma TPP U-2	DVC	BHEL	29.06.2007	500	Sep-10	Jan-11	Mar-11
	Maithon RB TPP U-1	DVC	BHEL	25.10.2007	525	Sep-10	Nov-10	Feb-11
	Sipat STPP St-I U-1	NTPC	SG: DOOSAN HEAVY IND, KOREA, TG: POWER MACHINES, RUSSIA	TG:06.04.04 SG:15.04.04	660	Apr-08	Sep-08	Mar-11
	Sipat STPP St-I U-2	NTPC	-	-	660	Feb-09	Jul-09	Sep-11
	Sipat STPP St-I U-3	NTPC	-	-	660	Dec-09	May-10	Mar-12
	Mejia TPS Extn U-2	DVC	BHEL	12.12.2006	500	Jan-10	Mar-10	Aug-10

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	Malthon RB TPP U-2	DVC	BHEL	25.10.2007	525	Sep-10	Nov-10	Jun-11
	Indira Gandhi TPP U-3	APCPL	BHEL	07.06.2007	500	Jan-11	Apr-11	Aug-11
	Vallur TPP U-1	NTECL	BHEL	13.08.2007	500	Nov-10	Feb-11	Oct-11
	Vallur TPP U-2	NTECL	BHEL	13.08.2007	500	May-11	Aug-11	Dec-11
	Barh-I U-1	NTPC	TPE/Power-machine, Russia	14.03.2005	660	Mar-09	Aug-09	Mar-13
	Barh-I U-2	NTPC	TPE/Power-machine, Russia	14.03.2005	660	Jan-10	Jun-10	Sep-13
	Barh-I U-3	NTPC	TPE/Power-machine, Russia	14.03.2005	660	Nov-10	Apr-11	Mar-14
B.	State Sector							
	Pragati CCGT-III GT-1	PPCL	BHEL	30.05.2008	250	Mar-10	Mar-10	May-10
	Pipavav CCGP Block-1	GSPC Pipavav Power Co. Ltd.	BHEL	03.03.2008	351	Jul-10	Jul-10	Feb-11
	Bhusawal TPS Expn. U-4	MSPGCL	BHEL	23.01.2007	500	May-10	Sep-10	Mar-11
	Bhusawal TPS Expn. U-5	MSPGCL	BHEL	23.01.2007	500	Sep-10	Jan-11	May-11
	Khaperkheda TPS Expn. U-5	MSPGCL	BHEL	01.01.2007	500	Jan-10	Apr-10	Sep-10
	Santaldih TPP Extn Ph-II U-6	WBPDC	BHEL	23.03.2007	250	Jul-09	Sep-09	Sep-10
	Chhabra U-2	RRVUNL	BHEL	03.03.2006	250	Dec-08	Feb-09	Apr-10
	Surat Lignite U-4	GIPCL	BHEL	31.03.2006	125	Jan-09	Mar-09	Apr-10
	Lakwa ST	APGCL	BHEL	20.03.2006	37.2	Apr-08	May-08	Oct-10
	Pipavav CCGP Block-2	GSPC Pipavav Power Co. Ltd.	BHEL	03.03.2008	351	Oct-10	Nov-10	May-11
	Bellary TPP St-II U-2	KPCL	BHEL	31.08.2006	500	Nov-10	Feb-11	May-11
C.	Private Sector							
	Lanco Kondapalli Extn. Ph-II ST	Lanco Kondapalli Power Pvt. Ltd.	Others	Nov-07	133	Oct-09	Dec-09	May-10
	Udupi TPP U-1	NPCL	Chinese	24.12.2006	507.5	Dec-09	Feb-10	Jul-10
	Udupi TPP U-2	NPCL	Chinese	24.12.2006	507.5	Apr-10	Jun-10	Nov-10

*[Translation]***Religious and Health Tourism**

*416. DR. SANJAY SINGH:
SHRI HARISH CHOUDHARY:

Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has proposed to develop religious and health tourism in the country;

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

(c) the details of funds sanctioned and expenditure incurred for the purpose by the State Governments, project-wise and State-wise; and

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

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION AND MINISTER OF TOURISM (KUMARI SELJA): (a) to (d) Development and monitoring of tourism projects is primarily undertaken by the concerned State Governments/Union Territory Administrations. Ministry of Tourism, however, provides financial assistance for tourism projects based on proposals received from them subject to availability of funds and inter-se priority. State/Union Territory wise details of projects sanctioned for development and promotion of tourism including development of religious places during the first three years of the Eleventh Five Year Plan are at Statement.

The Ministry of Tourism has also extended Market Development Assistance to approved/accredited Medical and Wellness tourism service providers and facilitators. Financial assistance is provided under this scheme for undertaking tourism promotional activities like participation in approved Medical/Tourism Fairs/Medical Conferences/Wellness Conferences/Wellness Fairs and allied road shows.

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	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	30	14,269.82
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	37	10,131.06

1	2	3	5
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.	Chattisgarh	6	2,427.91
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	3	24.88
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
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

1	2	3	5
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

[English]

Remote Village Electrification Programme

*417. SHRI PRASANTA KUMAR MAJUMDAR:
SHRI NISHIKANT DUBEY:

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

(a) the details of the number of villages covered under the Remote Village Electrification Programme in the country including Jharkhand during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise;

(b) the details of funds sanctioned, utilized and which remain unutilized by the State Governments under the programme during the said period, State-wise;

(c) whether the Government has received proposals from the State Governments including West Bengal in regard to the solar energy under the programme;

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

(e) the action taken by the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH): (a) State-wise details of number of villages and hamlets covered under the Remote Village Electrification Programme during the last three years are given in Statement-I. No proposal has been received in the Ministry from the states during the current year.

(b) State-wise details of funds released during the last three years are given in Statement-2. Further, Central Financial Assistance is sanctioned to the state implementing agencies on a project to project basis and is released in two installments comprising of an initial advance and the final installment after completion. Since the released funds are for specific projects, their utilization is carried out by the state implementing agencies over the project completion period. If approved projects are not proceeded with, the state implementing agencies are required to return the released funds along with the accrued interest.

(c) to (e) Proposals under the Programme are received from the states on a regular basis and eligible projects are considered and approved. Year-wise details of such proposals are included in Statement-II. under "sanctioned".

Statement I

State-wise details of villages and hamlets covered under the Remote Village Electrification Programme

Sl. No.	State	2007-08		2008-09		2009-10	
		Sanctioned	Completed	Sanctioned	Completed	Sanctioned	Completed
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	—	—	13	—	—	—
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	—	89	—	1	—	—
3.	Assam	1485	169	—	77	171	581
4.	Chhattisgarh	36	74	184	—	94	—
5.	Gujarat	—	36	—	—	—	—
6.	Haryana	—	149	92	92	—	—
7.	Jammu and Kashmir	27	13	68	—	177	30

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
8.	Jharkhand	—	153	8	9	36	—
9.	Karnataka	46	16	13	14	—	—
10.	Kerala	49	—	—	—	—	—
11.	Madhya Pradesh	75	42	—	89	126	27
12.	Maharashtra	—	55	82	91	—	82
13.	Manipur	14	40	35	17	—	—
14.	Meghalaya	—	2	—	—	66	70
15.	Nagaland	—	3	—	—	—	—
16.	Orissa	—	42	91	14	371	150
17.	Rajasthan	—	90	—	—	—	73
18.	Tamil Nadu	32	—	—	—	—	—
19.	Tripura	205	165	—	—	251	—
20.	Uttarakhand	23	76	50	—	12	—
21.	Uttar Pradesh	—	65	—	14	105	—
22.	West Bengal	—	—	—	—	22	—
Total		1992	1279	636	418	1431	1013

Statement II*Remote Village Electrification Programme (State-wise Details of Fund Released)*

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl.No.	State	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	0	17.94	6.13
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	197.52	278.57	0
3.	Assam	7001.88	2025.79	1185.43
4.	Bihar	0	-	0
5.	Chhattisgarh	290.50	820.01	510.83
6.	Gujarat	0	-	0
7.	Haryana	0	55.69	12.87
8.	Himachal Pradesh	0	-	0
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	583.22	1107.89	366.83

1	2	3	4	5
10.	Jharkhand	1416.29	1036.62	576.39
11.	Karnataka	106.03	10.13	0
12.	Kerala	8.08	330.96	0
13.	Madhya Pradesh	440.69	515.05	704.84
14.	Maharashtra	1125.60	593.35	0
15.	Manipur	111.57	409.02	0
16.	Meghalaya	103.79	8.08	117.87
17.	Mizoram	0	-	0
18.	Nagaland	7.43	-	0
19.	Orissa	276.00	313.49	1750.66
20.	Rajasthan	861.00	-	449.16
21.	Sikkim	0	-	8.05
22.	Tamil Nadu	0	-	66.76
23.	Tripura	547.31	1159.61	588.65
24.	Uttarakhand	203.93	184.11	55.24
25.	Uttar Pradesh	0.00	-	545.06
26.	West Bengal	0.00	-	1340.64
27.	New Delhi (NPC)	-	15.04	0
28.	Others (TERI)	23.82	-	0
29.	I&PA/Adm.I/VESP Meeting	-	-	0
Total		13304.76	8881.43	8285.41

National Biogas and Manure Management Programme

*418. SHRI KISHANBHAI V. PATEL:
SHRI NARAHARI MAHATO:

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

(a) the salient features of the National Biogas and Manure Management Programme (NBMMMP) being implemented in the country;

(b) the details of the total number of villages covered under NBMMMP during the last three years in the country, State-wise;

(c) whether certain State Governments have submitted proposals to the Union Government under the Programme;

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

(e) the action taken by the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH): (a) to (e) The salient features of the National Biogas and Manure Management programme (NBMMMP) being implemented in the country are given at Statement-I enclosed.

During the last three years a total of about 3.03 lakh biogas plants have been installed under NBMMMP in the

country. The details of village-wise coverage are maintained at Block/Taluka Level by the concerned State Government/Implementing Agencies of the programme. The State-wise and year-wise number of family type biogas plants installed during the last three years is given at Statement-II enclosed.

Some of the State Governments/Implementing Agencies have submitted their proposals for allocation of

physical targets for biogas Plants and the same *vis-a-vis* their achievements during the year 2009-10 have been considered by the Ministry while allocating physical targets for the programme. The State-wise details of allocation of physical targets for installation of family type biogas plants under the National Biogas and Manure Management Programme for the year 2010-11 for various States/Implementing Agencies are given in the Statement-III enclosed.

Statement I

Pattern of Central Financial Assistance under National Biogas and Manure Management Programme w.e.f. 1st Nov. 2009 for 11th Plan

Sl. No.	Items for Central Financial Assistance (CFA)	Family type Biogas Plants under CDM		Family type Biogas plants under NBMMP**	
		1 cum	2-4 cum	1 cum	2-4 cum
1	2	3	4	5	6
A.	Central Financial Assistance to beneficiaries of Biogas Plant (in Rs. per plant)				
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 & Kalimpong Sub-Divisions of Darjeeling, Sunderbans (W.B.) and Andaman and Nicobar Islands	3,500	4,500	4,000	10,000
4.	All Others	2,100	2,700	4,000	8,000
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	

1	2	3	4	5	6
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. Training Courses (in Rs.)					
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 & management course for workers of companies/ entrepreneurs	38,500		67,500	
G. Biogas Development & Training Centers		As per existing pattern	As per existing pattern		
H. Communication & 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	
1.	Support for Repair of Non-functional Plants with the restriction of utilization of upto 5% of the outlay of the programme in that year of the concerned State/UT	Nil		50% of applicable CFA category subject to sharing of 50% of the cost of repair by the beneficiary.	

Family type Biozas Plants under CDM

Family type Biogas plants under NBMMP

@ Extra Rs. 300 per plant in excess of 200 biogas biogas plants.

Extra Rs. 150 per plant in excess of 3000 biogas plants.

\$ Extra Rs. 100 per plant in excess of 7000 biogas plants & maximum of Rs. 30 lakh.

**Maximum of 50% of the cost of the biogas plant for low cost models.

^Extra Rs. 350 per plant in excess of 100 biogas plants.

^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.

Statement II

State-wise and year-wise family type biogas plants installed during last three years under National Biogas and Manure Management Programme

State/UT/Agency	Numbers of Biogas plants installed		
	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10* (upto March, 2010)
1	2	3	4
Andhra Pradesh	10195	12510	12861
Arunachal Pradesh	100	150	100

1	2	3	4
Assam	2500	6000	8950
Bihar	0	0	0
Chhattisgarh	2095	3118	3322
Goa	21	34	18
Gujarat	7801	5292	5296
Haryana	1034	1297	1200
Himachal Pradesh	151	0	60
Jammu and Kashmir	0	24	18
Jharkhand	186	424	505
Karnataka	2433	4250	7608
Kerala	2144	3301	2084
Madhya Pradesh	7042	13331	11193
Maharashtra	15066	12261	6183
Manipur	0	0	0
Meghalaya	200	154	400
Mizoram	100	100	50
Nagaland	131	200	276
Orissa	3895	2332	4177
Punjab	3000	7470	5000
Rajasthan	0	0	0
Sikkim	172	197	200
Tamil Nadu	1223	693	990
Tripura	0	159	25
Uttar Pradesh	2856	1119	1534
Uttarakhand	370	502	478
West Bengal	11000	15000	15000
KVIC & Others	15125	18000	18570
Total	88,840	1,07,918	1,06,120

*Figures for the year 2009-10 are being firmed up.

Statement III

State-wise physical targets for the year 2010-11 for installation of family type Biogas plants under National Biogas and Manure Management Programme

Sl. No.	State/UT/Agency	Physical Targets allocated for the year 2010-11
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh (NEDCAP)	18000
2.	Arunachal Pradesh (APEDA)	200
3.	FDA, Forest Department, Assam	5000
4.	Bihar (BREDA)	300
5.	Chhattisgarh (CREDA)	3700
6.	Goa (Directorate of Agriculture)	50
7.	Gujarat (GAIC Ltd.) Ahmedabad	10000
8.	Haryana, Panchkula	1500
9.	HAREDA	500
10.	Himachal Pradesh Dir. of Agri. Shimla	300
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	1000
12.	Jharkhand (JHREDA)	1000
13.	Karnataka RD&PR Dept.	11000
14.	Karnataka BFMK	5000
15.	Kerala, Directorate of Agril, Trivandrum	3000
16.	ANERT, Kerala	500
17.	Madhya Pradesh MPSAIDC, Ltd. Bhopal	12000
18.	MPUVN, MP	2000
19.	MP Society for Rural Livelihood Promotion Bhopal	2000
20.	Maharashtra (RD&WC Depatt.) Mumbai-21	8000
21.	Manipur, S&T Depatt.	50
22.	Meghalaya, Shillong (MNREDA)	600
23.	Directorate of Animal Husbandry & Veterinary Mizoram, Khatala, AIZA WL	200
24.	Nagaland, Directorate of New & Renewable Energy, Kohima	500

1	2	3
25.	Orissa (OREDA), Bhubaneswar	7000
26.	Puducherry	50
27.	Punjab-PEDA, Chandigarh	16000
28.	Rajasthan, RBDTC, CTAE, Udaipur	100
29.	Sikkim (SREDA), Gangtok	240
30.	Tamil Nadu	1500
31.	Tripura (TREDA)	100
32.	Uttar Pradesh, RDD, UP	4000
33.	NEDA, U.P.	500
34.	Uttarakhand-UREDA	500
35.	Uttarakhand-RDD	400
36.	West Bengal (WEBREDA) Kolkata	15000
37.	KVIC, Mumbai	19000
Total		150790

[*Translation*]

Review/Implementation of NRHM

*419. SHRI BHISMA SHANKAR *ALIAS* KUSHAL TIWARI:
SHRI N. CHELUVARAYA SWAMY:

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

(a) the present status of the National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) in the country;

(b) whether the Government is aware of the non-availability of essential medicines, diagnostic kits and non-functionality of medical equipment in several Government hospitals in the country;

(c) if so, the details thereof and the corrective measures taken in the matter;

(d) whether a review of the progress and implementation of the medical health facilities/schemes/programmes under NRHM in various States was conducted recently; and

(e) if so, the outcome thereof and the corrective measures taken by the Government to remove the deficiencies noticed?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) The National Rural Health Mission (NRHM), launched in April, 2005, provides assistance to State Governments for strengthening the public health system by way of improving health infrastructure, augmentation of human resources and community involvement in delivery of services. So far, under the Mission, 7.49 lakh Accredited Social Health Activists (ASHAs) have been selected and 5.65 lakh trained up to 4th module. 5.19 lakh ASHAs have been provided with drug kits. Nearly 18,776 doctors and 87,973 para-medical personnel have been engaged on contract basis. 40,426 sub-centres have been strengthened with a second ANM. 15,196 health facilities are functioning on 24x7 basis while 2,463 health facilities that include district hospitals, sub-divisional hospitals and community health centres are functioning as first referral units. *Rogi Kalyan Samitis* are functional in 29,223 health facilities and 4,51,473 Village Health and Sanitation Committees have been constituted.

(b) and (c) Health being a State subject, the State Governments are to ensure availability of essential medicines, diagnostic kits and proper functioning of the medical equipments. However, under NRHM untied funds are provided to sub-centres, Primary Health Centres, Community Health Centres and district hospitals with flexibility to procure essential drugs and essential equipments as per actual need. Under the Mission, the States also have the flexibility to utilise the funds under Mission Flexipool for annual maintenance of equipment.

(d) The 3rd Common Review Mission under NRHM, which covered 14 States and 3 Union Territories, was undertaken in November 2009. The Review Mission assessed various aspects of health care facilities including the status of diagnostic, logistic and supply chain management.

(e) The findings of the CRM were shared with all the States/UTs in a dissemination workshop. Follow up action on the recommendations made by the Mission are regularly monitored and included as part of the Programme Implementation Plan. Finalisation of essential drugs list, promotion of rational drug use and uninterrupted supply of drugs through proper logistics and supply management are accorded priorities under NRHM.

[English]

Enforcement of Medical Ethics

*420. SHRI R. DHYUVANARAYANA:
SHRI BHOOPENDRA SINGH:

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

(a) whether a study report in the Indian Journal of Medical Ethics has revealed that many vaccine manufacturers are offering vaccines at reduced prices to doctors, who in turn, charge the full price from the patients;

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

(c) the complaints received against the doctors for violating the Code of Medical Ethics during the last three years and the current year and the action taken against them;

(d) whether the Government has received any proposals from the Medical Council of India (MCI) and some other medical institutions in the matter;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to enforce medical ethics in the country and bring about a comprehensive legislation encompassing the various related aspects including regulation for the pharmaceutical industry on disclosure of gifts given to the doctors?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (f) Yes, Madam. Dr. Rakesh Lodha of the Department of Pediatrics, All India Institute of Medical Sciences (AIIMS) and Dr. Anurag Bhargav of Jan Swasthya Sahyog in Chhattisgarh have recently conducted a study reported in a recent issue of Indian Journal of Medical Ethics that vaccine manufacturers are offering vaccines at hugely reduced prices to doctors. However, many of these doctors are charging full price of these vaccines from the patients.

Ministry of Health & Family Welfare, in consultation with Medical Council of India, has amended the Indian Medical Council (Professional conduct, Etiquette and Ethics) Regulations, 2002, on 10.12.2009. The amendment prohibits the doctors from accepting gifts, travel facility, hospitality, cash or monetary grants or any other favours from any pharmaceutical and allied health sector industry for self or family members.

Further, Medical Council of India has informed that out of a total of 1992 complaints received against doctors during the last three years and current year, 31 doctors have either been warned or their names temporarily removed from the Indian Medical Register.

Quality of Fairness Creams

4565. SHRI RAJIAH SIRICILLA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has examined the claims of various cosmetic and herbal fairness creams in the country;

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

(c) whether the Government has ordered any enquiry into the ill/side-effects of these fairness creams;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the measures taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to ensure the quality of such products?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI): (a) and (b) Under the provision of Drugs & Cosmetics Act 1940 and rules there under, a manufacturing license is issued by the State Licensing Authority under Form-32 for sale or for distribution. Therefore at the time of licensing, all claims are to be examined by the State Licensing Authority before grant of manufacturing license.

(c) and (d) Central Drugs Standard Control Organisation (CDSCO) has not received such type of complaints recently, however, as and when such complaints are received the same are forwarded to State Licensing Authority to carry out necessary investigations.

(e) The quality of such products are ensured as per the provisions of Schedule Q and Schedule S of Drugs and Cosmetics Rules, which ensures dyes, colours and pigments used in cosmetics and standard for cosmetics in finished forms are as per the Bureau of Indian Standards.

Test for Foreign Medical Graduates

4566. SHRI ABDUL RAHMAN:
SHRI D.B. CHANDRE GOWDA:
SHRI A.K.S. VIJAYAN:
SHRI S.R. JEYADURAI:

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

(a) the number of the students who appeared in the Screening test conducted by the National Board of Examinations and the number out of them succeeded during each of the last three years and the current year;

(b) whether the Government has ascertained the causes of low pass percentage in the said examination;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government proposes to review the examination process and take certain measures to make it more transparent such as well defined syllabus, publication of correct answers etc; and

(e) 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) A total number of 18151 students appeared in the Screening Test conducted by National Board of Examination and out of them a total number of 4179 have succeeded during the last three years and current year.

(b) No. (c) Does not arise.

(d) and (e) The review of examination is a continuing process and undertaken after regular intervals.

Soft Loan from ADB to India Infrastructure Company Ltd.

4567. SHRI AMARNATH PRADHAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the State owned India Infrastructure Company Limited (IIFCL) has received any soft loan from the Asian Development Bank (ADB);

(b) if so, the amount of loan received far;

(c) whether IIFCL has plans to refinance loan to National Highways Authority of India (NHAI) for the development of roads; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) Three loan agreements have been signed by IIFCL with ADB for assistance of US\$ 300 million, \$ 200 million and \$ 210 million on 03.03.2008, 26.02.2009 and 22.12.2009 respectively.

(b) IIFCL has received a total of US\$ 406 million from ADB so far.

(c) and (d) No, Madam.

[Translation]

Transfer of Head Works to Bhakra Beas Management Board

4568. SHRI DEVJI M. PATEL:
SHRI BHARAT RAM MEGHWAL:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has taken a decision regarding the transferring of the head works to the Bhakra Beas Management Board;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) and (b) Section 79 (1) (c) of the Punjab Reorganization Act, 1966 provides for the administration, maintenance and operation of the Irrigation headworks at Ropar, Harike and Ferozpur by Bhakra Management Board (now called Bhakra Beas Management Board or BBMB). The headworks are under the control of the Government of Punjab. Both Rajasthan and Haryana have been requesting for the transfer of control of these headworks from Punjab to BBMB for quite some time. In two Inter-State meetings convened by the Ministry of Water Resources in July/August, 1992 and July, 2002, the issue was discussed, but could not be amicably resolved.

(c) Presently, the matter is sub-judice and pending in the Hon'ble Supreme Court. The Hon'ble High court of Rajasthan in their Judgment in 02.05.2005 in Civil Writ Petition No. 3995/2004 has directed BBMB to take over from the State of Punjab, administration, operation and maintenance of the Irrigation Works & Headworks as per Section 79 of the Punjab Reorganization Act, 1966. The State of Punjab has not only challenged the Judgment dated 02.05.2005 of the Hon'ble High Court of Rajasthan in the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India by filing S.L.P. but also challenged Section 78 & 79 of Punjab Reorganization Act, 1966 in Original Suit No. 02/2007 before the Hon'ble Supreme Court. Similarly, State of Haryana has also filed Original Suit No. 01/2008 in the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India praying for directions to the State of Punjab to

transfer the control of Head works of Ropar, Harike & Ferozpur and the same is pending adjudication.

[English]

Gas-Based Power Projects in Karnataka

4569. SHRI G.M. SIDDESHWARA: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the State Government of Karnataka has submitted a proposal for establishment of gas-based Power projects in the state to the Union Government;

(b) if so, whether the Union Government has considered the request of the State Government;

(c) if so, the present status of the proposal; and

(d) the time by which the final decision is likely to be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) to (d) Government of Karnataka has submitted a proposal indicating gas requirement of 62 MMSCMD for gas based power projects with an installed capacity of 9000 MW and for five proposed industrial zones in the state and domestic and commercial gas distribution.

At present Karnataka is not connected with GAIL pipeline network. As per the information provided by GAIL to CEA, Dabhol to Bangaluru pipeline with capacity of 16 MMSCMD is likely to be commissioned by 2011-12 and with supply of 16 MMSCMD gas to Karnataka, a maximum gas based capacity of about 3400 MW can be installed in State.

So far, Empowered Group of Ministers (EGoM) has allocated gas to only existing gas power projects (including 2009-10 projects). Further, EGoM in meeting dated 27.10.2009 decided that the requirement of natural gas for plants to be commissioned beyond 2009-10 would be reviewed from time to time by the EGoM for making firm allotments to such plants from the fallback quantity available.

As regards power projects which are in the pipeline, Empowered Group of Ministers (EGoM) has decided that, subject to the availability of gas, necessary allocations from KG D-6 fields will be made to these projects as and when they are ready to commence production.

[*Translation*]

Priority Sector Loans for Handlooms

4570. DR. KIRODI LAL MEENA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has any proposal to provide reservation to Scheduled Castes (SCs) and Scheduled Tribes (STs) in the priority sector loans for the handlooms;

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

(c) if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether there is a provision of such classification in the current five year plan; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (e) As reported by Ministry of Textiles, Office of the Development Commissioner for Handlooms, there is no such proposal. However, as per the extant guidelines of Reserve Bank of India (RBI) on Priority Sector Lending (PSL), loans to Scheduled Castes (SCs) and Scheduled Tribes (STs) form part of Weaker Sections of the PSL of the Banks. This would include loans to Handloom sector, as well.

Further, in order to ensure adequate credit flow to the weaker sections under PSL of Banks, a substantial portion of the total priority sector credit in all centrally sponsored employment generation schemes, like Swarnajayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY), Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY), Schemes for Rehabilitation of Manual Scavengers (SRMS) and Differential Rate of Interest (DRI) Scheme, is earmarked for the SCs and STs.

Irregularities in HUDCO

4571. SHRI MAHENDRASINH P. CHAUHAN:
SHRI ANJAN KUMAR M. YADAV:

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

(a) whether the financial irregularities in the Housing & Urban Development Corporation (HUDCO) have been reported during the last several years, causing loss of revenue to the Government;

(b) if so, the facts thereof; and

(c) the action taken by the Government in the matter so far as also against the officials found guilty in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (PROF. SAUGATA ROY): (a) Complaints regarding financial irregularities are received from to time in Corporate Vigilance Department of Housing & Urban Development Corporation Limited (HUDCO). These are investigated and appropriate administrative action as well as action against delinquent officers is taken if allegation of irregularity/lapse are established. Further Loan accounts of HUDCO have been audited by Internal Auditor, Statutory Auditor and Government Auditor every year and in their report no financial irregularities have been commented.

(b) In addition to the complaints received and processed by the Corporate Vigilance Department of HUDCO, in pursuance of the directions of the Hon'ble Supreme Court in a Public Interest Litigation [Writ Petition (Civil) No. 573/2003] filed by Centre for Public Interest Litigation against Housing & Urban Development Corporation Ltd. (HUDCO) & others, the Central Vigilance Commission had conducted an enquiry against alleged irregularities committed by HUDCO in the matter of sanctioning of loans and making investments. The Commission recommended appropriate action against the officers if found responsible for irregularities. The Supreme Court thereafter directed the Union of India to look into the report and take appropriate action. Accordingly an Action Taken Report has been filed on behalf of the Union of India in the Supreme Court.

(c) The matter is subjudice as an updated Action Taken Report in the matter is to be filed in the Supreme Court as per the directions of the Hon'ble Court.

[*English*]

Market Borrowings

4572. SHRI P. BALRAM: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of market borrowings of and small savings made by, each State Government during each of the last three years; and

(b) the future action plan prepared in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) A

statement showing the details of market borrowings raised and releases from National Small Saving Fund to each State Government during each of the last three years is enclosed.

(b) The borrowing ceilings for the States for the financial year 2010-11 have been fixed in accordance with the recommendations of Thirteenth Finance Commission.

Statement

Market borrowings and National Small Savings Fund releases to the State Governments during 2007-08 to 2009-10

(Rupees in crore)

Sl. No.	Name of States	2007-08		2008-09		2009-10	
		Market Borrowings	Small Savings	Market Borrowings	Small Savings	Market Borrowings	Small Savings
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	6650.00	387.44	10933.59	323.20	15383.14	1531.19
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	184.69	26.96	26.05	24.28	79.05	54.37
3.	Assam	963.13	71.81	2505.64	115.28	1909.76	162.92
4.	Bihar	1092.00	846.68	3396.93	792.93	3000.00	1851.57
5.	Chhattisgarh	0.00	80.60	000	67.50	700.00	252.55
6.	Goa	400.00	113.59	500.00	49.36	600.00	175.25
7.	Gujarat	6775.00	915.02	8534.00	671.14	9000.00	3828.54
8.	Haryana	0.00	171.50	2795.00	106.55	4000.00	806.10
9.	Himachal Pradesh	1399.01	158.45	1912.00	102.75	1420.00	467.75
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	2226.10	61.86	1756.85	43.16	1608.93	127.46
11.	Jharkhand	1192.18	169.43	1486.00	178.02	1843.98	863.11
12.	Karnataka	750.00	388.27	7417.00	113.73	6000.00	661.47
13.	Kerala	4296.75	180.45	5515.93	13.29	5456.00	72.42
14.	Madhya Pradesh	1875.00	246.05	4495.25	70.77	5821.00	810.00
15.	Maharashtra	8519.66	2188.01	17761.93	1537.58	15500.00	4313.92
16.	Manipur	247.23	203.27	303.30	203.29	502.78	2.12
17.	Meghalaya	195.69	11.92	259.40	10.54	273.54	68.67
18.	Mizoram	146.87	0.34	156.18	0.00	155.29	11.94
19.	Nagaland	369.05	1.45	466.96	1.68	577.41	5.67
20.	Orissa	0.00	169.09	0.00	160.95	0.00	756.00
21.	Punjab	4121.30	728.76	5061.19	189.95	4985.00	1576.22

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
22.	Rajasthan	3986.96	104.70	6355.80	63.24	7500.00	144.11
23.	Sikkim	249.91	0.00	293.02	0.00	328.01	0.00
24.	Tamil Nadu	4942.44	534.11	9597.73	61.57	12598.96	694.69
25.	Tripura	0.00	15.81	156.00	2.63	350.00	63.52
26.	Uttar Pradesh	4422.00	1955.69	12693.33	1212.75	13876.93	4985.01
27.	Uttarakhand	830.00	230.16	1010.69	188.98	600.00	776.75
28.	West Bengal	11606.65	1470.33	12397.45	1653.74	16551.91	7991 63
Total		67441.62	11431.75	117787.22	7958.86	130621.69	33054.95

[Translation]

CGHS Dispensary

4573. SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a proposal regarding the opening up of Central Government Health Scheme Dispensary at Indore in Madhya Pradesh is pending with the Government;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (c) Due to resource constraints it is not possible for CGHS to be extended to Indore, Madhya Pradesh. Serving Central Government employees in Indore can avail health facilities under provision of Central Services (Medical Attendance) Rules, 1944.

Centre's Share in KSTDC

4574. SHRI PRATAPRAO GANPATRAO JADHAV: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Karnataka has sent a proposal seeking release of the Centre's share of equity alongwith the outstanding amount under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme to the Karnataka Scheduled Tribe Development Corporation Limited (KSTDC) for the year 2008-09; and

(b) if so, the time by which this fund is likely to be released?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (DR. TUSHAR CHAUDHARY): (a) Yes, Madam.

(b) The proposal has been processed as per approved modalities. No time schedule can be indicated.

[English]

Medical Certificate

4575. SHRI VIKRAMBHAI ARJANBHAI MADAM: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government Health Scheme (CGHS) beneficiaries can avail the medical facilities in the dispensaries run by the Corporation/local bodies/State run dispensaries, nearby their residences;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the medical certificates issued by these authorities are valid/to avail of the medical leave by the officers/staff of Central Government; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (d) CGHS beneficiaries can avail treatment in dispensaries run by local bodies/Municipal Corporation/State run dispensaries and the certificates issued by these agencies will be valid for availing leave on Medical grounds.

[Translation]

Education Cess

4576. SHRI KAUSHALENDRA KUMAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the item-wise details of education cess imposed and the amount therefrom spent on education during each of the last three years;

(b) whether there are proposals to impose education cess on the luxurious items and others;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the steps taken or proposed to be taken to widen the base of education cess?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) Education Cess is levied as a percentage of direct and indirect taxes collected by the Union Government. The information about amount therefrom spent on education during the last three years is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(b) There is no such proposal.

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

Anganwadi Centres

4577. SHRIMATI SUSHILA SAROJ: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of nutritious food being provided to pregnant women, lactating mothers and children in the Anganwadi Centres;

(b) whether the Government has received any complaint regarding the quality of this food;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the steps being taken/proposed to be taken by the Government in this regard and to ensure that quality food is provided in the Anganwadi Centres?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) to (d) Under the Integrated Child Development Services [ICDS] Scheme, children below six

years of age and pregnant and lactating mothers are provided supplementary nutrition, in accordance with the guidelines on nutritional and feeding norms issued by Government of India on 24.02.2009 and 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 of 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.

During the last one years, one complaint alleging, *inter-alia*, supply of substandard quality of food materials in Anganwadi Centres has been received from Purba Medinipur Zilla Parishad, West Bengal. The complaint was forwarded to the Government of West Bengal, for taking appropriate action, as the Scheme is implemented by the State Governments/UT Administrations.

The Supplementary Nutrition at the Anganwadi Centres is being provided by States Governments in the form of morning snack and Hot Cooked Meal to children. The meal is cooked by Anganwadi Helpers at Anganwadi Centres and also by Mother Committees/Self Help Groups [SHGs] as per arrangements made by the respective States/UTs. Supplementary Nutrition in the form of Take

Home Ration [THR] for children [6 months to 3 years]/severely underweight and Pregnant and Lactating Mothers is provided through Self-Help Groups [SHGs]/local distribution Committees/Units. In accordance with extant guidelines, States/UTs in collaboration with Food and Nutrition Board/other food testing laboratories carryout periodic checks to ensure that prescribed standards are adhered to and quality and nutritive value of supplementary nutrition is maintained.

[*English*]

New Deposit Scheme for Senior Citizens

4578. SHRI TATHAGATA SATPATHY:
SHRI NILESH NARAYAN RANE:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has initiated a new deposit scheme for the senior citizens including pensioners;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government proposes to keep interest earned from this scheme free from the Income Tax provisions;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the manner in which the Government will protect the interest of senior citizens and pensioners?

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

(b) to (d) Does not arise.

(e) The Senior Citizens Savings Scheme was introduced in August, 2004, keeping in view the welfare of individuals (i) attaining the age of 60 years or (ii) those who attain the age of 55 years or more but less than 60 years and who have retired on superannuation or otherwise on the date of opening of account under these rules, subjects to the condition that the account is opened by such individual within a period of one month of receipt of retirement benefits. The rate of interest on Senior Citizens Savings Scheme has been maintained throughout at 9% per annum, which is the highest amongst all the small savings schemes even though the open market rate of interest has been fluctuating and at present is on the lower side.

Proposal for Hydro Power Project

4579. SHRI ANANTHA VENKATARAMI REDDY: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether proposal of State Government of Andhra Pradesh for Hydro Power Project namely Indira Sagar Polavaram Multipurpose Project (960MW) is lying pending with the Union Government for according concurrence;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the time by which it is likely to be cleared?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) to (c) The Detailed Project Report (DPR) (Power Component) of the Indira Sagar Polavaram Multipurpose Project (12x80=960 MW) was submitted by Andhra Pradesh Power Generation Corporation (APGENCO) to Central Electricity Authority (CEA) for concurrence on 10th October, 2009. The Project envisages generation of power corresponding to water available now (*i.e.* Initial Stage), which is likely to get reduced gradually to ultimate stage consequential to upstream utilization of water. As such, benefits from the project would need to be assessed in different stages corresponding to upstream development.

In view of non-availability of duly vetted and approved hydrological data for various stages of development, the DPR of the project was returned to APGENCO on 16.03.2010 with the suggestion to resubmit the same after getting the hydrology vetted from Central Water Commission (CWC). The revised DPR has not been submitted by APGENCO.

New System of DIN

4580. SHRI P.T. THOMAS: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has taken any decision to introduce the new system of Document Identification Number (DIN) for Income Tax Return; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) and (b) Yes Madam. It has been provided in the Income Tax Act, 1961 that every Income Tax Authority shall allot a computer generated Document Identification Number (DIN). Every document, letter or any correspondence, shall be

received by an income tax authority or on behalf of such authority, only after allotting and quoting of a computer generated Document Identification Number.

[Translation]

Board of Directors in Banks

4581. SHRI HUKMADEO NARAYAN YADAV: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Directors in the Board of Directors are required in the Public Sector Banks (PSBs), Bank-wise;

(b) whether the reservation policy is in force regarding appointment of Directors in the said Banks; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor alongwith the number of Directors from SC/ST/OBC category in the Banks?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) A list, incorporating the total number of directors required on the boards of public sector banks, is enclosed as a Statement.

(b) and (c) No Madam. However, the guidelines for appointment of part-time non-official directors on the boards of public sector banks, as approved by the Appointments Committee of the Cabinet, stipulate that, 'as far as possible representation may also be given to women and the persons belonging to SC/ST community'.

Statement

Bank-wise total number of Directors on the Boards of Public Sector Bank

Name of the Bank	No. of Directors
1	2
Allahabad Bank	14
Andhra Bank	14
Bank of Baroda	14
Bank of India	14
Bank of Maharashtra	13
Canara Bank	14
Central Bank of India	14

1	2
Corporation Bank	14
Dena Bank	13
Indian Bank	14
Indian Overseas Bank	14
Oriental Bank of Commerce	14
Punjab National Bank	14
Punjab & Sind Bank	14
Syndicate Bank	14
Union Bank of India	14
United Bank of India	13
UCO Bank	14
Vijaya Bank	13
State Bank of India	13
State Bank of Bikaner & Jaipur	14
State Bank of Hyderabad	14
State Bank of Indore	14
State Bank of Mysore	14
State Bank of Patiala	14
State Bank of Travancore	14

[English]

Repositioning of NABARD

4582. SK. SAIDUL HAQUE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the benefits accrued to Indian Agriculturists after withdrawing Reserve Bank of India (RBI) shares in the National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD);

(b) whether repositioning exercise is sought to be placed in tune with the Government move towards the corporatization of Indian agriculture to the detriment of millions of of poor farmers of this country; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (c) The Government of India (GoI), in consultation with the

Reserve Bank of India (RBI), had decided to take-over 72.5% of the overall shareholding in the National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD), presently held by RBI, thus taking Govt's holding in NABARD to 100%.

Meanwhile, RBI has requested the Government that due to the impact of recent global crisis and operational exigencies status quo may be maintained for some more time.

The change in shareholding pattern of NABARD will not, however, have any impact on the overall working of NABARD or its mandate, as envisioned in the Preamble to the NABARD Act, 1981, *viz.* providing and regulating credit and other facilities for the promotion and development of agriculture, small scale industries, cottage and village industries, handicrafts and other rural crafts and other allied economic activities in rural areas with a view to promoting integrated rural development and securing prosperity of rural areas, and/or matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.

Seizure of Toxic Wheat

4583. SHRI ASADUDDIN OWASI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Customs Department has seized 1250 tonnes of toxic wheat from Australia;

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

(c) steps taken or being taken to restrict such activities in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) and (b) Customs have detained 1250 MTS of Wheat, valued at Rs. 1.78 crores, imported from Australia in 50 containers at Chennai port on a reasonable suspicion that the same contained pesticide beyond permissible level. The Central Food Laboratory, Mysore has confirmed that the above said consignment was found to contain a pesticide residue chlorpyrifos @ 0.75 Mg/Kg which exceeds the maximum permissible limit of @ 0.05 Mg/Kg and was unfit for human consumption.

(c) All the Customs Port formations as well as the Directorate of Revenue Intelligence are on alert to prevent import of Toxic Wheat into the Country.

Centre for Excellence in Habitat Studies in Kerala

4584. SHRI KODIKKUNNIL SURESH: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to State:

(a) whether the State Government of Kerala has requested to the Union Government for an assistance of Rs. 5 crores to develop the Laurie Baker International School of Habitat Studies;

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

(c) the time by which the amount is likely to be released to the Government of Kerala for the purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (PROF. SAUGATA ROY): (a) to (c) In March, 2009 the Government of Kerala addressed the Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation regarding their proposal to develop Laurie Baker Nirmithi Training Research Institute as a centre of excellence in the field of research related to cost-effective construction and to impart training in alternate building technology, at national/international level at a financial outlay of Rs. 5 crores. In June, 2009 Government of Kerala forwarded to Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation two project proposals by the Kerala State Nirmithi Kendra, (i) on establishment of Laurie Baker International School of Habitat Studies (LABISHAS) and (ii) project for Innovative Building Materials.

Presently there is no ongoing scheme under the Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation for providing Central assistance for the proposal made by the Government of Kerala.

Use of Solar Panels in Cellular Towers

4585. SHRI P. KUMAR:
SHRI RAJAJIAH SIRICILLA:
SHRI G.S. BASAVARAJ:

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

(a) whether the cellular towers, using diesel generators consume a lot of power in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government proposes to promote the use of solar panels instead of diesel generator in the cellular towers in the country;

(d) if so, whether the Government has allocated funds to the State Governments for the purpose;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH): (a) and (b) As per reports, there are about 3 lakh telecom towers in the country and most of them use diesel generator as a backup power source. They are estimated to be consuming about 1 billion liters of diesel in a year.

(c) to (f) Many tower companies and mobile service providers are already using solar photovoltaic systems at some of the telecom towers to reduce their dependence on diesel generators.

Under the Jawaharlal Nehru National Solar Mission the Government has decided to provide subsidy/soft loan for various off-grid solar applications, including use of solar photovoltaic systems in telecom towers. The scheme is to be implemented through various organizations including the state nodal agencies.

The specific project proposals are to be considered on the merit of the proposals and the release of funds would be linked to the progress of the project.

Bureau of Energy Efficiency

4586. SHRI NARANBHAI KACHHADIA: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Bureau of Energy Efficiency (BEE) has launched several painting competition schemes in order to increase awareness of children towards energy conservation in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the BEE proposes to launch similar scheme in the colleges and other parts of the country; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) and (b) The Ministry of Power/Bureau of Energy Efficiency (BEE) has

been organizing the National Painting Competition for School Children of the 4th and 5th classes from 2005 to 2008 and 4th, 5th and 6th classes from 2009. The competition is held at the school, State and National Level and the award winners are felicitated on the National Energy Conservation Day (14th December) every year. The participation of children has been increasing as indicated below:

Year	Total No. of Participating Students (in Lakhs)
2005	3.45
2006	3.99
2007	5.25
2008	6.96
2009	9.11

(c) No, Madam.

(d) Does not arise.

Multi Super Speciality Hospital at VIMS, Bellary

4587. SHRIMATI J. SHANTHA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Karnataka has requested the Union Government for financial assistance for Multi Super Speciality Hospital at Vijayanagar Institute of Medical Science (VIMS), Bellary;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) Yes.

(b) and (c) Based on the fund availability under XI Five Year Plan, 13 medical colleges in Phase-I and 6 in Phase II of Pradhan Mantri Swasthya Suraksha Yojana has been approved for upgradation. This institute is not included in the approved scheme.

[Translation]

Allotment of Land for Hotels

4588. SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the land allotted to various companies in Delhi and the National Capital Region (NCR) for the construction of hotels for the forthcoming Commonwealth Games in Delhi;

(b) the current status of construction of said hotels;

(c) whether it is a fact that construction work of some hotels is being done very slowly by several companies and some companies have so far even not started the work;

(d) if so, the details of such companies; and

(e) the action taken by the Government in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (PROF. SAUGATA ROY): (a) As per Entry 18 of List II - State List in the Seventh Schedule of the Constitution, land is a State subject. As such, the allotment of land for construction of hotels in the NCR except for NCT of Delhi is done by the respective State Governments. In the National Capital Territory of Delhi, the Delhi Development Authority (DDA) has allotted 39 hotel sites through auction/tender to various companies for generating hotel rooms before Commonwealth Games.

(b) Insofar as the status of construction of these 39 hotels where land has been allotted by DDA is concerned, DDA has informed that 04 hotels have completed construction. In 12 cases there is substantial progress while in 10 other cases, construction is at various stages.

(c) and (d) Yes, Madam. DDA has also informed that in respect of 13 hotels in Delhi, there has been no progress in construction. As per the information provided by the Ministry of Tourism, Government of India, in respect of construction of hotels in NCR, of the 7,222 rooms under construction in Haryana, 6685 rooms have been completed. In Ghaziabad, of the 1,068 rooms under construction, 672 rooms have been completed. In Greater NOIDA, 161 rooms have been completed, and 290 rooms are under construction while in NOIDA, 306 rooms have been completed.

(e) Construction of hotels is primarily a private sector activity. The Task Force in the Ministry of Tourism, consisting of representatives of Ministries and State Governments on creation of additional hotel accommodation in NCR, has been reviewing the progress of the hotel projects regularly.

[English]

Key Parameters in RRBS

4589. SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the key parameters including the number of manpower of each of Regional Rural Banks (RRBs) as on March 31, 1991;

(b) the comparative rate of increase in said key parameters and the rate of decrease in the manpower as on March 31, 2009; and

(c) the rate of attrition in during the last three years in RRBs and the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (c) At present there are 82 Regional Rural Banks (RRBs) in the country. Information relating to the rate of increase of attrition of the workforce, recruitment, promotion, etc. in RRBs is not maintained centrally by National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD), however, the key parameters for RRBs for the last two years are given below:-

Parameters	(Amount Rs. in crore)	
	2007-08	2008-09 (as on 31.03.2009)
No. of RRBs	91*	86*
No. of Branches	14761	15181
Districts covered by RRBs	594	616
Staff	68005	68526
Owned Fund	8732.59	10910.29
Deposit	99093.46	120188.90
Borrowings	11494	12734.64
Investments	48559.54	65909.92
Gross Loan (O/s)	58984.27	67802.10
Loan Issued	38581.97	43367.13
Branch Productivity	10.71	12.38
Staff Productivity	2.32	2.74

*No. of RRBs are reducing on account of amalgamation.

[Translation]

Misuse of Food Meant for the Patients

4590. SHRI BHAUSAHEB RAJARAM WAKCHAURE: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the food and other items meant for the patients in Government hospital in Delhi are not reaching to them and are being misused by the employees working in these hospitals;

(b) whether the Government has conducted any enquiry in this regard;

(c) if so, the details of the enquiry reports; and

(d) the action taken by the Government against the persons found guilty?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (d) In so far as Central Government Hospitals in Delhi, namely, Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia Hospital, Safdarjung Hospital & LHMC & Associated hospitals are concerned, no such incidence has been reported.

[English]

Simplification of Loans Procedure

4591. SHRI E.G. SUGAVANAM:
SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHURY:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any proposal to simplify the procedures for raising loans including home loans;

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

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (c) Indian Banks' Association (IBA) had circulated a standardized loan application form to all Member Banks for use by all borrowers in the MSE sector irrespective of the loan amount. However, for loans beyond Rs. 25 lakh it was suggested that banks might obtain additional information from the borrower, as deemed necessary.

Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has informed that the instructions issued by them *inter alia*, provide that Banks and financial institutions should devise a system of giving acknowledgement for receipt of all loan applications. Time frame within which loan application up to Rs. 2 lakhs will be disposed of should also be indicated in acknowledgement of such applications. Further Banks/ financial institutions should verify the loan applications within a reasonable period of time. If additional details/ documents are required, they should intimate the borrowers immediately.

Additional ICDS Projects

4592. SHRI S. PAKKIRAPPA: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether some of the State Governments including Karnataka have sent proposals to the Union Government for sanction of additional/ICDS projects;

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

(c) the time by which final decision is likely to be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) to (c) Proposals for additional ICDS Projects, over and above those sanctioned during 3rd Phase of expansion of the ICDS Scheme, were received from the State Governments of Assam, Arunachal Pradesh, Delhi, Himachal Pradesh and Orissa. No proposal has, however, been received from the Government of Karnataka.

State-wise details of Projects requested by the States and sanctioned by Government of India in March, 2010 are as below:

State	Number of additional ICDS Projects requested	Number of additional ICDS Projects sanctioned
Assam	3	3
Arunachal Pradesh	5	5
Delhi	40	40
Himachal Pradesh	2	2
Orissa	12	12

National Policy on Patients Safety

4593. SHRI S.S. RAMASUBBU: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have any proposal to launch a National Policy on Patients Safety;

(b) if so, the details alongwith features thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (c) There is no proposal to launch a National Policy on Patients Safety so far. However, the Government of India has taken up patient safety issues in the form of a Hospital Patient Safety Initiative, under which Patient safety Committees have been formed in three Central Government hospitals in Delhi namely, Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia Hospital, Safdarjung Hospital and Lady Hardinge Medical College and its associated hospitals. The Patient Safety committee is headed by Medical Superintendent or Additional Medical Superinendent. Beside, Hospital experts, the members of committee also include representative of a Non Government Organization. One Journalist and one patient or his/her attendant.

These hospitals conduct meetings of their patient safety committees to review the various patient safety related issues including adverse events reported and take corrective actions. Records of all meetings of patient safety committees are maintained.

Diversion of River Water for Power Generation

4594. SHRI ANANDRAO ADSUL:
SHRI DHARMENDRA YADAV:
SHRI GAJANAN D. BABAR:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the massive diversion of river water for power generation has threatened life and habitation in the rivers, basin;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether while granting permission for the construction of power projects the Government has considered this aspect;

(d) if so, the reasons for granting permission to divert river water for power generation; and

(e) if not, the corrective measures taken or proposed to be taken by the Union Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) to (e) All aspects relating to impact of development of hydro projects on the life and habitation in the rivers' basin including impact of diversion of river water on the downstream areas either due to reduction in flows or irregular flows are being looked after by Ministry of Environment & Forests (MoEF) at the time of according environment clearance and the hydro projects are taken up for construction only after the same are given necessary clearance by MoEF. As per the revised Environment Impact Assessment (EIA) Notification issued in September, 2006, EIA study for the projects are required to be carried out by the project proponents as per the guidelines of MoEF and Terms of Reference (ToR) for EIA study of any project have to be got approved by the project proponent from MoEF at the Scoping Stage.

As per ToR framed by MoEF for preparation of EIA Reports for hydro electric projects, the study area shall include the catchment area, the submergence area and the project area to be acquired for various projects appurtenances, area within ten km. from main project components *i.e.* dam, power house etc. EIA study shall also include assessment of downstream impact on water, land and human environment due to drawing up of the river in the stretch between dam site and power house site.

Revenue Pending Realization

4595. SHRI PURNMASI RAM: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cases of revenue pending its realization as on December, 2009 in respect of indirect taxes and the amount involved therein and time since when these are pending realization;

(b) the amount so far realized alongwith the reasons for such poor realization;

(c) whether the position with regard to adjudication of cases is also grim in the Central excise, customs and service for more than one year as on 31st March, 2009; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and reasons therefore alongwith steps taken in regard thereto?

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.

Use of Asbestos

4596. SHRIMATI SHRUTI CHOUDHRY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether use of asbestos has been banned in most of the countries because of its cancer causing effects;

(b) if so, the reasons for which even today some States in the country are using asbestos cement pressure pipes in water supply schemes, particularly, in rural areas;

(c) whether the Union Government has sought any report from the State Governments in this regard;

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

(e) the corrective steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI S. GANDHISELVAN): (a) Some countries have banned the use of asbestos for certain health hazards.

(b) From the available literature, there does not appear to be any health hazard from asbestos cemented pipes used for drinking water.

(c) to (e) Do not arise.

Campaign to Promote Organ Donation

4597. SHRI SARVEY SATYANARAYANA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has tied up with the private and other organizations to mobilize the campaign to promote organ donation especially in the rural areas of the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the response received so far from each State including Andhra Pradesh; and

(c) the future action plan prepared by the Government with the international organisations in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) No.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Widows in Mathura and Vrindavan

4598. SHRI G.S. BASAVARAJ: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of widows who have been driven out of their homes after the deaths of their husbands are camped in ashrams of Mathura and Vrindavan with no social security or access to basic healthcare;

(b) if so, whether the Hon'ble Supreme Court had directed the National Commission for Women (NCW) to undertake a survey of thousands of widows living miserably in Vrindavan and Mathura in November, 2008;

(c) if so, the status of the survey being conducted by the NCW; and

(d) the time by which the NCW likely to submit its Report to the Supreme Court?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) Yes, Madam.

Under Swadhar Scheme, financial assistance is provided for construction or renting of building to accommodate women who are destitute including widows. Financial assistance is also provided under the scheme to meet their expenses on food, healthcare, pocket money and counselling of the inmates. Such homes managed by the State Government and NGOs are functioning in Vrindavan.

(b) In writ petition (Civil) No. 659 of 2007, Environment and Consumer Protection Foundation Vs, UOI & Ors, the Supreme Court in its order dated 6.12.2008 had directed the National Commission for Woman (NCW) to conduct a survey and file its reply to the Supreme Court on this issue.

(c) and (d) The survey has been completed by the NCW which will be filing the report before the Hon'ble Supreme Court.

Monitoring of Companies

4599. SHRI A.K.S. VIJAYAN:
SHRI S.R. JEYADURAI:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of companies who raised funds through Initial Public Offerings (IPOs) during each of the last three years and up to the current year alongwith the total funds raised, year-wise;

(b) whether the Central Government has asked the market regulator, Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI) to monitor the end use of money collected by companies through IPOs;

(c) if so, the details thereof alongwith reasons therefor and steps taken in regard thereto; and

(d) the other steps or proposed to be taken to ensure more coordination between SEBI and Ministry of Corporate Affairs?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) Year-wise details of number of companies who raised funds through Initial Public Offerings during last three financial years alongwith the total funds raised is stated in the Table below:

Financial Year	Number of companies	Amount raised (in Rs. crores)
2007-2008	85	42595
2008-2009	21	2082
2009-2010	39	24696
Total	145	69373

(b) No, Madam.

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

(d) SEBI interacts with MCA at various levels. The Coordination and Monitoring Committee (CMC) (a joint mechanism of Ministry of Corporate Affairs (MCA) and SEBI jointly chaired by Secretary MCA and Chairman SEBI) has been set up for the purpose of dealing with issues relating to vanishing companies. Further Secretary MCA is on the Board of SEBI. SEBI is also a member

of the joint working groups of the MCA on issues such as road map for convergence of IFRS, Expert committee to study the institutional mechanism to monitor utilization of issue proceeds etc. Apart from the above, SEBI also interacts with MCA through periodic communications in areas of mutual interest.

Shortage of medical Professionals

4600. SHRI HAMDULLAH SAYEED: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is acute shortage of specialised doctors and para-medical staff in the Lakshadweep;

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

(c) the steps taken/proposes to be taken to meet the shortage?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (c) Yes. Efforts are made from time to time for filling up the vacant posts on regular basis but no candidate is ready to joint there on regular basis. The requisitions are made to Union Public Service Commission for regular appointment from time to time. In the absence of regular incumbent, the specialists from Central Health Services (CHS) are deputed on rotational basis for a period of 90 days against the vacant posts.

[*Translation*]

Non-Compliance with Electricity Act, 2003

4601. SHRI SONAWANE PRATAP NARAYANRAO: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether several State Governments and the power distribution companies in the country including Maharashtra are not complying with the provisions of the Electricity Act, 2003;

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

(c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken by the Government to ensure due compliance of the Act?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) to (c) Electricity is a concurrent subject. The Central Government as well as the State Governments are required to take measures conducive to the development of power sector.

Distribution of electricity comes within the purview of the States. The distribution companies (DISCOMs) are regulated by the respective State Electricity Regulatory Commission (SERCs) under the provisions of the Electricity Act, 2003.

The Central Electricity Regulatory Commission (CERC) has informed that the provisions of Section 65 of the Electricity Act, 2003, relating to advance payment of subsidy is not being followed by all States. The Secretary (Power) had requested Chief Secretaries of all State Governments to undertake a thorough review of the present subsidies in power tariffs with the objective of targeting the needy and poor; and also gradually moving towards a system of providing direct subsidies. The Government has been discussing power sector issues with the State Governments from time to time.

[English]

Suspension of Drugs

4602. DR. BALIRAM:
SHRI SUDARSHAN BHAGAT:

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

(a) whether the Government has revoked the suspension on Albupax which was initially found to be not the standard quality;

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

(c) whether the Government had also banned 294 Fixed Dose Combinations as irrational combinations;

(d) if so, whether out of the said banned combinations, ban on 140 Fixed Dose Combinations has been revoked;

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

(f) the corrective measures taken by the Government in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI): (a) and (b) The Central Drug Laboratory, Kolkata, in its test report has declared the drug Albupax (paclitaxal Albumin bound particle injectable suspension)

“to be not of standard quality” due to the presence of higher level of Endotoxin than acceptable limits. On the basis of the test reports, the Central Drugs Standard Control Organisation (CDSCO) by its letter dated 21.10.2009 suspended the permission to manufacture the said drug by following the laid down procedure and also asked the manufacturer to recall the product from the market. The first permission to manufacture a new drug is given by the CDSCO on the basis of the certificate of analysis, test report, safety and efficacy data of the drug provided by the manufacturer as per the requirement of Drugs & Cosmetics Act and Rules. During manufacturing, the firm is also required to comply with the conditions of permission and manufacturing Licence issued by the State Drug Controller relating to requirements of Good Manufacturing Practices (GMP), Products specifications etc. The manufacturer of the drug Albupax had provided certificate of analysis wherein all the parameters including Endotoxin were within acceptable limits. Accordingly, the permission to manufacture the drug was granted.

The Government has stayed the operation the suspension order dated 21.10.2009 of the CDSCO with effect from 23.12.2009 pending a decision on the appeal filed by the manufacturer.

(c) to (f) The Office of Drugs Controller General (India) (DCG) (I) had in the year 2007 prepared a list of 294 Fixed Dose Combinations (FDCs) reported to be available in the market which were not approved by DCG (I). The list was communicated to the State Drug Controllers to take necessary action with respect to these FDCs with the direction for suspension of licence of the FDCs under reference. However, some of the manufacturers association filed writ petition in the Hon'ble High Court of Madras and obtained order of stay on all further proceedings on the said direction.

[Translation]

Per Capita Power Consumption

4603. SHRI SUDARSHAN BHAGAT: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the per capita power consumption in the country at present is much below the average per capita power consumption in countries like the United States, Japan, Germany United Kingdom and Australia;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to increase per capita power consumption in the country and bring it at par with the developed countries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) and (b) According to "Key World Energy Statistics 2009 – selected indicators for 2007" brought out by the International Energy Agency, the per capita power consumption in India and some of the developed countries is as follows:

Sl. No.	Country	Per capita power consumption (kWh)
1.	India	543
2.	United States of America	13616
3.	Japan	8475
4.	Germany	7185
5.	United Kingdom	6142
6.	Australia	11216
World		2752

#Per capita power consumption in 2008-09 is estimated at 733 kWh (provisional).

(c) Some of the steps initiated for increasing the per capita consumption of power in the country are as follows:

- (i) A capacity addition target of 78,700 MW from conventional energy sources has been set for the 11th Plan. Out of this, a capacity of approximately 22302 MW has been commissioned.
- (ii) Development of Ultra Mega Power Projects of 4,000 MW each.
- (iii) Harnessing surplus captive power into the grid.
- (iv) Launch of 50,000 MW hydro initiative for accelerated development of hydro power in the country.
- (v) Renovation, Modernization & Life Extension of old and inefficient generating units.
- (vi) Promoting demand side management, energy efficiency and energy conservation measures.
- (vii) Augmentation of gas supply to utilize the stranded capacity of gas based power stations.
- (viii) Import of coal to bridge the gap between the requirement of coal and its availability from the domestic sources.

(ix) Reduction of Aggregate Technical & Commercial (AT&C) losses under Restructured Accelerated Power Development & Reforms Programme (RAFDRP).

(x) Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana (RGGVY) aims at electrifying 1.18 lakh un/de-electrified villages and providing connections to 2.46 crore BPL households in the country.

[English]

Proposal under Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana

4604. SHRI DUSHYANT SINGH:
SHRI RAM SINGH KASWAN:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of proposals from the State Governments including Rajasthan under the Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana (RGGVY) is pending for approval of the Union Government;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the time by which these proposals are likely to be cleared?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) to (c) 573 projects have been sanctioned under Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana (RGGVY) in the country including Rajasthan by the Monitoring Committee of Government of India. The remaining projects will be considered in Phase-II of RGGVY but the date of commencement of Phase-II of RGGVY is to be decided by the Government of India. No proposal including those from Rajasthan are pending with Rural Electrification Corporation (REC) under Phase-I of RGGVY.

BSE Agro Index

4605. SHRI VARUN GANDHI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to place a Bombay Stock Exchange Agro Index that tracks return of the agro-based companies, and add some of those to the Sensex and Nifty in order to provide impetus to the rural economy; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) As informed by Bombay Stock Exchange (BSE), it has created a BSE Agriculture Index comprising some of the largest agro-based companies in the countries. The Exchange has also stated that many of these agro-based companies are already included in numerous indices including BSE MidCap, BSE SmallCap, BSE 200, and BSE 500.

(b) Indices are constituted and launched by Stock Exchanges based on the recommendations of its Index Committee. The details are as indicated in reply to part (a) above. Government, generally, has no role to play in the same.

[Translation]

Developmental Schemes for Tribal Population

4606. SHRI ARJUN MUNDA:
SHRI DARA SINGH CHAUHAN:
SHRI M.I. SHANAVAS:
SHRIMATI DEEPA DASMUNSI:
SHRI JAGDANAND SINGH:
DR. RAJAN SUSHANT:
SHRI D.B. CHANDRE GOWDA:
SHRI NITYANANDA PRADHAN:
SHRI JAYARAM PANGI:
CHAUDHARY LAL SINGH:
SHRI SARVEY SATYANARAYANA:
SHRI NRIPENDRA NATH ROY:

Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is providing budgetary support with a separate head for the development of tribals in proportion to their population;

(b) if so, the project-wise details thereof alongwith the details of increase in per capita income State-wise during each of last three years;

(c) whether the funds have fully been appropriated or utilised provided;

(d) if not, the State-wise details thereof, for each of the last three years and the current year alongwith reasons therefor and the action taken by the Union Government in this regard; and

(e) the steps taken/being taken by the Union Government to ensure that the benefits of growth also reach the needy and deserving tribals during the remaining period of the Eleventh Five Year Plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (DR. TUSHAR CHAUDHARY): (a) and (b) Guidelines have been issued by the Planning Commission for drawing up of Tribal Sub-Plan (TSP) by various TSP States. Under the TSP strategy, the most significant aspect is to ensure a flow of funds for TSP areas at least in proportion to the Scheduled Tribe (ST) population of each State. Through TSP approach, the Government aims to narrow the gap between the levels of development of tribals and the rest of the population. The onus is on the State Governments to work out measures for successful implementation of their schemes with a view to achieve the specified goals and this Ministry does not maintain the requisite data.

(c) and (d) A statement showing details of TSP fund flow to various States during the years 2007-08 to 2009-10 is enclosed. This Ministry and the Planning Commission are constantly pursuing with the State Governments concerned for implementation of TSP in letter and spirit. Details of expenditure are not maintained by the Ministry.

(e) Schemes under TSP vary from State to State and the Planning Commission lays down the broad contours for State-specific strategy based on the allocation for a Plan period. It is the constant endeavour of the Government to bring the Scheduled tribes at par with the other sections of the society and all the social sector programmes/schemes/strategies for STs are designed with such an objective.

Statement

Approved Outlay under TSP during Annual Plan 2007-08, 2008-09 and 2009-10

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	State/UT	% of ST Population (2001 Census)	Annual Plan 2007-08			Annual Plan 2008-09			Annual Plan 2009-10		
			Total Agreed Outlay	Allocation made TSP	%	Total Agreed Outlay	Allocation made TSP	%	Total Agreed Outlay	Allocation made TSP	%
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1.	Andhra Pradesh	6.60	30500.00	2454.83	8.05	44000.00	3331.96	7.57	33496.75	2370.86	7.1
2.	Assam	12.40	3800.00	33.58	0.88	5011.51	621.33	12.40	6000.00	55.28	0.9

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
3.	Bihar	0.90	10200.00	93.94	0.92	13000.00	117.00	0.90	16000.00	163.38	1.0
4.	Chhattisgarh	32.40	7431.72	870.99	11.72	9600.00	3052.80	31.80	18310.32	NA	—
5.	Goa	12.10	1430.00	0.00	0.00	1737.65	212.00	12.20	2240.00	136.99	6.1
6.	Gujarat	14.80	16000.00	2361.60	14.76	21000.00	255.00	1.21	NA	NA	—
7.	Himachal Pradesh	5.60	2100.00	189.00	9.00	2400.00	96.00	4.00	2700.00	243.00	9.0
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	10.90	4850.00	11.97	0.25	4500.00	20.00	0.44	5500.00	559.97	10.2
9.	Jharkhand	26.30	6676.00	729.96	10.93	8015.00	4082.39	50.93	8200.00	5760.46	70.2
10.	Karnataka	6.60	17782.58	11.61	0.07	26188.83	1263.90	4.83	29500.00	1947.00	6.6
11.	Kerala	1.10	6950.00	139.00	2.00	7700.00	84.70	1.10	8920.00	180.86	2.0
12.	Madhya Pradesh	20.30	12011.60	1832.60	15.26	14182.61	2879.00	20.30	16174.17	3714.43	23.0
13.	Maharashtra	8.90	20200.00	1798.00	8.90	21577.86	1920.43	8.90	NA	NA	—
14.	Manipur	34.20	1374.31	592.61	43.12	1660.00	567.72	34.20	2000.00	741.15	37.1
15.	Orissa	22.10	5105.00	1257.00	24.62	7500.00	1699.73	22.66	9500.00	2171.48	22.9
16.	Rajasthan	12.60	11638.86	1431.17	12.30	13879.00	1748.75	12.60	17322.00	2115.48	12.2
17.	Sikkim	20.60	691.14	135.16	19.56	852.00	83.62	9.81	1045.00	NA	—
18.	Tamil Nadu	1.00	14000.00	3185.05	22.75	16000.00	160.00	1.00	17500.00	36.36	0.2
19.	Tripura	31.10	1220.00	408.05	33.48	1450.00	501.34	34.58	1680.00	575.91	34.3
20.	Uttar Pradesh	3.00	25000.00	NA	—	35000.00	—	—	39000.00	546.00	1.4
21.	Uttarakhand	0.10	4378.63	134.09	3.06	4775.00	143.25	3.00	NA	NA	—
22.	West Bengal	5.50	9150.00	721.07	7.88	11602.38	638.13	5.50	14150.00	963.55	6.8
23.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	8.30	1154.83	86.34	7.48	829.19	2.68	0.32	833.18	68.95	8.3
24.	Daman and Diu					155.00	2.54	1.64	154.34	13.66	8.9

(Source: Planning Commission)

*[English]***Exemption of State Maritime Boards and Port**

4607. SHRI C.R. PATIL:
SHRI VIKRAMBHAI ARJANBHAI MADAM:
SHRI MAHENDRASINH P. CHAUHAN:
SHRIMATI JAYSHREEBEN PATEL:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of India has received proposals from various States including Gujarat to amend

section 2(15) of the Income Tax Act, 1961 to exclude the State Maritime Boards and Port Authorities from the purview of the Income Tax Act, 1961;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the action taken thereon; and

(d) the time by which the same is likely to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) Yes

Madam. Government of India has received proposals from various States including Gujarat to exclude the State Maritime Boards and Port Authorities from the purview of the Income-tax Act, 1961;

(b) and (c) Representations were received seeking restoration of the tax exemption for Port Trusts/State Maritime Boards from various states. The representations were examined and were not found feasible considering the need to phase out exemption as these are inconsistent with a moderate tax regime.

(d) Not applicable in the light of (b) and (c).

Child Vaccination

4608. SHRIMATI MANEKA GANDHI:
SHRI PRADEEP MAJHI:
SHRI BHAKTA CHARAN DAS:

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

(a) whether as per data at the District Level Household Survey III (DLH-3), only 54% children are being reached with all six vaccines;

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

(c) the percentage of children in the country fully immunized; and

(d) the steps taken for expeditious implementation of programmes for making vaccination programme successful in the country?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (c) As per DLHS-3 survey in 2007-08, 54.1% children (12-23 months) have received all six vaccines, which is also known as Full Immunization. The state-wise details of the children in country fully immunized is given in the Statement enclosed.

(d) In order to make the vaccination programme a success Government of India is providing support to the state under NRHM for the following:

- (i) Alternate vaccine delivery to outreach session site from the last storage point.
- (ii) Support for alternate vaccinator for urban slums.
- (iii) Support for social mobilization in outreach session site through ASHA.

- (iv) Support for mobility to strengthen supportive supervision.
- (v) Support for quarterly review meeting at the state for monitoring of the programme.
- (vi) Support for cold chain maintenance.
- (vii) Training of the health staff for quality services.

States have been asked to do individual child tracking to ensure better coverage of immunization. Guidelines in this regard have already been issued.

Statement

Evaluated Survey Data of India for the children of age group 12-23 months

(Figures in Percentage)

Sl. No.	State/UTs/India	Full Immunization DLHS3 (2007-08)	No Immunization DLHS3 (2007-08)
1	2	3	4
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Island	84.5	2.8
2.	Andhra Pradesh	67.1	1.6
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	40.3	24.8
4.	Assam	51.0	13.6
5.	Bihar	41.4	16.7
6.	Chandigarh	73.0	4.6
7.	Chhattisgarh	59.3	4.2
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	57.3	2.7
9.	Daman and Diu	84.5	1.1
10.	Delhi	67.6	6.5
11.	Goa	93.4	0.0
12.	Gujarat	54.9	9.4
13.	Haryana	59.6	12.1
14.	Himachal Pradesh	82.3	1.0
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	62.5	5.5
16.	Jharkhand	54.1	12.8

1	2	3	4
17.	Karnataka	76.7	1.6
18.	Kerala	79.5	0.5
19.	Lakshadweep*	83.6	-
20.	Madhya Pradesh	36.2	9.8
21.	Maharashtra	69.1	2.5
22.	Manipur	48.5	19.4
23.	Meghalaya	33.7	20.2
24.	Mizoram	50.0	4.8
25.	Nagaland*	-	-
26.	Orissa	62.4	3.9
27.	Puducherry	80.4	1.4
28.	Punjab	79.9	4.4
29.	Rajasthan	48.8	14.3
30.	Sikkim	77.8	0.7
31.	Tamil Nadu	83.2	0.0
32.	Tripura	38.5	26.6
33.	Uttar Pradesh	30.9	24.0
34.	Uttarakhand	62.9	8.1
35.	West Bengal	75.8	3.2
India		54.1	11.3

Note: Provisional data for DLHS 3

*No data available in the published report.

[*Translation*]

Recruitment of ASHA Workers

4609. SHRI NARAYAN SINGH AMLABE: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government had started the process of recruitment of Accredited Social Health Activists (ASHAs) Workers by creating the posts of ASHAs group coordinators at the State level under the National Rural Health Mission;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether several State Governments in the country including Madhya Pradesh have abolished the post of ASHAs group coordinator;

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

(e) if not, the reasons for not issuing them the appointment letter even after two years of their selection; and

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

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (f) At the state level there is no post as ASHAs group coordinator.

[*English*]

Incentives to Power Projects

4610. DR. SANJEEV GANESH NAIK: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to give incentives for setting up of power projects so as to reduce tariff for consumers and also aid faster development of projects; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) Electricity is a concurrent subject. The Central Government as well as the State Governments are required to take measures conducive to the development of power sector. The determination of power tariffs of distribution licensees is the statutory functions of the State Electricity Regulatory Commissions (SERCs).

At present, the Ministry of Power has no proposal to give incentives for setting up of power projects.

(b) Does not arise, in view of reply to part (a) above.

New Tribal Policy

4611. DR. KIRIT PREMJBHAI SOLANKI:
SHRI RAMSINH RATHWA:
SHRI D.B. CHANDRE GOWDA:

Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has prepared a New Tribal Policy;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (DR. TUSHAR CHAUDHARY): (a) to (c) Yes, Madam, Ministry of Tribal Affairs has formulated a draft National Tribal Policy in order to address the critical issues concerning tribals *viz.* lower Human Development Index, poor infrastructure, diminishing control over the natural resource base, persistent threats of eviction from their natural habitat, exclusion from mainstream society, inequality in distribution of wealth and opportunities, non-empowerment and inadequate implementation of Constitutional provisions and to ensure their active and informed participation in development. The draft policy aims at ensuring access of the Scheduled Tribes to mainstream education, health care and income generation to improve the quality of their life. The finalization of the policy is under process. No time frame for implementation can be given at this stage.

[Translation]

Excise Duty on Petrol and Diesel

4612. SHRI DINESH CHANDRA YADAV:
SHRI REWATI RAMAN SINGH:
SHRI RAJIV RANJAN SINGH *ALIAS* LALAN SINGH:
SHRI S. PAKKIRAPPA:
SHRI VARUN GANDHI:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of duties imposed on the petrol, diesel and cooking gas during each of the last three years as on latest date and its effect on inflation;

(b) whether the Government proposes to make changes in the same;

(c) if so, details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) Madam, the Central Excise duty and customs duty rates on petrol, diesel and Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG) were as under:

(As on 1st March)

Product	Central Excise duty (Rs. per litre)			Customs duty (Ad valorem)		
	2008	2009	2010	2008	2009	2010
Petrol, intended for sale without a brand name	14.35	13.35	14.35			
Petrol, other than the above	6% ad valorem + Rs. 13	6% ad valorem + Rs. 13	15.50	7.5%	2.5%	7.5%
Diesel, intended for sale without a brand name	4.60	3.60	4.60			
Diesel, other than the above	6% ad valorem + Rs. 3.25	6% ad valorem + Rs. 3.25	5.75	7.5%	2.5%	7.5%
LPG (Domestic)	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
LPG (Other) above	8% ad valorem	8% ad valorem	8% ad valorem	5%	5%	5%

- Note: 1. The Central Excise Duty on petrol includes additional excise duty of Rs 2 per litre & special additional excise duty of Rs. 6 per litre.
2. The Central Excise Duty on diesel includes additional excise duty of Rs. 2 per litre.
3. In addition, an 'Education Cess on excisable goods' of 2%, and 'Secondary and higher Education Cess on excisable goods' of 1% on the aggregate of duties of excise is charged on these goods.

Inflation is affected by a variety of factors, customs or Central Excise Duty rates on petroleum products being only one of them.

(b) No Madam, Presently there is no such proposal under consideration of the Government.

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

(d) Owing to the fact that petroleum prices are much softer now compared to June 2008 and the need to move back to the path of fiscal consolidation, it has not been found feasible to make changes in the duty structure at this stage.

Revenue from IPL Matches

4613. KUMARI SAROJ PANDEY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of revenue earned directly or indirectly by the Union Government from the Indian Premier League (IPL) Cricket Tournament;

(b) whether the Board of Control for Cricket in India (BCCI) has been extended concessions in regard to organising such tournaments; and

(c) if so, the details thereof alongwith the reasons therefore?

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

WPI inflation during 2009-10 (%)

	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	Jun.	Jul.	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.
2009-10	3.50	1.20	1.31	1.38	-1.01	-0.54	-0.17	0.46	1.46	5.55	8.10	9.44	9.89	9.90

Note: WPI is provisional for February and March, 2010.

(b) Yes, Madam.

(c) The year 2009-10 started with low WPI inflation of 1.3 per cent in April, 2009. It moved to negative zone during June to August, 2009 and turned positive in September, 2009 and recorded 9.90 per cent in March, 2010. The increase in headline WPI inflation since October 2009 was largely because of low statistical base since October 2008 to February 2009, double digit food inflation and recent increase in fuel inflation. The reason behind double digit food inflation could be attributed to supply side bottleneck due to unfavourable south west monsoon.

Inflation

4614. SHRI RAJIV RANJAN SINGH *ALIAS* LALAN SINGH:
SHRI ASHOK KUMAR RAWAT:
SHRI JAGDISH SHARMA:
DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI:
SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHURY:
SHRI GURUDAS DAS GUPTA:
SHRI P. BALRAM:
SHRI PONNAM PRABHAKAR:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of inflation registered since February, 2009 till date month-wise;

(b) whether steep inflation has been going on since October 2009;

(c) if so, the facts and details in this regard alongwith the reasons therefor; and

(d) the steps taken/being taken to check the inflation and the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) The details of inflation registered since February, 2009 till March 2010 is given below:

(d) The Government has taken several measures to control inflation, which include:

- (i) Reducing import duties to zero - for rice, wheat, pulses, edible oils (crude) and sugar.
- (ii) Reducing import duties on refined & hydrogenated oils & vegetable oils.
- (iii) Allowed import of raw sugar at zero duty under open general licence (OGL). This has since been extended upto 31.12.10.
- (iv) Levy obligation removed in respect of all imported raw sugar and white/refined sugar.

- (v) Banned export of non-basmati rice, edible oils and pulses (except kabuli chana).
- (vi) Imposed stock limit orders in the case of paddy, rice, pulses, sugar, edible oils and edible oilseeds.

In addition, a Core Group of Chief Ministers and concerned Central Ministers has been constituted on 15th March, 2010 to discuss issues related to prices of essential commodities with Ministry of Agriculture as nodal agency.

Recently, the RBI has announced in its Annual Policy Statement for 2010-11 to increase the Repo Rate by 25 basis points from 5.00 per cent to 5.25 per cent and the Reverse Repo rate by 25 basis points from 3.50 per cent to 3.75 per cent with immediate effect. It has been decided to increase the Cash Reserve Ratio (CRR) by 25 basis points from 5.75 per cent to 6.00 per cent w.e.f. from fortnight beginning April 24, 2010.

As can be seen from the above, several anti inflationary measures will continue during 2010-11. Further, as a result of these measures inflation in food has declined to 17.66 per cent in March, 2010 from its peak of 20.47 per cent in December, 2009.

[English]

Collection and Disposal of CFLs

4615. CHAUDHARY LAL SINGH: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government has formulated any Policy for the collection and disposal of Compact Fluorescent Lamps (CFLs) in the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;
- (c) whether a number of CFLs manufacturing units are functioning illegally in the country;
- (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 POWER (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. Ministry of Environment & Forests (MoEF) had constituted a Task Force to evolve policy on

“Environmentally Sound Management of mercury in Fluorescent Lamps”. The Technical Committee, constituted by this Task Force, has prepared the “Guidelines for Environmentally Sound Mercury Management in Fluorescent Lamps Sector”. An Executive Summary of the recommendations made by the Task Force is given in Statement enclosed.

(c) to (e) Manufacture of CFL does not require license under Industrial (Development & Regulation) Act, 1951. However, Department of Industrial Policy & Promotion has issued a Quality Control Order namely the Electrical Wires, Cables, Appliances and Protection Devices and Accessories (Quality Control) Order, 2003 for safety and performance requirements for self ballasted lamps used for general lighting services (commonly named as CFLs).

Statement

Executive Summary

Fluorescent Lamps (FLs), including the Fluorescent Tube Lights (FTLs) and the Compact Fluorescent Lamps (CFLs), are now the preferred choice compared to the conventional General Lamps due to their energy-saving potential and many other advantages over the conventional lamps.

2. However, most of these energy-saving lamps use mercury as a vital component for their functioning, which, if not disposed of properly, has potential of causing damage to the public health.

3. The Lighting industry has witnessed an annual growth rate of about 12% per annum in the last four years. Amongst the various products, the consumption of CFLs has increased at a very large growth rate, as high as 50%, in the year 2006. Similarly, the fluorescent tube lights market has shown a growth rate of 10% in 2006. However, the mercury management practices adopted at both, the manufacturer and consumer levels in India are not adequate from the point of view of the environmentally sound disposal and management, of mercury in the FL Sector. This necessitates the urgency for having an environmentally safe management of mercury in the FL sector in order to minimize the impact of improper disposal of mercury.

4. Ministry of Environment and Forests (MoEF), Government of India, constituted a Task force, under the chairmanship of Sh. R.H Khwaja, Additional Secretary in MoEF in August, 2007. The main objective of the Task

Force was to evolve a policy for safe management of mercury in CFLs and the policy was to elaborate on safety in manufacture, usage and disposal of CFLs, besides creation of public awareness. The scope of the Task Force was widened from CFLs, in the first meeting of the Task Force, to cover the entire FL sector in view of the associated mercury-related problems.

5. A Technical Committee headed by Shri J.M. Mauskar, Chairman, Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB), was constituted by the MoEF simultaneously to consider the issues relating to environmentally sound management of mercury in Compact Fluorescent Lamps. Later, the scope of this Committee was widened further to cover the entire FL sector. The report of the Technical Committee covering draft Guidelines on 'Environmentally Sound Mercury Management in FL Sector', and other suggestive measures on administrative, legal, fiscal & awareness related issues, was submitted to the Task Force in February 2008.

6. The Task Force held six meetings. Some representatives of the Task Force also interacted with the concerned associations manufacturing CFLs and Fluorescent Tube Lights (FTLs). The Task Force analyzed various issues related to the measures required for collection, transportation, treatment/recycling and disposal of the used lamps at the consumer level, besides the fiscal incentives required for affecting proper management of mercury. The Task Force discussed about the roles and responsibilities of various Government and non Government agencies, FL manufacturers and consumers for the safe management of mercury in order to minimize the impact of mercury releases on the public health.

7. The following salient recommendations are made by the Task Force:

- (i) The Guidelines on 'Environmentally Sound Management of Mercury in the Fluorescent Lamp Sector', as prepared by the Mercury Management in FL Sector Technical Committee, may be adopted for the management of mercury in the fluorescent lamp sector.
- (ii) The onus of operationalizing the used lamp recycling mechanism (covering collection, transportation, treatment/recycling & disposal), as per the measures delineated in the guidelines, could rest with the lamp manufactures and importers as per the 'Precautionary Approach', 'Extended Producers Responsibility' and 'Polluter Pays' principles.

- (iii) The entire lamp recycling mechanism should be funded through a tax imposed on each CFL/FTL (manufactured in the country as well as the imported lamps) to cover the charges for operationalization of the lamp recycling mechanism at society level. The Ministries of Finance and Commerce may be requested to devise a suitable mechanism for this purpose. Alternatively the manufacturers and importers can build in their prices the charges for operationalizing the lamp recycling mechanism.
- (iv) The Government of India may consider extending some incentives to the manufacturers and importers of FLs for setting up lamp recycling facilities at least for a period of initial few years, for catalyzing their efforts on successful operation of the lamp recycling mechanism. The above incentives may include capital subsidy on sharing basis by the Central and the State Governments, as in the case of similar assistance extended for setting up of the Treatment, Storage and Disposal Facilities (TSDFs) for hazardous wastes.
- (v) The State Governments may consider making land available at a concessional price to the recyclers for enhancing the viability of such recycling facilities. Banks may consider making available Mercury Management in FL Sector the required finances to the recyclers, to encourage such recycling facilities to be set up.
- (vi) There should be a scheme for registration of importers of CFLs in the country and importers along with the manufacturers of CFLs should be made responsible for the entire process of lamp recycling mechanism individually or jointly.
- (vii) The BIS may be requested to develop regulations for controlling the levels of mercury in fluorescent lamps and also to prescribe the methodology for mercury measurement in fluorescent lamps. The performance standards for CFL/FTL, prescribed by BIS, should be strictly implemented.
- (viii) In the process of collection of used CFLs/FTLs, the role of informal sector, such as, ragpickers, kabariwalas and residents welfare associations should be recognized.
- (ix) Public awareness, being important tool for attaining success in safe handling of mercury-bearing lamps, should be taken up by the concerned Government and Non-Government organizations.
- (x) The Government may earmark separate funds for undertaking Research and Development in the FL sector and also for transfer of advanced technology in this sector.

- (xi) There should be separate regulation, in due course of time, developed under the Environment (Protection) Act 1986 to enforce collection, transportation of used/broken FLs and their environmentally sound management in special recycling facilities set up for the purpose by the manufacturers and importers either individually or jointly.

New Pension System

4616. SHRI S. SEMMALAI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of employees of the Public Sector Units (PSUs) who joined the New Pension System (NPS) since its inception year-wise, PSU-wise; and

(b) the steps taken to rope in more number of PSUs to join the NPS?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) The employees of Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs) are not mandatorily covered under the New Pension System. However, the corporate entities including PSUs may join the NPS voluntarily. So far, the National Aluminium Company Ltd. (NALCO) has completed all formalities towards joining NPS. As on 20.4.2010, 983 subscribers of NALCO have been registered in the Central Record Keeping and Accounting Agency (CRA) system.

(b) To rope in more PSUs for joining NPS, the Department of Public Enterprises and other administrative ministries have been requested to issue advisory to all entities under their administrative control to explore the possibility of moving towards NPS for the unallocated portion of their employees' retirement benefits. Further, Interim Pension Fund Regulatory & Development Authority (PFRDA) has been making presentations to the PSUs on various aspects of NPS. PFRDA has also taken up the matter with General Insurers' Public Sector Association (GIPSA) and Indian Banks' Association (IBA) for NPS roll-out in various insurance companies and banks.

Sexual Exploitation of Women and Children

4617. SHRI A.K.S. VIJAYAN: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has launched a comprehensive scheme to address the sexual exploitation of women and children, cross border trafficking and the rescue and rehabilitation of victims;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Union Government has collaborated with other countries to address this problem effectively; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) and (b) Yes. Madam. the scheme of 'Ujjawala' was launched on 4th December 2007 by the Ministry of Women and Child Development. The Scheme has specific components for Prevention of trafficking and for Rescue, Rehabilitation, Re-integration, & Repatriation of victims of trafficking for commercial sexual exploitation.

(c) and (d) India has ratified the SAARC Convention on Preventing and Combating trafficking in Women and Children and collaborates with all SAARC Countries to address this problem effectively. A draft Joint Plan of Action and Road Map have also been formulated in collaboration with the Government of Bangladesh for safe and quick repatriation of victims of trafficking.

Development of River Bed of Yamuna

4618. SHRI TARACHAND BHAGORA:
SHRI GAJENDER SINGH RAJUKHEDI:
SHRI SANJAY SINGH CHAUHAN:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes beautification, landscaping and development of the river bed along Yamuna before the forthcoming Commonwealth Games, 2010.

(b) if so, the details thereof and the funds earmarked for the purpose;

(c) the name of the agency entrusted the said task; and

(d) the progress made in this regard alongwith the expenditure so far incurred on the aforesaid works?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (PROF. SAUGATA ROY): (a) No, Madam.

(b) to (d) Question does not arise in view of the reply at (a) above.

[*Translation*]

Renovation of Satpura Thermal Power Station

4619. SHRI DEORAJ SINGH PATEL: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether any proposal has been sent by the State Government of Madhya Pradesh to the Union Government for the renovation and modernization of four units of Satpura Thermal Power Station (Number 2 and 3);

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) to (c) Ministry of Power had recommended Phase-II of the Programme for Renovation and Modernization of Coal Fired Stations in India consisting of 6 units of different State Thermal Power Stations to the Department of Economic Affairs [DEA] in June, 2009 for arranging World Bank financing. Subsequently, a proposal for arranging external assistance for R&M of units 6 (1x200 MW), 7 (1x210 MW) of Satpura TPS Power House-II and units 8, 9 (2x210 MW) of Satpura TPS Power House-III was received from the Government of Madhya Pradesh in July, 2009.

As the proposal of Government of Madhya Pradesh was received in July 2009 after the Ministry of Power had recommended the short listed projects to the DEA, the same could not be included in the list of recommended projects.

Vacant Seats in Hotel Management

4620. SHRI MITHILESH KUMAR: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state the state-wise number of remained vacant seats in the course of hotel management during the year 2009-10 alongwith the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI SULTAN AHMED): For the academic year 2009-10, a total of 849 seats for the B.Sc. in Hospitality and Hotel Administration course in the 41 Institutes of Hotel Management affiliated to the National Council for Hotel Management & Catering Technology could not be filled up. This situation owed itself to (i) non-availability of candidates under the reserved categories of Schedule Tribes & Physically Handicapped

and (ii) non-reporting of some candidates at the Institutes after allotment of seats through counseling and deposit of counseling and initial fee.

[*English*]

Double Taxation Avoidance Agreement

4621. SHRI KALIKESH NARAYAN SINGH DEO: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details and rationale behind the Double Taxation avoidance agreement with the South Korea; and

(b) the details of instances wherein the provisions of such agreement are invoked?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) Indian Government entered into Double Taxation Avoidance Agreement (DTAA) in 1990 with South Korea for

(iv) granting relief in respect of income-tax chargeable under Income-tax Act, 1961 and under the corresponding law in force in South Korea to promote mutual economic relations, trade and investment;

(v) for the avoidance of double taxation of income under Income-tax Act, 1961 and under the corresponding law in force in South Korea; and

(vi) for exchange of information for the prevention of evasion or avoidance of income-tax chargeable under Income-tax Act, 1961 or under the corresponding law in force in South Korea.

(b) DTAA with South Korea provides for 30 Articles relating various aspects *viz.*, with respect to different sources of income *i.e.*, business profits, shipping income, air transport income, dividends, interest, royalties, fees for technical services, capital gains, independent and dependent personal services, income of artists, athletes, students, teachers, etc. These Articles of the DTAA came into force with effect from 1st April, 1991. Various provisions of DTAA are invoked by the residents of both the countries in respect of different sources of income. Details of instances of relief in each category of income by various residents amounts to verification of voluminous returns furnished by a large number of assesseees throughout the country. Instances reveal that mainly shipping, infrastructure and engineering companies availed relief from double taxation.

Foreign Companies in Joint Venture

4622. SHRIMATI SUPRIYA SULE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the foreign companies are being allowed to incrementally raise their Stakes in India Joint Ventures through the stock market deals; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the benefit likely to be accrued thereby?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) Foreign companies which are promoters in an Indian joint venture company can raise their stakes in accordance with the SEBI (Substantial Acquisition of Shares and Takeovers) Regulations, 1997 as amended from time to time subject to Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) policy.

(b) The acquisition, allowed within the limit of five per cent (5%) may be made by an acquirer who, together with persons acting in concert with him, holds fifty five percent (55%) or more but less than seventy five per cent (75%) of the shares or voting rights in the target company.

Credit Rating Agencies

4623. SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has set up a committee to regulate credit rating agencies;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the committee has submitted its report;

(d) if so, the details of recommendations; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) Yes, Madam. A committee was set up to make recommendations on the subject.

(b) At the instance of the High Level Coordination Committee on Financial Markets (HLCCFM) Government had set up a committee on the inter regulatory issues emanating from the activities of Credit Rating Agencies (CRAs). The Committee had 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.

(c) Yes, Madam.

(d) The major recommendations include lead regulator model for CRAs, disclosure of other activities carried out by CRAs or their subsidiaries, disclosure of default and transition statistics and Governance norms for CRAs.

(e) 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.

Gas-based Power Projects

4624. SHRI T.R. BAALU: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of gas-based power projects in the Southern States of Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka and Kerala;

(b) whether the Government proposes to set up more such projects in these States;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the percentage of investments made in these projects along with the share of gas supplied and utilized during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) to (d) Details of existing gas based power projects in Southern States of Tamil Nadu and Andhra Pradesh totaling to 3486.7 MW are enclosed in the Statement. There is no existing gas based project in Karnataka. However NTPC has one Naphtha based power project under commercial operation in Southern Region, *i.e.*, Rajiv Gandhi Combined Cycle Power Project (Kayamkulam, Stage-I, 350 MW - net), at Allappuzha District in Kerala.

A number of proposals for setting up new gas based power projects in the Southern States of Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka and Kerala have been

received. However, at present due to non availability of domestic gas for new power projects it may not be possible to plan new power projects based on domestic gas in these states for 12th Plan and the same could be considered once the gas availability for new power projects is indicated by Ministry of Petroleum & Natural Gas. As regards new power projects in the state sector based on imported gas in the four Southern states, the information is being obtained.

However, NTPC has a proposal to set up a 1050 MW combined cycle power project namely Rajiv Gandhi Combined Cycle Power Project (RGCCPP) stage-II based on Liquefied Natural Gas (LNG) at Kayamkulam in Kerala. Gas sale agreement has been signed by NTPC on 03.12.09 with M/s Petronet LNG's off takers M/s GAIL/ BPCL & IOCL for supply of around 1.2 MTPA of Regasified Liquefied Natural Gas (RLNG). Investment approval has not been obtained so far.

Statement

Details of Existing Gas Based Power Plants in the Southern States of Tamil Nadu and Andhra Pradesh indicating quantity of average gas supplied and the share of total gas supplied to gas based projects during the last three years

Sl. No.	Name of Power Station/CCPP	Installed Capacity as on 28.2.10 (MW)	Average gas supplied during the year (MMSCMD)			
			2007-08	2008-09	2009-10 (upto Feb. 10)	
1	2	3	4	5	6	
Tamil Nadu						
1.	Kovikalpal	107.0	0.36	0.38	0.33	
2.	Kuttalam	100.0	0.04	0.38	0.35	
3.	Narimanam	10.0	Not in operation			
4.	Valuthur	186.2	0.35	0.59	0.63	
5.	Karuppur	119.8	0.48	0.45	0.39	
6.	P. Nallur	330.5	0.27	0.01	0.30	
7.	Valantarvy	52.8	0.25	0.24	0.23	
	Sub Total	906.3	1.75	2.05	2.23	
Andhra Pradesh						
8.	Gautami	464.0	Station was not commissioned			1.74
9.	Godavari	208.0	0.8	0.68	0.92	
10.	Jegurupadu	455.4	0.73	0.65	1.97	
11.	Konaseema	280.0	Station was not commissioned			0.79
12.	Kondapalli Extn.	233.0	Station was not commissioned			1.26
13.	Kondapalli	350.0	1.04	0.71	1.37	

1	2	3	4	5	6
14.	Peddapuram	220.0	0.63	0.53	0.85
15.	Vemagiri	370.0	0.14	0.35	1.56
	Sub Total	2580.4	3.37	2.92	10.46
	Total	3486.7	5.12	4.97	12.69
Total average gas supplied to power stations (utilities) In the country (MMSCMD)			38.14	37.45	54.64
Share of total gas supplied to gas based power projects In the country (In%)			13.42	13.27	23.22

NA - Not Available.

Tax on Windfall Benefits

4625. SHRI K. SUDHAKARAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been demands from various quarters including Oil Public Sector Units (PSUs) for levying the windfall profit tax on the Oil companies;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) Yes, Madam. demands have been received from various quarters for levying windfall profit tax on the oil companies.

(b) It has been contended in the requests that the profits of the private sector oil companies are growing exponentially and that these companies are paying very little tax due to the various tax benefits and therefore in view of rising oil prices and the windfall profits being made by these companies there is a strong case for levy of a windfall profit tax on the profits of these companies. It has also been pointed out therein that many countries have introduced such a tax to offset disruptions due to unforeseen circumstances leading to high oil prices.

(c) Upon due consideration of the representations, the Government has not found it feasible and economically justifiable to accept the proposal for levying any windfall or excess profit tax on oil companies.

Indian Stamp Act, 1899

4626. SHRI ADAGOORU H. VISHWANATH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a review of the Indian Stamp Act, 1899 has been carried out/is being carried out;

(b) if so, the details alongwith objectives thereof; and

(c) the time by which the Act is likely to be revamped?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) and (b) The Government have prepared a draft containing amendments proposed in the Indian Stamp Act with a view to facilitate use of modern tools like e-stamping, franking etc., plug in loop holes used for evading deposit of revenue and to provide better definition to many of the terms used, etc. A copy of the draft containing these amendments has been sent to the States/UTs with request to send their comments. The proposed amendments have' also been discussed in the meeting of the Standing Committee of Secretaries of Stamps and Registration, on 16th April, 2010.

(c) It is not possible at this stage to indicate a date by which the Act could be amended.

Farm Loan Defaults

4627. SHRI GAJANAN D. BABAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the existing mechanism for dealing with the cases of farm loans defaults;

(b) whether it is proposed to view the fundamental defects responsible for such defaults on the lines of cases referred to the Board for Industrial & Financial Reconstruction (BIFR) in respect of the industry; and

(c) 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) Crop loans upto a certain limit (as prescribed by Reserve Bank of India from time to time) are given without creating a charge on agricultural land but against creating a charge on standing crops. For crop loans availed by a farmer above the prescribed limit, a charge is created in favour of the bank on financing the agricultural land of farmers.

In case of default in payments for crop loans availed by the farmers (non payment of dues principal/interest by due date), the defaulter is required to pay additional penal interest for the period of default on the entire amount of crop loan availed by him.

(b) No such proposal is under consideration of Government.

(c) Does not arise.

[*Translation*]

Power Generating by Using Modern Technology

4628. SHRI VINAY KUMAR PANDEY: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken by the Government for the promotion of power generating units, equipped with modern technology and supercritical boilers to meet the demand of power in the country;

(b) whether in response to the tenders invited by the National Thermal Power Corporation Limited (NTPC) for setting up of power projects using supercritical boilers, only public sector companies submitted their bids;

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

(d) whether any cases of irregularities in the procedure for inviting tenders have come to the notice of the Government; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) The following steps have been taken by the Govt. for promotion of

supercritical technology to meet the demand of power in the country:-

(i) Supercritical technology has been made mandatory for Ultra-mega Power Projects.

(ii) In order to encourage domestic manufacturing of supercritical units, Government of India has approved a proposal to invite bids for boilers and turbine generators for five supercritical projects (comprising 11 units of 660 MW) of NTPC and DVC with the mandatory condition of setting up phased manufacturing facilities in the country and the bids for the same have already been invited.

(iii) As per coal linkage policy for 12th Plan, projects with supercritical technology are being given priority in coal allocation.

(iv) Steps have been taken to enhance indigenous manufacturing capacity of supercritical units in the country. BHEL have taken up capacity augmentation programme and entered into collaboration with foreign manufacturers for supercritical technology. In addition, several Joint Ventures have been/are being set up by foreign manufacturers in association with Indian manufacturers to take up manufacture of boilers and turbine generators for supercritical thermal generating equipment in India.

(v) The Central and State sector power generating companies have been advised to incorporate the condition of setting up of phased indigenous manufacturing facilities, in the bids to be invited in next three years (till October 2012) for boilers and turbine-generators of supercritical projects.

(b) and (c) NTPC has invited tenders for bulk procurement of 11 supercritical thermal units with the mandatory condition of setting up phased manufacturing facilities in the country. In response to NTPC's bulk tender, both public & private companies have submitted their bids as per details given below:-

(i) Steam Generator (SG) Packages: BHEL, New Delhi (Public Sector Company) and L&T-MHI Boilers Private Limited, Faridabad (Private Company).

(ii) Steam Turbine Generator (STG) Packages: BHEL, New Delhi (Public Sector Company) and L & T Limited, Baroda; Toshiba Corporation, Japan; Alstom-Bharat Forge Power Limited, Noida; OJSC-Power Machines, Russia (Private Companies).

(d) No irregularities with respect to bulk procurement of these 11 supercritical units have come to the notice of Government so far.

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

[English]

National Family Welfare Programme

4629. SHRI NILESH NARAYAN RANE: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the funds allocated to States under the National Family Welfare Programme (NFWP) during the last three years and the current year, State-Wise;

(b) whether the Union Government has received

proposals from the State Governments including Maharashtra for releasing funds under the NFWP;

(c) if so, the details thereof and the action taken thereon State-wise; and

(d) the time by which the said proposals are likely to be cleared?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI): (a) Since the launch of National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) in 2005, there is no National Family Welfare Programme. The funds allocated to States under NRHM during the last three years *viz.* 2007-08, 2008-09, 2009-10, and the current year 2010-11 is given in the enclosed Statement.

(b) to (d) Do not arise.

Statement

Details of funds Allocated to States/UTs under the National Rural Health Mission (NRHM)

		(Rs. in Lakhs)			
Sl.No.	Name of State	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	59783.51	59743.47	71681.55	80916.40
2.	Bihar	68070.16	69526.35	86616.94	95349.63
3.	Chhattisgarh	22522.77	22361.18	30493.56	32521.38
4.	Goa	1338.47	1241.78	1372.59	1652.98
5.	Gujarat	38057.86	38273.13	46873.05	53085.75
6.	Haryana	13759.89	15184.27	17907.59	20188.46
7.	Himachal Pradesh	6769.91	7102.93	9906.87	11097.33
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	8676.75	9060.64	13520.59	15393.79
9.	Jharkhand	26292.30	27034.34	36089.80	38238.05
10.	Karnataka	39595.32	42465.61	50635.95	55141.15
11.	Kerala	21857.20	23510.80	28175.23	30739.45
12.	Madhya Pradesh	54404.54	57565.15	71018.09	75322.56
13.	Maharashtra	67114.17	70167.49	86026.51	97803.88
14.	Orissa	34520.41	33810.24	43705.35	45697.03

1	2	3	4	5	6
15.	Punjab	16196.89	17324.33	20901.32	24631.88
16.	Rajasthan	54818.48	53532.62	63796.10	73694.94
17.	Tamil Nadu	43315.55	46819.50	56481.13	65658.74
18.	Uttar Pradesh	145942.48	148037.41	186119.44	205858.94
19.	Uttarakhand	8443.95	9236.61	11768.36	13042.02
20.	West Bengal	54019.71	60385.31	68694.66	75524.73
21.	Arunachal Pradesh	4339.43	4347.02	5316.19	4686.20
22.	Assam	64227.58	57849.38	88313.65	78643.85
23.	Manipur	6668.09	6340.89	9116.33	8544.51
24.	Meghalaya	6227.19	6091.36	8767.97	7615.30
25.	Mizoram	3669.85	3784.29	5276.00	4814.74
26.	Nagaland	5618.81	5427.53	7742.96	7152.33
27.	Sikkim	1796.27	1956.21	2677.91	2638.47
28.	Tripura	8814.36	8578.84	12391.05	10870.27
Name of Union Territory					
1.	Delhi	7920.46	8521.06	12193.39	13386.05
2.	Puducherry	998.15	1038.56	1194.64	1295.37
3.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	609.14	1083.22	1713.91	1994.28
4.	Chandigarh	734.93	776.53	980.94	1122.67
5.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	377.78	400.18	456.39	468.96
6.	Daman and Diu	343.47	356.86	426.77	374.66
7.	Lakshadweep	224.53	248.08	281.45	299.82
Grand Total		898070.36	919183.17	1158634.23	1255466.57

[Translation]

ITDC

4630. SHRI RADHA MOHAN SINGH: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether the incidence of irregularities and corruption is on the rise in India Tourism Development Corporation (ITDC);

(b) if so, the details of cases of corruption which have come to light during the last three years, till date in the Corporation, year-wise;

(c) whether complaints of submitting fake bills by the employees of ITDC have also come to light; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI SULTAN AHMED): (a) to (d) The detail of disciplinary cases in last three years is given below:-

Year	No. of Cases
2007-08	26
2008-09	16
2009-10	14

The complaints of irregularities and corruption including fake bills complaints received in ITDC against the officers/staff of ITDC are dealt with prevalent rules/guidelines in the matter.

[English]

Expenditure incurred on Protection of Women

4631. SHRI C. RAJENDRAN: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state the percentage of Plan expenditure incurred for providing protection to women during the last three years and the current year, year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): The Ministry of Woman and Child Development has a number of programmes and schemes for economic empowerment of woman through skill development, formation of SHGs etc. and for social empowerment of woman. In addition, Schemes like Swadhar, Short Stay Home and Ujjawala are meant to protect and provide support services to woman in difficult circumstances. An expenditure of Rs. 28.03 crore, Rs. 36.36 crore and Rs. 37.30 crore was incurred on these three schemes during 2007-08, 2008-09 and 2009-10 respectively.

Interest and other Charges on Loans

4632. SHRI SHIVARAMA GOUDA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the scheduled commercial banks particularly the private sector banks are charging high rate of interest and other hidden charges arbitrarily on the loans like home loans, vehicle loans, etc;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor alongwith the proportion out of the total loan disbursed by the said banks under each category during the last three years;

(c) whether banks are providing such loans at a teaser rate of interest for some initial period;

(d) if so, the details thereof alongwith norms set by the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) in this regard;

(e) whether the Government has any effective mechanism to monitor and control the functioning of banks to this effect;

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

(g) the corrective measures taken/being taken by the Government in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has deregulated the interest rates on advances above Rs. 2 lakh, including housing loans, and these interest rates are determined by banks themselves with the approval of their Boards, subject to Benchmark Prime Lending Rate (BPLR) and Spread guidelines. Individual banks therefore determine interest rates to be charged to a particular borrower subject to BPLR and Spread guidelines. Loans up to Rs. 2 lakh carry the prescription of not exceeding the BPLR. However, banks have the freedom to determine the rate of interest, without reference to BPLR and regardless of size in respect of loans for purchase of customer durables and other non-priority sector personal loans including credit cards dues.

(c) and (d) RBI has come across some media reports about certain banks offering 'teaser rates' to customers. Teaser Rates refer to fixed low interest rates applied to loans only for a limited initial period after which interest rates prevailing in the market are applied to the loan. Offer of such interest rates are a matter for regulatory concern because borrowers with low financial means may get attracted to take such loans on finding the initial low interest rates to be within their financial means, but may land themselves into a financial distress should interest rates start rising and the banks start charging them with higher interest rates post the lapse of the initial period. The resulting delinquency of such loans would have adverse impact on the financial stability of the lending banks.

(e) to (g) Banks have been advised by RBI to layout appropriate internal principles and procedures so that usurious interest, including processing and other charges,

are not levied by them on loans and advances to borrowers. Banks have also been given the freedom to offer all categories of loans on fixed or floating rates, subject to conformity to their Asset Liability Management (ALM) guidelines. In order to ensure transparency, banks are to use only external or market-based rupee benchmark interest rates for pricing of their floating rate loan products. The methodology of computing the floating rates is to be objective, transparency and mutually acceptable to counter parties. This methodology is to be adopted for all new loans. In the case of existing loans of longer/fixed tenure, banks should reset the floating rates according to the above method at the time of review or renewal of loan accounts, after obtaining the consent of the borrowers concerned.

Cases of HIV/AIDS

4633. DR. THOKCHOM MEINYA:
SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR:

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

(a) whether the spreading of HIV/AIDS has been checked effectively in the country and the total number of such patients has decreased due to the increased awareness among the people;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; State/UT-wise;

(d) the number of HIV/AIDS patients identified in various health centres/hospitals in the country during the last one year and the current year and the number of patients being treated therein, State/UT-wise;

(e) whether some prisoners in various jails in the country including Tihar jail in Delhi have been identified HIV positive;

(f) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI): (a) and (b) Yes. Estimated number of persons living with HIV has reduced from 27.3 lakhs in 2002 to 22.7 lakhs in 2008.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) 2,99,513 HIV positive persons were identified during the year 2009 and 59,447 have been identified between January to March 2010. State-wise number of persons being treated for HIV/AIDS is given as Statement.

(e) to (g) Yes. Counseling and testing of prisoners was initiated in Tihar Jail in June 2008. Since then, 93 prisoners have been detected to be HIV positive. Of these, 16 HIV positive prisoners are being treated with anti-retroviral drugs.

Statement

HIV positives identified during last and current year

State	2009	2010
1	2	3
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	45	5
Andhra Pradesh	65,748	13,212
Arunachal Pradesh	15	0
Assam	949	226
Bihar	7,613	939
Chandigarh	1,097	40
Chhattisgarh	2,220	298
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	71	0
Daman and Diu	38	6
Delhi	7,515	836
Goa	859	218
Gujarat	16,462	3,836
Haryana	2,892	564
Himachal Pradesh	760	151
Jammu and Kashmir	508	78
Jharkhand	1,973	386
Karnataka	42,559	13,243
Kerala	2,164	450
Madhya Pradesh	3,881	529
Maharashtra	65,698	10,465

1	2	3
Manipur	2,607	816
Meghalaya	118	36
Mizoram	963	256
Nagaland	1,729	250
Orissa	3,617	478
Puducherry	598	3
Punjab	5,364	1,099
Rajasthan	7,658	927
Sikkim	341	10
Tamil Nadu	32,770	6,874
Tripura	143	20
Uttar Pradesh	14,008	1,687
Uttarakhand	595	156
West Bengal	5,955	1,353

Children Deaths Due to Preventable Diseases

4634. SHRI RUDRAMADHAB RAY:
SHRI UDAY SINGH:

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

(a) whether any study has been made to ascertain the exact number of children who die every day due to diseases which are preventable;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether India accounts for the highest number of child deaths in the World;

(d) if so, the facts thereof; and

(e) the steps the Government proposes to take to check the cases of rising deaths of children?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (d) No such study has been made, to ascertain the exact number of children who die every day due to diseases which are preventable. However, according to the UNICEF State of World Children 2010 report approximately 18 lakh children die

in India every year and India contributes approximately 20% of the global burden of child deaths. The Infant Mortality Rate of India is 53 per 1000 live births and it is ranked 49 with 143 countries having a lower IMR than India.

(e) The Reproductive and Child Health programme (RCH)-II under the National Rural Health Mission (NRHM), integrates interventions that improve Child Health and address factors contributing to morbidity and mortality. The key components of the RCH Child Health programme which reduce child mortality and morbidity are as follows:-

- Integrated Management of Neonatal and Childhood Illnesses (IMNCI) and Pre-service Integrated Management of Neonatal and Childhood Illnesses (IMNCI).
- Facility Based Integrated Management of Neonatal and Childhood Illnesses (IMNCI).
- Early detection and appropriate management of Diarrhoea disease.
- Early detection and appropriate management of Acute Respiratory Infections and other infections.
- Navjaat Shishu Suraksha Karyakram (NSSK), a programme for training health care providers on Basic newborn care and resuscitation.
- Infant and young child feeding.
- Immunisation against six vaccine preventable diseases.
- Vitamin A supplementation and Iron and Folic Acid supplementation.
- Establishment of sick New Born Care Units at District Hospitals, Sterilisation units at Community Health Centres (CHCs) and New Born Care corners at 24x7 Primary Health Centres (PHCs) to provide new born and child care services.
- Establishment of Nutritional Rehabilitation Centres to address severe acute malnutrition.

[Translation]

Upgradation of Hospitals

4635. SHRI OM PRAKASH YADAV:
SHRI SAMEER BHUJBAL:
SHRI E.G. SUGAVANAM:
SHRI P. VISWANATHAN:

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

(a) whether the Union Government provides financial assistance to the State Governments for the upgradation and improvement of infrastructural facilities in hospitals in the States;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the number of such hospitals upgraded and the financial assistance provided therefor during the last three years and the current year, State/UT-wise;

(d) whether the Union Government has also received proposals for the upgradation of Government hospitals in various States including AIIMS and Lady Harding Medical College;

(e) if so, the details thereof during the said period, State/UT-wise including Bihar and Maharashtra; and

(f) the action taken by the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (c) Yes. The Central Government provides financial assistance to State Governments for improving public health infrastructure in Community Health Centres (CHCs), Primary Health

Centres (PHCs) and District Hospitals under National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) and also for the project for strengthening of trauma care and emergency facilities in Government hospitals located on National Highways. The State-wise details of the programmes are given in the Statements-I and II respectively.

(d) to (f) Proposal for upgradation of Lady Hardinge Medical College in phases has been approved by the Central Government and further activities to implement the phase-I of Comprehensive Redevelopment Plan are underway. Proposals have been received for upgradation of Government Medical College, Nagpur from Government of Maharashtra in December, 2006 and Sri Krishna Medical College, Muzaffarpur from Government of Bihar in November, 2009.

Based on the fund availability under XI Five Year Plan, the Government has sanctioned upgradation of 13 existing medical college institutions in the first phase of Pradhan Mantri Swasthya Suraksha Yojana (PMSSY) and 6 medical college institutions including Government Medical College, Nagpur in the second phase. The details are in the Statement-III enclosed.

Statement I

The funds released under Mission Flexible Pool during the Financial Years 2006-07 to 2009-10

(Rs. in crores)

Sl.No.	State	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
1	2	3	4	5	6
A.	High Focus States □	□	□	□	□
1.	Bihar	125.79	137.63	216.20	48.15
2.	Chhattisgarh	61.75	64.13	54.18	82.42
3.	Himachal Pradesh	30.29	5.36	12.29	24.11
4.	Jammu and Kashmir	31.39	122.05	20.18	39.94
5.	Jharkhand	46.53	66.47	90.23	18.04
6.	Madhya Pradesh	136.62	152.24	157.51	147.82
7.	Orissa	66.91	107.43	123.44	151.20
8.	Rajasthan	138.06	266.36	227.23	227.51
9.	Uttar Pradesh	241.77	417.21	305.43	542.30
10.	Uttarakhand	15.92	34.09	22.07	33.64
	Sub Total	895.02	1372.97	1228.76	1315.13

1	2	3	4	5	6
B.	North-East States □	□	□	□	□
11.	Arunachal Pradesh	31.07	13.24	7.14	14.94
12.	Assam	245.41	322.31	237.12	363.92
13.	Manipur	20.48	14.92	19.06	32.55
14.	Meghalaya	19.51	23.22	20.06	31.48
15.	Mizoram	32.43	8.95	7.82	12.27
16.	Nagaland	22.62	18.08	17.34	27.21
17.	Sikkim	18.22	23.67	3.57	7.47
18.	Tripura	12.97	38.06	27.88	43.76
	Sub Total	402.70	462.45	339.99	533.60
C. □	Non-High Focus States □	□	□	□	□
19.	Andhra Pradesh	119.19	179.89	151.74	240.29
20.	Goa	1.12	0.94	2.38	3.55
21.	Gujarat	93.63	142.19	101.58	182.56
22.	Haryana	34.32	46.51	42.39	55.75
23.	Karnataka	84.38	88.54	105.85	139.45
24.	Kerala	44.60	143.11	63.96	132.96
25.	Maharashtra	113.94	177.88	193.63	307.18
26.	Punjab	42.41	26.08	48.65	64.23
27.	Tamil Nadu	97.93	226.83	124.15	164.25
28.	West Bengal	115.71	233.71	160.77	212.14
	Sub Total	747.22	1265.68	995.10	1502.36
D. □ □ □	Small States/UTs □	□	□	□	□
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.63	3.97	3.37	1.45
30.	Chandigarh	0.47	1.77	0.04	2.19
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.54	0.12	0.50	1.08
32.	Daman and Diu	0.67	0.00	0.50	0.93
33.	Delhi	4.54	23.23	27.02	6.16
34.	Lakshadweep	0.28	0.00	0.15	0.16
35.	Puducherry	1.64	2.55	2.01	2.59
	Others	15.65	17.23	0.00	12.72
	Sub Total	24.42	48.87	33.59	27.28
	Grand Total	2069.36	3149.97	2597.44	3378.37

Statement II

Funds released to various hospitals for establishment of trauma care facilities in Government hospitals located along with Golden Quadrilateral, North-South and East-West Corridors of the National Highways

Name of State	2007-08		2008-09		2009-10	
	No. of hospitals	Amount sanctioned (Rs. crore)	No. of hospitals	Amount sanctioned (Rs. crore)	No. of hospitals	Amount sanctioned (Rs. crore)
Andhra Pradesh	7	10.25	8	12.80	3	6.98
Karnataka	7	4.85			1	0.65
Tamil Nadu	3	2.25	6	4.50		
Madhya Pradesh					4	5.04
Maharashtra	3	2.25			4	3.86
Gujarat	5	12.30	6	8.65	1	5.10
Assam			6	4.35	3	7.66
Orissa			4	13.14	1	3.11
West Bengal			2	1.60	2	1.45
Bihar					9	6.45
Haryana			1	0.65		
Uttar Pradesh			11	8.05	4	13.12
Punjab	1	5.10			1	0.65
Rajasthan			10	7.10		
Jammu and Kashmir			2	1.45		
Total	26	37.00	56	62.29	31	54.07

Statement III

Upgradation of medical college institutions under Pradhan Mantri Swasthya Suraksha Yojana

Sl.No.	State	Name of institution
1	2	3

Ist Phase □

1.	Andhra Pradesh	Nizam Institute of Medical Sciences, Hyderabad Sri Venkateswara Institute of Medical Sciences, Tirupati
2.	Gujarat	B.J. Medical College, Ahmedabad
3.	Jammu and Kashmir	Government Medical College, Jammu Government Medical College, Srinagar
4.	Jharkhand	Rajendra Institute of Medical Sciences, Ranchi
5.	Karnataka	Government Medical College, Bangalore

1	2	3
6.	Kerala	Government Medical College, Thiruvananthapuram
7.	Maharashtra	Grants Medical College, Mumbai
8.	Tamil Nadu	Government Mohan Kumaramangalam Medical College, Salem
9.	Uttar Pradesh	Sanjay Gandhi Postgraduate Institute of Medical Science, Lucknow Institute of Medical Sciences, Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi
10.	West Bengal	Kolkata Medical College, Kolkata

2nd Phase

1.	Haryana	Pandit B.D. Sharma Postgraduate Institute of Medical Sciences, Rohtak
2.	Himachal Pradesh	Dr. Rajendra Prasad Government Medical College, Tanda
3.	Maharashtra	Government Medical College, Nagpur
4.	Punjab	Government Medical College, Amritsar
5.	Tamil Nadu	Government Medical College, Madurai
6.	Uttar Pradesh	Jawaharlal Nehru Medical College of AMU, Aligarh

Proposals from Madhya Pradesh Under JNNURM

4636. SHRI SHIVRAJ BHAIYA:
SHRI DEORAJ SINGH PATEL:
SHRI PREMCHAND GUDDU:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether any proposals have been received for construction of road and bus terminal and other projects/schemes in Madhya Pradesh especially Ujjain under the Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM);

(b) if so, the details thereof and the follow-up action taken thereon; and

(c) the time by which the scheme/projects are likely to be cleared?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (PROF. SAUGATA ROY): (a) and (b) 46 project proposals have been received from Madhya Pradesh for funding under Urban Infrastructure & Governance (UIG) component of JNNURM out of which 22 projects which were found suitable after technical appraisal as per JNNURM guidelines have been approved. The details of approved projects are given in the enclosed Statement. The remaining project proposals were not found suitable after technical appraisal and have been returned to the State. The project proposal on River Side Corridor of Indore BRTS has been technically appraised and is under consideration.

(c) The proposals which are found to be in conformity with guidelines of JNNURM are considered by the Central Sanctioning and Monitoring Committee (CSMC) for approval subject to their technical appraisal and availability of funds.

Statement

(Rs. in Lakh)

Sl. No.	Name of State	Name of city	Sector	Name of the projects	Year of sanction	Date of approval by CSMC	Approved cost	ACA committed	Funds released
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Madhya Pradesh	Bhopal	Water Supply	Water Supply to Gas affected areas	2005-06	21-Mar-06	1418.31	709.00	531.87
2.	Madhya Pradesh	Bhopal	Urban Renewal	Renewal of Basic Infrastructure in Categorized Scrap Mart in Bhopal	2006-07	14-Jul-06	811.00	405.50	304.14

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
3.	Madhya Pradesh	Bhopal	Urban Renewal	Renewal of Upgradation of Basic Infrastructure in M.P. Nagar, Bhopal	2006-07	14-Jul-06	1894.00	947.00	710.25
4.	Madhya Pradesh	Bhopal	Drainage/Storm Water Drains	Channelisation of Nallah (Storm Water Drain)	2006-07	26-May-06	3057.00	1528.50	764.26
5.	Madhya Pradesh	Bhopal	Mass Rapid Transport System	Pilot Corridor (New Market to University) for Bus Rapid Transit System (21.715 km long)	2006-07	10-Nov-06	23776.00	11888.00	2972.00
6.	Madhya Pradesh	Bhopal	Water Supply	Narmada Water Supply Project for Bhopal	2007-08	15-Feb-08	30604.16	15302.08	11479.56
7.	Madhya Pradesh	Indore	Water Supply	Yeshwant Sagar Water Supply System Augmentation Scheme	2005-06	27-Mar-06	2375.00	1187.50	890.87
8.	Madhya Pradesh	Indore	Sewerage	Indore Sewerage Project	2006-07	8-Sep-06	30717.00	15358.50	7679.24
9.	Madhya Pradesh	Indore	Mass Rapid Transport System	Bus Rapid Transport System- PILOT PROJECT	2006-07	11-Aug-06	9845.00	4922.50	2461.24
10.	Madhya Pradesh	Indore	Roads/Flyovers/RoB	Construction of 8 important roads at Indore	2006-07	10-Nov-06	4083.35	2041.68	1531.26
11.	Madhya Pradesh	Indore	Roads/Flyovers/RoB	Development of Link Road from White Church to By Pass Road	2006-07	8-Dec-06	1966.34	983.17	491.58
12.	Madhya Pradesh	Indore	Roads/Flyovers/RoB	Development of Master Plan Link Road MR-9, Indore	2006-07	8-Dec-06	3974.64	1987.32	993.66
13.	Madhya Pradesh	Indore	Solid Waste Management	Solid Waste Management for Indore	2007-08	28-Dec-07	4324.66	2162.33	1621.74
14.	Madhya Pradesh	Indore	Roads/Flyovers/RoB	RoB at Juni Indore Railway Crossing, Indore city	2007-08	15-Feb-08	631.00	315.50	236.64
15.	Madhya Pradesh	Jabalpur	Sewerage	Sewerage and Sewage Treatment Project Phase-I	2006-07	10-May-06	7801.00	3900.50	975.00
16.	Madhya Pradesh	Jabalpur	Sewerage	Sewerage and Sewage Treatment Project Phase-II	2006-07	10-May-06	7081.00	3540.50	885.00
17.	Madhya Pradesh	Ujjain	Water Supply	Reorganisation of Water Supply scheme	2007-08	7-Mar-08	6686.44	5349.15	1337.28
18.	Madhya Pradesh	Bhopal	Water Supply	Water Supply Distribution Network of Bhopal	2008-09	14-Jan-09	41545.64	20772.82	5193.20
19.	Madhya Pradesh	Indore	Parking	Construction of multi-level parking at 20 different locations in Indore	2008-09	14-Jan-09	5600.00	2800.00	700.00
20.	Madhya Pradesh	Jabalpur	Water Supply	Rehabilitation of existing pumping stations at Ranjhi, Fagua and construction of new pumping stations at Bhongadwar WTP.	2008-09	20-Feb-09	1406.00	703.00	175.75

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
21.	Madhya Pradesh	Ujjain	Development of Heritage Areas	Restoration Conservation and Development of Mahakal and Gopal Viraseat Kshetra	2009-10	22-Jan-10	4739.00	3791.20	
22.	Madhya Pradesh	Jabalpur	Drainage/Storm Water Drains	DPR of storm Water Drains (including Ormi Nallah) at Jabalpur City for Development for infrastructure services.	2009-10	30-Oct-09	32649.00	16324.50	4081.12

[English]

Procurement of Influenza H1N1 Medicines and Vaccines

4637. SHRI ADHIR CHOUDHURY:
SHRI GOPINATH MUNDE:
SHRI MANSUKHBHAI D. VASAVA:
SHRI GORAKH PRASAD JAISWAL:
SHRI HARSH VARDHAN:

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

(a) the names of the Indian and foreign companies from which medicines and vaccines have been procured to check Influenza H1N1 in the country;

(b) the total quantity of medicines and vaccines procured along with the cost incurred thereon during the last year;

(b)

	Item	Quantity	Cost
Medicine	Oseltamivir Capsules	390 Lakhs	Rs. 1,04,69,70,000/-
	Oseltamivir Syrup	4 Lakhs	Rs. 15,93,28,000/-
Vaccine	Pandemic Vaccine doses	15 Lakhs	€ 75,00,000 (Rs. 45,95,25,000/- at the rate Rs. 61,27 per €)

(c) No.

(d) and (e) Do not arise.

External Loan to Tamil Nadu

4638. SHRI K. SUGUMAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(c) whether these medicines and vaccines were procured in a large quantity in comparison to the demand and a large stock of them are near their date of expiry;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) The medicine (Oseltamivir) was procured from the following Indian companies:

1. Hetero Drugs, Hyderabad
2. Stride Arco Lab, Bangalore
3. Ranbaxy Ltd., Gurgaon
4. Cipla Ltd., Mumbai

The Pandemic vaccine was procured from M/s Sanofi Pasteur, S.A. Lyon, France.

(a) the details of external loan received by the State Government of Tamil Nadu during the last five years alongwith purposes of such loans;

(b) whether the Union Government has received any reports on the utilization of the amount;

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

(d) the details fo maximum ceiling of such loan fixed, if any; and

(e) the steps taken or proposed to be taken to enforce such limit/ceiling?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) The details of external loan received by the State Government of Tamil Nadu during the last five years *i.e.* from 2005-2006 till 2009-2010, alongwith purposes and utilisation of such loans is enclosed as Statement.

(b) and (c) Yes, Madam. Reports on the disbursement under various loans are received from the Office of Controller of Aid Accounts and Audit on a monthly basis. Regular review of all projects take place during the Tripartite Portfolio Review Meetings(TPRMs) and Project Directors of projects with low disbursement are suitable advised.

(d) No maximum ceiling of such loan has been fixed.

(e) does not arise.

Statement

Sl. No.	Name of the Project	Donor Agency	Date of signing/ closing of Loan Agreement	Loan amount	Amount Utilised during last five years upto 31.3.2010	Purposes of loan
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Tamil Nadu Road Sector Project (addl. Financing)	World Bank	30.3.2010/ 31.3.2012	US\$ 50.7 million	0	Road Sector improvement.
2.	Tamil Nadu Irrigated Agriculture Modernization & Water-Bodies Restoration and Management Project	World Bank	23.1.2007/ 31.3.2013	US\$ 485 million	US\$ 109.47 million	Improvement of irrigation.
3.	Tamil Nadu Empowerment and Poverty Reduction	World Bank	12.7.2005/ 30.9.2011	US\$ 120 million	US \$ 63.12 million	Empowerment of poor people.
4.	Third Tamil Nadu Urban Development Project (TNUDP III)	World Bank	5.7.2005/ 31.3.2012	US\$ 300 million	US\$ 132.3 million	To improve the delivery of urban services.
5.	India: Emergency Tsunami Reconstruction Project	World Bank	3.5.2005/ 31.12.2011	US\$ 465 million	US\$ 99.7 million	Reconstruction work after Tsunami disaster
6.	Post-Tsunami Sustainable Livelihoods Programme for the Coastal Areas of TN Phase I	IFAD	19.4.2005/ 31.3.2016	US\$ 15 million	US\$ 1.76 million	Reconstruction work after Tsunami disaster

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
7.	Post-Tsunami Sustainable Livelihoods Programme for the Coastal Areas of TN Phase II	IFAD	21.4.2006/ 31.3.2016	US\$ 15 million	0	Reconstruction work after Tsunami disaster
8.	Tsunami Rehabilitation in Tamil Nadu and Kerala	ADB	14.04.2005/ 31.10.2009	US\$ 67.55 million	US\$ 66.32 million	To enable people to resume their normal lives by supporting restoration of livelihoods and essential services and to rehabilitate and reconstruct critical public and community based transportation and rural and municipal infrastructure damaged or destroyed.
9.	Tamil Nadu Afforestation Project II	JICA, Japan	31.3.2005/ 28.7.2015	JPY 9818 million	JPY 8083.22 million	To restore forests to bring about ecological restoration and also to facilitate livelihood of the inhabitants of the project villages.
10.	Tamil Nadu Urban Infrastructure Project	JICA, Japan	10.3.2008/ 25.3.2016	JPY 8551 million	JPY 2728 million	To provide safe and reliable water supply and sewerage services in Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) of Tamil Nadu.
11.	Hogenakkal Water Supply and Fluorosis Mitigation Project	JICA, Japan	10.3.2008/ 25.3.2017	JPY 22387 million	JPY 557.62 million	To provide safe and reliable water supply in Dharmapuri and Krishnagiri Districts of Tamil Nadu and also to provide fluoride mitigation support to these districts.
12.	Hogenakkal Water Supply and Fluorosis Mitigation Project Phase 2	JICA, Japan	31.3.2009/ 28.7.2017	JPY 17095 million	Nil	-do-
13.	Sustainable Municipal Infrastructure	KfW Bank, Germany	9.7.2008/ 31.12.2012	Euro 75.00 million	Euro 3.93 million	To raise the living standards of the urban population through environment measures and the enhancement of urban infrastructure and to improve the financial management of urban local bodies by enabling them to access the domestic market.

*[Translation]***Separate CGHS OPD for Ortho and Paediatrics**

4639. SHRI MAHABAL MISHRA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to set up a separate Central Government Health Scheme (CGHS) Out Patients Department (OPD) for the Orthopaedics and Paediatrics in the Government hospitals including Ram Manohar Lohia Hospital of Delhi;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (c) There is no proposal under consideration for creation of OPD facilities in Government hospitals. OPD treatment to CGHS beneficiaries in Delhi are provided at the Dispensaries. Patients are referred to Government Hospitals for consultation with specialists to identify the treatment to be under taken by CGHS beneficiaries. On the basis of advice tendered by the specialists, CGHS beneficiaries may decide about the place at which the treatment will be under-taken by them.

*[English]***Archaeological and Heritage Sites**

4640. SHRI PRABODH PANDA:
DR. SANJEEV GANESH NAIK:
SHRI VIRENDRA KUMAR:

Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any scheme under which the heritage and ancient buildings are showcased as major tourist spots in the country including Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh (MP) and West Bengal;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the number of such locations identified as tourist spots during the last three years and the current year, State-wise and year-wise;

(c) the details of funds provided for the purpose;

(d) whether the public-private partnership has immense potential for creating such infrastructures; and

(e) if so, the details in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI SULTAN AHMED): (a) to (c) The promotion and development of Tourism falls within the domain of State Government/UT Administrations. However, the proposal completed in all respect, received from them are examined as per scheme/guidelines of the Ministry of Tourism and are sanctioned subject to availability of funds and Inter-se-priority. The details of the projects, including the heriage projects of the states, sanctioned during the last three years is annexed as a Statement.

(d) and (e) Ministry of Tourism has a scheme of Assistance for Large Revenue Generating Prefects for development of tourism infrastructure in order to bring in private sector, corporate and institutional resources as well as techno-managerial efficiency. The project admissible for assistance under this scheme should be a tourist attraction or used by tourists and generate revenue through a levy of fee or user charges.

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
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

1	2	3	4
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

Report on Irregularities in IPOs

4641. SHRI BHASKARRAO BAPURAO PATIL
KHATGAONKAR
SHRI EKNATH MAHADEO GAIKWAD:
SHRI MADHU GOUD YASKHI:
SHRI ANAND PRAKASH PARANJPE:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Wadhwa Committee appointed by the Securities and Exchange Board of India to look into the irregularities in Initial Public Offerings (IPOs) has submitted its Report to the Government;

(b) if so, the details and the outcome thereof;

(c) the follow-up action taken/being taken by the Government in this regard;

(d) whether the Committee has suggested ways to recover the gains from the persons involved and distribute the same among those affected; and

(e) if so, the details in this regard?

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

(b) A Committee was set up by SEBI under the Chairmanship of Justice D.P. Wadhwa, former Judge of the Supreme Court of India to advise/recommend the procedure of identification of persons who have been deprived on account of IPO irregularities and the manner in which reallocation of shares to such persons should take place.

(c) In pursuance of Wadhwa Committee recommendations SEBI appointed an Administrator who will be responsible for implementation of recommendations of the Wadhwa Committee and to undertake the task of disbursement of the recovered amounts to the identified persons.

(d) Yes, Madam.

(e) The Wadhwa Committee has made recommendations on quantification of the amount of unjust enrichment, identification of deprived applicants and basis for re-allocation amongst deprived applicants. SEBI has initiated actions under the SEBI Act and Regulations there under against entities that were involved in the IPO irregularities to penalize them and disgorge the ill-gotten gains they had made.

The disbursement to eligible investors from the amount disgorged commenced on April 12, 2010.

Service Tax on Air Travel

4642. SHRIMATI BOTCHA JHANSI LAKSHMI:
DR. G. VIVEKANAND:
SHRI M. ANANDAN:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the imposition of service tax on air travel/civil aviation has been reviewed;

(b) if so, the details of the findings along with reaction of the Government thereto;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether International Air Transport Association (IATA) has requested the Government not to impose Service Tax on air travel; and

(e) if so, the details along with response thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) No, Madam.

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

(c) Service tax has been proposed on air travel taking into account several factors such as the need to expand the tax base and augment revenue.

(d) Yes, Madam.

(e) A representation dated 11 March 2010 has been received from the International Air Transport Association (IATA), seeking full roll back of service tax on domestic and international air travel so that the growth momentum of the aviation industry is maintained. It has not been found feasible to accede to the representation.

Visa Regulations for Foreign Engineers in Power Projects

4643. DR. MANDA JAGANNATH: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of engineers/professionals from foreign countries including China are engaged in power projects in the country;

(b) if so, the details of such power projects along with their power generation capacity, State-wise and project-wise;

(c) whether the Government has enforced new visa regulation for these foreign engineers/professionals as a result of which many professionals left the country, affecting the power generation capacity of the power projects;

(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) Engineers/professionals from foreign countries are engaged on various thermal power generation projects where power plant equipment has been sourced from abroad. The details of such power projects targeted for commissioning during the 11th Plan and sourcing equipment from abroad are enclosed as Statement-I-A (Thermal) and I-B (Hydro).

(c) and (d) Ministry of Labour & Employment vide its O.M. dated 8th Sept, 2009 has, *inter-alia*, stated that a company shall not be permitted to bring any un-skilled, semi-skilled or skilled persons for execution of the projects. It further states that highly skilled and professionals may be granted employment visas to the extent of 1% of the total persons employed on the project subject to a maximum of 20. Subsequently, the guidelines were revised by the Ministry of Labour and Employment. As per the revised guidelines dated December 22, 2009, maximum ceiling of issuance of E-Visas to foreign nationals may be limited to 1% of total number of workers working on the project with a minimum of 5 and maximum of 20 for all sectors except Power and Steel where 1% of the total workers (with a minimum of 5) on the project or 40 whichever is higher would be permissible upto June, 2010. It also provides that where the project is very large and the limit of foreign highly skilled persons exceeds permissible limits, proposals shall be forwarded to the Ministry of Labour and Employment.

In view of the requirement of employment visas, many foreign professionals working on such projects left the country, resulting in reduced availability of technical professionals for project execution. The sudden departure of foreign professionals from these projects has affected the commissioning schedule of about 16793 MW capacity of projects targeted for commissioning during the Eleventh Plan period (list enclosed at Statement-II).

(e) The Ministry of Labour & Employment, with the approval of the Cabinet Secretary, constituted a committee to examine all aspects of Guidelines for issue of employment visa for foreign personnel for Power sector. The Committee has since submitted its report.

Statement IA

11th Plan Thermal Power Projects where main plant & equipments have been sourced from Foreign Companies (Ongoing & Commissioned)

Project Name	Impl. Agency	Unit No.	Thermal Capacity Addition During 11th Plan			Act.(A)/Ant. Comm. Date
			Cap. (MW) Achieved	Cap. (MW) Anticipated	Total Cap. (MW)	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
CHINESE MANUFACTURES						
Anpara-C	Laneo Anpara Power Pvt. Ltd.	U-1	-	600	600	01/2011
		U-2	-	600	600	05/2011
Durgapur TPS Extn.	DPL	U-7	300	-	300	24.11.07(A)
Jallipa-Kapurdi TPP	Raj West Power Ltd. (JSW)	U-1	135	-	135	16.10.09(A)
		U-2	-	135	135	04/2010
		U-3	-	135	135	05/2010
		U-4	-	135	135	07/2010
		U-5	-	135	135	09/2010
		U-6	-	135	135	11/2010
		U-7	-	135	135	01/2011
		U-8	-	135	135	03/2011
JSW Ratnagiri TPP	JSW Energy (Ratnagiri) Ltd.	U-1	-	300	300	04/2010
		U-2	-	300	300	06/2010
		U-3	-	300	300	09/2010
		U-4	-	300	300	12/2010
Lanco Amarkantak TPS Ph-1, U-1	Lanco Amarkantak Power Pvt. Ltd.	U-1	300	-	300	04.06.09(A)
Lanco Amarkantak TPS Ph-1, U-2	Lanco Amarkantak Power Pvt. Ltd.	U-2	300	-	300	26.03.10(A)
Lanco Kondapalli Ph-II (ST)	Lanco Kondapalli	ST	-	133	133	05/2010
Mettur TPP Ext	TNEB	U-1	-	600	600	05/2011
Mundra TPP Ph-I (U-1&2)	Adani Power Ltd.	U-1	330	-	330	04.08.09(A)
		U-2	330	-	330	17.03.10(A)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Mundra TPP Ph-1 (U-3 & 4)		U-3	-	330	330	05/2010
		U-4	-	330	330	06/2010
Mundra TPP Ph-II		U-1	-	660	660	03/2011
		U-2	-	660	660	08/2011
Mundra TPP Ph-III		U-1	-	660	660	06/2011
		U-2	-	660	660	09/2011
		U-3	-	660	660	11/2011
Raghunathpur TPP, Ph-I DVC		U-1	-	600	600	02/2011
		U-2	-	600	600	05/2011
Rajiv Gandhi TPS, Hissar	HPGCL	U-1	600	-	600	31.03.10(A)
		U-2	-	600	600	04/2010
Rosa TPP Ph-I	Rosa Power Supply Co. Ltd. - Reliance Energy	U-1	300	-	300	10.02.10(A)
		U-2	-	300	300	05/2010
Rosa TPP Ph-II	Reliance Power Ltd.	U-3	-	300	300	04/2011
		U-4	-	300	300	07/2011
Sagardighi TPP	WBPDCCL	U-1	300	-	300	21.12.07(A)
		U-2	300	-	300	20.07.08(A)
Sasan UMPP	Reliance Power Ltd.	U-1	-	660	660	12/2011
Sterlite TPP	Sterlite Energy Ltd.	U-1	-	600	600	08/2010
		U-2 (1st)	-	600	600	05/2010
		U-3	-	600	600	11/2010
		U-4	-	600	600	02/2011
Tirora TPP Ph-I	Adani Power Ltd	U-1	-	660	660	05/2011
		U-2	-	660	660	08/2011
Tirora TPP Ph-II		U-1		660	660	11/2011
Toranagallu TPP	JSW Energy (Vijayanagar) Ltd.	U-1	300	-	300	27.04.09(A)
		U-2	300	-	300	24.08.09(A)
Udupi TPP	UPCL	U-1	-	507.5	507.5	07/2010
		U-2	-	507.5	507.5	11/2010
Yamuna Nagar TPP	HPGCL	U-1	300	-	300	13.11.07(A)
		U-2	300	-	300	29.03.08(A)
		Sub-Total:	4395	16793	21188.0	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
OTHER MANUFACTURES						
Gautami CCPP	Gautami Power Ltd.	GT-1	145	-	145	03.05.09(A)
		GT-2	145	-	145	03.05.09(A)
		ST	174	-	174	03.05.09(A)
Konaseema CCPP	Konaseema Gas Power Ltd.	GT-1	140	-	140	01.05.09(A)
		GT-2	140	-	140	01.05.09(A)
		ST	-	165	165	04/2010
Lanco Kondapalli Ph-II (GT)	Lanco Kondapalli	GT	233	-	233	05.12.09(A)
Mundra Ultra Mega TPP	Tata Power Co.	U-1	-	800	800	09/2011
		U-2	-	800	800	03/2012
Ratnagiri (Dhabol) Ph-II	RGPPPL	Block-3	740	-	740	28.10.07(A)
Rithala CCPP	NDPL	GT-1	-	35.75	35.75	04/2010
		GT-2	-	35.75	35.75	05/2010
		ST	-	36.5	36.5	07/2010
Sipat-I	NTPC	U-1	-	660	660	12/2010
		U-2	-	660	660	06/2011
		U-3	-	660	660	12/2011
Sugen CCPP (Akhakhol)	Torrent Power Gen. Ltd.	Blk-I	382.5	-	382.5	04.01.09(A)
		Blk-II	382.5	-	382.5	07.05.09(A)
		Blk-III	382.5	-	382.5	08.06.09(A)
Utran CCPP Extn.	GSECL	GT	240	-	240	08.08.09(A)
		ST	134	-	134	10.10.09(A)
Valuthur CCPP Extn.	TNEB	GT	59.8	-	59.8	06.05.08(A)
		ST	32.4	-	32.4	16.02.09(A)
		Sub-Total:	3330.7	3853	7183.7	
		Total:	7725.7	20646	28371.7	

Statement 1B*List of Hydro projects for programmed for 11th Plan where E&M package ordered on foreign manufacturers*

Sl. No.	Name of the Project/States	Sector	Capacity (No.x MW)	Date of Placement of Order	Make/Supplier of TG set
A. HE projects commissioned					
1.	Omkarashwar (NHDC), MP	Central	520.00	09.06.03	Voith Siemens
2.	Teesta St. V (NHPC), Sikkim	Central	510.00	01.11.01	Mitsuli, Japan
4a.	Priyadarshni Jurala, AP	State	117.00	21.03.04	CMEC, China
5.	Balimela Extn., Orissa	State	150.00	24.10.03	Power Machine, Russia
6.	Purulia PSS, WB	State	900.00	28.07.2000	Mitsui, Japan
7.	Ghatghar PSS, Maharashtra	State	250.00	18.03.98	Nisso Iwai, Japan
8.	Baglihar-I, J&K	State	450.00	17.07.99	Voith Siemens
9.	Varahi Extn., Karnataka	State	230.00	31.05.06	Vatech, Austria
	Sub-total (A) commissioned		3127.00		
B. HE projects under construction					
11.	Chamera-III (NHPC), HP	Central	231	23.01.07	Alstom, France and India
15.	Uri-II (NHPC), HP	Central	240	29.12.06	Alstom, France and India
20.	Loharinagpala (NTPC), Uttkand	Central	600	01/08	Voith Siemens
24.	Subansiri Lower (NHPC), Ar.P.	Central	2000	11.02.05	Alstom, France and India
4b.	Priyadarshni Jurala, AP	State	117.00	21.03.04	CMEC, China
30.	Lower Jurala, AP	State	240.00	05/08	Alstom, India
32.	Pallivasal, Kerala	State	60.00	31.01.07	DEC, China
33.	Bhawani Barrage II, TN	State	30.00	02/06	Litosroj/Koncer, Coratia
34.	Bhawani Barrage III, TN	State	30.00	15.11.06	Litosroj/Koncer, Coratia
38.	Karcham Wangtoo, HP	Private	1000.00	30.10.07	Voith Siemens
39.	Budhil, HP	Private	70.00	12.07.06	DEC, China
40.	Malana-II, HP	Private	100.00	18.10.06	Abir Cons.
41.	Sorang, HP	Private	100.00	06/07	Voith Siemens
45.	Teesta St. III, Sikkim	Private	1200.00	12.09.07	VA tech
	Sub-total-B (under construction)		6018		
	Total (A+B)		9145		

Statement II*Thermal Power Projects (Chinese Units) Which are under Construction for Commissioning during 11th Plan*

State	Project Name	Impl. Agency	LOA Date	Unit No.	Cap. (MW)	Anticipated Comm. Date
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
CENTRAL SECTOR						
WB	Raghunathpur TPP, Ph-I	DVC	12/07	U-1	600	02/2011
				U-2	600	05/2011
			Sub-Total:		1200	
STATE SECTOR						
Haryana	Rajiv Gandhi TPS, Hissar	HPGCL	01/07	U-2	600	04/2010
TN	Mettur TPP Ext	TNEB	06/08	U-1	600	05/2011
			Sub-Total:		1200	
PRIVATE SECTOR						
Andhra Pradesh	Lanco Kondapalli Ph-II (ST)	Lanco Kondapalli	11/07	ST	133	05/2010
Gujarat	Mundra TPP Ph-I (U-3 & 4)	Adani Power Ltd.	03/07	U-3	330	05/2010
				U-4	330	06/2010
Gujarat	Mundra TPP Ph-II	Adani Power Ltd.	09/07	U-1	660	03/2011
				U-4	660	08/2011
Gujarat	Mundra TPP Ph-III	Adani Power Ltd.	01/08	U-1	660	06/2011
				U-2	660	09/2011
				U-3	660	11/2011
Karnataka	Udupi TPP	UPCL	12/06	U-1	507.5	07/2010
				U-2	507.5	11/2010
Maharashtra	JSW Ratnagiri TPP	JSW Energy (Ratnagiri) Ltd.	05/07	U-1	300	04/2010
				U-2	300	06/2010
				U-3	300	09/2010
				U-4	300	12/2010
Maharashtra	Tirora TPP Ph-I	Adani Power Ltd.	02/08	U-1	660	05/2011
				U-2	660	08/2011
Maharashtra	Tirora TPP Ph-II	Adani Power Ltd.	02/08	U-1	660	11/2011
Madhya Pradesh	Sasan UMPP	Reliance Power Ltd.	12/06	U-1	660	12/2011

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Orissa	Sterlite TPP	Sterlite Energy Ltd.	05/06	U-1	600	08/2010
				U-2	600	05/2010 (1st Unit)
				U-3	600	11/2010
				U-4	600	02/2011
Rajasthan	Jallipa-Kapurdi TPP	Raj West Power Ltd. (JSW)	03/07	U-2	135	04/2010
				U-3	135	05/2010
				U-4	135	07/2010
Rajasthan	Jallipa-Kapurdi TPP	Raj West Power Ltd. (JSW)	03/07	U-5	135	09/2010
				U-6	135	11/2010
				U-7	135	01/2011
				U-8	135	03/2011
Uttar Pradesh	Anpara-C	Lance Anpara Power Pvt. Ltd.	11/07	U-1	600	01/2011
				U-2	600	05/2011
Uttar Pradesh	Rosa TPP Ph-I	Rosa Power Supply Co. Ltd.-Reliance Energy	03/07	U-2	300	05/2010
Uttar Pradesh	Rosa TPP Ph-II	Reliance Power Ltd.	03/08	U-3	300	04/2011
				U-4	300	07/2011
Sub-Total:					14393	
Total:					16793	

Short Duration Ailments

4644. SHRI PRATAP SINGH BAJWA:
SHRI SHARAD YADAV:

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

(a) whether the short duration ailments has increased almost by four times in the country during the last two decades;

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

(c) whether cost of health care has also increased over the last few years in the country;

(d) if so, whether Medical tourism is one of the contributory factors;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the measures taken to make healthcare easily accessible and affordable to the downtrodden people?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Yes.

(d) and (e) Medical tourism is not a statistically significant contributory factor for increase in cost of healthcare.

(f) Government of India launched National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) on 12.4.2005 to support the State Governments/Union Territories to rejuvenate and strengthen the public health care system to provide accessible, affordable, accountable, effective and reliable primary health care facilities in rural areas, especially to the poor and vulnerable sections of the population.

Ministry is also augmenting the secondary and tertiary sector health facilities by setting up of more AIIMS like institutions and upgrading existing medical colleges across the country.

The Government also provides direct financial assistance to patients who are living below the poverty line and suffering from major life threatening diseases. Under the Rashtriya Arogya Nidhi, this assistance helps the patients receive medical treatment at any of the super specialty hospitals/institutions or other Government hospitals.

[Translation]

Bi-Valent Oral Polio Vaccine

4645. SHRIMATI JAYSHREEBEN PATEL:
SHRI KAUSHALENDRA KUMAR:

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

(a) whether strains of P-1, P-2 and P-3 virus of Polio has been detected in the country, including Bihar;

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

(c) whether the Government proposes to increase the use of Bi-Valent Oral Vaccine (BOPV) to eradicate these virus of polio in the country;

(d) if so, whether awareness programme has been created among the rural women about this polio vaccine; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) P1 & P3 wild polio virus cases have been reported in the country including Bihar. No wild polio virus P2 case has been

detected since 1999. State-wise details of cases reported is given as Statement.

The reasons for reported polio cases includes combination of a number of risk factors such as low routine immunization coverage, poor environmental sanitation, higher incidence of acute diarrhoeal disease etc. which favour virus transmission.

(c) Bivalent Oral Polio Vaccine has been introduced from January 2010 for the high risk areas.

(d) and (e) Awareness campaign about the polio vaccine is being organised for community including for rural women. Funds are released to State Governments for IEC and Social Mobilization Activities. UNICEF through its Social Mobilization Network also creates awareness about the pulse polio immunization.

Statement

State-wise Polio Cases Reported (2009 & 2010)

State/UT's	2009	2010
Uttar Pradesh	602	9
Bihar	117	6
Delhi	4	0
Punjab	4	0
Haryana	4	1
Uttarakhand	4	0
Rajasthan	3	0
Jharkhand	2	0
Himachal Pradesh	1	0
Maharashtra	0	1
West Bengal	0	1
Jammu and Kashmir	0	1
Total	741	19

Data as on : 16th April 2010

[English]

Renewable Energy Projects

4646. SHRI JAYARAM PANGI:
SHRI NIRIPENDRA NATH ROY:

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

(a) whether the Government has decided to set up renewable energy projects in the country;

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

(c) the total outlay of funds earmarked for the purpose;

(d) the quantum of power likely to be generated from these projects; and

(e) the time by which these projects are likely to be set up?

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH): (a) and (b) The Government is promoting setting up of projects for power generation from various renewable energy sources in the country with mainly private sector investment, backed with fiscal and financial incentives. State-wise and location-wise details are not fixed by the Government as the activity is driven mainly by private sector, within the framework by State-level policies. The project sites are also mostly allotted by the concerned State authorities wherever private land is not involved.

(c) to (e) An outlay of Rs. 2330 crore for renewable power capacity addition of 12,300 MW comprising wind power 9000 MW, small hydro power 1400 MW, bio-power 1780 MW and solar power 50 MW, has been approved during the 11th Plan period. A capacity of around 6800 MW comprising wind power 4713 MW, small hydro power 759 MW, bio-power 1079 MW and solar power 8 MW has already been set up during the first three years of the Plan period.

Social Sector Spendings

4647. SHRI SURESH KASHINATH TAWARE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the year-wise tax revenue realised and the amount spent on the social sector during the last three years;

(b) whether social sector allocation and spending has been drastically cut down on the pretext of instituting Fiscal Responsibility and Budget Management;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the steps being taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) The year-wise tax revenue realised and the amount spent on the social sector during the last three years are as follows:

(Rs. in crore)

Year	Tax Revenue (net to Centre)	Amount spent on Social Sector (Plan + Non-Plan)
2007-2008	439547	78818
2008-2009	443319	114342
2009-2010 (RE)	465103	133400

(b) No, Madam.

(c) and (d) Do not arise.

Inter National Collaboration for AYUSH

4648. SHRI ANTO ANTONY:
SHRI PRADEEP MAJHI:

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

(a) the steps taken by the Government to promote Ayurveda, Yoga, Unani, Siddha and Homoeopathy (AYUSH) system of medicines nationally and intentionally;

(b) whether the international collaborations have been made to promote and propagate them outside the country;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether any Global Ayurveda Summit was recently held in the country;

(e) if so, the details thereof and the issues raised and discussed there; and

(f) the suggestions/proposals received for the promotion of AYUSH system of medicines during the Summit and the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI S. GANDHISELVAN): (a) The Department has launched a multi-media campaign nationally through audio-visual publicity, outdoor campaigns, Arogya exhibitions (including the North-East), seminars/workshops/conferences, National Campaigns on specific diseases and the strengths of AYUSH discipline through its Research Councils, to create awareness amongst the masses and to promote the system. On the international front, various initiatives including organization of Ayurveda 'conferences, incentive to drug manufacturers/entrepreneur AYUSH institutions etc, supporting international exchange of experts and officers, International fellowship programme for undertaking AYUSH courses in premier institutions in India, establishment of

AYUSH Information Cells in Indian Mission abroad, translation and publication of AYUSH books in foreign languages etc. have been taken up.

(b) and (c) Yes. The Central Council for Research in Ayurveda and Siddha (CCRAS) has entered into research collaboration with Charite University Medical Center, Berlin and Swiss Ayurveda Medical Association, Geneva. A tripartite collaboration among the Central Council for Research in Unani Medicine (CCRUM), Indian Institute of Integrative Medicine (IIIM), Jammu and the University of Mississippi, USA has resulted in the establishment of a Centre for Research in Indian System of Medicine (CRISM) in the University of Mississippi, USA.

(d) to (f) Yes. A Global Ayurveda Summit was organized by the Confederation of Indian Industry (CII) approved by the Department of AYUSH from March 24-26, 2010 at Kochi, Kerala.

It is learnt that the Summit had participation of over 500 industry leaders and eminent experts from India and abroad who deliberated among other points, standardization and quality of raw material, integration of Ayurveda Health with tourism and leverage of Information Technology (IT) for delivering Ayurvedic health services. Recommendation from the organizers have not been received.

[*Translation*]

Child Marriage

4649. SHRI LAL CHAND KATARIA:
SHRI PAKAURI LAL:

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

(a) the cases of child marriage brought to the notice of the Government during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise; and

(b) the number of child marriages prevented during the said period, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) and (b) In order to prevent child marriages, "The prohibition of child marriage act, 2006" (No. 6 of 2007) has been in force w.e.f. 1.11.2007. The responsibility for implementation of the Act lies with the State Governments/UT Administrations and they are requested to appoint child marriage prohibition officers and frame rules for effective implementation of the Act.

As per information maintained by the National Crime Record Bureau (NCRB) the cases of child marriage registered during 2006-2008 are at Statement-I and provisional figures for 2009 are at Statement-II.

Though the data on prevention of child marriages is not maintained by all the states, some states like that of Andhra Pradesh have been successful in preventing 216,196,166 and 16 child marriages in 2007-08, 2008-09, 2009-10 & 2010-11 respectively. There have also been cases where individuals have displayed exemplary courage in preventing child marriage. In one such documented case of Ms. Afshana Khatun, the young girl from Purlia, West Bengal, not only refused to get married but launched a campaign in the district for prevention of several underage marriages.

Statement I

Cases Registered (CR), Cases Chargesheeted (CS), Cases Convicted (CV), Persons Arrested (PAR), Persons Chargesheeted (PCS) & Persons Convicted (PCV) Under Child Marriage Restraint Act During 2006-2008

Sl.No.	State	2006						2007						2008					
		CR	CS	CV	PAR	PCS	PCV	CR	CS	CV	PAR	PCS	PCV	CR	CS	CV	PAR	PCS	PCV
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
1.	Andhra Pradesh	17	14	0	53	43	0	21	18	0	39	44	0	19	17	0	50	58	0
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3.	Assam	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	0
4.	Bihar	2	2	0	0	2	0	8	4	0	20	12	0	8	7	3	23	20	8
5.	Chhattisgarh	5	5	1	19	19	5	4	2	1	4	4	2	5	5	2	10	10	2

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
6.	Goa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	4	0	0
7.	Gujarat	12	12	8	39	37	31	14	14	13	56	59	44	23	21	9	108	104	40
8.	Haryana	7	5	0	24	23	0	4	2	0	7	6	0	4	4	0	14	16	0
9.	Himachal Pradesh	1	0	0	4	0	0	1	2	0	6	10	0	2	1	0	2	2	0
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11.	Jharkhand	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
12.	Karnataka	6	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	9	5	1	13	13	1
13.	Kerala	1	1	0	0	3	0	1	0	2	0	0	2	4	2	0	5	5	0
14.	Madhya Pradesh	4	4	1	10	12	5	5	4	4	11	11	16	2	2	3	6	6	11
15.	Maharashtra	15	18	1	100	114	2	7	7	1	28	30	2	5	4	0	20	21	0
16.	Manipur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
17.	Meghalaya	2	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
18.	Mizoram	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
19.	Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20.	Orissa	3	2	0	2	2	0	1	1	0	2	2	0	1	1	0	1	1	0
21.	Punjab	9	5	0	22	11	0	5	7	0	16	29	0	6	5	0	10	9	0
22.	Rajasthan	1	1	2	7	7	8	3	0	0	0	0	0	3	2	0	2	2	0
23.	Sikkim	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
24.	Tamil Nadu	6	0	0	11	0	0	2	5	0	5	10	0	4	3	0	5	8	0
25.	Tripura	1	2	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
26.	Uttar Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	9
27.	Uttarakhand	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
28.	West Bengal	6	5	1	11	10	1	9	2	0	24	8	0	6	3	0	9	14	0
	Total State	99	77	14	305	284	52	96	69	21	221	226	66	103	83	19	283	290	71
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
30.	Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
32.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
33.	Delhi UT	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	4	4	0
34.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
35.	Puducherry	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Total UT	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	4	1	1	0	4	4	0
	Total All India	99	77	14	305	284	52	96	69	22	221	226	70	104	84	19	287	294	71

Source: Crime in India

Note: Information on disposal by police and courts includes the information on pending cases from previous years also

Statement II*Incidence of Crime Under Child Restraint Marriage Act During 2009 (Provisional)*

Sl.No.	State/UT	Child Marriage Restraint Act	Remarks (Figs. are upto the month of)
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	19	Dec.
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	Dec.
3.	Assam	2	Nov.
4.	Bihar	0	Dec.
5.	Chhattisgarh	1	Dec.
6.	Goa	0	Dec.
7.	Gujarat	11	Dec.
8.	Haryana	0	Dec. (Except Aug., Sept.)
9.	Himachal Pradesh	0	Dec.
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	Dec.
11.	Jharkhand	0	Sep. (Except Feb., Mar.)
12.	Karnataka	13	Dec.
13.	Kerala	296	Dec.
14.	Madhya Pradesh	11	Dec.
15.	Maharashtra	5	Dec. (Except Nov.)
16.	Manipur	0	Dec. (Except Sept., Oct.)
17.	Meghalaya	0	Dec. (Except Mar., Aug., Sept., Oct., Nov.)
18.	Mizoram	0	Dec. (Except Jul.)
19.	Nagaland	0	Dec.
20.	Orissa	0	N.A.
21.	Punjab	1	Dec. (Except Sept., Nov.)
22.	Rajasthan	0	Aug. (Except May, Jun., Jul.)
23.	Sikkim	0	Dec.
24.	Tamil Nadu	17	Dec. (Except July, Aug., Sept., Oct.)
25.	Tripura	0	Dec.
26.	Uttar Pradesh	0	Dec. (Except Aug.)
27.	Uttarakhand	0	Dec. (Except Oct.)
28.	West Bengal	13	Dec.
Total (States)		89	

1	2	3	4
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	Dec.
30.	Chandigarh	0	July
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	Dec.
32.	Daman and Diu	0	Dec.
33.	Delhi	0	Dec.
34.	Lakshadweep	0	Dec. (Except Oct.)
35.	Puducherry	0	Dec.
Total (UTs)		0	
Total (All India)		89	

Source: Monthly Crime Statistics N.A. stands for data not available.

Sick Industries Referred to BIFR

4650. SHRI PAKAURI LAL:
SHRI DEVJI M. PATEL:
SHRI DHARMENDRA YADAV:
SHRI ANANDRAO ADSUL:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of sick industries referred to the Board of Industrial and Financial Reconstruction (BIFR) during the last three years and the present status thereof;

(b) the reasons of sickness of such industrial units and the losses incurred as a result of their sickness;

(c) whether the Government proposes to introduce similar mechanism for farmers affected by floods, drought etc; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor alongwith action proposed to be taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) The details of sick industries referred to the Board of Industrial and Financial Reconstruction (BIFR) during the last three years and the present status thereof together with details of accumulated losses at the end of financial year on the basis of which sick industrial companies were registered in BIFR are given in the enclosed Statement.

The following reasons were attributed for sickness in industrial companies at the time of registration with BIFR:-

- (i) Change of Government policy.
- (ii) Managerial problems.
- (iii) Production and technical problems.
- (iv) Financial problems.
- (v) Lack of adequate infrastructure.
- (vi) Delay in sanction and disbursement of Loan by financial institutions or banks.
- (vii) High interest cost.

(c) and (d) Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has issued comprehensive guidelines on relief measures to be extended by banks in area affected by natural calamities, including floods droughts etc., so that the required relief is provided by the banks without any loss of time to not only existing borrowers but also other eligible borrowers. The relief measures include, *inter alia*, the following:

- (i) conversion of the principal amount outstanding in the crop loans and agriculture term loans as well as accrued interest thereon into term loans;
- (ii) Conversion/rescheduling of loans and the interest accrued thereon for periods ranging from 3 to 10 years depending upon the frequency of crop failures/intensity of damage to crops;
- (iii) Fresh crop loans for affected farmers;

- (iv) Treatment of converted/rescheduled agri-loans as 'current dues';
- (v) Non-compounding of interest in respect of loans converted/rescheduled etc.;
- (vi) Relaxed security and margin norms;
- (vii) Provision of consumption loans to agriculturists whose crops have been damaged; and

- (viii) Moratorium period of at least one year, while restructuring.

All these provisions have been consolidated in the master circular on relief measures by banks in areas affected by natural calamities, issued to scheduled commercial banks by RBI dated July 1, 2009 and are available at www.rbi.org.in.

Statement

Company Registered in Last Three Years & Present Year

Sl. No.	Company Name	Date of Registration	State	Accumulated Losses at the Time of Registration (in Lakh)	Status	Last Date of Order/Hearing
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
2007						
1.	M/s Sangrur Milk Products Pvt. Ltd.	03.01.2007	Punjab	168	Pending Determination of Sickness	01.02.2010
2.	M/s Datt Steels Limited	03.01.2007	Punjab	528	Abated	16.02.2010
3.	M/s Raghu Milk Products Pvt. Ltd.	03.01.2007	Andhra Pradesh	53	Dismissed as Non Maintainable	23.02.2009
4.	M/s Prime Polyweave Limited	12.01.2007	Gujarat	233	Abated	26.06.2007
5.	M/s Gujarat Oleochem Limited	12.01.2007	Maharashtra	1958	Dismissed as Non Maintainable	16.05.2007
6.	M/s Micro Polyester Pvt. Ltd.	15.01.2007	Gujarat	1096	Declared Sick/DRS Awaited	07.01.2010
7.	M/s Anokhisons Agro (India) Pvt. Ltd.	15.01.2007	NCT Delhi	55	Dismissed as Non Maintainable	06.05.2009
8.	M/s Shree Ambika Knitting Mills Pvt. Ltd.	16.01.2007	Maharashtra	322	Abated	22.01.2008
9.	M/s Hotline CPT Limited	23.01.2007	Uttar Pradesh	12718	Dismissed as Non Maintainable	24.02.2009
10.	M/s Shram Shakti Polytex Pvt. Ltd.	24.01.2007	Rajasthan	119	Abated	06.08.2009
11.	M/s Mideast (India) Limited	29.01.2007	NCT Delhi	34967	Pending Determination of Sickness	02.02.2010
12.	M/s RAS Extrusions Limited	31.01.2007	Maharashtra	1300	Scheme Sanctioned	12.02.2009
13.	M/s Saurashtra Chemicals Limited	01.02.2007	Gujarat	25278	Stayed by AAIFR	08.12.2009
14.	M/s Emtee Poly Yarn Limited	12.02.2007	Maharashtra	921	Declared Sick/DRS Awaited	21.05.2007
15.	M/s Systematic Steel Industries Limited	12.02.2007	Maharashtra	445	Declared Sick/DRS Awaited	25.05.2007
16.	M/s Manipal Springs Limited	12.02.2007	Karnataka	1105	Declared Sick/DRS Awaited	23.05.2007
17.	M/s Rana Mahendra Papers Limited	19.02.2007	Punjab	964	Dismissed as Non Maintainable	04.08.2008
18.	M/s Sri Jayalakshmi Spinning Mills Limited	22.02.2007	Andhra Pradesh	2994	Abated	31.10.2008
19.	M/s Hotline Teletube & Components Limited	26.02.2007	Madhya Pradesh	1753	Abated	12.05.2008
20.	M/s Hotline Glass Limited	26.02.2007	Madhya Pradesh	10092	Dismissed as Non Maintainable	04.05.2009

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
21.	M/s BPL Enginnering Limited (Formerly known as Electronics Eq)	26.02.207	Andhra Pradesh	11049	Pending Determination of Sickness	18.02.2010
22.	M/s Mangalam Phospates Limited	28.02.2007	Rajasthan	348	Declared Sick/DRS Awaited	23.07.2009
23.	M/s Palode Paper Mills Limited	02.03.2007	Kerala	1013	Declared Sick/DRS Awaited	08.05.2009
24.	M/s Ponmudi Paper Mills Pvt. Ltd.	02.03.2007	Kerala	133	Declared Sick/DRS Awaited	03.12.2009
25.	M/s Protection Manufacturers Pvt. Ltd.	08.03.2007	Orissa	532	Declared Sick/DRS Awaited	31.05.2007
26.	M/s Lohiya Vanaspati Pvt. Ltd.	16.03.2007	Andhra Pradesh	721	Abated	29.08.2008
27.	M/s Wheeler Leather Corporation Ltd.	26.03.2007	Haryana	620	Dismissed as Non Maintainable	30.01.2008
28.	M/s Dinesh Agro Products Ltd.	28.03.2007	Maharashtra	2083	Dismissed as Non Maintainable	26.03.2008
29.	M/s Madras Fertilisers Ltd.	30.03.2007	Tamil Nadu	39893	Declared Sick/DRS Awaited	12.01.2010
30.	M/s Dalmia Dye-Chem Industries Ltd.	03.04.2007	Maharashtra	2181	Dismissed as Non Maintainable	04.08.2008
31.	M/s Jai Jagdamba Malleable Pvt. Ltd.	13.04.2007	Uttar Pradesh	110	Dismissed as Non Maintainable	29.10.2008
32.	M/s Sello Royal (India) Ltd.	13.04.2007	Haryana	404	Pending Determination of Sickness	01.04.2009
33.	M/s Bhupen Electronics Ltd.	17.04.2007	Maharashtra	215	Dismissed as Non Maintainable	11.06.2009
34.	M/s Polar Industries Ltd.	19.04.2007	NCT Delhi	11796	Pending Determination of Sickness	08.02.2010
35.	M/s Good Luck Synthetics Pvt. Ltd.	25.04.2007	Gujarat	486	Dismissed as Non Maintainable	09.02.2010
36.	M/s Balaji Bio Tech Ltd.	25.04.2010	Andhra Pradesh	8371	Abated	13.09.2007
37.	M/s Standard Chrome Ltd.	25.04.2007	West Bengal	2874	Dismissed as Non Maintainable	22.07.2009
38.	M/s Vatan Textiles Ltd.	25.04.2007	Maharashtra	679	Dismissed as Non Maintainable	07.08.2008
39.	M/s Tripura Bio-Tech Ltd.	30.04.2007	Andhra Pradesh	653	Dismissed as Non Maintainable	04.06.2008
40.	M/s Gayatri Intermedia Pvt. Ltd.	03.05.2007	Gujarat	761	Dismissed as Non Maintainable	24.03.2008
41.	M/s Vishva Electronics Pvt. Ltd.	16.05.2007	Maharashtra	817	Abated	17.03.2008
42.	M/s Rathi Ispat Pvt. Ltd.	23.05.2007	NCT Delhi	4878	Abated	15.12.2008
43.	M/s Kundan Edible Products Ltd.	28.05.2007	NCT Delhi	1430	Abated	04.06.2009
44.	M/s Good Value Marketing Company Ltd.	28.05.2007	Maharashtra	11754	Dismissed as Non Maintainable	20.05.2009
45.	M/s Indo Bio-Tech Foods Ltd.	28.05.2007	Maharashtra	4357	Dismissed as Non Maintainable	20.05.2009
46.	M/s Chemstar Orgaics (India) Ltd.	30.05.2007	Maharashtra	701	Dismissed as Non Maintainable	12.11.2008
47.	M/s Janco Dipped Products Pvt. Ltd.	14.06.2007	Kerala	483	Dropped (N/W Positive)	28.04.2009
48.	M/s Pitambar Coated Papers Ltd.	02.07.2007	NCT Delhi	963	Scheme Sanctioned	13.08.2009
49.	M/s Sheel International Ltd.	11.07.2007	NCT Delhi	699	Abated	20.05.2009
50.	M/s Thaper Exports Limited	26.07.2007	Punjab	—	Dismissed as Non Maintainable	12.12.2007

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
51.	M/s Harman Fashioners Pvt. Ltd.	02.08.2007	Punjab	150	Declared Sick/DRS Awaited	23.12.2008
52.	M/s Yashanand Filaments Pvt. Ltd.	02.08.2007	Maharashtra	177	Dismissed as Non Maintainable	15.05.2008
53.	M/s Patliputra Industries Ltd.	09.08.2007	Bihar	569	Declared Sick/DRS Awaited	03.12.2009
54.	M/s Rubfila International Ltd.	10.08.2007	Kerala	3255	Declared Sick/DRS Awaited	13.01.2010
55.	M/s Alfa Springs Ltd.	14.08.2007	Uttar Pradesh	603	Declared Sick/DRS Awaited	04.02.2010
56.	M/s Mahabir Proteinex Ltd.	23.08.2007	Haryana	1397	Abated	29.11.2007
57.	M/s Bharti Agritech Pvt. Ltd.	03.09.2007	NCT Delhi	142	Dismissed as Non Maintainable	13.03.2008
58.	M/s Rainbow Agri Industries Ltd.	06.09.2007	Maharashtra	845	Declared Sick/DRS Awaited	17.01.2008
59.	M/s Kool Breweries Ltd.	14.09.2007	Haryana	3731	Declared Sick/DRS Awaited	11.01.2010
60.	M/s Mayank Metallurgical Pvt. Ltd.	18.09.2007	Gujarat	418	Under Inquiry	31.12.2009
61.	M/s Birpranil Industries Ltd.	19.09.2007	West Bengal	1464	Dismissed as Non Maintainable	11.02.2009
62.	M/s Riverside Industries Ltd.	25.09.2007	Maharashtra	974	Declared Sick/DRS Awaited	19.01.2010
63.	M/s Labh Construction and Industries Ltd.	01.10.2007	Gujarat	1721	Dismissed as Non Maintainable	08.09.2008
64.	M/s Kartikeya Ispat Pvt. Ltd.	11.10.2007	Uttar Pradesh	165	Draft Scheme	22.12.2009
65.	M/s Nachmo Knitex Ltd.	12.10.2007	Gujarat	4610	Abated	19.03.2009
66.	M/s Cochin Cements Ltd.	12.10.2007	Haryana	710	Declared Sick/DRS Awaited	03.06.2009
67.	M/s Pamban Apanel Ltd.	01.11.2007	Tamil Nadu	1973	Dismissed as Non Maintainable	24.03.2008
68.	M/s Gujarat Themis Biosyn Ltd.	05.11.2007	Gujarat	1815	Declared Sick/DRS Awaited	25.02.2010
69.	M/s Rainbow Breweries Ltd.	06.11.2007	NCT Delhi	1529	Abated	28.02.2008
70.	M/s Multi Media Frontiers Ltd.	13.11.2007	Gujarat	5630	Dismissed as Non Maintainable	15.10.2008
71.	M/s Bharat Explosives Ltd.	20.11.2007	Uttar Pradesh	1261	Declared Sick/DRS Awaited	18.01.2010
72.	M/s Brikbhan Polyester Pvt. Ltd.	20.11.2007	Maharashtra	230	Abated	30.09.2008
73.	M/s APCO Yarn (India) Pvt. Ltd.	20.11.2007	Maharashtra	436	Dismissed as Non Maintainable	01.09.2009
74.	M/s Apollo Bio Chem Ltd.	20.11.2007	Punjab	349	Declared Sick/DRS Awaited	21.07.2009
75.	M/s Konega International Pvt. Ltd.	22.11.2007	Maharashtra	1518	Pending Determination of Sickness	03.09.2009
76.	M/s Sailani Agro Tech Industries Ltd.	23.11.2007	Gujarat	4434	Scheme Sanctioned	18.02.2010
77.	M/s Sukhraj Agro Papers Ltd.	05.12.2007	Punjab	519	Declared Sick/DRS Awaited	21.07.2008
78.	M/s Am-Tech Packs Ltd.	31.12.2007	Karnataka	1158	Declared Sick/DRS Awaited	30.12.2009
2008						
1.	M/s Thanikkudam Bagawati Mills Ltd.	03.01.2008	Kerala	955	Declared Sick/DRS Awaited	05.01.2010
2.	M/s Gwalior Polypipes Ltd.	03.01.2007	Madhya Pradesh	992	Declared Sick/DRS Awaited	15.12.2009

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
3.	M/s Perfect Electric Concern Ltd.	07.01.2008	Jharkhand	545	Abated	07.08.2008
4.	M/s Kozylon Industries Ltd.	07.01.2008	Andhra Pradesh	1056	Declared Sick/DRS Awaited	20.01.2010
5.	M/s Yashanand Chemical Industries Pvt. Ltd.	23.01.2008	Maharashtra	105	Dismissed as Non Maintainable	02.04.2009
6.	M/s Sihota Food Pvt. Ltd.	24.01.2008	Punjab	231	Declared Sick/DRS Awaited	13.04.2009
7.	M/s Kozylon Coir Products Ltd.	29.01.2008	Andhra Pradesh	498	Dismissed as Non Maintainable	20.10.2010
8.	M/s Pioneer Polymers Pvt. Ltd.	01.02.2008	NCT Delhi	349	Declared Sick/DRS Awaited	03.06.2009
9.	M/s Kusum Granites Pvt. Ltd.	04.02.2008	Karnataka	233	Dismissed as Non Maintainable	19.11.2008
10.	M/s Zarf Dairy Pvt. Ltd.	25.02.2008	Gujarat	35	Declared Sick/DRS Awaited	07.07.2009
11.	M/s Anand Agros Ltd.	25.02.2008	Andhra Pradesh	524	Dismissed as Non Maintainable	15.12.2009
12.	M/s Indo Gulf Industries Ltd.	28.02.2008	NCT Delhi	6144	Declared Sick/DRS Awaited	23.10.2008
13.	M/s Silvo Liacal Chemicals Ltd.	03.03.2008	Maharashtra	796	Declared Sick/DRS Awaited	14.01.2010
14.	M/s Lime Chemicals Ltd.	10.03.2008	Maharashtra	1891	Declared Sick/DRS Awaited	24.02.2010
15.	M/s Srinivas Synthetic Packers Pvt. Ltd.	17.03.2008	Madhya Pradesh	291	Declared Sick/DRS Awaited	07.01.2010
16.	M/s Hindustan Domestic Oil & Gas Co. (Bombay) Ltd.	20.03.2008	Maharashtra	1222	Dismissed as Non Maintainable	17.11.2009
17.	M/s Asma Rubber Products Pvt. Ltd.	25.03.2008	Kerala	457	Pending Determination of Sickness	10.02.2010
18.	M/s Solvar Wires Pvt. Ltd.	07.04.2008	Kerala	281	Dismissed as Non Maintainable	10.10.2008
19.	M/s Alfa Remedies Ltd.	07.04.2008	Maharashtra	685	Pending Determination of Sickness	23.09.2009
20.	M/s Oxford Industries Ltd.	28.04.2008	Maharashtra	1606	Abated	17.02.2010
21.	M/s Travancore Paper Mills Pvt. Ltd.	02.05.2008	Kerala	523	Abated	22.06.2009
22.	M/s Jayant Vitamins Ltd.	23.05.2008	Madhya Pradesh	3644	Dismissed as Non Maintainable	28.07.2009
23.	M/s Bio-Caps India Ltd.	29.05.2008	West Bengal	1243	Abated	18.05.2009
24.	M/s Sarda Papers Ltd.	02.06.2008	Maharashtra	352	Declared Sick/DRS Awaited	10.06.2009
25.	M/s Swastik Vegetable Oil Products Pvt. Ltd.	02.06.2008	Andhra Pradesh	617	Declared Sick/DRS Awaited	05.01.2010
26.	M/s Usha (India) Ltd.	25.06.2008	Uttar Pradesh	126950	Dismissed as Non Maintainable	11.11.2009
27.	M/s New Tech Fittings Pvt. Ltd.	27.06.2008	Gujarat	354	Abated	28.07.2009
28.	M/s Micro Forge (India) Ltd.	27.06.2008	Gujarat	1288	Pending Determination of Sickness	02.02.2010
29.	M/s Moon Agro Foods Ltd.	27.06.2008	Gujarat	441	Pending Determination of Sickness	22.02.2010
30.	M/s Wheeler Leather Corporation Ltd.	30.06.2008	Haryana	645	Pending Determination of Sickness	16.02.2010
31.	M/s Ved Vyas Rubber Products Pvt. Ltd.	01.07.2008	Orissa	230	Pending Determination of Sickness	09.06.2009
32.	M/s Lingraj Rice Mills Pvt. Ltd.	01.07.2008	Orissa	465	Declared Sick/DRS Awaited	06.01.2010

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
33.	M/s Thaper Exports Ltd.	04.07.2008	Punjab	874	Dismissed as Non Maintainable	03.02.2010
34.	M/s New-Tech Forge & Foundry Ltd.	01.08.2008	Gujarat	3443	Pending Determination of Sickness	08.02.2010
35.	M/s Rupangi Impex Ltd.	07.08.2008	Gujarat	1601	Dismissed as Non Maintainable	04.02.2009
36.	M/s Hanjer Fibres Ltd.	19.08.2008	Maharashtra	1262	Pending Determination of Sickness	11.02.2010
37.	M/s Quantum Digital Vision (India) Ltd.	20.08.2008	Tamil Nadu	752	Pending Determination of Sickness	19.10.2009
38.	M/s Asian Alloys Ltd.	25.08.2008	Punjab	28967	Dismissed as Non Maintainable	13.08.2009
39.	M/s Travancore Cements Ltd.	28.08.2009	Kerala	870	Dismissed as Non Maintainable	20.05.2009
40.	M/s Dairy Den Kiosk Ltd.	01.09.2008	Gujarat	1865	Dismissed as Non Maintainable	01.04.2009
41.	M/s Bharat Fertiliser Industries Ltd.	05.09.2008	Maharashtra	978	Pending Determination of Sickness	18.01.2010
42.	M/s Genesen Labs Ltd.	16.09.2008	Maharashtra	112	Abated	01.07.2009
43.	M/s ER Textiles Ltd.	19.09.2008	Andhra Pradesh	4393	Pending Determination of Sickness	25.05.2009
44.	M/s Akshaya Roll Mill Pvt. Ltd.	24.09.2008	Jharkhand	395	Declared Sick/DRS Awaited	29.06.2009
45.	M/s Franke India Pvt. Ltd.	26.09.2008	Maharashtra	2216	Dropped (N/W Positive)	23.03.2009
46.	M/s Avanti Leathers Ltd.	16.10.2008	Andhra Pradesh	1275	Declared Sick/DRS Awaited	18.11.2009
47.	M/s VIN Poly Recyclers Pvt. Ltd.	20.10.2008	NCT Delhi	150	Dismissed as Non Maintainable	15.12.2009
48.	M/s Arihant Chini Udyog Pvt. Ltd.	31.10.2008	NCT Delhi	1101	Dismissed as Non Maintainable	26.10.2009
49.	M/s Arora Fibres Ltd.	06.11.2008	Gujarat	1511	Declared Sick/DRS Awaited	02.07.2008
50.	M/s Paonta Steels Pvt. Ltd.	06.11.2008	Himachal Pradesh	404	Abated	29.10.2009
51.	M/s Creative Home Fashions Pvt Ltd.	10.11.2008	NCT Delhi	1766	Abated	13.08.2009
52.	M/s Shri Vardhman Solvex Ltd.	11.11.2008	Haryana	222	Dismissed as Non Maintainable	24.06.2009
53.	M/s Innovative Ventures Pvt. Ltd.	11.11.2008	Karnataka	577	Dismissed as Non Maintainable	06.08.2009
54.	M/s Triveni Glass Ltd.	22.12.2008	Uttar Pradesh	8304	Pending Determination of Sickness	12.01.2010
55.	M/s NRC Ltd.	24.12.2008	Maharashtra	19902	Declared Sick/DRS Awaited	16.07.2009
56.	M/s Bhukhanvala Tools Pvt. Ltd.	24.12.2008	Maharashtra	3999	Under Inquiry	08.02.2010
57.	M/s Yeast Alco Enzymes Ltd.	29.12.2008	Gujarat	199	Declared Sick/DRS Awaited	10.02.2010
2009						
1.	M/s B.R. Spintex Pvt. Ltd.	05.01.2009	NCT Delhi	189	Declared Sick/DRS Awaited	18.02.2010
2.	M/s Scanpoint Geomatics Ltd.	05.01.2009	Gujarat	1298	Declared Sick/DRS Awaited	16.02.2010
3.	M/s HMT Bearings Ltd.	06.01.2009	Andhra Pradesh	5474	Pending Determination of Sickness	12.11.2009
4.	M/s Ralson Industries Ltd.	13.01.2009	Madhya Pradesh	4489	Pending Determination of Sickness	28.01.2010
5.	M/s Traco Cable Company Ltd.	19.01.2009	Kerala	3554	Pending Determination of Sickness	16.02.2010

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
6.	M/s Melton India Pvt. Ltd.	27.01.2009	NCT Delhi	1830	Abated	25.11.2009
7.	M/s Eagle Metal Printers Pvt. Ltd.	27.01.2009	Maharashtra	346	Declared Sick/DRS Awaited	05.11.2009
8.	M/s Rana Mohendra Papers Ltd.	06.02.2009	Punjab	1457	Pending Determination of Sickness	18.02.2010
9.	M/s R.R. Flour Mill Pvt. Ltd.	24.02.2009	Madhya Pradesh	169	Dismissed as Non Maintainable	04.01.2010
10.	M/s Prudential Sugar Corporation Ltd.	24.02.2009	Tamil Nadu	3840	Pending Determination of Sickness	22.02.2010
11.	M/s Tuticorin Alkali Chemicals & Fertilisers	24.02.2009	Tamil Nadu	6129	Declared Sick/DRS Awaited	16.12.2009
12.	M/s Om Shanti Satins Ltd.	03.03.2009	Andhra Pradesh	1675	Dismissed as Non Maintainable	24.09.2009
13.	M/s Alumeco India Extrusion Ltd.	04.03.2009	Andhra Pradesh	2174	Pending Determination of Sickness	09.02.2010
14.	M/s Gujarat Oleo-Chem Ltd.	19.03.2009	Maharashtra	3607	Pending Determination of Sickness	16.02.2010
15.	M/s Dalmia Dye-Chem Industries Ltd.	27.03.2009	Maharashtra	2161	Pending Determination of Sickness	20.10.2009
16.	M/s Rajat Phamachem Ltd.	09.04.2009	Maharashtra	2614	Abated	23.12.2009
17.	M/s Global Wool Alliance Pvt. Ltd.	17.04.2009	Maharashtra	3553	Declared Sick/DRS Awaited	23.11.2009
18.	M/s Revolution Clothings Pvt. Ltd.	21.04.2009	NCT Delhi	145	Abated	14.12.2009
19.	M/s Indus Clothing Ltd.	30.04.2009	NCT Delhi	1347	Declared Sick/DRS Awaited	07.01.2010
20.	M/s Infragro Industries Ltd.	04.05.2009	NCT Delhi	358	Declared Sick/DRS Awaited	25.02.2010
21.	M/s Pioneer Flexo Pack Pvt. Ltd.	04.05.2009	Maharashtra	669	Pending Determination of Sickness	18.01.2010
22.	M/s Asian Health & Nutri Foods Ltd.	08.05.2009	Tamil Nadu	6012	Under Inquiry	17.02.2010
23.	M/s Polylink Polymers (India) Ltd.	26.05.2009	Gujarat	1747	Declared Sick/DRS Awaited	25.02.2010
24.	M/s Design Auto Systems Ltd.	01.06.2009	Madhya Pradesh	2430	Pending Determination of Sickness	18.01.2010
25.	M/s Serene Industries Ltd.	03.06.2009	Maharashtra	22807	Pending Determination of Sickness	18.02.2010
26.	M/s Bakewell Agro Ltd.	11.06.2009	NCT Delhi	98	Pending Determination of Sickness	21.01.2010
27.	M/s Shimansu Vyaparik Kendra Ltd.	12.06.2009	West Bengal	1320	Dismissed as Non Maintainable	25.08.2009
28.	M/s MP Telelinks Ltd.	24.06.2009	Madhya Pradesh	1407	Declared Sick/DRS Awaited	09.02.2010
29.	M/s Gajra Beval Gears Ltd.	13.07.2009	Madhya Pradesh	5695	Declared Sick/DRS Awaited	06.01.2010
30.	M/s Dujodwala Resins & Terpenes Ltd.	04.08.2009	Maharashtra	1955	Pending Determination of Sickness	11.02.2010
31.	M/s Raj Steels & Ferro Alloys Ltd.	07.08.2009	West Bengal	374	Abated	19.01.2010
32.	M/s Good Value Marketing Co. Ltd.	11.08.2007	Maharashtra	13683	Dismissed as Non Maintainable	21.01.2010
33.	M/s Rainbow Denim Ltd.	13.08.2009	Punjab	3220	Pending Determination of Sickness	09.02.2010
34.	M/s Indo Biotech Foods Ltd.	13.08.2009	Maharashtra	4370	Dismissed as Non Maintainable	25.01.2010
35.	M/s Vysaali Pharmaceuticals Ltd.	21.08.2009	Kerala	1799	Declared Sick/DRS Awaited	27.01.2010
36.	M/s Elite International Pvt. Ltd.	31.08.2009	Maharashtra	6569	Declared Sick/DRS Awaited	25.01.2010

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
37.	M/s Kumlai Tea and Industries Ltd.	08.09.2009	West Bengal	700	Pending Determination of Sickness	16.02.2010
38.	M/s Michigan Rubber (India) Ltd.	09.09.2009	Madhya Pradesh	741	Draft Scheme	18.01.2010
39.	M/s Nova Petrochemicals Ltd.	05.10.2009	Gujarat	3170	Dismissed as Non Maintainable	30.11.2009
40.	M/s Tag Engineers Pvt. Ltd.	06.10.2009	Maharashtra	567	Pending Determination of Sickness	02.02.2010
41.	M/s Dnyanyogi Shri Shiv Kumar Swamiji Sugars Ltd.	07.10.2009	Maharashtra	2108	Pending Determination of Sickness	30.12.2009
42.	M/s Unimax Granites Pvt. Ltd.	09.10.2009	NCT Delhi	639	Yet to be Heard	—
43.	M/s Wellfab Technologies Pvt. Ltd.	14.10.2009	Karnataka	463	Pending Determination of Sickness	03.02.2010
44.	M/s Ganesh Benzoplast Ltd.	15.10.2009	NCT Delhi	22414	Pending Determination of Sickness	15.02.2010
45.	M/s Jai Bharat Synthetics Ltd.	20.10.2009	Maharashtra	495	Dismissed as Non Maintainable	31.12.2009
46.	M/s Marine Cables & Wires Pvt. Ltd.	04.11.2009	Maharashtra	420	Declared Sick/DRS Awaited	01.02.2010
47.	M/s Sello Royal (India) Ltd.	12.11.2009	Haryana	884	Dismissed as Non Maintainable	31.12.2009
48.	M/s Derby Textiles Ltd.	19.11.2009	Rajasthan	3220	Abated	19.01.2010
49.	M/s Briprantil Industries Ltd.	19.11.2009	West Bengal	1787	Pending Determination of Sickness	18.01.2010
50.	M/s Polar Pharma India Ltd.	27.11.2009	Orissa	8421	Yet to be Heard	—
51.	M/s Cheema Paper Mills Ltd.	27.11.2009	Uttarakhand	1085	Pending Determination of Sickness	20.01.2010
52.	M/s Mono Acriglass Industries Ltd.	02.12.2009	Gujarat	1575	Pending Determination of Sickness s	28.01.2010
53.	M/s Shri Vardhman Solvex Ltd.	02.12.2009	Haryana	244	Pending Determination of Sickness	27.01.2010
54.	M/s Rado Tyres Ltd.	03.12.2009	Kerala	970	Pending Determination of Sickness	27.01.2010
55.	M/s Om Shanti Satins Ltd.	08.12.2009	Andhra Pradesh	2360	Pending Determination of Sickness	21.01.2010
56.	M/s S&S Industries & Enterprises Ltd.	09.12.2009	Tamil Nadu	47450	Pending Determination of Sickness	23.02.2010
57.	M/s Ratna Cements (Yadwad) Ltd.	11.12.2009	Karnataka	7300	Abated	13.01.2010
58.	M/s SPJ Textiles Pvt. Ltd.	17.12.2009	NCT Delhi	981	Declared Sick/DRS Awaited	17.02.2010
59.	M/s Brown Multi-Wall Paper Bags Ltd.	21.12.2009	NCT Delhi	192	Pending Determination of Sickness	25.01.2010
60.	M/s Oxides & Specialties Ltd.	21.12.2009	Maharashtra	2494	Pending Determination of Sickness	28.01.2010
61.	M/s Shalimar Agro Tech Pvt. Ltd.	21.12.2009	Andhra Pradesh	989	Yet to be Heard	—
62.	M/s Platinum Metals & Trading Pvt Ltd.	21.12.2009	Gujarat	144	Declared Sick/DRS Awaited	27.01.2010
63.	M/s Gem Spinners India Pvt. Ltd.	23.12.2009	Tamil Nadu	2126	Yet to be Heard	—
64.	M/s Patiala Castings Pvt. Ltd.	30.12.2009	Punjab	788	Abated	22.02.2010
2010						
1.	M/s Karnataka Strips Ltd.	01.01.2010	Karnataka	3323	Pending Determination of Sickness	18.02.2010
2.	M/s United Galva Ltd.	01.01.2010	Karnataka	1876	Pending Determination of Sickness	18.02.2010

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
3.	M/s Scooters India Ltd.	18.01.2010	Uttar Pradesh	5651	Declared Sick/DRS Awaited	18.02.2010
4.	M/s Empee Breweries Ltd.	20.01.2010	Tamil Nadu	805	Pending Determination of Sickness	18.02.2010
5.	M/s Banyan & Berry Alloys Ltd.	05.02.2010	Gujarat	3788	Yet to be Heard	—
6.	M/s Samleshwari Packaging Pvt. Ltd.	22.03.2010	Rajasthan	490	Yet to be Heard	—
7.	M/s Hotline Display Devices Ltd.	26.03.2010	Delhi & Haryana	1296	Yet to be Heard	—
8.	M/s Calypso Foods Pvt. Ltd.	08.04.2010	Karnataka	4682	Yet to be Heard	—

[English]

Overtaking of China by India

4651. SHRI GUTHA SUKHENDER REDDY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether India will overtake China to become world's fastest growing economy by 2018;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the reasons therefor;

(d) whether the Government has mapped out the contours of the financial infrastructure to tackle and manage such a huge economy; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (c) The World Economic Outlook (WEO) of the International Monetary Fund (IMF) gives country-wise real GDP growth and projections in purchasing power parity terms. The rates of growth for India and China as detailed in the publication are given below.

Annual percentage change in real GDP

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2014
China	9.6	8.7	10.0	9.7	9.5
India	7.3	5.6	7.7	7.8	8.1
Difference in growth rate between China and India	2.3	3.1	2.3	1.9	1.4

Note: Figures are from WEO, January 2010, except for the year 2014 which is taken from WEO, October 2009

As indicated above, the gap in GDP growth between India and China had widened to 3.1 per cent in 2009 before narrowing down to 2.3 per cent in 2010 and 1.9 per cent in 2011. It is expected to further narrow down to 1.4 per cent in 2014. Growth estimates vary across multilateral agencies. As per latest Asian Development Outlook (April 2010) of Asian Development Bank, growth rate for China is expected to be 9.6 per cent in 2010 and 9.1 per cent in 2011, while growth rate for India is expected to be 8.2 per cent in 2010 and 8.7 per cent for 2011.

(d) and (e) The broad approach to financial sector reforms in India has been to develop institutional and financial infrastructure and lay down appropriate regulatory and supervisory regime to ensure financial stability consistent with the overall objectives of growth and price stability. The financial infrastructure in India, as a result, has become vibrant and strong, which enabled it to weather the global financial crisis.

In order to further strengthen the financial infrastructure in the country, a number of measures have been announced recently which, *inter alia*, include (i) setting up of the Financial Stability and Development Council (FSDC) to strengthen and institutionalise the mechanism for maintaining financial stability; (ii) give additional banking licenses to private sector players and Non-Banking Financial Companies to extend the geographic coverage of banks and improve access to banking services; (iii) provide appropriate banking facilities to habitations having population in excess of 2000 and to extend insurance and other services to the target beneficiaries to promote financial inclusion; and (iv) constitution of a Financial Sector Legislative Reforms Commission (FSLRC) to rewrite and clean up the financial sector laws to bring them in line with current requirements of the sector.

Medical Claims

4652. SHRI ANAND PRAKASH PARANJPE:
Sk. SAIDUL HAQUE:
SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR:
PROF. RANJAN PRASAD YADAV:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to launch a health-plus-life combo insurance in the county;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the benefits likely to be provided to the policy holders under the policy;

(c) whether private insurance companies are also allowed to sell such policy;

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

(e) whether the Government has received complaints from the policy holders regarding delay in the settlement of claims including the health insurance;

(f) if so, the details thereof during the last three

years and the reasons therefor alongwith a statement of claims settled with respect to such policies;

(g) whether the Government has proposed to formulate any scheme for the speedy and timely settlement of claims particularly, health insurance claims; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (d) Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority (IRDA) has reported that in response to the proposal received from few insurance companies for promoting the pure term insurance and health insurance as a single integrated product, the IRDA has allowed all the insurance companies to offer this as a product class. Accordingly, IRDA has issued guidelines on '*Health plus Life Combi Products*' on 23rd December, 2009 detailing the norms Governing this product.

(e) and (f) Number of Grievances received and settled by public sector general insurance companies during the last 3 years are as follows:

Year	Grievance outstanding at the beginning	Grievance reported during the year	Grievance redressed during the year	Grievance outstanding at the end of the year
2006-07	1290	6789	6844	1235
2007-08	1235	6645	6628	1252
2008-09	1252	6326	6370	1208

Most of the Health Insurance Claims are settled by Third Party Administrators (TPAs) directly with the hospitals. Delay in settlement of claims is mostly due to non-submission of required documents such as copy of First Information Report (FIR), Untraced Report, Transfer of Registration Certificate in favour of Insurance Companies, Submission of Bills etc.

(g) and (h) The IRDA has notified the Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority (Protection of Policyholders' Interest) Regulations, 2002 which stipulate that the insurance companies should offer a settlement of the claims within 30 days of receipt of all documents. Upon acceptance of the offer of settlement by the insured,

the payments of the amount due are to be made within 7 days of the date of acceptance failing which insurance companies are liable to pay interest at a rate which is above 2% of the prevailing bank rate at the beginning of the financial year. In addition, the Regulation also require all insurers to setup grievance redressal mechanisms to address complaints and grievances of the policy holders. The insurers are also required to send details of the Ombudsman to the policy holders, who can be approached by the policy holders in case they are still aggrieved with the settled claims. The IRDA, on its part, has also setup a grievance cell to facilitate resolution of policy holders' complaints.

[*Translation*]

Borrowings and Expenditure of the Government

4653. SHRI JAGDISH SHARMA:
SHRI UDAY SINGH:
DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI:
SHRI ANANTKUMAR HEGDE:
SHRI RAJIV RANJAN SINGH *AL/AS* LALAN
SINGH:
SHRIMATI RAMA DEVI:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of annual budgetary outlay *vis-a-vis* expenditure incurred during each of the last three years;

(b) the details of gross borrowings and the percentage of it of the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) of the Centre during each of the last three years;

(c) whether the Government has decided to borrow an amount of Rs. 4,57,000 crore during the financial year 2010-2011;

(d) if so, the facts in this regard alongwith reasons for the increase in such borrowings and steps taken or proposed to be taken in this connection;

(e) the details of impact of such expenditure and also of borrowings of the Government on the GDP; and

(f) the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) The details of annual budgetary outlay *vis-a-vis* expenditure incurred during each of the last three years is as under:

(Amount in Rupees crore)

Year	Annual Budgetary Outlay (Budget Estimates)	Annual Expenditure*
2007-2008	6,80,521	7,12,671 (Actual)
2008-2009	7,50,884	8,83,956 (Actual)
2009-2010	10,20,838	10,21,547 (Revised Estimates)

*The expenditure reported above are against provisions made in Budget Estimates and Supplementary Demands for Grants.

(b) The details of gross borrowings and the percentage of it of the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) of the Centre during each of the last three years is as under:

Year	Gross Borrowings (Rs. crore)	Percentage of GDP
2007-2008	1,68,101	3.4
2008-2009	2,73,000	4.9
2009-2010 (RE)	4,51,000	7.3

(c) The Central Government has decided to borrow an amount of Rs. 4,57,143 crore during the financial year 2010-2011.

(d) The size of borrowings has increased in the last three years on account of financing the developmental expenditure and due to expansionary counter-cyclical fiscal policy stance adopted by the Government in 2008-2009 and 2009-2010, in the face of the global economic crisis. The quantum of borrowing is primarily dependent on the Fiscal Deficit. In the Medium Term Fiscal Policy Statement laid before the Parliament, along with the Budget 2010-2011, the Fiscal Deficit has been projected to decrease from the level of 5.5% of GDP in 2010-2011 to 4.8% and 4.1% in 2011-2012 and 2012-2013 respectively.

(e) and (f) In order to minimize the impact of the global slowdown on the Indian economy, the Government took a conscious decision to continue with the fiscal expansionary measures in the Budget 2009-2010. The aim of the policy was to enhance public expenditure so as to boost demand and spur the process of development and economic revival. The positive impact of these measures could be seen with Indian economy recording 7 per cent growth in real GDP in the first half of 2009-2010. Indian economy is estimated to grow at 7.2 per cent in 2009-2010 as per the latest data.

Increase in the debt, resulting from increased borrowings of the Government to finance its developmental expenditure, may have an adverse impact on the GDP growth, if private sector is crowded out due to government borrowings. This may in turn impact on the GDP growth, since the private sector is an important driver of economic growth. To ensure that the financing needs of the private sector are fully met, and the public debt is kept at a sustainable level, government borrowings were done in a non-disruptive manner in 2009-2010. Further, the

government has embarked on a path of fiscal consolidation to lower fiscal deficit and public debt in the coming years.

Sale of Power by NTPC

4654. SHRI RAVINDRA KUMAR PANDEY:
SHRI M. RAJAMOHAN REDDY:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has taken the decision of not permitting the Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs) of the Power Sector particularly the National Thermal Power Corporation Limited (NTPC) to sell power at the market determined rates;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of power sold in the open market out of the total power generated by various public and private sector power generation companies in the country including Jharkhand during the last three years and the current year, State-wise;

(d) the details of the profits and loss of each of these power companies from the sale of power in the country;

(e) whether according to the Electricity Act, 2006 these power companies and the NTPC can sell their power in the open market at specified rates in 2011; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) and (b) The tariff of power generated from the central generating stations is determined by the Central Electricity Regulatory Commission (CERC). The whole quantum of power from the central generating stations is allocated to the beneficiary States as per the extant guidelines, details of which are given at Statement-I. No power from a central generating station is, therefore, available for sale at market determined rates such as through bilateral transactions (direct or through traders) and Power Exchanges.

(c) As per the requirement under the trading regulations notified by CERC, the trading licensees submit information to the Commission about the volume of electricity transacted and its purchase and sale price. The sale price includes the trading margin fixed by the Commission. The details of power sold in the short term

market out of the total power generated in the country is given at Statement-II.

(d) Information relating to profit and loss from sale of power by the power generating stations is neither maintained in the Ministry of Power nor in CERC.

(e) and (f) As has been stated above, whole power generated from the stations of NTPC is allocated to the beneficiary States at the tariff determined by CERC.

As per section 10 (2) of the Electricity Act, 2003, a generating company may supply electricity to any licensee in accordance with the Act and the rules and regulations made there under and may, subject to the regulations made under sub-section (2) of section 42, supply electricity to any consumer.

In cases where such a generating company supplies electricity to a distribution licensee through long term Power Purchase Agreements (PPAs), the tariff is either determined by the Appropriate Commission under section 62 of the Act, or adopted by the Appropriate Commission if tariff is determined through competitive bidding under section 63 of the Act.

In cases where such generating company supplies power to an open access consumer, or to a licensee through agreement not exceeding one year, the tariff is not determined by the Appropriate Commission.

Further, a generating company can tie up part capacity of its generating station in long term PPA and can opt to sell part capacity through short term agreement not exceeding one year. In such an event, the tariff for the part capacity of the generating station for which long term PPA is signed with the distribution licensee is determined by the Appropriate Commission. As regards the capacity not tied up in long term PPA, the tariff of supply of electricity from such generation capacity is either mutually settled between the generating company and the buyer or is governed by the price discovery mechanism in the power exchanges.

Clause 5.1 of tariff policy, notified on 6.1.2006, stipulates that all future requirement of power should be procured competitively by distribution licensees except in case of expansion of existing projects or where there is a State controlled/owned company as an identified developer and where regulators will need to resort to tariff determination based on norms provided that expansion of generating capacity by private developers for this purpose would be restricted to one time addition of not more than 50% of the exiting capacity.

Even for the Public Sector projects, tariff of all new generation and transmission projects should be decided on the basis of competitive bidding after a period of five years or when the Regulatory Commission is satisfied that the situation is ripe to introduce such competition.

Provided that a developer, of a hydroelectric project, not being a State controlled/owned company, would have the option of getting the tariff determined by the appropriate Commission on the basis of performance based cost of service regulations subject to fulfilment of certain conditions.

Statement I

(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 pattern of Central plan assistance to the States in the Region and the energy of Central plan assistance to the States in the Region and the energy consumption in the States of the region for the previous five years. These two factors are given equal weightage. The requirements of the Union Territories in the Region was to be met through appropriate allocations.

(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. The energy generated figures.
- (c) 1% for local area development.

Statement II

Volume of Short-term Transactions of Electricity and Total Electricity Generation in India

Year	Electricity Transacted through trading Licensees (BUs)	Electricity Transacted through IEX (BUs)	Electricity Transacted through PXI (BUs)	Electricity Transacted directly through Discoms (BUs)	Electricity Transacted through UI (BUs)	Total Volume of short-term transactions of electricity (BUs)	Total Electricity Generation (BUs)**	Short-term transactions of Electricity as % to Total Electricity Generation
	1	2	3	4	5	6 (1+2+3+4+5)	7	8 (6/7)
2004-05	11.85	#	#	NA	NA	11.85	548	2.16%
2005-06	14.19	#	#	NA	NA	14.19	579	2.45%
2006-07	15.02	#	#	NA	NA	15.02	624	2.41%
2007-08	20.96	#	#	NA	NA	20.96	666	3.15%
2008-09	21.92	2.62	0.15	3.31*	14.39*	42.39	691	6.13%
till Dec. 2009	19.72	4.23	0.60	4.49	19.05	48.10	568	8.47%

#Not in existence.

NA: Not Available.

*Data includes from August 2008 to March 2009.

**Central Electricity Authority.

*[English]***Monetary Policy Transmission**

4655. SHRI M.K. RAGHAVAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of Government's policy on bond market;
- (b) whether the ineffective monetary policy transmission has resulted from such policy; and
- (c) if so, the details thereof and the measure being taken to rectify the situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) Government policy on bond market is to conduct its debt operation in a non-disruptive manner.

- (b) No, Madam.
- (c) The changes in the Reserve Bank of India's policy rates are quickly transmitted to the money, debt markets and Government's securities yields.

Medical Courses in IITs

4656. SHRI RAYAPATI SAMBASIVA RAO:
SHRI M. SREENIVASULU REDDY:
SHRI RAKESH SINGH:

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

- (a) whether the Government has received any proposals to begin the medical courses in the Indian Institutes of Technology (IITs) in the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the action taken by the Government in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI): (a) to (c) The Ministry of Human Resources Development sought comments on its proposal for introducing medical courses in the Indian Institutes of Technology (IITs) in the country. The Ministry of Health and Family Welfare held the opinion that establishing medical colleges by Indian Institutes of Technology for starting conventional medical courses would be advisable. However, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare considers

it useful if the IITs work in collaboration with premier medical institutes like AIIMS, PGIMER, Chandigarh and JIPMERT, Puducherry etc. and design PH.D Courses in bio-medical engineering, bio-technology, e-health and other aspects of medical sciences requiring application of technology.

Shortage of Manpower in Banks

4657. PROF. RANJAN PRASAD YADAV:
SHRI NAMA NAGESWARA RAO:
SHRI HUKMADEO NARAYAN YADAV:
SHRI T.R. BAALU:
SHRI S.S. RAMASUBBU:
SHRI S. PAKKIRAPPA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of the officials in Public Sector Banks (PSBs) as on date, Bank-wise, grade-wise and category-wise;
- (b) whether the PSBs including State Bank of India (SBI) are facing shortage of staff;
- (c) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor as on date bank-wise, grade-wise and category-wise;
- (d) the steps taken/being taken by the banks to get rid of this shortage;
- (e) whether banks have recruited staff in proportion of the growth in their work during the last three years; and
- (f) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor alongwith the corrective measures taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (c) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(d) to (f) Full operational and managerial autonomy has been given to the Public Sector Banks (PSBs) by the Government, including framing of their own "Human Resources" policies and procedure, manpower planning and recruitment. The filling up of vacancies is an ongoing exercise and the PSBs make their own recruitments as per their needs and requirements.

*[Translation]***Setting up of Cooperative Banks**

4658. SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Reserve Bank of India has issued licenses for setting up of Urban Cooperative Banks in the country; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) The Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has reported that the Banking Regulation Act, 1949 was extended to Urban Cooperative Banks with effect from March 1, 1966 and accordingly RBI has issued licenses to Urban Co-operative Banks.

(b) The State-wise distribution of Urban Cooperative Banks as on March 31, 2009 is as under:

Sl.No.	Name of the State	Number of UCBS
1.	Andhra Pradesh	114
2.	Assam/North East	17
3.	Bihar/Jharkhand	5
4.	Chhattisgarh	13
5.	Gujarat	260
6.	Jammu and Kashmir	4
7.	Karnataka	273
8.	Kerala	60
9.	Madhya Pradesh	55
10.	Maharashtra/Goa	583
11.	New Delhi	15
12.	Orissa	13
13.	Punjab/Haryana/Himachal Pradesh	16
14.	Rajasthan	39
15.	Tamil Nadu/Puducherry	130
16.	Uttar Pradesh	70
17.	Uttarakhand	5
18.	West Bengal/Sikkim	49
Total		1721

*[English]***AYUSH Colleges, Hospitals and Research Centres**

4659. SHRI S.D. SHARIQ:
SHRI P.L. PUNIA:
SHRI DEVJI M. PATEL:
SHRI BAIDYANATH PRASAD MAHATO:
SHRIMATI RAMA DEVI:
SHRI A.T. NANA PATIL:
SHRI BHAUSAHEB RAJARAM
WAKCHAURE:
SHRI K.J.S.P. REDDY:

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

(a) the details of the Ayurveda, Yoga-Naturopathy, Unani, Siddha and Homoeopathy (AYUSH) colleges, hospitals and research centres in the country and the number out of them set up during the last three years and the current year, State/UT-wise;

(b) the allocation made and the expenditure incurred on AYUSH colleges, hospitals and dispensaries, separately during each of the last three years and the current year;

(c) whether the Government proposes to establish more such colleges, institutions, research centres and digital library in the country to widen the scope of ayurvedic medicines in view of the increasing acceptance of such medicines in the world;

(d) if so, the details thereof, State/UTwise and location-wise;

(e) whether the Government has appointed/proposes to appoint ayurvedic and homoeopathic doctors along with the allopathic doctors in the hospitals particularly in the rural areas of the country; and

(f) if so, the details thereof, State/UTwise and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI S. GANDHISELVAN): (a) There are 501 AYUSH Colleges (Ayurveda-253, Siddha-9, Unani-41, Homoeopathy-186 and Yoga & Naturopathy-12). State-wise, details are given at Statement-I. Out of these, 32 AYUSH Colleges (Ayurveda-22, Siddha-2, Unani-2 and Homoeopathy-6) were, established during 2007 to 2010. State-wise details are given at Statement-II.

There are 83 AYUSH Research Centres (Ayurveda-31, Siddha-4, Unani-22, Homoeopathy-23 and Yoga & Naturopathy-3). State-wise details are given at Statement-III. Out of which 2 new Research Centers in Ayurveda are established during 2007 to 2010.

(b) The allocation made and the expenditure incurred on AYUSH colleges and hospitals and dispensaries, separately during 2007 to 2010 is given at Statement-IV.

(c) and (d) Under the ongoing schemes, financial assistance is given to State Government/UT

Administration for establishing colleges, which will be processed on getting details. Further, upgradation of 9 State Government colleges and starting 3 Central Research Institutes in Yoga and Naturopathy are under process, details of which are given at Statement-V. The Central Government has taken up digitalization of manuscripts and text books.

(e) and (f) As per available information, details of AYUSH doctors engaged under the National Rural Health Mission by the State Government/UT administration are given at Statement-VI.

Statement I

State-wise Colleges of Ayurveda, Siddha, Unani, Homoeopathy and Yoga & Naturopathy

(As on 20.04.2010)

Sl. No.	State	Number of AYUSH colleges					Total
		Ayurveda	Unani	Siddha	Homoeopathy	Yoga & Naturopathy	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	7	2	-	5	2	16
2.	Assam	1	-	-	3	-	4
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	-	-	-	1	-	1
4.	Bihar	8	4	-	15	-	27
5.	Chandigarh	1	-	-	1	-	2
6.	Chhattisgarh	3	1	-	3	1	8
7.	Delhi	1	2	-	2	-	5
8.	Goa	1	-	-	1	-	2
9.	Gujarat	12	-	-	16	1	29
10.	Haryana	6	-	-	1	-	7
11.	Himachal Pradesh	1	-	-	1	-	2
12.	Jammu and Kashmir	1	2	-	-	-	3
13.	Jharkhand	1	-	-	2	-	3
14.	Karnataka	58	5	-	11	3	77
15.	Kerala	16	-	1	5	-	22
16.	Madhya Pradesh	17	4	-	20	1	42

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
17.	Maharashtra	63	6	-	49	-	118
18.	Orissa	6	-	-	6	-	12
19.	Punjab	12	-	-	4	-	16
20.	Rajasthan	8	2	-	7	-	17
21.	Tamil Nadu	5	1	8	10	4	28
22.	Uttar Pradesh	17	11	-	9	-	37
23.	Uttarakhand	5	-	-	1	-	6
24.	West Bengal	3	1	-	13	-	17
Total		253	41	9	186	12	501

Statement II

State-wise Permission of the Central Government granted to start new colleges of Ayurveda, Siddha and Unani Tibb under section 13A of the IMCC Act, 1970 and of Homoeopathy under Section 12A of the HCC Act, 1973 during last three years (2007, 2008 & 2009) and current year (2010)

Sl. No.	State	Permitted ASU & H colleges during 2007-2010				Total
		Ayurveda	Siddha	Unani	Homoeopathy	
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2	-	-	1	3
2.	Gujarat	-	-	-	1	1
3.	Jharkhand	-	-	-	1	1
4.	Karnataka	1	-	-	-	1
5.	Kerala	2	-	-	-	2
6.	Madhya Pradesh	3	-	-	1	4
7.	Maharashtra	7	-	1	1	9
8.	Punjab	1	-	-	-	1
9.	Rajasthan	2	-	-	-	2
10.	Tamil Nadu	1	2	-	-	3
11.	Uttar Pradesh	2	-	1	1	4
12.	Uttarakhand	1	-	-	-	1
Total		22	2	2	6	32

Note: There is no statutory Central Council for Yoga and Naturopathy. All Y&N colleges are established by State Governments/ Universities concerned for which there is no requirement of permission of Central Government.

Statement III*State-wise Research Centres of AYUSH*

Sl. No.	State	AYUSH Research Centres					Total
		Ayurveda	Siddha	Unani	Homoeopathy	Yoga & Naturopathy	
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2	-	1	4	-	7
2.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1	-	-	1	-	2
3.	Assam	1	-	1	1	-	3
4.	Arunachal Pradesh	1	-	-	1	-	2
5.	Bihar	1	-	1	1	-	3
6.	Delhi	1	-	4	3	2	10
7.	Gujarat	1	-	-	-	-	1
8.	Himachal Pradesh	1	-	-	1	-	2
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	2	-	1	-	-	3
		(1 Sowarigpa)					
10.	Jharkhand	-	-	-	1	-	1
11.	Karnataka	2	-	1	-	-	3
12.	Kerala	2	-	1	1	-	4
13.	Madhya Pradesh	1	-	2	-	-	3
14.	Maharashtra	3	-	1	1	1	6
15.	Manipur	-	-	-	1	-	1
16.	Meghalaya	-	-	-	1	-	1
17.	Mizoram	-	-	-	1	-	1
18.	Nagaland	1	-	-	1	-	2
19.	Orissa	1	-	1	1	-	3
20.	Puducherry	-	1	-	1	-	2
21.	Punjab	2	-	-	-	-	2
22.	Rajasthan	1	-	-	-	1	2
23.	Sikkim	1	-	-	1	-	2
24.	Tamil Nadu	2	3	1	3	-	9
25.	Tripura	-	-	-	1	-	1
26.	Uttar Pradesh	2	-	6	2	-	10
27.	Uttarakhand	1	-	-	-	-	1
28.	West Bengal	1	-	1	2	-	4
Total		31	4	22	31	3	91

Statement IV*Allocations made and expenditure incurred on AYUSH Colleges, hospitals and dispensaries*

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	Scheme/Programmes	2007-08		2008-09		2009-10		2010-11
		Allocations made (BE)	Expenditure	Allocations made (BE)	Expenditure	Allocations made(BE)	Expenditure	Allocations made(BE)
B. CENTRALLY SPONSORED SCHEMES								
(a)	Development of Institutions	47.00	43.37	65.00	40.00	45.00	20.00	45.00
(b)	Hospitals And Dispensaries (under NRHM)							
	(i) Scheme for AYUSH Hospitals	65.00	94.55	60.00	85.00	142.00	199.05	
	(ii) Scheme for AYUSH Dispensaries	55.00	34.23	60.00	45.53	55.00	24.00	
	Total	120.00	128.78	120.00	130.53	197.00	223.05	232.00
Grand Total		167.00	172.15	185.00	170.53	242.00	243.05	277.00

Statement V*List of the Colleges, Institutions, Research Centres proposed to be established*

- The Central Government has approved following 3 new Institutions for establishment:

- All India Institute of Ayurveda, New Delhi
- North Eastern Institute of Folk Medicine, Pasighat, Arunachal Pradesh
- North Eastern Institute of Ayurved & Homoeopathy, Shillong, Meghalaya

- The Central Government has proposed to take over and upgrade following 9 State Government colleges:

- Institute of Post Graduate Teaching & Research in Ayurveda, Jamnagar (Gujarat).
- Government Ayurvedic College, Thiruvananthapuram (Kerala).
- Government R.A. Poddar Ayurvedic College, Worli, Mumbai.
- Government Ayurvedic College, Patna (Bihar).
- Rajiv Gandhi Government PG Ayurveda College, Paprola (Himachal Pradesh).

6. Government Ayurvedic College, Guwahati (Assam).

7. Government Ayurveda & Unani Tibbiya College, Karol Bagh, New Delhi.

8. Government Dr. AC Homoeopathy Medical College, Bhubaneswar (Orissa).

9. Government Nizamia Tibbi College, Hyderabad (Andhra Pradesh).

- Establishment of 3 Central Research Institutes (Y&N) in Karnataka, Haryana and Manipur is in progress, after taking over free land from the State Governments.

Statement VI*Appointment of AYUSH Doctors in the hospitals*

Sl. No.	States	Doctors up to 2008-09	Doctors (in 2009-10)
1	2	3	4
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Island	7	18
2.	Andhra Pradesh	982	491
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	22	5

1	2	3	4
4.	Assam	232	100
5.	Bihar	0	1243
6.	Chandigarh	4	0
7.	Chhattisgarh	90	0
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	5	1
9.	Daman and Diu	1	0
10.	Delhi	0	0
11.	Goa	19	3
12.	Gujarat	546	800
13.	Haryana	12	137
14.	Himachal Pradesh	80	0
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	319	177
16.	Jharkhand	50	97
17.	Karnataka	477	640
18.	Kerala	0	250
19.	Lakshdweep	0	0
20.	Madhya Pradesh	197	400
21.	Maharashtra	426	0
22.	Manipur	74	15
23.	Meghalaya	34	15
24.	Mizoram	0	0
25.	Nagaland	21	0
26.	Orissa	996	293
27.	Puducherry	24	16
28.	Punjab	85	224
29.	Rajasthan	1204	33
30.	Sikkim	4	0
31.	Tamil Nadu	0	300
32.	Tripura	70	19
33.	Uttar Pradesh	148	280
34.	Uttarakhand	112	89
35.	West Bengal	0	200
Total		6251	5846

National Plan for Children 2005

4660. SHRI HARIBHAU JAWALE: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government prepared a National Plan of Action for Children, 2005;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has set targets/goals including providing 100 percent access to basic sanitation to the rural population, to be achieved by 2012;

(d) if so, the details thereof alongwith the targets achieved; and

(e) if not, the steps taken/being taken by the Government to achieve the targets?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) and (b) National Plan of Action for Children, was prepared in 2005 in consultation with concerned Ministries/Departments, States/Union Territory Governments, Non Governmental Organizations and experts. It includes goals, objectives and strategies for Child Survival, Child Development, Child Protection and Child Participation. It has identified priority areas for actions such as reducing malnutrition among children, reducing Infant Mortality Rate and Maternal Mortality Rate, achieving 100% registration of births, universalisation of early childhood care and development, quality education for all children, improving water and sanitation, abolition of child labour etc.

(c) Yes, Madam.

(d) Details of targets and achievements under Total Sanitation Campaign of the Department of Drinking Water Supply, Ministry of Rural Development are given below:

Components	Objectives set under Total Sanitation Campaign	Achievements till date
Individual Household Latrine	121970220	66154608
Sanitary Complex for Women	33703	18220
School Toilet	1304783	996380
Anganwadi toilet	464914	332451

(e) Does not arise.

Adoption of Children

4661. SHRIMATI J. HELEN DAVIDSON:
SHRI A. GANESHAMURTHI:
SHRI P. KUMAR:

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

(a) whether the Government has made registration mandatory for all the male and female adoptable children;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the steps taken by the Government to promote adoptions of children in the country as well as adoptions by the foreigners;

(c) the details of targets set and achievements made by the Government in promoting adoptions of children during each of the last three years and the current year;

(d) whether cases of misuse of the adoptions process by the foreigners in adopting the children have come to the notice of the Government;

(e) if so, the details thereof;

(f) whether the Government has any *monitoring* mechanism to check the condition of children adopted by the foreigners; and

(g) if so, the details thereof alongwith the steps taken by the Government to regulate the process of adoption of children in the country as also by the foreigners?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. Registration of all adoptable children, brought to the Adoption agencies, is mandatory as per adoption guidelines which are in place to regulate adoptions process. Publicity and general awareness programmes are conducted by Central Adoption Resource Agency (CARA) and its associated adoption agencies to promote adoption of children.

(c) No targets for adoptions have been set since adoption depends on number of children available for adoption as also the prospective adoptive parents. However, the adoptions data during the last three years are:

2007	-	3264
2008	-	2990
2009	-	*2518

(Data reported from CARA associated agencies only.)

*provisional

(d) and (e) A few cases have come to the notice of CARA where the procedure laid down in guidelines for inter-country adoption have not been followed by the foreigners proposing to adopt Indian Children. However, such cases are processed by CARA keeping in view the best interest of the children.

(f) and (g) Monitoring of children adopted by foreigners is done by CARA through progress reports from foreign adoption agencies/central authorities dealing with adoption matters at least for a period of two years.

No child proposed for inter-country adoption can leave the country without 'No Objection Certificate [NOC]' from Central Adoption Resource Agency (CARA).

Financial Stability Report

4662. SHRI UDAY SINGH:
SHRI RAJAJIAH SIRICILLA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) in its first Financial Stability Report (FSR) has classified the banking sector as broadly healthy but it has also highlighted some areas of concern like market-to-market exposure and off-balance sheet exposure;

(b) if so, the salient features of the report;

(c) whether the Government has taken/proposes to take corrective measures to cover up the areas of concern as highlighted in the FSR; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) Yes, Madam. The Reserve Bank of India (RBI) in its first Financial Stability Report (FSR) has classified the banking sector as broadly healthy but it has also highlighted some areas of concern like increase in NPAs, off - balance sheet exposure, etc.

(b) Some of the important salient features of the report for the banking sector are as under:

- Credit risk - Increase in NPAs and restructuring of accounts;
- Interest rate risk due to pressures on yields for banks;

- Asset Liability Management would require careful monitoring on an ongoing basis;
- Liquidity risk;
- Risk arising out of off-balance sheet exposures;
- Accounting framework after the convergence of Indian Accounting standards with IFRS could be a major challenge for the Indian banking system;
- Unhedged corporate exposures may constitute a potential source of risk to the banking sector.

(c) and (d) RBI has taken, *inter-alia*, the following corrective and preventive measures to address the areas of concern highlighted in the FSR:

- Banks advised to achieve a provisioning coverage ratio of 70% by September 2010;
- Provisioning requirement on standard assets in commercial real estate sector increased from 0.4 per cent to 1 per cent;
- The valuation methodology prescribed by RBI for banks' investments is conservative, in as much as it requires banks to recognize the losses (depreciation) but ignore the appreciation (gains) in different classifications;
- Banks to maintain a high level of SLR at 25 per cent of Net Demand and Time Liabilities (NDTL);
- Issue of comprehensive guidelines on derivatives; and
- Banks advised that foreign currency loans above US\$10 million, or such lower limits, should be extended only on the basis of their Board approved policy with regard to hedging of such loans and Board approved policy should also cover unhedged foreign exchange exposure of all their clients.

Displacement of Tribals

4663. SHRI YASHBANT LAGURI: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether tribal communities have been displaced from their traditional habities on a large scale in the country;

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

(c) the action being taken by the Government to stop this trend;

(d) the steps being taken by Government to rehabilitate the displaced tribals; and

(e) the details of inter-Ministerial coordination so far done in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (DR. TUSHAR CHAUDHARY): (a) to (c) Displacement of Scheduled Tribe communities from their traditional habitats may be on account of acquisition of their lands by State Governments/Union Territory Administrations for various development projects. The Ministry of Tribal Affairs does not maintain data on such displacements.

(d) Rehabilitation of displaced persons is taken up as per the rehabilitation policy of respective States or the National Rehabilitation and Resettlement Policy 2007.

(e) The Ministry of Tribal Affairs participates in consultations with the Ministry of Water Resources only for referred irrigation/flood control projects.

[*Translation*]

Power Generation

4664. SHRIMATI MEENA SINGH:
SHRI GANESH SINGH:
SHRI RAMSINH RATHWA:
SHRI SARVEY SATYANARAYANA:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the rate of growth of power generation in the country during each of the last three years;

(b) whether the present rate of growth of power generation is insufficient to meet the growing needs of power in the country;

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

(d) whether the Government has taken assistance from the foreign countries for increasing power generation in the country during the last three years; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken or proposed to be taken by the Government to meet the shortage of power in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) The details of actual power generation in the country and growth rates during the last three years are given below:-

Year	Actual Generation (Billion Unit)	Annual growth rate (%)
2007-08	704.5	6.3
2008-09	723.8	2.7
2009-10	771.2	6.6

Note: The figures include import of power from Bhutan.

The annual growth rate achieved in power generation during the last three years had exceeded CAGR of 5.2% for the period 2001-02 to 2009-10 except during the year

2008-09 which was primarily due to inadequate capacity additions, shortage of fuel (coal/gas/nuclear fuel), delay in achieving commercial operation of generating units due to non completion of balance of plant works etc.

(b) and (c) The present rate of growth of power generation in the country is falling short of the rate of growth in demand for electricity, primarily due to inadequate capacity additions, constraints of fuel supplies and poor financial position of state power utilities making it difficult for them to raise the resources necessary for making the required investments to create adequate generation, transmission & distribution system.

(d) and (e) The details of agreements signed with various external funding agencies for implementation of power generation, including R&M projects during the last three years are as under:

Sl. No.	Name of Project	Executing Agency	Funding Agency (Donor Currency)	Loan Amount (Million)	Loan Agreement Date	Loan Terminal Date
1.	Rampur HEP	SJVNL	World Bank (USD)	400.00	15.01.2008	31.03.2013
2.	Himachal Pradesh Clean Energy Development Investment Programme—tranche-I	HPPPCL	ADB (USD)	150.00	10.11.2008	31.03.2014
3.	2x800 MW Krishnapatnam TPP	APPDCL	KfW (Euro)	281.06	11.12.2008	30.12.2012
4.	Pare HPE	NEEPCO	KfW (Euro)	80.00	11.12.2008	30.12.2012
5.	Coal Fired Generation Rehabilitation Project (Bandel, Koradi and Panipat)	WBPDC, MAHAGENCO, HPGCL	World Bank (USD)	225.4	18.12.2009	30.11.2014
6.	Himachal Pradesh Clean Energy Development Investment Programme—tranche-II	HPPPCL	ADB (USD)	59.1	12.03.2010	30.06.2014

The following measures have been taken/are being taken by the Government to mitigate shortage 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]

Central Board of Excise and Customs

4665. SHRI MANISH TEWARI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Inspectors of Central Excise under the demonstrative control of the Central Board of Excise and Customs (CBEC) get only one promotion during their entire length of service and that 100 per cent after putting in 30-35 years in their careers;

(b) whether Inspectors under the CBDT get 3-4 promotions in their career span and get their first promotion after providing 20 years of service;

(c) the reasons for discrimination of one against another recruited through the same Staff Selection Commission (SSC);

(d) whether a report on staff rationalisation in the CBEC was submitted on 15.12.2008;

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

(f) whether CBEC has a time bound action plan to create smaller divisions headed by Assistant Commissioners/Deputy Commissioners to effectively monitor revenue interests by plugging the leakage points and collecting more arrears?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) In Central Board of Excise and Customs (CBEC), the first promotion from the Inspector grade to Superintendent level is under the purview of the respective Chief Commissioners of the zone as the cadre controlling authority. While the actual length of service before first promotion varies. zone-wise, in most zones, the Inspectors get their first promotion well before putting in 30-35 years of service. Moreover, 50% of the posts of Assistant Commissioner, which is the second promotion level for Inspector, are filled up by promotion from Superintendent level.

(b) No, Madam. It is not certain that all Inspectors in Central Board of Direct Taxes (CBDT) get 3-4 promotions in their service career. The exact length of service prior to first promotion depends upon availability of vacancy, suitability of candidates and passing of the departmental examinations; and the time frame differs from region to region.

(c) The promotions of Inspectors in CBEC and CBDT are Governed by the respective recruitment rules in these organisations, service conditions and availability of posts for promotion and thus no question of discrimination may arise.

(d) Yes Madam.

(e) High Powered Committee recommendations related to restructuring and upgradation for posts of Superintendents, Central Excise and Superintendents, Customs (Preventive), which form one set of input for the ongoing cadre review exercise.

(f) Creation of more divisions and reorganisation is a continuous iterative process. Presently, it forms a part of the ongoing cadre review exercise.

[Translation]

Legislation for Donating Body After Death

4666. SHRIMATI JAYSHREEBEN PATEL: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of cases of body donation after death have come to the notice of the Government during the last three years;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government proposes to bring any legislation in this regard;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the time by which the same is likely to be enacted?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) Yes. ORBO, AIIMS has received 41 cases of body donation after death during the last three years, details of which are as follows:

Year	Total whole body donation received in Department of Anatomy
2007	14
2008	14
2009	13
Total	41

(c) No.

(d) and (e) Do not arise.

Norms for Setting up of ATM Machines

4667. SHRI VISHWA MOHAN KUMAR:
SHRI S. PAKKIRAPPA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Automated Teller Machines (ATMs) of Public Sector Banks (PSBs) are being set up as per the prescribed norms;

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

(c) whether such ATMs remain out of order frequently;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether there is shortage of technical staff to repair such ATMs;

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

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b)

Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has reported that banks are not required to obtain prior permission from RBI for the installation of either on-site ATMs (ATMs setup within the premises of the Branches) or off-site ATMs (ATMs which are installed at places other than Branch premise). However, banks should report to RBI full details of such off-site ATMs installed by them.

(c) to (g) Sometimes ATM may be out of order due to power failure/connectivity failure or some technical snag of the system. Normally technical support is provided by the service provider. However, in remote areas there are slight delays in attending to such cases. Generally ATMs are continuously monitored by banks so as to ensure regular availability to the customers.

Corruption in Cooperative and Rural Banks

4668. SHRI SAJJAN VERMA:
SHRI GANESHRAO NAGARAO
DUDHGAONKAR:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received complaints regarding irregularities and corruption in the cooperative and rural banks during the last three years; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has reported that complaints received against Scheduled Co-operative Banks & Regional Rural Banks (RRBs) are examined by the 15 offices of Banking Ombudsmen under the Banking Ombudsman Scheme. The details of the complaints received against Scheduled Co-operative Banks and RRBs, for the deficiency of services rendered by banks on the grounds indicated in the Banking Ombudsman Scheme (BOS), 2006 during the last three years are given below:

Year	Total complaints received by Banking Ombudsmen	Out of which complaints against Scheduled Co-op Banks	Out of which complaints against RRBs
2006-07	38638	313	536
2007-08	47887	295	826
2008-09	69117	302	846

Only Scheduled Cooperative Banks are covered under the BOS 2006.

The National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) has reported that in the case of Cooperative Banks, complaints regarding irregularities and corruption are generally looked into by the Registrar of Cooperative Societies/Department of Cooperation of the respective State Governments. As regards RRBs, the complaints are generally received at different levels—(i) RRB itself, (ii) its sponsor banks, (iii) the Ombudsmen, (iv) RBI & NABARD. Government of India also forwards complaints received from various sources to NABARD, RBI and Sponsor Banks for enquiry and redressal. However, state wise and bank wise details as sought are not centrally maintained.

Treatment at AIIMS

4669. SHRI ARJUN ROY:
SHRI HARISH CHOUDHARY:
SHRI ASHOK ARGAL:

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

(a) the number of patients medically examined/treated every day in the All India Institute of Medical Sciences (AIIMS);

(b) whether there has been a decline in the quality of treatment being provided at AIIMS due to joining of new doctors;

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

(d) whether the Government have reviewed the functions of AIIMS Administration in this regard;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor and the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) On an average 9,000 patients are examined/treated every day at All India Institute of Medical Sciences.

(b) No.

(c) to (f) In view of (b) above, does not arise.

Growth and Inflation

4670. DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI:
SHRI RAJIV RANJAN SINGH *ALIAS* LALAN SINGH:
SHRI BAIDYANATH PRASAD MAHATO:
SHRI ANANTKUMAR HEGDE:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the rate of inflation is estimated to be higher than the rate of annual growth of the country during the year 2010-2011; and

(b) if so, the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) Annual growth of the country is assessed on the basis of the estimates of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) made available by the Central Statistical Organisation (CSO). The estimates of GDP are brought out by the CSO at constant prices (adjusted for inflation) and at current prices. The growth of GDP at factor cost at constant and current prices, and the overall inflation measured from the aggregate deflator of GDP at factor cost, based on the new series (base=2004-05), are furnished below:

	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08 (PE)	2008-09 (QE)	2009-10 (AE)
GDP growth at constant prices	9.5	9.7	9.2	6.7	7.2
GDP growth at current prices	14.6	15.9	15.2	15.1	10.8
Overall inflation (measured by the aggregate deflator of GDP at factor cost)	4.7	5.6	5.5	7.9	3.3

Source: Central Statistical Organisation.

PE=Provisional estimates; QE= Quick estimates; AE= Advance estimates.

CSO has not made available any estimates for GDP growth for the year 2010-11.

Funds for Monitoring Agencies

4671. SHRIMATI BHAVANA PATIL GAWALI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the allocation, expenditure actually incurred and physical achievement made in monitoring implementation of various developmental schemes during each of the last three years;

(b) whether the allocation for the purpose has been reduced in the financial year 2010-11;

(c) if so, the details thereof and reasons therefore, and

(d) the steps taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF THE STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) Information on allocation, expenditure actually incurred and physical achievement made in monitoring implementation of various developmental schemes is not Centrally maintained in this Ministry. Financial outlays for each scheme along with the quantifiable deliverables/physical outputs are documented in the outcome budget of individual Ministries, which are tabled in Parliament by the Ministries concerned.

(c) and (d) Do not arise.

Non-Establishment of Harijan Inhabitation

4672. SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the land on lease basis was allotted in 1983-84 in Delhi for the habitations of the Harijans;

(b) if so, the reasons for the non-establishment of Harijan habitation so far;

(c) whether the land has been encroached upon by the land-mafia; and

(d) if so, the steps taken by the Government to get the land free from encroachment?

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

*[English]***IHM and FCL in Kerala**

4673. SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the new proposals for setting up of new Institute of Hotel Management (IHM) and Food Craft Institutes (FCI) received from the State Government of Kerala; and

(b) the action taken thereon so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI SULTAN AHMED): (a) and (b) At present, one Institute of Hotel Management (IHM) at Thiruvananthapuram, one State Institute of Hotel Management (SIHM) at Kozhikode and one Food Craft Institute (FCI) at Kalamassery are functioning in the State of Kerala.

Development and Promotion of Hospitality Education is primarily undertaken by concerned State Government/Union Territory Administration. Ministry of Tourism, however, provides financial assistance for setting up of new IHM/FCI based on the proposals received from State Government/Union Territory Administration subject to availability of funds, availability of land and inter-se-priority after examining the proposals in terms of specific guidelines on the subject.

At present, as reported by Government of Kerala, no proposal for setting up of new IHM/FCI in the state of Kerala is pending with the Ministry of Tourism.

Open Access of Power

4674. SHRI SANJAY DINA PATIL:
SHRI M. SREENIVASULU REDDY:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has drafted norms for the open access of power which will enable power producers to sell electricity to the most creditworthy buyers;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether at present Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs) like the National Thermal Power Corporation (NTPC) has to compulsorily sell about 14 per cent of the power produced in the State where it is located and the balance is to be offered to whosoever bids maximum;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether it will adversely affect the States to provide electricity to farmers at the reasonable prices; and

(f) if so, the details thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) and (b) The Electricity Act, 2003 provides for an enabling framework for non discriminatory open access in transmission and distribution. The responsibility of introducing open access in inter-state transaction vests with the Central Electricity Regulatory Commission (CERC). CERC has Issued Regulations on 'Grant of connectivity, Long-term Access and Medium-term Open Access in interstate transmission and related matters' on short term open access.

(c) and (d) Presently, the CPSUs like the NTPC are allocating power in accordance with the guidelines laid down in the 'Formula for allocation of power from Central Sector generating Stations to the State/UTs.' The salient features of the same are as under:

(A) Allocation of power from thermal and nuclear power stations:-

- 10% of the power to be allocated to the state in which the central thermal power plant is located (Home State).
- 75% of the power to be distributed among the states in the region (including Home State) in accordance with the Central Plan assistance to, and energy consumption in the states of the region for previous five years. These two factors to be given equal weightage. The requirement of the Union Territories in the region was to be met through appropriate allocations.
- 15% of the power to be kept as unallocated at the disposal of the Central Government for meeting the urgent requirement of the individual states in the region from time to time.

(B) Allocation of power from central hydro-electric projects:-

- 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.

- 12% of power from the energy generated by the power station to be supplied free of cost to those states of the region (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. The energy generate figures for the purpose to be calculated at the bus level *i.e.* after discounting auxiliary consumption but without taking into account the transmission line losses. For the purpose of allocation of 12% free power, the extent of distress caused would be assessed by the Central Electricity Authority (CEA) in consultation with the concerned states.
- The remaining power (73%) to be distributed between states of the region on the basis of the central plan assistance given to various states in the region during the previous five years and on the basis of consumption of electricity in the states of the region in the previous five years, the two factors to be given equal weightage.

Under section 79(1) (a) of the Electricity Act, 2003, the tariff of generating companies owned or controlled by the Central Government is regulated by Central Electricity Regulatory Commission (CERC). Accordingly, tariff for supply of power from NTPC to the distribution companies is determined by CERC from time to time after public hearing under multi-year tariff principles.

(e) and (f) Section 61 of the Act stipulates that the Appropriate Commission, while specifying the terms and conditions for the determination of tariff, shall be guided, Inter alia, by "safeguarding of consumers' interest and at the same time recovery of the cost of electricity in a reasonable manner" and in-consonance with the Tariff Policy and National Electricaity Policy. Further, the Tariff Policy indicates that a higher level of subsidy could be considered to support poorer farmers of the region where adverse ground water table condition requires larger quantity of electricity for irrigation purposes subject to suitable restrictions to ensure maintenance of ground water levels and sustainable ground water usage.

Interest Rates on Agricultural Loans

4675. SHRI M. SREENIVASULU REDDY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the farmers are raising loans from the non-institutional sources on the exorbitant rate of interest;

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

(c) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to increase the farmers accessibility to the institutional credit?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) As per National Sample Survey Organisation Report on Indebtedness of Farmer Households No. 498, 59th Round, January-December 2003, 43.42 million farmer households, constituting 48.6 per cent, of the total 89.35 million farmer households were reported to be indebted to either formal or informal or both sources of credit. Of the total 43.42 million farmer households, 23.3 million (54%) were indebted to formal sources. The report also states that a fairly high proportion of total amount of cash debt funded by the institutional agencies (about 64%) in the rural area were provided at 15% or less interest rates. On the other hand, the non-institutional agencies provided a significant amount (40%) of its total loans to rural households at an interest rate as high as 30% or above.

As per the Report of the Technical Group to Review Legislation on Moneylending the reasons for continued dependence of farmers on moneylenders include:

- (i) Limited outreach of formal credit institutions;
- (ii) Moneylenders do business at "doorstep" and respect privacy;
- (iii) Moneylenders lend for consumption purposes without hesitation; unlike banks.

(c) The Government has taken several steps to ensure the proper availability of credit to farmers through banks. These include:

- (a) Introduction of the Kisan Credit Card (KCC) Scheme to address the credit needs of the farmers in a more holistic manner;
- (b) Simplification of procedural aspects of farm credit and thereby encouraging the farmers to approach the institutional sources for credit;
- (c) Introduction of the Agricultural Debt Waiver and Debt Relief Scheme (ADWDRS), 2008 for farmers for easing the flow of institutional credit to agriculture, which had become logged due to the debt burden on the farmers;

(d) Banks being advised to dispense with the requirement of "no due" certificate for small loans up to Rs. 50,000 to small and marginal farmers, share-croppers and the like and instead obtain a self-declaration from the borrower;

(e) Banks being advised to accept certificates provided by local administration/panchayati raj institutions regarding the cultivation of crops in case of loans to landless labourers, share-croppers and oral lessees;

(f) Banks (including RRBs), being advised that wherever there are difficulties in getting certification from the local administration/panchayati raj institutions regarding the Cultivation of crops, etc., they may accept an affidavit submitted by landless labourers, share croppers and oral lessees giving the occupational status (*i.e.*, details of land tilled/crop grown) for loans up to Rs. 50,000.

AIDS and Tuberculosis among Women

4676. SHRIMATI CHANDRESH KUMARI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of women are suffering from AIDS and Tuberculosis in the country;

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

(c) the number of women who died due to said diseases in the country during the last three years indicating their death percentage, State/UT-wise;

(d) whether the Government proposes to launch any specific programme to check AIDS and Tuberculosis among women and create awareness about their prevention and treatment; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI): (a) and (b) State/UT-wise number of women suffering from AIDS and Tuberculosis is given in Statement-I.

(c) State-wise number of women who died due to AIDS during the last 3 years is given in Statement-II. The TB programme does not have a gender wise disaggregated data on deaths due to TB.

(d) and (e) All eligible AIDS and TB patients, irrespective of gender are provided uniform services throughout the country.

Statement I

The State/UT-wise detail of the female patients suffering from AIDS and Tuberculosis

State	Women with AIDS-2009	Women with TB-2009
1	2	3
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	NA	301
Andhra Pradesh	42859	32383
Arunachal Pradesh	14	849
Assam	350	11280
Bihar	1992	25363
Chandigarh	1014	906
Chhattisgarh	830	8381
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	NA	110
Daman and Diu	NA	78
Delhi	3012	19471
Goa	476	624
Gujarat	6788	21607
Haryana	812	11195
Himachal Pradesh	551	4718
Jammu and Kashmir	266	5287
Jharkhand	644	11142
Karnataka	22911	20991
Kerala	2177	8115
Lakshadweep	NA	9
Madhya Pradesh	1775	24945
Maharashtra	37366	45781
Manipur	2757	1291
Meghalaya	47	1566
Mizoram	378	937
Nagaland	909	1271
Orissa	1094	15489
Puducherry	340	395

1	2	3
Punjab	2505	13237
Rajasthan	3431	30670
Sikkim	22	653
Tamil Nadu	23586	24997
Tripura	31	703
Uttar Pradesh	5114	97803
Uttarakhand	285	4385
West Bengal	2516	29428
Grand Total	166852	476361

Statement II

The State/UT-wise number of women died due to AIDS during the last 3 years

State	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
1	2	3	4
Andhra Pradesh	854	1693	2229
Arunachal Pradesh	0	1	1
Assam	3	7	8
Bihar	20	33	116
Chandigarh	27	24	32
Chhattisgarh	12	55	18
Delhi	80	96	63
Goa	21	15	30
Gujarat	68	219	232
Haryana	25	67	54
Himachal Pradesh	12	21	14
Jammu and Kashmir	2	16	10
Jharkhand	20	26	37
Karnataka	620	998	1371
Kerala	46	62	71
Madhya Pradesh	47	83	103

1	2	3	4
Maharashtra	466	1087	1448
Manipur	43	64	30
Meghalaya	0	1	2
Mizoram	12	4	22
Nagaland	23	16	23
Orissa	5	34	54
Puducherry	6	22	0
Punjab	72	73	100
Rajasthan	76	186	230
Sikkim	3	2	3
Tamil Nadu	522	529	784
Tripura	0	2	0
Uttar Pradesh	47	158	272
Uttarakhand	6	10	7
West Bengal	54	92	79
	3192	5696	7443

[*Translation*]

Schemes for Promotion of Tourism

4677. SHRI TUFANI SAROJ:
SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN:
SHRI N.S.V. CHITTHAN:
SHRI BHAKTA CHARAN DAS:
SHRI N. CHELUVARAYA SWAMY:
SHRI VIRENDER KASHYAP:
SHRI VARUN GANDHI:
SHRI RUDRA MADHAB RAY:
SHRI A.T. NANA PATIL:
SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR:
SHRI ANANTHA VENKATARAMI REDDY:

Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has launched a number of schemes to promote tourism in various States of the country;

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

(c) whether the Government also proposes to develop special tourism zones in the country;

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

(e) the steps taken by the Government to promote the sustainable tourism business?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI SULTAN AHMED): (a) and (b) The Ministry of Tourism (MoT) promotes India as a holistic destination covering tourist destinations and products in the entire country. The Ministry of Tourism also promotes tourism under Marketing Development Assistance (MDA) scheme in the domestic and international markets.

Ministry under Product/Infrastructure Development for Destinations and Circuits (PIDDC) scheme also provides assistance to the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations for the development of heliport tourism, caravan tourism, camping site and convention centres. During the Eleventh Plan, MoT sanctioned 761 projects to the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations for Rs. 2,183.57 Crore including assistance for the development of heliport tourism, caravan tourism, camping sites and convention centres.

(c) and (d) At present, no such proposal is under consideration in the Ministry of Tourism.

(e) MoT provides funds to State Governments/Union Territory administrations for sustainable tourism projects with special emphasis on eco-tourism as laid down in the National Tourism Policy 2002.

[*English*]

Infant Mortality Rate

4678. SHRI A. GANESHAMURTHI:
SHRIMATI MANEKA GANDHI:
SHRI M. SREENIVASULU REDDY:
SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN:
SHRI RAMSINH RATHWA:
SHRI S.S. RAMASUBBU:
SHRI NITYANANDA PRADHAN:
SHRI P.C. GADDIGODAR:
SHRI M.B. RAJESH:
SHRI ANANDRAO ADSUL:
SHRI JAGDANAND SINGH:
SHRI K.J.S.P. REDDY:
DR. KIRODI LAL MEENA:
SHRI PULIN BIHARI BASKE:
SHRI BAIJAYANT PANDA:
SHRI NARANBHAI KACHHADIA:
SHRI KUNVARJIBHAI MOHANBHAI
BAVALIA:

SHRI PURNMASI RAM:
 SHRIMATI DEEPA DASMUNSI:
 SHRIMATI J. SHANTHA:
 SHRI SARVEY SATYANARAYANA:
 SHRI K.C. SINGH 'BABA':
 SHRIMATI PRIYA DUTT:
 SHRI P.K. BIJU:

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

(a) whether the infant mortality rate in India is one of the highest as per the study conducted by the United Nations International Children Fund (UNICEF);

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the total amount allocated/utilized by the Government to bring down the infant mortality rate;

(d) whether the Government has launched or proposes to launch a new programme for providing care to the new born to reduce the neo-natal deaths;

(e) if so, the salient features of the programme;

(f) whether some of the State Governments have sought financial assistance from the Union Government to deal with the same; and

(g) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken or proposed to be taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) As per the Sample Registration System of Registrar General of India, Ministry of Home Affairs, Infant mortality rate is estimated to be 53 per thousand live births for the year 2008. As per 'The State of the World's Children' Report 2010 published by UNICEF, India is ranked 49 with 143 countries having a lower IMR than India.

(c) to (g) Funds under the Reproductive and Child Health (RCH) flexipool under the National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) are released to the States/UTs for implementing the RCH programme as per their need and requirement projected in their Annual plans. Child health is an integral component of RCH.

The Government has launched a new training programme called Navajat Shishu Suraksha Karyakram for providing care to the new born at birth to reduce the

neo-natal deaths. The Programme takes care of the main components of care at birth, viz. resuscitation, management of hypothermia, infection prevention and promotion of early initiation of breastfeeding. The new programme will complement the existing programme and will help in reducing Infant mortality.

The component of new born care is an essential part of Integrated Management of Neonatal and Childhood Illnesses (IMNCI) also, which is being rolled out under Reproductive and Child Health Programme. Approximately 2.5 lakh healthcare providers have been trained in IMNCI so far.

States are also setting up Sick New Born Care Units (SNCUs), Child Stabilisation Units and New Born Care Corners under the NRHM to provide healthcare to the newborns.

Customs Duty on Ship Breaking

4679. SHRI RAMSINH RATHWA:
 SHRI C.R. PATIL:
 SHRI PRATAP SINGH BAJWA:
 SHRI MAHENDRASINH P. CHAUHAN:
 SHRI VIKRAMBHAI ARJANBHAI MADAM:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to reduce the Customs Duty on the purchase of ships for ship-breaking to boost the production of secondary steel from ship-breaking;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) to (c) No, Madam. There is no proposal under consideration of the Government to reduce the Customs Duty on the purchase of ships for ship-breaking to boost the production of secondary steel, as the steel sector in India is de-regulated with Government only playing the role of facilitator.

Support to NGOs

4680. SHRI N. PEETHAMBAR KURUP:
 SHRI SANJAY DINA PATIL:
 DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH:

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

(a) the budgetary support earmarked to the Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) engaged in the implementation of welfare schemes for women and children during the last three years and the current year;

(b) whether the Government has reduced the funds during 2010-11 for these NGOs;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the number of proposals received, sanctioned and pending in this regard during the said period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) to (c) There is no earmarking of budgetary support for the Non-Governmental Organisations(NGOs) engaged in the implementation of welfare schemes for woman and children. However, a number of schemes of the Ministry such as Swadhar, Ujjawala, Scheme for Welfare of Working Children in need

of care and protection, Rajiv Gandhi National Creche Scheme for the children of working mothers, GIA for Innovative work on Women & Child are implemented through NGOs by providing them financial support. There are other schemes which have some components for implementation through NGOs.

Scheme-wise allocations are available in the Annual Reports of the Ministry, for the respective years, in the library of Lok Sabha Secretariat.

The scheme-wise budgetary provision for the current year *i.e.* 2010-11 is annexed as a Statement.

(d) The proposals from NGOs, as and when received under various schemes, are scrutinized in the Project Sanctioning Committee (PSC) meetings, convened at regular intervals for approval. The details of proposals sanctioned and amount released during last three years are available in the Annual Reports. The proposals having deficiencies are returned to the State Government/NGOs for rectification.

Statement

MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT

Statement of Budget Estimates (SBE) - 2010-11

Sl.No.	Name of the Scheme	Amount (In crores)
1	2	3
A. CENTRAL SECTOR SCHEMES		
A-1 Ongoing Schemes		
1.	Rajiv Gandhi National Creche Scheme for the children of working mothers	70.00
2.	NIPCCD	10.00
3.	NCPCR	9.50
4.	Scheme for the Welfare of Working Children in need of care and protection	12.50
5.	CARA	2.00
6.	Dhanlakshmi	10.00
7.	Hostels for Working Women	15.00
8.	STEP	25.00
9.	NCW	5.00
10.	RMK	15.00

1	2	3
11.	Swadhar	34.21
12.	Ujjawala	10.00
13.	Scheme for Relief and Rehabilitation of Victims of rape	40.00
14.	Gender Budgetting	2.00
15.	General Grants to CSWB	80.00
16.	Priyadarshini Scheme	29.79
17.	Grant-in-aid for Research, Publication and Monitoring	2.00
18.	Grants-in-aid for Inovative Work on Women & Children	2.00
19.	Information, Mass Education & Publication	50.00
20.	Information Technology	2.00
21.	Nutrition Education (FNB)	12.00
	Sub-Total A-1	438.00
A-2	New Schemes	
	Total-A (1+2)	438.00
B.	CENTRALLY SPONSORED SCHEMES (CSS)	
B-1	Ongoing Schemes	
22.	Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) - Gen.	8700.00
23.	Integrated Child Protection Scheme (ICPS)	300.00
24.	National Nutrition Mission (NMM)	1.00
25.	Swyamsidha Phase-I & II	5.00
26.	Rajiv Gandhi Scheme for Empowerment of Adolescent Girls (SABLA)	1000.00
27.	Indira Gandhi Matritva Shayogi Yojana (IGMSY)	390.00
28.	National Mission for Empowerment of Women	40.00
	Sub-Total B-1	10436.00
B-2	New Schemes	
29.	World Bank assisted ICDS - IV Projects (EAP)	126.00
	Sub-Total B-2	126.00
	Total-B (1 + 2)	10562.00
	Grand Total (A+B)	11000.00

[*Translation*]

Misuse of Funds in AIIMS

4681. SHRI GANESH SINGH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a case of misuse of funds in the All India Institute of Medical Sciences (AIIMS) had come to the light a few months ago;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether enquiry has been conducted by the Government in this regard;

(d) if so, the details of the enquiry report;

(e) the details of persons found involved in this case; and

(f) the action taken by the Government against those persons?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) No.

(b) to (f) In view of (a) above, does not arise.

Incentives to Manufacturing Companies

4682. SHRI DHARMENDRA YADAV: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether manufacturing companies set up under the Companies Act, 1956 are getting any special incentives from the Government and the banks;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the measures taken by the Government to provide loans to these manufacturing companies by the Banks?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (d) Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has deregulated the interest rates on advances above Rs. 2 lakh and these interest rates are determined by banks themselves with the approval of their Boards, subject to Benchmark Prime Lending Rate (BPLR) and Spread guidelines. Individual banks therefore determine interest rates to be charged to a particular borrower subject to BPLR and Spread guidelines. Loans up to Rs. 2 lakh carry the prescription of not exceeding the BPLR. However, banks have the

freedom to determine the rate of interest, without reference to BPLR and regardless of size in respect of loans. With an intent to facilitate a higher rate of growth in the manufacturing sector, a series of initiatives/schemes have been launched by the Government of India that, *inter-alia*, included Credit Linked Capital Subsidy Scheme, Technology Upgradation Fund Scheme for Textiles and Jute Industries and Integrated Leather Development Programme. Financial assistance under these schemes is routed to SSIs through banks/financial institutions for the eligible projects. SIDBI has been designated as the nodal agency for operating these schemes.

As per extant guidelines, all advances to MSE Sector are treated as Priority Sector Lending. Banks have been advised that 40% of the total advances to small enterprises sector should go to micro (manufacturing) enterprises having investment in plant and machinery up to Rs. 5 lakh and micro (service) enterprises having investment in equipment up to Rs. 2 lakh. Further, 20% of the total advances to small enterprises sector should go to micro (manufacturing) enterprises with investment in plant and machinery above Rs. 5 lakh and up to Rs. 25 lakh, and micro (service) enterprises with investment in equipment above Rs. 2 lakh and up to Rs. 10 lakh. RBI have issued guidelines regarding extending collateral free loans upto Rs. 5 lakh sanctioned to the units of MSE sector (both manufacturing and service enterprises) as defined under MSMED Act, 2006 which are mandatory in nature. In context of the global developments and the knock on effects in the domestic credit markets. RBI provided a refinance facility of Rs. 7000 crore to the Small Industries Development Bank of India (SIDBI) on December 6, 2008 in order to enhance credit delivery to the MSE sector.

[*English*]

Nursing Schools and Colleges

4683. SHRI M. RAJA MOHAN REDDY:
SHRI S.S. RAMASUBBU:
SHRI P.C. GADDIGOUDAR:
SHRI ANANTHA VENKATARAMI REDDY:
SHRI DEVJI M. PATEL:
SHRI NARANBHAI KACHHADIA:
SHRI MUKESH BHAIKAVDANJI GADHVI:
SHRI KUNVARJIBHAI MOHANBHAI
BAVALIA:
SHRI G.M. SIDDESHWARA:
SHRIMATI J. SHANTHA:

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

(a) the total number of nursing and midwifery schools and colleges in the country and the number of nurses produced by them every year, State/UT-wise;

(b) whether the Government proposes to set up more nursing schools and colleges and allow married women to take admission so as to meet the shortage of trained nurses in the country;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether any proposals/detailed project reports have been received from the State Governments including the Government of Gujarat for the setting up/upgradation of nursing schools and colleges in the respective States;

(e) if so, the details thereof, location-wise and State/UT-wise; and

(f) the action taken by the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI S. GANDHISELVAN): (a) State/UT-wise position is given in Statement-I.

(b) and (c) It has been decided to setup 137 General Nursing Midwifery (GNM) Schools and 132 Auxiliary Nursing Midwifery (ANM) Schools in those high focused districts of the states where there is no such institution. The Indian Nursing Council (INC) has relaxed its norms to allow married women to take admission to meet the shortage of trained nurses.

(d) and (e) 31 proposals have been received from State/UTs including Government of Gujarat for upgradation of schools of nursing into colleges of nursing. The detail is given at Statement-II.

(f) Keeping in view the need of colleges of nursing in high focused states, 17 schools of nursing including 2 from Gujarat State have been released first installment of grant for upgradation of schools into colleges of nursing as per detail at Statement-III.

Statement I

Distribution of Nursing Educational Institutions Recognised by Indian Nursing Council as on 31st March 2009

Sl.No.	States	GNM		B.Sc. (N)	
		No.	A.C.	No.	A.C.
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1	20	0	0
2.	Andhra Pradesh	233	8642	187	9636
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	2	20	0	0
4.	Assam	15	334	6	270
5.	Bihar	7	196	0	0
6.	Chandigarh	0	0	1	60
7.	Chhattisgarh	10	281	25	1130
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1	20	0	0
9.	Delhi	17	295	8	240
10.	Goa	2	70	3	95
11.	Gujarat	40	1105	11	480
12.	Haryana	38	1300	16	710
13.	Himachal Pradesh	6	160	1	69
14.	Jammu and Kashmir	3	100	3	115

1	2	3	4	5	6
15.	Jharkhand	13	300	1	50
16.	Karnataka	509	22124	303	15328
17.	Kerala	206	5074	88	4510
18.	Madhya Pradesh	27	975	74	3690
19.	Maharashtra	97	2554	58	2605
20.	Manipur	7	200	0	0
21.	Meghalaya	7	110	1	50
22.	Mizoram	5	90	2	63
23.	Nagaland	1	20	0	0
24.	Orissa	28	945	13	620
25.	Puducherry	1	50	8	580
26.	Punjab	132	6348	60	2780
27.	Rajasthan	141	5460	59	2366
28.	Sikkim	0	0	1	30
29.	Tamil Nadu	145	3780	114	5770
30.	Tripura	3	50	1	60
31.	Uttar Pradesh	80	3045	12	530
32.	Uttarakhand	2	75	5	195
33.	West Bengal	41	1366	9	380
Grand Total		1820	65109	1070	52403

GNM — General Nursing Midwifery.

B.Sc. (N) — Bachelor of Science (Nursing).

No. — Number of Institution Recognized by Indian Nursing Council.

A.C. — Admission Capacity sanctioned by Indian Nursing Council.

Statement II

Detail of Proposals Received from States/UTs for Upgradation of Schools of Nursing into Colleges of Nursing

SI.No.	Name of the State	Location of the Institute
1	2	3
1.	Himachal Pradesh	GNM Training Center, IGMH, Shimla
2.	Jharkhand	School of Nursing, PPMCH, Dhanbad
		RIMS School of Nursing, Ranchi
		School of Nursing, MGM Medical College, Jhamshepur

1	2	3
3.	Gujarat	College of Nursing, Baroda College of Nursing, Jamnagar College of Nursing, Bhavnagar College of Nursing, Rajkot College of Nursing, Surat
4.	Manipur	College of Nursing, Lamphel, Imphal
5.	Rajasthan	GNTC Associated Group Hospital SON MG Hospital, Jodhour SON MBGH, Udaipur GNM Training School, Kota JLN Medical College, Ajmer
6.	Tamil Nadu	Government School of Nursing, Kasturba Gandhi Hospital, Triplicane, Chennai Government Mohan Kumaramanglam Medical College, Salem Anna I. G Memorial Govt. Hospital, Trichy Tirunelveli Medical College and Hospital Coimbatore Medical College & Hospital, Coimbatore School of Nursing, Kanyakumari Medical College Hospital, Kottar, Nagercoil Government School of Nursing, Stanley Hospital, Chennai School of Nursing Government, Thoothukudi Medical College Hospital, Thoothukudi School of Nursing Government Kilpuk Medical College Hospital Chennai SON, Chengalpattu Medical College SON, Thanjavur Medical College
7.	West Bengal	School of Nursing, Bankura School of Nursing, NB Medical College & Hospital Shushruta Nagar School of Nursing Medinipur Medical College & Hospital, P.O. Medinipur, Paschim Medinipur District School of Nursing Medinipur Medical College & Hospital Pachim Medinipur
8.	Uttar Pradesh	School of Nursing, S.S Hospital, B.H University, Varanasi

Statement III

States/UTs-wise details of Institution to whom grant has been released for upgradation of schools of nursing into colleges of nursing

Sl.No.	Name of the State	Location of the Institute
1.	Himachal Pradesh	GNM Training Center, IGMH, Shimla
2.	Jharkhand	School of Nursing, PPMCH, Dhanbad RIMS Schools of Nursing, Ranchi School of Nursing, MGM Medical College, Jhameshedpur
3.	Gujarat	College of Nursing, Baroda College of Nursing, Bhavnagar
4.	Manipur	College of Nursing, Lamphel, Imphal
5.	Rajasthan	GNTC Associated Group Hospital SON MG Hospital, Jodhour SON MBGH, Udaipur GNM Training School, Kota JLN Medical College, Ajmer
6.	Tamil Nadu	Government School of Nursing, Kasturba Gandhi Hospital, Triplicane, Chennai Government Mohan Kumaramanglam Medical College, Salem
7.	West Bengal	School of Nursing Medinipur Medical College and Hospital, P.O. Medinipur, Paschim Medinipur District School of Nursing Medinipur Medical College and Hospital Pachim Medinipur
8.	Uttar Pradesh	School of Nursing, S.S. Hospital, B.H. University, Varanasi

Security Arrangements in Delhi Metro

4684. SHRIMATI JAYAPRADA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether in view of recent bomb blasts in Moscow Metro, the Government has assessed the security arrangements in the Delhi Metro;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether the Government is aware that security arrangements in the Delhi Metro are not satisfactory; and

(e) if so, the stringent measures taken by the Government to upgrade security system, plug the

loopholes and to ensure the safety of passengers in the Delhi Metro?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (PROF. SAUGATA ROY): (a) to (e) Security of Delhi Metro is looked after by the Delhi Police and Central Industrial Security Force (CISF). Strengthening of security of the Delhi Metro is a continuous process. The Government through the Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA) regularly assesses and reviews the security of the Delhi Metro vis-a-vis the prevailing security situation and takes action accordingly. The steps taken to ensure safety of passengers of Delhi Metro include frisking, checking of baggage, patrolling, mock drill, etc.

Womens Participation

4685. SHRI K.J.S.P. REDDY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether increased participation of women in the labour market is considered in order to boost Gross Domestic Product (GDP) in future;

(b) if so, the details thereof?

(c) the steps to be taken to encourage the women in the programmes; and

(d) the views of the States in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) Inclusive growth strategy being adopted by the Government includes provision of equal access to opportunities for women in all walks of life including labour markets. While increased participation of women in labour markets may also positively affect the value of final goods and services produced in the country and resultantly, the Gross Domestic Product, it will assist in their socio-economic empowerment which is a desirable goal in itself.

(c) The Ministry of Women and Child Development is implementing the Support to Training and Employment Programme for Women (STEP) scheme under which skill upgradation training and employment opportunities are provided to the asset less and marginalized women in the ten traditional sectors like handloom, handicrafts, agriculture, animal husbandry etc. During the last four years, around one lakh twenty three thousand women beneficiaries have been provided training and employment opportunities.

(d) The States have been availing facilities under the STEP scheme for the benefit of the targeted group of women, which shows that the States are interested in this programme.

Private Banks

4686. SHRI M.B. RAJESH:
SHRI DANVE RAOSAHEB PATIL:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether private banks are increasing in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the number of branches of Private Banks opened and closed during the last three years in the country, State-wise;

(c) the number of private banks branches working in the country particularly in the rural areas as on date, State-wise;

(d) the overall impact of the said increase in the number of private banks on the public sector banks;

(e) whether a new policy has been issued by RBI recently regarding the ownership of private banks; and

(f) if so, the main features of this policy alongwith the reasons for issuing a new policy?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (d) On March 31, 2004, there were 25 Scheduled Commercial Banks operating in private sector in India. The number of such banks has reduced to 22 as on today due to amalgamation of few private sector banks with other banks.

The State-wise details of the number of branches of Private Banks opened and closed during the years 2007-08, 2008-09 and 2009-10, total number of branches operating as on 31st March, 2010 and number of rural and semi-urban branches operating as on 31st March, 2010 are given in the enclosed Statement.

(e) and (f) Pursuant to the Budget Speech 2010-11, the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has initiated the process of formulating Guidelines/eligibility criteria for issuing fresh banking licences to private players.

Statement

*Number of offices of Other Scheduled Commercial Banks (Private Sector Banks)
during the year (1st April-31st March)*

Sl. No.	State/UT	2007-08		2008-09		2009-10		Number of functioning offices as on 31 March 2010		
		Opened	Closed	Opened	Closed	Opened	Closed	Rural	Semi-Urban	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Island	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
2.	Andhra Pradesh	82	—	68	—	99	2	75	130	780

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	—	—	1	—	2	—	—	4	4
4.	Assam	18	—	12	—	12	—	3	29	70
5.	Bihar	3	—	14	—	23	—	—	13	99
6.	Chandigarh	5	—	4	—	2	—	3	—	49
7.	Chhattisgarh	12	—	13	—	19	—	—	22	73
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1	—	3	—	—	—	1	11	12
9.	Daman and Diu	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	4
10.	Delhi	64	—	67	—	52	—	2	7	542
11.	Goa	4	—	4	—	7	—	12	63	75
12.	Gujarat	40	—	55	—	86	—	25	126	479
13.	Haryana	49	—	30	—	54	—	20	66	276
14.	Himachal Pradesh	3	—	8	—	7	—	7	27	43
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	29	—	19	—	4	—	219	92	424
16.	Jharkhand	11	—	16	—	15	—	1	23	80
17.	Karnataka	86	1	65	—	80	1	139	190	924
18.	Kerala	71	2	38	—	54	1	117	929	1424
19.	Madhya Pradesh	29	—	28	—	49	—	3	52	203
20.	Maharashtra	144	5	129	—	143	2	100	160	1283
21.	Manipur	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	2
22.	Meghalaya	—	—	3	—	3	—	—	6	10
23.	Mizoram	1	—	1	—	2	—	—	—	5
24.	Nagaland	—	—	1	—	2	—	—	7	7
25.	Orissa	27	—	27	—	23	—	8	57	136
26.	Puducherry	1	—	—	—	2	—	1	7	24
27.	Punjab	49	—	30	—	51	—	18	160	369
28.	Rajasthan	51	—	28	—	33	—	103	127	498
29.	Sikkim	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	5	7
30.	Tamil Nadu	111	3	94	—	110	3	287	550	1527
31.	Tripura	1	—	2	—	2	—	—	2	8
32.	Uttar Pradesh	65	—	95	—	95	—	11	64	455
33.	Uttarakhand	14	—	13	—	16	—	27	53	112
34.	West Bengal	39	—	43	—	53	—	11	54	352
Grand Total		1010	11	913	—	1101	9	1195	3041	10327

Note: 1. Data is provisional

2. Data includes administrative offices.

3. POPULATION GROUP CLASSIFICATION IS BASED ON 2001 CENSUS.

The population group 'Rural' includes centres with population of less than 10,000. The population group 'Semi-Urban' includes centres with population of greater than 10,000 and less than 1 lakh.

Source: Master Office File (Latest updated version) on banks, DSIM, RBI

[Translation]

Monitoring of Works Under RGGVY

4687. SHRI JAGDISH THAKOR:
SHRI KABINDRA PURKAYASTHA:
SHRI DUSHYANT SINGH:
SHRI BHOOPENDRA SINGH:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the latest recommendations of the Inter-Ministerial Monitoring Committee regarding the progress of electrification works under the Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana (RGGVY);

(b) whether the lack of proper vigilance, monitoring and funds under the RGGVY is hampering the electrification works in the country;

(c) if so, the details thereof and the corrective measures taken or proposed to be taken by the Government in this regard;

(d) whether any Detailed Project Reports from the various implementing agencies of State Governments in the country including Gujarat are pending for approval of the Rural Electrification Corporation Limited;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the time by which the pending proposals are likely to be cleared?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) The last meeting of the Inter-Ministerial Monitoring Committee on RGGVY was held on 23.02.2010. The Monitoring Committee constituted by the Ministry of Power under the Chairmanship of Secretary (P), Government of India sanctions the projects, including revised cost estimates, monitor and review the implementation of the scheme in addition to issuing necessary guidelines from time to time for effective implementation of the scheme.

(b) No, Madam. The progress of RGGVY is periodically reviewed and monitored by REC and Ministry of Power. To ensure quality and proper supervision of rural electrification works, a three tier quality monitoring system has been introduced under XI Plan. There is no shortage of funds. Funds are released against sanctioned projects in installments based on the reported utilization of amount in the previous installment(s).

(c) Government has reviewed the working of Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana and has taken the following steps for the effective implementation of the Yojana:

- (i) Government of India has set up an inter-Ministerial Monitoring Committee which periodically meets to sanction projects and review progress of implementation.
- (ii) States have been advised to set up district committees to monitor the progress of rural electrification works. All the states have notified formation of district committees.
- (iii) The States have also been requested to hold monthly meeting under the Chairmanship of Chief Secretary to resolve the bottlenecks in implementation of RGGVY.
- (iv) The Government of India as also Rural Electrification Corporation (REC), the nodal agency for RGGVY, conduct frequent review meetings with all the stakeholders; the concerned State Governments, state power utilities and implementing agencies for expeditious implementation of the scheme as per the agreed schedules.
- (v) For speedier and effective implementation of projects, their execution has been taken up on turnkey basis.
- (vi) To ensure qualitative execution of rural electrification works, a three tier quality control mechanism has been enforced under RGGVY.
- (vii) Grant amount of BPL connection has been enhanced to Rs. 2200/- in XI Plan from Rs. 1500/- in X Plan.
- (viii) To take care of the cost escalation, cost norms for village electrification have been revised upward in XI Plan projects as given below:

COST NORMS FOR VILLAGE ELECTRIFICATION

1. Electrification of un-electrified village	Cost (Rs. in lakhs)
a. In normal terrain	13
b. In hilly, tribal, desert areas	18

(d) to (f) Under RGGVY, 573 projects have been sanctioned so far covering 1,18,499 un/de-electrified villages and release of 2,46,45,017 BPL connections. The

electrification works in 78,256 un/de-electrified villages have reportedly been completed and 1,00,97,026 BPL connections have reportedly been released as on 31.03.2010. Balance projects may be considered for sanction under Phase-II of RGGVY but the commencement of Phase-II is to be decided by the Government of India. No DPR of the State of Gujarat is pending for approval in REC.

[English]

Unit Linked Insurance Policies

4688. SHRI SANJAY BHOI:
SHRI SANJAY NIRUPAM:
SHRI D.B. CHANDRE GOWDA:
SHRI A.K.S. VIJAYAN:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a controversy between Insurance Regulatory Development Authority (IRDA) and Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI) in respect of selling unit linked insurance policies;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the matter has since been resolved by the Government; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (d) As per Insurance Regulatory & Development Authority (Registration of Insurance Companies) Regulations, 2000 the life insurance includes contracts of both unit linked insurance products (ULIPs) and non-linked insurance products. However, the Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI) is of the view that have an investment component and are offered for sale to the general public for which SEBI has the mandate to regulate. Since the issue pertains to jurisdiction of the respective regulators for regulating linked life insurance products, the two regulators have agreed to make a joint application before an appropriate court for decision on the question of jurisdiction.

[Translation]

Improvement in Healthcare Services

4689. SHRIMATI DEEPA DASMUNSI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of improvement in healthcare services in the country as a result of the National Family Health Survey-II and III;

(b) the details of areas especially in the West Bengal where no improvement has been found to be made after these surveys; and

(c) the efforts made by the Government to get the desired results in such areas?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) The Ministry of Health & Family Welfare conducts nation-wide surveys to assess the impact of the health interventions from time to time. The National Family Health Survey (NFHS) was conducted during 1992-93 (NFHS-1), 1998-99 (NFHS-2) and 2005-06 (NFHS-3) and has captured information on various indicators that have been refined across the surveys. The recent National Family Health Survey-3 (NFHS-3) was conducted in the 29 States including West Bengal and collected information on Mortality, Marriage & Fertility, Family Planning, Maternal and Child Health, Immunization of children, child feeding practices, Nutritional status of children and adult, prevalence of anemia among children and adults, obesity among men & women, Knowledge, attitude and behaviour with regard to HIV/AIDS and its prevalence of Tuberculosis & Malaria. The survey covered ever married and unmarried women in the age group 15-49 years and men in the age group of 15-54 years. The key findings of the survey reveal that institutional delivery and maternity care has improved, unmet need for the family planning has reduced, women are having fewer children, infant mortality has dropped; overall immunization coverage of children has improved and knowledge about HIV/AIDS has improved in the seven-year period since the last NFHS survey (1998-99). The findings of District Level Household Survey conducted in 2007-08 also reveal further improvement in institutional delivery, child immunisation and current usage of method of contraceptive use etc.

(c) The Government of India has taken various steps to address the gaps in the health sector by framing appropriate programmes for improving maternal and child health care. Government implemented the Reproductive and Child Health programme, which is in its second phase (2005-10). This programme was integrated under the National Rural Health Mission (NRHM), launched in April 2005 which also covers key Disease Control Programmes like Revised National Tuberculosis Control Programme, National Programme for Control of Blindness, National

Leprosy Eradication Programme, National Vector Borne Disease Control Programme etc. The National Rural Health Mission seeks to provide accessible, affordable and quality health care to the rural population, especially to the poor and the vulnerable sections of the population. It also seeks to reduce Maternal Mortality Ratio, Infant Mortality Rate and the Total Fertility Rate by the end of Mission period in 2012. The Mission seeks to provide accountable, effective, reliable and quality primary health care through creation of a cadre of Accredited Social Health Activist (ASHA), strengthening of Public Health Delivery System at all levels, improved hospital care, provision of untied funds to all the facilities to enable local action, decentralization of programme to district level to improve intra and inter-sectoral convergence and effective utilization of resources. Flexibility has been given to the States to devise need based Programme Implementation Plan (PIP). The Government in 2009 identified 235 districts in the country for focussed planning including Cooch Behar, Jalpaiguri, Dakshin Dinajpur, Bankura, Purulia and Birbhum districts of West Bengal.

[English]

Promotion of Renewable Sources of Energy

4690. SHRI NRIPENDRA NATH ROY: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has announced several technology missions to promote the alternative and renewable sources of energy;

(b) if so, the details thereof, mission-wise alongwith the targets for power generation;

(c) whether the Government has also announced that tariff would be fixed for solar power to be pumped in the Grid;

(d) if so, whether the tariff has so far been fixed in this connection; and

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

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH): (a) to (e) The Government has approved "Jawaharlal Nehru National

Solar Mission" (JNNSM) in November 2009 to give a major boost to development and deployment of solar energy technologies in the country. The Mission aims at creating an enabling policy framework for deployment of 20,000 MW of solar power, 2000 MW off-grid applications, including 20 million solar lighting systems and 20 million sq. solar thermal collector area by 2022, split over three phases.

There will be an interim evaluation of progress, review of capacity and targets for subsequent phases, based on emerging cost and technology trends, both domestic and global.

The Government has approved implementation of the first phase upto March 2013 with target of 1,100 MW of grid connected solar power plants (1,000 MW connected at 33 KV and above and 100 MW roof top and small solar plants connected to LT/11 KV grid), 200 MW capacity equivalent off-grid solar applications and 7 million square metre solar thermal collector area. An amount of Rs. 4337 crore has been approved for the proposed first phase activities till March 2013 as per the following details:

- The implementation of the target of 1,000 MW of grid connected (33 KV and above) solar power plants will be through NTPC Vidyut Vyapar Nigam (NVVN), a trading subsidiary of NTPC Limited. NVVN will directly purchase the solar power from the project developers as per the norms and guidelines fixed in this regard.
- 100 MW capacity of solar roof top and small grid connected solar power plants will be connected to LT/11 KV grid of the distribution utility and the solar power will be directly purchased by the distribution utilities as per the norms and guidelines fixed in this regard.
- 200 MW equivalent capacity of off-grid solar applications, both solar thermal and photovoltaic will be implemented through a combination of low interest bearing loans and/or central financial assistance, as per the norms and guidelines fixed in this regard.

In addition, the Mission will support various activities, as considered necessary, on R&D, Human Resource Development, Technical Assistance, training, publicity and awareness etc. for successful implementation of the Mission.

*[Translation]***AIDS Patients**

4691. YOGI ADITYA NATH:
 SHRI C.R. PATIL:
 SHRI MADHU GOUD YASKHI:
 SHRI ANTO ANTONY:
 SHRI BHASKARRAO BABURAO PATIL
 KHATGOANKAR:
 SHRI EKNATH MAHADEO GAIKWAD:

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

(a) whether India stands third in terms of the number of HIV positive patients in the world and the number of such patients is likely to increase in the coming years;

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

(c) whether as per the World Bank report, cost of treatment of AIDS patients in the country is likely to rise to 7 per cent of the total health expenditure as compared to 5 per cent at present due to the expected rise in the number of such patients;

(d) if so, the details thereof and the suggestions received from the World Bank in this regard;

(e) whether the Government proposes to provide treatment to AIDS patients at lower cost and also formulate AIDS Technology Mission to control the disease in the country; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI): (a) and (b) India has an estimated 22.7 lakh persons living with HIV which is the third highest number in the World. Estimated number of HIV positive persons is gradually declining in India. National AIDS Control programme is being implemented in the country since 1992 to prevent and control through following activities:

- (i) Targeted interventions for high risk population;
- (ii) Prevention and control of sexually transmitted infections;
- (iii) Blood safety programme;

- (iv) Integrated counseling and HIV testing services;
- (v) Prevention of parent to child transmission;
- (vi) Promoting use of condoms;
- (vii) Public awareness through multi-media; and
- (viii) Care, support and treatment of HIV positive persons.

(c) and (d) Cost of treatment of HIV/AIDS is likely to increase due to increase in number of patients requiring treatment. In addition, there will be increase in number of patients requiring second line anti-retroviral drugs, which are 6 to 7 times more costly as compared to first line anti-retroviral drugs.

(e) and (f) The Government has already started treatment of HIV/AIDS since April 2004. At present, 269 hospitals are providing treatment in various parts of the country and more than 3 lakh patients are being treated free of cost. At present, there is no proposal to formulate AIDS Technology Mission in the country.

*[English]***Janani Suraksha Yojana**

4692. SHRI A.T. NANA PATIL:
 SHRI GHANSHYAM ANURAGI:
 SHRI JOSE K. MANI:

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

(a) the main aims and objectives of the Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY);

(b) the details of the coverage of the programme in the Eleventh Five Year Plan period in the country;

(c) whether the Government proposes to achieve 100 per cent institutional delivery under the JSY;

(d) if so, the details thereof and the number of women benefited there under, State-wise; and

(e) the steps taken or proposed to be taken by the Government to strengthen the health infrastructure in view of the shortage of the human resources and medical facilities?

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

Suraksha Yojana (JSY) is a safe motherhood intervention under the National Rural Health Mission (NRHM), being implemented with effect from 12th April 2005 with the objective of reducing maternal and neo-natal mortality by promoting institutional delivery among the poor pregnant women in all States and Union Territories.

(c) and (d) The National Population Policy (NPP) 2000 envisages "Achievement of 80% institutional delivery by 2010".

The institutional delivery has increased from 40.9% in DLH-II (2002-04) to 47% in DLHS-III (2007-08). As per the report available under the Health Management Information System (HMIS) Ministry of Health & Family Welfare (April 2009 to February 2010), the % age of institutional deliveries out of the total reported deliveries by the States has increased to 71.5%. A statement showing number of women benefitted under Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY) upto 2008-09 since its introduction is enclosed.

(e) To overcome the shortage of human resources and medical facilities, over 73,000 Nurses and ANMs, over 12,000 MBBS Doctors, and Specialists have been added on contract under NRHM. The NRHM seeks to strengthen service delivery by ensuring community ownership of the health facilities. In addition, the following strategies have been undertaken:

1. Operationalizing facilities as First Referred Unit (FRUs), and 24x7 Community Health Centres (CHCs), and 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 & health facilities).
4. Strengthening Referral Systems including transport.
5. Accrediting private health institutions for institutional deliveries.

Statement

Sl. No.	Name of States/UTs	2005-06	2006-07		2008-09
			Total number of JSY Beneficiaries		
1	2	3	4	5	6
A. HIGH FOCUS STATE					
1.	Bihar	0	89839	838481	1144000
2.	Chhattisgarh	3190	76667	175978	225612
3.	Jharkhand	0	123910	251867	268661
4.	Jammu and Kashmir	2134	13127	10568	7771
5.	Madhya Pradesh	68252	401184	1115841	1152115
6.	Orissa	26407	227204	490657	506879
7.	Rajasthan	10085	317484	774877	941145
8.	Uttar Pradesh	12127	168613	797505	1548598
9.	Uttarakhand	1360	23873	69679	71285
10.	Himachal Pradesh	1585	6303	10371	8215
Sub Total		125140	1448204	4535824	5874281
B. OTHER STATE					
11.	Andhra Pradesh	167000	429000	563401	551206
12.	Goa	57	483	898	688

1	2	3	4	5	6
13.	Gujarat	0	121153	185956	213391
14.	Haryana	1825	23123	35441	0
16.	Karnataka	50542	233147	283000	400349
17.	Kerala	0	56072	162050	136393
18.	Maharashtra	5650	97390	375000	224375
19.	Punjab	11595	16079	9917	67911
20.	Tamil Nadu	321567	288224	229609	386688
21.	West Bengal	31363	224863	572651	748343
Sub Total		589599	1489534	2428294	2737559
C. UNION TERRITORIES					
22.	Amdaman and Nicobar Islands	314	600	354	197
23.	Chandigarh	0	14	1215	467
24.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	146	76	270	157
25.	Daman and Diu	0	0	-	NA
26.	Delhi	0	242	7238	23829
27.	Lakshwadeep	114	42	200	288
28.	Puducherry	379	2284	4389	4807
Sub Total		953	3258	13666	29745
D. NE STATES					
29.	Arunachal Pradesh	794	1433	7689	10180
30.	Assam	17523	190334	304741	327894
31.	Manipur	0	7602	8664	11096
32.	Meghalaya	471	4257	1003	5329
33.	Mizoram	1056	7462	13371	15482
34.	Nagaland	0	1301	8457	9790
35.	Sikkim	1128	1719	1616	3606
36.	Tripura	2247	3203	15547	20166
Sub Total		23219	217311	56347	75649
Grant Total		738911	3158307	7328501	9036913

Demand and Supply of Power

4693. SHRI P.C. GADDIGOUDAR:
SHRI PURNMASI RAM:
SHRI SAMEER BHUJBAL:
SHRI BALIRAM JADHAV:
SHRI RAM SINGH KASWAN:
SHRI SANJAY SINGH CHAUHAN:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is acute shortage of power in the country including Bihar, Uttar Pradesh and Rajasthan;

(b) If so, the details thereof, State/UT-wise;

(c) the details of the demand and supply of power in the country including Bihar, at present, State/UT-wise;

(d) whether there has been an increase in the demand of power during the last five years in the country;

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

(f) the steps taken or proposed to be taken by the Government to improve upon the situation of power in the country including Bihar?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) There is an overall shortage of electricity in the country both in terms of energy and peak which varies from state to state, on season to season and day to day basis depending availability and demand for electricity. The energy and peak shortage in Bihar, Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan and the country as a whole for the period April, 2009 - March, 2010 are given as under:

April, 2009 - March, 2010

State/System	Energy (MU)	Shortage (%)	Peak (MW)	Shortage (%)
Bihar	1,824	15.5	740	32.9
Uttar Pradesh	16,432	21.7	2,293	21.1
Rajasthan	1048	2.4	0	0
All India	83,807	10.1	15,748	13.3

MU = Million Unit MW = Mega Watt

(b) and (c) The State/UT-wise details of the demand and supply of power in the country during 2009-10 are given in enclosed Statement-I.

(d) and (e) The energy and peak demand in the country, which was 6,31,757 MU and 93,255 MW respectively in 2005-06 increased to 8,30,300 MU and 1,18,472 MW in 2009-10. The state-wise details during the last five years in this regard are enclosed as Statement-II.

(f) The Planning Commission had fixed a capacity addition target of 78,700 MW during the 11th Plan. As per mid-term appraisal, the capacity addition during 11th Plan is likely to be 62,374 MW. While no capacity addition in state/private sector is contemplated in Bihar during the 11th Plan, the state will benefit from the central sector / Ultra Mega Power Projects, as per entitlement, targeted commissioning during this period. The other measures taken to improve power situation in the country including Bihar are:

- (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 by the Power Utilities to bridge the gap between requirement of coal and its availability from the indigenous sources.
- (iv) Allocation of gas from KG Basin (D6) for gas based power stations in the country.
- (v) Tapping of surplus power from captive power plants.
- (vi) Development of Ultra Mega Power Projects of 4000 MW each to reap benefits of economies of scale.
- (vii) Renovation, modernization and life extension of old and inefficient generating units.
- (viii) Strengthening of Sub-transmission and distribution network through Accelerated Power Development and Reforms Programme (APDRP) as a major step towards loss reduction.

Statement I*Power Supply Position for 2009-10 (Provisional)*

State/System/Region	Energy				Peak			
	April, 2009 - March, 2010				April, 2009 - March, 2010			
	Requirement (MU)	Availability (MU)	Surplus/Deficit (-) (MU)	(%)	Peak Demand (MW)	Peak Met (MW)	Surplus/Deficit (-) (MW)	(%)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Chandigarh	1,570	1,521	-49	-3	308	308	0	0
Delhi	24,271	24,088	-183	-0.8	4,502	4,408	-94	-2.1
Haryana	33,520	32,006	-1,514	-4.5	6,133	5,678	-455	-7.4
Himachal Pradesh	7,009	6,762	-247	-3.5	1,118	1,158	40	3.6
Jammu and Kashmir	12,907	9,929	-2,978	-23.1	2,247	1,521	-726	-32.3
Punjab	45,770	39,451	-6,319	-13.8	9,786	7,407	-2,379	-24.3
Rajasthan	44,031	42,983	-1,048	-2.4	6,859	6,859	0	0.0
Uttar Pradesh	75,822	59,390	-16,432	-21.7	10,856	8,563	-2,293	-21.1
Uttarakhand	8,904	8,321	-583	-6.5	1,397	1,313	-84	-6.0
Northern Region	253,803	224,447	-29,356	-11.8	37,159	31,439	-5,720	-15.4
Chhattisgarh	11,035	10,766	-269	-2.4	2,819	2,703	-116	-4.1
Gujarat	70,412	67,263	-3,149	-4.5	10,406	9,515	-891	-8.6
Madhya Pradesh	43,159	34,953	-8,206	-19.0	7,490	6,415	-1,075	-14.4
Maharashtra	124,961	101,537	-23,424	-18.7	19,388	14,664	-4,724	-24.4
Daman and Diu	1,931	1,799	-132	-6.8	467	437	-30	-6.4
Dadar Nagar Haveli	3,966	3,812	-154	-3.9	529	494	-35	-6.6
Goa	3,085	3,021	-64	-2.1	476	453	-23	-4.8
Western Region	258,551	223,153	-35,398	-13.7	39,609	32,558	-7,024	-17.7
Andhra Pradesh	79,014	73,784	-5,230	-6.6	12,135	10,880	-1,255	-10.3
Karnataka	45,607	42,098	-3,509	-7.7	7,927	7,084	-843	-10.6
Kerala	17,606	17,183	-423	-2.4	3,199	2,982	-217	-6.8
Tamil Nadu	76,213	71,488	-4,725	-6.2	10,656	9,813	-843	-7.9
Puducherry	2,118	1,973	-145	-6.8	325	294	-31	-9.5
Lakshadweep	24	24	0	0	6	6	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Southern Region	220,557	206,525	-14,032	-6.4	32,082	29,053	-3,029	-9.4
Bihar	11,763	9,939	-1,824	-15.5	2,249	1,509	-740	-32.9
DVC	15,063	14,521	-542	-3.6	2,191	1,908	-283	-12.9
Jharkhand	5,866	5,409	-457	-7.8	1,088	947	-141	-13.0
Orissa	21,112	20,926	-186	-0.9	3,491	3,242	-249	-7.1
West Bengal	33,853	32,919	-934	-2.8	5,850	5,840	-10	-0.2
Sikkim	383	340	-43	-11.2	96	94	-2	-2.1
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	240	180	-60	-25	40	32	-8	-20
Eastern Region	88,040	84,054	-3,986	-4.5	13,963	12,885	-1,078	-7.7
Arunachal Pradesh	406	332	-74	-18.2	95	78	-17	-17.9
Assam	5,129	4,695	-434	-8.5	920	874	-46	-5.0
Manipur	522	427	-95	-18.2	111	99	-12	-10.8
Meghalaya	1,550	1,328	-222	-14.3	280	250	-30	-10.7
Mizoram	351	288	-63	-17.9	70	64	-6	-8.6
Nagaland	527	464	-63	-12.0	100	96	-4	-4.0
Tripura	864	780	-84	-9.7	176	173	-3	-1.7
North-Eastern Region	9,349	8,315	-1,034	-11.1	1,760	1,445	-315	-17.9
All India	830,300	746,493	-83,807	-10.1	118,472	102,725	-15,748	-13.3

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

Statement II

State-wise demand for power during last 5 years

Region State/UT/ System	2005-06		2006-07		2007-08		2008-09		2009-10*	
	Energy Requirement MU	Peak Demand MW	Energy Requirement MU	Peak Demand MW	Energy Requirement MU	Peak Demand MW	Energy Requirement MU	Peak Demand MW	Energy Requirement MU	Peak Demand MW
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
NORTHERN										
Chandigarh	1260	240	1343	1343	1446	275	1414	279	1570	308
Delhi	21602	3722	22397	22397	22439	4075	22398	4036	24271	4502
Haryana	23791	4333	26249	26249	29353	4956	29085	5511	33520	6133

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Himachal Pradesh	4302	788	5136	5136	5992	1061	6260	1055	7009	1118
Jammu and Kashmir	9268	1600	11725	11725	11782	1950	11467	2120	12907	2247
Punjab	35682	7731	38641	38641	42372	8672	41635	8690	45770	9786
Rajasthan	32052	5588	33236	33236	36738	6374	37797	6303	44031	6859
Uttar Pradesh	55682	8175	57441	57441	62628	11104	69207	10587	75822	10856
Uttaranchal	5155	991	5957	5957	7047	1200	7841	1267	8904	1397
N.R.	188794	28154	202125	202125	219797	32462	227104	33034	253803	37159
WESTERN										
Chhattisgarh	13012	2133	14063	14063	14079	2421	14866	2887	11035	2819
Gujarat	57137	9783	62464	62464	68747	12119	67482	11841	70412	10406
Madhya Pradesh	36846	6558	38710	38710	41560	7200	42054	7564	43159	7490
Maharashtra	102765	16069	110005	110005	114885	18441	121901	18049	124961	19388
Daman and Diu	1346	223	1602	1602	1774	240	1797	240	1931	467
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	2539	387	2923	2923	3388	460	3574	504	3966	529
Goa	2338	368	2624	2624	2740	457	2801	466	3085	476
W.R.	215983	31772	232391	232391	247173	38277	254475	37240	258551	39609
SOUTHERN										
Andhra Pradesh	53030	8999	60964	60964	64139	10048	71511	11083	79014	12135
Karnataka	34601	5949	40797	40797	40320	6583	43168	6892	45607	7927
Kerala	13674	2623	15023	15023	15663	2918	17645	3188	17606	3199
Tamil Nadu	54194	9375	61499	61499	65780	10334	69668	9799	76213	10656
Puducherry	1678	251	1808	1808	1841	276	2020	304	2118	325
Lakshadweep	24	6	25	25	24	6	24	6	24	6
S.R.	157179	24889	180091	180091	187743	26777	204012	28958	220557	32082
EASTERN										
Bihar	7955	1314	8425	8425	9155	1882	10527	1842	11763	2249
D.V.C.	10003	1531	11542	11542	13387	1852	14002	2217	15063	2191
Jharkhand	4033	669	4369	4369	5139	865	5361	889	5866	1088
Orissa	15208	2437	17101	17101	18846	3142	20519	3082	21112	3491
West Bengal	24936	4743	26538	26538	29020	5283	31289	5387	33853	5850
Sikkim	212	47	223	223	284	69	343	97	383	96

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	240	40	240	240	240	40	236	40	240	40
E.R.	62347	10161	68198	68198	75831	12031	82041	12901	88040	13963
N.E.R.										
Andhra Pradesh	208	75	286	286	391	101	426	130	406	95
Assam	4051	733	4297	4297	4816	848	5107	958	5129	920
Manipur	510	113	451	451	530	119	556	128	522	111
Meghalaya	1382	280	1368	1368	1620	455	1713	457	1550	280
Mizoram	230	76	235	235	288	97	330	100	351	70
Nagaland	408	90	343	343	377	91	475	95	527	100
Tripura	745	171	802	802	777	171	800	167	864	176
N.E.R.	7534	1385	7782	7782	8799	1742	9407	1820	9349	1760
All India	631757	93255	690587	690587	739343	108866	777039	109809	830300	118472

[Translation]

Accelerated Power Development and Reforms Programme

4694. SHRI JAYWANT GANGARAM AWALE:
SHRI GHANSHYAM ANURAGI:
SHRI NILESH NARAYAN RANE:
SHRI RAMSINH RATHWA:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has made any assessment of the distribution network of power in the States;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of funds allocated and utilized by the State Governments for various projects under the Accelerated Power Development and Reforms Programme, State-wise and project-wise;

(d) whether a number of State Governments have sought financial assistance from the Union Government under the programme; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER: (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. As per the Report of the Working Group on Power for 11th Plan (2007-12) issued by Ministry of Power in February, 2007, the anticipated additional distribution network required during 11th Plan period is enclosed as Statement-I.

(c) to (e) **10th Plan APDRP**: The Accelerated Power Development & Reforms Programme (APDRP) was launched in 2002-03 as additional central assistance to the states for strengthening and up gradation of sub-transmission and distribution systems of high-density load centers like towns and industrial areas with main objectives of reduction in AT&C and commercial losses; improve quality and reliability of supply of power. Total 574 projects at the cost of Rs. 17329.07 Crore were sanctioned in 10th Plan APDRP. The State-wise projects sanctioned & fund released and utilized by States under the 10th Plan APDRP are enclosed as Statement-II.

R-APDRP: 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 & Part-B. Part-A of the scheme being dedicated to establishment of IT enabled system for achieving

reliable & verifiable baseline data system. Part-B deals with regular Sub Transmission & Distribution system strengthening & up-gradation projects. It is expected that on successful completion of the scheme, the AT&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. 5130.70 crore (including three SCADA

projects of the cost of Rs. 65.81 Crore sanctioned for Rajasthan State) have been approved for 27 states in the country. The details of projects sanctioned and fund released are enclosed as Statement-III. Under Part-B of R-APDRP, 239 projects worth Rs. 3059.28 Cr. have been approved for seven states. The details of projects sanctioned and fund released are enclosed as Statement-IV.

Statement I

Physical & Financial requirement during 11th Plan period [Source : Report of The Working Group on Power for Eleventh Plan (2007-12) Ministry of Power Feb. 2007]

(Total capacity addition taken as 70,000 MW during 11th plan)

Sl. No.	Name of Segment	Units	Physical 2007-12	Financial 2007-12 (Rs. Lakhs)
1	2	3	4	5
I.	Lines			
	(i) 33 KV	Ckt Kms	150000	810000
	(ii) 11 KV	Ckt Kms	675000	2025000
	(iii) LV	Ckt Kms	675000	1518750
II.	Sub-Station			
	(i) 33/11 KV	MVA	130000	2600000
	(ii) 11/0.4 KV	MVA	162000	5184000
III.	Capacitors	MVAR	15565	77825
IV.	Service Connections to			
	(i) Domestic	Nos.	7000000	1162000
	(ii) Commercial	Nos.	3500000	66500
	(iii) Industrial			
	(a) HT	Nos.	500000	90000
	(b) LT	Nos.	50000	2000
	(iv) Public Light	Nos.	750000	18750
	(v) Agriculture	Nos.	3500000	140000
	Total (I to IV)			13694825
V.	A. Re-conductoring of lines			
	(i) 33 KV	Ckt. Kms	100000	378000
	(ii) 11 KV	Ckt. Kms	2200000	4620000

1	2	3	4	5
	(iii) LV	Ckt. Kms	700000	1106000
	Total V (A)			6104000
	B. Augmentation of S/Ss			
	(i) 33/11 KV	MVA	88000	1408000
	(ii) 11/0.4 KV	MVA	110000	2530000
	Total V (B)			3938000
	Total (V)			10042000
	Grand Total			23736825

		Rs. Crore
1.	Sub Transmission & Distribution for Urban & Rural areas	1,97,000
	RGGVY	40,000
		2,37,000
2.	APDRP & Other Schemes (pumpsets etc.)	40,000
3.	Decentralised Distributed Generation	20,000
4.	Others	10,000
	TOTAL	3,07,000

Statement II**APDRP INVESTMENT STATUS**

(Rs. Crore)

Sl. No.	State	Project Outlay	Revised project cost after completion/short closure	No. of Projects	Total fund release	Utilization Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7

Non-Special Category State

1.	Andhra Pradesh	1127.12	980.39	100	566.76	980.39
2.	Bihar	823.15	777.20	15	344.97	777.20
3.	Chhattisgarh	353.33	288.12	7	159.21	288.12
4.	Delhi#	211.02	211.02	2	105.51	211.02
5.	Goa	288.94	229.95	7	114.19	229.95
6.	Gujarat	1083.22	1057.66	13	432.42	1057.66

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
7.	Haryana	431.95	319.52	18	168.99	319.52
8.	Jharkhand	423.65	403.50	8	166.82	403.50
9.	Karnataka	1186.31	988.86	35	464.94	988.86
10.	Kerala	858.50	556.57	52	254.41	556.57
11.	Madhya Pradesh	663.20	445.56	48	178.70	445.56
12.	Maharashtra	1643.12	1386.48	34	453.89	1386.48
13.	Orissa	502.22	130.11	7	74.02	130.11
14.	Punjab	715.57	462.72	26	202.67	462.72
15.	Rajasthan	1193.25	988.12	29	434.28	988.12
16.	Tamil Nadu	948.12	741.77	41	441.82	741.77
17.	Uttar Pradesh	1069.25	1013.15	35	314.48	1013.15
18.	West Bengal	441.85	400.14	20	108.93	400.14
	Total	13963.77	11380.86	497	4987.01	11380.86
Special Category State□□						
19.	Arunachal Pradesh	82.69	77.04	4	67.32	77.04
20.	Assam	650.73	619.92	15	580.63	619.92
21.	Himachal Pradesh	322.77	304.69	12	306.88	304.69
22.	Jammu and Kashmir*	1100.13	1100.13	6	836.37	671.56
23.	Manipur	141.62	39.45	5	42.76	39.45
24.	Meghalaya	227.44	194.69	9	181.06	194.69
25.	Mizoram	108.74	105.67	7	98.00	105.67
26.	Nagaland	122.27	122.27	3	114.32	122.27
27.	Sikkim	152.09	150.83	3	154.73	150.83
28.	Tripura	146.74	143.43	7	128.35	143.43
29.	Uttarakhand	310.08	267.47	6	279.76	267.47
	Total	3365.30	3125.59	77	2790.18	2697.02
GRAND TOTAL		17329.07	14506.45	574	7777.19	14077.88

#Fund to Delhi is released by Ministry of Home Affairs

*J&K has not yet reconciled their physical & financial progress in consultation with their AcC

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

Sl. No.	State	No. of Projects Sanctioned	Sanctioned Project Cost (Rs. Cr.)	Fund Released (as loan) (Rs. Cr.)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	113	388.02	116.40
2.	Bihar	71	194.6	58.38
3.	Chhattisgarh	20	122.45	36.74
4.	Goa	4	110.72	31.47
5.	Gujarat	84	225.36	67.60
6.	Haryana	36	165.63	49.68
7.	Himachal Pradesh	14	81.07	24.00
8.	Jharkhand	30	160.61	30.00
9.	Karnataka	98	391.14	117.11
10.	Madhya Pradesh	82	228.09	68.40
11.	Maharashtra	130	324.42	97.33
12.	Manipur	13	31.55	—
13.	Meghalaya	9	33.99	—
14.	Mizoram	8	34.26	—
15.	Punjab	47	272.85	81.85
16.	Puducherry	4	27.53	—
17.	Rajasthan*	87	381.74	94.57
18.	Sikkim	2	26.30	6.66
19.	Tamil Nadu	110	417.00	125.08
20.	Uttarakhand	31	125.82	37.75
21.	Uttar Pradesh	168	665.50	190.22
22.	West Bengal	62	159.98	47.99
23.	Assam	66	173.18	51.95
24.	Kerala	43	214.40	64.31
25.	Tripura	16	34.36	10.31
26.	Jammu and Kashmir	30	134.49	40.37
27.	Nagaland	9	34.58	—
TOTAL		1387	5130.70	1448.17

(*Including 3 SCADA projects)

(The loan will be converted into grant after successful completion of the schemes and verification of the same done by TPIEA (Third Party Independent Evaluation Agency))

Statement IV*Details of Projects sanctioned and Fund released under Part-B of R-APDRP*

Sl. No.	State	No. of Projects Sanctioned	Sanctioned Project Cost (Rs. Cr.)	Fund Released (as loan) (Rs. Cr.)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	35	232.68	34.41
2.	Gujarat	63	873.18	—
3.	Karnataka	88	799.69	—
4.	Madhya Pradesh	12	361.05	54.16
5.	Punjab	16	511.83	68.55
6.	Rajasthan	15	176.94	23.69
7.	Tamil Nadu	10	103.91	15.50
Total		239	3059.28	196.31

(The loan to the extent of 50% of Project cost will be converted into grant in five equal trenches on substantial AT&C loss at the level of 15% in the project areas.)

[English]

Setting up of Portal on Health Services

4695. SHRI C. SIVASAMI:
SHRIMATI SUPRIYA SULE:
DR. SANJEEV GANESH NAIK:

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

(a) whether the Government has outlined a plan to strengthen its delivery of healthcare facilities in the country by the setting up of a health portal that will store and disseminate all the necessary information pertaining to the health services;

(b) if so, the details thereof:

(c) whether experts from Confederation of Indian Industry (CII), Federation of Indian Chamber of Commerce and Industry (FICCI) and organizations from the private sector will work for the purpose;

(d) if so, the details thereof and whether this portal will include the details of every disease and its treatment; and

(e) the extent to which this portal operation is likely to be successful in running health services in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI): (a) to (e) The official website of the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare is at the Uniform Resource Locator (URL) <http://mohfw.nic.in> and disseminates information and links related to the Ministry's initiatives and programmes like National Rural Health Mission, National Vector Borne Disease Control Programme etc. Strengthening of the website and its contents are taken up as and when required. It also has a link to HEALTHY - INDIA WEBSITE maintained by Public Health Foundation of India which provides information on healthy life style.

Bio-gas Projects

4696. SHRI MUKESH BHAIRAVDANJI GADHVI: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to set up bio-gas plants in the country including Gujarat;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has received any proposal from the State Government for the setting up of these plants; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. The Ministry of New and Renewable Energy is setting up family type biogas plants under the National Biogas and Manure Management Programme (NBMMP) in the country including Gujarat. It is proposed to install 1.50 lakh numbers of family type biogas plants in the country. The details of the State-wise physical targets for the year 2010-11 for the programme including the State of Gujarat is given in Statement.

(c) and (d) Yes, Madam. The Ministry of New and Renewable Energy has received proposals for the allocation of 10,000 units of family type biogas Plants and one project on biogas based distributed power generation for installation of 30 numbers of systems for the year 2010-11 and the same have been considered.

Statement

State-wise physical targets for the year 2010-11 for installation of family type Biogas plants under National Biogas and Manure Management Programme

Sl. No.	State/UT/Agency	Physical Targets allocated for the year 2010-11
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh (NEDCAP)	18,000
2.	Arunachal Pradesh (APEDA)	200
3.	FDA, Forest Department, Assam	5,000
4.	Bihar (BREDA)	300
5.	Chhattisgarh (CREDA)	3,700
6.	Goa (Directorate of Agriculture)	50
7.	Gujarat (GAIC Ltd.) Ahemadabad	10,000
8.	Haryana, Panchkula	1,500
9.	HAREDA	500
10.	Himachal Pradesh Dir. of Agri. Shimla	300
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	1,000
12.	Jharkhand (JHREDA)	1,000
13.	Karnataka RD&PR Deprt.	11,000

1	2	3
14.	Karnataka BFMK	5,000
15.	Kerala, Directorate of Agril, Trivandrum	3,000
16.	ANERT, Kerala	500
17.	Madhya Pradesh MPSAIDC, Ltd. Bhopal	12,000
18.	MPUVN, MP	2,000
19.	MP Society for Rural Livelihood Promotion Bhopal	2,000
20.	Maharashtra (RD&WC Depart.) Mumbai-21	8,000 -
21.	Manipur, S&T Depart.	50
22.	Meghalaya, Shillong (MNREDA)	600
23.	Directorate of Animal Husbandry & Veterinary Mizoram, Khatala, AIZAWL	200
24.	Nagaland, Directorate of New & Renewable Energy, Kohima	500
25.	Orissa (OREDA), Bhubaneshwar	7,000
26.	Puducherry	50
27.	Punjab-PEDA, Chandigarh	16,000
28.	Rajasthan, RBDTC, CTAE, Udaipur	100
29.	Sikkim (SREDA), Gangtok	240
30.	Tamil Nadu	1,500
31.	Tripura (TREDA)	100
32.	Uttar Pradesh, RDD, UP	4,000
33.	NEDA, U.P.	500
34.	Uttarakhand-UREDA	500
35.	Uttarakhand-RDD	400
36.	West Bengal (WEBREDA) Kolkata	15,000
37.	KVIC, Mumbai	19,000
Total		1,50,790

Import of Fake Goods

4697. SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR:
SHRI R. DHRUVANARAYANA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether large number of companies have alleged the import of fake imitations of their products into the Indian market; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and steps taken or proposed to be taken to overcome the problem?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S. S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) There have been 131 registrations granted under Rule 4 of Intellectual Property Rights (Imported Goods) Enforcement Rules, 2007 for suspension of clearance of goods suspected to be infringing intellectual property rights under Trade Marks Act, 1999.

(b) After the grant of the registration, the import of allegedly infringing goods into India shall be deemed as prohibited within the meaning of Section 11 of the Customs Act, 1962. Intellectual Property Rights (Imported Goods) Enforcement Rules, 2007 contains provisions for suspending clearance and confiscation of goods found to be infringing intellectual property rights.

Goods infringing the Intellectual Property Rights have been interdicted in 111 cases involving a value of Rs. 43.44 crore in the period from 8th May 2007 upto 31st March 2010.

Forest Villages in Assam

4698. SHRI LALIT MOHAN SUKLABAIDYA: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of forest villages developed in the State of Assam alongwith the details of infrastructure installed or put in place in such villages during the last three years;

(b) the financial assistance released during the same period for the purpose; and

(c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken for proper and timely execution of the projects?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (DR. TUSHAR CHAUDHARY): (a) and (b) There are 499 forest villages in Assam, the State

Government has submitted proposal for the development of 498 forest villages. Under the programme of Development of forest villages, infrastructure work relating to basic services and facilities viz. approach roads, healthcare, primary education, minor irrigation, rainwater harvesting, drinking water, sanitation, community halls, etc. are taken up. So far Rs. 10572.47 lakh has been released to Assam under the programme, out of which Rs. 4696.05 lakh has been released to the State during the last three years.

(c) The Tribal Development Welfare Department of the State Government is to monitor the progress of and the timely implementation of projects for the development of forest villages carried out by Forest Development Agencies (FDAs). The Ministry of Environment and Forests also monitors the progress on receipt of the report of the State Government and their principal Chief Conservator of Forests. Utilization of funds is monitored through submission of the utilisation certificates.

Import of Trains for Mumbai Metro Rail Project

4699. SHRI VENUGOPALA REDDY:
SHRI SANJAY DINA PATIL:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether India is planning to import trains from the China for the Mumbai Metro Rail Project;

(b) if so, whether any Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) has been signed in this regard;

(c) if so, the details thereof alongwith the number of trains to be imported;

(d) the expenditure to be involved in the said deal; and

(e) the time by which such trains are likely to be made available for the Mumbai Metro Rail Project?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (PROF. SAUGATA ROY): (a) to (c) Mumbai Metropolitan Region Development Authority (MMRDA) has reported that order has been placed on CSR Nanjing Puzhen Rolling Stock Co., Nanjing, China by Mumbai Metro One Private Limited (MMOPL), the concessionaire for the Versova - Andheri - Ghatkopar metro line. 16 trains of 4 coaches each are being imported.

(d) Order value of 16 trains of 4 coaches is about Rs. 700 crores (including all taxes).

(e) All 6 Trains are expected to be made available by year end.

[Translation]

Special Package for States

4700. SHRI RAMASHANKAR RAJBHAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the criteria followed for providing special economic package to the States;

(b) the details of such package presenting applicable, area-wise; and

(c) the details of demands for such package under consideration of the Union Government, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) State-specific special economic packages are generally not provided. However, State-specific need-based special dispensations are made as and when warranted through existing programmes/schemes under Annual/Five Year Plans. Recently a Special Bundelkhand Drought Mitigation Package of Rs. 7266 crore comprising Rs. 3506 crore for Uttar Pradesh and Rs. 3760 crore for Madhya Pradesh has been approved, which is to be implemented over a period of three years.

(c) As per information furnished by the Planning Commission, the details of requests received from various State Governments are as follow:-

- (i) The State Government of Uttar Pradesh has requested a Special Area Incentive Package for Poorvanchal and Bundelkhand regions seeking exemption from Central Excise and Income Tax, a capital subsidy on investment for the region and proposals for assistance of Rs. 7988.87 crore for bridging critical gaps in development.
- (ii) The State Government of Bihar has requested a Financial Package of Rs. 14800 crore for Kosi Reconstruction and Rehabilitation.
- (iii) The State Government of Goa has requested a Special Package of Rs. 1400 crore to celebrate the Special Golden Jubilee.

- (iv) The Government of Rajasthan has requested additional allocation of Rs. 234 crore for 2009-10 and Rs. 200 crore for 2010-11 for National Rural Health Mission Programme Implementation Plan (NRHM-PIP) beyond the permissible increase by 25% to strengthen the existing delivery mechanism.

[English]

Money Laundering

4701. SHRI GANESHRAO NAGORAO
DUDHGAONKAR:
SHRI NARANBHAI KACHHADIA
SHRI KUNVARJIBHAI MOHANBHAI
BAVALIA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI) has received complaints against some listed telecom operators for fudging of accounts and under-reporting of revenue to the Government;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with action taken thereon;

(c) the details of fudging, mis-appropriation, under-reporting of revenue and money laundering indulged in by the telecom operators;

(d) whether SEBI has investigated the matter;

(e) if so, the outcome of the investigations; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) SEBI has received three complaints alleging fudging of accounts and under reporting of revenue to Government by Reliance Communications Ltd. (R-Com).

(c) The complaints allege that R-Com has under-reported revenue to Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI) to the tune of Rs. 3000 crore in 2006-07 and 2007-08, and has evaded license fees in the range of Rs. 315 crores to Rs. 335 crores payable to TRAI.

(d) The complaints have arisen, prima facie, based on the report of the special audit commissioned by the Department of Telecommunications (DoT). It is primarily

for the DOT who has commissioned the special audit to conclude on the findings of the special audit report. SEBI has pursued the matter with DoT and Ministry of Corporate Affairs (MCA) in this regard.

(e) The Department of Telecommunication has informed that it has ordered a Special Audit on specific terms of reference, of the accounts of five telecom operators to determine whether the correct License Fee/ Spectrum Charges are being paid to the Government as per the terms of License Conditions. One audit report received by DoT, pertaining to M/s R-Com is being examined by them.

(f) Does not arise in view of reply to (e) above.

Anaemia Eradication Programme

4702. SHRI SHARAD YADAV: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to start a new anaemia eradication programme among children; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) Programme to manage anaemia among children is being implemented as part of the Reproductive and Child Health Programme under the National Rural Health Mission. The steps been taken by the Government under this programme to check anaemia among children are:

- (i) Supplementation of all children found to be anaemic with iron supplements from the age of 6 months to 10 years. Iron Folic Acid (IFA) in the form of tablets and liquid formulation are being supplied by the Government of India in RCH Kit A and are distributed through the sub-centres and through out-reach activities at Village Health and Nutrition Days.
- (ii) Food supplements to children up to the age of 6 years under the Integrated Child Development Scheme (ICDS) and the provision of a hot cooked meal under the Mid Day Meal scheme.
- (iii) Health and nutrition education to improve over all dietary intakes and promote consumption of iron and folate-rich foodstuffs.

Medical Entrance Examinations

4703. SHRI KUNVARJIBHAI MOHANBHAI BAVALIA:
SHRI REWATI RAMAN SINGH:
DR. BHOLA SINGH:
SHRI OM PRAKASH YADAV:
SHRI RAKESH SINGH:

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

(a) whether admissions to the MBBS and post-graduate courses in various States including Gujarat are made on the basis of a common entrance test;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor and the corrective measures taken in this regard;

(c) whether the Government has received various proposals/recommendations such as changes in the question pattern and also regarding the number of chances to appear in the All India Pre-Medical Test etc. during the last three years;

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

(e) the percentage of successful students who appeared in the medical examination conducted by the National Board of Examination during the last year alongwith the steps taken to improve the results?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI): (a) and (b) The admissions to the MBBS and post-graduate courses in various States including Gujarat are made on the basis of common entrance tests conducted by the State Governments or State Universities. In the case of the State of Tamil Nadu, the selection to MBBS course is made on the basis of marks obtained in the qualifying examination as per the State Legislation.

(c) No.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) 16% of students have passed the screening test conducted by National Board of Examination during the year 2009.

AYUSH Proposals

4704. SHRI SOMEN MITRA:
SHRI KODIKKUNNIL SURESH:
SHRI N. CHELUVARAYA SWAMY:
SHRI G.M. SIDDESHWARA:

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

(a) whether the Union Government has received any proposals from the State Governments including the Governments of Karnataka, Kerala and West Bengal regarding the grant of financial assistance for the setting up and upgradation of AYUSH colleges, hospitals and dispensaries;

(b) if so, the details of the proposals approved and funds sanctioned during the last two years and the current year, project-wise and State-wise;

(c) whether some of the proposals are still lying pending for approval;

(d) if so, the details thereof, State-wise and the reasons for their pendency; and

(e) the time by which these are likely to be approved?

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

(b) Details of the proposals approved and fund sanctioned during last two years and current year State wise in respect of AYUSH colleges (Statement-I-A, B and C), collocation of AYUSH facilities in PHCs/CHCs/DHS (Statement-II), Supply of essential drugs to AYUSH units (Statement-III) and upgradation of AYUSH Hospitals (Statement-IV) are enclosed.

(c) to (e) Proposals, which were complete in all respects, have been sanctioned as per provision during 2009-10. Few proposals are under process for sanction as early as possible during 2010-11, details of which are enclosed for Hospitals and Dispensaries (Statement-V-A) and for college (Statement-V-B).

Statement IA

Grants sanctioned during 2008-2009 under the scheme Development and Upgradation of AYUSH Institutions

(As on 31.3.09)

Sl. No.	Name of College/Institution	Name of State	Name of Scheme	Amount (Rs. in lakh)	System
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Dr. A.R. Govt. Homoeo Medical College, Rajahmundry	Andhra Pradesh	Under Graduate	27.95	Homoeopathy
2.	Dr. Abdul Haq Unani Medical College, Kurnool	Andhra Pradesh	Under Graduate	152.64	Unani
3.	A.L. Govt. Ayurveda Medical College, Warangal.	Andhra Pradesh	Under Graduate	69.00	Ayurveda
4.	Govt. Nizamia Tibbia College, Hyderabad	Andhra Pradesh	Model	190.00	Unani
5.	Nehru Homoeo Medical College and Hospital, New Delhi	Delhi	Under Graduate	11.83	Homoeopathy
6.	Govt. Ayurveda College, Vadodara	Gujarat	Under Graduate	160	Ayurveda
7.	Rajiv Gnadhi PG Government Ayurveda College, Paprola	Himachal Pradesh	Add on Para Medical	150.00	Ayurveda
8.	Rajiv Gandhi PG Government Ayurveda College, Paprola	Himachal Pradesh	Add on Para Medical	200.00	Ayurveda
9.	Vaidyaratnam Ayurveda College, Ollur	Kerala	Under Graduate	100.00	Ayurveda
10.	Vaidyaratnam P.S. Varier Ayurveda College, Kottakkal	Kerala	Model	300.00	Ayurveda
11.	Government Ayurveda College, Tripunithura	Kerala	Model	200.00	Ayurveda

1	2	3	4	5	6
12.	Dr. Padiar Memorial Homoeopathic Medical College, Ernakulam	Kerala	Under Graduate	100.00	Homoeopathy
13.	Govt. Auto Ashtang Ayurveda College, Indore	Madhya Pradesh	Under Graduate	75.00	Ayurveda
14.	Government Ayurveda College and Hospital, Jabalpur	Madhya Pradesh	Under Graduate	100.00	Ayurveda
15.	Ayurved Prasarak Mandal's Ayurved Mahavidyalaya, Sion Mumbai	Maharashtra	Under Graduate	100.00	Ayurveda
16.	Shri Gurudeo Ayurveda College, Amravati	Maharashtra	Under Graduate	120.00	Ayurveda
17.	R.A. Podar Ayurved Medical College, Mumbai	Maharashtra	Model	130.00	Ayurveda
18.	Govt. Ayurveda College, Vazirabad, Nanded	Maharashtra	Model	278.00	Ayurveda
19.	Gopabandhu Ayurveda Mahavidyalaya, Puri	Orissa	Model	173.37	Ayurveda
20.	Biju Patnaik Homoeo Medical College and Hospital, Berhampur	Orissa	Under Graduate	69.00	Homoeopathy
21.	Utkalmani HMC and Hospital, Rourkela	Orissa	Under Graduate	60.00	Homoeopathy
22.	Shri Bhanwar Lal Dugar Ayurved Vishwa Bharti Gandhi Vidya Mandir, Churu	Rajasthan	Under Graduate	140.00	Ayurveda
23.	Govt. Siddha Medical College, Chennai	Tamil Nadu	Model	200.00	Siddha
24.	Government Unani Medical College, Chennai	Tamil Nadu	Under Graduate	92.50	Unani
25.	State Takmil Ut Tib College and Hospital, Lucknow	Uttar Pradesh	Under Graduate	100.00	Unani
26.	Arignar Anna Government Hospital of Indian Medicine, Chennai	Tamil Nadu	Add on Para Medical	80.00	Siddha
27.	Arignar Anna Government Hospital of Indian Medicine, Chennai	Tamil Nadu	Add on Para Medical	100.00	Siddha
28.	Government Siddha Medical College Hospital, Palayamkottai	Tamil Nadu	Add on Para Medical	70.00	Siddha
29.	Government Siddha Medical College Hospital, Palayamkottai	Tamil Nadu	Add on Para Medical	100.00	Siddha
30.	ZVM Unani Medical College, Pune	Maharashtra	Post Graduate	38.50	Unani
31.	Shri D.G.M. Ayurveda College, Gadag	Karnataka	Post Graduate	133.21	Ayurveda
32.	Government Ayurveda College, Guwahati	Assam	Model	179.00	Ayurveda
				4000.00	

Statement IB

Grants sanctioned during 2009-10 under the scheme Development and Upgradation of AYUSH Institutions

(As on 31.3.10)

Sl. No.	Name of College/Institution	Name of State	Name of Scheme	Amount (Rs. in lakh)	System
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Shri DGM Ayurveda College, Gadag	Karnataka	Post Graduate	66.79	Ayurveda
2.	N.S.S. Homoeo Medical College, Kottayam	Kerala	Under Graduate	170.00	Homoeopathy

1	2	3	4	5	6
3.	D.M.M. Ayurveda Mahavidyalaya, Yavatmal	Maharashtra	Under Graduate	170.00	Ayurveda
4.	Government Ayurveda College, Varanasi	Uttar Pradesh	Under Graduate	170.00	Ayurveda
5.	Tilak Ayurveda Mahavidyalaya, Pune	Maharashtra	Model	350.00	Ayurveda
6.	Gurukul Kangri Rajkiya Ayurveda College, Haridwar	Uttarakhand	Under Graduate	118.00	Ayurveda
7.	Ashtang Ayurveda Mahavidyalaya, Pune	Maharashtra	Post Graduate	90.00	Ayurveda
8.	Sri Ayurved Mahavidyalaya, Nagpur	Maharashtra	Post Graduate	240.00	Ayurveda
9.	Seth Chandanmal Mutha Aryangla Vaidyak Mahavidyalaya, Satara	Maharashtra	Post Graduate	90.00	Ayurveda
10.	A.L. Govt. Ayurveda Medical College, Warangal	Andhra Pradesh	Under Graduate	69.00	Ayurveda
11.	Sri Dharmasthala Manjunatheshwara College of Ayurveda, Udupi	Karnataka	Model	163.49	Ayurveda
12.	Vaidyaratnam Ayurveda College	Kerala	Under Graduate	38.10	Ayurveda
13.	Ayurveda Prasarak Mandal's Ayurveda College, Sion, Mumbai	Maharashtra	Under Graduate	63.00	Ayurveda
14.	Govt. Ayurveda Medical College, Patna	Bihar	Model	201.62	Ayurveda
				2000.00	

Statement IC

Grants sanctioned during 2010-11 under the scheme Development and Upgradation of AYUSH Institutions

As on 22.4.10

NIL

Statement II

Financial assistance to Collocated facilities at District Hospitals (DHs), Community Health Centres (CHCs)

Sl. No.	States	Assistance given during 2008-09				Assistance given during 2009-10				Assistance during 2010-11			
		Physical			Financial	Physical			Financial	Physical			Financial
		APHC/PHC/BPHC	CHC/SDH	DHs	(Rs. in Lakhs) Financial	APHC/PHC/BPHC	CHC/SDH	DHs	(Rs. in Lakhs) Financial	APHC/PHC/BPHC	CHC/SDH	DHs	(Rs. in Lakhs) Financial
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	—	—	—	Nil	—	—	—	Nil	—	—	—	0.00
2.	Andhra Pradesh	—	—	—	Nil	—	—	—	Nil	—	—	—	0.00
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	—	—	—	Nil	—	—	—	Nil	—	—	—	0.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
4.	Assam	—	—	—	Nil	—	—	—	—	Nil	—	—	0.00
5.	Bihar	—	—	—	Nil	250	—	—	2500.00	—	—	—	0.00
6.	Chandigarh	—	—	2	44.00	—	—	—	Nil	—	—	—	0.00
7.	Chhattisgarh	—	—	—	Nil	—	—	—	Nil	—	—	—	0.00
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	—	—	—	Nil	—	—	—	Nil	—	—	—	0.00
9.	Daman and Diu	—	—	—	Nil	—	—	—	Nil	—	—	—	0.00
10.	Delhi	—	—	—	Nil	—	—	—	Nil	—	—	—	0.00
11.	Goa	—	—	—	Nil	—	—	—	Nil	—	—	—	0.00
12.	Gujarat	532	—	—	2442.84	—	—	—	Nil	—	—	—	0.00
13.	Haryana	18	32	4	514.00	—	40	21	1615.00	—	—	—	0.00
14.	Himachal Pradesh	—	70	10	1890.00	—	—	—	Nil	—	—	—	0.00
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	—	—	—	Nil	—	—	—	Nil	—	—	—	0.00
16.	Jharkhand	—	—	—	Nil	97	48	—	2026.00	—	—	—	0.00
17.	Karnataka	—	—	—	Nil	—	—	—	Nil	—	—	—	0.00
18.	Kerala	—	—	—	Nil	—	—	—	Nil	—	—	—	0.00
19.	Lakshdweep	—	—	—	Nil	—	—	—	Nil	—	—	—	0.00
20.	Madhya Pradesh	—	—	—	Nil	16	—	—	47.06	—	—	—	0.00
21.	Maharashtra	—	—	—	66.00	—	—	—	27.00	—	—	—	0.00
22.	Manipur	20	—	2	280.00	80	16	6	1050.30	—	—	—	0.00
23.	Meghalaya	18	—	—	165.57	17	9	—	323.00	—	—	—	0.00
24.	Mizoram	—	5	8	284.00	—	5	8	81.00	—	—	—	0.00
25.	Nagaland	—	—	—	Nil	43	27	11	305.29	—	—	—	0.00
26.	Orissa	—	—	—	Nil	—	—	—	Nil	—	—	—	0.00
27.	Puducherry	16	—	—	41.13	16	3	—	45.30	—	—	—	0.00
28.	Punjab	—	—	—	Nil	60	—	—	605.00	—	—	—	0.00
29.	Rajasthan	612	—	—	2717.03	910	—	—	932.00	—	—	—	0.00
30.	Sikkim	—	—	—	Nil	—	—	—	Nil	—	—	—	0.00
31.	Tamil Nadu	—	—	—	20.00	300	—	—	4666.50	—	—	—	0.00
32.	Tripura	—	—	—	Nil	13	—	—	200.88	—	—	—	0.00
33.	Uttar Pradesh	—	—	—	22.00	—	—	—	Nil	—	—	—	0.00
34.	Uttarakhand	—	—	—	Nil	116	23	—	463.00	—	—	—	0.00
35.	West Bengal	2	—	—	13.00	—	—	—	Nil	—	—	—	0.00

Statement III*Supply of essential drugs to AYUSH Units*

Sl. No.	Name of State	Amount (Rs. in lakhs)		
		2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
1.	Andhra Pradesh	—	—	0.00
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	—	—	0.00
3.	Assam	108.25	76.25	0.00
4.	Bihar	—	117.75	0.00
5.	Chhattisgarh	162.50	—	0.00
6.	Delhi	34.75	—	0.00
7.	Gujarat	180.00	—	0.00
8.	Haryana	131.50	—	0.00
9.	Himachal Pradesh	282.50	472.60	0.00
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	265.00	463.93	0.00
11.	Jharkhand	—	—	0.00
12.	Karnataka	180.35	—	0.00
13.	Kerala	200.00	—	0.00
14.	Lakshdweep	2.75	—	0.00
15.	Madhya Pradesh	398.68	583.55	0.00
16.	Maharashtra	—	—	0.00
17.	Manipur	—	0.23	0.00
18.	Meghalaya	9.25	—	0.00
19.	Mizoram	91.00	17.00	0.00
20.	Nagland	50.00	—	0.00
21.	Orissa	—	32.61	0.00
22.	Puducherry	3.75	—	0.00
23.	Punjab	96.84	243.10	0.00
24.	Rajasthan	854.65	—	0.00
25.	Sikkim	—	—	0.00
26.	Tamil Nadu	—	167.88	0.00
27.	Tripura	26.06	38.90	0.00
28.	Uttar Pradesh	975.80	—	0.00
29.	Uttarakhand	188.62	—	0.00
30.	West Bengal	310.66	186.57	0.00

Statement IV*Assistance for Upgradation of AYUSH Hospitals*

(Rs. in lakhs)

State	Unit	2009-10	2010-11
1. Himachal Pradesh	12	646.27	0.00
2. Jammu and Kashmir	2	107.71	0.00
3. Karnataka	9	484.70	0.00
4. Kerala	22	1184.83	0.00
5. Madhya Pradesh	12	646.27	0.00
6. Orissa	8	430.85	0.00
7. Punjab	5	268.60	0.00
8. Rajasthan	23	1238.68	0.00
9. West Bengal	0	Nil	0.00

Note: Upgradation of AYUSH Hospitals under the Hospital and Dispensary scheme was included following revision of scheme in September 2009.

Statement VA*Proposals for sanctions under Hospitals and Dispensary scheme during 2010-11*

Sl.No.	State	Collocation under NRHM	Supply of essential drugs to AYUSH units	Upgradation of Hospitals	PMU	Finance (Lakhs)
1.	Himachal Pradesh	-	-	16	-	861.70
2.	Karnataka	10 CHCs (Taluk hospi.)	741 dispensaries	56	-	3579.70
3.	Kerala	-	870 dispensaries	50	1	3065.80
4.	Nagaland	-	15 dispensaries	-	-	7.50
5.	Tripura	20 PHCs+11 CHCs + 3 SDH		-	-	721.26

CHC = Community Health Centres

PHC = Primary Health Centres

DH = District Hospitals

SDH = Sub divisional Hospitals

Statement VB*Proposals under process for sanction under upgradation of AYUSH Colleges during 2010-11*

Sl. No.	Name of State	Name of College/Institute	Purpose Under Graduate (UG)/Post Graduate (PG)/Model
1	2	3	4
1.	Gujarat	Institute of Ay. Pharmaceutial Sciences G.A.U. Jamnagar	ADD-ON

1	2	3	4
2.	Gujarat	Govt. Ayurveda College, Junagadh	U.G.
3.	Gujarat	Govt. Ayurved College, Bhavnagar	U.G.
4.	Maharashtra	RJVS Ayurveda College, Sawantwadi	U.G.
5.	Puducherry	Ay. M. College & Hospital, Mahe	New Institution/University
6.	Uttar Pradesh	Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru State Homoeopathic Medical College & Hospital Lakhanpur Kanpur-24	U.G.
7.	Uttar Pradesh	Principal Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru state Homoeopathic Medical College & Hospital Lakhanpur, Kanpur	U.G.
8.	Uttar Pradesh	Dr. Brij Kishor Homoeo Medical College, Devkali, Faizabad	U.G.
9.	Uttar Pradesh	National Homoeo Medical College & Hospital, Lucknow	U.G.

Capital Market Exposure of LIC

4705. SHRI SANJAY NIRUPAM: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the capital market exposure of the Life Insurance Corporation (LIC) has been increased during the last three years;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the precautionary measures taken by the Government and the LIC to safeguard the common investors money?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) The Life Insurance Corporation of India (LIC) has reported that majority of its investments are in Central Government and State Government Securities and in Infrastructure sector. LIC in the usual course of investment of funds, buys and sells equity shares. The quantum of equity investments depends upon available opportunities. stock market outlook as well as availability of alternative investment opportunities in debt and interest rate scenario. The objective is to provide reasonable returns to the policyholders. As per the information provided by the Life Insurance Corporation of India, the details of equity

investment *viz-a-viz* total investments made by LIC during the last 3 years is as under:

Year	Total Investments	Equity Investment	Equity Investment as % of the total Investments
2007-08	7,56,891	1,04,601	13.82
2008-09	8,15,484	1,40,634	17.25
2009-10 (provisional)	9,57,059	1,89,435	19.79

(c) The investments are made by LIC, as per provisions of Section 27(A) of Insurance Act, 1938 and Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority (Investment) Regulations, 2000 as made applicable to the Corporation. LIC has further informed that the investment in equity share of the companies is made as per the guidelines approved by the Investment Committee. Such investments are made based on the detailed analysis of the track record, financial performance, outlook for the industry and company. growth prospects and Research Reports prepared by the standalone Risk Management and Research department of the Corporation. Through these processes all precautionary measures are taken by LIC to safeguard the common investor's money.

Performance-Based Incentives

4706. SHRI EKNATH MAHAEDO GAIKWAD:
SHRI MADHU GOUD YAKSHI:
SHRI BHASKARRAO BAPURAO PATIL
KHATGAONKAR:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Thirteenth Finance Commission has recommended performance-based incentives to encourage States to conserve forests, better regulate water resources and spur innovation and research;

(b) if so, details thereof;

(c) the manner in which the funds for the purpose will be given to States; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) The 13th Finance Commission (FC-XIII) has recommended, for its award period *i.e.* 2010-15, inter-alia, grants-in-aid of Rs. 5000 crore for forests, Rs. 5000 crore for water sector management, Rs. 20 crore for Centre for Innovations in Public Systems and Rs. 616 crore for District Innovation Fund.

(c) and (d) Grants-in-aid will be released to State Governments as per guidelines framed by Government of India based on the recommendations of FC-XIII.

Agreement Between Central Bank of India and RRBS

4707. SHRI BALIRAM JADHAV: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Bank of India has signed an agreement with All India Regional Rural Bank Employees Association;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken/being taken by the Government for proper implementation of the said agreement and the time by which it is likely to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) Central Bank of India has reported that it has not signed any agreement with the All India Regional Rural Bank Employees Association.

(c) Does not arise.

Colour Code for Commercial Vehicles

4708. SHRI RAJENDRA AGRAWAL: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether any colour code has been prescribed by the National Capital Region Planning Board (NCRPB) for the various commercial vehicles run in the areas of National Capital Region (NCR);

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any specific time-limit has been fixed by the NCRPB to implement the said code; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (PROF. SAUGATA ROY): (a) No colour code is prescribed at present.

(b) to (d) Question does not arise in view of the reply at (a) above.

Tax Holiday for Power Plants

4709. SHRIMATI HARSIMRAT KAUR BADAL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to provide further extension of tax holidays for the setting up of power plants;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) and (b) There is no proposal under consideration of the Government to provide further extension of tax holidays for setting up of power plants in terms of direct taxes under the existing provisions of the Income Tax Act. So far as Indirect Taxes are concerned, all items of machinery including prime movers, instruments, apparatus and appliances, auxiliary equipment as well as components/raw materials for manufacture of such equipment required for initial setting up of a mega power projects are fully exempt from duties of Customs. All such goods domestically procured for initial setting up of mega power plants awarded on International Competitive Bidding basis or Tariff Based Bidding are also fully exempt from payment of Central Excise duties. These exemptions are available without any specific time limits.

(c) During the period of almost two decades of benefitting from direct tax holidays, the power sector, particularly in the private sector, has significantly matured. It is found that tax incentives like exemptions and deductions are economically inefficient, inequitable, lead to revenue loss, breed rent-seeking behaviour, increase compliance cost and enhance administrative burden. The case for tax incentives is further weakened in the existing tax regime of moderate tax rates. Therefore, as a matter of principle, Government has taken a considered policy decision not to support tax incentives and to allow minimal exemptions and deductions.

[Translation]

Shortage of Power in Rajasthan

4710. SHRI RAM SINGH KASWAN: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has allocated funds to the State Government of Rajasthan for increasing generation of power and to meet the shortage of power in the State;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of plans formulated for increasing power generation in the State during the next five years;

(d) whether a number of proposals from the State Government of Rajasthan for the development of the power projects has been pending for approval of the Union Government;

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

(f) the time by which these proposals are likely to be approved?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) and (b) Government of India does not allocate funds to the State Governments for setting up of power plants and to meet the shortage of power in the states. The states are required to take steps to meet enhanced demand for power through various measures and the funds required, if any, are to be arranged by them.

(c) The power generation in the states is increased primarily through new generating capacity. The Planning Commission had fixed a capacity addition target of 78,700 MW during the 11th Plan. However, as per mid-term

appraisal (MTA), the capacity addition during 11th Plan is likely to be 62,374 MW including addition of 2,370 MW capacity in the State of Rajasthan in State/Private sector. In addition, Rajasthan will have shares in Central Sector projects/Ultra Mega Power Projects which are likely to yield benefits during 11th Plan in Northern region, subject to signing of Power Purchase Agreements.

(d) to (f) Under the Electricity Act 2003, concurrence of Central Electricity Authority (CEA) for setting up of thermal generation project is not required if it complies the technical standards relating connectivity with the grid specified by CEA. However, concurrence of CEA is required for setting up of hydro-electric generation projects involving capital expenditure exceeding a specified sum. No proposal for setting up hydro electric project from Government of Rajasthan is pending for approval of CEA.

Upgradation of ITIs by NTPC

4711. SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Thermal Power Corporation Limited (NTPC) has signed any agreement under public-private partnership for upgradation of the Industrial Training Institutes (ITIs) and introducing new curriculum in these institutes during the last three years;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any agreement has been signed for upgradation of ITIs in Kahalgaon super thermal power plant's premises; and

(d) if so, the details thereof

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) and (b) Under the Public-Private Partnership (PPP) scheme, NTPC has signed agreement to adopt 15 ITIs near to its Plants/Projects in different parts of the country. Details are enclosed as Statement-I.

Out of 15, the 09 ITIs (adopted under PPP scheme) have started new curriculum from academic session 2009-10 and 05 ITIs will start new curriculum from academic session 2010-11. Details are enclosed as Statement-II.

(c) and (d) The ITI in the vicinity of Kahalgaon Project is at Bhagalpur. NTPC has informed that ITI Bhagalpur has already been adopted by World Bank under different scheme and it was not available for adoption by NTPC. Hence, no agreement has been signed by NTPC (Kahalgaon) for ITI up-gradation.

Statement I*Report on ITIs, adopted by NTPC under PPP Scheme*

Sl.No.	Name of Project	Name of ITI/location	Remarks (if any)
1.	KAWAS	ITI Olpad, Surat (Gujarat)	Existing ITI & new course(s) launched in session 2009-10.
2.	KORBA	Govt. ITI Pali, Korba (Chhattisgarh)	Existing ITI & new course(s) launched in session 2009-10.
3.	FARAKKA	ITI Berahampore, Murshidabad (WB)	Existing ITI & new course(s) launched in session 2009-10.
4.	BARH	ITI Begusari, Begusarai (Bihar)	Existing ITI & new course(s) launched in session 2009-10.
5.	BADARPUR	ITI Malviya Nagar (New Delhi)	Existing ITI & new course(s) launched in session 2009-10.
6.	RAMAGUNDAM	ITI, Karimnagar (AP)	Existing ITI & new course(s) launched in session 2009-10.
7.	SIMHADRI	RITI, Bhadravari (AP)	Existing ITI & new course(s) launched in session 2009-10.
8.	KOLDAM	ITI Sunder Nagar (HP)	Existing ITI & new course(s) launched in session 2009-10.
9.	TAPOVAN VISHNUGAD	ITI Tapovan, Chamoli (Uttarakhand)	Existing ITI & new course(s) launched in session 2009-10.
10.	ANTA	ITI Anta, Baran (Rajasthan)	Existing ITI & new course(s) to be launched in session 2010-11
11.	KAYAMKULAM	ITI Chennerkara Distt. Pathanamthitta (Kerala)	Existing ITI & new course(s) to be launched in session 2010-11
12.	TALAIPELLI	ITI Pussore Raigarh (Chhattisgarh)	Existing ITI & new course(s) to be launched in session 2010-11
13.	LOHARI NAGPALA	ITI Uttarakashi (Uttarakhand)	Existing ITI & new course(s) to be launched in session 2010-11
14.	MOUDA	ITI Mouda, Nagpur (Maharashtra)	Existing ITI & new course(s) to be launched in session 2010-11
15.	TALCHER KANIHA	ITI Dhenkanal (Orissa)	Existing ITI & new course(s) to be launched in session 2010-11

Statement II*New Trades Started in ITIs in Academic Session 2009-2010***Table-A**

Sl. No.	Project	Name of ITI	No. of new trades	Total no. of Students in new Trades of ITI	Name of new trades
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	KAWAS	ITI, Olpad	1	48	Electrician
2.	KORBA	ITI, Pali	2	37	House Wiring
					Tally

1	2	3	4	5	6
3.	FARAKKA	ITI, Berahampore	1	126	Electrical (COE)
4.	BARH	ITI, Begusarai	1	21	Instrument Mechanic**
5.	BADARPUR	ITI, Malviyanagar	2	45	Electrician COPA
6.	RAMAGUNDAM	ITI, Karimnagar	3	54	Electrician Draftsman (Civil) Welder
7.	SIMHADRI	RITI, Bhadrhiri	4	75	Electrician Dress Making COPA Fitter
8.	KOLDAM	ITI, Sundernagar	1	21	Electronics Mechanic
9.	TAPOVAN	ITI, Tapovan	2	40	Electrician Mechanic Motor Vehicle

**Classes yet to start.

Projects/Stations that are Starting New Courses from Session 2010-11

Sl. No.	Project/Station	Name of ITI	No. of New Trade(s) to be started	No. of additional Units of existing Trade(s) planned	Name of Trades (seats)
1.	Talcher Kaniha	ITI Dhenkanal	1	Nil	Electrician (40)
2.	Mouda	ITI Mouda	4	2	Instrument Mechanic (16), IT&ESM (16), Fitter (16) & COPA (32) + additional unit of Welder and Electrician)
3.	Anta	ITI Anta	1	Nil	COPA (42)
4.	Kayamkulam	ITI Chennerkara	1	Nil	Electronics (40)
5.	Talaipalli	ITI Pussore	1	Nil	Fitter (20)

Assistance to NGOs for Control of AIDS and T.B.

4712. SHRI MANSUKH BHAI D. VASAVA:
SHRI VITTHALBHAI HANSRAJBHAI
RADADIYA:
SHRI MILIND DEORA:

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

(a) the assistance provided to the Non Governmental Organisations for the control of AIDS and Tuberculosis under various health schemes in the country during the last three years and the current year, State/UT-wise;

(b) the details of works undertaken by them and the achievements made as a result thereof;

(c) whether the Government has received reports/complaints regarding misutilisation/misappropriation of funds by some of these NGOs;

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

(e) the steps taken by the Government for the proper monitoring of works undertaken by these NGOs?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI): (a) and (b) National Aids Control Programme (NACP): Under National AIDS Control Programme (NACP)-III, the following types of assistance is provided to NGOs for implementing activities for the prevention and control of HIV/AIDS:

A. Assistance provided by National AIDS Control Organisation (NACO):□

- (i) Control and Prevention of Sexually Transmitted Infections (STI): In the last 3 years, assistance was provided to 8 Agencies/NGOs to implement private partnership scheme for delivery of STI services in 97 districts in 17 States during 2008-09 only.
- (ii) Community Care Centre for people living with HIV/AIDS: Assistance is provided to one NGO for management of 74 Centres in Maharashtra and Karnataka through NGOs/Faith Based Organizations for providing in-patient care, treatment of minor opportunistic infections, counseling on ART adherence nutrition, and psychosocial and positive prevention. Outreach services for retrievals of defaulters, education on home based care, advocacy against S&D and establishing linkages for referrals.
- (iii) Basic Services for provision of Antiretroviral Therapy (ART): In Mumbai, Chennai, Bangalore and Hyderabad a consortium of 3 NGOs to provide ART through graduated cost recovery scheme were there and the Project has been completed.

Sl. No.	Name of the NGO	Grants Released (Rs. in Cr.)		
		2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
1.	ARCON, Mumbai	1.12	0.82	—
2.	YRG Care, Chennai	0.88	0.69	—
3.	Freedom Foundation, Bangalore	1.14	0.58	—

Details of NGO-wise assistance provided by NACO directly during the last three years is given in Statement-I. No release has been made in the current fiscal year.

B. NACP III is implemented in the states through State AIDS Control Societies (SACS). Funds are transferred to SACS through release of grants-in-aids by NACO. SACS utilize parts of these grants for providing assistance to NGOs for implementation of the following interventions. State-wise details of funds released by SACS to NGOs is given in Statement-II.

(i) Targeted Intervention Programme:

Assistance to NGOs are provided to implement targeted interventions programme for providing risk reduction messages, services for treatment of STIs and linkages to STI and Anti-retroviral services. Currently there are 1311 projects are being implemented in the country under SACS assistance.

During 2009-10, a population of 10.87 lakhs high risk groups (HRGs) were covered which includes Female Sex Workers, Men having Sex with Men and Injecting Drug Users with education on safe sex and safe injecting practices, services were provided for treatment of Sexually Transmitted Infections to reduce the risk of transmission of HIV. Also condoms and fresh needle & syringes were provided for reducing the risk of transmission of HIV.

(ii) Link Worker Scheme:

Under Link Worker Scheme the assistance is being provided to SACS for NGOs to implement Rural outreach HIV intervention. A total of 9 NGOs have been identified to implement the program in 13 states.

(iii) Community Care Centres:

Assistance is provided to 131 NGO for implementing care & support programme/CCC (131) in 16 States for providing in patient care, treatment of minor opportunistic infections, counseling on ART adherence, nutrition, and psychosocial, positive prevention. Outreach services for retrievals of defaulters, education on home based care, advocacy against S&D and establishing linkages for referrals.

During Jan. 2007 to Feb 2010 a total 2,01,090 persons infected with HIV have been admitted in Centres for availing various services.

Revised National Tuberculosis Control Programme (RNTCP):

Under the Revised National TB Control Programme (RNTCP), involvement of NGOs has been decentralized to the district level and no cash grant is given directly to NGOs from the Centre. Funds to NGOs are given by the concerned District TB Society. Many NGOs also participate without any financial assistance. A statement indicating

State wise information on the amount spent on the NGOs during the last three years as reported by the State TB Societies is given in Statement-III.

However, under Global Funds for AIDS, TB and Malaria (GFATM) assisted RNTCP Project, for establishment of Urban DOTS Centres, funds are released directly from the Centre. Funds released for the last three years and the current year is as under.

(Rs. in Lakh)

Sl. No.	NGO	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10 as on 31.03.2010	2010-11
1.	Inter-Aid, Mumbai	61.62	0.00	-	-
2.	Madhya Pradesh Voluntary Health Association, Indore	2.54	0.00	-	-
3.	Bhagwan Mahavir Medical Research Centre, Hyderabad	25.68	0.00	-	-
4.	Indian Medical Association, New Delhi	164.90	282.77	372.08	-
5.	CBCI, New Delhi	0.00	167.50	292.38	-
Total		254.74	450.27	664.46	-

The area of the work of NGOs in the field is to create awareness about TB, provide services for diagnosis and provide Directly Observed Treatment. The NGOs are acting as Interface/intermediary in involving private practitioners and grass-root level NGOs in RNTCP to improve access to the free diagnostic & treatment services provided by the RNTCP thereby improving the quality of care of patients suffering from TB in India.

National Aids Control Programme (NACP):

(c) and (d) Yes, occasionally reports/complaints are received regarding mis-utilisation and misappropriation of funds. As assistance to NGOs are mainly provided by the State AIDS Control Societies, cases are further referred to them for further investigation.

Revised National Tuberculosis Control Programme (RNTCP):

(c) and (d) No such report has been received in respect of NGOs working for the Revised National TB Control Programme.

(e) National Aids Control Programme (NACP):

For proper monitoring of works undertaken by NGOs, following steps are being undertaken:

- (i) NGO contracts are inbuilt with specific deliverables achievement against which is evaluated through independent assessments.
- (ii) Performance of NGOs with reference to deliverables assigned are continuously monitored with the help of performance reports received through Computerised Management Information System (CMIS).
- (iii) Frequent supervisory visits from SACS and NACO are done.
- (iv) Audits are conducted of NGOs by independent auditors.

Revised National Tuberculosis Control Programme (RNTCP):□

The supervision and monitoring check list is apart of the schemes under which NGOs are involved in RNTCP

which are monitored on continuous basis by the concerned District/State TB Society and the annual renewal of the NGO involvement is subject to satisfactory

performance. The NGOs funded directly by the Global Fund are monitored Centrally every quarter in both physical targets *vis-à-vis* financial releases.

Statement I

(i) Grants released directly by NACO to NGOs

NGO contracted by STI/RTI division during 2008-09

Sl.No.	State	Name of the NGO	Funds (Rs. in lakhs)
1.	West Bengal	CINI	35.23
2.	Madhya Pradesh	Sambodhi	36.6
3.	Gujarat	Raman Development	39.9
4.	Uttar Pradesh	Raman Development	40.4
5.	Orissa	Bhoruka Public Welfare Trust	29.4
6.	Rajasthan	Parivar Seva Sansthan	51.1
7.	Chandigarh	Parivar Seva Sansthan	
8.	Delhi	Parivar Seva Sansthan	41.2
9.	Punjab	Parivar Seva Sansthan	
10.	Andhra Pradesh	Population Services International (PSI)	148.3
11.	Tamil Nadu	Population Services International (PSI)	
12.	Maharashtra	Population Services International (PSI)	116.8
13.	Karnataka	Population Services International (PSI)	
14.	Goa	Population Services International (PSI)	
15.	Manipur	National Lutheran Health and Medical Board	43.8
16.	Mizoram	National Lutheran Health and Medical Board	
17.	Bihar	Janani	7.7

(ii) Grants released by NACO to Community Care Centres (CCCs)

Sl. No.	Name of the NGO	Grants Released (Rs. in Cr.)			Purpose
		2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	KHPT, Pune, Maharashtra	4.53	9.03	19.66	Establishment and running of 76 community care centers in Karnataka and Maharashtra
2.	DESH, Chennai, TN	0.16	0.24		Capacity development of Counselors and Nurses

1	2	3	4	5	6
3.	NAZ Foundation India Trust		0.21		Establishment and running of 1 CCC for children in Delhi
4.	Manavya		0.21		Establishment and running of 1 CCC for children in Pune, Maharashtra
5.	Sivananda Rehabilitation Home		0.21		Establishment and running of 1 CCC for children in Hyderabad, AP
6.	St. Annes Care Center		0.21		Establishment and running of 1 CCC for children in Madurai, TN
7.	Damian Leprosy Center		0.21		Establishment and running of 1 CCC for children in West Godavari, AP
8.	Social Awareness & Service Organization			0.21	Establishment and running of 1 CCC for children in Imphal, Manipur

Statement II

Details of funds released to NGOs for the year 2007-08, 2008-09, 2009-10 by State AIDS Control Societies

(Rs. in crores)

Sl.No.	Name of Locations	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Ahmedabad MC ACS	3.37	1.98	1.63
2.	Andaman and Nicobar SACS	0.00	0.00	0.00
3.	Andhra Pradesh SACS	11.00	32.99	39.68
4.	Arunachal Pradesh SACS	0.54	2.38	1.99
5.	Assam SACS	3.29	3.50	5.78
6.	Bihar SACS	3.03	1.81	0.16
7.	Chandigarh SACS	1.06	1.40	1.74
8.	Chhattisgarh SACS	0.00	0.93	1.16
9.	Chennai MCACS	0.80	2.50	0.00
10.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.38	0.21	0.15
11.	Daman and Diu SACS	0.43	0.26	0.28
12.	Delhi SACS	4.58	9.32	8.46
13.	Goa SACS	1.31	2.30	2.23
14.	Gujarat SACS	13.50	13.92	14.48
15.	Haryana SACS	0.95	2.13	3.63

1	2	3	4	5
16.	Himachal Pradesh SACS	1.41	2.20	2.07
17.	Jammu and Kashmir SACS	0.14	0.28	0.15
18.	Jharkhand SACS	0.41	3.68	2.32
19.	Karnataka SACS	6.03	6.60	8.13
20.	Kerala SACS	4.37	8.17	8.77
21.	Lakshadweep SACS	0.00	0.00	0.00
22.	Madhya Pradesh SACS	1.83	4.91	6.62
23.	Maharashtra SACS	9.26	11.85	8.41
24.	Manipur SACS	10.43	11.16	10.82
25.	Meghalaya SACS	0.07	0.60	0.67
26.	Mizoram SACS	4.63	7.64	6.54
27.	Mumbai MC ACS	4.02	6.19	5.74
28.	Nagaland SACS	4.42	5.77	7.70
29.	Orissa SACS	1.32	5.86	3.66
30.	Pondicherry SACS	0.06	0.24	0.45
31.	Punjab SACS	1.30	2.35	4.36
32.	Rajasthan SACS	2.46	4.61	4.93
33.	Sikkim SACS	0.48	0.76	0.61
34.	Tamil Nadu SACS	5.73	9.39	24.67
35.	Tripura SACS	1.00	2.19	2.46
36.	Uttar Pradesh SACS	5.72	8.63	7.95
37.	Uttarakhand SACS	0.48	0.94	1.88
38.	West Bengal SACS	16.83	17.75	14.50
Grand Total		126.67	197.36	214.75

Statement III

State-wise details of funds spent under NGO head for the year 2006-07, 2007-08, 2008-09 and the current year (April to Dec., 2009) as reported by State TB Societies

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Sl. No.	State Name	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	April 2009 to Dec. 2009
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0	0
2.	Andhra Pradesh	2997856	2261250	1998466	33.67

1	2	3	4	5	6
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0
4.	Assam	67350	109500	87470	4.13
5.	Bihar	5000	1689212	408500	13.29
6.	Chandigarh	83025	242428	108250	0.77
7.	Chhattisgarh	150000	234500	152622	0.90
8.	Dadar and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0
9.	Daman and Diu	15975	0	4000	0
10.	Delhi	926108	1755496	2391213	16.04
11.	Goa	0	0	0	0.03
12.	Gujarat	1112835	1333444	1556710	17.57
13.	Haryana	5130	30395	0	0
14.	Himachal Pradesh	34326	26000	17500	0.08
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	7750	0	25000	0
16.	Jharkhand	280757	225500	693250	0.68
17.	Karnataka	820623	908731	1022208	11.85
18.	Kerala	100000	126610	166335	18.55
19.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0
20.	Madhya Pradesh	305100	861674	500000	0
21.	Maharashtra	680162	2878309	3034867	22.00
22.	Manipur	353500	341500	485000	2.89
23.	Meghalaya	94090	106500	80500	0.81
24.	Mizoram	800	100000	100000	1.50
25.	Nagaland	78130	0	0	6.05
26.	Orissa	537344	835032	561012	10.09
27.	Pondicherry	0	0	0	0
28.	Punjab	1000	0	42500	0.50
29.	Rajasthan	177360	166550	190342	3.83
30.	Sikkim	26813	21913	15000	0.05
31.	Tamil Nadu	1928615	2396955	3157496	12.44
32.	Tripura	0	0	0	0.68
33.	Uttar Pradesh	3097515	4034120	7351275	52.77
34.	Uttaranchal	44208	30735	10000	0.52
35.	West Bengal	3583249	6070825	3276557	68.90
Grand Total		17514621	26787179	27436073	300.99

Welfare Schemes for Women and Children

4713. SHRI R.K. SINGH PATEL: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of funds allocated/released so far during the Eleventh Five Year Plan under various welfare schemes for women and children in the country, Scheme-wise;

(b) whether the funds allocated/released are sufficient to achieve targets fixed under the said schemes during the above Plan period;

(c) if not, whether the Government proposes to enhance the allocation of funds under the said schemes; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) Scheme-wise funds allocated/ released under the various welfare schemes for women and children during the first three years of the Eleventh Five Year Plan (2007-08, 2008-09 and 2009-10) are given in the Annual Reports of the Ministry which are available in the Library of Lok Sabha Secretariat. The scheme-wise budgetary provision for the current year i.e. 2010-11, the 4th year of the Eleventh Five Year Plan, is annexed as Statement.

(b) to (d) The allocation for the Ministry is Rs. 11000 crores, for the year 2010-11 an increase of around 50% over last year's BE of Rs. 7350 crores. Within this overall allocation to the Ministry, funds are allocated/released for different schemes keeping in mind the requirement of the scheme and target fixed. Thus, most of the schemes of the Ministry are getting enhanced funds during 2010-11.

Statement**MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT***Statement of Budget Estimates (SBE) - 2010-11*

Sl. No.	Name of the Scheme	Amount (In crores)
1	2	3
A.	CENTRAL SECTOR SCHEMES	
A-1	Ongoing Schemes	
1.	Rajiv Gandhi National Creche Scheme for the children of working mothers	70.00
2.	NIPCCD	10.00
3.	NCPCR	9.50
4.	Scheme for the Welfare of Working Children in need of care and protection	12.50
5.	CARA	2.00
6.	Dhanlakshmi	10.00
7.	Hostels for Working Women	15.00
8.	STEP	25.00
9.	NCW	5.00
10.	RMK	15.00
11.	Swadhar	34.21

1	2	3
12.	Ujjawala	10.00
13.	Scheme for Relief and Rehabilitation of Victims of rape	40.00
14.	Gender Budgetting	2.00
15.	General Grants to CSWB	80.00
16.	Priyadarshini Scheme	29.79
17.	Grant-in-aid for Research, Publication and Monitoring	2.00
18.	Grants-in-aid for Inovative Work on Women & Children	2.00
19.	Information, Mass Education & Publication	50.00
20.	Information Technology	2.00
21.	Nutrition Education (FNB)	12.00
	Sub-Total A-1	438.00
A-2	New Schemes	
	Total-A (1+2)	438.00
B.	CENTRALLY SPONSORED SCHEMES (CSS)	
B-1	Ongoing Schemes	
22.	Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) - Gen.	8700.00
23.	Integrated Child Protection Scheme (ICPS)	300.00
24.	National Nutrition Mission (NMM)	1.00
25.	Swyamsidha Phase-I & II	5.00
26.	Rajiv Gandhi Scheme for Empowerment of Adolescent Girls (SABLA)	1000.00
27.	Indira Gandhi Matritva Shayogi Yojana (IGMSY)	390.00
28.	National Mission for Empowerment of Women	40.00
	Sub-Total B-1	10436.00
B-2	New Schemes	
29.	World Bank assisted ICDS-IV Projects (EAP)	126.00
	Sub-Total B-2	126.00
	Total-B (1+2)	10562.00
	Grand Total (A+B)	11000.00

*[English]***Accountability of Civic Agencies**

4714. SHRI S.R. JEYADURAI: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government proposes to make all civic agencies in Delhi including Delhi Development Authority (DDA) accountable for projects which do not work as per Master Plan 2021;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Union Government proposes to entrust the work regarding liaison with different agencies to a single agency; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (PROF. SAUGATA ROY): (a) to (d) The Master Plan for Delhi (MPD)-2021 lays down a co-ordinated and integrated approach amongst several agencies involved with urban services and development along with a participatory planning process at local levels with the vision to make Delhi a global metropolis and world-class city. It further states that for this purpose a framework of sustainable development, public-private and community participation and a spirit of ownership and a sense of belonging among its citizens are essential. The Perspective Plans of physical infrastructure prepared by the concerned service agencies, annexed to MPD-2021 are meant for better coordination and augmentation of the services.

The MPD-2021 also recognizes that plan monitoring is essential to evaluate the changes required to improve the quality of life in the city, and that a monitoring frameworks for targets of the plan helps in judging the performance of various sectors, which need priority. For the purposes of monitoring, the Plan period has been divided in three phases taking 2006 as the bases year. However, the targets, which are not achieved within the defined period shall be carried forward in the next phase.

The MPD-2021 has elaborate provisions for plan review and monitoring. Apart from this, a suitable mechanism by way of high-level Committee under Lt. Governor, Delhi has also been set up for periodic review and monitoring of the MPD-2021.

Compulsory Health Check-up

4715. SHRI N.S.V. CHITTHAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has approved any scheme for compulsory health check-ups for Central Government Employees above 40 years of age;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the modalities for such check-ups including pathological and radiological testing centres has also been finalised;

(d) if so, the details of locations of such centres in the country, State-wise; and

(e) the amount allocated for the purpose during the current financial year?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (e) CGHS has, as a pilot project, introduced a voluntary health check-up of its beneficiaries above the age of 40 years in two dispensaries in Delhi, on payment basis.

*[Translation]***Commercial Activities around Krishi and Shastri Bhawans**

4716. SHRI MANGANI LAL MANDAL: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether some unauthorized hotels and other commercial shops have come up in the vicinity of Krishi Bhawan, Shastri Bhawan and the Press Club in New Delhi, housing several offices of various Union Ministries;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (PROF. SAUGATA ROY): (a) to (c) New Delhi Municipal Council (NDMC) has informed that there are eighteen number of NDMC stalls located at Dr. Rajendra Prasad Road near Shastri Bhawan on monthly fee basis. The plot on which these stalls exist has been earmarked for establishing a new electric grid sub-station. NDMC has further informed that it has been decided to relocate these stalls to a new site in the NDMC area.

Harmful effects of Mobile Towers

4717. PROF. RAMSHANKAR: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the waves emitting from mobile towers are harmful for health;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has conducted any study/survey in this regard;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the remedial measures being taken by the Government in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI S. GANDHISELVAN): (a) to (e) The Ministry of Health & Family Welfare Central Government had constituted a Committee in 2006 to examine the issue of health hazard due to radiations of from mobile phone base stations. The Committee opined that overall there is not enough evidence to show direct health hazard of Radio Frequency exposure from mobile base stations. However the Committee recommended that a precautionary approach should be adopted till further research data is available. The Telecom Commission has approved adoption of the guidelines of the International Commission on Non Ionizing Radiation Protection (ICNIRP) for Limiting Electro Magnetic field exposure.

[English]

T-20 Group Meeting

4718. SHRI PONNAM PRABHAKAR:
SHRI SURESH KUMAR SHETKAR:

Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether India participated in the T-20 group meeting on growth of sustainable tourism which was held recently;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the details of the Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) signed by the Government in the said meeting, if any?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI SULTAN AHMED): (a) to (c) India participated in the T-20 Ministers' Meeting organised from

February 22-24, 2010 at Sandton, South Africa. The T-20 Ministers' Meeting is a member-driven initiative, acting as a forum for the growth and development of sustainable tourism by promoting dialogue and the exchange of knowledge and best practices amongst T-20 Economies. The Government of India did not sign any Memorandum of Understanding at the Meeting.

Restructuring of JNNURM

4719. SHRIMATI POONAM VELJIBHAI JAT: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to restructure the Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) so as to make it more effective and successful;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the benefits likely to be accrued therefrom?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (PROF. SAUGATA ROY): (a) No, Madam. At present there is no proposal before the Government for restructuring of Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM).

(b) and (c) Does not arise.

Funds to Department of Electricity of Andaman and Nicobar Islands

4720. SHRI BISHNU PADA RAY: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of funds released to the Department of Electricity by the Andaman & Nicobar Islands (Andaman and Nicobar Islands) Administration under Tsunami Rehabilitation Package for various schemes;

(b) the details of the works undertaken by the Department of Electricity in the Andaman and Nicobar Islands;

(c) the present status of the works undertaken along with the amount spent on such works;

(d) whether the funds released were not utilized properly;

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

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) The details of funds released by the Andaman and Nicobar Administration to various executing agencies under the Tsunami Rehabilitation Package are as under:

Year	Allocation (Rs. Cr.)	Expenditure (Rs. Cr.)
1	2	3
2005-06	16.82	16.82
2006-07	51.93	51.93
2007-08	45.38	45.17

1	2	3
2008-09	50.00	49.09
2009-10	102.59	102.59
Total	266.72	265.60

(b) and (c) Detailed status of the work assigned to various agencies by Electricity Department of Andaman and Nicobar Administration are enclosed as Statement.

(d) As informed by the Andaman and Nicobar Administration, the funds so released are being utilized properly.

(e) and (f) Do not arise in view of (d) above.

Statement

Details of works undertaken by Electricity Department under Tsunami Rehabilitation Programme and its Present Status

Scope of Work	Current Status
1	2
(I) NTPC	
5 MW DG sets at Middle Andaman—Rangat Bay	5x1 MW DG sets Commissioned on 25.03.2010 & is on trial.
4 MW DG sets at Car Nicobar	4x1 MW Power Plant to be commissioned by April, 2010.
3 MW DG sets at Little Andaman—Hut Bay	3x1 MW Power Plant to be commissioned by May, 2010.
750 KW DG sets at Katchal Island	3x250 KW Power Plant commissioned in March, 2010. Running on regular basis on trial.
Commissioning of panels and associated equipment — 01 lot at Teressa Islands	To be completed by 30.06.2010.
Power Transformers, Panels and associated equipments — 01 lot at Chatham PH—strengthening of HT switchgear	Contract order issued. Work to be completed by 30.06.2010.
(II) APWD	
Construction of 6 Nos. Power Houses and other non-residential buildings	4 Power House buildings at Rangat Bay, Hut Bay, Car Nicobar & Katchal completed and 2 Power House buildings at Teressa & Chowra will be completed by April, 2010. The Construction of other non-residential buildings are under progress and to be completed by 30.07.2010.

1	2
(III) ELECTRICITY DEPARTMENT (Date of Completion - 30.06.2010)	
Service Connections - 8250 Nos.	7150 Service connections provided.
Special Tools & Plants/Vehicles	Under procurement process in view of approval received on 29.03.2010.
(IV) PGCIL - Transmission & Distribution works	
Transmission & Distribution Works	Approval received on 29.03.2010 & now all sanctioned works to be completed by March, 2011.

Micro-credit Agencies

4721. SHRI SAMEER BHUJBAL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of 'Micro Credit Agencies' in the country recognized by Reserve Bank of India (RBI) to cater to the needs of rural and urban poor;

(b) the details of interest charged by Micro-Credit Agencies;

(c) whether the interests charged by such agencies are different for various categories of end-users;

(d) if so, the steps being taken to restructure them and charge a uniform interest rates for various category of users;

(e) the names and number of Micro-Credit Agencies listed at various Stock Exchanges in the country;

(f) whether there are any pending application of Micro-Credit Agencies for membership being listed at Stock Exchange; and

(g) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) 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 Bank 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 names of these 25 companies are given in Statement.

(b) to (d) RBI has not issued any guidelines regarding interest rates to be levied by NBFCs on the loans granted by them. The rate of interest to be charged is Governed by the terms and conditions of the loan agreement entered

into between the borrower and the NBFCs. However, in order to ensure transparency in such matters, NBFCs have been advised by RBI on September 28, 2006 to adopt a Fair Practices Code, with the approval of their Boards. NBFCs have also been advised by RBI on May 24, 2007 to layout appropriate internal principles and procedures in determining interest rates and processing and other charges. Further, NBFCs were also advised by RBI on October 10, 2007 to invariably furnish a copy of the loan agreement along with a copy each of all enclosures quoted in the loan agreement to all the borrowers at the time of sanction/disbursement of loans. NBFCs were also advised by RBI on January 2, 2009 that the Board of each NBFC should adopt an interest rate model taking into account relevant factors such as, cost of funds, margin and risk premium, etc and determine the rate of interest to be charged for loans and advances. The rate of interest and the approach for gradations of risk and rationale for charging different rate of interest to different categories of borrowers should be disclosed to the borrower or customer in the application form and communicated explicitly in the sanction letter etc.

The above guidelines have been consolidated by the RBI in the Master Circular No. 153 dated July 1, 2009 on Fair Practices Code issued to NBFCs.

(e) to (g) The information is not available with Reserve Bank of India.

Statement

List of Microfinance Institutions registered with the RBI

SI.No.	Name of the MFI/NBFC
1	2
1.	AMMACTS (Future Financial Services Ltd.)
2.	ANG Resources Ltd.

1	2
3.	Arman Lease & Finance Limited
4.	Asmitha Microfin Limited
5.	Bandhan Financial Services Pvt. Ltd.
6.	Bellwether Micro Finance Pvt. Ltd.
7.	Bhartiya Samruddhi Finance Ltd. (BASIX)
8.	BSS Microfinance Pvt. Ltd.
9.	BWDA Finance Limited (BFL)
10.	Equitas Micro Finance India Private Limited
11.	Maanaveeya Holdings & Investments Pvt. Ltd.
12.	Mimo Finance (Shah Sandhu Finance Company Pvt. Ltd.)
13.	Nirman Bharti Samajik & Arthik Vikas
14.	Opportunity Microfinance India Ltd.
15.	S E Investments Limited
16.	SAHAYATA (Shree Hari Fintrade Pvt. Ltd.)
17.	Sarvodaya Nano Finance Limited
18.	Satin Credit Care Network Ltd.
19.	Share Microfin Limited
20.	SKS Microfinance Pvt. Ltd.
21.	Sonata Finance Pvt. Ltd.
22.	Spandana Sphoorty Financial Ltd.
23.	Ujjivan Financial Services Private Ltd.
24.	Vedika Credit Capital
25.	Village Financial Services Pvt. Ltd.

Guidelines for Banking Licence

4722. SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA:
SHRI RAJIAH SIRICILLA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government/Reserve Bank of India has formulated any guidelines regarding eligibility criteria for issuing fresh banking licenses to private players as per the recent announcement made by the Government;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether some proposals from the private players to enter the banking sector are pending before the Government/Reserve Bank of India (RBI);

(d) if so, the details thereof and the action taken by the Government/RBI thereon;

(e) whether new entrants are being required to operate on all India basis;

(f) if so, the details thereof and reasons therefor alongwith the views of experts; and

(g) the present status of such stipulation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a), (b), (e) to (g) Pursuant to the Budget Speech 2010-11, the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has initiated the process of formulating Guidelines/eligibility criteria for issuing fresh banking licences to eligible private players.

(c) and (d) Although 'Expressions of Interests' of some private players have already been received by the RBI, they are to be processed once the Guidelines/eligibility criteria for issuing fresh banking licences to private players are finalised.

[*Translation*]

Power to Agricultural Sector

4723. SHRI JAGDANAND SINGH: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether power generation is not as per the demand at national level due to which load-shedding has to be resorted to on a large scale in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether a small quantity of the electricity generated is made available to agricultural sector due to which the agricultural sector suffers;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the time schedule of ensuring electricity supply to agricultural sector and the targets fixed for annual increase in power generation in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) and (b) The power availability in the country is not adequate to meet the total requirement. During 2009-10, the total energy availability in the country was 7,46,493 Million Unit (MU), against the energy requirement of 8,30,300 MU, which represented shortage of 10.1%.

Supply and distribution of electricity in a State is the responsibility of the respective State Governments/power utilities and load shedding and power cuts are resorted to by them depending on demand for power and its availability and their priorities for distribution of electricity.

(c) to (e) As already stated above, supply and distribution of electricity in a State is the responsibility of the respective State Government/power utility which decides priorities for supply of electricity to different categories of consumers, including agricultural consumers.

The electricity generation targets are fixed on a year to year basis. The electricity generation target for the year 2010-11 has been kept as 830.76 Billion Unit (BU), representing a growth of about 7.7% over the actual generation of 771.17 BU achieved during the year 2009-10. The time schedule to ensure electricity supply to agricultural sector is decided by the concerned State Utilities depending upon requirement by the sector.

[English]

Assistance to Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises

4724. SHRI K.P. DHANAPALAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has any proposal to provide financial assistance to Micro, Small & Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) particularly traditional workers in coir, cashew, bamboo, fishing poultry, handicrafts etc;

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

(c) the details of the Collateral Free Guarantee Scheme for MSMEs; and

(d) the benefits of the said scheme to MSME's in the remaining Eleventh Five Year Plan, State-wise and Enterprise-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) Government of India announced a policy package for stepping up credit to Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs) on 10th August, 2005 with the objective that Public Sector Banks (PSBs) fix their own targets for funding SMEs in order to achieve a minimum 20% year-on-year growth in credit to SME sector and to double the flow of credit within a period of 5 years. The flow of credit from Scheduled Commercial Banks to the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) has increased over a period of time as given below:

(Rs in crore)

Year as on 31st March	Public Sector Banks	Private Sector Banks	Foreign Banks	All Scheduled Commercial Banks
2006	82434** (21.94%)	10421	8430	101285
2007	102550 (24.4%)	13136 (26.05%)	11637 (38.04%)	127323 (25.70%)
2008	151137 (47.4%)	46912 (257.1%)	15489 (33.1%)	213538 (67.71%)
2009*	1190968 (26.4%)	47916 (02.1%)	18188 (17.4%)	257072 (20.38%)

*March 2009 data is provisional.

**Figures in bracket indicate y-o-y growth in percentage.

Further, to minimize the impact of Global financial crisis, Government of India had announced two stimulus packages on 7th December, 2008 & 2nd January, 2009 under which a number of measures were announced for various industries including MSMEs apart from a Line of Credit of Rs. 7000 crore to SIDBI to support incremental

lending, either directly to MSMEs or indirectly via Banks, NBFCs and SFCs.

The Finance Minister in the Budget Speech for the year 2009-10 has provided interest subvention of 2 per cent on pre-shipment export credit up to March 31, 2010

for exports in certain sectors, which includes small and medium exporters. The same has been extended for one more year for exports covering handicrafts, carpets, handlooms and small and medium enterprises.

(c) and (d) Loan amount eligible for guarantee under collateral free guarantee scheme of the Credit Guarantee Fund Trust for Micro & Small Enterprises (CGTMSE) has been increased from Rs. 50 lakh to Rs. 100 lakh,

lock-in period has been reduced to 18 months and guarantee coverage for loans upto Rs. 5 lakh has been increased to 85% of the loan amount. As on March 31, 2010, 3,00,105 proposals from MSEs have been approved for guarantee cover for aggregate credit of Rs. 11,559.61 crore, extended by 85 MLIs in 35 States/UTs. The State-wise Guarantees approved as on March 31, 2010 (cumulative) are given in the enclosed Statement.

Statement

*Credit Guarantee Fund Trust for Micro and Small Enterprises
State-wise Guarantees approved as on March 31, 2010 (cumulative)*

Sl. No.	State Name	Proposals	Approved Amount (in Rs. Lakh)
1	2	3	4
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	198	532.89
2.	Andhra Pradesh	12735	40068.46
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	360	1037.89
4.	Assam	7347	19158.15
5.	Bihar	8935	24309.76
6.	Chandigarh	1320	5666.02
7.	Chhattisgarh	3188	14597.51
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	55	1344.65
9.	Daman and Diu	65	1215.18
10.	Delhi	2090	29655.07
11.	Goa	1787	11457.41
12.	Gujarat	14906	115908.26
13.	Haryana	5614	26456.35
14.	Himachal Pradesh	5378	25631.5
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	2454	4329.18
16.	Jharkhand	9408	47037.43
17.	Karnataka	19879	107841.93
18.	Kerala	32963	65029.58
19.	Lakshadweep	8	10.7
20.	Madhya Pradesh	10592	41851.01

1	2	3	4
21.	Maharashtra	15045	108462.14
22.	Manipur	128	221.88
23.	Meghalaya	830	2470.84
24.	Mizoram	377	802.67
25.	Nagaland	292	812.54
26.	Orissa	16247	48218
27.	Puducherry	426	1809.58
28.	Punjab	6327	32901.27
29.	Rajasthan	19341	41616.79
30.	Sikkim	230	711.82
31.	Tamil Nadu	25455	101622.68
32.	Tripura	567	1522.25
33.	Uttar Pradesh	43074	111757.36
34.	Uttaranchal	2414	13168.59
35.	West Bengal	30070	106724.61
	Total	300105	1155961.94

N.B.: Actuals may vary due to intervening cancellations/modifications.

**Accommodation in Tenure Pool and
General Pool**

4725. SHRI JAGDAMBIKA PAL: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the satisfaction ratio for the officers in Tenure Pool and General Pool for Type V and above type of accommodation,

(b) the steps taken by the Government to equally distribute the shortage among all the pools and the steps being taken by the Government to improve the satisfaction ratio for the General Pool;

(c) whether the accommodation in Nivedita Kunj was initially approved for addressing the shortage in the General Pool and any houses initially approved for General Pool were subsequently transferred to the Tenure Pool;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) the percentage of Ground Floor houses marked for Tenure and General Pool; and

(f) the reasons for including All India Service Officers in the Tenure Pool even though they may not be working on the central staffing scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (PROF. SAUGATA ROY): (a) The satisfaction levels of Tenure Pool and General Pool are given in Statement-I.

(b) The basic purpose of creation of Tenure Pool is to provide quick housing to the officers in the Pool. As such it is not possible to equate all the Pools. However, the Government is constructing more houses in order to increase the housing stock of General Pool Residential Accommodation (GPRA) to increase satisfaction level in various Pools. Details of ongoing housing projects are given in Statement-II.

(c) and (d) The phrase "General Pool" is interchangeably used to mean entire stock of General

Pool Residential Accommodation (GPRA) available with the Directorate of Estates, as distinct from other departmental pools, as well as a sub-pool called the General Pool as distinct from Tenure Pool, Ladies Pool (Single), Ladies Pool (Married) etc. within the total stock of GPRA. Every new construction takes place in the name of General Pool *i.e.* GPRA only. The construction of houses at Nivedita Kunj has also taken place to address the shortage of houses in all pools under GPRA.

(e) As per Statement-III.

(f) As per the allotment of Government Residences (General Pool in Delhi) rules, 1963 (SR-317-B-8) Tenure Pool is required to be maintained for the Officers of IAS/IPS/IFS who are on duty with the Central Government or with Delhi Administration on Tenure basis and accordingly all India Service Officers have been included in Tenure Pool.

Statement I

House Type	Tenure Pool			General Pool		
	Allotted & Occupied*	Waiting*	% Satisfaction	Allotted & Occupied*	Waiting*	% Satisfaction
5A	284	83	77.38	1020	1647	38.25
5B	428	146	74.56	412	1488	21.68
6A	234	139	62.73	124	648	16.06

Note: There are no Tenure Pool houses in Type 6B, Type VII and Type VIII

*Waitlist includes such people who are waiting for their entitled type of accommodation as well as below their entitled type.

*Some people although in occupation of house below their entitlement, are waitlisted for their entitled type.

Statement II

Following Major Projects have been taken up for augmentation of housing stock at Delhi:

Under Construction

- 319 Transit flats at HUDCO PLACE
- 300 Type-II quarters at Ali Ganj, Jor Bagh
- 400 Type-III quarters at Dev Nagar
- 140 Type-V flats at DDU Marg
- 480 Type-VI flats at New Moti Bagh (376) and DDU Marg (104)
- 102 Type-VII bungalows at New Moti Bagh
- 33 Type-VIII Bungalows at Sunehari Bagh (19) and New Moti Bagh (14)

In Pipeline

- 384 Type-III apartments at DDU Marg
- 820 Type-IV (Special) flats at Dev Nagar
- 156 Type-V and 24 Type-VI flats at Vasant Vihar (108) and Probyn Road (48)

- 24 Type-VI apartments at Vasant Vihar
- About 100 Type-VII apartments at DDU Marg

Statement III

House Type	Ground floor Housing Stock	Ground floor in Tenure Pool	%	Ground floor in General Pool	%
5A	571	162	28.37	409	71.63
5B	206	119	57.77	87	42.23
6A	158	109	68.99	49	31.01

Note: There are no Tenure Pool in Type 6B, Type VII and Type VIII

Printing of Currency Notes

4726. SHRI BAIDYANATH PRASAD MAHATO: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether paper and ink used for printing currency notes by the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) are supplied by the foreign companies;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has inquired that these companies are supplying the same paper and ink to our neighbouring countries also;

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

(e) the steps taken to get the supply of paper and ink from these companies discontinued or to make any alternative arrangement in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) The paper used for printing currency notes is supplied by the following foreign companies besides an Indian company viz. Security Paper Mill, Hoshangabad:

- (i) M/s Cartiere Miliani Fabrono SpA, Italy.
- (ii) M/s Arjo Wiggins Security, France.
- (iii) M/s VHP Security Paper Mill, The Netherlands.
- (iv) M/s Papierfabrik Louisenthal, Germany.
- (v) M/s Crane AB, Sweden.
- (vi) M/s De La Rue Currency, U.K.

Similarly, Ink used for printing of currency notes is supplied by M/s SICPA, Switzerland besides the Bank Note Press, Dewas (India).

(c) to (e) Before the paper and ink used for printing currency notes are obtained from the foreign companies, an agreement is signed with them which contains following terms & conditions to ensure security:

- (i) the seller should undertake not to reveal the specifications etc., of the Indian CWBN paper/ink contained in the main tender documents to any third party;
- (ii) the seller shall also undertake not to supply India specific CWBN paper/ink to any other party and that he will be responsible to maintain secrecy, security and exclusivity in case a contract is awarded to him.

Setting up of a new paper mill at Mysore and additional production line at Security Paper Mill, Hoshangabad are scheduled to be commissioned in phases within next three years.

The augmentation of capacity of Ink Factory at Dewas is scheduled to be completed within this financial years.

District Credit Plan

4727. SHRI RAJU SHETTI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the selection procedure of a bank for District Credit Plan (DCP) for Special Area Approach (SAA) and Credit disbursement to different loan schemes in rural areas;

(b) whether Government/Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has received any complaint regarding poor functioning of banks including Industrial Credit and Investment Corporation of India (ICICI) Bank selected for DCP to cater SSA and other loan disbursement to rural areas; 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) Reserve Bank of India RBI has reported that on the basis of the recommendations of the Committee under the Chairmanship of Dr. P.D. Ojha, a decentralized planning policy was adopted and a Service Area Approach(SAA) to Rural Lending was introduced with effect from April 1, 1989 involving five distinct stages in its implementation:

- (i) Identification of the service area for each bank branch;
- (ii) Survey of the villages in the service area for assessing the potential for lending for different activities and identification of beneficiaries for assistance.
- (iii) Preparation of credit plans on annual basis for the service area by each branch;
- (iv) Coordination between credit institutions on the one hand and field level development agencies on the other on an ongoing basis for the effective implementation of credit plans; and
- (v) A continuous system of monitoring the progress in the implementation of the plans and individual schemes.

Under the SAA, all rural and semi-urban branches of commercial banks and RRBs were allocated specific number of villages, generally in geographically contiguous areas and proximity to the branch concerned, the credit needs of which were to be taken care of by the respective service area branches.

After a review it was decided to dispense with the restrictive provisions of the scheme, while retaining the positive features of the SAA, such as credit planning and monitoring of the credit purveyance. As per the revised norms, the allocation of the villages among the rural and semi urban branches of banks shall not be applicable for lending except under Government sponsored schemes.

(b) and (c) Reserve Bank of India has informed that it has no information to furnish in this regard.

RBI Directive on Currency

4728. DR. G. VIVEKANAND: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has issued a directive that currency notes should not be used in making garlands;

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

(c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken to punish the guilty for violating the directive?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (c) Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has informed that they issued a press release dated March 12, 2008 appealing to the members of public not to use banknotes for making garlands, decorative pandals and places of worship or for showering on personalities in social events, etc.

There is no specific provision under Banking Regulation Act, 1949 or under RBI Act 1934 to check/prevent such use of currency notes.

Infrastructure Development Under JNNURM

4729. SHRI L. RAJA GOPAL: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether some States are failing to tap the potential and assistance from the Union Government for sprucing up local infrastructure under Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewable Mission (JNNURM);

(b) if so, whether the Union Government has tried to find out the reasons behind some of the States apathy in this regard;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether some projects which have taken up on Public Private Partnership (PPP) model are also not encouraging;

(e) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(f) the efforts made by the Government to implement the mission successfully and achieve the targets set under the mission?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (PROF. SAUGATA ROY): (a) to (c) No, Madam. All the States except Goa have availed funds for implementing urban infrastructure projects under Urban Infrastructure & Governance (UIG) of Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM). Goa has recently submitted two Detailed Project Reports (DPRs) for availing funds under Urban Infrastructure & Governance (UIG) of Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM).

(d) and (e) The JNNURM clearly delineates Public Private Participation (PPP) as an important strategy in development of urban infrastructure. Under JNNURM, PPP projects have been taken up in Solid Waste Management, Public Transport Systems, Water Supply and Waste Water management.

PPP in urban infrastructure is comparatively a later development. It has been observed that the sectors most amenable to PPP are solid waste management and transportation, followed by water supply and sewerage, which are less amenable. The states and cities are going through a learning phase in conceiving, structuring and implementing project on PPP model.

(f) The projects are monitored by the Ministry through the Quarterly Progress Reports (QPRs) and in review meetings with the State Governments. The second and subsequent installments of Additional Central Assistance (ACA) for projects are released only upon receipt of proper utilization certificate from State Governments. The Central Sanctioning and Monitoring Committee (CSMC) reviews progress of previously sanctioned projects and reforms, during sanction of new projects and second and subsequent instalments.

The Mission is supporting establishment of Program Management Unit (PMU) and Project Implementation Unit (PIU) at State and City level, respectively. The PMUs and PIUs are staffed by professionals to support the states

and cities in implementing projects and reforms under JNNURM.

- Independent agencies have been engaged to review and monitor the implementation of projects and reforms:
 - * Reform Appraisal Agencies undertake periodic visits to states and cities, and review implementation of reform milestones based on the commitments by the states and cities.
 - * Independent Review and Monitoring Agency (IRMA) have been engaged by the Mission Directorate to undertake independent visits and ensure quality in implementation of projects in all Mission cities.
- The Mission has conducted several capacity building and training programs for elected representatives of the ULB and for the technical staff of ULB, Parastatals and other state agencies involved in implementation of JNNURM. City level training programs have been conducted on DPR preparation, Project Monitoring and management and JNNURM reforms.

Women Killed on Charges of Witchcraft

4730. SHRI J.M. AARON RASHID: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether scores of women are regularly killed on charges of witchcraft across the country;
- (b) if so, whether the Government proposes to bring a legislation in this regard;
- (c) if so, the details thereof; and
- (d) the other measures taken or proposed by the Government for prevention of such activities in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) to (c) As per National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB) data a total of 186, 177 and 175 cases of murder and a total of 2, 2 and 1 cases of culpable homicide not amounting to murder, were registered in 2006, 2007 and 2008 respectively in which the motive was 'witchcraft'. There is no proposal to bring a legislation for it.

(d) National Commission for Women (NCW) has sponsored and conducted Seminars/Conferences in Assam, Rajasthan and Jharkhand for creating awareness on the issue and to discourage this practice.

[Translation]

ILCS—Scheme

4731. SHRI SANJAY SINGH CHAUHAN: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government is implementing Integrated Low Cost Sanitation (ILCS) Scheme;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the details of proposals received from various States Governments under the said scheme for the conversion of individual dry latrine into pour flush latrine and funds released thereunder during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise;
- (d) the number of pour flush latrines constructed in the country, State-wise;
- (e) whether any Central team has been constituted to monitor the said work; and
- (f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (PROF. SAUGATA ROY) (a): Yes, Madam. The Government of India is implementing the Scheme since 1980.

(b) The Integrated Low Cost Sanitation Scheme (ILCS), as revised with effect from January 2008, envisages conversion of dry latrines into low cost twin pit pour flush latrines and construction of new individual toilets to Economically Weaker Section (EWS) house holds who have no latrines in the urban areas of the country. Under the scheme the pattern of assistance is 75% Central Subsidy, 15% State Subsidy and 10% beneficiary share. An Upper ceiling cost of Rs. 10,000/- is provided for the complete unit of a two pit pour flush individual latrine with superstructure (excluding States falling in difficult/hilly areas). For the States falling in the category of difficult and hilly areas, 25% extra cost is provided for each two pit pour flush latrine. The Scheme is limited to Economically Weaker Section (EWS) households only and does not entail a loan component. The Scheme is

implemented by Ministry of Housing & Urban Poverty Alleviation directly. The States would select NGOs having maximum extent of 15% over and above the total project cost to be borne by the Centre and States based on the ratio of 5:1 at different stages of implementation. 1% of total Central allocation is retained by the Ministry every year, to be utilized for Management Information System (MIS), Monitoring System, Capacity Building and Information, Education and Communication (IEC) components.

(c) The State-wise details in this regard are given at Statement-I.

(d) The details in this regard are given at Statement-II.

(e) and (f) No Central team has been constituted to monitor the work under ILCS Scheme. The monitoring of the scheme is done by the Ministry through Quarterly Progress Reports.

Statement I

State-wise Proposals sanctioned and funds released under the Revised Guidelines of Integrated Low Cost Sanitation Scheme for conversion of dry latrines into pour flush latrines during the last two years and the current year

(Rs. in crore)

Name of the State	Proposal Sanctioned for conversion			Total proposal sanctioned	Funds Released			Total funds released
	2008-09 (No. of units for conversion)	2009-10 (No. of units for conversion)	2010-11 (No. of units for conversion)		2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	
Bihar	1222	2323	-	3545	0.93	0.44	-	1.37
Uttar Pradesh	235606	2647	-	238253	70.74	40.15	-	110.89
Jammu & Kashmir	843	4781	-	5624	0.80	1.12	-	1.92
Nagaland	-	499	-	499	-	0.11	-	0.11
Uttarakhand	-	1613	-	1613	-	1.23	-	1.23
Tripura	-	2429	-	2429	-	0.87	-	115.52

During the year 2007-08 funds were released under the previous scheme on a pro-rata basis to the following States through Housing and Urban Development Corporation Limited (HUDCO) for conversion of dry latrines into pour flush latrines:

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Funds released 2007-08	Remarks
1.	Uttar Pradesh	33.48	Unspent balance adjusted with the release under the Revised Guidelines of ILCS
2.	Bihar	23.32	Rs. 7.92 crore adjusted with the release under the Revised Guidelines of ILCS. The remaining amount is with the State Government.
3.	Assam	7.07	State has surrendered the unspent balance to the Centre
4.	Jammu and Kashmir	7.10	Rs. 2.18 crore adjusted with the release under the Revised Guidelines of ILCS. The remaining amount is with the State Government.

Statement II*No. of units converted +constructed under earlier ILCS scheme as on 31st March 2010*

State Name	No. of Schemes	No. of Units Sanc. (Conv+Const)	No. of Units Compl. (Conv+Const)	No. of Units in Progress
Andhra Pradesh	81	1781138	1127241	155441
Bihar	3	4165	0	0
Goa	3	40351	40351	0
Haryana	85	200224	73590	435
Jammu and Kashmir	8	24082	16927	0
Karnataka	67	177689	69835	0
Kerala	2	14540	14540	0
Madhya Pradesh	34	272957	253212	19754
Maharashtra	58	199431	101676	1161
Orissa	63	51597	22841	0
Punjab	76	222122	176648	1095
Rajasthan	159	426282	313164	40205
Tamil Nadu	87	155561	96052	0
Uttar Pradesh	70	1013955	284223	0
West Bengal	22	226832	206385	0
Chattisgarh	7	44941	34983	5205
Jharkhand	1	779	0	0
Uttranchal	8	34620	24321	3423
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1	1302	125	0
Total	835	4892568	2856114	226719
Assam	27	84719	4771	1027
Manipur	7	18709	10052	2248
Meghalaya	3	5290	1671	24
Tripura	1	18788	9254	0
Total (North-East)	38	127506	25748	3299
Grand Total	873	5020074	2881862	230018

No. of units constructed + converted under the revised guidelines of ILCS as on 31.03.2010

State Name	No. of Units Sanc. (Conv+ Const)	No. of Units Compl. (Conv+ Const)	No. of Units in Progress
Bihar	12131	1986	1993
Jammu and Kashmir	5897	0	0
Kerala	1675	0	169
Madhya Pradesh	2514	0	0
Maharashtra	4452	994	70
Uttar Pradesh	238253	73134	165119
West Bengal	6798	0	0
Uttarakhand	1613	414	0
Manipur	7117	0	0
Nagaland	5480	920	0
Tripura	2998	0	0
Grand Total	288928	77448	167351

Utilisation of External Loans

4732. SHRI IYARAJ SINGH:
SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL:
SHRI RAJENDRA AGRAWAL:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the mechanism in place for proper utilization of the loans received from external sources;

(b) whether a review has ever been conducted on the effectiveness of such mechanism during the last three years;

(c) if so, the details thereof and the action taken by the Government thereon till now alongwith the outcome of the action taken; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) An elaborate mechanism is in place for monitoring proper

utilization of the loans received from the external agencies, which involves disbursement monitoring as well as physical and financial monitoring of the projects. Some of the steps taken for planned completion and fast disbursement of loans are:

- Close review of projects through bi-annual tripartite review meetings comprising of the Donor Agency, Department of Economic Affairs and the project authorities (including representatives of Central Ministry/State Government); State portfolio review meetings; quarterly special review meetings of problem projects; monitoring through correspondence; and field visits.
- Implementation of Project readiness filters to ensure that the projects are launched only when preparatory activities are completed.
- Capacity building of project authorities to ensure that the projects are implemented as per planned schedule.

(b) to (d) The new review mechanism has been introduced in 2008-09. The outcome of the review mechanism is improvement in project monitoring and evaluation, faster resolution of issues and improvement in disbursement of funds to externally assisted projects.

[English]

Light and Sound Programme

4733. SHRI BAIJAYANT PANDA:
SHRI NITYANANDA PRADHAN:

Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has provided funds to the Indian Tourism Development Corporation (ITDC) to organise Light and Sound Programme in Orissa;

(b) if so, the details thereof and whether the said programme is yet to be started; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI SULTAN AHMED): (a) to (c) Government of India through Archaeological Survey of India (ASI) has sanctioned Rs. 125.00 lakh to India Tourism Development Corporation Ltd (ITDC) to organize Sound & Light Show programme at Udaigiri, Orissa. India Tourism Development Corporation Ltd (ITDC) implemented the project and the

trial run was held in April, 2008. However, due to conservation issues raised by ASI, the show was not commissioned.

[Translation]

Discontinuation of CGHS Facility

4734. SHRI RAKESH SINGH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is considering to discontinue the Central Government Health (CGHS) facility;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any Health Insurance Scheme is proposed to be implemented as an alternative to CGHS;

(d) if so, whether there is any difference between both the schemes;

(e) if so, the details thereof;

(f) whether the Health Insurance is different from the Mediclaim scheme of the private and Government Insurance Companies; and

(g) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Request For Proposal (RFP) on the proposed Health Insurance Scheme for the Central Government Employees and pensioner has been released inviting Insurance premium quotes from the insurance Companies. The Scheme, if found feasible, will be implemented in the entire country after obtaining requisite approvals from the Government.

The scheme will essentially be aimed at existing Central Government Servants & Central Government pensioner staying in areas not covered by the CGHS and they have to exercise their option for insurance scheme.

(d) and (e) CGHS and Health Insurance Scheme are two independent health facilities and can not be compared.

(f) and (g) No comparison has been attempted between the Health insurance scheme and other mediclaim schemes.

Proposal on Sustainable Livelihood in Himalayas

4735. SHRI VIRENDER KASHYAP:
SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a project proposal on "National Resources Management for Sustainable Livelihood in Himalayas" submitted by the Government of Himachal Pradesh is pending for approval with the Union Government;

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

(c) the reasons for not according approval so far; and

(d) the time by which the project is likely to be approved?

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

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

[English]

Central Government Employees Welfare Housing Organization (CGEWHO)

4736. SHRI D.B. CHANDRE GOWDA: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Earnest Money Deposits or instalments money of a number of allottees/applicants who withdrew from the Central Government Employees Welfare Housing Organisations' (CGEWHO) various housing schemes or whose allotments were cancelled by the Organisation on various charges is still lying with the Organisation unclaimed;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken by the CGEWHO to pay them back their money?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (PROF. SAUGATA ROY): (a) to (c) Yes, Madam. The position as reported by the Central Government Employees Welfare Housing Organisation (CGEWHO) in this regard is given in the enclosed

Statement. CGEWHO has further reported that the information regarding unclaimed Earnest Money Deposit or Installment Money pending with the CGEWHO was intimated to each concerned beneficiary more than once. As the Organization has not received any response from

concerned beneficiaries, the list of unclaimed Earnest Money Deposit of Installment Money is posted on the website (www.cgewho.nic.in) of the Organization advising them to submit requisite documents for refund of amounts to them.

Statement

Unclaimed EMD/Instalment Money

Consequent to default in making the scheduled payment/withdrawal from CGEWHO's Housing Schemes, the allotment of DU's vide Registration number indicated below are cancelled in our record. The refund of EMD/Instalment Money paid by the respective allottees however, remained unclaimed. Applicants/Beneficiaries of corresponding Housing Schemes are hereby advised to submit the documents as mentioned against their names at the earliest for refunding the amount due

List of Cancelled files (Pending for Refund) Due to non receipt of Documents - as on 19.04.2010

Sl. No.	Regn No.	Name of Beneficiary	Amt Paid	Canc Charges	Amt to be Refunded	Reason of Cancellation	Documents Reqd.	Pending Since	Last letter sent on	Remarks	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1.	BGB0269	LALITHA M SURESH	20000	16375	3625	Non Payment	A/L,M/R,P/R	01.04.03	28.10.04	a/l dt 05.11.98	—
2.	BGA0642	PAUL GUNASHEKAR	15000	10125	4875	Non Payment	A/L,M/R,P/R	01.04.03	28.10.04	a/l dt 24.05.99	—
3.	CLB0412	PRANAB KR SEN	104750	10475	94275	Non Payment	A/L,M/R,P/R	17.04.02	28.10.04	a/l dt 24.10.94	—
4.	CHB0465	CHARANJIT LAL	20000	19675	325	Non Payment	A/L,M/R,P/R	13.03.03	09.12.04	a/l dt 18.01.02	—
5.	CHC1690	RAJ PAUL BHAGRIA	30000	24600	5400	Non Payment	A/L,M/R,P/R	23.02.00	28.10.04	a/l dt 22.11.96	—
6.	CHA2074	CHANDAN KALRA	235800	13100	222700	Non Payment	A/L,M/R,P/R	10.09.01	28.10.04	a/l dt 22.11.96	—
7.	GGB0339	MS MOHAN	20000	12750	7250	Non Payment	A/L,M/R,P/R	10.11.97	21.02.02	a/l dt 08.12.95	—
8.	GGC1273	MINISHWAR DAYAL	30000	16650	13350	Non Payment	A/L,M/R,P/R	17.05.01	28.10.04	a/l dt 26.05.99	—
9.	GGX1418	HARVINDER SINGH	10000	5800	4200	Non Payment	A/L,M/R,P/R	09.05.01	28.10.04	a/l dt 02.03.00	—
10.	GRN5753	RAJESH KISHORE	30000	28250	1750	On Benf Request	A/L,M/R,P/R	28.04.99	22.09.00	a/l dt 01.07.98	—
11.	GRA6571	RAJEEV RAJ	15000	9500	5500	On Benf Request	A/L	27.12.99	22.09.00	a/l dt 05.03.99	—
12.	HBB0574	B SATYANARAYANA RAO	29500	27187	2313	On Benf Request	A/L,M/R,P/R	11.01.05	22.12.05	a/l dt 07.11.01	A/L Cancelled
13.	JPA1063	RAMAWTAR SHARMA	20000	19350	650	Non Payment	A/L,M/R,P/R	13.06.02	22.12.05	a/l dt 03.05.02	A/L Cancelled
14.	JPB1373	CN JOSHI	30000	29925	75	Non Payment	A/L,M/R,P/R	10.06.05	22.12.05	a/l dt 03.05.02	—
15.	JPB1518	J P RATHORE	30000	29925	75	Non Payment	A/L,M/R,P/R	10.06.05	22.12.05	a/l dt 03.05.02	—
16.	JPC1665	KRISHNA DAS MENON	40000	38610	1390	Non Payment	A/L,M/R,P/R	10.06.05	22.12.05	a/l dt 12.08.02	—
17.	JPN1735	SUMAN GUPTA	40000	38610	1390	Non Payment	A/L,M/R,P/R	09.06.05	22.12.05	a/l dt 27.02.04	—
18.	JPN1740	UMA MISHRA	40000	38610	1390	Non Payment	A/L,M/R,P/R	09.06.05	22.12.05	a/l dt 08.03.04	—
19.	KBN0731	UDAYA BABU	246000	21600	224400	On Benf Request	A/L,M/R,P/R	02.07.01	28.10.04	a/l dt 23.01.95	—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
20.	KBL0803	DEVINDER KUMAR GANDHI	15000	9825	5175	Non Payment	A/L,M/R,P/R	17.08.01	14.07.04	a/ dt 23.01.95	—
21.	KBL1052	BHUPINDRA M.P.	15000	9825	5175	Non Payment	A/L,M/R,P/R	17.08.01	14.07.04	a/ dt 08.02.95	—
22.	KBB1527	P.B. SETH	20000	15100	4900	Non Payment	A/L	19.06.98	19.09.00	a/ dt 16.06.97	—
23.	KBN1574	GURMEET SINGH	30000	21600	8400	—	A/L,M/R,P/R	29.02.98	29.08.00	a/ dt 05.01.98	—
24.	KML2380	JEEVAN JYOTI GAUBA	574769	31067	543702	Non Payment	A/L,M/R,P/R	19.09.06	18.10.07	—	—
25.	NAA0743	SUKHDEV NARANG	15000	6875	8125	Non Payment	A/L,M/R,P/R	26.02.97	29.08.00	a/ dt 29.04.94	—
26.	NCC0503	RAVINDER PRAKASH	50200	0	50200	Fully Subscribed	A/L,M/R	05.10.07	06.12.07	—	—
27.	NCD1591	DR. DILEEP KUMAR	132975	88650	44325	Non Payment	A/L,M/R,P/R	23.01.06	18.10.07	a/ dt 01.09.03	—
28.	NEC3321	SURINDER KR TANEJA	40000	31500	8500	Non Payment	A/L,M/R,P/R	03.12.01	28.10.04	a/ dt 20.04.00	—
29.	NEC3967	DR. RUMA SARKAR	40000	31500	8500	Non Payment	A/L,M/R,P/R	03.12.01	28.10.04	a/ dt 01.03.00	—
30.	PNA2523	SALMA ZAHID ALI	20000	18050	1950	—	—	—	—	—	—
31.	PNB0371	LOKHANDE NARAYANA DHONDIBA	30000	28750	1250	Non Payment	A/L,M/R,P/R	28.02.05	22.12.05	a/ dt 30.01.01	A/L Cancelled
32.	PNA0686	DOLAN BISWANATH CHAKRABORTY	20000	18050	1950	Non Payment	A/L,M/R,P/R	28.02.05	22.12.05	a/ dt 20.09.00	A/L Cancelled
33.	PNB2501	GUDGE MAHENDRA B.	30000	28750	1250	Non Payment	A/L,M/R,P/R	28.02.05	22.12.05	a/ dt 10.05.01	A/L Cancelled
34.	PNB2502	AINAPURE CHANDRASEKHAR	30000	28750	1250	Non Payment	A/L,M/R,P/R	28.02.05	22.12.05	a/ dt 22.05.01	A/L Cancelled
35.	PNA2503	DNYANAESH MAHADEV KHARAT	20100	18050	2050	Non Payment	A/L,M/R,P/R	28.02.05	22.12.05	a/ dt 22.05.01	A/L Cancelled
36.	PAC0181	SHEO BALAK SINGH	51386	46800	4586	Non Payment	A/L,M/R,P/R	10.01.05	22.12.05	a/ dt 21.11.02	—

[Translation]

Loan at Concessional Rates

4737. SHRI MAHESH JOSHI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Cooperative Banks are getting loan at concessional rates from National Agriculture and Rural Development Bank (NABARD);

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

(c) whether the interest on loan in addition to the penalty interest on outstanding amount being charged by Cooperative Banks from farmers is higher than the interest rate charged by Commercial Banks;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(e) the steps taken to ensure availability of loan to farmers by the Cooperative banks at lower interest rate?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (e) Yes, Madam. All Cooperative Banks are eligible for National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) refinance for short term crop loan financing if they are providing the crop loan upto Rs. 3 lakh to farmers at 7% p.a. NABARD's rate of refinance to Cooperative Banks for short term crop loans was 2.5%, 3%, 3.5% and 4% during 2006-07, 2007-08, 2008-09 and 2009-10 respectively. As regards Medium Term (MT)/Long Term (LT) loans, cooperative banks are being provided refinance by NABARD at concessional rates of interest i.e. 25 basis points to 50 basis points lower than that being provided to the Commercial banks.

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.

NABARD has reported that on crop loans upto Rs. 3.00 lakhs, the Short Term Cooperative NABRD has reported that on crop loans upto Rs. 3.00 lakhs, the Short Term Cooperative Structure and the other Banks (Public Sector Banks/Regional Rural Banks) are mostly charging interest @ 7% p.a. or less. The concessional rate of interest by Primary Agriculture Cooperative Society/Coop. Bank on crop loans to the farmer is applicable only upto the due date. In terms of RBI guidelines, bank may charge normal rate of interest (apart from the penal interest) on the crop loans which are not repaid by farmers by due date. As the system/procedure followed

by each bank in such manners is different, no generalized conclusions can be drawn.

[*English*]

Repayment of External Debt

4738. SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL:
DR. KIRODI LAL MEENA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

the Government/agency-wise breakup of loan repayment made to each of external agencies during each of the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): The country and institution-wise details of principal repayment on sovereign external debt on Government Account during 2006-07 to 2008-09 are given below:

Principal Repayment on Government Account External Debt

		(US\$ million)		
		2006-07	2007-08	2008-09
		Principal	Principal	Principal
I.	Principal Repayment on Govt. Account (A+B)	1,827	1,865	2,415
A.	Multilateral (1 to 6)	959	1,065	1,367
1.	Asian Development Bank (ADB)	49	66	164
2.	East European Community (EEC)	2	2	1
3.	International Bank for Reconstruction & Development (IBRD)	205	265	419
4.	International Development Association (IDA)	693	721	772
5.	International Fund for Agriculture Development (IFAD)	9	10	10
6.	Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC)	1	1	1
B.	Bilateral (7 to 12)	868	800	1,048
7.	Germany	97	96	136
8.	France	51	53	60
9.	Japan	583	533	679
10.	Russian Federation	39	34	99
11.	Switzerland	1	0	1
12.	United States of America	97	84	73

Reservation in Allotment of Lands for CGHS

4739. SHRI M. ANANDAN: Will the MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Delhi Development Authority (DDA) provides reservation for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the allotment of land to Cooperative Group Housing Societies (CGHS);

(b) if so, the details of reservation policy in this regard;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the details of plots of land allotted to different CGHS formed by members of reserved category during the last three years in Delhi, particularly in Dwarka?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (PROF. SAUGATA ROY): (a) to (c) DDA has stated that there is no policy of reservation for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the allotment of land to CGHS.

(d) DDA has intimated that it allots land to CGHS on the recommendation of the Registrar of Cooperative Societies (RCS), Govt. of National Capital Territory of Delhi and further subject to seniority/eligibility of the Society and availability of land. DDA has further informed that it is not aware of members of CGHS who may belong to the reserved category and that during the last three years, no land has been allotted in Dwarka to any CGHS.

Import of Raw Sugar

4740. SHRI RAJAI AH SIRICILLA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the rate of duty levied on import of raw sugar;

(b) whether the Government has plans to allow food processing companies like soft drink and ice cream manufacturers to import raw sugar at zero duty;

(c) if so, the details thereof and modalities worked out so far; and

(d) the response received so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) The general effective rate applicable to import of raw sugar is

60% advalorem. However, full exemption from basic customs duty has been provided to raw sugar imported by any person subject to specified conditions.

(b) and (c) With effect from 31.03.2010, the Central Government has allowed import of raw sugar at zero basic duty to 'bulk consumers' who consume more than ten quintals of sugar per month as raw material for production or consumption or use in any manner, other than sale.

(d) It is too early to have any response in this regard as the above concession has been notified only with effect from 31.03.2010.

Quality of Street Food

4741. SHRI NARAHARI MAHATO: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to ensure the quality of street food in the country;

(b) whether the Government has received project proposals from various urban local bodies for the improvement in quality of street food;

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

(d) the status of implementation of the said projects?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI): (a) and (b) Street food and regulation of its quality is within the jurisdiction of State Government and local Municipal Authorities. With a view to ensure availability of safe and wholesome food for human consumption and to safeguard interests of consumers, Government of India has constituted Food Safety and Standards Authority of India under the Food Safety and Standards Act 2006. Sub-section (2) of section 31 of the said Act provides for regulation of quality and hygiene of food being manufactured and sold by a petty manufacturer, petty retailer, hawker, itinerant vendor etc, which covers street food also. The Food Authority has informed that it has not received any project proposal from urban local bodies with regard to improvement in quality of street food.

(c) and (d) Do not arise.

Funds to Corporations for Urban Facelift

4742. SHRI SURESH KUMAR SHETKAR: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government is sanctioning sufficient funds to the corporations for urban facelift in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the funds allocated and released for the purpose during the Eleventh Five Year Plan, State/UT-wise;

(c) the unspent amount so far on this account, State/UT-wise;

(d) whether the demands from State Governments and UT Administrations are still lying pending for the release of sufficient funds for the purpose; and

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

THE MINISTRY OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (PROF. SAUGATA ROY):

(a) and (b) As per guidelines under Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM), funds under Urban Infrastructure and Governance (UIG) would be released as Additional Central Assistance (ACA) (100% Central Grant in respect of central share) to the State Government or its designated State Level Nodal Agency (SLNA). The nodal agency will disburse central assistance to Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) or para-statal agencies as the case may be as soft loan or grant-cum-loan or grant. Detail fo the funds allocated and released for the purpose during the Eleventh Five Year Plan, State/UT-wise is in the enclosed Statement-I.

(c) Details are given in the Statement-II.

(d) and (e) 12 Detailed Project Reports from State Governments/Union Territories submitted for consideration for funding under UIG of JNNURM are under technical appraisal. The proposals which are found to be in conformity with the guidelines of JNNURM are considered by the Central Sanctioning and Monitoring Committee (SCMC) for approval subject to their technical appraisal and availability of funds.

Statement I

Funds released in (Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of State	Additional Central Assistance (ACA) Committed 2007-08	ACA Released 2007-08	ACA Committed 2008-09	ACA Released 2008-09	ACA Committed 2009-10	ACA Released 2009-10
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	91532.30	48916.54	34993.75	18898.95	13935.00	24885.07
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.00	2006.94	8215.65	2053.91	0.00	2006.94
3.	Assam	25284.60	791.26	0.00	6321.15	9000.00	7112.41
4.	Bihar	0.00	461.93	37628.03	1955.62	0.00	7441.39
5.	Chandigarh	0.00	1544.92	0.00	405.20	10738.80	0.00
6.	Chhattisgarh	0.00	1272.80	10000.00	0.00	0.00	12145.60
7.	Delhi	0.00	0.00	17472.30	2220.58	186904.60	15100.00
8.	Goa	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
9.	Gujarat	70210.79	24563.54	54381.69	47035.34	20604.09	47788.21
10.	Haryana	5359.35	1339.84	24674.50	9147.46	0.00	0.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
11.	Himachal Pradesh	0.00	0-00	5788.80	0.00	3880.00	2619.01
12.	Jammu and Kashmir	13353.30	6877.36	10000.00	2500.00	0.00	0.00
13.	Jharkhand	0.00	0.00	48268.46	6682.46	0.00	5384.66
14.	Karnataka	59596.42	18766.61	32222.25	12992.94	4332.00	22782.60
15.	Kerala	1964.80	6319.93	18405.20	3350.50	1105.00	2439.45
16.	Madhya Pradesh	23129.06	7914.35	24275.82	15931.43	20115.70	12343.27
17.	Maharashtra	75275.77	56827.52	141678.39	88349.54	10336.86	88649.86
18.	Manipur	2322.64	580.66	2308.34	0.00	9225.12	2883.37
19.	Meghalaya	0.00	0.00	19616.15	4904.04	0.00	0.00
20.	Mizoram	1513.62	378.41	0.00	0.00	0.00	756.82
21.	Nagaland	2273.04	179.00	0.00	389.26	4538.19	1702.81
22.	Orissa	0.00	9978.37	18818.40	3338.00	4500.00	2491.60
23.	Punjab	21389.00	4145.29	3624.50	4939.22	2289.00	3346.62
24.	Puducherry	16272.00	4068.00	3972.80	993.20	0.00	0.00
25.	Rajasthan	27561.44	10654.03	24551.97	20281.38	0.00	2826.10
26.	Sikkim	2152.81	538.20	0.00	538.20	6535.49	1663.87
27.	Tamil Nadu	60731.11	16093.02	101845.69	28446.11	9000.00	37723.44
28.	Tripura	0.00	0.00	7043.40	1760.85	9000.00	2250.00
29.	Uttar Pradesh	87189.91	21365.55	143592.93	43078.75	31500.00	47632.21
30.	Uttarakhand	9867.30	1523.85	13205.62	2678.56	4628.00	7546.69
31.	West Bengal	18275.18	5687.25	55685.13	22857.17	44822.75	27717.88
Total		615254.44	252795.17	862269.77	352049.82	406990.60	389239.88

Statement II

Figures (Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	Name of State/UT	Original Allocation for 7 years (2005-12)	Additional Allocation worked out as per Plg. Commission's O.M. dated 24.12.08	Total Allocation	Additional Central Assistance (ACA) Committed
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1718.45	400.00	2118.45	2054.28
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	7.40	100.00	107.40	162.43

1	2	3	4	5	6
3.	Assam	173.20	100.00	273.20	374.49
4.	Bihar	442.41	150.00	592.41	394.75
5.	Chandigarh	170.87	100.00	270.87	152.97
6.	Chhattisgarh	148.03	100.00	248.03	342.91
7.	Delhi	2723.18	100.00	2823.18	2043.77
8.	Goa	20.94	100.00	120.94	0.00
9.	Gujarat	2078.81	500.00	2578.81	2365.40
10.	Haryana	223.32	100.00	323.32	352.23
11.	Himachal Pradesh	30.66	100.00	130.66	117.59
12.	Jammu and Kashmir	338.36	150.00	488.36	469.46
13.	Jharkhand	641.20	300.00	941.20	482.68
14.	Karnataka	1374.59	150.00	1524.59	1460.25
15.	Kerala	474.76	200.00	674.76	645.54
16.	Madhya Pradesh	978.50	350.00	1328.50	1169.20
17.	Maharashtra	5055.55	450.00	5505.55	5152.02
18.	Manipur	52.87	100.00	152.87	138.56
19.	Meghalaya	56.68	100.00	156.68	196.16
20.	Mizoram	48.22	100.00	148.22	15.13
21.	Nagaland	16.28	100.00	116.28	68.11
22.	Orissa	172.35	150.00	322.35	637.12
23.	Punjab	507.75	200.00	707.75	362.69
24.	Puducherry	106.80	100.00	206.80	202.44
25.	Rajasthan	598.69	150.00	748.69	777.43
26.	Sikkim	6.13	100.00	106.13	86.88
27.	Tamil Nadu	1950.66	300.00	2250.66	2237.19
28.	Tripura	40.18	100.00	140.18	160.43
29.	Uttar Pradesh	2119.41	650.00	2769.41	2707.05
30.	Uttarakhand	205.34	200.00	405.34	276.98
31.	West Bengal	3018.40	200.00	3218.40	1630.29
	Total	25500.00	6000.00	31500.00	27189.05

UN-Habitat Report on Slum Dwellers

4743. SHRI P. BALRAM:
SHRI SURESH KUMAR SHETKAR:
SHRI PONNAM PRABHAKAR:

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

(a) Whether the UN-HABITAT has prepared and released any report on slum dwellers recently;

(b) If so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reaction of the Union Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (PROF. SAUGATA ROY):

(a) and (b) The UN-HABITAT has recently released a Report titled 'State of the World's Cities 2010/2011: Bridging the Urban Divide'. Details of the Report are given as Statement.

(c) Government has already announced Rajiv Awas Yojana (RAY) to assist States/Union Territories which are willing to assign property rights to slum dwellers. The Government's effort will be to make India slum free through implementation of RAY.

Statement*State of the World's Cities 2010/11 - UN-HABITAT - Summary of Findings*

- A total 227 million people in the world have moved out of slum conditions since 2000, meaning Governments have collectively surpassed the Millennium Development target by 2.2 times.
- 22 million people in developing countries moved out of slums each year between 2000 and 2010 as a result of slum upgrading.
- While welcome, the overall reduction in the world's urban divide still requires greater effort since the "absolute number" of slum dwellers has actually increased from 776.7 million in 2000 to some 827.6 million in 2010. This means that 55 million new slum dwellers have been added to the global urban population since 2000.
- The progress made on the slum target has not been enough to counter the growth of Informal settlements in the developing world, as stated by UN-HABITAT.

- Efforts to reduce the number of slum dwellers, and the urban divide at its most unacceptable, are neither satisfactory nor adequate, especially when considering that 50.6% of the world's population (or 3.49 billion) now live in urban areas.
- Regionally, today, sub-Saharan Africa has the largest slum population where 199.5 million (or 61.7%) of its urban population live in such areas. It is followed by Southern Asia with 190.7 million (35%), Eastern Asia with 189.6 million (28.2%), Latin America and the Caribbean with 110.7 million (23.5%), South-Eastern Asia with 88.9 million (31%), Western Asia with 35 million (24.6%), North Africa with 11.8 million (13.3%) and Oceania with six million (24.1%).
- Short of drastic action, the world slum population will probably grow by six million each year (or another 61 million people) to hit a total of 889 million by 2020.
- Governments in Asia region succeeded in improving the lives of 172 million slum dwellers. This represents 74% of the total number of urban residents in the world who no longer suffer from inadequate housing.
- The greatest advances in the region were in South and Eastern Asia where 145 million moved out of the "slum dweller" category (73 million and 72 million respectively); this represented a 24% decrease in the total population living in slums in both sub-regions.
- Countries in Southeast Asia also improved the living conditions of 33 million slum residents - a decrease of 22%.
- In absolute numbers, China and India have improved the lives of more slum dwellers than any other country. Together, they have lifted at least 125 million out of slum conditions between 1990 and 2010.
- China has made the most progress, with improvements to the day-to-day conditions of 65.3 million urban residents who were living with one or more factors of shelter deprivation. In proportional terms, China's Urban slum population fell from 37.3% in 2000 to some 28.2% in 2010, a 25% relative decrease.

- India has helped 59.7 million urban residents out of slum conditions since 2000. Slum prevalence fell from 41.5% in 1990 to some 28.1% in 2010, a relative decrease of 32%.

Source: 'State of the World's Cities 2010/2011: Bridging the Urban Divide'.

National Real Estate Development Council

4744. SHRI PRASANTA KUMAR MAJUMDAR: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

- whether the Government has formed a National Real Estate Development Council (NREDC);
- if so, the details and purpose thereof;
- the composition of this Council; and
- the role of Government in this Council?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (PROF. SAUGATA ROY): (a) to (c) National Real Estate Development Council (NAREDCO) was formed in the year 1998, under the Chief Patronship of the then Minister of Urban Affairs and Employment, Government of India, by public and private sector enterprises engaged in housing and real estate development. Presently, Minister of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation is its Chief Patron. The Chief Patron, as per NAREDCO's constitution, nominates six persons; one person of eminence, three from the Government of India (two from Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation and one from Department of Consumer Affairs, Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution) and two from Government public sector enterprises, in the Governing body of the Council. A list of Council members is annexed as a Statement.

NAREDCO's prime objective is to self regulate and promote the real estate industry and safeguard consumer interest.

(d) NAREDCO being a self-regulatory and autonomous body, and as no financial assistance for its day-to-day functioning is being provided by the Government, the role of the Government is limited to patronship by Minister of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation.

Statement

MEMBERS

NATIONAL REAL ESTATE DEVELOPMENT COUNCIL

NOMINATED BY CHIEF PATRON

1. Person of Eminence
2. Joint Secy (Housing), Ministry of Housing & Urban Poverty Alleviation.
3. Joint Secretary (JNNURM), Ministry of Housing & Urban Poverty Alleviation.
4. Joint Secretary, Department of Consumer Affairs, Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution.
5. Building Materials & Technology Promotion Council (BMTPC).
6. Hindustan Prefab Limited.

HONARARY MEMBERS

7. FICCI Real Estate Committee, FICCI.
8. ASSOCHAM.
9. CIDC.

APPOINTED MEMBERS

10. Director General, NAREDCO

MEMBERS (FOUNDER)

11. Omaxe LIMITED
12. Arora & Associates Realty Ltd.
13. DLF Ltd.
14. K. Raheja Constructions Pvt. Ltd.
15. Parsvnath Developers Ltd.
16. Som Datt Builders Pvt. Ltd.
17. HUDCO Ltd.
18. ELDECO Infrastructure & Properties Ltd.
19. LIC Housing Finance Ltd.
20. National Housing Bank
21. Housing Development Finance Corporation Ltd.
22. Windsor Infrastructure Ltd.

23. Ansal Properties & Infrastructure Ltd.
24. Mahindra Lifespace Developers Ltd.
25. ATS Infrastructure Ltd.
26. Taneja Developers & Infrastructure Ltd.
27. Jaypee Greens Ltd.
28. Daksha Infrabuild (P) Ltd.
29. Badewals Infraproject Pvt. Ltd.
30. Pearls Infrastructure Projects Limited
31. Vigneshwara Developers Pvt. Ltd.
32. Greenfield Ventures Limited
33. Princeton Infrasturcture Ltd.
34. GMR Group
35. Prozone Enterprises Pvt. Ltd.
36. Sobha Developers Ltd.
37. BPTP Ltd.
38. Agarwal Associates (Promoters) Ltd.
39. Sahara Prime City Limited
40. Ansal Housing & Construction Ltd.
41. Orior Developers & Infrastructures Pvt. Ltd.
42. Rashmi Housing Pvt. Ltd.
43. Shanders Properties & Infrastructure Pvt. Ltd.

MEMBERS (PATRON)

44. Shipra Estate Ltd.
45. Arora & Associates Infradevelopers Pvt. Ltd.
46. Tulip Infratech Pvt. Ltd.
47. Suncity Project Pvt. Ltd.
48. Amrapali Group
49. G & C Global Consortium Pvt. Ltd.
50. Puri Construction Pvt. Ltd.
51. Mapsko Builders Pvt. Ltd.

MEMBERS (REGULAR)

52. Assotech Limited
53. AP Real Estate Developers Association

54. Landmark Apartments Pvt. Ltd.
55. UNITECH LTD.
56. Shriram Properties Ltd.
57. PNB Housing Finance Limited
58. Ambience Infrastructure Pvt. Ltd.
59. The India Cements Ltd.
60. Bengal Ambuja Housing Development Ltd.
61. Prestige Estates Projects (P) Ltd.
62. Alpha G:Corp Development Private Ltd.
63. Majestic Properties Pvt. Ltd.
64. Association of Certified Realtors of India
65. Delhi Apartments Pvt. Ltd.
66. Purvanchal Construction Works Pvt. Ltd.
67. DR Gaur Projects Pvt. Ltd.
68. Dhoot Developers Pvt. Ltd.
69. Realtech Group
70. Sandwoods Infratech Projects Pvt. Ltd.
71. Niho Construction Ltd.
72. Infinity Infotech Parks Ltd.
73. Grip Constructions Pvt. Ltd.
74. Era Landmarks (India) Ltd.
75. Gupta Promoters Private Limited
76. Tishman Speyer India Pvt. Ltd.
77. Mahagun India Pvt. Ltd.
78. ABW Infrastructure Limited

MEMBERS (ASSOCIATE)

79. Cement Manufacturers' Association
80. H & R Johnson (I) Ltd.
81. H.A.M. Enterprises
82. Raheja Developers Pvt. Ltd.
83. Rishabh Buildcon Pvt. Ltd.
84. IJM (India) Infrastructure Limited
85. Sunil Mantri Realty Ltd.
86. Real Estate I.Q.

MEMBERS (STATE)

87. Uttar Pradesh Real Estate Development Council (UP REDCO)
88. Rajasthan Real Estate Development Council (RAJ REDCO)

MEMBERS (ORDINARY)

89. Ashiana Homes Pvt. Ltd.
90. A.R. Venture Funds Management Pvt. Ltd.
91. Gulshan Homz (P) Ltd.
92. Fenesta Building Systems
93. Baba Ventures (P) Ltd. (Formerly Baba Infrastructures and Developers Limited)
94. Vinayak Shree Real Estate Pvt. Ltd.
95. Delton Cables Limited
96. M-Tech Developers Limited
97. ZEUS LAW Associates
98. Prabhatarn Developers Limited
99. RSL Developers Pvt. Ltd. (Formerly Bharath Hitech Developers Pvt. Ltd.)
100. ETT Limited
101. Zoom Developers Pvt.
102. Jain Realtors Pvt. Ltd.
103. Durocrete Construction Quality Rating Agency Pvt. Ltd.
104. M2K Infrastructure Pvt. Ltd.
105. Axiom Realtors Pvt. Ltd.
106. Ninex Developers Limited
107. ASF Infrastructure Pvt. Ltd.
108. SRS Infratech Pvt. Ltd.
109. Yajnas Academy of Real Estate Management
110. Cogent Enterprises Limited
111. Aum Infratech Pvt. Ltd.
112. The Institute of Real Estate Management
113. Berry Developers & Infrastructures Pvt. Ltd.
114. SITQ India Private Ltd. (Formerly Streit India Advisory Services Pvt. Ltd.)

115. CHD Developers Ltd.
116. A N Infrastructure & Developers Pvt. Ltd.
117. Exotica Housing & Infrastructure Co. Pvt. Ltd.
118. Piyush Colonizers Ltd.
119. Shristi Infrastructure Development Corporation Ltd.
120. HBN Home Colonisers Pvt. Ltd.
121. Kajaria Infrastructure.
122. CDP Real Estate Advisory India Private Limited
123. Saksham Real Estates Pvt. Ltd.
124. M3M India Limited

FII Ceiling

4745. SHRI AMARNATH PRADHAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the existing maximum limit of Foreign Institutional Investment (FII) in each of the financial instruments;

(b) whether the Government has any plan to hike the ceiling during the year 2010-2011; and

(c) if so, the details of the hike particularly on corporate bonds & Government bonds?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) The existing maximum limit of investment by Foreign Institutional Investors (FIIs) in each of the financial instruments are as under:

Equity Investments:

As per Regulation 15(5) and 15(6) of the SEBI (Foreign Institutional Investor) Regulations, 1995, following limits have been set for the investments by Foreign Institutional Investors (FIIs):

- (i) The purchase of equity shares of each company by a FII investing on his own account shall not exceed ten percent of the total issued capital of that company.
(ii) In respect of a FII investing in equity shares of a company on behalf of his sub-accounts, the investment on behalf of each such sub-account shall not exceed ten percent of the total issued capital of that company:

[Provided that in case of foreign corporates or individuals, each of such sub-account shall not invest more than 5 per cent of the total issued capital of the company in which such investment is made.]

The ceiling for overall investment for all FIIs taken together is 24 per cent of the paid up capital of the Indian company. This ceiling of 24 per cent for FII investment can be raised up to sectoral cap/statutory ceiling, subject to the approval of the board and the general body of the company passing a special resolution to that effect.

Debt Investments:

The FII investments in debt securities are Governed by the policy of the Government of India. Currently following limits are in effect:

Government Debt (G-Sec + Treasury Bill)	US\$ 5 billion
Corporate Debt (including Debt-oriented mutual fund and commercial paper)	US\$ 15 billion

Derivative Investments:

- (i) The FII position limits in stock based derivative contracts (Futures & Options)
 - For stocks having applicable market-wise position limit (MWPL) of Indian Rupees (INR) 5 billion or more, the combined futures and options position limit shall be 20 per cent of applicable MWPL or INR 3 billion, whichever is lower and within which stock futures position cannot exceed 10 per cent of applicable MWPL or INR 1.5 billion, whichever is lower.
 - For stocks having applicable market-wise position limit (MWPL) less than INR 5 billion, the combined futures and options position limit would be 20 per cent of applicable MWPL and futures position cannot exceed 20 per cent of applicable MWPL or INR 0.5 billion whichever is lower.
- (ii) FII Position limits in Index derivative contracts (Futures & Options)

FII position limit in all index options and futures contracts on a particular underlying index shall be INR 5 billion or 15 per cent of the total open interest of the

market in index options, whichever is higher, per exchange. This limit would be applicable on open positions in all option contracts on a particular underlying index.

In addition to the above, FIIs shall take exposure in equity index derivatives subject to the following limits:

- (i) Short positions in index derivatives (short futures, short calls and long puts) not exceeding (in notional value) the FII's holding of stocks.
- (ii) Long positions in index derivatives (long futures, long calls and short puts) not exceeding (in notional value) the FIIs holding of cash, Government securities, T-Bills and similar instruments.
- (iii) FII Position Limits in Interest rate derivative contracts

The notional value of gross open position of a FII in exchange traded interest rate derivative contracts shall be:

- (a) US\$ 100 million.
- (b) In addition to the above, the FII may take exposure in exchange traded interest rate derivative contracts to the extent of the book value of their cash market exposure in Government Securities.

(b) and (c) FIIs investment policy is reviewed periodically by Government in consultation with Securities and Exchange Board of India and Reserve Bank of India keeping in mind the current macroeconomic situation, changing market conditions, sectoral requirements, challenges faced in the external sector management and experience gained so far in administering the policy.

Cost Effectiveness of Renewable Sources of Energy

4746. SHRI N. CHELUVARAYA SWAMY: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has made any assessment regarding the cost effectiveness of power generated from the renewable sources of energy in the country; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH): (a) and (b) The cost effectiveness of power generation from renewable sources of energy is highly site and resource specific and also depends on other factors such as project capacity, chosen technology and need for storage. The inherent intermittent nature of these sources leading to low capacity utilization factors ranging from about 17% to 70% is a major factor determining the projects economic viability. Resource-wise details of estimated average annual electricity generation, project installation costs and costs of electricity generation are given in Statement.

Statement

Resource-wise details of estimated average annual electricity generation, project installation costs and costs of electricity generation

Sl. No.	Renewable Resource	Estimated average annual electricity generation (MU/MW)	Estimated project cost (Rs. in crore/MWeq)	Cost of Electricity Generation (Rs. per kWh)
1.	Solar PV Power	1.50	15-20	15-20
2.	Solar Thermal Power	2.00		
3.	Wind Power	2.00	5-6	2.50-3.50
4.	Small Hydro Power	3.50	5-7	2.50-3.50
5.	Biomass Power	4.00	5-6	2.50-3.50
6.	Bagasse Cogeneration	6.00		
7.	U&I Waste to Energy	6.00	3-10	3.00-5.50

Allocation of Funds Under JNNURM

4747. SHRI VIKRAMBHAI ARJANBHAI MADAM: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any year-wise allocation of funds under the Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewable Mission (JNNURM);

(b) if so, the allocation made under the JNNURM to the State Government since its inception, year-wise and State-wise;

(c) if not, the criteria/norms adopted for allocation of funds under the JNNURM;

(d) whether as against the provision of Rs. 586.06 crore, the Union Government has released only Rs. 28.45 crore to the Government of Gujarat under JNNURM for the year 2007-08;

(e) if so, the main reasons therefor; and

(f) the time by which the remaining amount is likely to be released to be Government of Gujarat?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (PROF. SAUGATA ROY): (a) and (b) Planning Commission has made indicative allocation under Urban Infrastructure & Governance (UIG) of Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) for all the States for the complete Mission period *i.e.* 2005-2012. In addition, the Planning Commission vide its O.M. dated 24.12.2008 made additional allocation of Rs. 100 crore for million plus cities & capital cities and Rs. 50 crore for the remaining cities. Year-wise indicative allocation State-wise separately for UIG components of JNNURM has been made by the Planning Commission for the year 2007-08 only. Details of allocation made under UIG of JNNURM State-wise is enclosed as Statement.

(c) The criteria/norms for allocation for UIG is based on urban population of Mission cities.

(d) and (e) No, Madam. The allocation for the year 2007-08 under UIG of JNNURM for the State of Gujarat is Rs. 228.67 crore and Rs. 245.63 crore has been released for the State of Gujarat during the year 2007-08.

(f) As per guidelines under JNNURM, the first installment of 25% will be released on signing of Memorandum of Agreement by the State Government/ULB/Para-Statal for Implementation of JNNURM projects. The balance amount of assistance shall be released as far as possible in three installments upon receipt of Utilisation Certificates to the extent of 70% of the grants (Central & State) and subject to achievement of milestones agreed for implementation of mandatory and optional reforms at the State and ULB/Parastatal level as envisaged in the Memorandum of Agreement.

Statement

Figures (Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	Name of State/UT	Original Allocation for 7 years (2005-12)	Additional Allocation worked out as per Plg. Commission's O.M. dated 24.12.08	Total Allocation
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1718.45	400.00	2118.45
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	7.40	100.00	107.40
3.	Assam	173.2	100.00	273.20
4.	Bihar	442.41	150.00	592.41
5.	Chandigarh	170.87	100.00	270.87
6.	Chhattisgarh	148.03	100.00	248.03
7.	Delhi	2723.18	100.00	2823.18
8.	Goa	20.94	100.00	120.94
9.	Gujarat	2078.81	500.00	2578.81
10.	Haryana	223.32	100.00	323.32
11.	Himachal Pradesh	30.66	100.00	130.66
12.	Jammu and Kashmir	338.36	150.00	488.36
13.	Jharkhand	641.20	300.00	941.20
14.	Karnataka	1374.59	150.00	1524.59
15.	Kerala	474.76	200.00	674.76
16.	Madhya Pradesh	978.50	350.00	1328.50
17.	Maharashtra	5055.55	450.00	5505.55
18.	Manipur	52.87	100.00	152.87
19.	Meghalaya	56.68	100.00	156.68
20.	Mizoram	48.22	100.00	148.22
21.	Nagaland	16.28	100.00	116.28
22.	Orissa	172.35	150.00	322.35
23.	Punjab	507.75	200.00	707.75
24.	Puducherry	106.80	100.00	206.80
25.	Rajasthan	598.69	150.00	748.69
26.	Sikkim	6.13	100.00	106.13

1	2	3	4	5
27.	Tamil Nadu	1950.66	300.00	2250.66
28.	Tripura	40.18	100.00	140.18
29.	Uttar Pradesh	2119.41	650.00	2769.41
30.	Uttarakhand	205.34	200.00	405.34
31.	West Bengal	3018.40	200.00	3218.40
Total		25500.00	6000.00	31500.00

Promotion of Condoms and Contraceptives among Rural People

4748. SHRI KAUSHALENDRA KUMAR: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken and the criteria laid down for the promotion of condoms and contraceptives in the country;

(b) whether the use of condom has gone down while oral contraceptives are gaining popularity in the country;

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

(d) the further steps proposed to be taken by the Government to create awareness about use of condoms and contraceptives among rural masses in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI): (a) Under National Family Welfare Programme, contraceptives, namely Male Condoms, Oral Contraceptive Pills (OCP), Intra uterine Device (Cut-T), Emergency Contraceptive Pills, Tubal Rings are procured and supplied, free by Government of India to all States and UTs for increasing usage of contraceptives, both for prevention of unwanted pregnancies and to prevent transmission of HIV/AIDS. Significant efforts have also been made by Department of AIDS Control to increase the awareness and usage of condoms to prevent the transmission of HIV/AIDS through condom promotion programmes.

Ministry of Health and Family Welfare has also scheme for Social Marketing of Condoms and OCPs. These contraceptives are supplied through Social Marketing Organization (SMOs) at a subsidized rates.

Community Based Area Project or Social Marketing of Condoms and Contraceptives is also being implemented through various Non Governmental Organizations (NGOs) for creating better access in underserved rural areas so as to generate demand for increased condom use.

(b) No; As per National Family Health Survey (NFHS) and District Level Health Survey (DLHS), the usage of both Condoms and Oral Contraceptive Pills (OCPs) has gone up Results of NFHS and DLHS Survey is annexed as a Statement.

(c) Not applicable in view of reply to part (b) above.

(d) To increase the awareness and accessibility of condoms in rural areas and among target group, NACO Targeted Condom Social Marketing Programme has been launched in year 2008. The first two phases of NACO Targeted Condom Social Marketing Programme was successfully implemented. Further during Phase-III 2010-11), Targeted Condom Social Marketing Programme will be expanded. The sales coverage in rural areas will be 50% and outlet coverage will be 56% of the total target.

States/UTs are provided funds for Information Education and Communication (IEC) under National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) for creating awareness on use of contraceptives.

Statement

District Level Health Survey (DLHS)

Contraceptive Prevalence Rate (CPR)	Contraceptive	DLHS-2	DLHS-3
	Condom	4.6% of CPR	5.2% of CPR
OCP	3.5% of CPR	4.0% of CPR	

National Family Welfare Health Survey (NFHS)

Contraceptive Prevalence Rate (CPR)	Contraceptive NHFS	NFHS-1	NFHS-2	NFHS-3
	Condom	2.4% of CPR	3.1% of CPR	3.1 % of CPR
	OCP	1.2% of CPR	2.1% of CPR	3.1% of CPR

*[Translation]***Inaccuracy of the Diagnostic Tests**

4749 SHRIMATI SUSHILA SAROJ: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether according to a report of the Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR) that due to the inaccuracy of the diagnostic tests suggested by the doctors to patients before medication, the patients have to consume medicines unnecessarily;

(b) if so, whether the Government has taken any decision to ensure accuracy of such diagnostic tests for patients; and

(c) if so, the time by which it will be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI S. GANDHISELVAN): (a) to (c) Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR) has informed that they are not aware of any report in which it has been found that the inaccuracy of the diagnostic tests suggested by doctors to patients before medication, the patients have to consume medicines unnecessarily. The Department of Science and Technology has established the National Accreditation Board of Laboratories (NABL), a Government-funded society, for accreditation of clinical laboratories doing diagnostic test.

*[English]***Transfer of Lands in Karnataka**

4750. SHRI G.M. SIDDESHWARA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Karnataka has requested to the Union Government to transfer its surplus land to Chamarajendra Academy of Visual Arts (CAVA) in the State;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reaction of the Union Government thereto?

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

(b) A request was received from Government of Karnataka for transfer of 5 acres of land of Government of India Text Book Press, Mysore to Chamarajendra Academy of Visual Arts (CAVA), a Fine Arts College, under the Department of Kannada and Culture, Government of Karnataka.

(c) A decision has been taken to allow the transfer of 5 acres of land of Government of India Text Book Press, Mysore to CAVA. The decision has also been intimated to the State Government of Karnataka.

Impact of Dubai Crisis on India

4751. SHRI ABDUL RAHMAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the extent or value of exposure of banks in India in the financial system of the Government of Dubai at the time when Dubai World's proposed restructuring of debt had caused sharp market reaction;

(b) whether an assessment of such debt crisis on banks in India and the general public in India has been or is being made; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (c) The details of exposure of Indian Scheduled Commercial Banks in India to Dubai World, Nakheel Reality and its Group Companies as on November 30, 2009 is as under:

Name of the Bank	Exposure to Dubai World, Nakheel Reality and its Group Companies as on November 30, 2009 (amount in US\$ Million)
1	2
Bank of Baroda	200.00 (F.B)
State Bank of India	50.00 (F.B)
ICICI Bank	25.00 (N.F.B.), 3.54 (F.B)

1	2
HDFC Bank	4.23 (N.F.B.)
HSBC	22.02 (F.B.), 23.98 (N.F.B.)
Standard Chartered Bank	102.30 (F.B.), 19.10 (N.F.B.)
Citi Bank	76.17 (F.B.), 10.63 (N.F.B.)
Total	454.03 (F.B.), 82.94 (N.F.B.)

F.B. - Fund Based Facilities, N.F.B. - Non-Fund Based Facilities

The Government is of the view that the recent global financial crisis has proved the soundness and resilience of our banking system, which has regained and sustained economic growth momentum in the country. The Indian public sector banks are adequately capitalized. Besides, Government is laying added emphasis on maintaining higher level of Capital-to-Risk Weighted Assets Ratio (CRAR) by the banks than the regulatory threshold limit so as to meet any additional provisioning requirement arising out of any unforeseen higher NPA slippages.

Consolidation of MFIs

4752. SHRI NARANBHAI KACHHADIA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the lending procedure adopted by Government has lead to the Consolidation of Micro Finance Institutes (MFIs);

(b) if so, the details of the MFIs lending State-wise and Institution-wise:

(c) whether the Government has any proposal to synchronize the Self-Help-Groups and MFIs;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) 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) and (b) National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) provides capital support to MFIs to strengthen their capital base and to enable them to leverage funds from financial institutions NABARD also provides Revolving Fund Assistance (RFA) support to MFIs for on-lending to the poor, either individually or in the group mode. The institution wise data on lending by banks to MFIs for onward lending to borrowers for the country as a whole is as under:

Agency	Years	Amount of loan disbursed to NGOs/ MFIs		Loan Outstanding against NGOs/MFIs as on 31 March		Percentage Recovery of loans range
		No. of MFIs	Amount (Rs. crore)	No. of MFIs	Amount (Rs. crore)	
Commercial Banks (Public and Private)	2007-08	497	1,968.60	1,072	2,745.24	82-100
	2008-09	522	3,718.93	1,762	4,977.89	70-100
	%growth	5.0	88.9	64.4	81.3	—
Regional Rural Banks (RRBs)	2007-08	8	1.51	24	3.58	90-100
	2008-09	59	13.40	153	31.20	87-100
	%growth	637.5	787.4	537.5	771.5	—
Coop, Banks	2007-08	13	0.04	13	0.02	100
	2008-09	0	0	0	0	NA
	%growth	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Total	2007-08	518	1,970.15	1,109	2,748.84	—
	2008-09	581	3,732.33	1,915	5,009.09	—
	%growth	12.2	89.4	72.7	82.2	—

(c) to (e) A Self Help Group (SHG) is a group of about 10 to 20 persons from a homogenous background who come together voluntarily for addressing the common socio-economic problems including credit. MFIs on the other hand are a delivery mechanism for providing credit services to the poor with financial support from external donors and financial institutions. They borrow from financial institutions for on-lending to either individuals or in group mode. As such there is no bar on MFIs meeting the credit needs of the SHGs.

Coaching for Civil Services

4753. SHRI S. PAKKIRAPPA: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the State-wise details of Civil Services related coaching funded by the Government during each of the last three years;

(b) whether the State Government of Karnataka has sent a proposal to the Union Government for coaching of Scheduled Tribe candidates in Civil Service and other

Competitive Examinations under the Centrally Sponsored Coaching and Allied Schemes and requested for Central Assistance during 2008-09 Revised Scheme in September, 2009;

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

(d) the time and amount likely to be released to the State Government for this purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (DR. TUSHAR CHAUDHARY): (a) The State-wise details of Civil Services related coaching funded by the Ministry of Tribal Affairs under the scheme of Coaching for Scheduled Tribes during the last three years *i.e.* 2007-08, 2008-09 and 2009-10 is given in the Statement.

(b) No, Madam.

(c) and (d) Do not arise.

Statement

State-wise details of Civil Services related coaching funded by the Ministry of Tribal Affairs during last three years i.e. 2007-08, 2008-09 and 2009-10 under the scheme of Coaching for Scheduled Tribes

(Rs. in lakh)

Name of the State	Name of the State/UT/ University/Private Institutions	Name of the Course	2007-08 Funds Released	2008-09 Funds Released	2009-10 Funds Released
1	2	3	4	5	6
Chhattisgarh	Career Plus Educational Society, 302-A-37-38-39, Ansal Building, 3rd Floor, Near Batra Cinema, Dr. Mukherjee Nagar, Delhi-09 (for Chhattisgarh)	(1) Civil Services/State Civil Service (Pre.)	19.00*	55.01*	41.41*
	Delhi Education Centre, 28A/11, Gia Saria, Near IIT, Hauz Khas, Delhi-110 016 (for Chhattisgarh)	Civil Services/State Civil Service (Pre.)	9.00	17.75	0.00
Delhi	Career Plus Educational Society, 302-A-37-38-39, Ansal Building, 3rd Floor, Near Batra Cinema, Dr. Mukherjee Nagar, Delhi-09 (for Delhi)	(1) Civil Services/State Civil Service (Pre.) (2) Civil Services/State Civil Services (Main)	18.80	24.06	38.41
	Delhi Education Centre, 28A/11, Gia Saria, Near IIT, Hauz Khas, Delhi-110016 (for Delhi)	(1) Civil Services/State Civil Service (Pre.) (2) Civil Services/State Civil Services (Main)	8.80	18.00	14.62

1	2	3	4	5	6
Jharkhand	Jharkhand Vikas Sansthan, L-104, Agrora Housinz Colony, Ranchi Jharkhand	Civil Services/State Civil Service (Pre.)	0.00	0.00	10.50
	Hans Study Centre, 76, Circular Road, Ranchi Jharkhand	Civil Services/State Civil Service (Pre.)	0.00	0.00	10.95
Mahya Pradesh	Krestar Educational & Welfare Society, 2nd Floor, Yamonotri Apartment 96, Nehru Colony, Thatipur, Gwalior, Pin-474011, M.P.	(1) Civil Services/State Civil Service (Pre.) (2) Civil/State Civil Service (Main)	18.00	33.90	30.44
	Kothari Institute, 7, Shivvilas Palace, Rajwada Chock, Indore, MP	(1) Civil Services/State Civil Service (Pre.) (2) Civil/State Civil Service (Main)	15.00*	29.94*	36.82*
	Kundan Kalyan Samiti (Kautilya Academy), Birla Nagar Gwalior M.P.	Civil Services/State Civil Service (Pre.)	0.00	0.00	11.00
Rajasthan	B.L.Saini Coaching Center, Tonk Phatak, Jaipur, Rajasthan-302018, Rajasthan	Civil Services/State Civil Service (Pre.)	17.60*	28.39*	24.37*
Tripura	School of Science, At-Kungaban, Distt-West Tripura, Tripura	Civil Services/State Civil Service	0.00	0.00	9.00
West Bengal	North Bengal Subanta Pally Foundation of Global Environment, At-Paul Bhawan, Shivmandir, PO-Kadamtala, Distt-Darjeeling, W.B.	Civil Services/State Civil Service	0.00	0.00	9.00

Note: *Funds includes coaching for other Competitive Examinations.

Discrimination in Insurance Coverage

4754. SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether according to insurance policy a general employee is given a maximum insurance cover of rupees five lakh whereas a handicapped employee is given the insurance cover of rupees one lakh only;

(b) if so, the reasons for this discrimination;

(c) whether the Government has submitted an affidavit in the Delhi High Court in this regard;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the corrective measures taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to remove the said discrimination?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b)

The Life Insurance Corporation of India (LIC) has informed that it does not discriminate on the quantum of insurance that can be granted to handicapped persons. The amount of insurance would normally depend upon age and income of the life to be assured and thus there is no discrimination against a handicapped employee as compared to a general employee. Further the Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority (IRDA) has reported that it has not stipulated the maximum cover to be granted for insurance in respect of general employees or handicapped employees.

(c) This Department has not filed any affidavit in Delhi High Court in this regard.

(d) and (e) Do not arise.

Installation of Bio-Metric Machines

4755. SHRI P. KUMAR: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the bio-metric attendance machines installed under the National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) to ensure that doctors attend primary and community health centres in rural areas are not functioning properly;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the alternative steps taken/proposed to be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (c) "Health" is a 'State' subject and health manpower is in the administrative control of the respective State/UT Governments. The service matter including punctuality, regularity and disciplinary matters etc. are concern of the respective State/UT Governments. Any action in this regard is taken by the respective State/UT Governments as per the service rules. However, National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) has attempted to strengthen their accountability to PRIs/Rogi Kalyan Samities etc.

WB's Refusal to Finance Projects

4756. SHRI ANANDRAO ADSUL:
SHRI GAJANAN D. BABAR:
SHRI DHARMENDRA YADAV:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether World Bank has refused to finance any Arunachal Pradesh specific project;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the response of the Union Government thereto; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) No, Madam. The World Bank has not refused to finance any project in Arunachal Pradesh.

(b) to (d) Do not arise.

Provision of Lift and ramps in Pushpa Bhawan

4757. SHRI PURNMASI RAM: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Pushpa Bhawan houses large number of Government offices and thousands of persons visit these offices daily;

(b) if so, whether the Pushpa Bhawan is not a disabled friendly building and disabled persons find it difficult to climb up stairs;

(c) if so, the steps taken to make provision of lift and ramps in Pushpa Bhawan to make it disabled friendly;

(d) whether the European type commode has been provided in an the laboratories of Pushpa Bhawan under upgradation; and

(e) if not, the time by which the same is likely to be provided in the Pushpa Bhawan?

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

(b) and (c) Provision of ramps has already been made at all the entrances of Pushpa Bhawan. This four storeyed building is about 30 years old and no lifts were provided in the building at that time. Installation of lifts is being planned by CPWD to make it disabled friendly.

(d) Yes, European style commodes have already been provided in all the laboratories of Pushpa Bhawan.

(e) Not, applicable in view of (d) above.

CAG Audit Report

4758. SHRI R. DHROVANARAYANA: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Comptroller and Auditor General of India (CAG) has revealed in its recent Audit Report on the National Commission for Women (NCW) a huge backlog of complaints were not either taken up or dispose of;

(b) if so whether CAG has also observed that out of 22 NGOs or individuals that were given grants worth Rs. 22 lakhs for research projects, 15 have not even submitted an Interim Report;

(c) if so, the outcome of the Report and other shortcomings of the Commission mentioned in the Audit Report;

(d) the reaction of the Government thereto; and

(e) the steps taken by the Government on the Audit Report?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) Yes, Madam. In the annual audit inspection of 2008-09, issue of pendency has been pointed out. Efforts are made to settle and cut down the pendency by NCW. However, as NCW depends on State Government, District Administration, Police Officers and other departments of Government and private companies for reports and is required, in matrimonial discord cases & domestic violence cases, to hold detailed hearing/counselling sessions with the concerned parties, the pendency results.

(b) Sanctioning of grants for Research Studies to NGOs/individuals, is part of a process which spillover at times, to the next financial year depending on the complexity of the study. As a result, there is a gap between the release of grant and submission of study report.

(c) to (e) The audit has found the general condition of the accounts of the NCW satisfactory. The points raised by audit have been noted by NCW, for corrective action, wherever required.

Balika Samridhi Yojana

4759. SHRI KODIKKUNNIL SURESH: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the State Government of Kerala has spent an amount of Rs. 1894.34 lakhs as against the Government of India's release of Rs. 875.474 lakhs till 2005-06 on the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Balika Samridhi Yojana;

(b) if so, whether the State Government has requested for reimbursement of the excess amount spent of Rs. 1018.886 lakhs;

(c) whether the Union Government has considered the request of the State Government; and

(d) if so, the time by which amount is likely to be released to the State Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) to (d) The scheme of Balika

Samridhi Yojana (BSY) was implemented from 1997-98 to 2004-05. Under the scheme, a sum of Rs. 875.474 lakhs was disbursed to the Government of Kerala. Though the Govt. of Kerala had requested in November, 2006 for re-imburement of Rs. 1018.886 lakhs spent by them over and above the amount disbursed, it has not been possible to accept the request as no allocation has been made under the scheme since 2005-06.

Residential Schools for ST Students

4760. SHRI RAMKISHUN: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of proposals for the setting up of residential schools under consideration of the Government, State-wise; and

(b) the details of funds held up pending receipt of utilisation certificates from the existing residential schools?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (DR. TUSHAR CHAUDHARY): (a) and (b) The Ministry of Tribal Affairs administers schemes for socio economic development of Scheduled Tribes. The Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment which administers schemes for Scheduled Castes (SC) does not have scheme for setting up Residential Schools in States for SC Students. However, under the Scheme of Grant in aid to Voluntary Organizations for SC, *inter alia*, grant for setting up of Residential School is considered. Submission of Utilization Certificate within twelve months of closure of the financial year is a mandatory pre-condition for release.

Disbursal of Funds under RIDF

4761. SHRI NAMA NAGESWARA RAO: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of funds allocated, released and utilized under the Rural Infrastructure Development Fund (RIDF) by the Government during the last three years, State-wise;

(b) whether there is a continuous shortfall in the disbursal of funds under the RIDF;

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

(d) the corrective measures taken/being taken by the Government to enhance the rate of disbursal and optimum utilization of the funds allocated under RIDF?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) has reported the details of the Rural Infrastructure Development Fund (RIDF) loans allocated, sanctioned and disbursed during the years 2007-08, 2008-09 and 2009-10 as under:

(Rs. in crore)

Tranche	Allocation	Sanctions	Disbursement
RIDF-XIII (2007-08)	12,000	12,705.64	8,034.93
RIDF-XIV (2008-09)	14,000	14,708.02	10,458.64
RIDF-XV (2009-10)	14,000	15,629.82	12,387.54

The State-wise details of allocations & sanctions and disbursements are given in enclosed Statements-I and II.

(b) and (c) From the above table, it may be observed that there is no continuous shortfall in the disbursement of funds under RIDF. The allocation under RIDF

is announced every year and the same is sanctioned to various States during the year itself. Thus, there is no shortfall in sanctions. The projects sanctioned are implemented in the next 3-4 years. The achievement level of completed tranches is about 89% of the allocation. The balance 11% remained unutilised due to States' sourcing alternative funding, change in priority of the new Governments in the States, lapse/deletion of projects due to change in design/cost revisions, time overrun, etc.

(d) National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) has reported that the projects under RIDF are being monitored on an on-going basis by the implementing Departments of the State Government. Besides, the projects sanctioned under RIDF are also monitored at the State level by High Power Committee (HPC) headed by the Chief Secretary/ Finance Secretary of the State, which meets on a quarterly basis. All the project implementing Departments and NABARD are members of the Committee with their own internal monitoring mechanism. NABARD has also been monitoring the RIDF projects through desk monitoring and field visits on a selective basis.

Statement I

NABARD-RIDF State-wise allocation and sanctions for past three years

(Rs. Crore)

Name of the State	RIDF XIII (2007-08)		RIDF XIV (2008-09)		RIDF XV (2009-10)	
	Allocation	Sanction	Allocation	Sanction	Allocation	Sanction
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Andhra Pradesh	919.00	1265.85	1053.00	1315.21	966.00	1184.96
Arunachal Pradesh	167.00	29.22	167.00	122.09	176.00	56.20
Assam	331.00	88.49	336.00	113.23	335.00	300.19
Bihar	584.00	589.04	697.00	752.23	701.00	876.66
Chhattisgarh	420.00	75.56	546.00	71.88	540.00	85.57
Goa	55.00	27.27	159.00	85.50	180.00	148.59
Gujarat	646.00	649.03	800.00	1084.93	821.00	971.53
Haryana	233.00	258.45	286.00	287.94	343.00	543.43
Himachal Pradesh	298.00	299.27	406.00	425.12	397.00	454.13
Jammu and Kashmir	466.00	602.13	606.00	342.43	569.00	653.69

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Jharkhand	350.00	406.86	489.00	630.76	513.00	566.75
Karnataka	584.00	960.70	659.00	660.53	637.00	656.56
Kerala	283.00	298.30	283.00	500.71	291.00	353.26
Madhya Pradesh	771.00	1261.22	834.00	974.92	914.00	1175.79
Maharashtra	751.00	1083.71	811.00	1122.66	842.00	913.85
Manipur	51.00	-	69.00	-	53.00	3.78
Meghalaya	84.00	56.85	108.00	66.15	114.00	135.11
Mizoram	70.00	22.33	93.00	1.07	87.00	74.72
Nagaland	70.00	14.57	87.00	239.72	78.00	187.08
Orissa	501.00	508.96	599.00	849.25	584.00	759.58
Punjab	212.00	335.62	330.00	525.20	340.00	552.64
Rajasthan	760.00	824.97	913.00	1099.71	863.00	1015.39
Sikkim	47.00	42.16	47.00	99.27	66.00	176.59
Tamil Nadu	531.00	956.83	680.00	905.42	706.00	850.07
Tripura	81.00	153.69	93.00	305.03	92.00	142.47
Uttar Pradesh	1030.00	1091.59	1200.00	952.29	1170.00	1364.27
Uttarakhand	235.00	138.41	388.00	300.08	379.00	426.06
West Bengal	570.00	664.56	761.00	820.12	743.00	922.15
UT of Puducherry	0.00	0.00	0.00	54.57	0.00	922.15
Incentives/Future Allo.	900.00	-	500.00	-	500.00	-
Grand Total	12000.00	12705.64	14000.00	14708.02	14000.00	15629.82

Statement II**NABARD-RIDF Disbursements***State-wise Disbursements for past three years*

(Rs. Crore)

Name of the State	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
1	2	3	4
Andhra Pradesh	1009.79	1081.00	1018.22
Arunachal Pradesh	62.28	84.84	78.41
Assam	188.00	200.00	200.00
Bihar	296.96	495.17	541.94

1	2	3	4
Chhattisgarh	59.66	113.19	111.97
Goa	5.35	65.50	84.72
Gujarat	712.05	884.54	990.68
Haryana	220.31	285.62	269.72
Himachal Pradesh	200.00	220.00	300.00
Jammu and Kashmir	250.63	410.64	428.00
Jharkhand	218.27	320.00	354.95
Karnataka	333.57	453.87	610.57
Kerala	191.21	205.91	382.54
Madhya Pradesh	652.70	752.21	602.79
Maharashtra	523.79	874.29	801.60
Manipur	4.12	1.40	8.85
Meghalaya	29.26	41.40	60.00
Mizoram	14.00	14.00	30.00
Nagaland	27.00	57.18	56.05
Orissa	230.65	366.30	602.62
Punjab	382.54	450.00	450.00
Rajasthan	500.00	700.00	850.00
Sikkim	14.54	40.00	38.77
Tamil Nadu	801.69	846.07	1015.49
Tripura	30.99	47.54	76.99
Uttar Pradesh	549.69	729.77	1628.93
Uttarakhand	149.42	192.13	200.54
West Bengal	376.47	526.07	569.76
UT of Puducherry	—	—	23.43
Grand Total	8034.93	10458.64	12387.54

[Translation]

Foodgrains for Girls and Women

4762. SHRI ASHOK KUMAR RAWAT: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any scheme to provide foodgrains free-of-cost to girls and pregnant women suffering from the malnutrition;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the quantum of foodgrains allotted to States for the said purpose, State-wise; and

(d) the number of girls and women benefited under the said scheme during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) and (b) Food grains are provided to undernourished adolescent girls (11-19 years) under Nutrition Programme for Adolescent Girls (NPAG) implemented as a pilot project in 51 identified districts in the country. The Scheme was launched in 2002-03. Till 2003-04, 6 kgs of food grains were provided to under

nourished adolescent girls and pregnant and lactating mothers. Pregnant and lactating mothers were excluded from coverage under the Scheme 2005-06 onwards as they were covered under ICDS Scheme for SNP benefits. Undernourished adolescent girls with body weight less than 30 kg in the age group of 11-15 years and 35 kg in the age group of 15-19 years are eligible in the pilots districts.

(c) and (d) State-wise quantum of foodgrains allotted and the number of girls benefitted under NPAG as reported by States during last three years is given in the enclosed Statement.

Statement

State-wise foodgrains allotted and beneficiaries covered under Nutrition Programme for Adolescent Girls (NPAG) during last three years

Sl. No.	States/Uts	2007-08		2008-09		2009-10	
		Foodgrains allotted	Beneficiaries covered	Foodgrains allotted	Beneficiaries covered	Foodgrains allotted	Beneficiaries covered
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	6228.72	367029	17601.77	496506	17674.05	371000
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	33.31	4158	42.57	3283	Nil*	NA
3.	Assam	1365.65	0	2612.91	0	Nil*	NA
4.	Bihar	1789.77	44692	4969.95	113103	3756.96	58168
5.	Chhattisgarh	1865.28	0	3843.68	0	3859.47	Awaited
6.	Goa	499.63	0	650.69	9855	667.72	9880
7.	Gujarat	3464.1	113124	10000	130294	7650.86	149578
8.	Haryana	397.72	38155	2155	82573	884.17	Awaited
9.	Himachal Pradesh	298.3	56769	2195.41	56769	2003.09	48620
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	732.79	0	2062.82	0	Nil*	NA
11.	Jharkhand	606.53	NR	3554.99	NR	Nil*	NA
12.	Karnataka	5895.63	198822	5495.63	219373	5621.58	215906
13.	Kerala	2698	125757	4417.92	92345	4532.6	Awaited
14.	Madhya Pradesh	944.6	91495	3110.45	249948	2837.67	Awaited
15.	Maharashtra	6994.82	341928	6251.95	489790	6277.62	Awaited
16.	Manipur	166.54	NR	218.11	9013	Nil*	NA
17.	Meghalaya	199.85	7813	280.28	2752	281.43	Awaited

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
18.	Mizoram	66.62	4896	139.16	4596	139.73	2623
19.	Nagaland	199.85	NR	1361.43	NR	1367.02	Awaited
20.	Orissa	3330.87	77922	7782.16	NR	Nil*	NA
21.	Punjab	417.61	26844	1654.03	41168	1509.14	0
22.	Rajasthan	805.4	152485	4175.92	156066	3156.72	164975
23.	Sikkim	66.62	3700	277.36	NR	228.29	Awaited
24.	Tamil Nadu	2364.92	72549	3870.04	71653	2856.89	67696
25.	Tripura	1032.57	60000	1552.85	59608	362.92	60000
26.	Uttar Pradesh	1053.98	113991	5002.24	119810	4564.03	0
27.	Uttaranchal	357.95	17922	1951	45288	Nil*	NA
28.	West Bengal	7094.75	245000	10893.38	313844	10570.74	Awaited
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	199.85	4827	785.34	12801	788.57	13383
30.	Chandigarh	99.43	0	271.75	18278	247.95	0
31.	Daman and Diu	133.24	0	34.75	0	270.68	Awaited
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	199.85	NR	352.44	NR	Nil*	NA
33.	Delhi	228.69	15804	997.25	14622	909.89	14523
34.	Lakshdweep	33.31	NR	32.54	NR	179.35	Awaited
35.	Puducherry	133.23	3602	178.61	3132	Nil*	2514
Total		51997.98	2189284	110776.38	2816470	83199.14	1178866

Nil* D/F&PD did not released the foodgrains due to non-receipt of UCs of last three years from States/UTs.

NA = Not Applicable.

NR = Not Reported.

[English]

Assistance from ADB to MSME

4763. SHRI PRADEEP MAJHI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Asian Development Bank has offered loan for the development of micro, small and medium enterprises in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether SIDBI has been authorized at the borrowing and executing agency for the said loan;

(d) if so, the details of the terms and conditions of the said loan; and

(e) the details of action plan prepared by the Government for utilization of said loan for promotion of MSME in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) An agreement has been signed with ADB for a loan of US\$ 50 million to SIDBI on 9th March, 2010. ADB has also approved a Partial Credit Guarantee (PCG) facility of US\$ 250 million for the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME).

(c) and (d) Yes Madam. SIDBI has been authorised as the Borrowing and executing agency for the loan. The detailed terms and conditions are enumerated in the Loan Agreement, which *inter-alia* includes 15 years term with interest rate determined in accordance with London Interbank Offer Rate (LIBOR) based lending facility and commitment fee of 0.15% per annum.

(e) The plan provides for channelizing the loan to micro enterprises in 12 states under SIDBI's supervision, 30% directly and 70% through participating financial institutions. Qualified female entrepreneurs are to be given preference to access the loan.

Education Loans

4764. SHRI JOSE K. MANI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to introduce green channel facility/centralised system for easy processing of bank loans to students for the educational purposes; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) As reported by Indian Banks' Association (IBA) banks have put in place system of online receipt and processing of applications for considering education loans. Further, banks have also opened dedicated offices like retail hubs etc. to process the education loan applications from a dedicated centre, for quick processing of the applications.

Projects Likely to be Commissioned

4765. SHRI SONAWANE PRATAP NARAYANRAO: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) the details of on-going tourism projects in the country including Maharashtra, State-wise;

(b) the details of funds provided in this regard; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI SULTAN AHMED): (a) to (c) Development and promotion of tourism is primarily

undertaken by the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations themselves. However, Ministry of Tourism provides Central Financial Assistance (CFA) for tourism projects, identified in consultation and interaction with them, subject to availability of funds and inter-se-priority under various schemes of the Ministry.

List of projects sanctioned during the first three years of the 11th Five Year Plan for the integrated development of tourism in the country including the State of Maharashtra is in the enclosed Statement.

Implementation of projects sanctioned by the Ministry of Tourism, is the responsibility of the concerned State Government Union Territory Administration. However, the Ministry of Tourism monitors physical and financial progress of the sanctioned projects through site visits and review meetings from time to time.

Statement

List of 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
10.	Delhi	19	6,641.83
11.	Goa	3	4,814.91
12.	Gujarat	12	3,430.76

1	2	3	4
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

[Translation]

Transmission Lines

4766. SHRI DEORAJ SINGH PATEL: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received any proposal from the Madhya Pradesh Power Transmission Company Limited for the construction of transmission lines for the supply of power from the Malwa Power Project and Satpura Thermal Power Project;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) to (c) As per Electricity Act, 2003, State Government notifies the Board or a Company as the State Transmission Utility (STU) and one of the functions of the STU is to ensure development of an efficient, coordinated and economic system of intra-State transmission lines for smooth flow of electricity from a generating station to the load centres. Therefore, no approval of the Central Government is required for intra-State Transmission Schemes. However, a proposal for arranging external assistance for power evacuation transmission scheme related to 2x600 MW Shri Singaji Thermal Power Station at District Khandwa and 2x250 MW capacity extension units at Sarni Thermal Power Station aggregating to Rs.1039.39 crore was received in the Ministry of Power from the Government of Madhya Pradesh. This proposal has been recommended by the Ministry of Power to Department of Economic Affairs, Ministry of Finance during February, 2010 for arranging Japanese assistance.

[English]

Female Foeticide

4767. SHRI SUBHASH BAPURAO WANKHEDE:
SHRI M. SREENIVASULU REDDY:
SHRIMATI CHANDRESH KUMARI:
SHRI SANJAY DHOTRE:

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

(a) whether there is an increase in the incidence of female foeticide in the country;

(b) if so, the number of female foeticide cases brought to notice/detected by the Government during the last three years and the current year, State-wise;

(c) the punitive action taken by the Government against the doctors/private clinics/unrecognized hospitals involved in such activity; and

(d) the measures taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to discourage the female foeticide?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI): (a) and (b) As per the details received from

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
19.	Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20.	Orissa	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	4	0	8	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
21.	Punjab	22	2	0	7	2	0	35	8	0	9	8	0	24	3	2	8	4	1
22.	Rajasthan	25	3	1	8	8	1	16	0	0	0	0	0	10	0	0	0	0	0
23.	Sikkim	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
24.	Tamil Nadu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
25.	Tripura	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
26.	Uttar Pradesh	2	2	1	5	5	2	1	1	1	2	2	1	2	2	0	5	5	0
27.	Uttarakhand	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
28.	West Bengal	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0
	Total State	118	30	5	77	73	5	92	26	3	40	39	4	71	23	10	44	37	10
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
30.	Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
32.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
33.	Delhi UT	7	5	0	0	0	0	4	1	0	1	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0
34.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
35.	Puducherry	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Total UT	7	5	0	0	0	0	4	1	0	1	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0
	Total All India	125	35	5	77	73	5	96	27	3	41	40	4	73	23	10	44	37	10

Source: Crime in India

Note: Information on disposal of police and courts includes the information on pending cases from previous years also.

Statement II*Incidence of foeticide committed against Children during 2009 (Provisional)*

Sl. No.	State/UT	Foeticide	Remarks (Figs. are upto the month of)
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	5	December
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	December

1	2	3	4
3.	Assam	0	November
4.	Bihar	3	December
5.	Chhattisgarh	11	December
6.	Goa	0	December
7.	Gujarat	20	December
8.	Haryana	5	December (Except August, September)

1	2	3	4
9.	Himachal Pradesh	1	December
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	1	December
11.	Jharkhand	0	September (Except February, March)
12.	Karnataka	1	December
13.	Kerala	0	December
14.	Madhya Pradesh	23	December
15.	Maharashtra	6	December (Except November)
16.	Manipur	0	December (Except September, October)
17.	Meghalaya	3	December (Except March, August, September, October, November)
18.	Mizoram	0	December (Except July)
19.	Nagaland	0	December
20.	Orissa	0	N.A.
21.	Punjab	9	December (Except September, November)
22.	Rajasthan	18	August (Except May, June, July)
23.	Sikkim	0	December
24.	Tamil Nadu	0	December (Except July, August, September, October)
25.	Tripura	0	December

1	2	3	4
26.	Uttar Pradesh	0	December (Except August)
27.	Uttarakhand	0	December (Except October)
28.	West Bengal	0	December
	Total (States)	106	—
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Island	0	December
30.	Chandigarh	0	July
31.	Daman and Nagar Haveli	0	December
32.	Daman and Diu	0	December
33.	Delhi	0	December
34.	Lakshadweep	0	December (Except October)
35.	Puducherry	0	December
	Total (UTS)	0	—
Total (ALL INDIA)		106	—

Source: Monthly Crime Statistics
N.A. stands for data not available

CAG Audit Report on NRHM

4768. DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH:
SHRI VARUN GANDHI:
SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAISI:
SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR:
SHRI KALIKESH NARAYAN SINGH DEO:
SHRI SHARAD YADAV:

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

(a) whether the Comptroller and Auditor General (CAG) in its latest audit report has found several loopholes relating to funds management and health facilities under the National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) and has recommended to establish essential infrastructure, equipment and manpower in Community

Health Centres and Primary Health Centres to ensure improvement in equality of healthcare in rural areas at an affordable cost;

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

(c) whether the Government has conducted any implementation of the NRHM in various States/UTs;

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

(e) the corrective measures taken or proposed to be taken by the Government to plug these loopholes and to check doctors/pharmaceutical companies nexus to make the health services more effective under the NRHM?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) The Comptroller and Auditor General (CAG) in their report on the Performance Audit of National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) has made some recommendations to rationalize fund flow arrangements for speedy transfer of funds from Government of India to States, State to Districts and below, to minimize unspent balances, streamlining accounting procedures and proper maintenance of accounts. Further, it has also recommended establishment of new infrastructure *i.e.* health centres and strengthening and capacity building of existing ones. NRHM gives special focus to 18 States including eight NE States, which have weak public health indicators and/or weak infrastructure. Besides, 140 backward districts based on ranking on 13 DLHS III indicators, districts having considerable population of SC/ST and 33 highly left wing affected districts as prepared by Ministry of Home Affairs were selected for high focus planning. The State/UT Governments were asked to take up activities for such districts on priority and incorporate the same in their annual Programme Implementation Plans [PIPs] for the financial year 2010-11. Funds' are released to all States/UTs with the approval of the National Programme Coordination Committee [NPCC].

(c) and (d) Yes. Health is a state subject and the Government of India supplements the efforts of the State Governments. The Third Common Review Mission of NRHM (November, 2009), which covered 14 States and 3 Union Territories, looked at various aspects including the position with regard to diagnostics and logistics and supply chain management. The Report of the Common

Review Mission was shared with all the States/UTs in a dissemination workshop. The follow up to the comments made are being monitored through the process of preparation of the Programme Implementation Plans. Promotion of rational drug use, finalization of essential drug lists in States, uninterrupted and adequate supply of drugs through a good logistics and supply chain management and improved diagnostics are all priorities of the NRHM.

(e) As regards the recommendations on financial management, this Ministry has put in place a monthly concurrent audit in addition to annual statutory audit, periodic financial reviews and reviews are also undertaken by common Review Missions and Joint Review Mission. Regarding doctors/pharmaceutical companies nexus, the Indian Medical Council [Professional conduct, Etiquette and Ethics] Regulations, 2002 were amended by Medical Council of India with the prior approval of Government of India providing that a medical practitioner shall not endorse any drug or product of the industry publically.

Renewable Energy Projects in West Bengal

4769. SHRI MANOHAR TIRKEY:
SHRI PRASANTA KUMAR MAJUMDAR:

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

(a) the details of the renewable energy projects alongwith their power generation capacity set up in West Bengal including hilly areas of Jalpaiguri and Darjeeling;

(b) whether the Government has formulated any scheme for tapping the potential of renewable energy sources of the said area;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the renewable energy projects in West Bengal are functioning properly;

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

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

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH): (a) Renewable energy projects with aggregate capacity of 118.05 MW

have been set up in West Bengal, including projects with aggregate capacity of 98.40 MW in the hilly areas of Jalpaiguri and Darjeeling. These include 98.40 MW small hydro power, 2.50 MW wind power, 16 MW biomass power and 1.15 MW solar photovoltaic power projects.

(b) and (c) The Government has several programmes/schemes to promote projects for power generation from renewable energy sources throughout the country including West Bengal. Capital subsidy ranging from about 10 to 90% of benchmark project costs is available under these schemes depending on

the region and user category. Generation based incentive is available for commercial wind power and solar power projects. Details thereof are given in the enclosed Statement.

(d) to (f) The projects are implemented by the State Government Departments/Nodal Agencies which also hold the responsibility for post installation monitoring of performance and feedback. West Bengal Renewable Energy Development Agency (WBREDA), the State Nodal Agency for West Bengal has reported that most renewable energy projects in the State are functioning properly.

Statement

Details of Central Financial Assistance/Incentives available for Grid Interactive Renewable Power Generation Projects

Sl. No.	Projects Category	Central Financial Assistance available	
		Special Category States (NE Region, Sikkim, J&K, HP and Uttarakhand)	Other States
1	2	3	4
1.	Small Hydro Power Projects	Rs. 2.25 crore X (C) ^{0.646}	Rs. 1.50 crore X (C) ^{0.646}
2.	Biomass Power Projects	Rs. 25 lakh X (C) ^{0.646}	Rs. 20 lakh X (C) ^{0.646}
3.	Bagasse Co-generation Projects by private sector 40 bar and above	Rs. 18 lakh X (C) ^{0.646}	Rs. 15 lakh X (C) ^{0.646}
4.	Bagasse Co-generation Projects (by cooperative/public/joint sector) 40 bar & above 60 bar & above 80 bar & above	Rs. 40 lakh/MW* Rs. 50 lakh/MW* Rs. 60 lakh/MW*	Rs. 40 lakh/MW* Rs. 50 lakh/MW* Rs. 60 lakh/MW*
		Limited to Rs. 8 crore/project	Limited to 8 crore/project
5.	Biomass Power using Advanced Technologies	Rs. 1.2 crore X @ ^{0.646}	Rs. 1.0 crore X @ ^{0.646}
6.	Wind Power projects	Rs. 3.00 crore X	Rs. 2.50 crore X
	— Demo projects	@ ^{0.646}	@ ^{0.646}
	— Commercial projects	Generation based incentive @ Rs. 0.50/unit subject to a max. of Rs. 62 lakh/MW for commercial Projects not availing accelerated depreciation benefit	
7.	Biomass Gasifier	20% higher CFA	Rs. 15.0 lakh/kWe on prorata basis or multiple thereof

1	2	3	4
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 SERC announced tariff guidelines for projects connected at 11kV and below. For projects connected at 33kV and above-National Vidyut Vyapar Nigam (NVVN) to purchase power at a rate fixed by CERC.	

C: Capacity of the project in MW; ^: 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.

Cases Of Pneumonia

4770. SHRI R. THAMARASELVAN:
SHRI N.S.V. CHITTHAN:

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

(a) whether the Government is aware that a large number of children who die due to pneumonia in the world, are in India;

(b) if so, the number of such cases reported during the last three years, year-wise and State-wise; and

(c) the steps being taken for the safety and protection of children from this and similar other diseases?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) According to the Joint Report by UNICEF and WHO 'Pneumonia the forgotten killer' 2006, the number of pneumonia deaths for under five children in India is estimated to be 4,10,000.

No specific data on Pneumonia deaths, state wise and year wise is available.

(c) In order to address mortality due to pneumonia, Government of India is implementing the following interventions under its Child Health Programme:

Early detection and appropriate management of Acute Respiratory Infections (including pneumonia), under which cases of Acute Respiratory Infections are detected and managed appropriately through administration of antibiotic or through referral to nearest health facility.

Integrated Management of Neonatal and Childhood Illnesses (IMNCI), a child survival strategy, aims to train the baseline workers in the management of main causes of morbidity and mortality amongst children including pneumonia, in a holistic manner at community as well as the health facility level throughout the country.

Families are counselled on early recognition of danger signs in a sick new born and child so that families recognise the symptoms early and seek early treatment at facilities and thus avoid delay.

[Translation]

Liquidity Related Price Rise

4771. DR. SANJAY SINGH:
SHRIMATI RAMA DEVI:
SHRI RAJIV RANJAN SINGH ALIAS LALAN SINGH:
SHRI HARISH CHOUDHARY:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been a continuous increase in liquidity in the country;

(b) if so, the facts in this regard for the financial years 2007-08, 2008-09 and up to December 2009-2010;

(c) the sector-wise impact of the liquidity in the country;

(d) whether there has also been a negative impact of liquidity on the prices of commodity in the country; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) During the financial year 2009-10, money supply (M3), which is a broad measure of liquidity, increased by Rs. 7,65,292 crore (17.2 per cent) as compared to increase of Rs. 7,59,816 crore (18.9 per cent) during 2008-09 and Rs. 7,07,816 crore (21.4 per cent) during 2007-08.

(c) The Table below gives the details of annual variations in monetary, credit and investment aggregates during the last three years up to December 2009.

(Rs. crore)

	Aggregate Deposits	Non-Food Credit	Investment in SLR securities
2007-08 (Full Year)	585006 (22.4)	432846 (23.0)	180199 (22.8)
2008-09 (Full Year)	637170 (19.9)	411824 (17.8)	194695 (20.0)
2009-10 (year-on-Year) (upto December)	635884 (17.9)	305617 (11.8)	266775 (24.6)

Note: Figures in parentheses are per cent growth.

(d) and (e) The Reserve Bank of India monitors the liquidity situation closely and actively to ensure that credit demands of productive sectors are adequately met while anchoring inflationary expectations. In its Third Quarter Review of Monetary Policy announced on January 29, 2010, the Reserve Bank of India increased the cash reserve ratio (CRR) by 75 basis points from 5.00 per cent to 5.75 per cent of scheduled banks' net demand and time liabilities (NDTL) in two stages to absorb about Rs. 36,000 crore of excess liquidity from the system to anchor inflation expectations.

[English]

Banks' Money to Defaulter Corporate Groups

4772. SHRI SARVEY SATYANARAYANA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is forcing the banks to infuse money into corporate groups which had defaulted on repayments in the past;

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

(c) the action plan in this regard for the remaining period of Eleventh Five Year Plan?

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

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

[Translation]

Merging of NRHM and NUHM

4773. DR. BHOLA SINGH:
SHRI J.M. AARON RASHID:
SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAISI:
DR. SANJEEV GANESH NAIK:
DR. PADMASINHA BAJIRAO PATIL:
SHRI P. VISWANATHAN:

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

(a) whether the Government proposes to launch a new unified health care programme across the country by merging the existing National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) and National Urban Health Mission (NUHM), which is under consideration;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the benefits likely to accrue thereby;

(c) the funding pattern and the total expenditure to be incurred thereon; and

(d) the time by which it is likely to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (d) No separate proposal regarding a new unified health care is under consideration. Government has already launched National Rural Health Mission in the year 2005 with an objective to provide accessible, affordable and accountable health care services to rural population. However, NRHM covers urban poor as well by strengthening district and block level hospitals. Programmes for TB, Malaria, Family Welfare, immunization, Janani Suraksha Yojana cover urban areas as well.

[English]

**Allocation of Funds under Arogyashree
Healthcare Insurance Scheme**

4774. SHRI KISHANBHAI V. PATEL:
DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH:
SHRI L. RAJAGOPAL:
SHRI RAMKISHUN:

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

(a) whether the innovative healthcare programme called Rajiv Arogyashree is being implemented successfully for Below Poverty Line (BPL) families by the Government of Andhra Pradesh;

(b) if so, the mounting burden on the finances;

(c) whether the Government of Andhra Pradesh has requested for sharing the expenditure of Arogyashree Healthcare Insurance Scheme at 70:30 basis between the Centre and State respectively;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the State Governments of Gujarat, Bihar and Uttar Pradesh have also requested the Union Government for allocation of funds for implementation of Arogyashree Health Care Insurance Scheme for the benefit of Below Poverty Line (BPL) families in the State; and

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

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) Government of Andhra Pradesh is implementing Rajiv Arogyasri Health Insurance Scheme to assist BPL population on cash less basis. The Government health system combined with Arogyasri is able to meet the entire health requirements of population in the State and so far 9.49 lakh patients' were treated as out patients and 6.77 lakh patients were treated as in-patients in 340 network hospitals under the scheme.

(b) The average premium per family is now Rs. 400 per annum [Average BPL family size in the State being 4 persons] for annual insurance coverage of up to Rs. 2.0 lakhs with more and more procedures can be covered within same financial outgo.

(c) and (d) Yes. Government of Andhra Pradesh has requested Government of India to provide financial support for the Scheme, as Centrally sponsored scheme on 70:30 sharing basis as a special case. Planning Commission has constituted a Committee to make a rapid assessment of Arogyasri Health Insurance Scheme for considering possibilities of dovetailing the "scheme with RSBY and/or funding linkage with NRHM. The Committee has asked the Ministry of Labour and Employment to prepare a concept note to be considered by the Committee. Ministry of Labour has prepared the same for consideration of Planning Commission.

(e) and (f) No requests has been received for allocation of funds for implementation of Arogyasri Health Care Insurance Scheme for BPL families from the States of Gujarat, Bihar and Uttar Pradesh. Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana of Ministry of Labour is being implemented in these States.

[Translation]

**Pensionary benefits to Employees of District
Cooperative Banks**

4775. SHRI RADHA MOHAN SINGH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government had constituted any Committee under the Chairmanship of Provident Fund Commissioner to examine the Pensionary benefits including increase in the present pension to the retired employees of the District Cooperative Banks;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the recommendation of the Committee given so far, if any; and

(d) the time by which the said benefits are likely to be given to the retired employees?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) Ministry of Labour & Employment has reported that no such Committee has been constituted under the Chairmanship of the Provident Fund Commissioner.

(b) to (d) Does not arise.

[English]

Waiver of Excise on Sugar and Molasses

4776. SHRI C. RAJENDRAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has received requests from some of the State Governments for the waiver of excise duty on the sugar and molasses; and

(b) if so, the details thereof, State-wise and the response of the Central Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) No, Madam. No such request has been received during the last one year.

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

Cancer Medicines and Devices

4777. DR. THOKCHOM MEINYA:
SHRI M.I. SHANAVAS:

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

(a) whether the Government proposes to subsidise cancer medicines in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to make the treatment of cancer available at an affordable cost;

(d) whether any proposal is also under the consideration of the Government to provide devices such as medical linear accelerators at a subsidised rates to various Government hospitals and cancer research institutes across 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) This Ministry has recognized 27 Regional Cancer Centres under the National Cancer Control Programme in various States/UTs for carrying out research activity and providing cost effective treatment to the poor and needy cancer patients. In addition free or subsidized treatment is provided to cancer patients in Government institutions in the health care delivery system.

Department of Pharmaceuticals has already taken up the matter with Department of Revenue of exemption of all anti cancer drugs from custom duty/counter veiling duty.

(d) and (e) Under the existing National Cancer Control Programme (NCCP), the Central Government is

supplementing the efforts of the State Government by providing financial assistance to Government Medical Colleges/Institutions. Financial assistance up to Rs. 3.00 crore is provided for setting up Radiotherapy Units in Government Medical Colleges/Hospitals for providing treatment facilities. A one time financial assistance of Rs. 5.00 crore is also provided to Government Medical Colleges/Hospitals which are recognized as new Regional Cancer Centre for upgrading the facilities including civil construction and purchase of equipments.

Discrimination Among Employees

4778. SHRI NISHIKANT DUBEY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 1392 replied on 5th March, 2010 and to state:

(a) whether the permanent employees of the Government of India who have been serving for more than 15 years and are working as Civil Switch Board Operators in the Army, Navy and Air Force Exchanges and attended duty for more than 180 days from 1.7.08 to 30.6.09 are entitled to draw their Annual Increment as on 1st July, 2009;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether a permanent Government employee who has rendered more than 10 years of service and has been on EOL for seven days between 1st January to 30th June, 2009 but has not been on EOL between 1 July, 2009 & 31st December, 2008 is entitled to his/her next increment due on 1st July, 2009;

(d) if not, the reasons and the criteria adopted therefor;

(e) whether a permanent Government employee who has rendered more than 10 years of service and has been on EOL for 3 months between 2nd July to 31st December, 2008 but regularly attended office from 1st Jan. to 30th June, 2009 is entitled to his/her for next increment failing on 1st July, 2009;

(f) if so, the reasons for discrimination between the employees one who is on EOL just for seven days above is not being given the increment on 1st July 2009 and the one who is on EOL for three months is getting the increment; and

(g) the steps taken or proposed to be taken to remove the aforesaid discrimination among the employees?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (g) Grant of Annual Increments to permanent Defence Civilian employees including Civilian Switch Board

Operators in the Army, Navy and Air force Exchanges is regulated as per the extant orders of the Government on the matter. No separate orders are issued in respect of these employees. After implementation of the recommendations of the Sixth Pay Commission, there is a uniform date of annual increment, viz. 1st July of every year in respect of all Government employees. length of service of a Government servant has no relevance in the matter. However, he should have completed 6 months and above in the revised pay structure as on 1st of July for being eligible for the grant of annual increment on that day.

**Financial Assistance for PHCs/CHCs/
Sub-Centres**

4779. SHRI RUDRAMADHAB RAY:
SHRI G.M. SIDDESHWARA:
SHRI NILESH NARAYAN RANE:
SHRI MANICKA TAGORE:

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

(a) whether the Government proposes to provide additional financial assistance/loan/grants for the establishment/maintenance/upgradation of Primary Health Centres (PHCs)/Sub-Centres/Community Health Centres (CHCs) and district hospitals under National Rural Health Mission in the country including Orissa, Karnataka and Maharashtra; and

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

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) Yes. Under National Rural Health Mission[NRHM] funds are released to all State/UT Governments including Orissa, Karnataka and Maharashtra for the establishment/maintenance/upgradation of Primary Health Centres (PHCs)/Sub-Centres/Community Health Centres (CHCs) and district hospitals.

(b) A statement showing release of funds under Mission flexible pool to All State/UTs during the years 2005-06 to 2009-10 is annexed.

Statement

Allocation, Release & Expenditure under Mission Flexible Pool for the year 2005-06 to 2009-10

(Rs. in crores)

Sl.No.	State	2005-06		2006-07		2007-08		2008-09		2009-10	
		Release	Exp.	Allocation	Release	Allocation	Release	Allocation	Release	Allocation	Release
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
A. High Focus States											
1.	Bihar	68.37	0.00	146.62	125.79	256.31	137.63	216.20	216.20	284.92	48.15
2.	Chhattisgarh	29.10	4.89	36.74	61.75	64.23	64.13	54.18	54.18	82.49	82.42
3.	Himachal Pradesh	16.15	0.39	8.33	30.29	14.58	5.36	12.29	12.29	24.11	24.11
4.	Jammu and Kashmir	18.68	0.11	13.78	31.39	24.08	122.05	20.31	20.18	39.94	39.94
5.	Jharkhand	32.48	0.95	47.63	46.53	83.26	66.47	70.23	90.23	106.74	18.04
6.	Madhya Pradesh	82.23	0.68	106.82	136.62	186.73	152.24	157.51	157.51	207.59	147.82
7.	Orissa	59.32	6.98	64.97	66.91	113.58	107.43	95.81	123.44	126.20	151.20
8.	Rajasthan	70.56	1.05	99.84	138.06	174.54	266.36	147.23	227.23	194.15	227.51
9.	Uttar Pradesh	129.52	1.10	293.58	241.77	513.22	417.21	432.93	305.43	570.86	542.30
10.	Uttarakhand	17.54	0.33	14.97	15.92	26.17	34.09	22.07	22.07	33.64	33.64
Sub Total		523.94	16.48	833.28	895.02	1456.70	1372.97	1228.76	1228.76	1670.64	1315.13

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
B. NE States											
11.	Arunachal Pradesh	10.05	1.68	11.54	31.07	13.23	13.24	9.52	7.14	14.94	14.94
12.	Assam	36.02	0.11	281.19	245.41	322.31	322.31	231.87	237.12	363.92	363.92
13.	Manipur*	7.52	0.00	25.15	20.48	28.83	14.92	20.74	19.06	32.55	32.55
14.	Meghalaya	7.22	0.02	24.33	19.51	27.88	23.22	20.06	20.06	31.48	31.48
15.	Mizoram*	6.01	0.17	9.48	32.43	10.88	8.95	7.82	7.82	12.27	12.27
16.	Nagaland	7.83	0.87	21.03	22.62	24.10	18.08	17.34	17.34	27.21	27.21
17.	Sikkim*	3.09	0.00	5.77	18.22	6.62	23.67	4.76	3.57	7.47	7.47
18.	Tripura	3.92	0.30	33.81	12.97	38.75	38.06	27.88	27.88	43.76	43.76
	Sub Total	81.65	3.15	412.30	402.70	472.60	462.45	339.99	339.99	533.60	533.60
C. Non-High Focus States											
19.	Andhra Pradesh	46.20	4.83	102.90	119.19	179.89	179.89	151.74	151.74	200.26	240.29
20.	Goa	1.86	0.00	1.87	1.12	3.27	0.94	2.76	2.38	3.55	3.55
21.	Gujarat	46.38	0.35	68.89	93.63	120.42	142.19	101.58	101.58	133.80	182.56
22.	Haryana	23.50	1.12	28.75	34.32	50.25	46.51	42.39	42.39	55.75	55.75
23.	Karnataka	48.84	0.00	71.78	84.38	125.48	88.54	105.85	105.85	139.45	139.45
24.	Kerala	25.26	0.00	43.37	44.60	75.82	143.11	63.96	63.96	84.20	132.96
25.	Maharashtra	65.33	0.00	131.31	113.94	229.55	177.88	193.63	193.63	255.86	307.18
26.	Punjab	24.37	1.95	33.00	42.41	57.68	26.08	48.65	48.65	64.23	64.23
27.	Tamil Nadu	31.63	8.68	84.19	97.93	147.19	226.83	124.15	124.15	165.25	164.25
28.	West Bengal	36.10	4.17	109.03	115.71	190.60	233.71	160.77	160.77	212.14	212.14
	Sub Total	349.48	21.10	675.09	747.22	1180.15	1265.68	995.48	995.10	1313.49	1502.36
D. Small States/UTs											
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Island	1.49	0.00	0.51	0.63	0.89	3.97	0.75	3.37	0.95	1.45
30.	Chandigarh	0.44	0.00	1.19	0.47	2.08	1.77	1.75	0.04	2.38	2.19
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.47	0.00	0.34	0.54	0.59	0.12	0.50	0.50	0.58	1.08
32.	Daman and Diu	0.59	0.00	0.27	0.67	0.48	0.00	0.41	0.50	0.43	0.93
33.	Delhi*	1.37	0.00	18.70	4.54	32.71	23.23	27.59	27.02	36.45	6.16
34.	Lakshadweep	0.94	0.00	0.14	0.28	0.24	0.00	0.20	0.15	0.16	0.16
35.	Puducherry	1.76	0.03	1.36	1.64	2.38	2.55	2.01	2.01	3.03	2.59
	Other	-	-	-	15.65	6.18	17.23	5.80	-	6.00	12.72
	Sub Total	7.06	0.03	22.51	24.42	45.55	48.87	39.01	33.59	49.98	27.28
	Grand Total	962.13	40.76	1943.18	2069.36	3155.00	3149.97	2603.24	2597.44	3567.71	3378.37

Cost of Electricity

4780. CHAUDHARY LAL SINGH:
SHRI BHASKARRO BAPURAO PATIL
KHATGAONKAR:
SHRI EKNATH MAHADEO GAIKWAD:
SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR:
SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAISI:
SHRI MADHU GOUD YASKHI:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether as per the mid-term review of the Planning Commission, the average cost of electricity in India is highest in the world;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the power companies lose Rs. 30,000 crore every year by way of power theft, faulty metering and poor billing as per the mid-term review of the Eleventh Five Year Plan by the Planning Commission;

(d) if so, the details thereof and the reasons given by the Planning Commission therefor; and

(e) the steps taken or proposed to be taken by the Government to improve upon the situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) and (b) The average rate of power in the country increased from Rs. 1.98/kWh to Rs. 2.36/kWh in 2008-09. The average cost of supply of electricity in the country is not the highest at the international level.

(c) to (e) As per the 6th Report on the performance of the State Power Utilities for the years 2005-06 to 2007-08 published by PFC, the overall commercial losses of the utilities for the years 2005-06 to 2007-08 are as under:

Year	Commercial Losses Without Subsidy (Rs in Crores)	Commercial Losses with Subsidy (Rs in Crores)
2005-06	20869	8071
2006-07	27101	13452
2007-08	31862	12462

Source: PFC

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 & Part-B. Part-A of the scheme being dedicated to establishment of IT enabled system for achieving reliable & 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 & annual input energy greater than 350MU is also envisaged under Part-A. 100% loan is provided under R-APDRP for Part-A projects & 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 & Distribution system strengthening & up-gradation projects. The focus for Part-B shall be loss reduction on sustainable basis. 25% loan is provided under Part-B projects and up to 50% of scheme cost is convertible to grant depending on extent of maintaining AT&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&C loss level at 15% level for five years. It is expected that on successful completion of the scheme, the AT&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. 5130.70 crore have been approved to 27 States/UT (Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Goa, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, J&K, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Puducherry, Punjab, Rajasthan, Sikkim, Tamil Nadu, Tripura, Uttarakhand, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal).

239 projects worth Rs. 3059.28 Cr have been approved to seven states (Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Punjab, Rajasthan and Tamil Nadu) under Part-B.

Patients Safety Committees

4781. SHRI K. SUGUMAR: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has set up Patients Safety Committees in Government hospitals to ensure safe treatment especially for the urban poor; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) Yes. In October, 2004 WHO launched a Patient Safety Programme in response to a World Health assembly Resolution (2002) urging WHO and Member States to pay the closest possible attention to the problem of patient safety. A pledge to this effect was signed by the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Government of India in July, 2006. Government of India has taken up patient safety issues in the form of a Hospital Patient Safety Initiative, under which Patient Safety committees have been formed in three central Government hospitals in Delhi namely, Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia Hospital, Safdarjung Hospital and Lady Hardinge Medical College & associated Hospitals. The Patient Safety committee is headed by Medical Superintendent or Additional Medical Superintendent. Beside, hospital experts, the members of committee also include representative of a Non Government Organization, one journalist and one patient or his/her attendant.

These hospitals conduct meetings of their patient safety committees to review the various patient safety related issues including adverse events reported and take corrective actions. Records of all meetings of patient safety committees are maintained.

Setting up CGHS Apollo Dialysis Clinics

4782. SHRI C.R. PATIL: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Apollo Hospitals Group has signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with the Union Government to set up "Central Government Health Scheme Apollo Dialysis Clinics";

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the retired Government servants CGHS beneficiaries can also avail these facilities cashless while he/she is under the treatment of Apollo Hospitals spread across the country; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (d) CGHS and Alliance Medicorp (India) Limited, a joint venture Company of Apollo Health and Life Style Limited have signed an agreement for establishing a stand-alone

dialysis unit as a pilot project in CGHS dispensary at Sadiq Nagar, New Delhi, to provide dialysis facilities exclusively to CGHS beneficiaries. The pilot project is expected to commence in about three months' time.

[Translation]

Shortage of Paediatricians

4783. SHRI MAHABAL MISHRA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is acute shortage of paediatricians in the Central Government hospitals in the country including Delhi;

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

(c) the steps taken/proposed to be taken to meet this shortage?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (c) Health being a state listed subject, no such information is maintained centrally. However, there is no acute shortage of paediatricians as far as three Central government Hospitals in Delhi, namely, Dr. R.M.L. Hospital, Safdarjung Hospital and Lady Hardinge Medical College & its associated hospitals are concerned.

[English]

Misleading Claims on Products

4784. SHRI BHASKARRAO BAPURAO
PATIL KHATGAONKAR:
SHRI EKNATH MAHADEO GAIKWAD:
SHRI MADHU GOUD YASKHI:

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

(a) whether Hindustan Unilever Limited (HUL) has been held guilty of making false and misleading claims on its product "Kishan Amaze";

(b) if so, the details thereof and the action taken against the company;

(c) whether it has come to the notice of the Government that some other companies are also making such type of claims;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) 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 DINESH TRIVEDI): (a) and (b) The claims made by the company on the product Amaze Brain Food relating to brain development in children were examined by an Expert group which concluded that claims are not supported by adequate scientific evidence and the claims made by the company are misleading. The company has been asked to amend the labels.

The Food (Health) Authorities of the State/UT Governments have been requested to keep a strict vigil on the marketing of the product and take action as per Prevention of Food Adulteration (PFA) Rules, 1955.

(c) No.

(d) and (e) Do not arise.

[Translation]

Anganwadi Centres under Multi-Sectoral Programme

4785. SHRI BHAUSAHEB RAJARAM WAKCHAURE:
SHRI M.K. RAGHAVAN:

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

(a) whether the Union Government has any proposal to construct Anganwadi Centres (AWC) under the Multi Sectoral Development Programme or any other programme in the country including Kerala;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps being taken/proposed to be 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) Government has sanctioned construction of 6605 Anganwadi Centres during 2009-2010 @ Rs. 1.75 lakh per Anganwadi centre in North Eastern States keeping in view their special needs. Under the Multi Sectoral Development Programme of the Ministry of Minority Affairs, construction of 23,500 anganwadi centres at a total cost of Rs. 68420.60 lakhs has been approved in 15 States *viz.* Andaman & Nicobar (35 AWCs), Assam (1305 AWCs), Bihar (4014 AWCs), Haryana (71 AWCs),

Jammu & Kashmir (40 AWCs), Jharkhand (1205 AWCs), Karnataka (150 AWCs), Madhya Pradesh (200 AWCs), Maharashtra (596 AWCs), Manipur (75 AWCs), Mizoram (55 AWCs), Orissa (151 AWCs), Uttarakhand (412 AWCs), Uttar Pradesh (8701 AWCs) and West Bengal (6490 AWCs) in the country. On the request of Ministry of WCD the 13th Finance Commission has recommended construction of AWCs with an estimated cost of Rs. 1982 crore in six States namely Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Orissa and West Bengal.

Ministry of Women & Child Development has also requested all States/UTs to arrange for the construction of AWCs/ mini-AWCs in convergence with other sources/ schemes such as MPLAD/MLALAD/BRGF/RIDF/Area Development Programmes/NREGA etc.

[English]

Banking Services through Post Offices

4786. DR. M. JAGANNATH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to provide banking services through the post offices in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the number of post offices in which such facilities are likely to be provided; and

(d) the time by which said services are likely to be provided through the post offices?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (d) In January, 2006, the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) permitted banks to utilize the services of intermediaries in providing financial and banking services through the use of Business Facilitators and Business Correspondents (BC Model). Banks have been permitted to use Post Offices as their BCs. BCs can disburse small value credit, recover principal, collect interest and collect small value deposits, sell micro insurance/mutual funds products/pension products/other third party products and receive and deliver small value remittances and other payment instruments.

The Department of Posts has reported that it is operating the Small Savings Schemes of Government of India through its network of more than 1,54,000 Post Savings Banks, out of which about 1,37,000 are in rural

areas. A total of 20.50 crore accounts are in operation through all the Post Offices in the country as on 31.3.2009.

Tourism Infrastructure Development

4787. SHRI TARACHAND BHAGORA: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has sanctioned funds separately for the infrastructure development of tourist destinations before the Commonwealth Games, 2010;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the number of proposals still pending with the Union Government for the upgradation of tourism destinations like Agra, Jaipur and Khajuraho, etc. in this regard; and

(d) the steps being taken/to be taken to implement these projects well before the games?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI SULTAN AHMED): (a) to (d) Development and promotion of tourism is primarily undertaken by the concerned State Governments/Union Territory Administrations. Ministry of Tourism, however, provides financial assistance from tourism projects based on proposals received from them subject to availability of funds and inter-se priority. The Ministry of Tourism has sanctioned Rs. 35.78 crore for Delhi, Rs. 21.47 crore for Agra and Rs. 11.44 crore for Jaipur in the year 2009-10 for development of tourism infrastructure including wayside amenities, sound and light shows, signages, parking facilities, public utilities/toilets etc. in view of the forthcoming Commonwealth Games-2010.

Implementation of tourism projects is the responsibility of the State Governments/UT Administrations. However, Ministry of Tourism also monitors the progress of implementation of projects through Regional Conferences, review meetings with the State Government officers and site visits from time to time.

Self Help Groups

4788. SHRI ANTO ANTONY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the number of Self Help Groups (SHGs) in the country and their annual transactions during the last three years, State-wise;

(b) whether the Government has conducted any study on the impact of SHGs in the country:

(c) if so, the details thereof alongwith SHGs share in the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) of India for the said period; and

(d) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to promote the functioning of SHGs and setting up a mechanism to coordinate the functioning of SHGs and utilize their potential for further advancement of the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) The details of the number of Self Help Groups (SHGs) in the country and their annual transactions during the last three years as reported by National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) are indicated below:

Particulars	Year	Total SHGs No.	Amount (in crore)
Saving linked SHGs	2006-07	4160584	3512.71
	2007-08	5009794	3785.39
	2008-09	6121147	5545.62
Loans disbursed	2006-07	1105749	6570.39
	2007-08	1227770	8849.26
	2008-09	1609586	12253.51
Loans outstanding	31.03.2007	2894505	12366.49
	31.03.2008	3625941	16999.91
	31.03.2009	4224338	22679.84

State-wise information of SHG loans outstanding for the year 2008-09 are furnished in the Statement.

(b) and (c) A major national level study on 'Impact and Sustainability of SHG Bank Linkage Programme' was conducted through the National Council of Applied Economic Research (NCAER). The study was aimed to assess the impact and sustainability of SHG Bank linkage on the socio-economic conditions of individual members and their households in the pre and post SHG scenarios. The study did not estimate SHGs share in the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) of India.

(d) The following steps are being taken to encourage SHGs:

- To give an impetus to microfinance the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has categorized microfinance

under priority sector lending and lending to SHGs was brought under weaker section of the priority sector lending.

- RBI has permitted banks to use the services of Non Governmental Organisations (NGOs)/SHGs, Micro Finance Institutions (MFIs) and other Civil Society Organisations as intermediaries in providing financial and banking services through Business Facilitator (BF) and Business Correspondent (BC) models. The authorized functionaries of well run SHGs can be appointed as BCs of banks.
- RBI has advised banks to provide adequate incentives to their branches for financing SHGs.
- NABARD has introduced training and capacity building of SHGs/grading of SHGs etc.

Statement

Progress under Microfinance—Bank loans Outstanding against SHGs State-wise—Agency-wise Position as on 31 March 2009

(Rs. in lakhs)

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
Northern Region									
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
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
	Sub total	88448	42056.31	41368	13533.65	36695	12302.01	166511	67891.97
North Eastern Region									
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	2571.73
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

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
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
	Sub Total	64047	27390.28	45060	15237.77	8705	4302.48	117812	46930.53
Eastern Region									
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 Island (UT)	211	46.54	-	-	643	264.99	854	311.53
	Sub Total	522874	177227.7	268669	105328.4	141946	19744.18	933489	302300.3
Central Region									
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
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
	Sub Total	198272	134284	121209	66120.55	12635	4128.549	332116	204533.1
Western Region									
24.	Goa	2235	1855.79	-	-	593	67.22	2828	1923.01
25.	Gujarat	32630	8929.415	3127	1160.95	1348	848.13	37105	10938.49
26.	Maharashtra	256758	116159.7	36992	13104.93	59816	12988.62	353566	142253.2
	Sub Total	291623	126944.9	40119	14265.88	61757	13903.97	393499	155114.7
Southern Region									
27.	Andhra Pradesh	881419	652246.5	323259	228567.2	14633	9403.07	1219311	890216.8
28.	Karnataka	177329	101178.8	84467	43460.86	47301	16721.9	309097	161361.6
29.	Kerala	144192	74788.47	10341	5955.77	21620	14348.81	176153	95093.05
30.	Tamil Nadu and UTP	463170	278825.8	43342	29971.5	69838	35744.87	576350	344542.1
	Sub Total	1666110	1107040	461409	307955.4	153392	76218.65	2280911	1491214
	Grand Total	2831374	1614943	977834	522441.6	415130	130599.8	4224338	2267984

Infusion of Capital in Banks

4789. SHRI ANAND PRAKASH PARANJPE:
SHRI SURESH KUMAR SHETKAR:
SHRI P. BALRAM:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is considering to come to the rescue of the Regional Rural Banks (RRBs)/Public Sector Banks (PSBs) by infusing capital in order to have a minimum Tier-I capital adequacy ratio;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has approached the World Bank for this purpose;

(d) if so, the details thereof and the quantum of finance expected to be raised for this purpose; and

(e) the names of the PSBs that are to be given assistance in this way?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) The Government proposes to infuse capital in the Regional Rural Banks to strengthen them so that they have adequate capital base to support increased lending to the rural economy. Besides this, the Government also proposes to infuse capital in the Tier-I instruments of the Public Sector Banks (PSBs) during the year 2010-11.

(c) and (d) 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.

(e) For the year 2010-11, the Government proposes to provide a sum of Rs. 16,500 crore to ensure that the PSBs are able to attain a minimum 8 per cent Tier-I capital by March, 2011. However, the exact amount, mode of capitalization and other terms and conditions would be decided in consultation with the banks at the time of infusion.

[Translation]

Recovery of Loans

4790. SHRI MITHILESH KUMAR:
SHRI N.S.V. CHITTHAN:

SHRI ASHOK KUMAR RAWAT:
SHRI HUKMADEO NARAYAN YADAV:
SHRI IYARAJ SINGH:
SHRI ARJUN ROY:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether inspite of the effective legal and institutional framework, the Scheduled Commercial Banks are facing difficulties in the recovery of loans particularly, from the big multinational companies and industrial houses;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith number of such defaulters and amount outstanding against each one of them, bank-wise;

(c) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to recover such outstanding loans alongwith progress made in this regard;

(d) whether such outstanding loans of any defaulter have been waived/written off in the recent past;

(e) if so, the details thereof, bank-wise;

(f) whether the Credit information Bureau of India Limited (CIBIL) maintains a data-base of such defaulters; and

(g) if so, whether the information is accessible from CIBIL website and if not, whether the Government proposes to make it available to the public free of cost?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (g) There is no specific report that the Scheduled Commercial Banks are facing difficulties in the recovery of loans particularly from the big multinational companies and industrial houses. Banks have, in fact, a menu of options to recover their Non-Performing Assets (NPAs) like compromise/One-Time Settlement, filing legal suits before civil courts/Debt Recovery Tribunals (DRTs), Lok Adalats, invoking the provision of SARFAESI Act, sale of NPAs to Securitisation Companies/Reconstruction Companies, other banks/Financial Institutions (FIs)/Non-Banking Financial Companies (NBFCs) etc. However, after examining/exhausting all the avenues of recovery, if banks feel that there is no scope of further recovery, they may, as a last resort, classify the account as a Loss Asset and make necessary provisions or may chose to write it off, in terms of their Board-approved Recovery policies.

The Reserve Bank of India (RBI) does not stipulate any guideline mandating the write off of un-recovered loans of individuals by the banks. Credit related matters have been deregulated by RBI, and banks are free to frame their own credit and recovery policies, with the approval of their Board of Directors. The Data Reporting System of RBI does not maintain the requisite data in the manner desired.

Pursuant to the then Finance Minister's Budget Speech made in Parliament on 28th February 1994, in order to alert the banks and FIs and put them on guard against the defaulters to other lending institutions, the RBI has put in place scheme to collect details about borrowers of banks and FIs with outstanding aggregating Rs. 1 crore and above which are classified as 'Doubtful' or 'Loss' or where suits are filed, as on 31st March and 30th September each year. In February 1999, RBI had also introduced a scheme for collection and dissemination of information on cases of willful default of borrowers with outstanding balance of Rs. 25 lakh and above. At present, RBI disseminates list of above-said non-suit filed 'doubtful' and 'loss' borrowal accounts of Rs. 1 crore and above on half-yearly basis (i.e. as on March 31 and September 30) to banks and FIs for their 'confidential use'. The list of non-suit filed accounts of willful defaults of Rs. 25 lakh and above is also disseminated on quarterly basis to banks and FIs for their 'confidential use'. Section 45 E of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934 prohibits the Reserve Bank from disclosing 'credit information' except in the manner provided therein.

Credit information Bureau of India Limited (CIBIL) is also placing the list of defaulters (suit-filed accounts) of Rs. 1 crore and above and list of willful defaulters (suit-filed accounts) of Rs. 25 lakh and above as on March 31, 2003 and onwards on its website (www.cibil.com) for confidential use by banks and FIs.

Fraudulent Withdrawal of Money

4791. SHRI RAVINDRA KUMAR PANDEY:
SHRI NITYANANDA PRADHAN:
SHRI RADHA MOHAN SINGH:
SHRI VISHWA MOHAN KUMAR:
SHRI P. VISWANATHAN:
SHRI BAIJAYANT PANDA:
SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJI:
SHRI TUFANI SAROJ:
SHRIMATI MEENA SINGH:
DR. VINAY KUMAR PANDEY:
SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHURY:
SHRI GHANSHYAM ANURAGI:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether incidents of fraudulent withdrawal of money through the internet banking system/robbery from ATM and theft of ATM machines were reported from various parts of the country;

(b) if so, the details of such incidents reported during the last three years, bank-wise alongwith the losses incurred to banks as a result thereof, bank-wise;

(c) whether the customers have been compensated for the losses incurred due to the fraudulent withdrawal of money;

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

(e) the corrective measures taken by the Government to check such cases including the setting up of a complaint redressal mechanism in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has reported that the incidents of fraudulent withdrawal of money through internet Banking system/robbery/theft from ATM machines are reported to them by banks as and when it occurs.

(b) The details of incidents of fraudulent withdrawal of money/robbery from ATM reported during the last three years is as per statement enclosed.

(c) and (d) The Banking Ombudsman Scheme was introduced in India in 1995 to redress the grievances of customers regarding deficiencies in the banking services offered by banks. The scheme was amended on February 3, 2009 to incorporate deficiency in internet banking service as a ground of complaints. All the complaints were redressed as per the provisions of Banking Ombudsman Scheme 2006.

(e) RBI has taken the following measures to strengthen security arrangements of bank branches to check internet frauds:

(i) The Fraud Monitoring Cell (DBS) has issued a circular 'Security Arrangements for ATMs of bank' (Circular dated February 22, 2006) and on 'Skimming of ATM/Credit Cards' (Circular dated June 26, 2006).

(ii) RBI has issued circulars to banks on security arrangements from time to time advising them to be more vigilant, tighten up security arrangements and take preventive action against robberies/dacoities in their branches.

- (iii) The various aspects of internet banking frauds are looked into closely during RBI inspections where large number of internet frauds are reported to ascertain the IT security issues, if any which could be facilitating such frauds.
- (iv) RBI had issued guidelines on internet banking to all commercial banks vide circular dated June 14, 2001 covering technology and security standards, legal issues and regulatory/supervisory issues with regard to internet banking in India.
- (v) RBI has also issued guidelines to report the fraud cases to investigative agencies like State police/CBI. RBI also ensures that the banks report the case to these agencies and follow up the cases vigorously till its logical end.

Statement

The details of incidents of fraudulent withdrawal of money/robbery from ATMs during the last three calendar years

Sl. No.	Name of the Bank	Number of incidents	Amount of loss (Amount in lakh of Rupees)
1	2	3	4
2007			
1.	Axis Bank Ltd.	1	0.00
2.	HDFC Bank Ltd.	2	0.00
3.	ICICI Bank Ltd.	1	4.85
4.	Indian Bank	1	1.84
5.	Indus Ind Bank	1	0.00
6.	Jammu & Kashmir Bank Ltd.	2	17.92
7.	Punjab National Bank	1	6.64
8.	State Bank of India	7	6.23
9.	State Bank of Indore	3	2.57
10.	State Bank of Mysore	1	10.33
11.	State Bank of Patiala	10	14.79
12.	State Bank of Saurashtra	1	0.30
13.	UCO Bank	1	2.00
Total		32	67.47

1	2	3	4
2008			
1.	Axis Bank Ltd	5	0.00
2.	Canara Bank	5	1.82
3.	HDFC Bank Ltd	3	0.00
4.	ICICI Bank Ltd	6	112.08
5.	State Bank of Patiala	14	25.61
6.	UCO Bank	1	0.01
Total		34	139.52

2009

1.	Axis Bank Ltd.	2	32.6
2.	Bank of Rajasthan Ltd.	1	0.00
3.	Canara Bank	6	7.83
4.	Federal Bank Ltd.	2	0.00
5.	HDFC Bank Ltd.	2	13.49
6.	ICICI Bank Ltd.	3	17.7
7.	IDBI Bank Ltd.	2	3.37
8.	Jammu & Kashmir Bank Ltd.	1	11.77
9.	Punjab National Bank	2	32.78
10.	State Bank of India	14	140.77
11.	State Bank of Indore	1	4.99
12.	State Bank of Mysore	1	2.06
13.	Union Bank of India	4	27.5
Total		41	294.86

[English]

Domestic Violence

4792. SHRI P. VISHWANATHAN:
SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJI:

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

(a) the percentage of women suffering from the domestic violence in the country;

(b) whether the Government has conducted any study regarding the domestic violence especially the emotional, physical and sexual violence;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government to provide protection to women from the domestic violence?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) to (c) As per National Family Health Survey III (2007) data, approximately 35.4% of women in the age-group of 15-49 and approximately 40% of women in case of ever married women have experienced physical or sexual violence. 6.7% of all women have experienced both physical and sexual forms of domestic violence. Further, the data suggests that both physical and sexual forms of domestic violence against women are higher in rural as compared to urban areas.

(d) The Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005 was brought into force w.e.f. 26th October, 2006. The Government has requested the State Governments and UT Administrations from time to time, to appoint Protection Officers, register service providers and notify medical facilities etc. for effective implementation of the Act. The Government in the Ministry of Home Affairs in consultation with the Ministry of Women and Child Development issued a detailed Advisory to all the State Governments & Union Territory Administrations advising them, amongst others, to vigorously enforce the protection of women. The States have also been advised to sensitize the law enforcement machinery towards crime against women.

Life Expectancy and Health Facilities

4793. SHRI RAYAPATI SAMBASIVA RAO:
SHRI GANESH SINGH:
SHRI GOVIND PRASAD MISHRA:

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

(a) whether the Human Development Index, 2009 pointed out gaps in terms of life expectancy and health facilities in India;

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

(c) whether the average life span of people in India is much less than the average life span of people in the world; and

(d) if so, the steps taken by the Government to improve the health facility?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) According to Human Development Report (HDR) brought out by the United Nations Development Program (UNDP) for the year 2009, the Human Development Index (HDI) is a summary measure for monitoring long-term progress in the average level of Human Development in three basic dimensions: a long and healthy life, access to knowledge and a decent standard of living. These basic dimensions are measured by the life expectancy at birth; adult literacy and combined gross enrolment in education; and Gross Domestic Product (GDP) per capita in purchasing power parity, US dollars (PPP, US\$). India's Progress on these indicators (including life expectancy) is given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) The average global life expectancy at birth reported in HDR 2009 is 67.5 years whereas average life expectancy at birth for India is 63.4 years. As per the official estimates published by the Office of the Registrar General, India, Ministry of Home Affairs, the life expectancy at birth in India in 2002-06 with 2004 as mid year was 63.5 years.

(d) To improve primary health care system and to provide medical facilities to citizens, the Government has launched National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) in the country, a flagship programme of the Government, with special focus on 18 states which includes 8 erstwhile Empowered Action Group States (Bihar, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Uttar Pradesh, Uttaranchal, Orissa and Rajasthan), 8 North-East States, Himachal Pradesh and Jammu and Kashmir. The main aim of NRHM is to provide accessible, affordable, accountable, effective and reliable primary health care facilities, especially, to the poor and vulnerable sections of the population. NRHM seeks to strengthen the Public Health delivery services at all levels. The interventions/initiatives launched under the NRHM aim to reduce mortality and morbidity so that the life expectancy of the people will improve.

Statement*HDI Trends (Based on latest data series)-India*

Year	Life expectancy at birth (years)	Adult literacy rate (%aged 15 and above)	Combined gross enrolment ratio in education (%)	GDP per capita (2007 PPP US\$)	HDI
1980	55.1	40.8	41.4	921	0.427
1985	56.9	40.8	48.3	1,063	0.453
1990	58.2	48.2	50.1	1,279	0.489
1995	59.6	48.2	54.7	1,493	0.511
2000	61.3	61.0	52.2	1,819	0.556
2005	62.7	64.5	60.7	2,366	0.596
2006	63.0	65.2	61.0	2,559	0.604
2007	63.4	66.0	61.0	2,753	0.612

Source: UNDP, India Country Office

Staff Strength of DDA**Statement**

4794. PROF. RANJAN PRASAD YADAV: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the sanctioned staff strength in the Delhi Development Authority (DDA) as on date, cadre-wise;

(b) whether the DDA is facing acute shortage of staff;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the steps taken to fill up the vacant posts at the earliest?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (PROF. SAUGATA ROY): (a) The cadre-wise sanctioned staff strength of its staff, as reported by DDA, as on date is enclosed as a Statement.

(b) DDA has reported that there is no acute shortage of staff in the organisation.

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

(d) DDA has also reported that as per existing instructions on the subject, meetings of Departmental Promotion Committee and Selection Committee are convened to fill vacancies occurring from time to time in each cadre.

Sl. No.	Name of the post	Sanctioned posts
1	2	3
1.	Vice Chairman	1
2.	Finance Member	1
3.	Engineer Member	1
4.	Principal Commissioner	3
5.	Principal Commissioner-cum-Secretary	1
6.	Commissioner (Planning)	1
7.	Chief Architect	1
8.	Chief Engineer (C)	9
9.	Chief Engineer (E)	1
10.	Chief Vigilance Officer	1
11.	Commissioners	4
12.	Chief Legal Adviser	1
13.	Addl. Commissioner (Planning)	3
14.	Addl. Chief Architect	2
15.	Suptd. Engineer (Civil)	40

1	2	3	1	2	3
16.	Suptd. Engineer (Electrical)	5	47.	Asstt. Accounts Officer	132
17.	Director	12	48.	Assistant Director/Assistant Director (Ministerial)	204
18.	Dy. Chief Legal Adviser	3	49.	Assistant Settlement Officer	6
19.	Director (LS)	1	50.	Sr. Private Secretary/Private Secretary	87
20.	Director (Hort.)	2	51.	Junior Law Officer	14
21.	Director (System)	1	52.	Asstt. Engineer (Civil)	646
22.	Chief Accounts Officer	1	53.	Asstt. Engineer (Elect.)	100
23.	Financial Adviser (H)	1	54.	Asstt. Director (Survey)	22
24.	Director (Finance)	3	55.	Asstt. Director (Hort)	44
25.	Director (Planning)	12	56.	Press Manager	1
26.	Senior Architect	5	57.	Hindi Officer	2
27.	Director (PR)	1	58.	Security Officer	4
28.	Director (Survey)	-	59.	Fire Officer	1
29.	Dy./Joint Director	45	60.	Tehsildar	10
30.	Dy. Director (Pub)	1	61.	Accountant	34
31.	Dy. Director (PR)	1	62.	Legal Assistant	15
32.	Deputy Secretary (Hindi)	1	63.	Planning Assistant	52
33.	Senior Law Officer	8	64.	Architect Assistant	28
34.	Executive Engineer (C)	145	65.	Programmer	8
35.	Executive Engineer (E)	22	66.	Research Assistant	8
36.	Deputy/Joint Director (Survey)	6	67.	Sr. Statistical Assistant	1
37.	Deputy/Joint CAO	20	68.	Chief Estimator	7
38.	Deputy/Joint Director (Planning)	23	69.	Sr. Hindi Translator	4
39.	Deputy Director (Arch.)	13	70.	Photographic Officer	1
40.	Deputy/Joint Director (LSA)	2	71.	Sr. Welfare Officer	5
41.	Senior Research Officer	2	72.	Lower Division Clerk	1101
42.	Deputy Director (Sys)	5	73.	Upper Division Clerk	1253
43.	Deputy Director (Hort.)	10	74.	Assistant	417
44.	Chief Security Officer	1	75.	Stenographer Grade C&D	427
45.	Sr. Accounts Officer	50	76.	Welfare Inspector	15
46.	Accounts Officer	12			

1	2	3	1	2	3
77.	Librarian	1	106.	Section Holder	03
78.	Asstt. Director (Planning)	32	107.	Book Binder Gr. I	04
79.	Asstt. Director (Arch.)	27	108.	Book Binder Gr. II	09
80.	Asstt. Director (LSA)	3	109.	Machine Man	05
81.	Asstt. Director (Sys.)	8	110.	Machine Man Gr. III	03
82.	Research Officer	5	111.	Compositor Gr. I	03
83.	AEE (C)	20	112.	Compositor Gr. II	10
84.	AEE (E)	3	113.	Asstt. Librarian	02
85.	Junior Engineer (Civil)	1039	114.	Telephone Operator	04
86.	Junior Engineer (Electrical/Mechanical)	155	115.	Senior Telephone Operator	01
87.	Section Officer (Hort.)	165	116.	Head Security Guard	37
88.	Surveyor	66	117.	Asstt. Security Officer	12
89.	Field Investigator	118	118.	Gestetner Operator	37
90.	Garden Supervisor	168	119.	Work Assistant	10
91.	Drafts Man Gr. I (C)	22	120.	Assistant Supervisor	13
92.	Drafts Man Gr. II (C)	111	121.	Supervisory Chairman	04
93.	Drafts Man Gr. III (C)	04	122.	Modellor (Sr.)	1
94.	Drafts Man Gr. I (E/M)	02	123.	Modellor (Jr.)	2
95.	Drafts Man Gr. II (E/M)	15	124.	Photographer	2
96.	Drafts Man Gr. III (E/M)	02	125.	Pump Operator	319
97.	Planning Drafts Man	52	126.	Foreman (Elect.)	6
98.	Architectural Draftsman	07	127.	Electrician	8
99.	Staff Car Driver	246	128.	Wireman Gr. I	17
100.	Asstt. Hindi Translator	01	129.	Wireman Gr. II	15
101.	Jr. Hindi Translator	10	130.	Mason	103
102.	Tech. Asstt. Hindi	01	131.	Painter	6
103.	Jr. Data Asstt.	01	132.	Carpenter	29
104.	Sr. Data Asstt.	04	133.	Fitter	80
105.	Despatch Rider/Three Wheeler Driver	20	134.	Plumber	1
			135.	Mechanic ACR	2
			136.	Mechanic Radio	1

1	2	3
137.	Generator Operator	2
138.	Wireman ACR	0
139.	Cable Jointer	1
140.	Tech. Operator Radio	1
141.	Mechanic EM	3
142.	Mechanic Gr. II	12
143.	Sr. Mechanic ACR	2
144.	Proof Reader	1
145.	Patwari	90
146.	Kanoongo	36
147.	Naib Tehsildar	24
148.	Lift Operator	12
149.	Sr. Lift Operator	5
150.	Asstt. Sanitary Inspector	15
151.	Sanitary Inspector	06
152.	Rigger	Nil
153.	Dark Room Asstt.	01

MADAM SPEAKER: The House Stands Adjourned to meet again at 12 noon.

11.21 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till twelve of the clock.

12.00 hrs.

The Lok Sabha re-assembled at Twelve of clock.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

...(Interruptions)

[English]

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Now papers to be laid on the Table of the House.

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Memorandum of Understanding (Hindi and English versions) between the National Buildings Construction Corporation Limited and the Ministry of Urban Development for the year 2010-2011.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT. 2180/15/10]

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

THE MINISTER OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI KANTI LAL BHURIA): Mr. Deputy Speaker Sir, I beg to lay on the table a copy of the Memorandum of Understanding (Hindi and English version) between the National Scheduled Tribes Finance and Development Corporation and the Ministry of Tribal Affairs for the year 2010-2011.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT. 2181/15/10]

...(Interruptions)

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table:-

(1) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under Article 151(1) of the Constitution:-

- (i) Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India-Union Government (No. 4 of 2009-10) (Direct Taxes) for the year ended March, 2009.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT. 2182/15/10]

- (ii) Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India-Union Government (No. 12 of 2009-10) (Indirect Taxes-Central Excise)-Compliance Audit for the year ended March, 2009.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT. 2183/15/10]

- (iii) Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India-Union Government (No. 13 of 2009-10) (Indirect Taxes-Service Tax)-Compliance Audit for the year ended March, 2009.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT. 2184/15/10]

- (iv) Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India-Union Government (No. 14 of 2009-10) (Indirect Taxes-Customs)-Compliance Audit for the year ended March, 2009.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT. 2185/15/10]

- (v) Reports of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India-Union Government (Railways) (No. CA 11 of 2009-10) for the year ended March, 2009.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT. 2186/15/10]

- (2) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions):

- (i) Appropriation Accounts of Indian Railways, Part I—Review for the year 2008-2009.
- (ii) Appropriation Accounts of Indian Railways, Part II—Detailed Appropriation Accounts for the year 2008-2009.
- (iii) Appropriation Accounts of Indian Railways, Part II—Detailed Appropriation Accounts (Annexure-G) for the year 2008-2009.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT. 2187/15/10]

- (3) A copy of the Statement (Hindi and English versions) of Market Borrowings by the Central Government during the year 2009-2010.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT. 2188/15/10]

- (4) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (4) of Section 19 of the Banking Companies (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertakings) Act, 1970 and 1980:

- (i) The Andhra Bank (Shares and Meetings) Amendment Regulations, 2009 published in the Notification No. 666/25/P.119/816 in Gazette of India dated the 7th December, 2009.
- (ii) The Corporation Bank (Shares and Meetings) Amendment Regulations, 2008 published in the Notification No. ISD:288/09-10 in Gazette of India dated the 1st December, 2009.

- (iii) The Vijaya Bank (Shares and Meetings) Amendment Regulations, 2008 published in the Notification No. 6/4/2010 in Gazette of India dated the 24th November, 2009.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT. 2189/15/10]

- (5) A copy of the Income-tax (First Amendment) Rules, 2010 (Hindi and English versions) published in the Notification No. S.O. 424(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 18th February, 2010, under Section 296 of the Income Tax Act, 1961, together with an explanatory memorandum and Corrigendum thereto published in Notification No. S.O. 667(E) dated 23rd March, 2010.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT. 2190/15/10]

- (6) A copy of the Notification No. G.S.R. 275(E) (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 31st March, 2010, together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments in the Notification No. 21/2002-Cus., dated 1st March, 2002, under Section 159 of the Customs Act, 1962.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT. 2191/15/10]

- (7) A copy of the Central Excise (Amendment) Rules, 2010 (Hindi and English versions) published in the Notification No. S.O. 89(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 19th February, 2010 under sub-section (2) of Section 38 of the Central Excise Act, 1944.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT. 2192/15/10]

- (8) A copy of the Review* (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the India Infrastructure Finance Company Limited for the year 2008-2009 under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1955.

- (9) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (8) above.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT. 2193/15/10]

- (10) A copy of the Report (Hindi and English versions) on Trend & Progress of Housing in India 2007.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT. 2194/15/10]

*Report was laid on the Table of the House on 16.3.2010.

- (11) A copy of the State Bank of India Employees' Pension Fund (Amendment) Rules, 2005 (Hindi and English versions) published in the Notification No. CDO/PM/16/SPL/828 published in weekly Gazette of India dated the 8th January, 2010, under sub-section (4) of Section 50 of the State Bank of India Act, 1955.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT. 2195/15/10]

- (12) A copy of the Notification No. S.O. 2282(E) (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 8th September, 2009, together with an explanatory memorandum specifying Kingfisher Airlines as "designated Indian carrier" for the purpose of under sub-section (5) of Section 5 of the Central Sales Act, 1956 issued under the said Act.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT. 2196/15/10]

- (13) A copy of the Notification No. LAD-NRO/GN/2009-10/29/195872 published in Gazette of India dated the 23rd February, 2010, containing corrigendum to the Notification No. LAD-NRO/GN/2009-10/28/190983 (in English version only) dated 14th January, 2010 issued under Securities and Exchange Board of India Act, 1992.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT. 2197/15/10]

- (14) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (7) of section 9A of the Customs Tariff Act, 1975:

(i) G.S.R. 199(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 19th March, 2010, together with an explanatory memorandum prescribing imports of Presensitized positive Offset Aluminium Plates, produced and exported by specified parties may be assessed provisionally to anti-dumping duty leviable under Notification 108/2007-Customs dated the 25th September, 2007 till the completion of the new shipper review.

(ii) G.S.R. 208(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 23rd March, 2010, together with an explanatory memorandum imposing provisional Anti-dumping duty on the imports of Barium Carbonate, originating in, or exported from People's Republic of China at the specified rates.

(iii) G.S.R. 209(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 23rd March, 2010, together with an explanatory memorandum imposing provisional Anti-dumping duty on the imports of Coumarin of all types, originating in, or exported from People's Republic of China at the specified rates.

(iv) G.S.R. 210(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 23rd March, 2010, together with an explanatory memorandum imposing final Anti-dumping duty on imports of all kinds of plastic processing or injection moulding machines, also known as injection presses, having clamping force not less than 40 tonnes, originating in, or exported from China PR at the specified rates.

(v) G.S.R. 285(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 5th April, 2010, together with an explanatory memorandum continuing definitive Anti-dumping duty on imports of Polytetrafluoroethylene, originating in, or exported from China PR at the specified rates upto and inclusive of the 16th October, 2010, in pursuance of the mid-term findings of the Designated Authority.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT. 2198/15/10]

- (15) A copy of the Notification No. DBOD.DL.BC.49/20.16.040/2009-10 (Hindi and English versions) published in weekly Gazette of India dated the 11th December, 2009, amending Regulation 5(1)(b) of the Credit Information Companies Regulations, 2006 under sub-section (3) of Section 37 of the Credit Information Companies (Regulation) Act, 2005.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT. 2199/15/10]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table:

- (1) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under Section 179 of the Electricity Act, 2003:

(i) The Joint Electricity Regulatory Commission for Goa and Union Territories (Treatment of Other Businesses of Transmission Licensees and Distribution Licensees) Regulations, 2009 published in Notification No. JERC-05/2009 in Gazette of India dated the 7th January, 2010.

- (ii) The Joint Electricity Regulatory Commission (Standards of Performance) Regulations, 2009 published in Notification No. JERC-06/2009 in Gazette of India dated the 7th January, 2010.
- (iii) The Joint Electricity Regulatory Commission (State Advisory Committee) Regulations, 2009 published in Notification No. JERC-07/2009 in Gazette of India dated the 7th January, 2010.
- (iv) The Joint Electricity Regulatory Commission (Appointment of Consultants) Regulations, 2009 published in Notification No. JERC-8/2009 in Gazette of India dated the 15th February, 2010.
- (v) The Joint Electricity Regulatory Commission for the State of Goa and Union Territories (Open Access in Transmission and Distribution) Regulations, 2009 published in Notification No. JERC-9/2009 in Gazette of India dated the 15th February, 2010.
- (vi) The Joint Electricity Regulatory Commission for the State of Goa and Union Territories (Terms and Conditions for Determination of Tariff) Regulations, 2009 published in Notification No. JERC-10/2009 in Gazette of India dated the 9th February, 2010.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT. 2200/15/10]

- (2) A copy of the Memorandum of Understanding (Hindi and English versions) between the SJVN Limited and the Ministry of Power for the year 2010-2011.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT. 2201/15/10]

- (3) A copy of the Memorandum of Understanding (Hindi and English versions) between the Power Grid Corporation of India Limited and the Ministry of Power for the year 2010-2011.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT. 2202/15/10]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table:

- (1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Dental Council of India, New Delhi, for the year 2008-2009.

- (ii) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Dental Council of India, New Delhi, for the year 2008-2009, together with Audit Report thereon.

- (iii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Dental 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. 2203/15/10]

- (3) A copy of the Drugs and Cosmetics (1st Amendment) Rules, 2010 (Hindi and English versions) published in the Notification No. G.S.R. 45(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 21st January, 2010 under Section 38 of the Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT. 2204/15/10]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI S. GANDHISELVAN): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table:

- (1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Institute of Unani Medicine, Bangalore, for the year 2008-2009, alongwith Audited Accounts.

- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the National Institute of Unani Medicine, Bangalore, 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. 2205/15/10]

- (3) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Central Council for Research in Yoga and Naturopathy, New Delhi, for the year 2008-2009, alongwith Audited Accounts.

- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Central Council for Research in Yoga and Naturopathy, New Delhi, for the year 2008-2009.

- (4) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (3) above.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT. 2206/15/10]

- (5) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Institute of Siddha, Chennai, for the year 2008-2009, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the National Institute of Siddha, Chennai, for the year 2008-2009.
- (6) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (5) above.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT. 2207/15/10]

12.0 $\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.

COMMITTEE ON PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

Second Report (Action taken)

[*Translation*]

DR. VINAY KUMAR PANDEY (Shrawasti): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I beg to present the second action taken report (Hindi and English version) of the Committee on Papers Laid on the table and the minutes thereto.

12.01 hrs.

STANDING COMMITTEE ON FOOD, CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION

4th and 5th Reports

[*English*]

SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR (Nagpur): Sir, I beg to present the following Reports (Hindi and English versions of Standing Committee on Food, Consumer Affairs and Public Distribution:

- (1) Fourth Report on Demands for Grants (2010-11) of the Ministry of Food, Consumer Affairs and

Public Distribution (Department of Food and Public Distribution).

- (2) Fifth Report on Demands for Grants (2010-11) of the Ministry of Food, Consumer Affairs and Public Distribution (Department of Consumer Affairs).

12.02 hrs.

STANDING COMMITTEE ON SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS

207th, 208th, 209th Reports

[*Translation*]

SHRI PRADEEP TAMTA (Almora): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I beg to lay the following reports (Hindi and English version) of the standing Committee on Science and Technology, Environment and Forests.

1. 207th report of Demands and Grants (2010-11) of the Department of Atomic energy.
2. 208th report of Demands for Grants (2010-11) of the Department of Scientific and industrial research.
3. 209th report on Demands for Grants (2010-11) of the Department of Science and Technology.

12.03 hrs.

STATEMENTS BY MINISTERS

Re: Prime minister's visits for the Nuclear Security Summit, as well as IBSA and BRIC Summits*

[*English*]

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA): Sir, I am to inform this august House of Prime Minister's visit to Washington to attend the Nuclear Security Summit and to Brasilia for the 4th India, Brazil and South Africa (IBSA) Summit and the 2nd Brazil, India, Russia and China (BRIC) Summit from 10-16 April 2010.

*Laid on the Table and also placed in Library, *See* No. LT 2208/15/10

At the invitation of U.S. President Obama, Prime Minister Dr. Manmohan Singh participated in the Nuclear Security Summit in Washington from April 12-13. In all forty-seven countries, the United Nations, the International Atomic Energy Agency and the European Union were represented at the Summit.

The Summit was a personal initiative of President Obama who in his Prague speech of April 2009 described nuclear terrorism as the most immediate and extreme threat to global security. The focus on combating nuclear terrorism is consistent with our concerns on terrorism and clandestine proliferation. Strengthening nuclear security is also consistent with India's interest in the safe and secure expansion of civil nuclear energy. We had therefore welcomed the initiative last year.

During the Summit discussions, Prime Minister referred to our intention to develop 35,000 MWe of nuclear energy by 2022 in the context of India's three-stage programme as well as newly opened opportunities for civil nuclear cooperation with the international community. He also underlined our concerns on clandestine proliferation and the danger of nuclear material and technical know-how falling into hands of non-state actors. He welcomed the new Russia-US agreement to cut their nuclear arsenals as a step in the right direction and called on all states with substantial nuclear arsenals to further accelerate this process.

The Rajiv Gandhi Action Plan of 1988 remains the most comprehensive and elaborate proposal to move toward a nuclear weapon free world. The Prime Minister reiterated India's call to the world community to work towards the realisation of this vision. The danger of nuclear terrorism makes early elimination of nuclear weapons a matter of even greater urgency.

At the Summit, Prime Minister announced the establishment of a Global Centre for Nuclear Energy Partnership in India. This is a logical step after the opening up of international civil nuclear cooperation. The Centre, wholly owned and managed by the Government of India, will have four schools on Advanced Nuclear Energy System Studies, Nuclear Security, Radiation Safety and Radioisotope Applications. The Centre will assist in safe, secure and proliferation-resistant promotion of nuclear energy, upgrading of standards and sharing of experience. We will develop it in partnership with IAEA and interested countries.

The Summit outcome contained in a Communique and a Work Plan is aimed at fostering political commitment on nuclear security and follow up action in forums such

as the IAEA. We participated actively in shaping the outcome which is consistent with India's interests. Our WMD Act of 2005 and our Atomic Energy Act already provide the legal basis to implement nuclear security measures.

The Republic of Korea will host the next Nuclear Security Summit in 2012 and Argentina will host the next preparatory meeting later this year. We hope that the Nuclear Security Summit process would help build pragmatic and purposeful frameworks for addressing nuclear danger.

Prime Minister also met US President Barack Obama on 11 April 2010. The two leaders expressed satisfaction with the progress in India-US relations since Prime Minister's bilateral visit to the USA in November 2009 and reiterated their strong commitment to continue to further strengthen the India-US strategic partnership.

The two leaders had an extensive discussion on the global economy and agreed to work together, in partnership with G 20 members, on further steps to sustain global economic recovery. They recognized that India-US economic partnership could be a catalyst for global economic development, including with respect to food security and clean energy. The two leaders shared their visions for a strong, stable and prosperous South Asia. The two leaders agreed to intensify India-US counter-terrorism cooperation. President Obama conveyed that he is looking forward to his visit to India this year, for which mutually convenient dates are being worked out.

As a next step in pursuing the vision laid out by the two leaders, I look forward to my strategic dialogue with Secretary of State Hillary Clinton on 3 June 2010 in Washington DC. It will give us an opportunity to once again review progress on and plan ahead for the full spectrum of our broad-based and multifaceted bilateral ties, and exchange views on the agenda of global and regional issues of mutual interest.

On the margins of the Summit, Prime Minister also met the Prime Minister of Canada, who will host the next G20 Summit in June, the Prime Minister of Morocco, the Presidents of France and Kazakhstan and the German Chancellor. Prime Minister led the Indian delegation to the 4th Summit of Heads of State and Government of India, Brazil and South Africa Dialogue Forum (IBSA) on 15 April. The South African and Brazilian delegations were

led by President Jacob Zuma and President Lula da Silva respectively. The last IBSA Summit was hosted by India in 2008.

IBSA has become a significant vehicle for comprehensive trilateral cooperation between three large democratic countries that share common values and are engaged in the development process to improve the lives of their people. It is significant that IBSA cooperation is not limited to Governments, but engages the civil societies of the three countries. Indeed civil society involvement is a significant aspect of IBSA. IBSA also undertakes development projects in third countries.

The three leaders reviewed the activities of the 16 IBSA Working Groups including those on Science and Technology and Energy, which are undertaking promising projects. The leaders also decided that IBSA should develop micro satellites for space weather studies. Two MoUs on cooperation in Science & Technology and Innovation as well as Solar Energy were signed during the Summit.

As part of civil society engagement, meetings of separate people-to-people fora involving academics, editors, parliamentarians, women, small business and local Governance were held on the sidelines of the Summit. Our Commerce and Industry Minister led the Indian delegation for a combined IBSA and BRIC Business Forum Meeting.

IBSA countries also take up projects in other developing countries under the IBSA Trust Fund. This is a novel initiative of IBSA for South - South cooperation. Currently such projects have been going on in seven countries. IBSA has committed more projects in Haiti in the wake of the recent earthquake there, and is considering more projects in Palestine.

During their discussions, the three leaders focused on UN reform, the impact of global economic and financial crisis and scourge of terrorism. They reiterated the need for urgent reform of the United Nations, including the Security Council, to make it more representative and democratic. Recognising the negative impact of the global economic and financial crisis on developing countries, the three leaders emphasized the importance of promoting sustainable development and called for a development-oriented, balanced and successful conclusion of the Doha Round of trade talks. The Leaders considered the scourge of terrorism as one of the, most serious threats to international peace and security. President Lula and

President Zuma condemned the terrorist attacks in India and offered condolences to our people. The Leaders emphasized the need for early finalisation of the Comprehensive Convention on International Terrorism.

On the occasion of the Summit, Commerce and Industry Minister along with Ministers of Brazil and South Africa met with the Foreign Minister of Palestine. Following the meeting, India, Brazil and South Africa issued a statement calling for a comprehensive peace in the Middle East.

Prime Minister also attended the Second BRIC Summit on 15 April together with President Medvedev of Russia, President Hu Jintao of China and President Lula da Silva of Brazil. The first BRIC Summit was held in Yekaterinburg, Russia in June last year. Since then, BRIC Foreign Ministers, Finance Ministers, Agriculture Ministers, National Security Advisers and Governors of Central Banks have met.

The BRIC Summit in Brazil focussed on a range of issues including the international financial and economic crisis, reform of international financial institutions including its management structures, cooperation in G20, UN reforms, climate change and other issues. While welcoming signs of economic recovery, the BRIC Leaders recognized that there were continuing uncertainties. While calling for strong, sustainable and balanced growth, they reiterated the role of emerging economies in contributing to economic recovery. BRIC Finance Ministers and Central Bank Governors would continue to meet and discuss modalities of cooperation in this context. A Joint Statement along with a Follow-up document was issued following the 2nd BRIC Summit. China has offered to host the 3rd BRIC Summit in 2011.

BRIC countries support a multi-polar, equitable, democratic and just world order, based on rule of law and with the United Nations having a central role in tackling global challenges.

With BRIC countries together commanding 25.9% of total geographic area, 40% of global population and 22% of global GDP [PPP], abundant natural resources, growing middle classes, and given their internal economic strengths, BRIC countries - as engines of economic growth - can contribute constructively towards sustainable global economic growth.

During his visit to Brasilia, Prime Minister also held a bilateral Summit meeting with President Lula. We attach high importance to our relations with Brazil. Prime Minister and President Lula discussed the growing importance of

the multifaceted India-Brazil Strategic Partnership. Our engagement with Brazil is important for our energy security, food security, trade and commerce as well as cooperation in the area of high technologies.

The Prime Minister also held separate bilateral meetings with President Hu Jintao of China and President Dmitry Medvedev of Russia. These meetings were part of our tradition of regular high level meetings with these two important countries.

The visit by the Prime Minister to USA and Brazil reflects India's growing role in world affairs, and served to advance our national interests on issues which have a direct bearing on our security and development

12.03¹/₂ hrs.

- (ii) Status of implementation of the recommendation contained in the 36th Report (14th Lok Sabha) of the Standing Committee on Urban Development on Government of India Stationery Office, Kolkata pertaining to the Ministry of Urban Development***

[English]

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY): Sir, in pursuance of the directions 73-A of Hon'ble Speaker, Lok Sabha issued vide Lok Sabha Bulletin-Part II dated September 1, 2004, I am laying this statement on the status of implementation of the recommendations contained in Thirty Sixth Report of Standing Committee on Urban Development (2008-2009).

The Standing Committee on Urban Development examined the Demands for Grant of Ministry of Urban Development for the year 2008-09 and presented Thirty Sixth Report to Lok Sabha on 23rd October, 2008. The report contains 3 recommendations. The action taken replies of the Government was sent to the Committee on 07.01.2009.

The status of the action taken regarding implementation of the recommendations of Parliamentary Standing Committee on Urban Development is indicated in the statement enclosed.

*Laid on the Table and also placed in Library, See No. LT 2209/15/10

12.03¹/₄ hrs.

- (iii) Status of implementation of the recommendation contained in the 27th, 29th to 31st Reports of Standing Committee on Energy (14th Lok Sabha), pertaining to the Ministry of Power***

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): Sir, I am laying this statement on the present status of implementation of recommendations contained in the 27th, 29th, 30th and 31st reports of 14th Lok Sabha & 1st and 3rd reports of 15th Lok Sabha Parliamentary Standing Committee on Energy in pursuance of direction 73A of Hon'ble Speaker, Lok Sabha vide Lok Sabha Bulletin Part-II, dated 1st September 2004.

The 27th Report is related to Ultra Mega Power Projects. It has 5 recommendations, all of which have been accepted by the Government.

The 29th Report is related to 'Demand for Grants of the Ministry of Power for the year 2008-09'. It has 11 recommendations, all of which have been accepted by the Government.

The 30th Report is related to 'Role of Central Electricity Regulatory Commission and State Electricity Regulatory Commission in protection of interest of Consumers'. It has 29 recommendations, 22 of which have been accepted by the Government; 3 have not been accepted and comments on the rest 4 recommendations have been given in the remarks.

The 31st Report is related to the 'Implementation of Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana'. It has 9 recommendations, 8 of which have been accepted by the Government and 1 recommendation has not been accepted.

As regards reports of 15th Lok Sabha, 1st Report relates to the 'Demand for Grants of the Ministry of Power for the year 2009-10 and 3rd Report relates to 'Action Taken by the Government on the recommendations contained in the Thirty-First Report (14th Lok Sabha) on 'Implementation of Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana (RGGVY)' pertaining to the Ministry of Power'. Recommendations made in both the reports are under consideration.

*Laid on the Table and also placed in Library, See No. LT 2210/15/10

The present status of implementation of the various recommendations made by the Committee in the said report is indicated in the Annexure to my Statement, which is laid on the Table of the House. I would not like to take the valuable time of the House by reading out all the contents of this Annexure. I would request that this may be considered as read.

12.04 hrs.

BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE

[English]

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): *With your permission Sir, I rise to announce that Government Business during the week commencing Monday, the 26th April, 2010, will consist of:*

1. Discussion and Voting on Demands for Grants (General) for 2010-11 under the control of the Ministry of:
 - (a) Road Transport and Highways
 - (b) Water Resources
2. Submission to the Vote of the House Outstanding Demands for Grants in respect of Budget (General) for 2010-11 at 6.00 p.m. on Tuesday, the 27th April, 2010.
3. Introduction, consideration and passing of the Appropriation (No.2) Bill, 2010.
4. Discussion and Voting on Demands for Excess Grants (General) for 2007-08.
5. Introduction, consideration and passing of the Appropriation (No.3) Bill, 2010.
6. Consideration and Passing of the Finance Bill, 2010.
7. Consideration and passing of the Employees' State Insurance (Amendment) Bill, 2009.

[Translation]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Submission are being laid on the Table.

[English]

*CHAUDHARY LAL SINGH (Udhampur): The following item may be included in next week's agenda:

Need to appoint Local Vice Chancellor in Central University, Jammu from Jammu Province.

[Translation]

*SHRI VIRENDRA KUMAR (Tikamgarh): Sir, the following items may be included in the next week's agenda:-

1. A special campaign should be started to provide education to the children of nomadic tribal families like Lohgarhia and Banjara under the fundamental right to Education programme.
2. Measures should be taken for the safety of the human life and living beings by providing special package for drinking water management in the districts of Madhya Pradesh including Tikamgarh—Chhattarpur where ground water level has gone down very much due to less rain.

*SHRI MAHENDRASINGH P. CHAUHAN (Sabarkantha): The following items may be included in the next week's agenda:-

1. Schemes relating to recharging of groundwater to be implemented in respect of my parliamentary constituency Sabarkantha and surrounding areas where groundwater level has gone down.
2. The work relating to conversion of the meter gauge railway line from Ahmedabad to Khadebrahma under the West Northern Railway into broad gauge and linking of this line upto Abu Road via Amba ji.

[English]

*SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHURY (Baharampur): The following items may be included in next week's agenda:

1. A comprehensive Law need to be formulated in regard to the disposal of E-waste and a stringent mechanism need to be devised to protect the people from the exposure of radioactive materials.

*Laid on the Table.

2. Many parts of the country have been lashed by heat wave with no sign of respite. Disaster Management instruments need to be geared up to deal with situation.

*SHRI KODIKKUNNIL SURESH (Mavelikkara): I would like to make the following two Submissions to be included in the List of Business for the next week commencing from 26.04.10:

1. To set up a Cashew Board in Kollam District, Kerala: Thousands of cashew workers in Kerala are demanding for setting up of a Cashew Board in Kollam, Kerala under the Ministry of Commerce and Industry.
2. To set up an IIT in Thiruvananthapuram, Kerala: At present there is no IIT exists in the entire Kerala. Due to this, the students from Kerala are facing great difficulties. Hence, there is an urgent heed to set up an IIT in Thiruvananthapuram, Kerala immediately.

*SHRI P.T. THOMAS (Idukki): I request to include below mentioned subjects in the agenda for next week's business of Lok Sabha:

1. Safety of century old dams in the country like Mullapperiyar dam in Kerala.
2. A comprehensive action plan to clean up the polluted Periyar river in Kerala.

[Translation]

*SHRI DINESH CHANDRA YADAV (Khagaria): Sir, the following subjects may be included in the next week's agenda:

1. Need to constructed a bridge on the Khochardeva Kosi river and Sonmankhi river between Khochardeva and Sonmankhi road under Saharsa district in Bihar.
2. The roads in Khagaria and Saharsa districts in Bihar under the Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana were being constructed by the Central Agency NBCC but it has left the work half way. Arrangements should be made for completion of the incomplete work.

*Laid on the Table.

*SHRI KAUSHALENDRA KUMAR (Nalanda): Sir, the following subjects may be included in the next week's agenda:

1. Need for application of proper scientific method popular abroad for unbiased and true assessment of BPL.
2. Need to put signages for hospitals, subways etc. on national highways.

[English]

*Sk. SAIDUL HAQUE (Bardhaman-Durgapur): I want that the following items may be included in next week agenda:

- (a) One Bye-pass at Panagarh at National Highway No-2, in West Bengal has not been constructed. Widening NH-2 at that place is not possible because numbers 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) 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 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 to Broad Gauge.

[Translation]

*SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL (North East Delhi): Sir, the following subjects may be included is the next week's agenda:

1. To ensure supply of electricity to the North East Delhi parliamentary constituency of capital Delhi in accordance with its demand.
2. Need to ensure supply of drinking water to the North East Delhi in the capital Delhi in proportion the population.

...*(Interruptions)*

*Laid on the Table.

[*English*]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The House stands adjourned to meet again at 2 p.m.

12.05 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Fourteen of the Clock.

14.00 hrs

The Lok Sabha re-assembled at Fourteen of the Clock.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS (GENERAL) 2010-2011

Ministry of Tribal Affairs

[*English*]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The House will now take up discussion and voting on Demand No. 94 relating to the Ministry of Tribal Affairs.

Demand for Grant-Budget (General) for 2010-2011 of the Ministry of Tribal Affairs submitted to the vote of Lok Sabha

No. of Demand	Name of Demand	Amount of Demand for Grant on Account voted by the House on 31st March		Amount of Demand for Grant submitted to the vote of the House	
		Revenue	Capital	Revenue	Capital
94	Ministry of Tribal Affairs	Rs. 54,72,00,000	Rs. 11,67,00,000	Rs. 273,58,00,00	Rs. 58,33,00,000

[*Translation*]

*SHRIMATI SUSMITA BAURI (Vishnupur): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I thank you for allowing me to speak on the demands for grants of the Ministry of Tribal Affairs for the year 2010-2011.

I would like to make some points in the House in this regard. Today, a lot of atrocities are being committed against the tribals and it has become a serious problem. The condition of tribals is very deplorable in the country. As per the census of 2001, the total population of the

Hon. Members present in the House whose cut motions to the Demand for Grant have been circulated may, if they desire to move their cut motions, send slips to the Table within 15 minutes indicating the serial numbers of the cut motions they would like to move. Only those cut motions, slips in respect of which are received at the Table within the stipulated time, will be treated as moved.

A list showing the serial numbers of cut motions treated as moved will be put up on the Notice Board shortly thereafter. In case any member finds any discrepancy in the list, he may kindly bring it to the notice of the Officer at the Table immediately.

Motion moved:

"That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts on Revenue Account and Capital Account shown in the fourth column of the Order Paper be granted to the President of India, out of the Consolidated Fund of India, to complete the sums necessary to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 2011, in respect of the heads of Demands entered in the second column thereof against Demand No. 94 relating to the Ministry of Tribal Affairs."

Now, Shrimati Susmita Bauri.

tribals in the country is 8.43 crore. New census has been started in the country and it seems that their population might be between 10 to 11 crore. Today, the tribals are the most backward economically and in the field of education and in other fields too. An amount of Rs. 3200.37 crore has been allocated to this Ministry in this year's budget

[*English*]

in Plan and non-Plan Heads. The detailed Head allocation is not being discussed here but this small amount of

Budgetary allocation does not make any welfare to such a large group of people who are 10 to 11 crore in number. So I would request the Government to give more money for the welfare of the tribal people.

[Translation]

The Ministry of Tribal Affairs was established in October, 1999.

[English]

But, till date, it is not a complete Ministry because there are many vacancies; posts are lying vacant. So, how the job of this Department would be done? It should be immediately done.

[Translation]

If we look at the amount allocated to this Ministry in the previous years then we will find that Rs. 1,31,452 crore were allocated to it in the year 2006-07, Rs. 1,30,067 in 2007-08, Rs. 1,20,097.76 crore in 2008-2009, Rs. 8004.66 in 2009-10. But, we are observing that the allocation is decreasing from what it was in 2006-2007. NGOs are being given more money. Out of the target of 29,000 students for residential or non-residential hostels for the tribals students only 21,400 have been provided to hostels.

[English]

Strengthening education among ST Girls in low literacy areas,

[Translation]

Our target was for 2800 ST girls but we could achieve only for 1983 girls.

[English]

Support to National, State ST Finance and Development Corporation,

[Translation]

under it target was fixed for 32000 beneficiaries but only 7033 could be benefited.

It's been 64 years since we achieved independence. Baba Saheb Ambedkar had included it in the Constitution and had said that there would be a marked improvement in the condition of the tribals. But, we can see that even

after the passage of so many years there has not been much improvement in the condition of the tribal people. Looking at the mindset of the Central Government in the Budget, there should have been even larger provision in the budget. At least one percent of the Budget should have been given to these people.

The tribal people live in forests, hilly areas and depend on the plants and trees in the forest for their livelihood. Till now these places have no primary schools, primary health Centres and that is why the child mortality rate and maternal mortality rate is very high. Doctors are not there at all the health centres. Even they do not have facilities there and they do not want to go there. That is why our tribal people lay far behind in respect of health and educational facilities. Even today, they depend on sorcerers, religious leaders and quacks because MBBS doctors do not go there and they have to depend on them. Be it Indira Awas Yojana, BPL/APL system we came to know what is going on for our rural sector when a discussion was held on rural development. Our tribal people are suffering a lot.

After the Leftist Government coming into power in West Bengal, the Government has distributed surplus land among the poor on a large scale. So far, 5 lakh families have received the lease. The economic situation of the poor and tribal people in improving even after receiving little land. We know that land reforms are necessary for economic progress. It has happened in West Bengal, Tripura and Kerala but our Cabinet Minister has to see that it takes place in Assam, Maharashtra and Odisha too where maximum number of tribals live.

Jharkhand has been made a separate state but the tribal people there are suffering a lot. Even now, the situation has not improved and they are being killed like insects. Eighteen colleges in West Bengal are teaching in Olchike script, which was the demand of the tribal people. Even the courses upto degree level are being taught in this script. Santhli Academy has also been started. These steps are protecting the tribal culture.

It was our long pending demand that those tribal people living in the forests should be given forest rights. This was out party's demand and many movements had to be organized for this. There were obstacles in this from the tiger lobby. But, we got the bill passed by making amendments in the original bill and got it implemented. Even now, we can see that work on it has not started in all the states. But, this work was started in Bengal much earlier. ...*(Interruptions)* I thank you. We want that

the forest-land rights should be applicable in all the places in the country. We have 18-20% tribals in Purulia. Here about 90% work of lease has been completed. Work is going on in Bankura. But, the Central Government should implement it and should make available more and more money. It should also be monitored properly so that it works effectively. A number of NGOs work for the tribal people out of which some NGOs do good work and some do not. The Central Government should do proper monitoring for this. Our tribal people are very backward even after 64 years of independence. There should be a good budget for them so that they can compete with the general population. A large number of people work in Ranibandh Jhilimilil in West Bengal like providing tendu leaves. That is why economic improvement has come about.

I would like to put some demands before the Minister. Tribal people do not get much honour and therefore SC and ST (Prevention of Atrocities) Act has been enacted. But, what is happening, the Government should see this too. The Central Government provides funds to large institutions. But, for the causes relating to the tribal people like implementation of the Forest Act, it does not give money. As a suggestion, I would like to say that

[English]

stop alienation of land belonging to the tribal people; plug loopholes in the existing laws and take steps to restore land illegally transferred from adivasis. Register land records for tribal lands. In the scheduled areas under the Fifth Schedule, adhere to the Samata judgment of the Supreme Court regarding use of land for industrial and commercial purposes. Rehabilitation package should be given to the tribal people.

Takeover surplus lands above ceiling and distribute them to landless adivasis along with other landless families. Provide irrigation facilities in the remote tribal areas.

Amend the Forest Act in such a manner as to recognize the rights of adivasi forest dwellers to access and use of forests. People's participation in forests through community management should be introduced.

[Translation]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please conclude.

SHRIMATI SUSMITA BAURI: Sir, I am speaking about the tribal people. I will conclude after making few points.

[English]

Forest produce must be accessible to forest dwellers and neighbourhood adivasi communities. The tyranny of forest guards must end. For marketing forest produce, cooperative efforts which are not bureaucratically managed but of the adivasis as producers of forest goods should be set up.

No project industrial or developmental can be undertaken where displacement occurs without a comprehensive and sustainable rehabilitation package. Such a Scheme must be put in place before any displacement or work on the project begins.

Provision of drinking water in remote hamlets must be a priority for ending hardships to tribal women in this regard. Sexual harassment by forest guards of Adivasi women, who go to forests for gathering forest produce and firewood, must be strictly punished. Tribal developmental schemes should pay adequate attention to employment for Adivasi women. The Government should give protection to women at work sites from sexual exploitation.

The Public Distribution System should be revamped so that all tribal areas are covered with fair price shops and cooperatives. Instead of BPL cards, all tribal areas, scheduled and non-scheduled, must be covered by a universal system where all tribal families get foodgrains and other essential commodities at a subsidised rate.

Special composite educational programmes for the tribal students should be promoted by the Central Government and by all the State Governments. Arrangements for setting up of schools in the tribal dominated areas with provision of vocational training and hostel facilities for the tribal youth should be undertaken.

The Government should take steps for implementation of reservation of ST quotas in all categories of employment and education. Tribal languages and scripts should be recognised and developed.

[Translation]

Without this, the condition of the tribals will not improve. I want to say only this to the hon. Minister.

With this, I conclude my speech and oppose the demands for grants.

SHRI HEMANAND BISWAL (Sundargarh): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I support the demands for grants 2010-11

of the Tribal Ministry in the House today. I support it because I am seeing from 2003 that the budget is in accordance with the provision and I feel that budget allocation has been higher during the last 2 years. Budget allocation was Rs. 3205 crore in 2009-10 and Rs. 2206 crore in 2010-11 while it was just Rs. 1200 crore in 2002-2003 and Rs. 1300 crore in 2003-04.

[English]

It was most discouraging.

[Translation]

We all feel that there should be development for the tribal people who live in the forest and brave the rains, heat waves and cold with bare bodies. There should be economic progress for them. This is the slogan of all the parties. Hon. Indira ji had heart touching slogan in 1971. Indira ji had said one thing then

[English]

which was written in the preface of 1971 SC/ST Commission Report said:

"Parents look after their children with equal affection and equal attention to each child. But the sick child is given preferential attention. Similarly, in a big family like India, we should give preferential attention to the downtrodden, particularly to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes."

[Translation]

Indira ji had said this; this was her heartbeat, her mind's philosophy. It said that preferential attention should be given to the most backward and downtrodden people.

[English]

Those who are 'haves' have to sacrifice for the 'have-nots'.

[Translation]

The people who live a good standard of life and whom we call resourceful should also make some sacrifice to get this work done. Why in I saying this? They said budget allocation was more in their time. But, the total budget allocation was Rs. 3,73,092 crore and Rs. 3,25,149 crore for 2009-10. This total plan allocation is for the whole country. The annual plan was Rs. 2,43,386 crore

for 2008-2009. The population of the scheduled castes is about 14 percent and that of tribals which was 7 percent has risen to 8.2 percent which is a matter of joy. But, the percentage of scheduled castes in Odisha was 24 in 1971. But, it has decreased to 22 percent in 1991. It has further decreased from that time. Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, when I was in Odisha Assembly, then also used to raise questions that deliberate statistical jugglery gave the impression that their percentage is being reduced.

[English]

For the purpose of reservation in 1974 for the postal services we had been fighting and a Private Members' Bill was also brought by me in the House. But, unfortunately, that could not be passed in the Assembly. In 1975 the Minister brought a most comprehensive report. At that time Nandini-ji was the Chief Minister and here Indira-ji was the Prime Minister. With regard to the reservation to postal services for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes all over India, Orissa was the pioneer State. By that time the Reservation Bill for the Postal Services was enacted after it was passed in the Assembly.

[Translation]

It kept on reducing afterwards which made me feel that the Government was indulging in deliberate statistical jugglery. Otherwise it appears that tribal beneficiaries under family welfare programmes are more dear to them. That's why Rs. 3,73,092 crore has been made the budgetary provision for the year 2010-11.

[English]

If we see the figure for the Ministry of Tribal Affairs, this is only 0.86 per cent; not even one per cent. If we see in 2009-10 it was only 0.98 per cent. In the year 2009-10 it was only 0.74 per cent.

[Translation]

The total tribal population is 8.2 percent and all the people of all political parties are working for the welfare of these people.

[English]

but the Budget allocation is not even one per cent.

[Translation]

It is a matter of great concern. I request the House to increase this percentage. The most important point is

that ST department has not been accepted as a nodal department. ST department should be accepted as a nodal department. Such a measure will help it grow and increase its significance. I request the House and the Hon'ble Minister for the same. A number of schemes are being implemented for the welfare of tribal people. The most important thing we were discussing in the House is their forest rights, we have organized and are organizing movements and conventions in various states for the forest rights. In the year 2004, a bill was moved in the Parliament to provide forest rights to the tribals who are living on forest land in reserve forest areas where traditionally tribal people are living and

[English]

other than tribals, those who are traditionally remaining in the forests, they will also be treated as tribals.

[Translation]

Their land will also be registered in their name. For this purpose an amendment was moved in the Parliament in the year 2004, but that could not be passed. Thereafter it was referred to the joint parliamentary committee and got passed in the year 2006. It was passed in the year 2006 but could be implemented in the year 2008. None of the State Governments intended to implement it properly. Even the Union Government did not empathise with them enough to implement it properly.

[English]

Ultimately, after two years or after more than one year, the Central Government communicated to different States and the different States also started.

[Translation]

To record the forest land in the name of tribal people who have the possession of the same. Odisha has taken certain measures in this regard and I received a letter last year in December, 2009 after three years from the Government of Odisha. The Government has organized a fair to allot the forest area land to tribal people. In other words, the Government has organized a function for these lease allotments. On lines of this initiative, a similar programme has been organized in one or two places in my district also.

[English]

This work is going on very slowly.

[Translation]

If you see the achievement then as regards achievement also the Government. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please conclude now. Your time is over.

SHRI HEMANAND BISWAL: Please grant me some extra time. PMO has also sent communication for its proper implementation. PMO has asked for constitution of a monitoring committee. I don't know if it has been constituted at state level, but it has not been constituted at district level. Had the monitoring committee or any vigilance committee been constituted we would have been informed whether the implementation is being done or not. We would have been informed about it but it has not been done. It appears that State Governments do not show any sympathy or intend to implement the right of the tribal people. But when they make speeches they make it sure that they mention the tribal people at the start of their speech. Their speech is not started without mentioning the concerns of Dalits.

I would like to make one more point. I was speaking about forest area. You will see and realize that

[English]

"The Scheduled Tribes and other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006, which is being administered by the Ministry of Tribal Affairs, seeking to recognize and vest the forest rights and occupation in the forest land, in forest dwelling Scheduled Tribes and other traditional forest-dwellers who have been residing in such forests for generations....."

[Translation]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Hon'ble Member, please conclude.

SHRI HEMANAND BISWAL: Despite a letter forwarded by the Government on 31.12.2007 in this regard, proper implementation has not been done. Now the question arises that rise of Maoists has been linked to the forest and tribal area. Maoists have attained such an aggressive position that the incident of Dantewada was being discussed everywhere. Even I have discussed the matter. But it was published in newspapers and you all may have read it that green hunt and CRPF personnel have been deployed in the same area. It was published in the Indian Express that during the green hunt.

[English]

they came out of wilderness.

[Translation]

But they were not aware of the practices of the forest. What I mean is that the security personnel are not aware as how to move upward and downward in hilly terrain and through the valley. ...*(Interruption)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Your party has been allotted 1½ hrs. If you speak alone then other members of your party will not be able to speak.

SHRI HEMANAND BISWAL: Therefore, it appears that since the security personnel were not aware of the practices of the forest, those Maoists took advantage of it.

[English]

I am telling the most interesting thing. That is why, I am interested to speak on this.

[Translation]

I would like to submit as to why tribal people had joined the Maoists. Young tribal people who show courage in cold rain and hot weather conditions, fight with lions and cheetah and have tremendous physical power, yet they are unemployed. Why didn't we employ people. ...*(Interruption)* As you are aware, there is a caste called 'Dogra' in Himachal Pradesh. These people do not have 5', 6" height as per the requirement of the military. But these Dogra people have been recruited in the military despite having the height of 5' and more and they have a separate Dogra Regiment in the Army. I want to give this suggestion earlier also but I did not get the chance. But today I would like to say that 'Tribal Regiment' should also be constituted in the Army. As a result young people who are being misled and are joining the Maoists will remain in the mainstream and will fight for the nation. It will be good for the country, society and tribal people. With these words I conclude my speech.

SHRI ARJUN MUNDA (Jamshedpur): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I am grateful to you for allowing me to speak on Demands for Grants of an important Ministry today.

Sir, before I start speaking I would like to bring into your notice that the founding fathers of our Constitution

after much deliberations adopted it by making it acceptable to all who could assimilate it in letter and spirit. For such people who were considered to be away from the mainstream, efforts were made to provide equal opportunity to them at the earliest. For this under special constitutional provision, whether we call it reservation or protection or providing special opportunity to help them avail equal opportunity was provided to these people living in far flung areas.

Sir, it is very unfortunate that during the debate on such a serious issue, only the helpless Minister of the concerned Department is present here. I am using this word because we all talk about Constitutional provisions that all talk the people of this country have equal rights and for these persons who are left behind, there is special provision to ensure them equal opportunity. But what is the real picture before us. After 60 years of Independence keeping all these things in mind I am surprised at this debate. Various serious debates are held here, we talk of forests and vibrations of the development taking place there are felt here. The Minister of Home Affairs takes part in the debate seriously. But today, neither the Minister of Home Affairs nor the Prime Minister, nor the leader of the House is present here. It is very difficult to say whether they will come or not. In such circumstances we are discussing this serious issue. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please keep quiet, let the House function. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI ARJUN MUNDA: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, through you, I would like to say that I would come to the issues of allocations made, expenses incurred during the last several years and to the achievements which are to be enumerated by them and discussed by us later. First I would like to talk about the huge mismatch. They have presented a budget of Rs. 11 lakh crore. As per your figures for eight and a half percent tribal population, they made provision of Rs. 3200 crore which could be likened to a drop in the ocean they do not hesitate to put their own back. They should at least keep this in mind that they presented a budget of Rs. 11 lakh crore for more than eight and a half percent population. They should not have given anything but at least they should give at least one percent. They must tell what per cent does it constitute? I would come to this point later. But the fact is that they claim that they are concerned about tribal areas and for the people living across India through reservation. They are anxious about them. The entire country is concerned and wants to know as to how much the Government of India, the Ministry of Tribal Affairs is

concerned. Which major work they want to undertake through Ministry of Tribal Affairs. What type of work, the infrastructural development they would undertake through this and how many tribal people would benefit from these developments? The document presented before this country is a kind of lie a deceit. They have tried to convince the people through verbosity that they are doing a lot of work through the Ministry of Tribal Affairs. They have enumerated it in their report, but there is no mention in it what they have achieved, it mentions only what they have done. There is no mention what was the outcome. They aided the NGOs, but what was the outcome? Nothing has been said about it. They have made allotments in figures, they are trying to do good to the tribals through jugglery of figures. These papers their reply make it clear and they have also said from time to time that they got two types of funds, one they get voted money through this House and the after they get charge money from direct Presidential order. Even if we take account of the voted money of last three years, it will be clear how they have managed this Department. How does the Government of India run this Department?

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, through you, I would like to state that they made not even budget allocation of Rs. 1719 crore and expenditure of Rs. 1524 crore and Rs. 195 or Rs. 200 crore were spent in the year 2007-08. In the year 2008-09 also, their condition is the same, out of Rs. 2121 crore they reduced it in the revised estimate. ...(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please speak on your turn.

...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI NISHIKANT DUBEY (Godda): Six year have passed since NDA was voted out of power. ...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI ARJUN MUNDA: If the condition is such in the beginning, what would happen later on. ...(*Interruptions*) Similarly I would like to mention a fact of the year 2008-09. As much as Rs. 315 crore lapsed in the year 2008-09. The condition further worsened in the year 2009-10. As much as Rs. 1200 crore lapsed in this year. What is the intention, will power, what do they want to do, what do they want to show? How do you want to see the tribals. This is the reality. If we take the entire budget of the country, the tribal area and their population into account, it tells a different story altogether. What they have got, I would like to clarify its fate. Rs. 1200 crore lapsed whereas they have shown an expenditure of

Rs. 2000 crore. I have correct information that they pumped Rs. 500 crore by showing allotment in February of 2009 so that they might show in the next budget that they have incurred the expenditure. Similarly the figures of the, amount spent as per the budgetary provisions of last several years may be seen. I would like to bring into your notice before coming to the budget of this year. This is actual, this is their voted money, the money which cannot be diverted anyway. They should ensure the expenditure of the consolidated amount. Please look at the status of that amount. Andhra Pradesh got an allocation of Rs. 38 crore in the year 2009-10. They provided Rs. 19 crore and did not release Rs. 19 crore. Assam was allocated Rs. 41 crore. They provided only Rs. 28 crore, Rs. 12 crore was not provided. ...(*Interruptions*)

Similarly they made an allocation of Rs. 1 crore, 60 lakh for Goa. They Provided nothing out of Rs. 1 crore, 60 lakh to Goa. Now take Jharkhand. If I had raised the issue of Jharkhand at the outset they would have blamed me for partisan approach since I belong to Jharkhand. That is why I started from Andhra Pradesh. Jharkhand was allotted Rs. 81 crore. Not a single penny was provided out of Rs. 81 crore. ...(*Interruptions*) Allocation of Rs. 14 crore was made for Jammu and Kashmir and only Rs. 2 crore was provided to it and Rs. 11 crore was made to lapse, it was never released. In Madhya Pradesh a total allocation of Rs. 29 crore was made to lapse, which is not voted money. Similarly; allocation of Rs. 51 crore was made and only 8 crore was released. They made Rs. 42 crore lapse in the year 2009-10.

In Manipur, you have allocated Rs. 10 crores but released only Rupees five crores. There also you have got Rs. 5 crores and 27 lakhs lapsed. In Rajasthan, you have allocated Rs. 55 crores but released only Rs. 34 crores and got Rs. 21 crores lapsed there. Tamil Nadu faces the same situation. There also you got Rs. 3 crore lapsed. It had to get Rs. 4 crores allocated but you released only Rs. one crore there. Uttarakhand was to get one crore and 32 lakhs. But you also got the money lapsed there. You had to give Rs. 5 crore and 95 lakhs to Uttar Pradesh but you did not released a single penny there. In West Bengal, you made an allocated of Rs. 30 crores. You also got the money lapsed there. Among these not even a single state is there, in respect to which you can say that you have released cent percent money to them. This is your state wise situation.

What do you want in the country to happen? You have brought insufficient budget in the House. Apart from

this insufficiency, whatever money is being released to the states is not getting spent properly. In the last 60 years, you had been least bothered as to how the tribal development will take place. You only got concerned to the fact that how would you garner the tribal votes. Did you ever pouse to think, he will not vote for you till he remains starved and poor? You did only vote bank politics. And thus you have this situation before you. I totally agree with the fact that those forces who do not believe in the constitution of the country should be checked and the Government of India should use as much force against them as it can because the constitution of the country is supreme for every one.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, through you I would also like to ask as to what you have done for those tribal people who dwell in forests and hills in the laps of nature and are the victims of locational backwardness. You have never tried to listen to their voices. You never tried understand their feelings and aspirations. You only discuss. You never take action against the persons who defy constitution, rather you hobnob with sitting them in five star hotels. These who have no faith in the constitution are your favorites. Mr. Deputy, Speaker, Sir, I would like to say that the Government of India should seriously consider to listen to the voices of those dwelling in the forests and feel their pain and do something to bring them to the mainstream and take strong action against those who are hardcore and speak against the constitution and also check the tribals from becoming extremists.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I am telling all this because I have come to this supreme House as a Member of Parliament. Before this, I was an MLA, Minister and Chief Minister. Today, I am here as Member of Parliament. But I remember that I have lost my father in a tribal family at the age of four. I come from tribal family. I have been brought up in the laps and fed the milk of a mother which forms the very basis of struggle. And on the basis of that struggle I have got the opportunity to come here in this supreme House and speak my mind as an activity of Bhartiya Janta Party.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, we should try of understand reality. Today, you speak of forest polity and discuss it there any forest dweller will face problem because of this. Today, your affairs say that the Britishers got the forest tribals settled there. Now, whether the Brithishers came in this country or the tribal people. They say that it is a forest village. By saying so they insult them. Those who live with nature and utilize its resources according to their need, never want the forest to get abstroyed.

When the trees bear fruits, they worship them before consuming fruits from consume fruits in a traditional way. And you say that the Britishers got them inhabited there. About those who are born in forest and living its resources, you want to declare under forest policy that these forest villages have got inhabited by the Britishers. Please stop casting such a cruel joke with them. If you do so, some solution will come out. This is locational backwardness. It is not a sin to live in the forests with flora and fauaa as the integral part. If you learn to live with flora, problems like global warming will not arise. People like you emitting pollutions and carbon in the air should learn to live from these tribal people. You should learn to live with the forest dwellers as well as the flora. What is the status of forest act today. Its not getting implemented properly. When the officials of forest department visit the villages, they say that the Britishese got the forest villagers inhabited. To those who have been living in the forest, they say that you have been inhabited here. The Britishers who came to this country to rule through trade had their commercial interests. If such innocent populations is being subjected to such kind of treatment, them are should understand it. I would like to give you some examples. Today, our ministers including Home Minister and other people go to five star hotels. A few days back some programme was organized on global warning in which I was also invited. But what is happening to the tribals today and see how they are living? Today, how much a cup of tea will cost in a five stare hotel? It will definitely be at least Rs. 90. perhaps may be more than this. Today, Mamataji is not here. I want to say that a railway line is being laid in Jharkhand. I widow lives there whose name is Mangri Devi. The railway is acquiring her ancestral property which measure one acre 13 decimals. She has been sent a notice that in line of her land measuring one acres a 13 decimals having khAtA number 45, Manju chitto. Rakba one acre 13 decimals, she is being given a compensation of Rs. 1848. Thus how much is the lost of that land per decimal? For the one, who lived in the forest, brought up there and spent her whole life there, the Government is acquiring her ancestral property at the rate of Rs. 16 per decimal as compensation. You can get a cup of tea as cost. This is the price of the land of tribals and you say that we are working among the tribals.

15.00 hrs.

you are executing article 244 for land alienation. It is provided in the constitution that land alienation will be checked through article 244. If they are resorting to land alienation then you say that it is illegal but if the

Government itself is executing the same then can it be termed as legal? This needs to be understood. The Government is paying the compensation Rs. 16 per decimal. Now, what will happen to Mangri Devi's family. If she has a young son, what will be think when he comes to know that only Rs. 1848 is being paid as compensation for his ancestral land? The Government is acquiring the land for constructing a railway line. This is happening not only in Ramgarh, but in other parts of the country as well. ...(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Nothing else will go on record except the speech of Shri Arjun Munda.

...(*Interruptions*)*

SHRI ARJUN MUNDA: Before speaking about adivasis, understand their problems. Their problems will not be solved by merely delivering speeches here in the House.

15.01 hrs.

[SHRI FRANCISCO COSME SARDINHA *in the Chair*]

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am trying to put forth hard facts because there is widespread resentment in the country particularly among those people. Some days back I heard the Minister of Home replying to a debate. He put things in a better way and said developmental activities are held up in the tribal areas. It's true, development is not taking place in several areas. Why developmental activities have not been started there. After independence, Congress party had been in power for sixty years but efforts were not made to develop those areas. It was all right, as long as you had their cooperation. But, when the intellectuals, who enjoy tea with you, indulge in ideological discussions, participates in conferences, instigated them, then you start opposing them now. When this is discussed here, it is not clear who support's whom. Action should be taken first against those instigating the adivasis.

Adivasis are brave people. Freedom struggle of the country started in 1857 but before that adivasis fought against Britishers in 1855 in Santhal Pargana but that was not termed as freedom struggle because that fight was fought for forests, land and water. That fight was for safeguarding the rights of the people in the leadership of Kanu, Chand, Siddhu and Bhairav in 1855. Thirty thousand adivasis took part in that fight and thousands

were martyred in that fight including Kanu, Chand, Siddhu and Bhairav.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I will take the narrative forward. The Chief of British Army issued an order, which has a mention in the Annals of Bengal. His movement order related to the manner in which the movement of forces were to take place. The order also mention that the entire tribal area is surrounded by forests and mountains, and that, certain points were to be kept in mind during troop movement. It also mention that the entire area was malaria prone. Therefore, quinine tablets must be with them. The movement order of 1855 mentions quinine. Have the tribal areas been made free of malaria? In movement orders even today, same thing is written which used to be written in 1855. What percent of our armed personnel suffer from malaria? If the Government issue orders torts forces to keep quinine, then how can you work among the adivasis? The government asks its forces to keep quinine. But, what is government's plan to provide medicines to the tribals, how will the government eradicate malaria from these areas. The government talks about a constitutional outcome. As per the provision under Article 244, the Governor is the direct custodian of the tribal areas, under the Fifth Schedule. And under this Article, the Governor has to send a Report to the President regarding the development activities in the tribal areas, and its outcome. Kindly tell me, is there any mention in the Budget if any Governor has sent any Report to the President? How will the governor convince the people of the country that it is working among the tribals. The governor discontinued the formality. We are working on the basis of will power of providing reservation to them. But, in the name of reservation the Governor have frozen everything.

[*English*]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Munda, you have taken 30 minutes and your Party time is 52 minutes. How many more minutes will you take?

SHRI ARJUN MUNDA: Sir, we are the largest Opposition Party...(*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: All right. But if you take all the time, your other Party Members will not get time to speak.

[*Translation*]

SHRI ARJUN MUNDA: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I will move a few more points. I have tried to draw the attention of the House in three parts, because we are not only

*Not recorded.

discussing the Budget, but also the tribal policy. We have to discuss seriously as to what should be our tribal policy. The hon. Minister should spell out in his reply the discussions held during the past 10 years regarding the tribal policy. The working Committee of the Planning Commission has discussed it several times. What was the outcome of these discussions of the Working Group during 2002-2007 and 2007-2011? What were the problems discussed? Was an attempt made to go to the root cause of these problems? I found that the Report tried to placate the tribals by completing the formalities and using adjectives. How will that Report of the Planning Commission be executed? This has not been discussed by the government. There is no mention of this in the Demands for Grants. What is the demography there? And what is the plan keeping in view that demography. Give up the practice of preparing lump sum budget for the tribals. It's like a lollipop. Do not try to placate them through lollipops. Make real budget for them. Prepare need-based budget. Understand their requirements. The budget should strike at the roots of backwardness. The Planning Commission has done some work. But, it is jugglery of figures. Will this bring change in the life of the adivasis? Will their condition improve? It will rather aggravate their problems. They cannot place their views here. How many like us can reach here? And those who make it are told to sit silence.

The Government will continue to ask us to remain silent. This makes the adivasis go into depression. I have brought records from all mental hospitals. I have seen the depression level among the tribals. How they live. Living in the jungle, a tribal has to fight for his survival. Struggle is ingrained in him. In the jungle, one either has to struggle or perishes. If you do not treat depression it would kill you. A depressed person either kills or gets killed. This is the reason for rebellion. An adivasi will never yield. If the Government's intentions are clear, then it should prepare a need-based budget. Understand their requirement. Use their strength in the nation building. All internal problems can be solved by the adnasis alone. This is the lesson of history. Remember the incident of 1784. In 1784 Tilkamaji was hanged in Bhagalpur. The people there still remember the incident regarding the hanging of Baba Tilkamaji. The people went to him, narrated how an English officer was harassing them and was attempting to deprive them of their lands and tenurial rights. He sought his mother's guidance as to how to deal with such an officer. Her mother exhorted him that if he were born of an adivasis mother, he would kill him and return to her. He killed him with an arrow and was hanged. This is the character of an adivasi. We should

use the strength of the adivasis in nation building. By doing so, we can solve the country's problems. The Government should channelise this energy in a positive way. Try to understand their character. If the Government is adamant to offer them lollipops there will be severe repercussions. This will add to the problem. The Government is fanning the flames of violence. We all will get scorched in the same fire. When there is a fire in the village, the whole village gets scorched, it is not that only a single house is gutted. The health scenario, the education scenario that appears in the census and the results that are before us to see as well as the reports of a number of commissions reflect the dismal condition and we have just shed tears expressing our inability. If you talk about reservation, there should be honesty in this regard. There is backlog in regard to filling up the reserved vacancies because deserving candidates could not be prepared. At places, where there were eligible candidates, efforts were made to keep the post vacant for three years to make that post unreserved. In this way, this has been going on uninterruptedly. Pandit Nehru tried to understand some of the problems of the tribal population of the country and he contended that investment should not be assessed in this country, rather its outcome should be assessed. He emphasized on carrying out the policy of Panchsheel. Expenditure should not be given as much attention as the benefit accruing from it. Have they ever pondered over this point? They did not keep in mind the points of Nehruji and still claim that they are a Congress loyalist as a matter of their dynastic characteristic. This is surprising. If the Panchsheel policy had been properly implemented, the condition of the tribals and the country would not have been so pathetic today.

They did not accept that and are playing with the sentiments of the people. Avoid them pushing towards extremism. It is my polite request that efforts should be made to understand their strength and their mentality. Jaipal Singh Munda had contended this point in the Constituent Assembly that if democracy has to be adopted in this country,

[English]

you learn from tribals who are the most democratic people in the world.

[Translation]

He had mentioned this point in the House and had asked for an understanding of the democratic system. People

residing in jungles ask for permission not only from human beings but from trees and plants as well. Before ploughing the field, they go and say — You are the giver of foodgrain, if we plough, it will give pain to you, but your fertility can feed me. Thereafter, he ploughs the fields and grows foodgrains. This foodgrain makes us carry on our lives. They have tried to interfere with such a simple life in a number of ways. On one hand, budget provisions have been made stipulating the amount of fund being given in the budget, however, the amount being invested to divest the tribals of their life style should also be taken into account. The amount of pollution being spread in that area should also be looked into. The amount being spent to dismantle the customary system of that area should also be viewed. Be it article 16, 164, 244 or 245, at least, in 10 places in the Constitution, it is mentioned that they have to be provided protection, reservation and their feelings and rights have to be protected. They talk about the Vth Schedule to make some amendments therein as they do not get the opportunity due to this schedule. The Supreme Court gave its verdict in *Samta versus Andhra Pradesh* case. The tribal society resides in forests amidst trees and plants, but it is not poor. We have made them poor, our system has made them so. There are mineral resources wherever there are forests. It is not only the limestone like general mineral, but iron, gold, silver, mica, coal, uranium are also found in those forests where the tribals and the heart of the tribals dwell. These things are found at those places where the tribals dwell. Locational backwardness is not due to forests. They did not instruct any state to work in a particular way on the basis of the *Samta* judgement to ensure that the tribals get their rights at their centralized places. They made a joke of that judgement and it remained confined to the law books. Nothing could be made out of that judgement. I would like to submit to the hon. Minister that being from a tribal family, he should make his spine straight to try and put forth these points in the Cabinet for chalking out a policy. He should speak out with a brave heart, or else leave his post saying that he would not do this work. He has got a responsibility of the people and if he would not carry out the same, he would not be allowed to enter into the jungle. He will have difficulty. This is the condition as of now. I would like to mention one point that in the year 1903, a book was published — *Chhota Nagapur: A Little Non-Province*. I just want to show the photo, you may see it.

You may see the photo that has been published in the newspapers today and observe the change that has come about. I would like to mention a little about what has been written herein, pointing out how a trick has

been tried to be played with the people and the tribal character of the people have been tried to be changed. An English writer Bradley Bert has written in 1903 admitting how all these things are going on over this area.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, development does not mean that the tribals should be changed. They should be given an opportunity to lead a life of their choice and if the same is not being provided, then, there is no meaning of independence for them. This was reported in the newspaper of yesterday. This is the scenario prevailing in Jharkhand and in several other states as well. How much has been maintained in the photo even after 100 years? The photograph has been maintained since that day till date. If there should be any change, it should be only in regard to the automatic acceptance by a person of the independence and sovereignty of the country. However, I would like to read out some passages from the book of what has been written in it.

[English]

I quote:

"There is only one last bit scattered Ranchi of special interest. The English, German and Roman Catholic Missions, which have worked with such wonderful success over large districts in Chhota Nagpore, all have their headquarters here. Four Lutheran Ministers, sent out by Pastor Gossner of Berlin in 1845 were the pioneers of missionary enterprise. Arriving in Ranchi, they started work among the Kols, labouring for five years before a single convert was made."

[Translation]

After five years, they got a man who converted.

[English]

I quote again:

"However, once begun, their numbers rapidly increased, until in 1869, there were about ten thousand native Christians to be found in the district."

[Translation]

I have not written this, no tribal from my dynasty has written it. Bradley Bert wrote it in 1903 admitting this point and the Viceroy put a note in it acknowledging it and it illustrated how surprising was the attack on their

culture. What they want? What will they do if they do not make a noise in their jungles? Today, we all hear number of such incidents and anecdotes. As such, I have risen in the House to contend that the tribals should be allowed to lead a life of their choice.

At last, I would like to say that I had to say a lot of things on a number of subjects, however, there is restriction of time. Given another opportunity, I would complete my incomplete submission.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: You can take five minutes more. But nobody else from your party will get a chance, because there are others also who want to speak in this debate.

[Translation]

SHRI ARJUN MUNDA: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to put forth this much only that 100 years before Mahatma Gandhi had given a call of Hind Swaraj in 1909. The nature of that Hind Swaraj was based on the tribal life, it contained a dream of an ideal India. If the Government wants to follow the instruction of Mahatma Gandhi, it should make a need based budget and prepare an infrastructure therefor, instead of indulging in the formality that it has sent the fund to the state. The Government should not show the paper progress. This is my suggestion. Otherwise today this paper progress is being reflected in proxy ruling. Proxy ruling is very dangerous. I would like to say this as a suggestion because I would like to brief you about the reality.

Today, one thousand children are born in the tribal community and out of those 82 children die immediately after birth. This is the status of their health. Out of those children who survive 126 are unable to complete the age of five years. They die by the time they become five years old, I do not know how I survived all that and have come this far. Alongwith this, out of those children who survive 55 per cent children become victim of malnutrition. These are not my figures, they are the figures of Government of India. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI NISHIKANT DUBEY: You do not want to discuss about malnutrition. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Nothing will go on record.

*(Interruptions)...**

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, please sit down and let him speak.

...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Nothing will go on record.

*(Interruptions)...**

MR. CHAIRMAN: You please sit down.

...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please sit down. Nothing is going on record, I have already said that.

...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, please sit down.

...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: He is already speaking. You please sit down.

...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please sit down. Mr. Munda, wind up now. You have two more minutes to speak.

...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: You sit down first.

...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Member, you have just to minutes more.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI ARJUN MUNDA: Sir, I am not aggrieved by what he said because he is saying all that about himself. They are only reaping the fruits of what they have sown in 60 years. I am not hurt by what he said.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please wind up and address the Chair.

[Translation]

SHRI ARJUN MUNDA: Sir, the status of health is that 55 per cent children suffer from malnutrition and those who remain, either remain unemployed or work as bonded labour. If you ask as to how many such people are working in Delhi's households. They come here. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): Sir, he should address the Chair.

[Translation]

SHRI ARJUN MUNDA: Sir, this is the condition of health. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

SHRI NISHIKANT DUBEY: Sir, he cannot guide the House.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You sit down. I have already told him.

[Translation]

SHRI ARJUN MUNDA: Sir, I will talk about education. So much statistics have been given about education. You can see the selected Educational Statistics, Education in India, Educational Annual Report 2002 and Census of 2001. All of these show as to where they have led the actual condition of tribals in the last 60 years. You can talk at a very high pitch because we speak very low. You can speak because you always try to oppress us. You can say whatever but the figures are telling the truth ...*(Interruptions)* What is the need to tell me about it.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please wind up now, I am calling the other man.

...*(Interruptions)**[Translation]*

SHRI ARJUN MUNDA: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I will take two minutes of yours. The present financial condition. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Shailendra Kumar, please get ready. Just wind up, one minute more; please. Just conclude, please conclude.

...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please wind up now; you had so much time.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI ARJUN MUNDA: Sir, give me only a few minutes....*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: One minutes more, please.

[Translation]

SHRI ARJUN MUNDA: Hon'ble Chairman, Sir, in the present economic condition, there are all sorts of iron ores, mines and other things but the tribal people are getting nothing. The tribals are unemployed and facing a lot of problem. Same is the case with tribals working in Kalahandi Bauxite mines, in iron ore mines of Odisha and Jharkhand, in Coalmines of Dhanbad, in Santhal Pargana and everywhere. Are these tribal people born to face only difficulties? If their land is being taken then they are only getting 16 rupees decimal rate. This is their actual condition. All the figures are in front of you. Tribal are in maximum number under BPL category. Today, the tribals who preserved everything are suffering extreme poverty, therefore, hon'ble Chairman, Sir, please ask these-people to understand. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now wind up. Shri Shailendra Kumar, you please get up.

...*(Interruptions)**[Translation]*

SHRI ARJUN MUNDA: I would like to thank you for giving me an opportunity to speak and will now conclude my speech.

SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR (Kaushambi): Hon. Mr. Chairman, I express my gratitude to you for providing me an opportunity to speak on the demands for grants for the year 2010-2011 of the Ministry of Tribal Affairs.

The speakers preceding me gave a lot of information about tribals in their submission. Father of the Nation Mahatma Gandhi addressed them as Girijans. 'Adivasi mean aboriginals. Today, we are holding a discussion on Adivasis in this budget session whose population is approximately a crore across the country. Adivasis from 80 to 93 percent of population in Meghalaya, Mizoram and Nagaland while their population in Madhya Pradesh, Odisha, Maharashtra, Bihar, Rajasthan, Chhattisgarh and Gujarat range from 8 to 23 percent. Their struggle has primarily centred around the issues of water, forest and land. Adivasis are devotees of Lord Shiva believing him to be an Adivasi Himself and also believing that Maharishi Valmiki too was a bhil, a tribe.

Sir, Adivasis have been subject of discussion even on earlier occasions in this House. In view of the fact that these Adivasis were away from the mainstream, an act namely the Forest Right Act was enacted in 2008 for which a Committee was constituted under the Chairmanship of Devji and I was also member of the committee. Our discussion here is focussed on the Adivasis who are dwelling in forests for generations. We say that must show our concern towards them. All the Hon. Members have shown their concern towards them. But even today, those who occupied the forest land for centuries are deprived of their right.

Certainly, we have passed legislations for them, but today the format of tribes has totally changed. Certain tribes are nomads. After being expelled from the forests they keep moving from one place to another. As far as National Commission for Scheduled Tribes is concerned we have set up commission for scheduled castes and other backward classes, however, we have not been able to accord them that constitutional status as enjoyed by the Election Commission we have to agree that unless these Commissions are empowered on the lines of the Election Commission, no reforms can be expected. The Government will have to ponder over it seriously. There is absolute dearth of basic infrastructure like road, electricity, water, education and employment resulting in growth of naxalism and Maoism. The Government is running several schemes including one SJSY. Adivasis have rich tradition of art, if their art and culture are promoted then employment opportunities can be generated for them. However, the Government is not paying any attention towards it. 80 to 93 per cent tribal population resides in Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Arunachal Pradesh and other north eastern state. They have been compelled to choose the path of terrorism as they have no employment opportunities. We will have to ponder over it seriously.

Sir, I have raised this issue even on earlier occasions and during Zero Hour, I demanded that Kol caste of Allahabad which is included in the scheduled caste list, should be included in the list of scheduled tribes. When hon. Mulayam Singhji was the Chief Minister of Uttar Pradesh, a bill was passed in Vidhan Sabha with the Cabinet's decision which was published in the gazette, however, it is still under consideration of the Union Government and we have not been able to accord them scheduled tribe status. They are engaged in breaking rubble from morning till evening, since Bundelkhand is a rocky region. They are suffering from all kinds of diseases like TB and asthma. There are no provisions for their health care and education of their children. I urge the Government to include Kol caste in the list of scheduled tribe.

Sir, I got a chance to travel to different states with various Standing Committees. You might have seen that Adivasi of north eastern states are highly skilled in traditional art and culture. If we displace them from jungles, we will have to see how we can preserve their cultural civilization. We need to take special care of this aspect since the cultural civilization of Adivasis is gradually fading out.

Sir, only Rs. 3200 crore have been provided in the budget for Adivasis against a population of nine crore. This budget is very meager and there is a need to enhance it. Through you, I demand an increase in the budget since an amount of Rs. 3200 crore for a population of 9 crore is not justified. Right now, Mundaji likened it to a drop in the ocean, it needs to be enhanced. We will have to make this department as a nodal department, only then we would be able to preserve the culture, civilization and art of tribals, we shall have to pay special attention to it. Just now, Munda ji was referring to the funds allocated to various State Government, however, we cannot depend on State Government alone. We cannot think of ameliorating the condition of Adivasis by allocating budget to the states. We need to evolve a Tribal policy, followed by monitoring from the centre; only then we can talk of the development of tribals.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, through you, I would like to request the Government that a Tribal Advisory Council should also be set up. It was decided in the Standing Committee also that it would be constituted under the chairmanship of the Hon'ble Prime Minister. We have groups of Ministers. Tribals Members of Parliament should be made members of this council, consult them regarding the development of tribals, only then our objectives will be achieved. Tribals engaged in traditional occupation are being deprived of their livelihood.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, through you, I would like to say that it is not only the question of tribals, there are other castes also, they are also backward and engaged in traditional occupation as there are 'Tadmali' or Pasi people in Bihar, they are engaged in collecting toddy they also brew wine but other people sell it. Some people brew wine, others extract it and some other persons sell it. Others earn millions and billions but their condition continues to remain the same. Today people settled down on the bank of the Ganga-Yamuna in Allahabad belong to backward classes, I mentioned in the zero hour especially about Kewats, Bindis, Mallahs etc. They did not get lease of ghats, sand or lease for rearing fish. When Shri Mulayan Singh Yadav Ji was the Chief Minister, he gave the lease of ghats, sand, boat and fish rearing. Today it has gone into the hands of the Mafia, that is why they have set up their own organization called Lal Salam Gulabi Sena. They wield weapons like sword, Spear, etc. The police is a mute spectator and they are unable to do anything. Today if they are depriving them of their traditional occupation what would they do but to take up arms? We have to think over it seriously. This is the reason for growing naxalism, Maoism. I was going through a booklet and came to know that there are many tribals in Orissa who have no life. Their life is worse than animals. They are being forced to change their religion, the government must think about it. The government will have to think as to how to preserve the culture and civilization. The aboriginal inhabitants and tribals of our country and how to provide opportunities of development to them. They shall have to be brought into the mainstream.

Mr, Chairman, Sir, through you, I would like to state that so far as education is concerned their development can only be ensured by promoting education among them. They are victims of starvation and malnutrition. They are isolated from the mainstream of society, that they have taken up arms is not without reason. Naxalism and Maoism did not originate out of nothing.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, through you, I would like to request the House to ponder seriously over the causes of increased incidents of Naxalism, Maoism and terrorism in north eastern states. The nodal department of this Department is the Tribal Advisory Council and there is a need to increase its budget, there is a need of monitoring by the Central Government, only then development of tribes will take place.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, with these words I strongly support this Bill and conclude.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, I have a list of 32 more speakers to speak on this Demand for Grant. Those who want to lay their written speeches, they can lay on the Table of the House.

[Translation]

SHRI SHARAD YADAV (Madhepura) Mr. Chairman, Sir, today the House is debating the issue of funds allocated for the tribals. Today there is a serious situation, the period of sixty years is a long period in the life of any country. During this long period of time there is no area. No part or no community in the country which has been pushed to the brink of either poverty or starvation or any other deprivation. Arjun Munda Ji spoke earlier, many Hon'ble Members were sitting there at that time, but now all of them have left. Had they been present here, I would have mentioned their points also.

Sir, this country has the voice of dalits and also the voice of farmers and backward people, but the voice of the powerful classes has been prevailing for ages. The voice of the ruling classes has been prevailing for ages. No difference is seen in their voice before or after Independence. No difference is seen in their approach. There is a most important theory of struggle for Independence and there is a theory of the biggest hero of that struggle. Only one person Mahatma Ji was always concerned that the life of the people living in villages and forests of this country improved through freedom only. He thought that their life would improve and for that we fought the freedom struggle. That was the meaning of Independence. But the voice of one section is not heard anywhere, nor is there any leadership for them. The plight of their leadership is also like theirs. They are simple people. The non tribal people, their consciousness has been like this from not today but from earlier times. No one caused so much destruction and damage to their lives as we have caused to them. We have done it in the last 60 years.

Sir, I am stating the fact that even the Britishers did not cause so much damage to the forests as we have caused in the tribal areas, it is the biggest thing which is not mentioned here. With the introduction of market economy, we cannot stop it. I am not saying that market has come into play today. It has been present since ages. Earlier there was limit to mobility, but today there is no such limit. Market will come into play. We all are involved in it but the multinational corporates have no

interest in India due to this market. They have penetrated into these areas the most. They are interested in these areas. A race is going on for the last 17-18 years, which started in the year 1991 as to which Chief Minister is attracting how much investment? There is a rat race for making investment. It is understandable if such rush is for Mumbai, Karnataka and Gujarat. But when investors go to Gujarat, they go to the area from Bharuch to Chota Udaipur. These are the most sought after places for investors. Aggression of market forces is lesser in other parts of the country. Huge investment has been made in tribal areas of the country. I would like to make a request to the Government of India, but there is no Minister present in the House ...*(Interruptions)*. Alrigh Bhurajji is present but there is no Cabinet Minister ...*(Interruptions)*. If you are happy with it, I have no objection ...*(Interruptions)*. I would like to know as to which are the areas where market forces have attacked the most vehemently and where the highest number of MoUs have been signed. These are Orissa, Jharkhand and Chhattisgarh. For what have these MoUs been signed? The issue of Naxalism was being discussed here. Hon'ble Minister of Home Affairs was expressing his point of view and that is half truth. There are large-scale activities in that area. Areas of land as large as five thousand acres and ten thousand acres are being taken over. Precious assets of the country are found in mountain and tribal areas. These areas have been targeted. Tribal people have suffered all kinds of problems due to such situation. These areas don't even get a penny for development. Development schemes are not being implemented there. Development schemes of State Governments meant for the development of Baxar tribal people have become a mean of making money. We will have to think over the issue of the tribal raised by the Union Government.

Hon'ble Member Shri Hemanad Biswal ji of Orissa was rightly saying that it is a major problem that the region is rich in terms of minerals. Today, assets means minerals, iron, mica and copper and not gold and silver. They would have never dreamt that those assets of theirs would ruin their lives. They were all unaware the value of those assets. I would like to say that even the musical instruments found in tribal areas like 'Chitkora' and 'Dholak' are made of wood not of copper, brass and iron. 'Dholak' is a musical instrument, which is made of wood and its sides covered with leather. There is no other instrument. I would like to say that Government of India should nationalize the minerals immediately otherwise these areas will be destroyed. Everybody knows what the two capitalists of Bellari did. They dwarfed the entire government. Here is one of our colleagues who also got

taste of their power. Had the court not taken cognizance of the matter, there would have been no check on the activities of those plunders. They have everything. Those two are just amassing the wealth in the states. If the capitalists have, anywhere, had the control over the government, they are the ...*(Interruptions)*. *I will not call their names since they are not present here. You may expunge it ...*(Interruptions)*. I said that I can't call their names, hence you may expunge it from the proceedings. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Member, please address the Chair. ...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRI SHARAD YADAV (Madhepura): I would like to request that it should be nationalized immediately. A law should be enacted for all the tribal areas so that all these things come under the Government of India. Now, I would like to elaborate as to why it should be brought under the purview of the Government of India. This House represents the country, as journalists from all over the world are here to cover its proceedings. It is very painful to see how other Houses are functioning, but this House has maintained its dignity and honour. Even this House has witnessed some unfortunate erosion in practices over the period but there is still a sense of accountability in this House. Tribal areas have not been brought under the purview of the Government of India. I would like to say that minerals are the main reason for naxalism. Exploitation of assets of that region is the main reason of naxalism. You have not checked such exploitation.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, you belong to the state of Goa. You are aware that iron is being illegally exported from there to China. Valuable assets of the country are being exported to all places in the world at cheap rates. What are we doing in this House? In this way, we doing nothing if not leaving absolutely nothing for our future generations. First, we have to identify the states where MOUs have been signed. A large number of MOUs have been signed regarding minerals and mines in the country. Maximum fast money has been made this way. I don't wish to drift to the issue of income as I am running short of time. I have asked for some extra time from my colleagues but could not get. Whenever I got the opportunity, I will tell you how money has been made in this sector. IPL would seem quite small against it. Assets of tribal areas

*Not recorded.

are being exploited everywhere. If we allow it to go on unchecked, the people of the otherwise secured nation who are satisfied with their life, would get agitated, as they fear loss of their assets.

When one's life is in danger then one loses one's discretion and tries to save one's life, tries to save civilization. Today, the fight is about saving the civilization. History stands witness to the fact that Bangladesh was created in an effort to save its language of civilization. Culture is also related to livelihood. When culture is attacked then it is not just an attack on culture but also on livelihood. In this way, tribals have lost their livelihood.

Therefore, through you, I would like to tell the Government that it should immediately declare all the minerals as the national wealth and bring them under its own control. Then you will see that the naxalite problem is solved from that day. Naxalism has risen there because one thousand acres, 10,000 acres, 15,000 acres, 20,000 acres and 22,000 acres of land has been given to the multinationals, capitalists and corporates. I would urge that this is the only solution to the naxalite problem and India has the maximum number of tribal people.

Sir, I want to say one thing in the end. One more important thing has happened about which nobody speaks. If a survey is conducted with regard to all the recruitment that has taken place in India in the last 60 years it will reveal that 'Meena' people have availed the maximum benefit in the name of tribals. The tribal people have different colour, their feet are different and their hair is different. Who has taken their quota? The Government can give it to Meena people but will it set a limit or not? Some bright and talented people corner the entitlement of 8 crore tribals. People from North-East also took away some of it but not to such an extent. Most of the share of tribal entitlement is going to the Meenas. The Government should think about bigger services particularly like IAS and IPS.

With these words I conclude and I thank you for allowing me to speak.

[English]

*SHRI J.M. AARON RASHID (Theni): I would like to mention here some unnoticed burning problems being faced by the Tribals. Our U.P.A. Government has taken several welfare measures for the Tribal across the country. Implementation of these measures is primarily on the

*Speech was laid on the Table.

shoulder of the concerned Forests officials of the States. It has come into my notice that in villages of Tribals which are located near Reserve Forest Land areas, heavy damages to crops of the tribal and death of tribal are caused by the wild animals, particularly elephants. The forest officials are apathetic to such problems of tribal. Even Forest officials usually do not report such cases to their higher officials. Nor they report such incidents to the nearest Police post. Police officials are not permitted to enter the forest areas by the forest officials, hence they are helpless in conducting an enquiry on such incidents. Therefore, measures like fencing the forest dwelling areas of the tribal and installing electricity poles in and around the dwelling areas, providing police patrolling in the tribals villages for protecting their life and forest produce are required to be taken and necessary allocation of fund for the same should be made. Another more serious matter which I had noticed during my visit to tribal areas of my Constituency Theni, Tamil Nadu is that the forest officials are indulged in a scam. They are indulged in harassing the poor tribal by shunting them out of their forest areas overnight, which they are in possession for several decades on the pretext of Reserved Forests Land, which is illegal as per the Forest Dwelling right Act, 2006 enacted by our U.P.A. Government in 2008. The victims of such kind of cases are tribals who own 1 or 1/2 acres of land and cultivate tea, coffee or medicinal plants to earn their livelihood. After outstanding the tribals from their lands on false threat, they grab the land of tribals and start cultivating tea, coffee and other medicinal plants for earning extra money. In one of such incidents in High Way hills viz, Kodai hills, Vellimalai area of my Theni constituency, it was found that in some incidents, the tribal were forced to vacate their forest lands which they had in their possession for two decades and chased away with the tacit support of the Forest Officials. Hence, no body knows about the actual owners of the estates, till to date. The innocent tribal who are illiterate and unaware of their rights under Forest Dwelling Rights Act, 2006, remains just like a mock spectators.

In some cases, I had found that forest officials, under the pretext of preparing charcoal and also falsely reporting forest fire, use to cut branches of Sandalwood, Teakwood, Red Sandalwood and Sal trees and swindle the trunks of these trees for their own illegal benefits after burning the leaves and branches of the trees which they had cut and declare such incident as Forest Fire. As the root cause of such cases is not investigated, the forests officials remain indulged in such illegal activities with

impunity. My humble suggestions to prevent such unfair deeds of the forest officials is that we should engrave numbers on the valuable trees i.e. like sandalwood when the circumference of its trunk becomes 6" and like wise for other trees like Sal, Vengai and teak wood trees, the trees should be numbered when circumferences of trees become one sq feet. Similarly, cases of illegal occupation of the land of the tribal by the forest officials, should be checked and guilty officials should be brought to the books. Further, forest officials, some times forced the innocent and illiterate tribal to work as their domestic servants with out paying even a nominal remuneration. The tribal are treated just like a bonded labour. Appropriate preventive measures are required to be taken in this regard.

Further, still, there is a scarcity of clean potable water in tribal dominated areas. Water borne diseases are still wide spread in these areas, particularly in monsoon season. The infant mortality rate is still at alarming stage in these areas and tribal women are prone to anemic diseases. There is no Primary Health Center in tribal villages or the Primary Health Centres are located far away from the villages that too in some cases without a doctor and well trained para medical staff. Some tribal community are on the verge of diminishing for the want of said basic amenities. Measures like providing free nutrient foods and providing adequate health facilities to the tribals are required to be taken on priority basis both by the Central and State Governments.

In some remote tribal dominated areas, tribals are still unaware of their rights and the various welfare schemes launched by our U.P.A. Government. Measures to get them aware of their rights and various welfare schemes are required to be taken by utilizing the services of some reputed and committed N.G.Os. and N.S.S., J.S.S. Volunteers, particularly in remote tribal dominated areas.

Lastly, I request the Central Government to set up a joint Parliamentary Committee to find out the problems being faced by the tribal community at the grass root level across the country and also to find out why the Rights to Forest Act, 2006 is being implemented in some states half heartedly. The Committee may be asked to submit its findings after touring all the tribal dominated areas across the country and suggest some concrete measures for speedy implementation of the various welfare measures taken by our U.P.A. Government for the welfare of the tribal community. If agreed the committee may also be asked to ascertain the factual fact as to how much damage has been caused to the culture, flora and

fauna of the tribal community in the areas where mining work is being done by the Private mining companies and to what extent these companies have taken welfare measures for the affected tribal community.

With these words, I conclude by supporting the demand.

[Translation]

*SHRI MANSUKHBHAI D. VASAVA (Bharuch): Though the Government has passed the Forest Act in 2006 with a need to improving the standard of life of the tribals and the forest dwellers but the forest department creates obstacles in implementation of the rights given to the tribals and the forest dwellers by the Government. For example, the officials show reluctance to give right to the tribals/forest dwellers on the land in forest where they have been doing farming since many generations. They ask them the date from which they have the land under their holding and to submit the proof thereof. They also force them to deposit penal report etc. and only then will they get possession of the land. This should be stopped and the tribals/forest dwellers should be given the possession of the land on which they are doing farming.

I want to draw the attention of the House that the tribals/forest dwellers are earning their livelihood through forest produce like collecting Tendu leaves, Kendu leaves or making something from bamboo. But, the forest officials are not allowing them even this. They do not allow them collection of Tendu leaves which causes difficulty in their livelihood. They should be allowed to do these things.

The tribals/forest dwellers should get right to minor forest produce, grazing field, water area which the Forest Department is neglecting completely. This should also be allowed openly to the tribals/forest dwellers so that they can live their life properly.

The forest department is constantly neglecting the protected areas particularly the rights of the tribals/forest dwellers living in the Tiger Reserve areas. Such rumour is being spread that the tribals/forest dwellers living in the protected areas do not fall under the Forest Act. This confusion should be removed completely for the upliftment of the tribals/forest dwellers.

Forest Ministry has, after all, issued instructions that the people should not be displaced from their homes

*Speech was laid on the Table.

and forest areas without their consent. But, the forest department has acquired the land for business and projects after displacing them, but no action is being taken against it for this illegal displacement. Similar, horror stories of illegal displacement are repeated in the Wild Life Sanctuaries, National Parks and Tiger Reserve centers as well.

The tribals who live in reserved forest areas and sanctuaries should be given permanent occupation rights over the lands under their occupation.

Successive governments have, over the years, made provisions for development schemes for tribals in their budgets and spent crores and millions of rupees in each five year plan, but the situation of the tribals has not changed much in nearly forty years.

When we talk of literacy in tribal areas the governments offers statistics which are more fiction than fact. Although a little development has taken place in the educational sector, there is a vast difference in the quality of education in villages and cities. The effort being made by the Gujarat government to improve the quality of education is laudable. However, there is disparity, in the grants given to students living in different hostels. The students who are given lower grants develop an inferiority complex. Hence, I request the government that all students living in State or Central Government-run hostels should be provided a uniform amount of grants so that they do not fall suffering inferiority complex.

Large dams are being constructed in tribal areas leading to displacement of tribal population and unavailability of water for irrigation for them. I believe that if the government wants to help in the development of tribals, then it should provide round the year irrigation facility to them. This will be possible only when dams, wells and borewells of medium category and uninterrupted power supply for irrigation is made available to them.

Labourers in the villages will get employment in the village itself if round the year irrigation facility is made available. This will help check migration from the villages. Trade related to animal husbandry will also rise as cattle in the village will get drinking water and fresh fodder.

There are minimal medical facilities in tribal areas even after 60 years of independence. I believe that if the government wants to make medical facilities available in tribal dominated areas, then it should establish medical centres equipped with all departments and state-of-the-

art facilities available at tehsil and taluka level so that the rural population does not feel the need to go to the cities for treatment, if needed, doctors and other employees should be granted special cash incentives for working in tribal areas.

Hence, I request the Union Government to take immediate action to give the tribals full rights to forest land and to construct pucca roads and provide irrigation facilities and power in reserve forest and sanctuaries if it wants development of the tribals in the true sense. It should prepare an action plan in consultation with the local representatives keeping in mind the problems faced by the tribals. I would like to conclude with these words.

*SHRI RAMSINH RATHWA (Chhota Udaipur): The population of India consists of nearly eight crore eighty two lakh (8.2 percent) tribals. The social, educational, health and human development indicators in respect of these tribals are a cause for serious concern.

The government has neglected the issues relating to tribals. *Adivasi* means original inhabitant. The Father of the Nation Bapu had called the adivasis *girijan*. The forest dwellers of the country are not getting the benefits of the forest rights law. Three years have passed since the formulation of the law but the original inhabitants, *i.e.* the adivasis are still running about for land. They have become strangers in their own house. The tribals are being exploited from all sides. Tribals are also being forced to undergo religious conversion.

It has been clearly written in Forest Rights Law, 2006 that lease rights to the lands being used for tilling or being used for dwelling purposes by scheduled tribe families should be given to those families. But such families are being asked for documentary evidence which they do not have. The government has also not provided any proofs to them.

The government bureaucracy and its machinery has created such legal complexities that the tribals have not been able to get land rights and neither have communal forest rights been implemented.

The Ministry of Tribal Affairs was constituted in 1999. This Ministry has now completed nearly eleven years. Tribals and scheduled tribes have been given special rights under section 46 of the Constitution. Under articles 5 and 6 of this section provisions have been made for providing all facilities to the scheduled tribes and to

*Speech was laid on the Table.

enhance measures for their security. Sir, the government has not been able to take a single definitive step for providing facilities and security to the tribals. I would like to give an example in this regard.

The government introduced a number of bills in the 14th Lok Sabha which contained provisions regarding a number of facilities for the tribals. Some of those bills are:-

[English]

1. The Compensatory Afforestation Fund Bill, 2008
2. The Rehabilitation and Resettlement Bill, 2007
3. The Land Acquisition (Amendment) Bill, 2007
4. The Sixth Schedule to the Constitution (Amendment) Bill, 2007
5. The SC and ST (Reservation of Post and Services) Bill, 2008

[Translation]

These five Bills have lapsed as the 14th Lok Sabha was dissolved and they have not been re-introduced in the Lok Sabha. I would request the Government to get these Bills passed in Lok Sabha at the earliest if it is concerned for the welfare of tribal people.

Sir, N.D.A. Government had formulated National Tribal Policy in the year 2004/2005 but the policy could not get approval of the Government. National Tribal Policy was re drafted in the year 2006. The draft policy was forwarded to Cabinet and Cabinet had placed the same before the Group of Ministers. It is difficult to state as to what is the status of the Bill at present. We welcome this policy but according to experts there is no action point in the Bill. I request the Government to place the policy document before the Standing Committee on Tribal Affairs so that it could be discussed in detailed.

Sir, Hon'ble Prime Minister Dr. Manmohan Singh while addressing the State Tribal Affairs Ministers on 4th November, 2009 had requested the states regarding security of tribal people. Hon'ble Prime Minister ji has also asked to take strict action against naxal and Maoists. Apart from naxals and Maoists some foreign organisations such as Amnesty International, Survival International and Action Aid are functioning in tribal areas. These organisations does not allow to carry out any development work in tribal areas, as a result tribal people remain

backward. These foreign organisations are functioning in illegal manner. I would request the hon'ble Minister to ask for details of these three institutions from the Home and Finance Minister in order to find out whether the Government has given security clearance to these organisations. Efforts should also be made to ascertain whether these institutions are registered in our country. It is essential to obtain details of these institutions after the recent attack of Maoists on our security personals in Dantewada.

Madam Speaker, Central Institute of Indian Languages is working for the last 40 years under the Ministry of Human Resource Development. This institute is teaching tribal languages to the teachers. How can no significant improvement has been made therein. I would request the Government that this institute should be handed over to the Ministry of Tribal Affairs in order to provide quality training regarding tribal languages to tribal teachers.

*SHRI MAHENDRASINH P. CHAUHAN (Sabarkantha): Tribal society is attached to water, forest and land. Gandhiji used to called them 'Girijan' that is tribal original people. Tribal i.e. forest dwelling society is associated with ancient civilization and culture of the country. This society has preserved the forests, environment and mineral wealth i.e. forest resources by dwelling in forests and hills. This society had protected the mother land alongwith the warrior like Maharana Pratap in the past. Similarly several tribal leaders like Birsa Munda had sacrificed their lives in the freedom struggle of the country. This society does not take in fact always give and these are the people who love signing, dancing and celebrate their festivals with vigour who have protected and promoted our civilization and culture. I thank and appreciate them.

The society having population of more than 10 crore which is 9 per cent of the country's population is still backward and is ousted even after 63 years of Independence and still struggling for their rights and development. More than 84 percent of their population is living below poverty line. These are estimated data, even Union Government does not have actual data. How these people can be developed in the absence of a complete data objectives and complete information about them.

I can say with confidence that a number of them would not have seen train or visited city. They don't even have 'Dhulia' school leave apart Convent school for their children. These are the people who construct sky scrapper for others but remain confine to a but.

*Speech was laid on the Table.

Their condition is quite miserable. Urban resources are not available to them and they are being deprived of forest resources.

I am submitting it with great concern that efforts are being made to drive away the tribals from forest land. A number of cases of beating and arresting them by filing false case against them are coming to light.

I have visited the area of my parliamentary constituency Sabarkantha where population of more than 20 percent is of tribal people alongwith the head of Taluka Panchayat who himself is a tribal.

I have seen various such villages where people are deprived of even basic amenities. Due to stringent forest rules villages have not been provided facilities of roads, electricity and water, officers of Forest Department does not allow to carry pole and water pipeline sanctioned under Rajiv Gandhi Rural Electrification Scheme. One has to carry sand, cement etc. himself for construction of house under Indira Aawas Yojana. Sometimes pregnant woman and child die on the way to hospital in absence of proper road. I was pained to see all these things.

Is this our democracy? How long will these innocent societies suffer?

We discuss the naxalism and Maoism in the Parliament but such injustice and exploitation is the genesis of naxalism.

Hon'ble Chairman Sir, the tribal society has always protected the forests.

Forest produce was being taken away and illegal mining is taking place in connivance with mafia element and corrupt officers of forest department. Inquiry should be conducted into the matter.

Tribal society should be given right to their land at the earliest. In such process certificates are required to be submitted, but from where these illiterate people will bring such certificates? 36000 titles are ready but the same have not been distributed.

Union Government have allocated only Rs. 3220 crores for the development of tribal society which is not sufficient.

In Gujarat 'Van Bandhu Kalyan Yojana' with the cost of Rs. 15000 crore has been introduced for which I am grateful to the hon'ble Chief Minister of Gujarat Shri Narendra Modi.

*SHRI YASHBANT LAGURI (Keonjhar): In India aboriginal people *i.e.* tribal people are being dispossessed from their land due to wrong policies of the Government. These tribes have always remained neglected due to which they are being forced to lead a miserable life even after seventy years of our Independence. There is a long history of atrocities committed against them. Though these tribes have been facing atrocities since British rule but they never let anyone to dispossess them of their forest, land and livelihood. These are the tribal people who have worked together with freedom fighters like Birsa Munda, Kanhu, Sidhu, Tilak Majhi in the freedom struggle. But today Government machinery spray bullets on the tribals under the pressure of land mafia, people involved in illegal mining and forest mafia. These tribal people are considered as thieves and are subjected to police terror.

Today more than 10 percent tribals out of the total population of the country who are living in close proximity of natural sphere covering 90 per cent coal mines, 72 per cent forest and 80 percent minerals product areas are witnessing degradation of natural ecosystem. Tribals have always maintained the balance of the ecosystem in the 15 per cent land of the country. The drama of development of tribals in the country started with the first five year plan when 43 schemes were introduced which miserably failed to achieve their intended targets. Actually these were not schemes, these were only sub schemes which were clubbed with various other schemes. Even today resources for basic amenities and industrialization are mobilized from these tribal areas. Out of the total tribal population 85 per cent are living below poverty line. These tribal people are feeling themselves alienated from the mainstream of the country. As per the 2001 census 93 per cent of the total tribal population is engaged as bonded labourers. Employment and income generation schemes are being implemented in 22 states under the tribal sub scheme through special central assistance. The works related to health, education, drinking water, water conservation, irrigation, road connectivity and village sanitation need to be undertaken on priority basis for the tribals living below poverty line and dwelling in 2413 villages situated in forests. Besides, grants are also being provided under Article 275(1) of the Constitution of India wherein financial assistance is being provided for education from class six to twelfth and to Ekavya Model Residential School but it is not sufficient for the 84,326,240 tribal people of the country. Central Government does not have any information regarding area of these schemes, progress made so far

*Speech was laid on the Table.

and number of people being benefitted under the schemes. Central Government are not even aware of the data relating to number of the tribals who are poor. It is a matter of concern how the Central Government are uplifting the tribals in absence of such facts.

There are tribals *i.e.* forest dwellers who have been dwelling in forests since the ancient time and whose ancestors had not seen city or train. For interest of such tribal people, tribal M.Ps. have been repeatedly making demands for many decades but these have never been looked into. It is only in the year 2006 that forest dwellers have been given Right of their land but there is a clause that tribal people are required to submit a certificate that they have been residing in that area for the last 75 years upto 13 December, 2005. It is a joke that tribal people who are illiterate and do not own a house, whose children do not go to school and about whom even Government don't have any record from where will they bring such certificate? Even 5 per cent tribal people have not been benefitted under the law implemented in the year 2006. As on 31st October, 2009 under the law 3,25,303 individuals and 3,19,703 communities had made claim for these rights but titles deed could be distributed in only 6600 cases. When Government was criticized in and out of the House over this lackadaisical approach, then 27,16 lakh claims were made upto February, 2010 at once and out of which 7,59 lakh titles were distributed and 36 thousand titles are ready but their details have not been finalized. Considerable land of tribals has been allocated to industries in the name of industrialization and even Ministry of Tribal Affairs is not aware of it. If the Ministry of Tribal Affairs does not check atrocities being committed against tribals, then it will be considered as failure on part of the Ministry in fulfilling its mandate.

Even today these forest dwellers are being driven away from their forest land at many places. Beating tribal, arresting them by fabricating false charges against them and detaining them without providing prior information is all going on every other day. Allegations are levelled against them that they are cutting forests and stealing minerals from the mines. But the fact is that today our eco-system has been maintained by these tribal people in the country. If they cut one tree, they plant two trees and take utmost care for their proper growth. These people even protect the forest more efficiently in comparison to the forest officers but it is unfortunate that their services have not been roped in conservation of the environment till date as the forest officials have misled everyone about them. Today we are facing the threat of global warming, but this situation would have been

avoided had we learned the art to love and care for the mother nature from these tribals. No one knows the art to maintain the environment and get maximum benefits of nature in favourable condition better than these tribals.

Our hon. Prime Minister on 15th August and in the first week of November said that the tribals should get equal participation in the socio-economic development of the country because they are citizens of our country and the onus of guarantying them rights as per their lifestyle, security and they should have all the pour well regard to their future. But I would like to know which rights have been guaranteed to them and where these rights are being safeguarding. Today, they are being displaced. Displacement is not a cause of concern, rather separation from one's land and the subsequent separation from one's culture and lifestyle is definitely an important issue. Hon. Prime Minister says exploitation of tribals should be checked, however, it has not been checked at all. Their culture in addition to their exploitation is being constantly targeted. Their rights are being usurped by issuance of fake certificates in the name of tribes. In spite of lack of awareness and education 1642 cases have been registered and out of which 148 cases were investigated and it was found out 147 certificates were not genuine. Most regretful is the fact that it takes about 2 to 3 years to investigate such cases which reflects the seriousness of the Government in the development of the tribes.

The Maoists and naxalites are eying the tribal who is being agitated by the Police threat and the growing pressure of the Mafia and by the hurt caused to the Nature and thus their power is being misused in violent and subversive activities. The Government is completely responsible for it. If benefits of the growth process accrue to the tribals after involving them then situation can be improved. Out of a large number of ongoing projects in the tribal areas several projects have been completed, however, what did the tribals get out of them? They rather lost their houses and their agricultural fields were taken away in the name of projects. The Government talks of paying them compensation and jobs, however, how many of them got compensation or even jobs? From 1951 to 1990, 75 lakh tribals were displaced and only 14,500 persons got jobs. People residing in the areas where projects have been set up should also be benefitted. I fail to understand, why most of the tribals are affected by these displacements.

The Government officials do not want to work in tribal areas which results in adverse effect on the education and health of the tribals. As far as education is concerned, this target can be achieved by giving

employment to the educated section of tribals. They are well conversant with the local language. It should also be contemplated upon to grant risk allowance, housing facility and other grants to those working in the tribal areas. Private sector people do not wish to invest in the tribal areas for several reasons so the Government will have to come forward. There is a provision as per which the Public Sector undertakings functioning in the tribal areas have to spend two per cent of their total profit from the industries on welfare works under their social liabilities. However, the Government of India laws leave it to the discretion of the undertakings to carry out such welfare works or not. In other words the Government itself is creating hurdles in the works for tribal welfare. The Government should rather make such provisions making it mandatory for each such industry running in the tribal areas to spend two per cent of its profit on developmental works of the local area.

A study group together information on the Land Holding System of the tribals was constituted under the Chairmanship of Professor B.K. Roy Burman. Briefing about the land survey and settlement operation at some of the places in Orissa Dr. Burman observed that hardly one per cent land was recorded in the possession of the tribals. The land which had 10 per cent slope was considered as encroachment and in this way, ownership rights of 8 lakh tribals were seized. Tribals have been victims of harassment in some way or the other, temptations of conversion were mostly given in Jharkhand and Orissa. Orissa has highest number of tribes almost all of these are neglected, their participation is negligible. Areas of Orissa like Kyonjhar, Mayurbhanj, Jajpur and Sudargarh etc. are known across the world for starvation. Here infant mortality, illiteracy and death rate due to lack of medical treatment is much higher in comparison to other areas. Certain states were not covered under the schemes for tribals formulated in the year 2008-2009.

Nature has been very beautiful in areas where tribals are dwelling; optimum production can be made through limited resources in the country if things are properly planned with the cooperation of the local people and the latter can become prosperous. This is not being done right now, only looting is going on. The Government formulates schemes in this manner which result in destruction of tribals and exploitation of mineral wealth in a manner that increases pollution. People with vested interests are tapping the mineral wealth in such a way as if the global requirements were being met through this area only. Even the multi national companies are not far behind in committing irregularities resulting in

comprehensive loss to the otherwise stable culture, lifestyle and environment of tribals.

The need is to save the tribal dominated areas from arbitrariness and high-handedness of these companies. Many influential people are also involved in usurping the land in tribal areas. The laws enacted by the Government for the security and protection of tribals should be complied with properly so that the land of tribal is protected. The courts have had to intervene for the work not undertaken by the Government for tribal welfare and the Government earned a bad name for its inaction shown in carrying out the works of tribal welfare.

The need of the hour is that the Government connects with the Adiwasis. Adiwasis cannot be conquered by opening fire on their agitations and by police terror. The Government machinery treats them as animals what to talk of holding consultation and co-operating with them. That is why Maoism and Naxalisms are gradually gaining ground amongst Adivasis and they are getting cut off from Administration. If Adiwasis are not given a participatory role, the Adiwasis movement may turn violent.

The way the human rights of Adiwasis are violated in mining areas has also been mentioned by the Standing Committee of Parliament. This committee had emphasized to ensure the security of Adiwasis and requested to make separate arrangement for this purpose. Companies like Vedanta, Tatal Steel, Arcelar Mittal etc. are facing the opposition of local people. The Government has been seen taking the side of these big capitalists in the conflict between the local people and these big capitalists till date.

Today Adiwasis are totally cut off from the mainstream of the country because they have continuously been pushed to margin. Their traditions have been jeered at whereas the culture of Adiwasis is unique wherein the difference between the poor and the rich and casteism are not present. We find the unique example of enriching the environment by co-operating with the nature and a feeling of social welfare instead of selfishness which helps building a better society. Adiwasis do not actually oppose industrialization and other development works but they fear their displacements due to these developments. They would be displaced and after that they would only get starvation and unemployment. For all these reasons Adiwasis of this country despise the administrative machinery of this country and thus have got cut off from the mainstream of the nation. Therefore, we must give them proper respect and space. In month of March, 2010,

a parliamentary question was asked to know the number of tribal whose land had been acquired and the reply of the Government was that such information was not available with the Government.

Even after seventy years of Independence, Adivasis are one of the most deprived classes. The incidence of poverty, starvation and illiteracy is highest among Adivasis what are the reasons of it, why the laws and schemes prepared for the welfare of Adivasis had no effect on them? What are the reasons that today they are being offered small jobs through reservation and plum jobs are taken away by those who are Adivasis only for the sake of name. What is the reason that the castes which are getting various types of facilities and they have progressed a lot but are being still offered plum jobs by treating them as Adivasis? Due to all these reasons today many castes want to be included into the category of Scheduled Tribes. The Government must ensure that the real Adivasis who are not getting facilities, get reservation and other facilities otherwise in the coming time two categories of Adivasi educated-Adivasis and maha-Adivasis will emerge. I would like to know from the Government that how many castes have been included in the list of Scheduled Tribes. A new formula will have to be evolved including different castes in the list of Scheduled Tribes for example characteristics of tribals, unique culture, geographical isolation and backwardness. The Government knows that the facilities for Adivasis provided by the Central Government are taken away by the Castes who are tribals for the sake of name only. Is the Meena Caste of Rajasthan a tribe? If not, why are they taking the benefits of Scheduled tribes? Policy of the Government should be changed in such way that these benefits reach the real tribal people.

Recently, I had asked a question, as to whether the Government has any scheme to give the surplus land of forests to the tribes living in forests on lease to cultivate herbs thereon? To this, the Government replied that the Government had no such plan nor had it made any provision in this regard. Thus there is a difference between thought and action of the Government.

[English]

*SHRI LAXMAN TUDU (Mayurbhanj): I being a tribal, having born and brought up in the midst of tribal society, I know the route causes of backwardness of the tribal. I must thank to the constitution maker, those who have inserted the provision of tribal development programme

*Speech was laid on the Table.

in the constitution it self in the form of Directive Principles & Scheduled area development.

I can emphatically say that, different Governments in different times have taken so many tribal development programmes to bring them as per with the general society in all respect, i.e. educationally, economically & socially, but the expected result is not satisfactory. Reasons are many.

I can openly say that the tribal communities are mostly under the clutches of prejudices & superstitions & living in the unhealthy atmosphere. Only education & education can bring them to the main stream of the society.

With this strong understanding my Hon'ble Chief Minister of Odisha, Sh. Naveen Pattanaik has taken a strong & historical decision for establishing more and more residential school for their educational development, particularly for women's education. For non-residential tribal girls and ladies, those are school going as well as college going students are supplied with bicycles for their easy movement to school & colleges for which a tremendous enthusiasm & liking for education has developed among the tribal boys & girls. Though my Chief Minister has targeted to provide education for one lakh girls students per year by providing residential facilities but still some lakhs and lakhs of tribal girls and boys are out side the purview of residential facilities.

Hence, I request the Government of India to take necessary steps for further opening of residential school in the backward reason of the State of Odisha as well as through out India. Though eleven numbers of Ekalavya Model Residential Schools are established with the direct assistance of tribal welfare department, Government of India, we want more and more that type of institution. Each and every block should be facilitated with those EMRS through out India for tribal development.

I being the product of the Sainik Schook at Bhubaneshwar in Odisha, at that time which was the only premier institution of Eastern region of our country. I feel that each & every state should have more and more Sainik Schools taking in account the population of that particular state. It is found that, in most of the naxal effected state like, Odisha and neighbouring state, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, West Bengal etc., the half educated and illiterate young tribals are under the clutches of the naxals who are involved in most of the antisocial activities. I feel, if most of the tribal young boys are

admitted in Sainik Schools, the patriotic feeling will be developed among themselves and they will not tolerate the antisocial activities of the naxals. Rather, they will oppose tooth & nail, because most of the development programme of the tribal areas are being hampered due to these antisocial activities which are spread in the backward areas of different states in our country.

In conclusion, I can say that Government of India should liberally take the development programme in the poor tribal states like Odisha, Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh etc. and other state of Eastern region of our country.

[*Translation*]

SHRI RAMASHANKAR RAJBHAR (Salempur): Sir, I may, please be allowed to speak from here.

Sir, India was known as the golden bird. As far as I know foreign invaders started to plunder this country after 400 B.C. Today, we are discussing the demands for grant of the Ministry of Tribal Affairs, therefore, I would like to tell that the British Government had conducted a survey.

16.02 hrs.

[SHRI ARJUN CHARAN SETHI *in the Chair*]

There are 700 tribes in the entire country and 180 denotified tribes and 313 nomadic tribes have been identified. I would like to say with conviction that these tribes had ruled the country in the form of tribal groups as there was no democracy then. When a large number of tribes ruled here then it is obvious that they must have had war with the foreign invaders and if the foreign invaders emerged victorious then they had massacred a large number of tribals, particularly their adult population. And our mothers settled in the hills, near the rivers and forests to create future generation. As a proof, I would like to say that these very tribes, which have been included by the Government, were called by the British as criminal tribes since 1871. The Criminal Act was also enacted in 1871 for these tribes. In 1871, these tribes were called criminal tribes by the British. Further, the British rule made in amendment in this Act in 1924 that the people belonging to these tribes would not go to their in-laws or even aunts houses without giving prior intimation to the police station. If they given birth to a son then the impression of his first finger would be taken in the local police station, they would not move in group anywhere, any case of theirs would only be tried by a

British and not an Indian Judge and they cannot make their appeal for their case in the higher courts. They were tortured. I would like to speak with you about the 'denotified tribes' included under tribes. As far as I am aware, a committee was formed under the chairmanship of Kerala's Judge Ayyar Saheb in the country before India got freedom. That committee stated in its report that the tribes included under the Criminal Act, which are abused and called criminal tribes, they should first of all be removed from this section. If someone is nomadic, falls under Scheduled Tribes and stays temporarily then he may be included in the Scheduled Caste.

Nineteen castes of Uttar Pradesh, which were included in the Criminal Act, have been included as Scheduled Caste. A caste named Bhar, which was on 17th number in that list, had got destroyed in a foreign invasion in the Doab region between the Narayani and the Ganga rivers. In 'The Early History of India', Dr. Ismat Chugati has written that Bundelkhand was ruled by the Bhar tribe who, being Chandravanshi, started calling themselves Chandel. Today, they are earning their livelihood by extracting today, making leaf plates and fishing. Today, they are unable to get their daughters married. They have not been able to make a permanent house for themselves even today. The Government has even conducted a survey in this regard and has found lack of education in it. This caste continued fighting with the foreign invaders for long and saved the country. India was called the golden bird. Even foreign invasions lasting thousands of years could not wipe out the local culture and civilization; they kept on looting the money and natural resources of India but they could not wipe out the Indian civilization. I want to firmly say that the culture and tradition, imbibed by these people for thousands of years, exists even today.

I support the demands for grants of the ministry made by the Hon. Minister for the welfare of the dalits, Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. As per the survey made by the Government, the total population of the tribals in the country is about 8.5 crore *i.e.* 8.2% of the total population is of tribals.

We might make India a developed country with the help of the budget that is made and spent every year. But, on looking deeply the India of slums, where daughters cannot get married due to lack of money, would be visible. I have no doubts about the development schemes made by the Government but, the schemes should be such that people benefit from them.

I would like to say it unwaveringly that wherever electric poles are erected, the poles and wire vanish before they reach the poor people's area. The same story is repeated when ration cards are made. I want to say that the counting of the denotified tribes has been done by the hon. Minister's department. He can see for himself that not only one or two but several Acts were made for their upliftment but the desired results were not achieved.

Criminal Tribes Act 1871 went through several amendments and Criminal Tribes Act 1911, Criminal Tribes Act 1924, Criminal Tribes Act 1952 were enacted subsequently. Several Acts have been enacted in this regard from the year 1950 till date. It is my contention that the Bhar caste which is a denotified tribe as per GO no. 899(1), XSBI (705) 1959 dated 12th May 1961 and has even been issued a certificate to this effect by the Government of Uttar Pradesh is nowhere in the list of denotified tribes. When I read this book of yours I did not find the Bhar Caste listed under the Denotified Tribes. I demand that it should be looked into.

In the end I would like to submit one more thing that if we actually wish to uplift the tribes then we will first have to orient ourselves with their culture and interact with them through programmes based upon their culture. We teach their kids, have we ever bothered to arrange for the language in which they wish to study? The tribal communities of Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh and Goa would benefit from these programmes only if those are prepared in their mother tongue else only the programme coordinators would line their own pocket and no benefit would accrue to the targeted beneficiaries. So, I want that govt. should prepare programmes for these people in their language only.

Surveys of their villages have been conducted by the govt. to provide the education and health care, however, I would like to suggest that surveys should be conducted where they reside in clusters. Not even a single inch space has been left in the name of school there. There is no space allotted for school in poor localities, how would a school be constructed there? Where have these tribal communities settled down? Thousands of years ago they were tribal chieftains however. Now these tribal societies have settled down along the land around ponds which is not their own. That is why they are devastated.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, as an exception, I am calling Shri Ramesh Rathod to speak only for three minutes because he has to catch a flight to Hyderabad.

[Translation]

SHRI RAMESH RATHOD (Adilabad): Mr. Chairman, I am a tribal myself and belong to Andhra Pradesh and I am glad that U.P.A. Chief is present in the House today. In the year 1998 hon. Soniaji had visited Narnaul. At that time 1800 Girijan had succumbed to diarrhea and malaria. The cause was non-availability of safe drinking water. Last year also 500 Adivasis and Girijan died due to non-availability of safe drinking water. 1500 people died in the year 2006-2007. Today even after passage of 62 years of independence Girijans are not getting water. The Government of Andhra Pradesh has launched a very important programme of Indramma Housing however, it has not been able to construct houses for Girijans under this programme. They are only wasting money there, houses are not being provided to Girijans. The percentage of literacy is very low among Girijans and Adivasis. Education has to be provided to Adivasis there. There are 4000 vacancies of teachers. The onus of filling those vacancies rests with the Government. The Union and the State Government have been complete failures in allocating budget in proportion to the population. The Government is doing injustice by not dispensing justice to the Girijans. The Government should take proper decision so that Girijans get equal rights. The Union and the State Government should provide for sufficient budget in proportion to the population.

The construction work on school buildings proposed under the Sarv Shiksha Abhiyan has not been completed so far. Tribals have not been given the desired priority in higher education. The Union Government should formulate an action plan to ameliorate their economic condition, however, in absence of a bank guarantee the Adivasis are not even getting bank loans. Some such budget allocation could be made under ITDR, however no one is getting subsidy, margin money or bank loan. As a result the gap between the rich and the poor is widening. It has become difficult for them to arrange for one square meal per day.

Today, everyone attributes the problem of naxalism to the tribals. It is totally wrong. In 1986, naxalites of Alampally had killed 17 policemen, at that time Shri N.T. Ramarao filled thousand vacancies of Girijan teachers and forest guards. The Government should take similar measures to reform the naxalites by providing jobs to all the Girijan unemployed youth. I wish to request that mining is the property of tribals, ...*(Interruptions)* Please let me talk about tribals. How does it bother you when a tribal speaks? We will get water, our children will get

jobs from the U.P.A. Government how that troubles him? Please let me speak here at least. I would like to request the Government that there is Bauxite mine in Vaijat whose contract has been assigned to Jindal Company. The M.P. of concerned area has state that mining will not be permitted there, however, neither any Council nor any Gram Sabha has been set up there. Despite not getting environmental clearance Bauxite Aluminium factory has started functioning there, this is gross injustice with the tribals. Not only this, recently ownership rights of Visakha agency over 1700 hectares of reserve forest land under tribal control were handed over to Al Qaeda Company. The House is aware of what happened in the case of Vaidyanath mining company and particularly the hon. Minister of Home Affairs knows what kind of gross injustice was meted to the tribals there.

It is my request to the Government that justice is done with the tribals they will never do injustice with the Government. They will never forget the good deeds. With the understanding that in the near future the Government will make efforts to provide equal rights to the tribals, I conclude.

*SHRI SATPAL MAHARAJ (Garhwal): The tribals have had a long history in India and their contribution to the development of civilization cannot be forgotten. According to the volunteer organizations fighting for the rights of the tribals for years, the Government system, particularly the Forest Department officials are bent upon defeating the very purpose of the Forest Right Act meant for addressing the injustice being done to the tribals since the British Rule. Tribal Welfare Department is the nodal agency for implementation of this Act, but, in effect, this major role has been cornered by the Forest Department. This department is, even today, following its old attitude of removing the traditional forest dwellers from the forest land.

It is worth nothing that the Forest Department has been instructed under the Forest Right Act that nobody should be displaced from the land until the verification of the tribals and other land rights is completed. But, it is being flouted openly. Many forest dwellers are being stopped from farming on their land. Deforestation or plantation on the forest dwellers land is going on and that too without the consent of the local community. Because of this, their animals do not even get grass for grazing.

My parliamentary constituency is in Uttarakhand, which has Tharu and Boksa tribals which are occupying the land for many years. I would like to tell about my area that in the year 1969, Uttar Pradesh Government had published a Gazette Notification for the Nainital Terai Bhabhar area. As per the Gazette, the Tharu and Boksa tribals, living on their own land for years in the forests under Ramnagar legislative assembly constituency in Nainital district, have been given land under categories three and four. Their land has not been included under the category 1 (a) and they have not been given the land ownership rights. Because of this, the Banks do not give loans against their land and they are also being deprived of the Central Government's schemes like Indira Aawas Yojana as they do not have the land ownership rights.

Electric poles are not being erected, drinking water facility is not being provided and schools for local children are not being constructed in the new and old Shivanthpur, Patrani and Kumagdar and Sunderkhal etc. forest villages of Nainidanda because the tribes there have not been given the land ownership rights. The developmental works of our Government are not benefiting them.

Similarly, Marchha, Tolchha and Bhotia are also the tribes of the state. Earlier, they had business in Tibet and had owned land there, documents relating to which are also with them. But, due to China occupying it, they have not got any compensation even after having land documents. These tribes come down to the valley during winters and go back to the hills during summer like the people of Niti and Mana do.

I urge the Central Government that various tribes living for generations on the forest land in various states, including the Tharu and Boksa etc. tribes of Uttarakhand, whose land has been included under category 3 and 4, should be given land ownership rights by giving them category 1 (a) rights and all their villages should be declared as revenue villages so that they get basic facilities and full benefit of the Government schemes. For this, there is need to bring an appropriate Central Act similar to the Scheduled Tribes and other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of the Forest Rights) Act, 2006 to give them the land ownership right on the forest land. I also urge the Central Government that Marchha, Tolchha and Bhotia tribes should be provided compensation by holding talks with the Chinese Government and proper steps should be taken to register their stay. Besides, Kailash Mansarovar Yatra should also be opened through Niti and Mana route.

*Speech was laid on the Table.

With this, I conclude and once again thank you.

[English]

DR. KAKOLI GHOSH DASTIDAR (Barasat): Salaam *Johar, Chairman Sahib*, Khurumjari I stand in support of the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Tribal Affairs.

We are making efforts for the upliftment of the backward people. The other day an hon. Member from the other side cited an incident in which just because a dog belonging to the family of a backward person barked at a youth of a high-class family, all the hutments belonging to the backward people were burnt down. This shows where we stand today.

It shows the status of the backward people. It shows the status of the tribal people, the dalits today in India. But of course, the National Scheduled Tribes Finance and Development Corporation set up in 2001 with an authorised share capital of Rs. 500 crore was to support them. The State Tribal Development Corporations were provided with funds to the tune of Rs. 48.76 crore. The Tenth Plan provided Rs. 2,518.07 crore to the State Governments to strengthen the Tribal Sub-Plan but the main point remains that who is monitoring them.

As far as my State, West Bengal, is concerned, it has become famous for the starvation deaths in the areas of Lalgarh, Amlasol, Kheyada, Ghoshpada in Mushirabad. So, there has to be a strict monitoring and accountability again to know as to what is happening to the funds that is going to these places to take care of the tribal people. If these people were well fed and looked after, I am sure, they would not suffer as they do today. Neither, they would be misled as they are being today. We recognise them for their primitive mindset and so do like us the enemies of India, the national enemies, who instigate these gullible people to discontent and resentment and encourage them to take up arms because as we know, Article 366 of the Constitution of India refers to the Scheduled Tribes as those communities who are Scheduled in accordance with Article 342 of the Constitution – the essential characteristics first laid down by the Lokur Committee that these are people with indications of primitive tribes, distinctive cultures, shyness of contact with the community at large, geographical isolation and backwardness.

So, when we do realise that they have these traits, it becomes even more important for people like us to stand by them and not unleash State-sponsored terrorism

on them. There are areas, for example, in Manipur, the base level and local body elections have not taken place for 20 years, which has given rise to resentment amongst the people. They are looking for their democratic right to franchise, their democratic right to fight the elections for self-governance. But this is not done and that is the reason why they are up in arms. I think, it is pertinent to put here that we should be taking their status in mind and looking after their democratic rights also. What is the difference between those people and us? Anthropologically, it is the same race, fusion of gametes resulting in the pheno-type of homo-sapiens or human beings. Intellectually, the DNA replicates to form the *sulci* and *gyri* of the brain. It is the same brain; it is the same human being. But only difference is the social behaviour that in different regions differs, customs vary, cultural heritage varies, languages vary and if we can handle it carefully, we can have them brought to the mainstream.

They are powerful people, they have risen against the State a number of times; they have risen against the oppression even during the pre-Independence time; they are used to walking miles together with load on their heads through jungles; they run down hillsides which we cannot do. They carry wood; they carry water. Why can't we have them channelised into things like sports? Why can't we have them channelised into Departments like Defence? Why can't we adopt their culture as ours? Why can't we prompt their song and dance and give it to the world who are going to be impressed by them? We can teach the women weaving. They are doing their own weaving in different parts of our country. Why can't we encourage them, give them more allotment, and engage these women for self-help? Why can't we like the Dogra culture, encourage them for sculptures, which can be sold? We know that the *Incas* are still being preserved. The *Totem* poles are being sold all over the world. So, our necessity would be to think for some reason, to set up some organisation, some set up, some autonomous body that can take care of their artistic skills need.

It is true that today as per 2001 census, there are 84.33 million of them in the country and there are 573 Scheduled Tribes speaking 270 languages. So, when we are trying to allot funds for their education, what is happening is that the teacher who is going to the village or the hilly area or the forest area, to teach, is speaking the regional language – the child does not know the regional languages. So, the child does not understand what the teacher is saying and the teacher does not understand what the child is saying. For this reason, the language bridge was supposed to be formed for

understanding the languages. But that has not been effective, since 25 per cent of the teachers are not performing their duties properly at these remote areas.

The forest dwellers, traditionally are protected by articles of the Constitution. The hill dwellers are also protected; their rights have to be recognized. Through the Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalaya Scheme and through other schemes, we are trying to help them. There has been the Janshala programme of the Government of India, along with five UN agencies, but we have seen that the drop out rate is very high. Where do these little children go? They either go to fetch water for the family because the family does not have drinking water facility or they go to the forest to collect wood for firewood, for their meals to be cooked. So, we have to look at their basic needs very carefully to provide such requirements to prevent dropout.

Why, nearly after 63 years of Independence, we have not been able to organize drinking water or potable water for them? Why can we not have an autonomous body which takes care of the drinking water facility for these backward people in our country? Is it not high time, with the global warming setting in, for the situation to improve? That is why, their education, their drinking water facility, etc. have to be taken up very seriously and given importance. Their health facilities are completely lacking. They do not get food. I wonder, how many of us sitting in this august House here have had the opportunity to taste chutney made of red ants. That is the food that these tribal people are taking in their homes because there is no food and water there. They are suffering from diseases and there is no means by which they can go to the doctors. So, if we take good care of them, they will also take good care of us. There are areas after areas in Chhattisgarh, Orissa, Madhya Pradesh and in the districts of Purulia, Bankura, Birbhum and Lalgurh in West Midnapur of West Bengal where starvation deaths are common. They cannot organize two square meals a day. We have to provide them nutritious food.

The National Rural Health Mission is trying to do a lot for the people. I do think that these people need better care and we must organize health care facilities for them, their food, their education and bring them to the mainstream so that they could lead a good life.

With this, I support the Demand for Grant of the Ministry.

SHRI K. SHIVKUMAR *ALIAS* J.K. RITHEESH (Ramanathapuram): Sir, people are now very happy as our UPA Government has announced a lot of schemes

for all the States. Our Tamil Nadu Chief Minister Dr. Kalaignar has implemented all the schemes perfectly. So I should convey my heartfelt thanks to the UPA leader hon. Sonia ji, hon. Prime Minister Dr. Manmohan Singh Ji, and hon. Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu Dr. Kalaignar.

Tamil Nadu is the number one State in India, in implementing the new schemes. Because of the untiring and ceaseless hard work of our leader Tamil Nadu Chief Minister Dr. Kalaignar, Tamil Nadu people are very happy and no one will refuse it.

Now in Tamil Nadu Eklavya Modern Residential Schools are functioning at Vilupuram and Salem. 720 Tribal Students were benefited. A lot of Tribals are there in Vellore, Namakkal and Tiruvannamalai. I request the Government to grant funds to establish Eklavya Schools in the above mentioned districts for which the proposal was already forwarded to the Government of India.

Under the Research, Information, and Mass - Education, Tribal Festivals Schemes, the Tribal Research Institute had been setup at Mu-Paalada Ooty in Tamil Nadu and it is functioning well. Grants to this Tribal Research Institute was stopped before four years. I urge the Government to continue Center's share for the improvement of Ooty Tribal Research Institute.

Apart from that, our leader, Tamil Nadu Chief Minister Dr. Kalaignar is taking keen interest for the upliftment of the all the poor people including Scheduled Tribes in Tamil Nadu.

For example, the Government of Tamil Nadu has implemented the following schemes during the year 2009-2010 for the welfare of the Tribes:

- (i) Under the Integrated Tribal Development Scheme the Government of Tamil Nadu has passed orders and released Rs. 16.8 lakhs to construct 28 houses in Namakkal and Thiruvannamalai Districts.
- (ii) For the Economic Development of the Tribal people of Dharmapuri, Salem, and Tiruvannamalai Districts, the Government of Tamil Nadu had spent Rs. 10.10 lakhs to supply 34 Sheep Units and 20 milch animals.
- (iii) Tamil Nadu Government has spent Rs. 32 lakhs for the Water Scheme in four Tribal Residential Areas and also Rs. 4.95 lakhs were sanctioned to construct three check dams.

In addition to that, under the first Proviso to Article 275/1 of the Constitution of India Rs. 82.65 lakhs have been sanctioned for electrification in 75 Tribal Areas in Namakal District.

- (iv) Under the Special Central Assistance to Tribal Sub Plan Scheme, the Government of Tamil Nadu had taken steps and issued orders to supply Bee-keeping boxes, Milch Animals, Sheep units, Fishing nets and to establish Brick Chambers, New roads and to improve 5 Residential Tribal schools etc. at the cost of Rs. 189 lakhs.

In addition to the above, the Tamil Nadu Government has sanctioned Rs.63 lakhs for the Income Earnings Schemes to the Scheduled Tribes.

The Central Government has lot of schemes for the welfare of the Tribal people like:

- (a) Centrally sponsored Central Sector Schemes.
- (b) Special Area Programmes.
- (c) Special central assistance to Tribal sub plan.
- (d) Granting Aid to voluntary organizations.
- (e) Strengthening education among ST girls in low literacy districts etc.

But most of the Tribal people did not know about the Government Welfare Schemes. The Government of India should take steps to create awareness among the Tribals to make use of the schemes. The basic objective of policy programmes is to bring the development by making them Self-Reliant.

As per 2001 Census 6.51 lakhs Tribals are living in Tamil Nadu. The Income Generation Activities like supply of Sheep Units, Milch Animals etc., are provided to the Tribals in Tamil Nadu according to the availability of funds. Every year around 200 Tribals are benefited. To uplift their life conditions 600 Tribals will be provided through above income generation activities at a tune of Rs. 75 lakhs. The above amount may be sanctioned as a special case to Tamil Nadu.

In Vellore, Coimbatore, Tiruvannamalai, Tiruvallur areas a lot of Tribals are living. There are no proper road facilities. The Government should take steps to allot the funds for the road projects about which I have already

written separately to the hon. Minister. Already the proposals had been sent to the Government for necessary action. Now I urge the Government to take immediate steps to sanction the above mentioned roads.

Likewise, the Government should allot funds for the welfare of the neglected Kanayakumari, Tirunelveli, Madurai, Dindugul, Theni and Ramnad Districts in Tamil Nadu.

I urge the Government to extend more financial support and grant funds for the pending projects for the Socio-Economic Development of Scheduled tribes of India including Tamil Nadu.

The days are not far for a common man to say that the UPA Government had safeguarded the interests of the tribal communities as well.

*SHRI JAYARAM PANGI (Koraput): Respected Sir, I will speak in my mother-tongue Oriya. Thank you, for giving me this opportunity to speak. At the outset I rise to oppose the Demands for Grants for Tribal Affairs. The reason being that in India we have more than nine crores of tribal population but the Budget is only of thirty-two hundred crores, passed since independence. Sixty-two years have passed since independence. From those sixty-two years Congress Government was ruling at the centre for 49 years with brief stints of Janta Dal and NDA Government in between.

Sir, one fourth of the population in my State Orissa belongs to the tribal community Maximum number of most primitive tribes reside here. Many tribal leaders like Birs Munda, Siddhu, Tilka Majhi, Kanhu, have sacrificed their lives for the cause of the nation. Sir, I became a member of the Orissa Legislative Assembly in the year 1977. I am the son of a freedom fighter and several of my family members have been people's elected representatives in the past. Yet we could not be successful in improving the conditions of the people at the grassroot level. There was no facility as far as communication, health or education is concerned. Due to the faulty central policies Koraput district lacked road or railway connectivity. Till the year 1990, no development took place in Orissa. I must remind you here that Koraput is the land of Saheed Laxman Nayak who participated in the Quit India Movement of 1942, who was later hanged in the jail of Berhampur. Madho Singh one of the veteran freedom fighters of Bargarh district was deported to the

*English translation of the speech originally delivered in Oriya.

cellular jail of Andaman, other tribal leaders who started armed rebellion against the mighty British Empire were Hathi Singh, Kunjal Singh, Aairi Singh, Bairi Singh, Chakara Bisoi, Kasti Dakha etc. Thus tribal leaders have sacrificed so much for the freedom of this nation. Yet what have they got in return? They remain neglected in politics, in administration, in health, education and every other sphere. The tribal communities are always at the receiving end. The tribal leaders remain unsung heroes.

In Orissa, whatever little progress has been made in backward districts like Koraput the credit goes to our farmer leader late Shri Biju Patnaik. Now under the able leadership of Shri Naveen Patnaik we are optimistic.

I must thank the NDA Government for spearheading the developmental process and especially to Shri Vajpayeejee. Road connectivity improved a lot. We now have Biju Jyoti Yojna. I fail to understand why the Congress Government is obsessed in crediting itself with all the developmental works that have taken place anywhere in Orissa. ...* Congress has utilised the tribal community in Orissa as a mere vote bank. In parties like the BJD we have a consensus approach and all-inclusive perspective.

The Central Government has always overlooked the fact that tribal community is a part and parcel of the society and need all-round development to be part of the national mainstream. Tribals are being uprooted from their own land in the name of industrialization and exploited in every sphere. We should give them the due recognition as the custodian of our forest and mineral wealth. They must be properly compensated and rehabilitated before being displaced. The Government of Orissa thankfully is very serious as far rehabilitation policy is concerned.

What is most disturbing in the trend of migration. While tribals are moving to cities to work as labourers and becoming slum-dwellers in the process, the urban elites are reaching tribal areas to set up industrial hubs. The tribals are working hard in fields, but not getting remunerative prices for their produce. Most tribal areas lack road connectivity and transport facilities to mainland market. Hence tribals fall prey to middlemen and languish in poverty. In order to improve their condition, we urgently need a new central policy with a pro-people, pro-poor approach. The administration should also be sensitized to cater to the needs of the tribal brethren.

Sir, wherever industrialization has taken place a member of the displaced family must get a job. Secondly the family which has lost its traditional livelihood and homestead land must be given legal right as a shareholder of the concerned company. For this we require a central legislation which this august House must deliberate upon.

Sir, I would like to draw the attention of the Central Government to the Pollavaram project which if implemented may submerge many areas in the Malkangiri district in my state. So kindly think about the tribal families who will lose their land.

Sir, I would like to thank the Central Government that Orissa has been sanctioned 11 Ekalavga Model Schools. The word 'Model' means an ideal. Unfortunately in these schools there is nothing ideal. The old pattern continues. There are no permanent teachers, the quality of education is sub-standard, the food is unhygienic and living condition is deplorable. Residential facilities and hostels must be provided for tribal students. We have enacted the new law without offering hostel facilities to tribal students who hail from interior places. The drop-out rate will certainly go down if we provide accommodation at the Gram Panchayat level.

Sir, I would like to express my gratitude to the Central Government for opening a central university in Koraput district and also to the State Government for providing the logistic support. It is my humble request that this university be named after Saheed Laxman Nayak and students of the Scheduled Tribe and Scheduled Caste community be given priority in admission.

Sir, the State Tribal Advisory Committee under the chairmanship of Chief Minister of Orissa has sent a proposal to the Central Government to include the following castes in the ST category. They are Jhodia, NTDora and Nukadore. Kindly comply with the same. The people of Koraput had voted for the Congress party in the last nine general elections. But their hopes have been betrayed. Thus the Central Government must take suitable steps so that the area is developed, problems like naxalism is eradicated and tribals become part of the national mainstream.

SHRI J.M. AARON RASHID (Theni): He said "Congress policy and Government". Those words should be expunged. ...(*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Aaron Rashid, I will look into the proceedings. Please sit down.

*Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri M. Anandan to speak now.

SHRI M. ANANDAN (Viluppuram): Hon. Chairman, on behalf of All India Anna DMK, I rise to put forth my views on the Budget for 2010-11 in general and on the Demands for Grants for the Ministry of Tribal Affairs for the year 2010-11 in particular.

The UPA Government has been presenting a very rosy picture of this Budget. Tall claims are being made out saying that special sector spending has been increased to uplift the poor and the needy. But the Budget Estimates give a different picture. The Budget Estimates proposed in the Budget for 2010-11 is Rs. 11,08,749 crore, which is an increase of 8.5 per cent over the total expenditure of the Budget Estimates for 2009-10. There is 80 per cent increase in the Budget of the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment, but the allocation for the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes is poor. The total annual plan expenditure for 2010-11 is Rs. 2,84,284 crore. According to Special Component Plan, *dalits* are supposed to get Rs. 46,054 crore. As per the Tribal Sub Plan, tribals are to get Rs. 23,311.29 crore. However, the allocation under the SCP is Rs. 20,624 crore and the TSP is Rs. 11,745.94 crore. The Budget denies Rs. 25,429.70 crore to *dalits* and Rs. 11,565.35 crore to tribals.

The Economic Survey of 2009-10 points out that the implementation of schemes for the Scheduled Castes, the Scheduled Tribes and the OBC have not met the targets. Out of the total annual expenditure of Rs. 10,20,838 crore for the financial year 2009-10, the Government spent 13.36 per cent in social service sector in both the plan and non-plan Budgets. However, the Departments of social service sector have spent a negligible 0.42 per cent on the Scheduled Castes, the Scheduled Tribes and the OBCs who constitute 76.4 per cent of the population.

The schemes under the two agencies, namely the National Scheduled Castes Finance Development Corporation and the National Safai Karamchari Finance Development Corporation disbursed on an average Rs. 14,939 crore for NSCFDC and Rs. 12,892 crore for NSKFDC.

This shows that the schemes are outdated in nature and are poorly designed. Scholarships provided under education development schemes are an insult to the Dalits. The monthly amount per head for Pre-Matric Scholarship is Rs. 77 and for Post-Matric Scholarship is Rs. 160. This scheme needs a thorough review.

Out of 83 Departments and Ministries under the Government that have Plan allocation, only 18 have allocated funds for SCP and TSP from their Annual Plan Expenditure. Of the Departments and Ministries that have allocated funds for SCP and TSP, 8 Departments and Ministries have made allocation below five per cent. It is a matter of great concern that the Ministry of Information Technology headed by a Minister hailing from Dalit community is one of the 8 Ministries that have done poor allocation for the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes.

The Budget focuses on accelerated development of high quality physical infrastructure, such as roads, ports and airports that are essential to sustain economic growth. For this, an amount of Rs. 1,73,552 crore, which accounts for over 46 per cent of the total Plan allocations, has been earmarked. But surprisingly there is zero allocation for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in 8 Ministries and Departments under TSP or for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

Rural Development has got an increase of almost Rs. 4,000 crore with an attempt to create rural infrastructure and job creation in the villages with a total allocation of Rs. 66,100 crore. But the overall allocation under SCP in the Ministry of Rural Development is only Rs. 5,019.60 crore which is a meagre 7.5 per cent of the total Plan allocation of the Ministry. The allocation for NREGP has been stepped up to Rs. 40,100 crore in 2010-11. Looking at the number of needy people from Dalit community throughout the country, Rs. 40,100 is not sufficient.

Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana, which is designed to provide employment opportunities in urban areas, has been strengthened by increasing the allocation for urban development by more than 75 per cent from Rs. 3,060 crore to Rs. 5,400 crore. In addition, the allocation for Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation is also being raised from Rs. 850 crore to Rs. 1,000 crore in 2010-11. But I regret to say that there is no allocation under SCP or TSP from the Ministry of Urban Development as well.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Anandan, you speaking on all the Demands at a time. You should speak only on the Demand of the Ministry of Tribal Affairs. Please try to conclude now.

SHRI M. ANANDAN: Sir, I will conclude.

I call upon the Government to revise the allocations made for SCP and TSP to match the population according to the guidelines issued by the Planning Commission.

Sir, I, once again, appeal to the Government to immediately address the pressing issues of the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Other Backward Classes who make up for the bulk of the manpower in the country.

With these words I conclude.

DR. PRABHA KISHOR TAVIAD (Dahod): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I thank you for giving me this opportunity to speak in support of the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Tribal Affairs for the year 2010-11.

Sir, we are able to see that the development of the tribes in this country is due to the right policy adopted by the first Prime Minister of the country hon. Late Pandit Jawaharlal Nehruji, as desired by Mahatma Gandhi, since Independence.

Late Prime Minister, Shrimati Indira Gandhi, late Prime Minister, Rajiv Ji were very keen to implement the overall developmental programmes of the tribals. Our great leaders thought that if we want to have these poor, illiterate tribals to come to the mainstream, we have to give them some priority in the development and reservation in education, administration, employment, and by empowerment in politics, like Gram Sabhas, Panchayat Bodies, Legislative Assemblies and Parliament. This will lead to the overall development of tribals.

Our great leaders knew the importance of education which makes the man a civilised human being and through this he can earn the bread for himself and understand the things better. This was the long sightedness of our great leaders, like, father of our nation, Mahatma Gandhi, Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, Dr. Ambedkar and our first Prime Minister, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru.

Sir, I was listening to the hon. Member and my brother from the Opposition, Shri Arjun Munda. We are given the ability to speak and to express our views because of earlier policies of the Congress Party. They supported us to speak and made us to develop that ability to speak through education.

Sir, the UPA Government is giving huge amount of grants to States for tribal development. But many State Governments are not utilising the grants and are diverting the grants allocated for the development of tribal areas to other programmes. The development of tribals suffers a lot because of this.

There is an adage in Gujarati, "wad j Bimada Gaje". That means, the fencing is eating away the fruits and you will not find anything in the farm. The Gujarat Government is diverting the tribal area sub-plan fund to other non-tribal areas and because of this we are suffering a lot. I have got so many records *e.g.* they are constructing court buildings in areas not a scheduled areas. The UPA Government is very much concerned for the safeguards of the tribals. I came to know that the hon. Prime Minister, Dr. Manmohan Singh has appointed a Mungekar Committee to review the provisions for the Scheduled Tribes.

Sir, I have a few suggestions for implementation of the programmes effectively. I suggest the implementation of the B.L. Mungekar Committee Report for the tribal welfare. The Tribal Affairs Ministry may be made as a nodal Ministry for the tribal development. There is a need to create a national advisory council headed by the hon. Prime Minister, which may consist of all the Chief Ministers of the States, Ministers of Tribal Affairs, Members of Parliament, NGOs who are working in the tribal areas. That way we can have a watch on the functioning of the works at the State level as to what they are doing with the money allocated for the tribal areas.

Hon. Governors of the Scheduled Area States are not sending reports regarding implementation of programmes in Scheduled Areas with their suggestions to the hon. President of India. I would request the Government to make a provision for regular reports from the Governors for the Scheduled Tribes.

17.00 hrs.

The Central Government can take an appropriate action for the welfare of tribal people. I suggest for implementation of the provisions of the Bhuria Committee report in Tribal area, the PESA Act that is the Panchayats (Extension to Scheduled Area) Act, 1996. It is high time that the National Tribal Policy is finalised as there is no clear-cut policy for development of the tribal people. So I suggest that Madam Sonia ji, and Manmohan Singh ji, all our leaders, should think of it and we should finalise the Tribal Policy.

Regarding how we can regain the confidence of the tribal people, although the tribal area is richest in mineral wealth and water resources, due to highest poverty amongst the tribes, it is leading to frustration, unrest in the tribals as there is no development. There should be

a policy for effective implementation of developmental programmes. Give them right to property; give assurance not displace the tribes; and rehabilitate them.

Most of the catchment area is in the tribal area and the command area is in non-tribal area. Give them water for drinking and irrigation purpose and the tribal people will produce all for their livelihood except salt from their farm. I have seen that the tribal people are earning and producing everything on their own field. They should be given proper facility for irrigation. Give good infrastructure facility for road, education and health in scheduled areas. The developmental grants allocated to the tribal areas should be non-lapsable and non-divertable to avoid Naxal activities. Give posting of efficient officers in scheduled area with incentive; the posting should not be given as a punishment posting.

I would suggest for empowerment of National Commission for Scheduled Tribes. The benefit of constant reviews and advices by the National Commission for Scheduled Tribes, as mandated, is available to the Government.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Madam, please conclude.

DR. PRABHA KISHOR TAVIAD: I am just concluding, Sir.

There should be effective implementation of Forest Act in the tribal areas to build their houses and for agricultural purpose. While giving acres of forest land to the industrialists, simultaneously we should think for the tribals also. There are about 200 forest villages, in a way, in Gujarat only. The forest villages are to be converted to revenue villages in a time-bound manner. The above measures will regain the confidence of the tribe and tribal people will not go for, so-called, Naxalite activities.

So many points have been raised by my colleagues. I would suggest a little bit that the tribal population is about 10 crore which is 8 per cent of the total population of India. Financial allocation for Tribal Affairs Ministry is to be increased. This is my humble request.

I would request hon. Prime Minister, UPA Chairperson Madam Sonia ji, and hon. Finance Minister Pranab ji to allocate at least 8 per cent of the Budget to the Ministry of Tribal Affairs for overall development of tribal people.

Sir, I thank you; you have given me an opportunity.

*SHRI PABAN SINGH GHATOWAR (Dibrugarh): Sir total population of tribal of our country is 8,43,26,240, which is 8.2% of our total population. The tribal population of our country are socially educationally, economically backward than the other population of our country. For all this, our tribal population needs special attention for their overall development.

Our U.P.A. Government under the leadership of UPA Chairman, Smt. Sonia Gandhi and Hon. Prime Minister, Dr. Manmohan Singh, are taking all steps towards this direction.

One of the most progressive steps of the UPA Government is the passing of Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Right) Act, 2006. This Act seeks to recognize and vest the forest right and occupation in forest land in forest dwelling Scheduled Tribes and other traditional forest dwellers who have been residing in such forest for generations, but whose rights on ancestral land and their habitat were not adequately recognized in the consolidation of State forests, resulting in historical injustice to them.

Many Hon. Members have already mentioned about the various progressive plan and programme of our U.P.A. Government, which I am not going to repeat.

Many Hill and Plain tribals line the remote North-East region of our country. Some of the N.E. States are tribal majority. May I request to the Government that more allocation should be earmarked for the State of North Eastern region. There should be strict monitoring of fund allocated and speedy implementation of the programme so that the target group get the full benefit of all these progressive schemes.

As a matter of fact the then Tea garden labourers of Assam now known as the Tea Tribes of Assam. The substantial part of this community have settled in the adjacent villages to the Tea Industry in Assam.

They have been made to migrate to Assam from undivided Bihar, Orissa, undivided Madhya Pradesh. They are the aboriginal tribals from those states. These tribals mostly Oraon, Munda, Kharia, HO, Santhals, Gond, Sawar or Sawras, Parjai, Kandha, Khoya, Rajwar, Kherwar, Ghatowars and many other aboriginal tribals.

These people in Assam during pre-independence were recognized as Tribes, but unfortunately during post

*Speech was laid on the Table.

independent period while preparing the Scheduled List these people were excluded to serve the narrow political interest of a few which was subsequently in the findings of Commissions and Parliamentary Committees. Subsequently the reports submitted by A.K. Chanda Committee, Lokur Committee, Dhebar Commission have positively dealt with this matter and have expressed their concern over descheduling these communities.

Consequent upon the persistent demand by these communities to bring them at par with their original counterparts, the Assam Government on different occasions recommended the Central Government to remove the Area restrictions on these communities to include them in ST List.

Alongwith the Tea Tribes communities the State Government of Assam also recommended the Chutias, Ahoms, Koch Rajbangshi, Moran and Motoks to include them in the ST list.

If this issue is taken up in its positive perspective the further possibility of socio-economic flare up in Assam and also check the foreigners influx into Assam in particular and North East as a whole.

The Forest Right Acts is one of the most progressive legislation of our UPA Government which provides right to tribal peoples and non scheduled tribe 'forest dwellers' who have been living in the forest area for 3 generation.

The J.P.C. had unanimously recommended that one generation should be equaled with 18 years *i.e.* 3 generation would mean 54 years. But the assessment of the present act for eligibility for non-tribal 'forest dwellers' in 75 years *i.e.* 25 years per generation which is very much arbitrary and unfair. Considering the very poor condition of non tribal 'forest dwellers' this provision of the Act may kindly be amended as it was recommended by J.P.C.

It is alleged the PESA (Panchayat Extension to Scheduled Areas) is being misused by the Mining and Industrial mafia. They influence the Gram Sabha to pass the required resolution in their favour. I think this violates the very spirit of the Constitution and negates the protection guaranteed to Scheduled V and VI areas. I request the Government to examine this problem seriously to stop the misuse of this PESA and to take necessary corrective step.

Sir, I support the Demands and Grants 2010-11 under of Ministry of Tribal Affairs.

[Translation]

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH (Vaishali): Mr. Chairman, Sir, today is a great coincidence as it is the victory day of Babu Kunwar Singh. People are celebrating the victory day of Babu Kunwar Singh. People are celebrating the victory day of Babu Kunwar Singh all over the country with great pomp and show. The first freedom fighter of the country against the British Rule in 1857, Babu Kunwar Singh defeated the Britishers in three consecutive wars. Backward tribes, scheduled castes etc. all the people supported him. Therefore, people there are sing a song—

Babu Kunwar Singh Tegwa Bahadur,
Bangla Mein Uthela Gulel,
Churi, Katari Bike Hama Churi
Haari an Aawat Naahi.

This is a very good coincidence for this. Mahatma Gandhi used to call the scheduled castes as Harijan and the tribals as Girijan. They lagged behind the most. This very day debate took place. Today, at 11 am, I was very skeptical. I felt that it was very hot outside and the atmosphere inside the House was also very hot. IPL is in the limelight and one Minister has been removed and other two are in the line. I thought that all this controversy, accusations might lead to the demand for grants of the tribals getting passed without debate. But, the opposition handled the situation brilliantly and now the debate on the demand for grants of the forest dwellers, tribals is going on peacefully. They immediately postponed their fight for the next day. Hon. Members from that side were saying that the forest dwellers, tribal people have greatly benefited. I would like to say 2-3 points briefly. Kanti Lal Bhuria ji has been our colleague. Earlier, whenever anybody used to speak from this side, despite being a Minister, he used to get up like Shri Aaron Rashid gets up any subject. He has not been given any responsibility; still he stands up and interrupts frequently. Tribal population must have touched the 9 crore mark. Let us agree that they constitute 8-9 percent of total population. They are the most backward, there is no doubt about it.

But how much expenditure is being incurred thereon? The Government has brought a budget of 3200 crore rupees. I am not satisfied with this. This population is 8-9 crores and they are the most backward class in the country. They are backward in all ways-social and economic. They have to deal with the problems of unemployment and poverty. They have to face naxalism.

They are being attacked from all sides. Despite all this, a meagre budget provision of 3200 crore rupees has been made for them. What is the justification for this? 3200 crore rupees expenditure was incurred in 2010-2011. The same amount was spent in 2008-2009. Who will tell us why this expenditure has gone down to 2000 crore rupees. What happened to their share of 1200 crore rupees. Why was the said amount not utilised? Even 2000 crore rupees was not fully utilised. As per reports merely 1600 crore rupees was utilised. Why was the budget truncated from 3200 crore rupees to 2000 crore rupees? They claim to work in the interests of tribals and forest dwellers. Would wellwishers work towards increasing the budget or reducing it? The Government have to reply to this.

Where is the National Tribal Policy? Why the Governments has stalled it? Why is a population of 10 crore being kept oppressed? When will an announcement be made and not only that when will implementation be started? My third question is about reduction of 3200 crore budget provision to 2000 crore rupees out of which only 1600 crore rupees was utilised. The budget for year 2008-2009 was 2100 crore rupees out of which 1800 crore rupees was utilised. Out of this meagre budget, utilisation has also lagged behind. This is the reason for the poor plight of the tribals. Why is this happening? Who will give a reply to me? Why is the budget allocation under the head low and utilisation even lower. Who is responsible for this and how can this situation be improved? *...(Interruptions)* Am I expected to pull up the State Governments? The reins of the Central Government is held by this party and the responsibility of pulling up the State Governments is also lies upon them. The Centre and the State Governments both play the blame game and shift the onus upon each other. Actually, laxity is being exercised on both sides. The poor tribals have to suffer the consequences. This is not justice. Either the budget allocation is half for it any problem comes it is reduced to a meagre amount. Why was a budget provision of 5000 crore rupees not made for this department? Merely 1600 crore rupees were utilised out of 3200 crore rupees. This time also the intention is to spend merely 3200 crore rupees. Why was the provision not raised to 5000 crore rupees? What does 8 to 9 per cent of 10 lakh crore rupees amount to for a population of 8 to 9 per cent out of the total population of the country. This is injustice.

My fourth question is regarding the National Rehabilitation and Settlement Policy. The Land Acquisition Act which was formulated at the time of the British reign

was amended during the present Lok Sabha. It got stuck in the Rajya Sabha. Then I was informed that it has been passed by the Cabinet. Why then has it been stalled? Why is it not being implemented. If a pro-farmer, pro-tribal and pro-poor policy is made employment will be provided to people whose lands will be acquired and a rehabilitation policy will also be made. Shri Sharad Yadavji was just now proposing nationalisation of the land and property of tribals and privatization of property of rich people. How could a leader of his background speak like this? He was saying that the Meena tribe should be removed from the list. He is unhappy because some tribals have got jobs. He wants to create a dispute. Is this what a leader is supposed to do? If a person is a tribal and his name and number has been selected then is that my doing? There is a commission for them. A socio-economic survey had been conducted. The Commission will decide who is going to be included in the list of reservation. If I ask why is it that only one caste has cornered most of the resources of the country then people would be unhappy. Why is there poverty? Because of unemployment. *...(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: You may have a lot to say but there is a shortage of time. Please conclude.

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH: Sir, I am not making a statement. I am only asking a question.

Why are you bringing the pro-poor National Rehabilitation and Resettlement Policy? The government claims to be in favour of the poor, the farmers and the tribals but where is the legislation which was formulated for their benefit? Forest Rights Act was passed in the Parliament in 2007, it rules were formulated in 2008 and it was enforced in 2009. What has been enforced? Why is the legislation not being implemented? Then fingers are pointed at the State Governments. Who is responsible for dealing with the State Governments? *...(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please conclude shortly.

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH: Sir, the government proposes to amend the Forest Rights Act passed in favour of the tribals. It would not be right to repeal rights once given. I would like to caution the government that this would be a regressive step. There are 26 lakh applications pending, out of which merely 7 lakh have been disposed of. How will they be given their rights at this rate. The government has to look into this. The tribals were ruined during the British rule. If

they continue to suffer under this government too, it would pose a danger for the unity of the nation. It would not be called the rule of justice and social justice. If the down-trodden, exploited people, tribals, forest dwellers, backwards lag behind, they do not get their due, they are not taken care of, then how can we develop this country. Today, they are lagging behind in the field of education also. They reside at small places in small groups. Their habitations have no approach roads. According to present rules, kucha roads are converted into pucca roads and habitations with a population of 1000 or more are connected by roads. But the places with population of 150-200 remain deprived of roads because ten-twenty houses are located here and there.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon'ble Member, you have taken much time, now please conclude. You yourself are on the panel of chairman. You know how the House is regulated and how difficult it is. Though it is correct that much can be spoken on this subject, but now conclude.

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am asking a question in short. On the roadside where people have settled down, the road figures in the map of their Tolas and settlements but where tribals, people belonging to Scheduled Caste, backward caste reside, roads do not figure in maps. Their bullock-carts, cattle etc. go through kucha roads. There is no provision of approach road for them. If there is provision in the map, only then metalled roads will be constructed in tribal area where roads are not shown in the map, then what will the government do for them?

Mr. Chairman, Sir, where are the Fifth Schedule and the Sixth Schedule? There is no Panchayati Raj system at the places where these people reside, then how the 73rd and the 74th Constitutional Amendments related to Panchayati Raj will be implemented there. A provision of Rs. 500 crore was made for the naxal affected areas last year but this time, no provision has been made for them. Why was that done away with, I would like to ask the Government. They have not provided funds for a single scheme out of the 17 schemes.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon'ble Member, 20 more members are to speak, so please conclude.

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH: There is a provision in the Fifth Schedule, in the naxal affected area last year even Rs. 500 crore were not spent on the education of children of that area and not a single penny has been provided during the current year.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Why did you not do all these things when you were the Minister?

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH: I have raised this issue repeatedly in the House. There are 80-90 percent tribals in Mizoram, Nagaland, Meghalaya, there are large number of tribals in Jharkhand. In Andaman and Nicobar and Chhattisgarh, there are 70 such castes which are called tribals there but these wandering castes are not included in the list of tribals.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon'ble Member, now please conclude otherwise the chair will be forced to order that nothing, what you say, would be recorded.

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH: I am just concluding. I want to ask as to what happened to those castes about whom Vishnu Pad Ray ji has raised a question here. Unless the problems of scheduled tribes are solved the country cannot develop. Therefore, the government has to take care of the welfare of the poor especially the tribals. We shall have to give due share, due rights to the people who are left behind and we shall have to protect their culture and honour. If this does not happen, they would oppose vehemently.

Hon'ble Minister should address all these points otherwise the tribals will fight against this government also as they fought against the Britishers and launch movement and no one can stand to that.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, there are still twenty members to speak, so I will give only five minutes to each member. Please try to confine your speech within five minutes.

*DR. PRASANNA KUMAR PATASANI (Bhubaneswar): Today the discussion relating to tribal welfare is highly debated in august house for the approval of the grant for the year 2010-2011. I can draw the attention of the House putting some valuable analogy that can enlighten the future generation for the nation. I am known as a poet than politician in my State. I have been writing and my eternal poetry based on poor, proletariat, harijan, girijan and adivasis. While I was schooling the then Government applied MISA against me because through my creative writing the poor adivasis and downtrodden are provoked. My book was banned and I was thrown to the prison and I had gone about

*Speech was laid on the Table.

10 years underground life. I was leading my life from Adivasi hill area to Himalayan ranges. This is my experience relating to adivasis life, how they are leading and the holistic approach towards the mother earth is so deep rooted within the hearts of million of adivasis those are eating the fresh fruits, drinking the holy water of springs and the word 'Adivasi' originated out of 'Adim' and they are Adi Manav. So simple, so truthful and the deeds of their character fruiting like fruit with a green leaf on the branches of the tree. Our of these adivasis, the word itself is vibrating the word Lord Jagannath – the tribal god, the god of the universe not only being prayed by our Oriya people but also global wise, the Car festival is being celebrated.

Since the independence, Congress is in the power depending upon their votes taking maximum advantage out of their innocence and they have done nothing rather exploiting like a Sahukar Mahajan from very beginning from the time of the Britishers to present day. Could you prove before me that a single adivasi nourishing his life from rural to urban one to maintain the livelihood opening a single shop in the cities and converted himself as a rich man? Rather through the adivasi quota some scholars are inducted in the ministry and administration but they are not sincerely served their own people, own caste and own villagers where they are born in this country. Whatever the allotment ever made by the Government to the adivasi areas is not properly utilized, mismanaged corruption, nepotism is well prevailing amidst the poor innocent adivasis. Since the days from independence to till now, there is no school, sanitation, health hazards, water problems is so acute. Despite that those innocent poor people residing in the respective village depending on nature. The Shehari Baboos, rich persons rather cutting the jungle, looting the forest commodities and killing the animal selling their skins and bones in the cities, looting the entire jungle, residing in the cities creating the brutality every caused to innocent people. Rather the law is protecting the rich people than the poor one.

Since independence, the allocation ever granted by Central Government is never utilized fruitfully causing the damage as there is no communication of roads. If the ignorant adivasis eyes to be opened they never go for voting to the Congress. Out of that tell me, how many adivasis are joining military? Therefore, the so calling Naxals presently known as Maoist group taking maximum advantage creating anarchy. The problem cannot be rooted out by killing the Naxals until unless the problem of Adivasis is solved. How long the Government may neglect the local inhabitants those are residing in the

jungles and leading their lives in the peace environment which is not every protected presently. To kill Maoists don't create unpleasant situation, rather Government should provide better facilities to promote the adivasis, to maintain their livelihood to convert the earth as heaven. The Programme and the projects to be initiated properly executed without delay. I can give a very good analogy. Since my legislation to the Odisha Assembly and Parliament about 30 years consequently. In the floor, it is highly discussed through the debate in every Session tabled in the name of adivasis is highly mockery and we are rather teasing despite of solving the problem one should go within to solve the problem and never a single man is allowed to die without hunger. The rich people aspiring to occupy their lands to loot the hidden treasure from Iron Ore to Manganese, cutting the trees, installing the factories should be immediately abandoned because they are poisoning the atmosphere and inviting the global warming to destroy the animal life and human kingdom which is the greatest crime that the law ever enacted in the House for saving the lives.

I can draw the attention of the House that since my legislation, I have been demanding to promote my State out of below poverty line. That the only railway line linking from West to East *i.e.* Khurda-Bolangir railway line which will go only through adivasi areas in the country must be materialized which can educate, enlighten the adivasi life in promoting the commercial values including in strengthening economical conditions of the poor downtrodden girijan and adivasis is highly essential. The adivasi people are lacking education and they should be trained immediately until unless proper attention is not paid properly by the Centre. The entire country will be suffering and the stress and tension would be prevailing although killing the people not only solve the problem rather it may create the problem. Accordingly, Constitutional Right of adivasi Harijan, Girijan should be well protected. If the individual tree is protected the jungle life may be laughing like natural flower. The House garden of poor villagers can create the decency and there must be law against the tree cutter and against the annihilator to protect the life of the animals, birds singing the glory of nature must be well attended. When the jungle is protected, the poor adivasis may lead the peaceful life and well educated to create the awareness within. The present problem of extremists would be vanished. Until unless a every single adivasi is not provided shelter to live, water to drink and clothing despite of all the sanctions by the Central Government and the successful implementation of Budgetary money which is being granted by the August House may create the havoc. It may create more danger than the earthquake.

I like to draw the attention of the Central Government to pay special attention to the adivasi areas of my constituency relating to their health, sanitation and education. Sufficient grants to be allotted and I must see not a single village is left out of electrification. The country is not for the rich people those are enjoying the livelihood in the cities exploiting the downtrodden would never be tolerated. For the first time in India, our Chief Minister, Odisha marked an epoch making venture in constructing thousands and thousands hostels for the adivasi children and I can challenge if you can visit the KIITs how a single man Dr. Achuto Samanto providing shelter, food and clothing of 20,000 adivasi children those are schooling in the KIITs University where I am associated. Under my divine guidance Professor Minaketan also opened an adivasi institute under Bhalunki mountain under my constituency to teach and train poor adivasi students.

[Translation]

SHRI NINONG ERING (Arunachal East): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to thank you for allowing me to speak on the budget, but you are giving me only five minutes, so I shall have to keep my speech short. Perhaps I would not be able even to cite all the figures that I had gone through in detail. Hon'ble Members spoke on this subject before me, but I would like to comment on one-two figures. If we look at the provisions made by the government for our tribal people from the year 2006 to 2010, we find that in the year 2006-2007 the figure was 1660 which was hundred percent implemented in the revised estimates. As our last speaker hon'ble Raghuvansh Prasad ji told that in the year 2009-2010 allocation was of Rs. 3220 crore and increase of only Rs. 26 lakh was made in the allocation of Rs. 3220.37 crore in this year. As per the figures of the department, 10 per cent of the total allocation is for north-eastern states, you may see according to this if they provide a budget of Rs. 1 lakh crore then we should get Rs. 10,000 crore. The figures presented by you is far less. I would demands that the Ministry should increase it because tribals, though they belong to backward class and suffer a lot, are also the citizens of this country. At this time we have noticed that the funds released by them to the states constitute increased allocation for NGOs, they are giving less funds to the states and NGOs are being encouraged. Hon'ble Minister should also touch this aspect. We would like to hear from him as to why NGOs are being given more importance by providing lesser amount of funds to the states. All spoke in detail about the Scheduled Tribes Finance and Development Corporation and Tribal Co-operative Marketing

Development Federation. It is praiseworthy that our government has given 6 lakh 80 thousand titles out of 26 lakh resettlement claims and at this time 73 thousand more titles are ready to be given. This is a good thing and people are getting benefited. I want to say something about the reservation policy of Government for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. They have especially made big provisions for education and provided 7.5 per cent reservation in all states and Union Territories for the unemployed. Hon'ble Minister should keep this in mind because some problems are cropping up, he should look into it.

Naxalism is an issue in Arunachal Pradesh and it is there because of prevailing unemployment, poverty and backwardness. These issues are important. In the Western, Northern and Eastern parts of the country like the borders of Pakistan, China and Burma which make a triangular area. This triangular area is very dangerous. If they do not give special attention to this area then the problems that the states of Jharkhand and Chhattisgarh are grappling with may crop up in our area also.

Sir, I want to raise one more issue that we come here to learn something from you and the things the elders taught us sometimes make us sorry because you know the way they have made a comment on our Government is a matter of concern. "Loot ke auron ka dhan raj banaya hoga, mahaj roti ke liye saikron ko mohtaj banaya hoga, ohi shahenshah ne taj banaya hoga". ...*(Interruptions)*

The person who has been the Chief Minister, who has been the representative of our tribe, should show us his figures that the unemployment of how many persons was removed by him. Tell us and substantiate with figures the allegation and counter allegations made against us.

[English]

*SHRI S.S. RAMASUBBU (Tirunelveli): At the outset, I thank Chairman of this august House to give me the opportunity to speak on the Demands of the Ministry of Tribal Affairs.

The Scheduled Tribes who are living primarily in Assam, Chhattisgarh, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, Mizoram, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal, Article 275(1) of the Constitution of India guarantees grants from the consolidated fund of India each year for promoting the welfare of Scheduled Tribes. Ministry of Tribal Affairs

*Speech was laid on the Table.

provide fund and 100% funds are provided by Central Government for the promotion of welfare of Scheduled Tribes and the State Government implementing it. Scheduled Tribe Community are given importance in Eklavya Model Residential School—With the objective of providing quality education to tribal students the Constitution of India provides 100 model residential schools from Class VI to Class XII in different States. During 2010, 89 schools are reported to be funded.

Ownership - The new law says that all those who occupied forest land before December 13, 2005 have a right to live and earn their livelihood from forests.

But in forest most of the tribal people are not allowed to own land and cultivate by forest department in many States. The produced commodities are not getting reasonable price for these tribal people.

Scheduled Tribes Committee — In my constituency, in Western Ghat areas of Papanasam, Karayar, Manamadurai, Karaikudi, Kutralam most of the Scheduled Tribe people — Malai Kuravas and Kattu Niacker community — are dwelling. The students from this community are sometimes denied ST certificates. So, it is affecting employment opportunity to the Scheduled Tribes Community People.

Electrification is not possible to some villages in hill areas. Since the Forest Department is not giving clearance certificate.

In many States Naxalites are giving trouble to this community people. The State Government should take various steps to improve the status of forest dwelling Scheduled Tribe people by providing better education, electricity, drinking water facility and self employment scheme.

Even though the Central Government gives all assistance; the State Governments should lend their co-operation to uplift these downtrodden people.

[Translation]

*DR. VINAY KUMAR PANDEY (Shrawasti): Hon'ble Chairman, Sir, please oblige me by including my following suggestions in the discussion for demands of grant for the Ministry of Tribal Affairs.

There is substantial population of Tharu tribe in Sirsiya Block, district Shrawasti and Gainsdi Block, district

Balarampur in my constituency in Uttar Pradesh whose cultural civilization is a valuable heritage. But it is our misfortune that even after 63 years of Independence they have got only deceit and they are deprived of education employment and development even today.

To ensure the development of Tharu tribe a Navodaya Vidyalaya (JNV), a ITI/Polytechnic, a management college be set up in Sirsiya Block, district Shrawati and Gainsdi Block, district Balrampur. Along with this there is a need to strengthen SGSY by setting up self help groups and arrangement should be made by the Central Government to provide safe drinking water, deep tubewells for irrigation and deep during machines, special package of 50 tubewells including at least two tubewells for each Gram Panchayats of both the blocks and units of animal husbandry, sericulture/apiculture, Khadi Gramodyog to also be set up there.

A camp under special recruitment campaign for Army/CRPF/CISF/SSB be also arranged in Block Sirsiya, district Shrawasti and Block Gainsdi, district Balrampur.

I, through you, appeal to this House and except from Government a special package will be provided in the budget for NRHM/MSDP/BRGF/National Horticulture Mission/Border Area Development Fund under Bharat Nirman Yojana and for proper implementation of PMGSY/MNREGA/SGSY/Sericulture etc. schemes to ensure the progress of Tharu tribe of my constituency.

[English]

SHRI BIBHU PRASAD TARAI (Jagatsinghpur): Sir, thank you for giving me the opportunity to speak. Now the tribal population is nine per cent of the total population of our country and they are residing in 15 per cent of the total geographical area of our country. They are the people of hills, forests and nature. If we see the Economic Index of the nation, these aboriginal communities of our country are the poorest of poor and these communities are exploited in many ways. They are living in such areas which are rich in flora and fauna, mineral resources and precious stones. In spite of all these things, they are merely the watchmen of the natural wealth and they have no share in it.

From the time of Independence till today, various Governments have taken up a large number of schemes and we have launched many pilot projects for the upliftment of socio-economic conditions of these tribal people. Our politicians, our legislators, our intelligentsia

and our administrators have taken up so many policies for them, but despite all these policies, till today they have remained poor. And, from the beginning of the First Five Year Plan till today, we have not solved their problems. We are seeing that our economy is growing; we are seeing that the infrastructure facilities are expanding; the GDP is rising; and the basic education is percolating. But if we see their living condition, then we find that it is declining. Hence, there is a sense of alienation among them; there is a sense of frustration among them; and they are led towards Naxalism and they become Naxalites. This is the problem.

I would like to mention about my State Orissa where 10 per cent of the total tribal population of our country resides. The total tribal population to the total population of my State is 22.5 per cent, but they are living in pitiable condition. They are living in poverty in spite of our rich mineral reserves, plenty of water and mineral resources. Why is this occurring? If we see our economy, then we find that our economy is growing since 1990. On the one hand, our Union Government is contributing land for the establishment of industries by the multi-national companies; by the corporate houses; and by the industrial houses. On the other hand, we are taking so many policies for the upliftment of the tribal people. As the multi-national companies and corporate houses are establishing industries and as they are going to be displaced, then there is no policy of the Government as to how the rehabilitation will be done in favour of the tribal people. On the other hand, they have no land and they have no status of having land that is of their own. So, when we are displacing them, then the Government should have taken interest and the Government should have made policies for the interest of the tribal people. They have been deprived of their basic fundamental rights guaranteed by the Constitution. The very existence of the community is threatened because of wrong planning, rapid industrialisation, indiscriminate mining and excessive depletion of forest resources.

Now, there is extinction of tribes. There are 700 tribes, and my State is contributing 62 tribes. Now, more than 70 tribes are going to be extinct due to wrong policies of the Government of India.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Member, please conclude now.

SHRI BIBHU PRASAD TARAI: On the other hand, I would like to mention that in our State of Orissa our beloved Chief Minister has requested the Union

Government to give more assistance for the KVK Yojana for the undivided Kalahandi, Koraput and Bolangir districts where the people are suffering a lot. The people are selling their ...(*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: All right, please conclude now. You have mentioned the problem. Please conclude now.

SHRI BIBHU PRASAD TARAI: So, we have to introspect and plot new points of our plan and policy in order to eradicate poverty and sense of alienation and hatred. The Government should make more budgetary allocation for tribal community through specific projects ...(*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: The next speaker is Shri Hamdullah Sayeed.

...(*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: I have already called the name of the next speaker to speak. Hence, please conclude your speech.

...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI BIBHU PRASAD TARAI: Sir, please give me one more minute to speak....(*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: I have already called his name, and he is on his legs to speak.

...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI BIBHU PRASAD TARAI: Sir, please give me one more minute. The tribal policy should be adopted and the monitoring system ...(*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Member, please sit down. He has already started his speech.

...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI BIBHU PRASAD TARAI: Thank you, Sir.

SHRI HAMDULLAH SAYEED (Lakshadweep): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to support the discussion on the Demand for Grant of the Ministry of Tribal Affairs. When we talk about the tribal people, we must not forget the steps taken by the UPA Government and the Congress Party for the benefit and welfare of the tribal people.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): It is his maiden speech, Sir.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You are right.

SHRI HAMDULLAH SAYEED: Not maiden Speech, it is my second speech in Parliament. If we look at the Plan outlay for the year 2008-09, it was Rs. 2121 crore, whereas in 2009-10, the Plan outlay was Rs. 3,205 crore, which was almost 34 per cent more. This increment or increase in the Plan outlay itself shows and proves that the UPA Government is committed to fight the problems of the tribals, to develop the tribal areas and to ensure that the tribal people get the development in the tribal areas. I would like to quote the Plan outlay for 2010-11, which is Rs. 3,206 crore. There is a marginal increase in the Plan outlay for this year. We must not forget the Forest Dwellers Act, 2006 which was enacted by the UPA-I, which gives the benefits to the tribal people who are living in the forests. They were previously deprived of using the forest reserves and the produce which was there in the forest and in which they had the titles. Under the Forest Dwellers Act, 2006, they are entitled to use the forest reserves, and this has been materialized under the able leadership of Prime Minister Dr. Manmohan Singh, and the UPA Chairperson Madam Sonia Gandhi. It is a gift of the UPA Government to the tribal people.

I would like to highlight certain schemes which have been introduced by the UPA Government. The Post-Matric Scholarship Scheme which has been introduced entitles the Scheduled Tribe children, who hail from such families whose family income does not exceed Rs. 1,80,000 per annum. They are entitled to 100 per cent financial assistance by the Central Government to get free education. This step which has been taken by the UPA Government and by the Congress Party is a step to remove illiteracy, to remove the problems of the uneducated, and to create awareness and knowledge among the tribal people.

The National Overseas Scholarship Programme which has been introduced gives 15 Scheduled Tribe children the opportunity to go abroad to specified foreign universities and get admission in Post-Graduate courses. All these schemes have been introduced by the UPA and the Congress Party keeping in view of the problems being faced by the tribals.

I would also like to mention about the Rajiv Gandhi National Fellowship Programme, which is another scheme that was introduced in the year 2005-06, by the UPA Government for Scheduled Tribe students to pursue M.Phil and Ph.D courses. All these steps have been taken to develop the tribal regions and for the welfare of the tribal people.

If we see the demography of India's population, eight per cent of the total population of the country is tribals. They are spread in Jammu and Kashmir, Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Lakshadweep, Daman and Diu, Tamil Nadu, Kerala and in all other parts of the country. I represent the Lakshadweep Parliamentary Constituency. In my constituency, there is a serious problem which is being faced by the Central Government employees and the Lakshadweep Administration employees working there. Lakshadweep is a cluster of 36 Islands, and only ten are inhabited with people. The southern-most Island of Lakshadweep is called Minicoy. All the Central Government employees working there get 'hard area allowance' at the rate of 25 per cent. I would request and urge the UPA Government that the 'hard area allowance' which has been extended to the Central Government employees at Minicoy Island may be uniformly extended to all the Islands because all the Islands in Lakshadweep are equally remote, equally isolated and socially and economically backward.

Therefore, I would support the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Tribal Affairs.

[Translation]

Along with this I would like to tell that the opposition parties and some other people have said that our UPA Government discriminates. A lot of funds have been given to the states but the funds have not been spent for the purpose they meant. That is why complaints are pouring in. If they look at within their own states, they would find that UPA Government has given funds more than what was due to them, that cannot fall short. If they would percolate that fund to the grassroot level, the problem of naxalism would be addressed. With this I thank you for giving me an opportunity to speak.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you for your maiden speech.

[Translation]

*SHRI KAMAL KISHOR COMMANDO (Bhraich): Sir, I am a Congress M.P. from Bhraich Lok Sabha constituency where there are two blocks along the Nepal border namely Mehipurva and Nawabganj. People belonging to the Scheduled Tribes category reside in this area in the state of abject poverty having no facilities

*Speech was laid on the Table.

such as school, play ground, means of entertainment, drinking water, tube well, roads, electricity etc. Their condition is extremely pitiable. The area is open since it adjoins Nepal. It is also surrounded by forests and is densely populated. The people use wood for cooking food. There is a dire need to provide gas connections and gas stove there. Provision should be made for them under the special component plan. These people reside mostly in jungles and they have danger from the wild animals. They suffer loss from animals like tiger, lion, bear, antelope etc. at some time or the other. I want that they should be protected from the wild animals living in the forests by raising barbed wire fencing around their houses. The value of human life is reckoned to be Rs. 20 to 30 thousand only. This is not correct. Similar provision should be for them as have been made for others. Provisions for medical care and tube well should be made at the earliest. Officers or Committees on Tribes should be sent in the tribal areas to take stock of the situation. Action should be taken accordingly.

The benefits of the provisions made by the Government do not accrue to the actual people. The Literacy Campaign of the Government should be intensified. They are in dire need of basic infrastructure for education and teachers. A proper arrangement for tribal children and girls should be made by constructing hostels. The Union Government is making a lot of efforts. The budget for the tribals should be enhanced. The condition of other people by the Hindus, Muslims, Sikhs or Christians residing in those areas is the same as that of the tribes. Bahraich is a poor district which requires every kind of infrastructure. A railway line is being laid there. The condition of those residing there is pitiable. More and more help should be provided there. With these words I extend my support to the Tribal budget.

SHRI BISHNU PADA RAY (Andaman and Nicobar Islands): I would like to thank Shri Hamid since he has raised the issue of Lakshadweep islands. I support it wholeheartedly. The condition of tribals living in the Nicobar area of our islands is extremely pitiable in the wake of tsunami. They got homes but no livelihood. The Government should think about their livelihood. The Nicobaris residing in the Kachal Island suffered huge loss in the wake of tsunami; they lost their jetties, hospitals etc. It is my demand that the Government should sanction them funds. The biggest problem in these areas is of people becoming naxalites/terrorists, the Government should think over it. Tribals or forest dwellers belonging to Munda, Urao, Khadia, Lohar castes were shipped here in Andaman & Nicobar Islands from Chhota Nagpur in

the year 1918 to develop this area. Four hundred people were transported here in the first batch, thereafter, from the year 1946 to 1952 approximately, 12 thousand tribals belonging to Munda, Urao, Khadia, Lohar castes whom we relate to Ranchi were shipped to the Islands. They were brought here for developmental works which included cleaning of forests, making roads, jetties etc. The refugees from East Pakistan/Bangladesh settled down in the Islands, similarly, ex-servicemen were settled in the Campbell Bay. Today their population is approximately seventy thousand.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: You just mention your point and conclude.

SHRI BISHNU PADA RAY: I will take five minutes only.

[Translation]

Sir, 17 to 20 per cent people of the total population are from this family. They have been demanding status of tribal for a long time since they are residing in the main land. There is no gazetted officer, doctor, engineer from the Ranchi people despite the elapse of 50, 60 years and they have worked only as a laborer. Today their condition is most pitiable. For example their condition would appear to be most pitiable in Baratang, Diglipur, Ramnagar, Jirkatang etc. places. These Ranchi brethren have constantly been demanding tribal status in the year 1981, 1986 and 1997 from the then hon. Prime Minister Smt. Indira Gandhi, Shri Rajiv Gandhi and the hon. President and the Government of India respectively and have also been launching agitation. This is my first demand. My second demand relates to the Jarwa tribe in the Andaman & Nicobar Islands. It is the only island which is inhabited by the primitive or the aboriginal tribes even today. They will not be found anywhere else in India. There are mainly five tribes namely Onge, Andamanese, Jarawa, Sentinelese and Shompens. Today Jarawas are in danger. Jarawas pose a major hurdle in the development of Andaman. Their population is merely 359 however, they occupy an area of 1028 sq. km. There is a need to reconsider the Jarawa policy. The Government will have to consider it. The day Andaman trunk road was constructed through the Jarawa area, the Government of India made the refugees from Eastern Pakistani/Bangladesh settle along the Jarawa area in the year 1954. For example the villages were called Tiru, utara, Kadamtala etc. The problems of Jarawa began

from there. Today the Jarawas have intermingled with the village people. They barter meat of crab, stag etc for rice, salt, spices, oil etc. Today Jarawas enjoy good relations with the villagers. Jarawas have fair skinned babies now. I have three such names with me. I would like the Government to intervene in the problems of Jarawa belt. The protection force, staff deployed for the Jarawas is pretty thin and even their salaries are quite low. They should be regularized. This is my second demand.

My third and last demand relates to the buffer zone created by extending the Jarawa area up to five km in Andaman & Nicobar Islands in the year 2007. As a result Jarawa area. No place is left to enter the sea from the Jarawa area. The area is surrounded by the sea from all sides and it has been made a buffer zone. The Government should ponder over it and make route for the local people to enter the sea by making proper identification marks. I would request the Government once again to pay attention to these issues. My last demand is regarding the Oan tribes who were brought in the Island and have not been given the status of tribes. The Ranchi people should be given the status of tribes. This is my demand.

SHRI NRIPENDRA NATH ROY (Cooch Behar): Mr. Chairman Sir, I thank for allowing me to speak on the subject. Various Hon. Members of the ruling party and opposition have expressed their views in this regard. All the members have made the demand regarding the welfare of the aboriginal tribes. I will not go into detail. It would have been better had the better hon. Minister been present here. Hon. Minister submitted in Lok Sabha on 11 December, 2009 in reply to the question number 3575 that the target for enrollment of tribal students in the hostels was set at 29000 students in the year 2009-10. Ambedkar Vidyalaya and Ashram fall under this category. Target for enrollment of tribal boys and girls was fixed at 29000 but only 21400 seats were filled. Target was fixed to educate 28000 girls in areas having low literacy in order to empower ST girls but only 1983 girls were benefited under the scheme. Hon. Minister is aware of the status of various Ashram constructed under the scheme. What is the reasons for such failure? We always speak well for the welfare of tribal people. All the members of the ruling party and the opposition desired for the welfare of tribal people which is a good approach but we should also enquire about the status of schools constructed there under. Hon. Minister should check as to whether proper education facilities have been provided in schools or not.

Various members have made one demand with regard to Budget. Mr. Chairman Sir, you may check that in the year 2008-09 a total of Rs. 3220 crore was allocated in the budget but the amount was not fully utilized. Why was the amount not fully utilized? Hon. Minister should consider the issue of upliftment of people in a proper manner. Why couldn't we fully utilize the fund? Again in the year 2010-11 Rs. 3220.37 crore was allocated. What was the increased? Almost the same amount has been allocated for the year 2010-11 in comparison to the fund allocated for the year 2009-10. Hon. Minister should consider as to whether it amounts to cheating or not.

As hon. Member Bishnu Pada Ray Ji just said that there is a aboriginal tribe Jarwa in Andaman and Nicobar islands. There is a district called Jalpaigudi adjoining my Parliament constituency. There is Aashram schools, Birs Munda School. There is an aboriginal tribe called Toto tribe. Their population is only 2000. They are in great danger. These people are on the verge of extinction. Whenever we talk of aboriginal tribes, we should also consider about the Toto Para. Various members have submitted in their speech regarding forest and roads. Why have we not formulated such schemes? Why don't we provide benefits of Pradhan Mantri Rozgar Yojana or other schemes in tribal areas. Road should be constructed in tribal areas under the Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana only then raising issue here will be fruitful.

Tribal people are aboriginal inhabitants of our country and you may check it by going through the 'Mahabharata' are ancient history of the country. But these people are being evicted from the forests. As a result these people are agitated. I demand that forest law should be enacted for the tribal people. There is dire need to enact right to forest act for the tribes.

With these words I conclude my speech.

[English]

*SHRI PRASANTA KUMAR MAJUMDAR (Balurghat): Hon. Chairman Sir, tribal people of India are socially, economically and educationally, the most backward. Since the independence of the country, the land which have been acquired by the Government for developmental purposes was mostly owned by the tribals. About a third of the entire land acquired was of the poor tribal communities. Even today, in the name of irrigation, or industrial development or setting up of manufacturing units, the tribal land are being occupied. This practice should stop immediately.

*English translation of the speech originally delivered in Bengali.

When the land reforms law was enacted by the Congress Government, it was declared that the forest dwellers would be given ownership deeds. But that was not done. Thus on one hand the tribal land are being grabbed and on the other, these poor people are not getting enough compensation. They are in a miserable condition. Infact I would like to urge upon the Government to go through the financial review and outcome Budget. It has been clearly mentioned that the money which is being paid to the tribals is a paltry sum and highly inadequate. For 9 to 10 crores of people, merely three thousand or one thousand five hundred crores of rupees have been spend. This is ridiculous. If this amount is not enhanced, there will be no development in the backward regions. I think that we are failing to feel the pulse of these people while allocating Budget or implementing the schemes because we are non-tribals. So we just overlook their interests as a result of which they remain underdeveloped – this issue must be sincerely looked into.

We have seen that shares of the State Governments are decreasing and that of the NGOs are increasing over the years. Thus the question of transparency crops up which needs to be addressed. The tribal villages are very small, sometimes only 200 or 300 people live there. They mostly depend on the forests and are usually cut off from the mainstream. These areas should connected through PMGSY so that their reach can be widened. Otherwise in the absence of roads and other infrastructure, naxalites are finding it easier to hide there and carry out anti-social activities. The tribals live on the pond water or river water. They do not have access to clean drinking water which should be made available to these areas.

Lastly, I want to say that every community wishes to speak its own language, study in its own mother tongue therefore the tribal languages must be given recognition in the 8th Schedule of the constitution and research and development work should be undertaken to propagate these primitive languages. They are linguistic minorities. If other kinds of cultural and religious minorities can be promoted and protected in this country then why are these linguistic minorities left out? A nation has to thrive upon a rich cultural and linguistic heritage. Without language and literature, no nation can survive. So I would request the Government to do the needful in this regard. Though there are various schemes for development of learning and education, these are not properly executed in these tribal regions. So much needs to be done; much work is left. If the Government takes care of these aspects then only we will be able to create a better, prosperous India. With these few words, I conclude my speech.

SHRI KALYAN BANERJEE (Sreerampur): I must thank you, Mr. Chairman, Sir. I will try to keep my commitment to complete my remarks within three minutes. I will not reiterate the issues which have already been said. Several discussions have taken place on this. On behalf of my Party, I support this.

I will only give a few suggestions here. I want to suggest that a new Bill should be introduced, giving right of forests to the tribal persons who live in the forests. This Bill should be introduced and passed for the purpose of real development of tribal persons. Everywhere we now find that no forest clearances are given. Let this right be given to the persons who are in the Scheduled Tribe areas. Let a meaningful life be extended to the tribal people. Today's naxal and Maoist movements are there because of the fact that for long years, decades after decades, no development has taken place in the areas where tribals live.

I take the areas of Jharkhand and West Bengal where coal mining operations are going on and Damodar Valley Corporation's project is also there, and at the same time, Scheduled Tribes' areas are there. Unfortunately the public sector undertakings are not spending the moneys from the CSR accounts which are kept for that purpose. Today, if the State Government is serious about curbing the naxalite and Maoist movements, extensive development has to take place in the areas where Scheduled Tribe persons are there. Had there been any benefit extended to the affected persons in the areas where the mines are allotted to the private persons, these naxal and Maoist movements would not have been there.

I will tell you the experience of West Bengal. Today three districts are affected by naxal and Maoist movements.

17.57 hrs.

[SHRI P.C. CHACKO *in the Chair*]

In these three districts, for the last nearly 35-40 years, no development has taken place. So, development is needed today. We must make an endeavour and sincerely we must see that the Central Government implements the policies in the areas where there are Scheduled Tribes. Unfortunately for the last 5-6 years, though there have been many Central Government projects like PMGSY, RGGVY, water projects, and others, they have not been implemented and the benefits have not been extended to the Scheduled Tribe areas.

I will keep my commitment by just repeating it. I would say that the right of forest should be extended to the Scheduled Tribes who live in forest. That is the suggestion that I would like to give. We must extend a meaningful life for them, within the ambit of our Constitution.

[Translation]

SHRI VIJAY BAHADUR SINGH (Hamirpur): Mr. Chairman Sir, I thank you for allowing me to speak on the demand for grants of Ministry of Tribal Affairs for the year 2010-11. I support the demand for grants but I would like to ask a question before the House as to what the approach of ruling party is. Whether the Government would like to improve the status of tribal people or it would like to continue their present status. For example I would like to cite an example were that it is like a plant in the pot which is watered regularly which neither grows nor dries. Mr. Chairma Sir, You may imagine that the population of tribals is nine crore and the Government are providing Rs. 3200 crore. The Government are going to provide Rs. 16 thousand crore for Commonwealth Games in the same year. The Government has earmarked Rs. 3200 crore for nine crore tribals and Rs. 16 thousand crore for 15 day long Commonwealth Games which will be organized with full fanfare. ...*(Interruptions)*

18.00 hrs.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: No interruptions please. Shri Singh, you may please continue.

[Translation]

SHRI VIJAY BAHADUR SINGH: Sir, please understand my point. Through you I would like to remind the hon. Members the provisions of the constitution of India. Article 21 of the Constitution provides for the protection of life and personal liberty.

[English]

Article 21 says protection of life and personal liberty.

[Translation]

Constitution Bench of the Supreme Court has said that personal life means decent life not animal life. Hon. Prime Minister had given a speech 9th November, If you allow me, I would like to read out a few lines from the speech

made by the Prime Minister. He said in his speech as published in the newspaper that tribal people should be provided equal benefits of social, economic development of the country because these people are citizens of our country. Prime Minister Dr. Manmohan Singh further said that it is our responsibility to preserve the life style of tribal community and make them prosperous. Hon. Prime Minister ji said so and the Government is providing only Rs. 3200 crore for them. It is a chicken feed. For example if you put one litre petrol in heavy vehicle like. Leyland Truck and then say to drive the vehicle, how will it happen?

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Vijay Bahadur Singh ji, please sit down for a minute.

[English]

We have 10 more Members to speak on this discussion. We will have to extend the time of the House and the hon. Minister will reply at 6.30 p.m. So, with your consent I extend the time of the House.

[Translation]

SHRI VIJAY BAHADUR SINGH: Mr. Chairman Sir.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Vijay Bahadur ji, please conclude now.

SHRI VIJAY BAHADUR SINGH: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am just about to conclude.

Sir, there is an Act passed in 2006 and known as the Scheduled Tribes and Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Rights) Act, 2006. The intent of the Act was to give rights to the tribes which are living in villages. Thirty five lakh persons applied for this but only 5 lakh persons were given the rights which is not even 5 per cent. If it is so, then, through you, I would like to ask the Government as to what kind of Act this is. I just want to repeat your point ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please take your seat. Your time is over.

...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: No disturbance please.

[Translation]

SHRI VIJAY BAHADUR SINGH: Hon. Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to tell them that they should, at least,

pay some respect to what Dr. Manmohan Singh, who is a noted economist of the world besides being the Prime Minister of India, has said.

Sir, in the end, while thanking you, I would like to say one thing—it seems that the tribals do not vote to them and that is why they do not intend to improve their condition.

SHRI BASORI SINGH MASRAM (Mandla): Hon. Mr. Chairman, Sir, I thank you on behalf of my parliamentary constituency for allowing me to speak in support of the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Tribal Affairs for the year 2010-11. Known as the preservers of the oldest culture in the journey of man's social development, the tribal community has not only kept itself close to the nature even today but is also away from deceit, fraud, greed and attachment. To provide active participation to them in the socio-economic development while keeping their traditions alive is the biggest need today. Several schemes relating to education, health, drinking water, employment and housing etc. are sent every year by the Central Government for implementation at the State level for their all round development. Then, what is the reason that tribals are a victim of unemployment and backwardness even today. The Central Schemes for the upliftment of the tribal community become a victim of corrupt bureaucracy during their journey from Delhi to the villages via state capitals and district headquarters.

The states devouring the funds in the names of these schemes and taking political mileage out of them get struck in the hands of the power mongers. Being a victim of neglect the tribal community is now feeling frustrated and serious problems like naxalism are now spreading their taking undue advantage thereof. The need of the hour is that it should be considered seriously as to why naxalism spreads mostly in tribal dominated areas only. Is it only a law and order problem or the result of the mismanagement in the implementation of the Central schemes by the states?

It should be made free from the image of a department allocating only scholarship grant or funds for certain schemes. Keeping in view the utility and importance of the Ministry of Tribal Affairs, it should be given importance and the schemes implemented through various departments for the welfare of about 8.5 crore tribals in the country should be brought under this Ministry. Sufficient allocation should be provided to it for working in a large sphere like a nodal department to monitor and control all these schemes.

I would suggest that a National Tribal Advisory Council should be set up at the national level under the chairmanship of the hon. Prime Minister for the review of various schemes being run for the welfare of the tribal community and which should meet once in every three months. The Chief Ministers of states should be members of this council and subject experts of the related schemes should also be included in it, who could review all the tribal welfare programmes and take corrective decisions.

The review of the wrong liquor policy framed by the states to increase the revenue and benefit the contractors in the name of tribal culture should also be brought under the purview of this ministry so that the poor tribal families could be saved from the loss of health, family tension and economic depravity due to the promotion of drinking as a result of the wrong excise policy. A youth was forced to commit suicide in village Amarapur in my constituency on December 4, 2009 due to police harassment as a result of this wrong liquor policy. Responsibility should be fixed in this case.

Sir, two-thirds of the area under my parliamentary constituency Mandla, reserved for the scheduled tribe and constituting of 16 lakh electorates in more than 4000 settlements spread over 400 square kilometer area under 23 development blocks of 8 assembly constituencies under 4 districts, is tribal dominated who live in the forest, hills, small hamlets as per the availability of the local forest, water and land. Land lease rights have not been provided to most of the tribal families occupying forestland or who are eligible due to the faulty system of the State Governments even though the UPA Government at the center has already enacted the Forest Rights Act. For this, an early review through the Tribal Affairs Ministry to benefit the tribal families from this scheme is expected. In addition to this, I request that a special package should be provided through the Tribal Affairs Ministry for the development of infrastructure, agriculture, irrigation, health, education, drinking water and roads in the vast tribal dominated areas of this backward parliamentary constituency.

I support the demands for grants presented by the Ministry of Tribal Affairs.

SHRI HASSAN KHAN (Ladakh): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to briefly raise two or three issues. I belong to the Ladakh region of Jammu-Kashmir state where 99 percent of population consists of tribals. These tribals live at heights starting from seven thousand feet and going upto seventeen thousand feet. They are not like

tribals in Chhattisgarh and elsewhere who live in jungles. They live only in cut-off and remote hilly regions. The area in my region where tribals live covers 60 thousand square kilometers. It takes not just hours but days and months to reach those places.

These places have no connectivity. Whatever plans the Central Government makes for these tribal areas, do not prove to be effective on ground

[English]

because of various reasons. First of all, it is the severity of the climate, then the distance from one place to another and the most difficult thing is it is a cut-off area.

[Translation]

Those tribal areas remain cut-off from the rest of the country for six months. The government has done nothing to link those areas with the mainland so that it could remain connected with the rest of the country throughout the year. The problems being faced by these tribals are completely different from the problems in other places. It is true that the UPA government is laying a lot of emphasis on providing connectivity. Roads are being built in a number of places under the Prime Minister Gram Sadak Yojana or under the National Highways Scheme. But the condition in my region is quite miserable, particularly that of schools. Schools are fifty to hundred kilometers apart from each other. There are no residential hostels. Teachers are not willing to go there. Even if teachers join the schools, they have no place to sit *and the severity of weather conditions discourage them from staying*. Students from the region are migrating to the cities—Jammu, Srinagar, Delhi. They are not even getting tribal scholarships.

Today, I was surprised to read that previous year 14 crore rupees were given to Jammu and Kashmir under tribal plan out of which only two crore were utilised. When the tribal incharge of my region is questioned as to why tribal scholarships have not been granted to the hundreds of boys and girls who have gone to Delhi, Jammu, Srinagar, Chandigarh for studies, he says that there is no money. The Centre says that funds were given but have not been utilised. I do not know whether the Central funds were not utilised or were not given at all. The actual implementation of all the schemes for tribals, including the one related to providing connectivity, should be monitored. Whatever schemes are formulated for the tribal youth and whatever economic activity is generated

through loans for employment generation, comes to a complete stop for six months. Whatever employment benefits are provided to the tribals by the government are discontinued for six months due to climatic conditions

[English]

Whereas other tribals can claim benefits for the whole year.

[Translation]

I want to draw your attention towards these aspects because I get a very favourable impression when I come here but a very different prospect meets me when I go to my state. The plan gives a very positive impression about the amount of grants being given for scholarships, tribal hostels, connectivity and health schemes *...(Interruptions)* I want that attention be paid towards the health problem. Tribal areas are in a pathetic condition.

[English]

Ladakh should not be taken as Leh or Kargil town.

[Translation]

Recently a historian visited - Tibet. He wrote a book on return. He gave a lecture in Jammu University. He told me that when he reached Tibet by train he felt that he had arrived in a European country *...(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please conclude.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI HASSAN KHAN (Ladakh): But fifty kilometers into the area the condition becomes deplorable *...(Interruptions)*

[English]

The same is the condition in our area.

[Translation]

The schemes formulated in the Centre should be monitored at the ground level. The late Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi had also said that the funds granted by the Centre do not percolate down to the grassroots. My submission is that implementation should be monitored and the implementation should take into account the geographical conditions as well. Same approach cannot be taken for both Chhattisgarh and Ladakh.

[*English*]

*SHRI PREM DAS RAI (Sikkim): The Ministry may consider the Demand of the State Government of Sikkim to give seats in the Assembly by expanding the Assembly, to the Scheduled Tribes named Tamangs and Limboos. Furthermore, the Ministry may consider the following OBC category communities to be admitted in the Scheduled Tribe category. They are – Rais, Bhujels, Mangras, Gurungs, Sunumars. Incidentally all these erstwhile tribes are very much akin to the Limboos and Tamangs.

[*Translation*]

*SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR (Chandrapur): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am grateful to you for giving me an opportunity to speak on the demand for grants of the Ministry of Tribal Affairs. In my view, the onus of looking after the economic, cultural welfare, educational development, health and employment of our tribal brethren who dwell in the jungles and remote areas in the country, lies upon the government. Members across party lines have made significant contributions to the discussion today. A number of good suggestions have been made. Instead of criticising the government, I would like to say that ever since the formation of the Tribal Affairs Ministry during the tenure of Hon. Atal Behari Vajpayee's government, significant strides have been taken in the direction of development of tribals. All of us are trying for their economic upliftment and prosperity. The issue of funds allocated under welfare programmes for the tribals being inadequate has been brought up in the discussion today. A provision of 3200 crore rupees for a tribal population of more than nine crores not adequate. The government should give consideration to this issue. It would not be possible to undertake development works in the field of health, education, preservation of tribal culture, employment generation with such a meagre amount. I would like to talk about drinking water, health, education and other such sectors where tribals have been ignored. When I had submitted a question about drinking water in Lok Sabha, the Minister had replied that people in 2 lakh 16 thousand villages drink flouridated and saline water. Most of these villages are tribal villages where contaminated water is the reason why people do not complete their lifespans. They lead a life of illness and look aged in their youth. I would like to request the government to make the maximum possible provision so that at least clean drinking water is supplied.

*Speech was laid on the Table.

I would also like to talk about education. The percentage of literacy in the country is assessed to be 62 percent but the percentage of literacy in tribal areas is less than 48 to 50 percent. These areas do not get health care services. PHC or any other medical service is not available. Doctors are not willing to go to such areas. Drugs are not available. There is a lack of hospitals. Then, what are we doing for our tribal brethren? They form our electorate. Merely paying lip service or formulating schemes on paper is not enough. Work will not progress unless funds are granted.

I thank the UPA Government for setting up a Tribal University. I said it earlier also that Tribal University was established and the Government should initiate to provide technical and medical education instead of conventional education. There is a need to open medical colleges in tribal areas because they are deprived of basic medical facilities. If we set up medical colleges in tribal areas, then local students will get enrolled in MBBS courses and they will serve in their own region. This way tribal people could be provided health services. Even today I demand that the Government should consider it. The Government has not accepted it. Amarkantak in Madhya Pradesh has been made the University headquarters and it was proposed to open branches of the university in each state but it has not been implemented yet. It is not being implemented anywhere. I desire that a branch of Tribal University should be opened in each state. There should be expansion of the university throughout the country and it should be done in a proper manner. Similarly, if we continue to open engineering colleges, IITs and polytechnics in cities only, then when and how will we provide technical education to tribal children and make them skilled artisans? If these people are to be provided employment, then it will not be achieved by making mere speeches here in the House. There is need to provide more and more IITs in order to equip them with technical education. Besides Medical college, Engineering and Polytechnic colleges need to be established in tribal areas. The Government should consider and make provisions in this regard.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, without going into detail, I would like to mention the health sector. It has been stated in the report published by WHO and Unicef regarding the number of malnourished children, anaemic women and malnourished men that children die most due to malnourishment worldwide. Out of this majority of such children belonged to tribal communities. Cases of anaemic women found in the tribal areas is higher. The Governments have been there and is these which is

keeping in view all these issues but no Government has yet made provisions or formulated programmes for these 9 crore tribal people in desired manner. I would request the Government to increase the budgetary provision and implement the desired programme for the welfare of tribal people.

I would like to submit something regarding culture of tribal people. Various tribal leaders had sacrificed their lives in the freedom struggle of the country. I hail from Chandrapur Gadchiroli which is a tribal dominant area. Various tribes had fought the struggle of 1857 under the leadership of Taty-Tope and Jhansi Ki Rani. They had put to death more than 100 English people at that time. There is a history of such tribal freedom fighters. Therefore, I request the Government to draft programmes for such people.

SHRI PRADEEP MAJHI (Nabarangpur): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to support the demand for grants of the Ministry of Tribal Affairs for the year 2010-11. As we are all aware and it is a well-known fact that tribal people are the children of land and nature. Tribals have contributed greatly towards building the nation before and after the independence.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I will conclude my speech in just two minutes due to paucity of time. Tribal people are fighting for forest and land for years. They have been evicted from their land due to globalization, industrialization, mining and urbanization. There is significant change in tribal people since the Act to provide right of forest and land to the tribal people got passed under the guidance of Sonia Gandhi ji and leadership of Prime Minister ji. Therefore, I thank the Government on behalf of all the tribal people of the country.

I would like to submit one more point that tribal areas have fallen victim to naxalism. It has so happened because light of development of the country did not reach to the tribal villages. There is a village Chawripali in Bolangir district of Orissa which is a tribal dominant village. In September, 2009 five people of a family died due to starvation within a month there. They were all tribals. When an inquiry was conducted into the matter, it was revealed that BPL ration card was issued in the name of the Head of the family Jhintu Boraiya in the year 2000 but it could reach him only in the year 2009. It shows as to how the Government of Orissa functions and the poor fellow died due to starvation. The Union Government provides sufficient fund to the state governments for the welfare of tribal people but tribal people have not yet

progressed due to the lackadaisical approach of State Governments.

I would like to mention one more point. Chidambaram ji is present here. There is a district called Malkangiri in my parliamentary constituency which is naxal affected. The Union Government had provided sufficient funds for Malkangiri district under NREGA, BRGF and ITDA. I would like to cite one little example as to how the state governments are misusing the Central funds. NREGA scheme has been formulated for the welfare of tribal people. But I have witnessed and anyone can conduct an inquiry into it that 157 conference halls have been constructed in Panchayats under the scheme. Thus the Central funds have been misused. In Malkangiri district a very big stadium has been constructed at the cost of Rs. four crore out of the fund provided under Central Assistance Scheme for BRGF. One S.G.H. training centre at the cost of at least Rs. 5 crore has also been constructed. Even the Government of Delhi does not have a similar centre.

The State Governments are misusing the central funds and making a mockery of schemes. Therefore, tribal people are joining naxalite forces in Malkangiri. It is my humble request that the Government should develop a mechanism to reach out to tribal people in such remote areas where State Governments do not wish to ender, otherwise, State Governments will bring a bad name for the Union Government as well. Such a situation is prevailing in tribal areas. With these words I conclude my speech.

[English]

DR. PULIN BIHARI BASKE (Jhargram): Respected Deputy Speaker Sir, today when we are discussing the Demand for Grant under the Ministry of Tribal Affairs, I thought that I would speak in Banthali language, because I belong to the tribal community and my mother tongue is Santhali. I have given a notice though I know that there is no Interpreter for Santhali language. Next time I will speak in Santhali language. ...(Interruptions)* I know there is no Interpreter. Therefore I am now speaking in Bengali. ...*(Interruptions)* On behalf of my party CPI(M), my previous Speaker has mentioned most of the points and I would like to add a few more. The tribe of 'Deshowali maji' has to be given recognition by the Central Government. The State Government has already sent the recommendation for it through CRI Report. The 'Bagal'

*English translation of the speech originally delivered in Bengali.

community has also to be included in the tribal list. In 2002, the Parliament of India has recognized Santhali language but to date, the budgetary allocation for development of the same has not been made. There is no mechanism to promote this language. What is the use of passing the legislation in this august House?

Often the tribal people are regarded as forest dwellers – this is not proper. All tribals are not forest dwellers whereas all forest dwellers are not tribals. This has to be understood. Therefore I want to remind everyone that the tribals have shed their blood during the freedom struggle of India. The Santhals have sacrificed their lives for the independence of the country. Hon. Arjun Mundaji was mentioning that in 1855, Santhal leaders like Sidhu-Kanu, Chand, Bhairab had fought valiantly against the British regime. About 30,000 tribal people had laid down their lives in the uprising. Do we ever see any status of those great leaders in and around the Parliament complex? There is a statue of Birsa Munda of course but had there been statues of Sidhu-Kanu also, we would have been very proud. These men had clashed bravely with the Britishers. Hon. UPA chairperson Sonia Gandhi is present here. I request her to consider the issue of unveiling their statues within the Parliament premises.

We all know that in West Bengal, land reform measures have been carried out successfully. More than 11 lakh acres of land have been distributed among poor peasants and through operation Barga a huge portion of land had been given to the SC and ST people. Where the SC population in the state is 18%, 55% of the land has been earmarked for them and where the population of ST is 6%, 50% of the land was set apart. There has been an allegation of starvation death but no starvation death has taken place in Lalgarh, Hon. Home Minister is present here. He had visited Lalgarh. Has he witnessed any agitation against starvation deaths? When I was the district chairman, the Amlashole incident had occurred. I had gone to every Lodha family, every Sabar-Kheria household. They are the primitive tribes who are about 5000 in number. I know them very well. Scarcity of food was not the reason behind their deaths. Actually, excessive alcoholism was the cause of the tragedy. They have a habit of consuming alcohol which had an adverse effect on their health after which timely medical help was not available. Thus they had succumbed. This incident was being shown in a different light. False information was spread by the media. We oppose this kind of misrepresentation of facts.

I want to also mention that the tribal people who have been displaced from their land have not been paid adequate compensation though twenty long years have passed. The Tribal Atrocity Act has already been passed, but no where the tribal people are safe. They are tortured, harassed, suppressed and subdued. Various reports of ill-treatment are pouring in. Hon. Minister is sitting here. I urge upon him to seriously address this problem.

Lastly I want to say that the budgetary allocation for the development of tribal areas should be adequately augmented so that these poor, hapless people of our country get their due share and are able to live with dignity and peace. Due to paucity of time, I would like to conclude my speech with the hope that respected Minister will try to solve the problems of our people in right earnest.

MR. CHAIRMAN: There should not be a wrong impression in the House. Shri Birsa Munda ji's statue is there in the Parliament's precincts, near Gate No. 7. Please do not make this kind of references very contrary to the facts.

Now, Shri B. Mahtab. Please be brief.

SHRI B. MAHTAB (Cuttack): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I thank you for allowing me to participate in the discussion on the Demand for Grant in respect of the Ministry of Tribal Affairs.

Firstly, I would like to remember the great martyr of Orissa and India, the tribal martyr, Saheed Laxman Nayak, who sacrificed his life and who was hanged till death and who had participated in the Quit India Movement. He was a tribal leader from Mathili, Orissa, and the hon. Members Shri Pradeep Majhi and Shri Pangi represent that undivided Koraput district. He led a non-violent agitation against the British Raj. He was hanged till death, we still remember it.

The Orissa Government has sent a proposal. Let us commemorate him by putting a statute of Saheed Laxman Nayak though a decision has been taken by the Statue Committee of this Parliament in this regard.

Every year we commemorate his martyrdom. But he was the loan martyr in the Quit India Movement. He was convicted by the British and he was hanged till death in Berhampur jail.

I also want to remember the agitation the tribals led in Bonai Sub-Division of Sundargarh district, which is

represented by Shri Hemanand Biswal, who initiated the discussion today. It is called 'Amco-Simco agitation', where seven hundred and odd tribals were butchered, killed. It is called the 'Second Jallian Wala Bagh' situation which occurred in 1943. The Britishers wanted to recruit the tribals for the Second World War, and these people had resisted it. Ms. Frida Topno, who was, at one point of time, representing that seat of Sundargarh was organizing that Amco-Simco Commemoration Day. I think, these two incidents should be in postal stamp and in different other aspects. These are national events. These are not sporadic agitations. These are national events and should be treated in that manner.

I am also reminded of the day of our first Prime Minister, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, who wanted to lay the foundation of Rourkela Steel Plant. The only demand of the tribal leaders of that area was that let the Prime Minister make a request to them personally, to which the then Prime Minister very candidly agreed to, went to them and met them. That was his first job to do. That is how, in 1958 he laid the foundation for the Rourkela Steel Plant.

I remember, I heard it myself from Mrs. Indira Gandhi. She said, "Whenever you make a programme to Odissa, please see that I visit a tribal area; I visit a tribal village." That is how, the leadership of this country has always wanted to embrace the marginalised sections of our society. Tribals have been marginalised. They have been pushed back to the forests. They have been pushed back to the frontiers.

But I remember the day when Aśiad Games came up in 1982. A lot of discussion went on. Sports hostel came up. After 20-25 years, we see the blossoming of the tribal youths. Two tribal youths of Rourkela became captains of Indian Hockey Team. We have to invest in that. I had been to Leh. The tribal youths, the girls and boys, are best in Archery. Why cannot we develop that in a greater way? Why cannot we involve the tribal youths, the girls and boys, in the sports activities and invest in that? I think the Tribal Affairs Ministry, taking the Sports Ministry along with them, can do a lot of work.

I have certain suggestions to make here. Before concluding, I would come to the problems which are actually confronting the society, this nation, which the Prime Minister had very well—of which Mr. Vijay Bahadur Singh has also mentioned—in his speech said towards December, 2009. Now, I am also reminded of Jaipal Singh. He had prophetically mentioned this in early 50s.

"Civilisation started from forests. Then, it came down to the river valley. That is how the civilisation blossomed. Again, with the industrial revolution, civilisation is going back to the forests." Now, the conflict is there. That is how, Jaipal Singh, the famous tribal leader of this independent India, had prophetically mentioned in the late 40s and early 50s in this House and also in the Constituent Assembly.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please try to summarise.

SHRI B. MAHTAB: And here I would mention that the Odissa Tribal Advisory Committee has recommended that Jodia, NT Dora and Nuka Dora are the three tribes which are to be recognized. Of course, the Home Ministry is going to take it up. That suggestion is pending. They should include them in the Scheduled Tribe List, and it should be taken up expeditiously.

Another problem, which is confronting the Scheduled Tribe people of our State and it must be happening in different States, is that we have a restriction that tribals cannot sell their land to any non-tribals. This is creating a problem. I am not in favour of doing away with that. But banks are not providing funds. I think the Finance Minister in his own capacity and in his own way can impress upon the commercial banks. They can also make a review of it as to how many tribals are actually benefiting from the public sector banks in that respect.

Limited record of right is being provided to the forest dwellers, specially the Scheduled Tribe people and now the banks should come forward to provide funds to the tribals.

Eleven EMRs—this is an innovative scheme which started last year—are functioning in Orissa, which are imparting qualitative education in the tribal blocks. There is a need to sanction and release—this is a suggestion which the State Government has given—another 30 EMRs as well as one for each remaining 102 tribal blocks in the scheduled area. That can be done in a phased manner.

The proposal for providing 140 Scheduled Tribe Girls Hostels is pending. Sir, 58 are to be established in Koraput district and 82 in Mayurbhanj district. These two districts are two extremes of Odissa. Why our Government is insisting on girls is that if you educate a girl, the whole family gets educated, which we have been hearing all the time. Here, a number of girls hostel and girls school have come up in Orissa.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mahtab Ji, please wind up.

SHRI B. MAHTAB: I want to bring one more thing to their notice because very rarely we discuss this subject.

There is a Bonda tribe which lives on the hills. There is no communication with them; they live a very secluded life. Very recently, I think three years back, some girls were brought down to the place. They were educated. They passed the High School Certificate Examination. Around 16 of them were girls. They came to Bhubaneswar to meet the Chief Minister. The Chief Minister very candidly asked them 'what do you want to be in your life'. Three girls from them told 'we want to be educated, pass our bachelor's degree, have training in B.Ed., go back to our tribe and educate more number of people from our community'. That is the spirit which the girls have. I think it is necessary that we should give more support to this type of activities in tribal areas and in scheduled areas.

I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister of Tribal Affairs to another point. The post-metric scholarship in respect of Group-III and IV needs to be enhanced up to pre-metric level at least. The income criterion that has been mentioned is as follows. You have ST (Post-metric) which is Rs. 1.08 lakh; SC (Post-metric) is Rs. 1 lakh; OBC (Post-metric) is Rs. 44,500; Minority (Post-metric) is Rs. 2 lakh. I would request the Finance Minister and Leader of the House who is present here and also the Minister of Tribal Affairs to pursue this, so that it becomes at par with the minority as it will be of great help.

52 Ashram Schools are under construction in Orissa. You have released some money. Rs. 25.20 crore have been released last year. The total project cost is Rs. 45.25 crore. Another Rs. 20 crore should be released this year, so that we will be able to complete this.

I come to the last aspect. This problem is confronting not only the Government, but also the nation as a whole. The Prime Minister has constituted a Committee on State Agrarian Relations and the unfinished task in land reforms in January 2008. The Committee has stated that the tribals have been the biggest victims of displacement due to development projects. Though they are just nine per cent of the population, the tribal communities have contributed over 40 per cent of the total land acquired so far. This is the problem. It is not a problem which can be settled by one party or one Government or different State Governments. We have to go in for development.

At the same time, we have to protect the indigenous character of each community. We have to bring in a settlement so that development can occur, progress can occur. At the same time, the indigenous character of each community also will be protected.

I think there will be another time when we discuss this problem. I think then we will get better suggestions as this is the biggest Panchayat of the country where we can sit and discuss.

[Translation]

SHRI RAGHUVIR SINGH MEENA (Udaipur): Mr. Chairman, I thank you for providing me an opportunity to speak on this very important issue. I feel proud to address the House for the first time and the more exhilarating fact is that I was born in a poor man's house and I put my first step in the politics when I was elected Sarpanch, put the second step forward when became an MLA and now I am here in the capacity of Member of Parliament. I belong to one of the most backward Udaipur division of Rajasthan which is a tribal dominated area covered under Tribes Sub plan. Out of the 71 lakh tribal population of Rajasthan, 31 lakh tribal people reside there. 45 per cent tribals reside there including 23 Panchayat Samitis namely Dungarpur, Banswada, Udaipur, a part of Sirohi and Pratapgarh etc.

Sir, whenever such issues are raised some Members relate it to the matter under State Government and other to the Union Government. However, we need to know the truth and work out a modality to take out its solution.

Today, even after 62 years of Independence, out of the total population of 45 lakh, only one person became an I.A.S., that too on promotion, one I.P.S. he was also a promotee and only two persons were selected to R.A.S. One can well imagine the education and socio-economic level there. The people of Rajasthan are very humble and respectful. Any tribal across India is very loyal, he is modest, shy and solitary. He can even kill his brother for loyalty towards his master. Let us take the example of Mangarh Dham where approximately more than 2 thousand tribal children, women and men were killed during the British rule. They were fired with bullets. Today we remember Jalianwala Bagh, we do remember Mangarh Dham, however, its story has not been recorded in the history. Similarly, there are lots of such historical places full of tribal history. We should remember these also.

Sir, there is little time, so I will come to the basic point. I will cite the example of three districts namely

Banswada, Dungarpur, Udaipur, it is a mining area, there are 1013 mines. Out of these, nine mines belong to the tribals. Out of these, approximately 34 mines are that of sandstone. I mean to say that we want the tribals to work as a labourer, however, besides that, we will have to make them stand by providing bank loans to make them financially sound. We will have to allot them mines and also provide funds to them. Today, if we allot them mines, but without bank loans, then they cannot stand on their own.

Sir, I would cite the example of education sector. There are 237 teachers in the Udaipur University and out of these lecturers, associate professors, professors, not even a single person belongs to the scheduled tribes category. We have not been able to produce a single lecturer in 62 years. Discrimination is there at some level or the other. I am not levelling any allegation. There is discrimination somewhere at the local level. Just 3-4 days back an entrance exam was held. 39 tribal students appeared in the exam, however none could qualify. What is the reason behind it? There are local problems. Who will address those problems, this department or we all. Hon. Shri Sibal is here, I approached him in person with a problem some days ago. Our 2000 children had cleared the PTET exam and their fee of Rs. 25 thousand each was also deposited. One year has elapsed but they have not been allotted any college. I requested him as well as the Chairman of NCTE. The children sat on agitation outside the Dungarpur Collectorate for 80 days besides blocking the national highways on two occasions. If we do not address their problems then future would be bleak for us. The entire country is battling with naxalism and it is our duty that in order to tackle the problem, we listen to them and take out a solution of their problem. We can sort out these issues even by providing one time benefit. Be it the issue of back water of Mahi or Kadana, thousands of tribals have been rendered homeless, they have not been allotted any land till date. There are burning issues and we need to keep them in mind. The former government of Rajasthan had violated the Temperance programme of the Government of India by implementing excise policy in the areas covered under the tribal sub plan. Liquor shops were never opened in the areas covered under the tribal sub plan ever since Independence. There were only Ganga Nagar Sugar Mill shops. There were only 69 shops in the entire area. The tribals used to buy some cheap country liquor to perform their cultural rituals. During the Government of Vasundhara ji, several liquor shops were opened across the area like tea stalls only to ruin the tribals.

Besides, I would like to request that there are several issues like those of BPL. The norms fixed for BPL in the tribal areas are two square meals per day, clothing, education of children, electric fans in the house etc. Although, most tribal households do not have fans but some house or the other, the number of fans may be recorded more due to which several tribals in tribal areas have been removed from the BPL list. A service man or one owning land could be removed from the list but there is a need to put others on the list. The proposal of extension of tribal sub plan area is pending with the Union Government. There are certain areas like Nathdwara, Vallabh Nagar, Gogunda, Mavali which are tribal dominated areas however, no benefits accrue to them. So, we should definitely bring these areas under the Tribal Sub Plan so that benefits could accrue to the people living there. There is little time and I appreciate your sentiments. I thank you for providing me an opportunity to speak. Although, it is a state subject, however, since the hon. Minister is from this department, I want to submit that there are 22 scheduled areas and two U.Ts. The U.Ts. come under the Ministry of Home Affairs. So there are 22 areas where the hon. Minister can visit once in a year or have a meeting and monitor the functioning of the department. I had lot more to say, however, there is paucity of time. Appreciating your sentiments and saving the time of the House, with these words, I conclude.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Kodikkunnil Suresh is to speak now.

Shri Suresh, you have many suggestions. It is better to lay your speech on the Table. That will be fully attended to.

SHRI KODIKKUNNIL SURESH (Mavelikkara): Yes, Sir.

Due to time constraint, I am going to lay it on the Table.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you.

[Translation]

SHRI RAJARAM PAL (Akbarpur): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I thank you for allowing me to speak. I have heard the views of the ruling party and hon. Munda Ji from opposition and all the hon. Members. The entire House is concerned as to how to ameliorate the condition of the marginalised people in the society of this country.

Only one conclusion is apparent in the entire House that implementation is faulty. This proves what the founding fathers of constitution had said that howsoever great constitution a country might have, it will prove useless if the intent of the persons responsible for its implementation is not good. The whole House says and even our ruling party's Members also say that though we are supplying water but it is not reaching the end user. So, who is responsible to supply water to the end user?

Sir, everyone has spoken about those people but I am deviating from them and speaking about those 12-14 crore people in the country who are not in any stream of the country. They are neither in the SC/ST list, nor in the OBC list, still they call themselves Indians, they call themselves Hindu. Who are these people—those who are sanke charmers, show monkey/bear dance, show acrobatic skills on rope, graze sheeps. They are the tribal people who call themselves as belonging to the dynasty of Rana Pratap but are now making showel and sickle. They do not have ration cards even after 62 years of independence and the question of having their names in the voter list does not arise. They do not draw water from the wells or light up a lamp saying that they will not do so until they get back their own kingdom. Even after 62 years of democracy this Government or any other party did not pay attention to those 12-13 crore people. Respected and hon. Chairperson, UPA is also sitting here. I want to say that Congress has only one agenda—Congress Ka Haath, Aam Aadmi Ke Saath. Who are the common people whose feet are without shoes, whose body has not clothes, whose stomach is without food? They do not have money even to reach people like us; they have no words to raise their problems. If there is anyone in the House who is concerned about those common people then it is hon. Chairperson of UPA, Sonia Gandhi ji the Congress. I would like to tell the hon. Members that only thing should be considered. The question is not about Rs. 3200 crore. Even if Rs. 6500 crore are allocated for these tribal people, it will prove useless if implementation will not be proper. Whenever there is any discussion in every department then it is only on one point that budget allocation is all right but implementation is not being done properly. I have to say just one thing that it is the responsibility of the UPA Government to check the loopholes and find out why the benefit is not reaching.

There is need to ponder over this. In the 62 years of independence, nobody has talked about the people I have just spoken about. They should be identified. Efforts should be made to bring those people, who can be found

grazing sheeps, performing with monkeys and bears, into the mainstream of the country by providing them housing facilities, giving them identity by including them in the voter's list and providing them ration cards so that their children can be provided education and they can call themselves Indian. They call themselves Hindu, otherwise, they would have become Christian or Muslim by now. I would urge the UPA Government to set up a commission for such people who are tribal in reality. Only worrying about forests will not work, we should also be concerned about these 12-13 crore people. With this, I conclude.

[English]

*SHRI KODIKKUNNIL SURESH (Mavelikkara): Firstly, I would like to congratulate our hon. Prime Minister, Dr. Manmohan Singh; Madam Sonia Gandhi, the Chairperson of the UPA, for achieving great development in the tribals inhabited areas of our country. The people of our country have great expectations from the present UPA Government, and I am sure that we will rise to the occasion and take all possible steps/measures to fulfill the hope and aspiration of the people of our country.

There are various challenges that are staring right into our face as we are living in the second decade of the 21st Century. I will not deal with all of the issues or challenges that are being faced by the people, especially, the tribal people of our country for paucity of time at my disposal, but I would like to flag a couple of those issues that are of immediate concern to them including some issues concerning my State of Kerala.

As the august gathering is aware that the Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act was a revolutionary piece of forest legislation brought by the UPA-One Government in 2006. I congratulate the hon. Prime Minister and the Chairperson of the UPA Madam Sonia ji who have provided this historic legislation for the welfare and development of the tribals in this country. The law concerns the rights of forest-dwelling communities to land and other resources, which has been denied to them over decades. Many of the States have implemented it for the welfare of the tribal people living there, but the present Left Government in Kerala has not effectively implemented it in the State of Kerala and the tribals living there have not been benefited from this Act even today. The attitude of treating the forest dwellers as encroachers has changed with the introduction of this Act as the Adivasi forest dwellers

*Speech was laid on the Table.

got permanent rights for the land and prominent place in the society. It was estimated that lakh of lakh tribal people at the National level are going to be benefited by this legislation. It was also estimated that nearly 13,500 families in Kerala would get benefited from this piece of legislation. Even though this Act has come into effect, but still 1/3rd of the tribal people living in the forest land have not got possession of the land in many of the States. The same is the case in Kerala also.

The Act provides that the Gram Sabha will initially pass a resolution recommending which land belong to whom; how much land was under the cultivation of each person as on Dec. 13, 2005; etc., but the Gram Sabhas are not being recognized in many of the States. Further, the Adivasis living in these forest lands were given the right to protect the forests and wildlife. However, we find that the forest Department finds out ways to bend the rules and the forest dwellers are not given the responsibility to protect the forests and wildlife.

The Provisions of the Panchayats (Extension to the Scheduled Areas) Act that was brought in 1996 should be implemented in its letter and spirit and steps should be taken for this purpose by the Central Government to ensure that it becomes a reality, which was brought by late Shri Rajiv Gandhi, I would like to mention that this Act has not come into existence, especially, in States like Kerala, West Bengal, Tamil Nadu, etc.

I would like to say that the landless tribals should be rehabilitated properly. The Government of Kerala under the leadership of then Chief Minister Shri A.K. Antony brought the Tribal Rehabilitation Mission, which is a role model as those who do not have land are provided land and development work is ensured. As per the records, 52,000 landless Adivasis are there in Kerala. The Government run under the leadership of Shri A.K. Antony in 2001 provided land to about 8,000 plus families, in the first phase, the then Government requested the Centre to release 14,000 acres of forest land, and the Ministry of Environment and Forests agreed to release 14,000 acres of land. But it is unfortunate that the Governments that came to power after Shri A.K. Antony's Government in Kerala did not follow up the matter. Hence, the land was not released and given to the Adivasis. Further, 7,500 acres of Aaraiam Farm located in Kannur District of Kerala was bought by then State Government at Rs. 42 crore from the Central Government. Out of this, 2,500 acres of land was distributed by Shri A.K. Antony's Government. As regards the rest of the land, the present Government has not agreed to distribute it. They are using it for other

purposes by forming a company. The Adivasis were not tempted to fall into the trap of the Naxalites as a result of the steps taken by Shri A.K. Antony's Government during that time for their welfare.

The steps taken by Shri A.K. Antony's Government in Kerala also discouraged the prospering of Naxalism in Kerala. For example, 300 Adivasi youths were specially recruited as forest guards. This also restricted the prospering of Naxalism in Kerala. Announcement was also made for distribution of land to Adivasis in Chinnacanal in Idukki District, Sugandhagiri in Wayanad District, and Keniyotamalla areas in Kollam District. Therefore, I would request that the land should be immediately given to the affected people, and the Central Government should take effective steps in this direction.

Further, in important areas like providing education, agricultural development, stopping of encroachment, etc. rules should be framed for the welfare of the Adivasis. I feel that special education package is needed for their upliftment. The scope of the residential schools and hostels being run in Kerala for the Adivasi students should be expanded so that more tribal people are benefited by it. A Centre of Excellence should be given importance for the Adivasis to do well in the field of higher education. The number of students enrolling in the professional courses is too less. Hence, SC and ST students should be provided education in higher education institutions. I would like to demand that a Central University for SCs and STs should be established.

As regards the agriculture sector, special agricultural packages should be there. The Adivasis should also be benefited by the MGNREGA. They should be given special package and they should get the wages immediately.

The atrocities committed on the Adivasis should be stopped immediately, and I would say that strict laws should be formed to restrict it. I would like to demand that a National Commission for the Adivasis should be appointed to tackle or solve the problems being faced by the Adivasis on war footing. A lot of atrocities are committed by the officers of various State Government Departments. For example, the officers of the Forest Department harass them by falsely implicating them in petty cases or they do not allow the Adivasi people to fetch drinking water from there, etc. The Central Government should take some strong steps to stop such kind of atrocities on them.

I would like to suggest that the Adivasis could cultivate land or agricultural purposes and earn income

for themselves by doing it in joint venture with various other agencies of the State Government. For example, the Rubber Board and the Tribal Department could come together and have rubber plantations for the Adivasis having land in Kerala. The remuneration generated from the rubber that is produced from the plantation could then be forwarded or given to these Adivasis. Similarly, it can be done for other cultivations like tea, coffee, etc., and it would go a long way in helping the Adivasis.

There should be a special recruitment drive to recruit Adivasis in the Forest Department as guards, watchers, clerks, etc. The Adivasi officers presently working in the Forest Department should be given proper training so that they are qualified enough to be considered for higher posts like DFO, CFO, etc.

As regards the health sector, NRHM should help in building hospitals in the areas inhabited by the Adivasis; doctors should be there to treat them; and medicines should also be provided to them to resolve their health related problems. As of now, proper treatment or medical facility is not provided to the Adivasis who suffer from diseases such as cancer, heart ailments, etc. I would demand that urgent steps should be taken by the Central Government to resolve these issues of the Adivasis.

The funds provided by the Central Government for the welfare of the tribal people are not being effectively utilized as the funds are being diverted. The funds released for the tribal people do not actually reach them as the middlemen take the major portion of it for themselves. There are schemes formulated by the Central Government as well as the various State Governments, but the tribal people are still starving; suffering from various diseases; they do not get proper education; their health condition is also very poor; there is harassment of women taking place; there are reports of police inaction in those places that are inhabited by the tribal people. The various agencies of the State Government are not able to monitor the things. The officers who are found guilty of not allowing the appropriate utilization of the funds provided by the Centre, they should be punished. For example, they should be removed from service if they are found guilty or such other steps should be formulated by the Government so that they resist from doing the same in the future also.

It is also seen that the funds released for the welfare of the Adivasis get lapsed or they are used for other

purposes. The Government should treat this as a big crime, and they should ensure that this does not happen.

There should be special recruitment for the Adivasis. There are a lot of vacancies in the State Services as well as in the public sector firms, but they are not being recruited and the reason given is that qualified people are not there to fill the posts in these categories. I would suggest that if qualified people are not there, then the Government should take steps in that direction to provide adequate training to them and make them qualified enough to occupy those posts. Further, Adivasi youth should be recruited as forest guard, etc. in the forest department / service. Further, there should be a provision of giving free ration and food grains on a regular basis to the Adivasis who do not get job/during flood, natural calamities, drought, etc.

The State Government keeps on including new communities/castes in the Adivasi list. Hence, the reservation given by the Central Government as well as the State Governments is not enough. Therefore, I would suggest that reservation for them should be increased proportionately. I am suggesting this because their share is getting divided further from amongst the present reservation itself. Otherwise, the benefit intended to be provided to them will not reach them. I would also suggest that the recommendation made by the State Governments to include new communities in the Adivasi list should be checked as the State Governments are under various kinds of pressure to recommend including new communities into the list.

As regards the field of Information Technology (IT), Adivasi youths should be given more opportunities. They should be given appropriate training in this field, and I would suggest that IT centres should be established in the Adivasi dominated areas.

I had many more issues that I wanted to place before this House for its consideration, but time is not permitting me to do so.

Hence, I would like to take this opportunity to thank all the hon. Members present in the House for giving me a patient hearing and for providing me with an opportunity to speak on this important issue in the presence of all of you.

With these words I would like to support the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Tribal Affairs.

[Translation]

*SHRI JAGDAMBIKA PAL (Domariyaganj): Sir, reiterating the Commitment of the Congress—UPA Government towards the progress and development of the tribal areas of the country, Prime Minister Dr. Manmohan Singh had in December 2009 said that the priority of the Government is to formulate an action-plan for the development of the tribals in the remote areas of the country. The Congress Government is the first Government to have taken a decision to give ownership rights to the tribals. The Government has taken a decision to set up schools for providing education to the girls in the tribal areas. The tribal society will progress if educating the girls becomes successful in the tribal areas. There will be a qualitative change in the tribal households. The tribal community has made quite an important contribution right from the independence of India till now. This time, the Government has provided Rs. 3200 crore for the education, health, road, electricity etc. for the tribals and their welfare. Around 8-9 crore tribals live in the country. Schemes like MNREGS and Rajiv Gandhi Samagra Vidyutikaran are designed to provide employment to the tribals, particularly those living in the tribal areas, in their village itself. There is a provision for providing employment to the tribals for 100 days in a year at the rate of Rs. 100 day at the local level itself under MNREGA. Several problems have come up due to no electricity in the forests. The problem of naxalism has arisen due to the lack of all-round development in the tribal areas. That is why the Government is planning all round development of the various 22 zones of the tribals in the country by making separate priority. Today, a decision has been taken to safeguard the interests of the tribals engaged in traditional work. The centre has a clear policy that Congress is with the common man. Today, the Central Government has taken two important steps to make legislation for the employment and for food. It has provided security in the rural areas by making National Rural Employment Guarantee Schemes and National Food Security Act. The Government is committed to development of scheduled tribes through the Ministry of Tribal Affairs. The goal of the Congress and UPA is to give the deprived section and poor in the society their rights for which a decision to take welfare steps to bring them into the mainstream of the country has been taken. Today, the tribals live separately economically and socially. First priority is that they can coordinate with the equality of society and for those schemes of development are being implemented in

*Speech was laid on the Table.

rural areas with a view to isolate the elements trying to spread hatred in tribal areas. We have succeeded to some extent in this regard. The Government of India is considering to set up a Adiwasi Tribal National Development Council. The rate of literacy among Adiwasis is 47.1% whereas general rate of literacy is 67%, the prevalence malnutrition among them is 34% whereas the prevalence of malnutrition among children in the country is 18%. These problems are matter serious concern for the government. The budget of BJP and NDA was of Rs. 6000 crore only whereas the budget of Congress and UPA is of about Rs. 11,000 crore, which is about two-fold increase in outlay in comparison to the outlay of the previous Government. We have fixed certain priorities in the Adiwasi and Tribal policy of the government. There is no awareness about forest rights Act in tribal areas so far. But the tribals and Adiwasis who have been in forests for generations have not received the ownership. For that 7 lakh 82 thousand titles have been distributed among Adiwasis whereas the process of distributing as many as 21 lakh titles is going on. The Government of India is taking keen interest in implementing the said schemes. Prime Minister Dr. Manmohan Singh himself is concerned and the Congress government is taking steps in the direction of providing legal ownership title to those Adiwasis who are dependent on forests for their livelihood. The UPA government is providing special economic assistance to 2474 forest villages in 12 states for various facilities. Unless concrete work is not done in the direction of bringing qualitative change in the lives of those living in forests villages, development will not take place in tribal areas. That is why Congress UPA government is working to set up infrastructural facilities in tribal areas. Therefore, we are going forward in the direction of development by taking concrete measures in the interest and welfare of Adiwasis and tribals. Today, Rahul Gandhi is visiting the far flung tribal areas and attempts are being made to bring about qualitative change in their lives by preparing action plan for works at local level. Therefore, the Centre has made provision by making an increase by Rs. 12 crore whereas earlier there was a provision of Rs. 2.5 crore only. The government of India has provided Rs. 400 crore to states as grants. Decision is being taken by the UPA government to prepare schemes for the development of tribals and rehabilitation of rural areas along with Ministry of Rural Development. Schemes are also being prepared in the field of education and health for the benefit and development of tribal families. With this, support the budget of Ministry of Tribal Affairs.

THE MINISTER OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI KANTI LAL BHURIA): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am grateful to you for holding a detailed discussion on demands for grants

pertaining to my Ministry. Along with this, I am also grateful to Sonia Gandhi ji, chairperson of UPA, hon'ble Prime Minister under whose guidance and leadership programmes of Ministry of Tribal Affairs are being implemented vigorously. First of all I would like to brief this House in short about my Ministry. My Ministry has been continuously making efforts for the development of Scheduled Tribes. One of the main objectives of the Ministry is to include the tribals in the mainstream of national development by implementing various programmes.

The development of our tribal areas is basically related to the improvement in the economic and social condition of Adiwasi community along with our concept of inclusive growth. We cannot achieve equalitarian growth without providing legal rights to the deprived and marginalized class of our society. By and large we need to strengthen and enable our Adiwasi community with a view to ensure their equal participation in the process of social and economic development to maintain their self respect, livelihood, security and, above all, their dignity like other citizens of India.

Sir, today, about 29-30 hon'ble Members expressed their valuable views in this House. Some very good suggestions have been given to my Ministry. I welcome the suggestions given by them and we shall certainly try to adopt these suggestions.

19.00 hrs.

We have been trying and shall continue to make efforts to bring the Adiwasis into the mainstream by conserving our present structure, Adiwasi culture, traditional diversity and characteristics with a view to remove the difficulties our Adiwasi brothers are facing as a result of being isolated from mainstream in the present social, economic and judicial dispensation. It is our effort and programme to provide employment and education to our youths and save them from undemocratic elements and various types of people who are misleading them. We have been trying our best to keep our youths away from the activities run by the naxalites. We shall surely succeed in this.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, our hon'ble Prime Minister drew our attention towards this issue on Civil Service day on 21st April, 2010.

We have to see to it that our poor tribal people get benefits of ambitious development programmes of the country. We also have to ensure that benefits of

development programmes reach to the remote tribal sub plan areas. I have just put forth the concern that Prime Minister ji is having for these people.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, various schemes for different sector such as, education, health, rural development, panchayati raj are being implemented throughout the country through ministries of Union Government for the welfare of tribal people. These programmes are being implemented throughout the country covering tribal areas. Through these programmes efforts are made to remove all shortcomings keeping in view the needs of people belonging to Scheduled Tribes. Besides, various schemes are being implemented through state government, union territories and voluntary organizations.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am of the view that a Tribal Advisory Council should be constituted at national level. Many of our hon'ble Members have also opined the same thing. Obviously we too are making efforts in this direction. It is the need of the hour that concern of tribal livelihood should be focussed development agenda of these areas. Therefore, we have to work at various fronts simultaneously. There is need to have proper coordination among all the development and welfare programmes in tribal areas so that we could have a relevant strategy for these areas. There is need to have co-ordination among all the departments for the same.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, as per the human development index of scheduled tribes these communities are facing severe problems related to low literacy rate, extreme poverty, health and malnutrition. As per census 2001, literacy rate of tribals is 47.1 percent while overall national literacy rate is 64.84 percent. Similarly, the percentage of under weight children due to malnutrition in tribal people is 35.8 percent against the average rate of country which is 18.4 percent. The percentage of malnutrition in tribal children is higher in comparison to the other societies. The percentage of tribals living below poverty line is 47.3 percent whereas it is 16.1 percent other communities. Today, it poses a big challenge for us.

Mr. Chairman Sir, my colleagues have made a number of points here, Shri Arjun Munda ji is not present here. Had he been present here I would have told him something. If we make a comparison between UPA Government and NDA Government, we will find that the Ministry of Tribal Affairs was constituted in the year 2009 and the six year budget of the NDA was Rs. 5311 crore whereas six year budget of UPA Government is Rs. 11,341 crore which is just double. We have almost doubled the budget.

Sir, Munda ji has left after levelling various allegations in the House. But I want to tell him that our Government has doubled the Budget for the development of these people. Minister of Finance has accorded due importance to this aspect and has said that the Government will consider to increase it further if required. Various members have also raised an issue for framing National Tribal Policy. I would like to tell the members that we have prepared the draft National Tribal Policy in order to have a key focus on all aspects of social and economic development of tribal communities keeping in view the above mentioned points. We will incorporate effective measures in the policy to allay the fear and doubts of tribals. Due to increasing control over the natural resources tribal people are afraid of being dispossessed and alienated from the mainstream. We are incorporating the provisions relating to implementing the constitutional provisions, strengthening basic infrastructure, increasing the participation of tribals in development and conservation of their culture in the Tribal policy.

The draft National Tribal Policy was also placed before the group of ministers in its meeting held under the chairmanship of the then Minister of Home Affairs for detailed discussion. Revised draft policy has also been prepared on the basis of deliberations carried out among parliamentary consultant committee, Union Ministries and State Governments, National Commission for Scheduled Tribe and Group of Ministers. My Ministry has started the process to forward the draft policy to the Prime Minister for seeking his guidance thereon. Thereafter, the draft policy will be sent to the Cabinet for approval.

Hon'ble Chairman, Sir, various hon'ble Members have mentioned the Forest Rights Act. I would like to submit that our leader Shrimati Sonia Gandhi ji too was concerned about it. As everybody knows that earlier our fellow tribals had been facing harassment at the hands of forest authorities for years. Forest department used to evict them in each season. But our leader Shrimati Sonia Gandhi ji and Prime Minister Dr. Manmohan Singh ji got the legislation passed in the year 2005-06 and requested all the State Governments to enforce it by the year 2009. Besides, I would like to tell you that Scheduled Tribes and other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act 2006, is being implemented by my Ministry. The objective of this Act is to recognize the forest rights of the Scheduled Tribes and other traditional forest dwellers to land which has been denied to them over decades.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to apprise the House that under this Act, a total of 27,44,000 applications were received by March 2010. We made our best efforts, held meetings at various places with the State Governments, wrote letters to the hon. Chief Minister. After all these efforts we have been able to award lease to 7,82,000 people. Similarly 21,000 lease are ready to be distributed. This is our way of functioning and we understood your sentiments and acted accordingly.

Mr. Chairman, I would like to apprise the House that there has been more than 70 per cent implementation of the provisions in Andhra Pradesh, Chhattigarh, Madhya Pradesh, Odisha, Rajasthan, Tripura and West Bengal whereas in Assam, Bihar, Gujarat and Jharkhand, if Mundaji were here I would have told him that the pace of work is pretty slow there. We are making efforts to expedite the work there. There is a need to race up the implementation of this Act in Karnataka, Kerala, Maharashtra, Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand etc. states. I have myself held meetings in Madhya Pradesh, Chhattigarh and several states for the effective implementation of this Act and I am trying to put my best foot forward to pace up the work. I have made all these efforts by sending my cabinet colleagues, Minister of State and Secretary in different states. We will make more efforts in future so as to provide lease and ownership rights to maximum people. On this occasion I would like to state that in pursuance of the words of the Hon. Prime Minister we organized a conference of all the Chief Minister of the States here on 4 November, 2009 and requested the implementation of Forest Act.

On this occasion I would like to draw the attention of the Hon. Members towards the address of the Hon. Prime Minister in the Chief Ministers Conference on 4th November, 2009. Citing the contribution of the tribals in the conservation of forests he expressed concern that the people whose life is dependent on forests should be compulsorily made to participate in the conservation, security and natural resource planning process. He further apprised the Chief Minister that the legislation not merely safeguards those rights but envisages strong provision for bio diverse ecological balance and conservation and preservation of our precious wild life resources.

Several of my colleagues have referred to Special Central Assistance to Tribal Sub Plan under which the centre provides assistance to the states and work is through state agencies. Mr. Chairman Sir. I would like to apprise that special central assistance is given to the state governments for the income generation of the people

belonging to the Scheduled Tribes. Socio-economic development of the tribes is made through implementation of this programme? This programme is being run in 22 states and two union territories. Last year approximately Rs. 442 crore were given to the State Government under the Special Central assistance to Tribal Sub Plan for the implementation of the project. Approximately Rs. 961 crore are proposed to be given from this year.

Mr. Chairman Sir, alongwith this the hon. Members referred to forest villages. Our UPA Government has made separate provision for it. I would like to apprise the House that there are 2,474 forest villages in 12 states for which grant is given to the states by the ministry for providing basic amenities like road, drinking water, education health, alternative energy and so far approximately Rs. 609 crore in the form of grant have been given to 2413 forest villatges in 12 states. This grant is a part of Central Assistance to Tribal Sub Plan. Basically, tribals reside in these villages, improving the living standard of whom is our responsibility.

Mr. Chairman, I would now like to state about the funds given to the states by my Ministry under the Constitution of India Article 275(a). It is an important provision. Grant is given to the state Governments under this provision to impose administration in the Scheduled areas and for the Welfare of the Scheduled Tribes. Basic infrastructure is strengthened under this provisions. Cent per cent grant is provided by my Ministry under this scheme to the State Government in proportion to the tribal population. Under this provision primarily community welfare programme like building of road, school, electricity, health, education, irrigation etc. are undertaken.

The Hon. Prime Minsiter has also laid thrust on the appointment of competent officer for running the administrative of tribal areas. All the hon. Members have also endorsed it, however, it was initially stated by the Hon. Prime Minister before the Chief Minister of State. He has also emphasized administrative reforms in all the tribal areas. He said that the administrative system was either pretty lackadaisical or actually missing in certain tribal areas. Preparing a proper basic infrastructure is primary issue. I would also like to emphasize the importance of appointing capable and committed officials in the tribal areas. The states should also consider providing solid incentives like difficult area allowance, special accommodation and educational facilities or grants to such officials so that honest officials go to the tribal areas. Hon'ble Prime Minister has said this. I would like

to request all the hon. Members to ask their state governments to appoint good officials in the tribal areas. Otherwise, those sent there as punishment start looting there again. They try to misappropriate the funds of all the Central Government schemes ...(*Interruptions*). I am not saying corruption, I am speaking about misappropriation ...(*Interruptions*) for this, we all ...(*Interruptions*) you listen to me, I am speaking about you only ...(*Interruptions*). If all the Members of this august House look at this, then, we can definitely change the fortune and picture of the tribal areas and ameliorate them. But, we cannot shun our duty just by making speeches.

Our leader late Rajiv ji had also dreamt about the Eklavya Adarsh Awasiya Vidyalaya. So long the tribal areas do not have education, the tribal people will not become aware of their rights. Just for this purpose, our leader Rahul Gandhi ji visited many tribal areas in the state and observed them closely. He went inside their huts and spoke to them. He saw that first of all they should have education and then health, electricity, water, road and irrigation facilities. Nothing will happen until all these facilities are provided there. Therefore, we have taken cognizance of this and I am constantly making efforts to see that the education level of the ST students rises. Establishment of Eklavya Adarsh Awasiya Vidyalayas on a large scale is a unique efforts which will definitely prove helpful in the all round development of the tribal people. Eklavya Adarsh Awasiya Vidyalayas are being set up out of the grants given to the states under the article 275(1) of the Constitution. One hundred such Vidyalayas were set up in the country last time and 22 states were given the grants. In these schools, students from classes 6th to 12th will study in the same campus and each school was being provided Rs. 2.5 crore per month. But, Rahul ji said that if proper education is to be provided there, then, it is necessary to raise this amount, as it is necessary that all the teachers and students should stay there in the same campus and girls and boys hostel should also be established. Thus, they should get such an environment. We are making full efforts to make rules to increase this amount from Rs. 2.5 crore to Rs. 12 crore given by my Ministry for the construction of these schools. The hilly areas in North-East involve more expenditure for lifts etc. For that area, Rs. 16 crore per school will be provided and yearly budget will be raised from Rs. 500 crore to Rs. 1000 crore. Then, the situation of education will change and we are paying full attention to it.

In addition to this, my Ministry has given a grant of about Rs. 400 crore to the state government under the article 275 last year. This year too, there is a proposal for allocation of more funds for the Eklavya Adarsh Vidyalayas by the Ministry. I hope that we will get hon. Finance Minister's blessings. We always seek guidance from Madam Soniaji in this regard and we definitely feel empowered. There is a proposal for allocating Rs. 1046 crore for Eklavya Vidyalayas this year. All our colleagues said that atrocities are committed against the tribals; they are not heard, their honour is not protected. Thus, a National Scheduled Tribe Commission was established on the 19th February 2004 to address this problem. The article 338 of the Constitution gives responsibilities and powers to the Commission. The Commission will mainly work in the field of security, welfare and development of the tribal people. Besides, we are also taking care of their rehabilitation and resettlement. Tribal people always live under the fear of some big dam project or road project coming up suddenly and displacing them. In such cases, they fear losing their ancestral land. In this regard, the UPA Government has the National Rehabilitation and Resettlement Policy under the Rural Development Ministry is in force since 2007 for making arrangements for the rehabilitation of the displaced tribals and their families. There is a provision for the SC category separately under this policy. It is compulsory to make a tribal development scheme if more than 200 ST families are displaced against their wish. Hon'ble Prime Minister has also said that NOC will have to be obtained from the Ministry of Tribal Affairs for making any scheme for the tribal areas. Only then, can that scheme be implemented. Otherwise, tribals were displaced from their land leaving them homeless.

All such kinds of fears exist in the minds of the tribal youth. Apart from this, we should also think about providing compensation to the displaced tribals. They should benefit from those projects and their family members should be given jobs in those projects so that they can also live and work there with dignity.

Sir, now I come to the second part of education-scholarship to students belonging to scheduled tribes. The said scholarship was introduced in the beginning itself, but its amount has not been increased. Salaries of the employees have been enhanced but the amount of scholarship has not been enhanced. We have made efforts in this regard. The government is contemplating to double the post matric scholarship being paid by the centre at the rate of Rs. 400 so that the tribal areas can reap its full benefit. I hope that the hon. Minister of Finance will shower his blessings in this regard. The

number of beneficiary students which was 10 lakh 50 thousand in the year 2007-08 has increased to 13 lakh 76 thousand during the year 2009-10. The Government is trying to increase it make it double to what they have been getting hitherto.

At the same time, there is a proposal to introduce school under Ashram system. The Government proposes to run schools in remote areas, where neither there are Government schools nor private schools run by NGO so that the children can stay there as well as study there. Therefore the department has taken a decision to run such schools. The Ministry will provide grants for construction of boarding schools and hostels in sub plan areas to provide educational facilities and also for their expansion. The Centre will provide cent per cent funding for girls schools. All schools in the naxal areas would also get cent per cent fundings, so that everything runs smoothly. Several Members said that NGOs are bearing the entire cost. We had no agency for that. But, with guidance provided by our leader Soniaji and under the leadership of the Prime Minister, we saw to it that in future we would monitor the NGOs effectively. For that we have sought the help of two agencies beginning this year. One of these is Viam Technology Limited, entrusted with the task of monitoring all NGO run projects and the other, ORG centre for Social Research would assess the projects of NGOs. We would monitor for two-three years, so that we can promote NGOs doing good work. Those, which exist only on paper, and those which have hoodwinked the Dalits, would be blacklisted and stern action would be taken against them. This would also be a part of our programme. We have made an all out effort to provide maximum funds to PTG-including the backward tribes, which are declining in members, with low literacy level and are economically backward. Last time also we funded them liberally. This year also, it would be our endeavor to see that they get maximum benefit of this scheme.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, Tribal Cooperative Marketing Development Federation of India Limited (TRIFED) comes under my Ministry. We have said that we will provide a market to TRIFED for the toys, cloves, Chirolinuts 'beda' etc. collected in the tribal areas. It would be done through Tribes India. All over the country there are 23 such showrooms, selling adivasi handicrafts and other products. National level exhibitions are also held under the banner of Aadishilp, in which adivasi artisans from all over the country take part and benefit. I would like to point out that in three years TRIFED has trained about 30,000 adivasis. They earned about Rs. 36 crores in

this period through Aadishilp exhibitions. We said we would try to provide a market for their minor forest produce. At the same time, I would like to mention that our Hon'ble Prime Minister has desired that special attention should be paid to Skill Development Mission.

The Hon'ble Prime Minister while expressing his sympathy and his love for the adivasis, has repeatedly expressed the need for laying special emphasis on Skill Development Mission. This Mission should be extended to adivasi areas. For that we need to arrange funds. It would be a small gesture to compensate for their past neglect. We also need to change our policies regarding them. We are working on all these aspects. National Scheduled Tribes Development Corporation, under our Ministry, is also working in this direction. It is also being extended maximum help. Last year we gave Rs. 84 crores. The mandate of the corporation is to empower adivasis economically through pisciculture, sheep and goat rearing, pig rearing. ...(*Interruptions*) Some adivasis also rear pigs. We also want to improve their economic condition through their trades such as bullock cart making and any other such activities. We execute all these through NSTDC. We would give it more funds in future.

From time to time national level exhibitions are organized by the Ministry to keep alive their skills their festivals are also their tradition and culture. National level tribal festivals are organized to keep alive the tribal culture. Cultural Groups from various states are invited. An exhibition, showcasing articles made by them is held. On the basis of fifty per cent contribution made by the states, 17 Tribal Research Institutes, undertake research and evaluation study. During 2009-10, Rs. 905 crores were given for these activities. About 30 Hon'ble Members presented their views here. I have noted them and am fully prepared. If you desire, I can give all the details. ...(*Interruptions*) I only want to say that Hon'ble Members have made very commendable suggestions. I would

certainly consider then and the Ministry would bring about a change in the conditions of the tribals. In this, we would work under the guidance of our leader Sonia Gandhiji our Prime Minister—we have a strong leadership—and bring the adivasis into the mainstream, and, deal sternly with those championing their separation and give them a benefitting reply.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I thank you for giving me an opportunity to speak.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: I shall now put the Demand for Grant relating to the Ministry of Tribal Affairs to the vote of the House.

The question is:

“That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts on Revenue Account and Capital Account shown in the fourth column of the Order Paper be granted to the President of India, out of the Consolidated Fund of India, to complete the sums necessary to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 2011, in respect of the heads of Demands entered in the second column thereof against Demand No. 94 relating to the Ministry of Tribal Affairs.”

The motion was adopted.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The House stands adjourned to meet again at 11 a.m. on the 26th April, 2010.

19.29 hrs

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Monday, April 26, 2010/Vaisakha 6, 1932 (Saka).

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